An essay of the true nature and due method of treating the gout. Written for the use of Richard Tennison, Esq., together with an account of the nature and quality of the Bath waters, the manner of using them, and the diseases in which they are proper: as also, of the nature and cure of most chronical distempers, not published before / [George Cheyne].

Contributors

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TO THE READER.



HIS small Treatife was originally intended for a private Paper of Instructions to the GENTLEMAN,

whofe Name it bears, to direct Him how to manage himfelf under the Gout: It is, indeed, an Abstract of a larger one, on the same Subject, which has lain by me these several sears; which, yet, I have not had Leisure or Humour to finish. Several Copies of this having got abroad, and the pitifulCondescendence of pyrating Booksellers, A 2 even

even to fuch Trifles as these, have constrain'd me to let it come out in Print, as it is, to prevent its coming out from them. The Gentlemen of the Profeffion may eafily perceive, by the Groffnefs of the Philosophy, and the low detail of the Pharmacy, it was not defign'd for them. If any shall think fit to dispute or criticile on the Doctrine here laid down, they may do it fecurely, as if the Author were as much dead, as these his Labours will shortly be : I hope I know the Value of Time and Pains, and the Vanity of all human Speculations better, than to employ them in defending fuch Trifles. All I undertake for them, is, That the Facts may be depended upon for their Truth: And the Method and Medicines for their Efficacy, towards the End, in the Circumstances propos'd. If any Person under them, shall either amuse himself, by reading this Paper;

(ii)

(iii)

per; or lighten his Pain, by following its Directions, I shall have obtain'd all I propos'd by it.

As to the Account of the Bath Waters given here, it came naturally in the way of my Subject; and is fuch as the Observations I have made suggested to me. I scarce know, and have taken no Notice of what others may have written or observ'd on these Waters; nor, indeed, had it been possible for me, in my present Situation, being without my Books confin'd to Bounds, by the Nature of my Defign. I have often observ'd, with Admiration, the Wildom and Goodnels of Providence, in furnishing so wonderful an Antidote, to almost all the Chronical Distempers of an English Constitution and Climate, which are chiefly owing to Errors of Diet, or rather, as a facred Writer expresses it, To

(iv)

To Idleness and Fulness of Bread. The Rankness of the Soil; the Richness of the Provisions; the living fo much on Flesh Meat; the inconstancy of the Weather, and the indulging in sedentary Amusements, or speculative Studies directly leading thereto. To remedy all which, kind Heaven has provided Bath Waters as the most Sovereign Restorative in all the Weaknesfes of the Concoctive Powers.

BATH, July, 1720.



POST-

POSTSCRIPT TO THE PREFACE.



O this Edition I have added several Scholia, to illustrate and confirm the Doctrine, and Observations laid down in the Former. Some further Considerations about the Vse, and Virtues

of Bathing and Bath Waters, and a good many Reflections and Hints about the Nature and Cure of Chronical Distempers of several kinds, that have any Relation to the Gout, or came naturally into my Way, in treating those others. Physicians know how close a Connection, and near an Alliance Chronical Diseases have to one another. The truly learned * Dr. Friend (and his Fellow-Labourers) have set the Practice of Physick, in acute Diseases, in so clear a Light, and have so Demonstratively

* Vide Dr. Friend, in Hippocrat, de morbis populariter grafsant. Item Epistol. de febre secundarit in variolis. Item Lommins de febribus, Edit. Londin.

Supply'd

Postscript to the Preface.

supply'd what was left, as wanting, by their Predecessors, in that part of our Art; that he must be very lazy, or very dull, who may not form to himself clearer Indications, and more distinct Views in this difficult Work, than could have been readily fram'd till now. And the worthy, and learned, the Prefident, (Sir Hans Sloan) the Cenfors, and other Fellows of the College imploy'd, have lately fupply'd the World with a Body of Pharmacy, and Forms for Shop-Medicines, the most simple, neat, judicious, and copious, that ever yet appeared in Print; which will exceedingly promote the Practice of Physick in general. But Chronical Cases fly great Towns, their Hurry and Smoak, and rejoyce in Country Air, Diet, and Exercise; and generally, all those who suffer under them, at one time or other, land here at Bath as the last Refourse. In about twenty Years Experience, I could not well pass over so many Cases as I have seen without Reflections and Observations on them. A few of those I have communicated to the Publick, with the greatest Plainness and Sincerity I could, without (I hope) any other View but that of being somebow useful in my low Station. If but a single Person receive Benefit by them, I shall undisturbed, and with much Tranquility, stand all their other Confequences.

BATH, June, 1721.

THE



THE

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N. B. The Contents of the Additions are mark'd with an Asterisk *.



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Of the True NATURE

METHOD

Of Treating the



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H

Efigning this Paper for the Inftruction and Relief of my particular Friend, I fhall only make fuch Obfervations, as directly tend to that Purpofe; paffing by all *Theories* of the

O U T, &c.

Y

Diftemper, as far as is confiftent with giving the Reafon of my Opinions. For after having B laid down two Propositions, (which will be found the Principles of my Reasoning through this Discourse) I proceed to the Obfervations themfelves.

[2]

II. Prop. 1. Of two Men having all other Circumstances alike, as near as may be; of the fame Parents; born healthy; of the fame Stature, Complexion, Diet, Air, Exercife, Sc. It feems to me impossible to assign a folid Reafon, why the one fhould be afflicted with the Gout, the other be absolutely free from it, but this, That the * smallest Vessels of the gouty Perfon must be in their natural + Conformation narrower and more || ftiff, than those of the other, who is free from the Gout, in respect of their common Stature and Size. For thereby the crude and gross Humors, which are confin'd, or pafs with Pain, in the gouty Perfon will eafily flee off by Perfpiration, and the other Drains of the Body, in the Perfon free from the Gout.

III. Scholium. This Proposition is evident from hence, That the Gout feldom feizes on People till towards the Beginning of the Decline of Life, when the Solids having attain'd their utmost Dimensions, and being ftretch'd out to the full Length they have to

* Capillaries. † Make.

H Tenfe. reach,

reach, become in some Measure stiffen'd, at this their full stretch : (So that in the greater Veffels, by long Age, they become bony) and the Juices are render'd grofs and glewy, whereby the Perspiration (for both Reasons) is confiderably leffen'd and impair'd. Now, though in this Account of the Caufe of the Gout, I lay little Strefs on the relative Smallness of the least Vessels, but am rather inclin'd to attribute it chiefly to their greater Stiffness and Tension: Yet is it demonstrable, that in the fame springy Tube, full of the fame Liquor, moving by one constant, original Force, its Diameter is less in a contracted, than a relaxed State; though the Velocity of the included Fluid will be greater in the First than in the Second, because of the greater Refistance and Springiness of the contracted, than of the relaxed Tube. And this is one Reafon, why Women are lefs fubject to the Gout than Men; becaufe of the known greater Laxity of their Fibres. And it is evident from Obfervation, as well as Philosophy, that healthy fat Perfons have a lefs Quantity of Blood, and fmaller Veffels, than lean Perfons, in proportion to their Bulks, as every Surgeon can atteft. Their Veffels are more compressed by a Load of Flesh; fat Persons are less weildy, . and fo are lefs able to stretch out their Vessels to their utmost Limits : But principally becaufe that oily Substance called Fat, can never be fo plentifully separated in the greater, as in the B 2

the proportionably leffer Veffels, which have run out to the greateft Length, as is evident from the known Laws of Secretion: Even though it be certain that lean Perfons can eat and digeft a great deal more, in refpect of their Bulk, than fat People; which fhould more plentifully fupply them with Materials for Fatning, were they not carry'd off by larger Veffels, and more liberal Evacuations.

IV. Prop. 2. The Caufe of an acquir'd Gout in the first Person, or in those born of found Parents, feems to me, to be the Abundance of tartarous, urinous, or other Salts, introduc'd into the Blood by the Food. Salts feem neither to perifh, nor to be begotten; but to be constant and incorruptible Parts of animal and vegetable Bodies. The Delicacy and Flavour of Flesh and Fish, is entirely owing to their abounding with a fine, foft, oily, or urinous Salt, as is evident in Venifon and wild Fowl. Wines of all kinds, have a greater or leffer Quantity of Tartor in them: And other ftrong Liquors abound in their peculiar Salts, in proportion to their Strength. Spirits are nothing but a great Quantity of vegetable Salts crowded together in a little Water and Oyl. Thefe Salts receiv'd in Abundance, but neither fufficiently broke by the digestive Powers, nor driven out of the Habit by due Exercife; but by their Plenty and Nearnels, uniting in greater Clusters, must neceffarily

neceffarily form Obstructions, and give Pain, when by the Force of the Circulation, they are thrust through narrower and stiffer * small Vessels. Nothing either receiv'd or bred within the Body, besides these Salts, can account for this Difference.

V. Schol. This may feem too general a Way of accounting for the more immediate Caufes of a particular Distemper; since the same Principles, with proper Limitations from Circumstances, will account for most Chronical Difeafes. But, I fear, this is as near the Matter, as just Observation, and found Philosophy will bear us out. To indulge Imagination, and fay, That the specific Caufe of the Gout is an Union of an urinous and acid Salt (as perhaps the urinous may arife from an acid Salt united with an Oyl, or Sulphur) poffibly the Appearances of the Gout, and the Materials out of which it is produced, might make it look, neither without Verisimilitude, nor without a specious Show : For it is Fact, that abundance of urinous Salts disposes towards Inflammations; and plenty of acid Salts, tares, rends, and excites Pain. High feafon'd rich Foods supply the former, as generous strong Liquors, (the Diet of the Gouty, as is afterwards shewn) do the latter. But these gay

* Capillaries.

Dreams

Dreams I leave to those, who delight to dwell in the Fools Paradice. That in general, the Caufe of the Gout is such as I have defcrib'd, is evident. (1.) From the hot, twitching, fcalding Humour, defending the Thighs and Legs, on the first Attacks of the Gout. (2.) From the violent Inflammations and Pain on the Part where the Gout fixes. (3.) From the large Tumor arising on the Place affected. (4.) From the Swelling of the Veins over this Tumor, and from it towards the Heart. Which can arife from nothing but the Mixture of the goutifb Humour with the Blood (rendring it more fizy) directed thither by the Order of the Animal Oeconomy, and made more perfpicuous, and increas'd by the Pressure of the Tumor, and the fharp Steams isfuing from it, and piercing the Coats of the Veins. And this Disposition of the Blood is carry'd on till the Veins enlarge fo at their Return, that it has Room enough to pass without Resistance. All these shew a gross, ill-condition'd Humour, carried even by the Blood-Veffels, or feparated immediately from the Blood by the fmall Glands; an Humour by far too gross and fenfible to reach the Nerves, or their Juices. The Nerves, I fay, whose Perviousness is uncertain, and the Fluidity of their Contents much more so. But, to be sure, their Minuteness is fuch, as not to fuffer fo grofs an Humour to pafs them.

VI. Coroll.

VI. Coroll. 1. Hence we may learn the Reafon why, on the first Attacks of the Gout, in otherwise healthy People, the Humours generally fall on the Joints of the Limbs : Because, in the Joints, the smallest Vessels are more compress'd by the larger Heads or Protuberancy of the Bones, and are thereby render'd narrower, and more readily obstructed. These Obstructions fall on the Joints of the Limbs; because of the greater Length of these small Vessels, between the Heart, the Origin of the Motion of all the Fluids, and these Joints; their other Extremity: Whereby the Quickness of the Circulation diminiss ing, Obstructions are there more readily form'd.

VII. Schol. By the fmallnefs of the Glands in the Joints, the natural Coldnefs of thefe Parts, their Diftance from the Heart, their Compression by the larger Extremities of the Bones, the Weakness of the *inward Motion* of the Parts of the Blood, upon one another, and thereby their Readiness and Disposition to beget Obstructions there; the Joints become more liable to gouty Indispositions. See Keill's Tentamina. pag. 123.

VIII. Coroll. 2. Hence likewife we may fee the Reafon, why the first Fits, of otherwife healthy Perfons, enrage and remit once in four

four and twenty Hours. The * Access being at Sun-fet, and the 7 Remission about Daybreak: Why the whole Fit in fuch lafts about fourteen Days. And laftly, Why the particu= lar Accesses and Remissions of Persons advanced in Years, and broken with the Gout, happen only once in fourteen Days. And why the whole Duration of the Fit is made up of feveral fuch Accesses and Remissions in equal Times. In the first Stages of the Gout, the Fluids being lefs fizy and glutinous, their Salts and Sizinefs are fooner broken and diffolved by the Action of the Solids in the Circulation; and are thereby fooner brought into a Condition to be carried off by Perfpiration; which makes an Accefs and a Remiffion. The greater Weight and Grofnels of the Air (which hinders Perspiration) at Sun-fet, beyond what it is at Day-break, together with the particular Degree of Siziness, seems to determine the Times. The greater Degrees of Sizinefs in the Fluids of People advanc'd in Years, and broken with the Gout, lengthens out the Duration of thefe Acceffes and Remissions. And the precise Period of fourteen Days, feems to arife from the fpecial Nature of the Sizinefs of the Fluids, and its Refemblance to that of a regular intermittent Fever. The whole Duration of whole

*When it begins to enrage. +When it begins to be easier. Fits Fits put together, Sydenham has obferv'd already, to be equal to fourteen Days. But the particular Explication of all these Things, wou'd require more Room than can be allow'd them, in the Bounds I have prescrib'd to my felf. My Friend, if he pleases, may confult *Bellini* on this Head.

IX. Schol. Determin'd Caufes produce determin'd Effects, and a determin'd Degree of Sizinefs in the Blood, all other Circumstances continue the fame, will require a determinate Time to be duly diluted, broken, and thinn'd. In inveterate Gouts and decay'd Constitutions, the Period of twenty four Hours is lengthen'd out into fourteen Days. It is demonstrable, that chronical Diffempers would have their Periods, or terminate of themselves, as well as acute ones; if the Cause that produce them, and the Feuel that feeds them, were as readily to be withdrawn in the first, as in the last Cafe. In Islands, especially those of our Northern Climates, the Inconstancy of our Seasons, the Inclemency of the Weather, the Intemperance and Groffness in Diet, and the Inactivity of the People, make these Periods less obvious and manifest, than they might be in Eastern Countries, and warmer Climates, where all thefe Things came on, and fubfifted in a more uniform manner : Nevertheless, ev'n amongst us. there are manifest Footsteps of these Periods. 1n

in fome chronical Diftempers. I have feen a Rheumatism in five or fix Weeks Time, terminate by meer Abstinance. I have known an Anafarca perfectly cured in five Months time by obstinately abstaining from Drink. I have observ'd a Cachexy, of many Years standing, from an exceeding low State, in a Month's time, end in a daily Recovery ; and these Periods have generally happen'd about August, or towards the autumnal Equinox. Tender, weak, valetudinary, and low People, especially those who labour under Difeases, arifing from a relaxed State of Nerves fink, droop and decline, towards Christmas; and feldom get up till towards Midsummer. Those who are lowest, begin sooner to decline, as they likewife get up fooner, becaufe lefs Force acts more ftrongly upon them, than upon the others. Many useful Observations have been made upon the Effects of the Conjunctions, and Oppositions of the two great Luminaries, on nervous and cephalick Difeases, by the ingenious * Dr. Mead. On some fuch Perfons, especially the most weakly, and dispirited, the Sun has an Influence, much the fame as it has on Plants and Vegetables, or on the Summer Animals (fuch as Infects, Batts, Owls, Swallows, Dormice, &c. which are in a State of Insensibility, and Inactivity,

* Vide Mead de Imperio Solie, & Lunæ, &c.

during

during the Winter Season; but whose Juices are rarified and expanded, the inward Motion of the Parts of their Fluids upon one another, increased and strengthened, their Circulation promoted and enlarged, their Perspirations quickned and augmented, and their Spirits chear'd and enliven'd, by the kindly Influences of this material Deity. And during his Absence, the quite contrary happens to them in all these Instances. They are truly natural Thermometers, and their Juices rarify, or condense. Their Perspirations rife, or fall, as this external Source of Life and Activity influences them. It is paft all Manner of Doubt, that all acquired chronical Distempers, would in time, terminate of themfelves, have their Periods of remitting and enraging, from the natural Drains of the Body, the Actions of the Solids, and the internal Motion of the Fluids, if new Fuel were not fupply'd them from Time to Time.

X. Coroll. 3. Hence we may difcover the Reafon of the common Obfervation, that gouty Perfons are People of good natural Parts, large Feeders, and long-liv'd : Becaufe the Fibres of the finalleft Veffels, being more ftiff and fpringy than ordinary, the Circulation is brisker, more full and free; whereby the * na-

* That is Eating, Digesting, and Evacuating, &c. C 2 tural tural Functions are more readily and regularly perform'd; and therein the best Health and truest Sensations confist: Strong Health requires liberal Supplies; and both together lengthen out Life.

XI. Schol. On the other Hand, this constant, and universal Observation, (viz.) That gouty Perfons are commonly found ftrong, healthy, active, acute, and prudent Perfons, is a manifest Demonstration of the Truth of the first Proposition : All these pointing and proclaiming a ftrong, stiff, springy, and contracted State of Fibres, and Nerves : Such a State of Fibres and Nerves, being abfolutely neceffary to fuch a Conftitution. And it may not be amifs to observe, that when Age and the Gout have fubdu'd, relax'd, and foftened the nervous System, all these are proportionably impair'd, and therefore a more ftiff, ftretched, fpringy State of the Nerves, and Fibres, is an absolutely necessary Condition towards the Gout : And this Condition plainly points out the true Method, both of Cure, and of relief in it.

XII. Coroll. 4. From thefe alfo, we may difcover what a Fit of the Gout is, to wit, an Effort of Nature, to throw off this Abundance of Salts, through more ftiff and narrow * Strainers. Salts of all Kinds are more or

* Secretory Ducts.

lefs

less * burning: The Urinous most of all, as is evident from Spanish Flies, and that unextinguishable Substance, call'd the Phospheros, fo readily and plentifully to be had from human Urine. (The Reafon of which may be from their pointed Figure, piercing more readily by its being befmear'd with a light ()yl: Or from their greater active Force; or from some other Quality, not yet, or perhaps never to be difcover'd.) What is certain is this, That Persons of a large appetite, as gouty Perfons generally are, feeding plentifully of Flesh and Fish, and drinking liberally of generous Wines, or other ftrong Liquors, and ufing, either too little, or too much Exercife, must necessarily overstock their Blood with these fix'd and incorruptible parts of animal and vegitable Bodies; which in their Nature being hard and burning, can't fail, first, to raife a Tumult and Fever; and then to give violent Pain, as they are driven out of the Habit, through more ftiff and narrow finall Veffels by the Force of the Circulation : So that a Fit of the Gout may be confider'd, as a Criss of a putrid Fever, wherein the noxious Humour is thrown upon fome of the Muscles or Joints of the Body.

XIII. Coroll. 5. Hence we may difcover the Vanity of the Pretenders, to a certain and uni-

* Cauftick.

verfal

verfal Remedy for the Gout. For unlefs a Remedy could be found, which at once cou'd change and new-mould the folid Parts of human Bodies; alter the Nature and Qualiies of animal and vegetable Bodies; and deftroy Parts that are in their own Nature fix'd and permanent, it is impoffible it fhould be certain and univerfal; and how poffible fuch a Remedy is, I leave every one to judge.

XIV. Coroll. 6. Hence it is evident, there can be only two direct Ways of treating the Gout, with any Profpect of Success. The one is, by stretching and winding the Capacities of the small Vessels, and * relaxing their Fibres. The other is, by lessening the Quantity of the Salts introduc'd into the Fluids by the Food; these being the two Antidotes or Opposites to the two fundamental Causes of acquired Gouts.

XV. Here it may be convenient to take notice of the Difference between hereditary and acquir'd *Gouts*. The latter is produc'd in a Perfon, otherways found, from Ignorance or Negligence of the exact Rules of living. For tho' there be a natural Configuration of Parts, that difpofes one Man more than another to the *Gout*; yet there might be a Method of Diet order'd which thou'd prevent it. The

* Slackning.

former

former is a * Taint (compounded perhaps of Scurvy, Stone and Pox) transmitted to the Patient, with the Principles of Life, together with a Disposition in this Taint, to unite it felf to any Malignity, introduc'd into the Habit, through Excesses.

XVI. Coroll. Hence we may observe the Necessity of a much more strict and careful Management, in hereditary Gouts, than what is necessary in acquired ones. In the first, the gouty Humour is ingrain'd and transfubstantiated into the Solids, and other Principles of Life, and impossible to be rooted out by human Art and Industery: The most that can be done is, to less and relieve the Symptoms. Whereas in acquir'd Gouts, the noxious Humour being more confin'd to the Fluids, a proper Diet, due Exercise, and a few wellchosen Remedies, may go a great way; if not to a perfect Cure, yet to make Life tolerably eafy under them.

XVII. Schol. That Gout, Scurvy, Pox, and Kings Evil, are communicated to Pofferity, is certain: And yet on the common Principles of Generation, it is not eafy to imagine, how they can be, unlefs we conceive, that the Groffnefs of these Infections subtilizes, as the Principles of Animal Bodies lessen. We fee

* Stain.

in venereal Diffempers, that inveterate Degrees of them, and imperfect Cures, leave a fubtile Steam, Stain, or Vapour, which affects the Bones, Membranes, and Nerves; even, when the groß Matter, which manifefts it felf in Olcers, has been expelled. I have feen the most exquisite Pain, and Misery, which even Opium it felf could not ftun, when no outward Symptom appeared to manifeft the Diftemper. I have always fuspected (and I think not without reason) that the Valetudinary, low State, and nervous Complaints of the thin, Hereditary, Hysterick, and Hypochondriac, were owing to a latent Scrophulo, or Scurvy : And I have generally found, that fome time or other, they have manifested themfelves. The last in foul Faces, grofs, and thick Rafhes, blue fcurvy Spots, and other out-breakings of the Skin, which by no means could either be kept out, or perfectly cured. And the first in chilblain'd Fingers or Toes, fwell'd and fchirrous Hands, thick Lips, inflam'd Eyes, white Swellings, or knotted Glands in some Parts of the Body; or have generally terminated in scrophulous Confumptions, with Vlcers or Tubercles on the Lungs, in Fits or Convulsions, or incurable Loofneffes, from knotted Guts or Mefentery, And this Observation has been of some use to me, in pointing out the combining Antifcorbuticks, or scrophulous Remedies (which do not much differ) together with nervous Remedies.

medies, and a strict Diet, or Regimen in such Cases. And this shows likewise, how useful Bath Waters are in them, contrary to the Opinion of them, who will not allow 'em proper in Vapours or Melancholy.

XVIII. Of all those Things that a gouty Perfon can fafely undertake for his Health, wifely manag'd Exercife, feems that alone, which can best answer one Part of the first Intention, viz. The widening the Capacities of the fmall Veffels. Labour or Exercife affifts the Gouty three different Ways: First, As it increases the * Motion of the Parts of the Fluids among themfelves; fo that their Salts, by their 7 striking one against another, are broken and made lefs, that they may pafs more readily through the fmall Veffels. Secondly, As it adds a new and foreign Force to the Blood, and thereby promotes its Circulation from the Heart through the small Vessels; driving fome of the groffer Parts of the Fluids through them, which in the ordinary Courfe of the Circulation wou'd not pass fo freely; and thereby opening their Obstructions, and enlarging their Capacities. Thirdly, As it increases the natural Perspiration; the Action of the Muscles in Labour and Exercise, and the Spring of the Solids by their multiply'd Efforts, squeezing the Strainers of all their

+ Collifion.

* Intestine Motion.

Con-
Contents. But to make Labour and Exercife as useful as they may be, two Cautions must be added to them: First, That they be not too violent, in respect of the Patient. For too violent Exercife will, necefiarily, either spend the Spirits, whereby the Digeftions and Circulation will be impair'd; and fo a regular Gout be brought into an irregular one: Or by shaking all the gouty Salts at once upon the Extremities, a regular Fit will be forc'd out ; which, in lefs violent Exercife, might have been spent by Perspiration. Secondly, That Moderation in Eating and Drinking be join'd to it; for commonly gouty Perfons are large Feeders; and Exercife emptying the Stomach, the Guts and fmall Veffels, if the Appetite be fatisfy'd to its Craving, the Evil is rather increas'd than diminish'd thereby.

XIX. There be two direct Ways of leffening the Quantity of the Salts, which produce the Gout. The first is, by a total Abstinence from, or a great Abstemiousness in Flesh, Fish and strong Liquors, which introduce those Salts into human Fluids. But this Course is never to be undertaken, but with great Caution, and in the last Extremity: For these two Reasons; *First*, Because an entire Vegetable Diet weakens all the digestive Powers, and all the Functions of Life; impoverishes the whole Mass of the Fluids impairs the Strength, and dispirits the Man: And thereby necessaries Iy

ly begets the worft kind of Hyfterical and Hypocondriacal Diforders, and all their black and difmal Confequences (at leaft till the Body has been long accustom'd to it) which is a Difease far worse than the Gout it felf: And to which the Gout only brings the Patient, in its last and fatal Stages. Secondly, Because this Diet, once enter'd upon, is never after to be chang'd, under the Danger of certain Death, or the most violent enraging of all the Gouty Symptoms. For a Vegetable Diet, as has been just now hinted, weakening the digestive Powers, and all the Functions of Life, Gc. The Patient can never after be brought to bear with a free way of living, without the Hazard of certain Death, or a violent enraging of the Gouty Symptoms; as is too plain from many fatal Instances. If any Diet is ever to be try'd in the Gout, it is to be order'd in Cornaro's Method; that is, by living on the white Foods; eating Flesh and Fish of the lightest Digestion, and drinking generous, unmix'd Wines, both of them in fmall, and conftantly equal Quantities, in Weight and Meafure; upon the Craving of the Appetite, and proportion'd for the mere Support of Life.

XX. Schol. The Cafe of a Perfon is well known to me, who to daily Excercife, and riding on Horfe-back, and other proper Remedies, added four Years of a strict Regimen, or Diet, to reftore a gross Scurbutic and Cacheetic Ha-D a bit, bit, which was introduc'd by an Autumal Ague. The first Year was spent in a gradual Decreafe from a full to a low Diet. In which, Breakfast and Supper were near a Quart of Affes Milk; and Dinner, boil'd Chicken, Veal, or Lamb, with boil'd Milk, and Water for Drink, and not above a Glafs of Wine. The two middle Years were spent in a rigid Milk Diet, religiously confined to Bread and Milk only. The end was obtain'd, the Juices fweetned, all the Scorbutic Sores heal'd up, the Appetite reftor'd, the Spirits render'd light and eafy. The last Year was spent like the first, in a cautious and gradual Entry upon a fuller Diet, with a just Sense of the Danger, either of fatisfying the Appetite to the full, which then grew craving and ravenous, or advancing too quickly upon ftrong Food, for which the concoctive Powers were not equal. Three Fourths of the whole Deit being Milk Meats, and the reft Flesh of the lightest Digestion. Yet had the long continued low Diet, fo far impoverished the Fluids, cool'd the natural Heat, and relax'd the Solids, that they were not fufficient even for this fo flow a . Change: So that the Perfon in the following Spring, was thrown by it, into a lingring, dangerous, putrid Fever, wherein his Life was despair'd of by all his Physicians. The Prince of Conde alfo, after having long fuffered, and being quite overcame by the Gout, was advis'd by his Phylicians for the Re-

Relief of his Pain, to enter upon a vegetable Diet, and a total Abstinence from .Fish, Flefh, and Wine. It fucceeded accordingly, his Pains were relieved, and the Gout overcome. But at the Marriage of his Daughter, in the Jollity of the Festival, being tempted to drink a little Wine. He, from one Step to another, was drawn into his former Way of Living; the Gout returned with greater violence than before, and cut him off in a short Time. Cornaro tells of himfelf alfo, that being paft Threefcore, he was advis'd both by his Friends and Physicians, to increase his conftant and meafur'd Diet, by two Ounces of Meat, and two Ounces of Wine only: Becaufe, . faid they, the Decays of Age wanted more liberal Supplies, than the Vigour of Manhood, or the growing Strength of Youth. He for a long Time relifted their Importunities, having been by his low, and uniform Diet, recovered from the infufferable Torments of the Gout and Cholic, which had render'd his Life very miferable, for many Years before, into an indolent, calm, and confirm'd State of Health. However at laft being overcome by them, in lefs than a Year's Time, he was thrown into a dangerous, malignant Fever, which almost coft him his Life, efcaping narrowly through the Force of his Temperance.

XXI. The other direct Way of banifhing the Salts out of the Habit, is by Evacuations. Syden-

Sydenham, otherwife a most accurate Observer of Nature, and a most judicious Practitioner, has been the Occafion, I think, of a great Mistake in the Management of the Gout; by forbidding almost all Evacuations, either in the Fit, or in the Intervals, for fear of weakening the Conftitution. There are two Seafons, to wit, Spring and Fall, when the Periodical Fits of regular Gouts commonly happen; which I confider as cardinal and critical Difcharges, under general and mechanical Influences, for purifying the Blood, and difcharging the gouty Salts : In which Nature is no more to be difturb'd in its Operations (I mean as to Purging, for even then a gentle, flow, constant and uniform Perspiration and breathing Sweat may be promoted, not only fafely, but with great Advantage) than in the monthly Purgations of the Sex. But in light, flying Touches of the Gout, out of these Seafons; and in the Intervals of the Fits, gentle, warm, ftomachic Purgers will be an excellent Remedy to fend thefe a going, to leffen the Fits, and lengthen the Intervals. A Perfon out of the Pain and Inflammation of the Fits, and in their Intervals, (except his natural Difposition to breed another Fit) is, to all Intentions of Medicines, the fame as a well Person. And all Medicines levell'd against other Difeases incident to human Bodies, may be as fafely administer'd to a gouty (Regard being had to his particular Conftitution) as

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as to any other Perfon. Wherefore, the general and direct Methods of relieving the Gout, are, in the Fits, a gentle, uniform, continu'd Perfpiration and breathing Sweat; In the Intervals, Labour or Exercife, and gentle, Stomachic Purgers.

XXII. The Secondary or lefs direct Methods of relieving the Gout, are principally thefetwo, First, Dilution, by proper Liquors. Secondly, Strengtheners of the Inftruments of the Digestion. Nothing is more likely to thin the Blood; to diffolve and break the Salts, and keep them at a Diftance from running into Clufters, than proper Diluters; as we fee in Fevers, Rheumatisms, and other inflammatory Diftempers. For this Reafon, among others, it is, that Bath and German Spaw Waters, and all other Mineral Chalybeat Waters; Dwarf-elder Tea; Trifoil Tea; light, quick, Green-Tea; small spicy Bitters on Water, and fuch like, drunk freely, Blood warm, on an empty Stomach, become so useful in Intervals of the Gout. Water is the universal Diffolvent of Salts of all forts; and being replenish'd with the spicy, bitter and active Parts of other Bodies, it strengthens the Stomach and Bowels; breaks and diffolves the Salts ; cleanfes the infides of the Veffels from the Foulness that constantly adheres to them, and carries it out of the Body, by increas'd Perspiration and Urine.

XXIII.

XXIII. Strenghners of the Inftruments of Digeftion, are an excellent Remedy in the Intervals of the Gout. If the Digeftions be true and good; the Parts of the Chyle be made fufficiently finall, and the Circulation be full and compleat (all which are the common Effects of Stomachic Medicines) the Salts will be lefs; the Obstructions of the small Vessels fewer, and the Impurities of the Fluids will more eafily pass by Perspiration, and the other Drains of the Body; and fo the Fits of the Gout become more eafy, and lefs frequent. Among all the Strengthners of the Digeftions, I wou'd recommend a ftrong Infusion of the Jefuit's Bark in generous Claret, as being the cooleft Bitter, the most powerful Strengthner of relax'd Fibres in the Inftruments of Digeftion ; and the greatest Antidote of the urinous Salts, efpecially if join'd with Chalybeats, and fome Qualifiers of its maukish and naufeous Tafte. The Bark has the fame Effect on the Coats and Fibres of the Veffels, that Oak-bark has on raw Leather; and the fame Effects on the Fluids to prevent their Coagulation; and to render them uniform, that the Testaceous Powders have on Vinegar, or as they have on Milk, to prevent its Curdeling : But more especially, as it produces such Wonders on the Solids and Fluids in intermittent Fevers; to the State and Condition of both which, the Solids and Fluids of gouty Perfons bear fo near

near a Refemblance, as has been obferv'd in Coroll. 2. Wherever the Bark is proper, I recommend the Glans Quercina, or Acorn, as of the fame Clafs of Medicines, and in fome Cafes of Relaxation exceeding the other. It is cool and eafily digefted ; but they do beft united. All bitter and fpicy Medicines have more or lefs of the fame Quality ; but heat the body more, and brace the Fibres lefs.

XXIV. Mercury, by its Weight, and its conftantly forming it felf in little Spheres (or perhaps from its greater attractive Force) throughout all its possible Divisions, seems to offer fairest, of any internal Medicine, for breaking the gouty Salts; for relaxing the Fibres; and enlarging the Capacities of the small Vessels. And the Fact is, that by a full and free Salivation, gouty People have been freed from all its Symptoms for feveral Years. But it is also Matter of Fact, and Experience, that a full and free Salivation does fo break, rend and tear all the smallest, tenderest, and finest Veffels and Fibres, that the Body becomes in a worfe State, in respect of the future Fits, than it would have been in feveral Years time, under the common Symptoms. For tho' a Salivation may open all the Obstructions of the fmall Veffels; cleanfe their Infides from the Foulness that cleaves to them; purify the Blood, and break its faline Impurities; yet by its great Weight, and the exceffive Force it adds E

adds to the Blood; rending and tearing the fineft Veflels and Fibres; when the gouty Perfons comes to his former Diet, and the other Circumstances of Living; and the Fluids become thereby loaded with their Salts, they flick more obstinately to the Joints, than if the Parts had been fubdu'd and broken by regular Fits of the Gout. So that a Salivation, tho' it banish the Fits for some time, yet when the Blood is replenish'd again with gouty Salts, the Habit is reduc'd to a worfe Condition, in respect of the future Fits, than if they had never been interrupted : And, indeed, it is observable, that after a full, or repeated Salivations, the Man is feldom or ever the fame, as to the Quickness of Sensation; or the Usage of the most beautiful animal Faculties. But there is an abfolute Neceffity of having recourse to mercurial Vomits and Purges, when the Gout becomes fixt to, and permanent in a Place, as also when it is difperfed all over the Habit, like a Rheumatism. These active Medicines must first render the Humours fluid, which Gum Gaujac, with Diaphorick Antimony, perfifted in, will afterwards carry off. I come now to confider the gouty Perfon under two different Circumstances. First, under a regular Fit. And, Secondly, in the Intervals.

XXV. 1. On the *First* Attack of the Fit, especially while the Fever, that ushers it in, remains, Dilution is the only Remedy. Fine, clear,

clear, old small Beer, with a little old Mountain, or Madera Wine; Water boil'd with a few fpicy Seeds, mix'd with thefe Wines: Water Gruel with fome Wine or Hartfhorn-Drink with Cinnamon; and little or no Flefh Meat, will fucceed best during all the time of the Fever. After the Fit is diffinctly form'd, the milder Cordial and Stomachic Medicines, which promote a gentle Breathing Sweat (I mean in the more compounded and tedious Fits of the Gout, chiefly in Perfons advanc'd in Years) fuch as Gascoin Powder, Goa Stone, Bezoar; Sir Walter Rawleigh's Cordial, Diafcordium, Confection of Alkermes, and the like, wash'd down with clear Blood-warm Sackwhey; in every Draught of which ten or fifteen Drops of Spirit of Hartshorn has been first pour'd; with Flannel on the Parts, and much lying a Bed; fuch a Method, and fuch Medicines, I fay, will best forward the Fit. Towards, the Decline, the ftronger, warmer, fpicy and Stomachic Medicines; fuch as Serpentary Root, Casamunair, Zedoary, old Venice Treacle, Electuarium de Ovo, and fuch like; with a few Grains of Campbir, and Salt of Vipers; and a good Stomach Bitter on Wine to wash them down, will finish this Affair, strengthen the Bowels, and prevent the Recoil of the gouty Humour on them. And here it may be taken Notice of, that as the Fever, that ufhers in the Gout, is, fo will the Fit be: If the Fever is fhort and fharp, E 2 the

the Fit will be fo likewife, in regular Gouts: If it be feeble, long and lingering, the Fit will be fuch alfo, In the Management of the foregoing Method and Medicines, two Cautions are to be minded: First, That during the whole Fit, Liquors may be more freely and fafely indulg'd, than folid Foods. For Repletion from folid Foods, in a Fit of the Gout, might be of fatal Confequence, by rendering a regular Fit of the Gout irregular, whereas Fluids will certainly pafs, either by Perspiration, Sweating, or Urine. Secondly, The Cordial Medicines are always to be regulated, by their Lightness on, and Agreeablenss to the Stomach of the Patient; (for whatever makes him fick, will more or lefs draw in the gouty Humour on the Stomach) and by their not rendering him more hot and reftless, than the Gout it felf would naturally make him: For if they produce an agreeable Senfation on the Stomach, and do not inflame, they will neceffarily procure Coolnefs and Quiet.

XXVI. Here it may be confider'd, whether Opiats may be fafely given in a Fit of the Gout, to procure Reft, and alleviate Pain. In the general, it is the fafelt fide, not to abminifter any kind of Opiats in the Fits; becaufe they conftantly pall the Appetite, and leave a Naufeating, and perhaps a Reaching on the Ftomach, the readie ftway to bring the Gout there. But in Extremities, when the PaPatient has been many Days without Reft, and the Pain becomes intolerable, all other Means failing, or equally dangerous, Opiats may by fo qualified, and their mischievous Effects fo bridl'd by joining fpicy, nervous and Stomach Medicines to them, that they may become an excellent Remedy. Thus liquid Laudanum, with Tinctor of Caftor, of Snakeweed, of Diambra, of Saffron Sal Volatile, compound Spirit of Lavender, hysterick Water, and some agreeable simple Water; fome of these mix'd in a due Proportion, and proper Dofe, will not only procure Reft, and eafe Pain, but anfwer all the other Intentions in the Cure of a Fit of the Gout. Thus also London Laudanum, with old Venice Treacle, or Mythridate, ferpentary Root, and unfcented Species of Diambra, made into a Bolus, with any agreeable Syrup, and cautioned, as before, will produce the fame Effect.

XXVII. As foon as the Pain is almost gone, and the Swelling and Weakness only remain, nothing will more quicken and finish the Cure, and strengthen the weaken'd Parts, than gentle warm, stomachic and spicy Purgers, dos'd and repeated according to the Strength of the Patient; by carrying out of the Habit, the more gross and unperspirable Remains of the gouty Humour. This premis'd, especially after long and severe Fits, which have impaired the Strength, and wasted the muscular Flesh;

Flesh; I should advise Asse's Milk with Pearl, half a Pint, or a Pint, in the Morning early, and five or fix a Clock in the Afternoon; to lengthen out the Morning Sleep, to pulp up the exhaufted Muscles, to cool and refresh the parch'd Fibres, and keep the Body foluble; which Affe's Milk commonly does. And to keep up the Appetite, which the Milk commonly palls, and to prevent its too cooling effects on the Stomach, a light Bitter made of Gentian, Cinnamon, and Orange Peel only, the last double of the other two, infus'd on Sherry or White-wine, and taken two Hours before Meals, may be used most conveniently. This Courfe might be continued for two or three Weeks: After which I should order a Course of Bath or German Spaw Waters with Steel, Riding, a light White-food Diet, and generous Wines drunk temperately.

XXVIII. It is in the Intervals of the Fits that any thing great or probable is to be undertaken for the Relief or Cure of the gouty. The Methods, both general and particular, I have touch'd upon. I come now to recommend fome fpecial Medicines, which have been found ufeful in this Cafe. It is certain that great Abstinence from Flesh, Fish, and Wines, would prevent the Fluids from being overloaded with gouty Falts. It is also certain, that if the Food be carried out before it is digested, it will be pretty near the fame Thing,

Thing, as if the Quantity carry'd out, had not been taken down. Now if a Medicine can be found, that without weakening the Stomach and Bowels, shall carry off the greater part of the Food, before it is quite rob'd of its Salts, it can't fail to be of great Use in the Intervals of the Gout. For this purpofe, I wou'd recommend fine Rhubarb, taken regularly once, twice, or oftner a Week, in fuch a Dose, as to procure two or three Motions: For these Reasons, First, Because it is an excellent Stomach Bitter, as is evident from its Tafte, and from the sharp Appetite it gives those that take it frequently. Secondly, Because it is one of the nobleft Aftringents hitherto known, as is evident from its Cure of Fluxes, and inteffine Hamorrhages; and from the Tightnefs it leaves on the Bowels. Thirdly, Becaufe it requires neither Diet, nor keeping warm, nor any other particular Management; and yet taken frequently and regularly, it will carry off any Proportion of the Food one pleafes; and fo reduce the Diet, as near as needs be, to Carnaro's, which in Article XIII. has been shewn, to be of fo excellent Use in the Gout. I knew a noble Lord, of great Worth and much Gout, who, by taking from the Hands of a Quack, a Dram of Rhubarb, ting'd with Cochineal to difguife it, every Morning for the Space of fix Weeks, liv'd in Health for four Years after, without any Symptom of it.

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XXIX. Schol. That Regimen, which with proper Medicines, and due Exercife, I have found most successful of any, for the Cure of chronical Diftempers, even the most deplorable, has been by retaining a small Proportion of Flesh (of younger Animals, and of a whitish Colour) and Wine (of the lighteft, and most generous kind) and making up the reft of the Meal with Milk Meats, Sago, Rice, and other vegetable Foods: The whole of a moderate, but equal Quantity. By this Method, the Strength of the concoctive Powers have been fupported, the Vigour of the Juices have been maintain'd, the Mass has been gradually altered, and the Danger of raifing the Diet higher (when Health, a stronger Digestion, and a perfect recovery, have made it proper) has been prevented. For certain it is, this Method, if instituted within, or not long after the beginning of the Decline of Life (which from the Authority of an infpir'd King, and Prophet, I place about Thirty five) in due time with proper Remedies (the great Organs not being fpoil'd) will bring on a Period, or Conclusion to any chronical Diftemper whatfoever. I have endeavour'd by feveral Trials on my felf, and others, to determine the quantity of Food that will preferve a Perfon of a confirm'd State of Health, near to, or already paft the Meridian of Life, that uses no violent bodily Labour, in a due Plight, freedom of Spirits, and

and wonted Vigour, in these our Northern Climates. And I have fixed it (as near as fuch a various Subject can be limited) in about eight Ounces of Flesh Meat (Beef and Pork excepted, which I think ought cautiously to be used by those that live according to Rule, by Reafon of the Ranknefs of their Juices. and their Hardness of Digestion) about twelve Ounces of Bread, or other vegetable Food, and about a Pint of old generous Wine, or Liquors of the fame Strength. Those who ftudy hard, keep the House constantly, or would cure a chronical Diftemper, must even abate of this Quantity. I make no account of watery Liquors in this Estimate, fuch as Tea, Coffee, and the like. Nor do I think Fish a good Diet for those who are subject to chronical Diftempers, which most are, who are near the decline of Life; for it's certain, the Bodies of all Animals, at last, partake of the Nature of their Food ; but it is to be minded, that no quantity or quality of Food will long preserve any one in perfect Health, who uses not due Exercise, and proper Relaxations, for without thefe, no Food can be duly concocted.

XXX. It is worth here taking Notice, that all the Preparations of this Medicine ferve only to fpoil it: And that it is beft taken in a fpoonful of Soup, or any other agreeable Liquor, immediately before Dinner, or chew'd F

in a Morning fasting. But to those to whom its Mawkishness is nauseous, I wou'd recommend this Form. Take Gentian and Zedoary of each a Dram, Serpentary Root, and unscented Species of Diambra, of each half a Dram; Cocheneal and Saffron of each a Scruple; Orange Peel an Ounce; infuse in a Quart of Mountain, in a warm Place, twenty four Hours, strain, and to the Liquor add three Ounces of the best Rhubarb; Salt of Worm-wood a Dram and an half; sat in a warm Sand, heat twelve Hours; and then strain a second time. Of this four Spoonfuls every Night, or every other Night, as occasion requir'd, I have found an excellent Remedy in this and other chronical Cafes. Where no Preparations of Rhubard will agree with the Conflitution, as there are many fuch, then Elixir Salutis, Tincture of Hiera Picra; a Solution of Gum Gaujac, or the Scotch Pills, might take Place; but that all the Preparation of Aloes are apt to throw out both Gout and Piles. However in this matter there is great Variety; out of which every one may fit themfelves with what is most agreeable to their own Conftitution; which if they use regularly and frequently, they cannot fail to prevent violent Fits of the Gout, and perhaps most other, both acute and chronical Diftempers.

XXXI. Schol. I have known fome eminent Physicians, that have had fo little regard to Sydenham's

Sydenham's Opinion in this Matter, that in the Fit of the Gout it felf, at whatever time it happen'd, they never scrupled to drive it off, both from themfelves and others, by ftrong, quick, and active Purges, which they repeated every Morning, whilft the Fit continu'd, and at Night quieted the Tumults they excited, and expell'd the gouty Humours, introduc'd into the Habit by them, with cordial and warming Medicines mix'd with Opiates. This Method they continu'd till the Pain was gone, and the Tumour fubfided. And to prevent its return, carry off all the remaining goutish Humours, and to strengthen the Habit, they pursu'd gentle Stomach Purges, Aromatick Diluters, and warm Alteratives, till a strong Conftitution was obtained : And most certain it is, this Method will cure any Fit of the Gout, how obstinate foever, and that in a few Days. The Reafons they gave for this Proceedure, was, that by fuch a Method, inflammatory Rheumatisms (of the Nature of which the Gout was) Erysipela's Schirrous, and even hot Tumours, were fafely, quickly, and certainly (without Relapfes or Danger) carry'd off; and that the Danger arifing in common Practice, from purging off a Fit of the Gout, was, that Care was not taken, to prevent its returning, or its falling on fome other noble Parts, by continuing these gentler, warm Purges, Diluters, Alteratives, and Strengthners, to carry off intirely the gouty Remains, to Iweeten F 2

fweeten the fharp Humours, and to ftrengthen the relaxed Solids. But this I mention only to illustrate and confirm my Advice, of gentle Stomach Purges, in the Intervals of the Gout. For I am of Opinion, the most dangerous, and active Part of the gouty Humour, is a great deal too fubtile (tho' an Humour certainly it must be) to be carried off by any gross evacuation whatsoever. And many fatal Experiences have confirmed the Danger of Tampering after such a manner (whatever Authority it may have to defend it, or specious Reasons to enforce it) to fusifer any cautious Person to venture upon it.

XXXII. Next to Rhubarb, and all Circumftances confidered, even far before it, I would recommend Sulphur, as one of the belt Remedies in the Intervals of the Gout. It is but in little Use at present in Physick, except in the Itch, and the Piles; and yet in the whole Extent of the Materia Medica, I know not a more fafe and more active Medicine. Its wonderful Efficacy, and particular manner, of operating in these common Cases, might, I think, have encourag'd its Trial in other chronical Cafes, especially confidering the Facility of its Working, and the little Trouble it gives in taking it. Its principal Qualities are thefe. 1. The Parts of Sulphur, and those of Light and Fire, act mutually upon one another, more powerfully than those of other Bodies. It

It is to their Sulphur that Bodies owes the reflecting and refracting Virtues; from whence its Inflammability proceeds. * The Particles of Sulphurous Bodies receive and retain those of Light and Fire, more ftrongly than any other Bodies: And the Rays of Light and Particles of Fire, seperate, move and turn the Parts of Sulphurous Bodies into Fire and Flame. 2. The Parts of Sulphurous Bodiesare very fmall, even smaller than those of Water it self, whereby it comes to pass that they will enter those small Vessels, where Water it felf (our best and most universal Diluent) can't come, this is evident from hence, that Water will not diffolve Sulphur, and that no Moisture will flick to fat Substances, or the Feathers of water Fowl: As alfo from its Cure of all cutaneous Foulness; which it cou'd never effectuate but by entering all those smallest Veffels, which fcarce any other Medicine can enter. And lastly, by its diffolving the fizy Juices of the smallest internal Glands, when obstructed; particularly those of the Lungs, Mefentery and Rectum; as in the humorous Afthma, Scrophula and Piles. 3. Sulphurous Bodies will readily unite with, and dettroy the Effects of all Saline Particles, but efpecially those of the acid kind. And in this their great Energy feems to confift. Sulphur yields

* Vide Sir Isaac Newton's Treatife of Light and Colours, I Edit. in English, towards the end.

the most piercing, active, and agreeable Acid in the World; such as Spirit of Sulphur, Gas of Sulphur, and the like. 4. The fat and oily Parts of Sulphur, like other fat and unctuous Bodies, are the lighteft, the most coherent, and the most springy of all Bodies. These two last Qualities are most manifest from the artificial Sulphur made of Oyl of Turpentine and Spirit of Vitriol (the ftrongeft Glew, and the most penetrating Acid) duly digefted and carefully manag'd, which in all refpects is the fame with natural Sulphur. " No " Body denies (fays Tournfort in his Voyage to the Levant, Pag. 122. Part. I. English Edit.) " that Sulphur is only a fat Substance, " fix'd by an acid Spirit: The Sulphur which " is artificially made, and the Analysis of " common Sulphur, put this Truth out of all " Difpute. For the fea Water being fat by " the Oyl of the fea Fish continually corrupt-" ing there, and bitter and faltish from its fa-" line Rocks, produces in proper Nefts natural " Sulphur." And Sir Ifaac Newton fays, in his last Edition of his Opticks, pag. 359. "By " diffolving flower of Brimstone in Oyl of Tur-" pentine, and diffilling the Solution, it is " found, that Sulphur is compos'd of an inflam-" mable thick Oyle, or fat Bitumen, an acid " Salt, a very thick Earth, and a little Me-" tal: The three first were found not much " unequal to one another, the fourth in fo " fmall a Quantity, as fcarce to be worth the con" confidering." Join all these Qualities together, and you have one of the most admirable Remedies in the World, for all Intentions in the Cure of the Gout : By its agreeable Tafte and Lightness of the Stomach, (especially when wash'd down with any milky Vehicle) its Tenacity, Ropinefs and Elasticity; the Smallnefs of its Parts; their Efficacy in deftroying the Mischief of all faline Particles, with their natural Warmth, join'd to the Activity of its acid Salt, (making it a kind of natural Soap) it enters the fmall Veffels, where no other Diluent, hitherto known, can come; cleanses their Infides from the Foulness that flicks to them; imbibes and retains all the gouty Salts and carries them out of the Body by Perspiration; softens, smooths and relaxes the parch'd and stiffen'd Fibres; and by leaving fome of its oily Parts on their Surfaces, fheaths and defends them from the Points of the Salts afterwards introduc'd. And the Fact is, from repeated Trials I can recommend Sulphur, as a most powerful Remedy in the Intervals of the Gout. For I have known half a Dram of powder'd Sulphur, or Flowers of Brimstone, taken regularly twice a Day in a Spoonful of Milk, prevent the Fit for many Years: And leffen both its Pain and Duration when it happen'd : For it mov'd the Body gently once or twice a Day. I have in my Posseffion Testimonies under the Hands of fome treated and tended by my felf; and of others

others of undoubted Credit, witneffing to the great Succefs of this Medicine in the Intervals of the *Gout*. Nothing hitherto difcover'd, I believe, equals it obstinately perfisted in.

XXXIII. Schol. An ingenious Gentleman has lately recommended Camphire, as an admirable Remedy in the Gout ; I heartily wish it may be found as beneficial, as he thinks it will be, both for the fake of himfelf, and that of others. I have try'd it to prevent Stranguries arising from Blifters, to remedy Hæmorrhages in the *small Pox*; in Hysterick Fits, and Convulsions: In stopping the Torrent of white Water in Vapours, and in the Fit of the Gout, to raife a gentle Perspiration. In all which Cafes, I have found it fometimes more, and fometimes lefs fuccefsful, and in the laft I particularly recommend it. But it is fo naufeous in the Stomach, fo conftantly Heartburns, in whatever Form given, is never fo readily diffolv'd in any Liquor, as Spirit of Wine, whole Heat it thus fo increases, that it almost becomes a Caustic on the Stomach: And thus given as an Alterative, would probably do more Hurt, even by its fcalding Vehicle, than it could do good by its Virtues. That unless its Dose be very small, some more convenient Form of giving it be found out, or fome Method be contriv'd to leffen its exceffive Heat. I should be much afraid of giving it inwardly, for any long Time. As to the Pre-

Preference he gives to it before Sulphur; all I can fay is, that I am ready to name a great many Perfons of Condition and Parts, who are now taking, or have taken Sulphur in the Intervals of the Gout, and none without Succefs, more, or lefs: According to their Age, Constitution, and Management in other Respects. I think it unjustifiable to mention their Names without their leave, and I have no just Reason to askit, not pretending to any Nostrum or Secret. But having plainly difcovered all that I know in the matter, fo that every Body is left to his own Liberty: And when Camphire has been as often, and more fuccefsfully try'd, I shall most readily give it the Preference, being much lefs concerned for Reputation, than for being ufeful in Proportion to my poor Abilities. Tho' I own, I defpair of finding a better Remedy in the Interval of the Fits of the Gout, than Sulphur rightly managed.

XXXIV. Efpecially if to thefe be added plentiful Dilution by fome Blood-warm Infufion of a fpicy and diuretick Plant in Water, fo as to provoke a gentle breathing Sweat, and pafs freely by Urine. Thus large Draughts of Sage, Dwarf-elder, Buck-bean, or Green-tea; but efpecially of weak Whey made on old Mountain, drunk Blood-warm, and on an empty Stomach, and join'd to any of the now mention'd Medicines, will be of great Advantage in the Intervals of the *Gout*; by dilu-G ting

ting and breaking its Salts, and carrying them off by Perspiration and Urine. And certainly Roselli's Drops, (perhaps the Tinctura Metallorum fomehow alter'd) which were faid to work gently by Stool and Sweat, in the Hands of a prudent and knowing Physician, had been an admirable Remedy, as answering both the Intentions mention'd, in the Intervals of the Fits; and even in the Fits themfelves, it had not been without its Ufe (always excepting the vernal and autumnal regular Fits) had he dealt with recent Gouts, and firm Conftitutionsonly. That which I wou'd particularly recommend here, is, a weak Decoction of the BARK of Sarfa Root (in the BARK the Virtues of the Plants chiefly confift: For being replenish'd with most part of, if not all the Juice circulating Veffels, it contains all its Salts and most active Parts; and being spungy and tender, it is thereby more eafily digefted : And where Roots are most in Use, the BARK of the Root is more eminently useful, for the Reafons affign'd: As alfo becaufe, towards the End of the Autumn, when Roots are gather'd, the Cold has already driven the Juices into their BARK. And this may be one Reafon why the famous Pox-Doctor fucceeds in fome Cafes, when mifmanag'd mercurial Treatments have fail'd: His Diet-Drink chiefly confifts of a Decoction of the Bark of this Root: His Pill is Mercurial, perhaps the Arcanum Corallinum, or Panacaa, and thefe two per-

perfifted in for fo long a time must necessarily fweeten the tainted Juices, and expel the entangl'd and groffer mercurial Parts, which clustering together, could not perform the Circulation, but were retain'd within the Habit, by former mifmanag'd Salivations, and thereby rendered ineffectual to the Cure; especially, if to these be added, the low and starving Diet he prescribes, for I have heard of a famous Sea-Commander, who effectually cur'd the first Stages of Venereal Distempers by living twenty Days on Water Gruel only, in which a little Cream of Tarter had been first disfolv'd; and higher Degrees of the fame by the like Diet continued twice the Time;) with a little Milk, drunk freely Blood-warm every Morning, which I have known wonderfully relieve gouty Perfons, when drunk all the Winter between the Cardinal Fits. And even Cows Milk warm, taken for Breakfast and Supper, has been of great Service to those gouty Perfons who drink not much Wine; for those who drink Wine freely, have too hot and four Stomachs to deal in Milk.

XXXV. Even drinking freely of light, clear, warm Spring Water after full Meals, and indulging in ftrong Liquors, will be found of great Ufe in the intervals of the *Gout*. It is well known that warm Water alone, drunk in a Morning fafting freely, and at Meals, and its Heat, its Dilution, and cleanfing Qualities, G_2 has has been a fovereign Remedy in reftoring decay'd Appetites, and ftrengthening weak Digeftions, when other more pompous Medicines have failed. Lower very justly observes, that Perfons that have drunk beyond the Rules of Temperance, may be much relieved from the ill Effect of it, by exposing themselves to the free Air, to cool the Blood, and to force off the Liquors by Urine. I'm of Opinion, were there neither Sin nor Shame in it, as there are eminently both, a gouty Person, ought to avoid Intemperance, as he would avoid the Bite of a Snake or mad Dog. But fince fuch Accidents do happen, let the gouty Perfon, after the Excess either in Meat or Drink, swill down as much fair Water as his Stomach will bear, before he go to Bed; whereby he'll reap these Advantages: First, Either the Contents of the Stomach will be thrown upwards, and he freed from a great part of the Load. Or, Secondly, Both Meat and Drink will be much diluted : and the Labour and Expence of Spirits in Digeftion much faved. And Thirdly. The gouty Salts will thereby be diffolv'd and diftanc'd from one another: And fo be more readily carry'd off by the free Perspiration, Sweating and Urine, which enfue.

XXXVI. But beyond all other Things, a well order'd Course of *Bath* Waters, with *Chaleybeats* and warm Bitters, and a frequent and regular Use of Stomach Purgers will be found found to fucceed best in gouty, as well as other chronical Cafes. The learn'd have been divided, and much perplex'd about the Heat of Bath Waters. I have always endeavour'd to account to my felf for it, from the common Experiment of mixing Filings of Steel, and Powder of Sulphur, working them into a Pafte with Water, and putting them into a Cellar, under a Cock, dropping Water flowly and regularly; the Pafte will ferment to fuch a Degree, that the Water running from it shall be of the fame Heat and Virtue with the Bath Waters; tho' not fo pleafant, nor fo well fitted to human Bodies. This is a common Experiment, and thefe are the only natural Bodies known, which meeting together will produce Heat in Water, without artificial Fires. Tournfort, in the Place before mention'd fays, " It's certain that Filings of Iron steep'd in " common Water will grow confiderably " warm, and much more fo in Sea Water: And " if you mingle therewith fome Sulphur pow-" der'd, you'll fee this Mixture really burn." Sir Isaac Newton, in his last Edition of his Opticks, Page 354. fays, " That even the großs " Body of Sulphur powder'd, and with an e-" qual Weight of Iron Filings, and a little Wa-" ter made into a Paste, acts upon the Iron; " and in five or fix Hours grows too hot to be " touch'd, and emits a Flame." That the Heat of the Bath Waters is owing to a Principle within themfelves, is evident, from their retain-

ed to the fame Degree, will. Wherefore there can be no Neceffity of having Recourse to Vulcano's or fubterraneous Fires, to account for this Appearance. There are no burning Mountains known in this our Northern Climate; and tis' pretty hard to conceive, how Fires fhould have burn'd folong underGround without a Vent, or any other remarkable Sign. The Sulphur in the Bath Waters is evident to the Senfes, swimming in large Clusters on the Tops of the Baths mix'd with Earth, and fome vegetable Substances, wherewith the Guides commonly gil'd Silver; and is found an excellent Remedy in Scurvies, Leprofies, Ringworms, and other Foulness of the Skin. The Steel is manifested by the blueish Tincture given to the Water from the Pump, by an Infusion of Nut-gall. It is true, this Tincture is neither fo deep, nor is it to be had from the Water, in any short time after it comes hot from the Pump, thereby to manifest any great Quantity of Steel in the Composition, such as can have the full Proportion to the Experiment now mention'd. But, to fet this in a clearer Light, let us put together these Considerations. First, That upon Distillation of Bath Water, there remains little in the Bottom of the Glass but the common Calx or Sea-falt, that is found in the Distillation of spring Water, if we except fome Sand or Earth, that is forc'd up by the voilence of the Pump; wherefore

fore the Bath Waters not being impregnated with any Quantity of a faline Mixture, can retain nothing in their own proper Substance but the lightest Parts of the Steel and Sulphur. Secondly, That this Water is as fully impregnated with Sulphur, as it can bear, has been already fhewn: And that there must be a greater Proportion of Steel in Bath Water than is manifested to the Senses, or discover'd by any Experiment hitherto made, is evident from its healing Effects, which no known Medicine but Steel can bring about, or account for : None but those who have seen it, can believe the wonderful Efficacy it has, in most chronical Cafes. What, but Steel, in a few Weeks, can make the Blood, from a white blueifh or tallow Hue, refifting the Knife, like Glew, fwimming in its Serum, like an Island amidst the Ocean, look all of a Piece, of a Scarlet Colour, and a due Proportion between its nourishing and its watery Parts. Nothing but Steel can make a pale ash-colour'd Countenance, hollow and deep Eyes, no Appetite, little Strength and lefs Sleep; eat, and drink, and fleep, look gay and fleek, like the beft Health. Thoufands of fuch Inftances may be feen every Seafon at these healthful Springs. Thirdly, The Effects of Sulphur in bridling the fenfible Appearances and Operations of most active Medicines, is very well known. Inftances of which, in natural Bodies, are, Antimony and native Cinnabar; in artificial ones, Athiops Mine-

Mineral, and cinnabar of Antimony: In all which the Mercury is fo bridl'd up by the Sulphur, that none of their fensible Operations and Appearances are felt, while they produce the most wonderful Changes on animal Bodies. I cannot pass over Æthiops Mineral without preffing its more universal Use than, or ought I know, it has yet had in common Practice. It is one of the most certain and universal Alteratives, if dos'd fufficiently, and long enough persisting in, of all the Dispensatory. It radically extripates the Itch, the Piles, fcorbutick and scrophulous Ulcers; all cutaneous Foulnesses; all inflammation and fluxions of the Eyes; all internal Ulcers, Rheumatifins, white Swellings; fharp Humours in the Stomach and Guts, and almost all Distempers a-rising from fizy Juices. I say, it cures these, if Art can do it; for some of these (like hereditary Gouts) are fo transubstantiated into the Solids, that nothing but a new Conformation of Parts can cure them. It may be given almost to half an Ounce a Day, especially with interprefs'd Mercural Purges, without Trouble, or any fenfible Operation, and continu'd for a Twelve-month, if one pleafes. The fineft Sulphur, and fitteft to make Æthiops of, is common Sulphur powder'd, and boil'd feven or eight times in fpring Water, whereby it becomes as light on the Stomach as prepared Pearl, and as effectual in the Cafes mentioned, as the celebrated Sulphur of Aix la Chapelle

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pelle Waters. But to return to the Bufinefs.

XXXVII. Schol. I have had frequent Opportunities of trying Æthiops Mineral in different Cafes, fince the first Edition of this Treatife, and never without Success. Amongst others, I try'd it on a Perfon of an exceeding grofs corpulent Habit, who had paft the Meridian of Life, for a fpreading, foul, Scorbutic Ulcer, which had affected the whole Ancle, for more than a Span length quite round, and was pretty deep in the Out-fide. He took three Drams made up with the Syrup of Lemons, twice a Day for four Months fucceffively, and a gentle mercurial Purge once in ten Days: This with a low, cool Diet, and proper Dreffings, heal'd it up quite, when 'twas generally thought, fcarce any Medicine, especially so easy an one, would ever finish fuch a Cure, in fuch a Constitution. The Æthiops was taken without any Difgust, Trouble, or Interruption of Busines; purging gently once or twice a Day : And it was obfervable (and it is for the fake of this Obfervation chiefly, that I mention this Inftance) That the very Æthiops it felf, after the Body had been fully replenish'd with it, in two Months Time, forc'd it felf through the found Parts of the Leg and Skin, and fluck to those Parts of the Plaister, that covered them, in its proper Substance, and Colour: I very well H

well know, that scorbutic Vlcers will throw out a fanious and black Stuff: But this appeared chiefly on those Parts which covered the found Flesh, and disappear'd a few Days after the Æthiops was omitted to be taken. Which fhews, how readily this Medicine paffes through the smallest Vessels of the Glands; and indeed Sulphur, tho' taken inwardly only, is quickly fmell'd in the Clothes of the Patient, and by difcolouring the very Money in his Pocket. But more especially, when joined with Mercury. This very Method never fails to cure Opthalmia's, even scrophulous Ones, and is a most certain Remedy in an Ulcer of the Bladder, as I have always found, if giv'n in a fufficient Dofe, and perfifted in a fufficient Time.

XXXVIII. The Sum of all then is, fince the *Bath* Waters derive their Heat from a Principle within themfelves; fince no natural Body, but *Sulphur* and Iron can produce fuch a Degree of Heat, as is in them; fince nothing but Steel can produce those wonderful Cures on human Bodies, which *Bath* Waters do; fince *Sulphur* will lock up, and bridle the fensible Appearances and Effects of the most active Bodies, and yet not destroy their healthful and medical Virtues; it is plain, that *Bath* Waters must owe their Heat to a Mixture of steely and fulphurous Particles; and their healthful Effects, to a greater Proportion of Steel,

Steel, than is fensible, or easily discoverable by any Experiment hitherto made, join'd to a light Sulphur, whole Virtues and Efficacy in all chronical Cafes, we have already fhewn. The Mountains which furround the Place, which every Body now knows, to be but the Nefts of Minerals, and the Receptacles of the Waters, which feed the Springs, (which Mountains are continued even to the Sea) confirm this Opinion. The Manner I conceive thus, The Dews drilling and dropping through the Cranies of the Mountains, fall upon a Bed of Iron Oar, and are there as fully impregnated with Chalybeat Particles as fuch Water can bear; and gently owzing down upon a Neft of Sulphur, and there fermenting to fuch a Degree, that requiring more Room, they Bubble up at the Foot of the Mountains, with their fulphurous Spoils, and furnish out this healing and balfamick Fluid. All hot Waters feem chiefly to confift of these two Principles : and to differ only as the Sulphur or Steel predominates in them. Where the Sulphur predominates they are hotter, more naufeous, and more purgative, Of the three hot European Waters of Note, the Aix la Chapelle, Bourbon, and Bath; the first abounds more eminently in Sulphur, which makes its Heat, Naufeoufnefs, and purgative Faculty fo great, that few weak Stomachs can bear its Heat and Naufeoufnefs, and fewer weak Conffitutions, the Violence of H 2

of its purging. The Bourbon are of a middle Nature, between the Aix la Chapelle and the Bath Waters, and are lefs hot, naufeous and purgative than the Aix la Chapelle, but more than the Bath Waters. The Bath partake lefs of the Sulphur and more of the Steel than either of these two; and are by far the most pleafant; of a milky Tafte, never purge, except they be drunk either too fast, or in too great Quantities, and always mend the Appetite, and raife the Spirits. The weakeft hot Waters are but of little Ufe, except in the lowest Cafes, and hectick or confumptive Conftitutions; but for medical Uses, the weaker hot Waters may be made pretty near equal to the stronger by Evaporation, as to the fulphurous Principle; as the ftronger may be brought down to the weaker by Dilution, as I have experienc'd; tho' Nature be always the wisest and most perfect Operator. But nei-ther the same Proportion of Steel, nor Sulphur, nor Heat, indifferently fit all Constitutions. Generally the Strenght (i. e. the Quantity of Steel and Sulphur) of the fame hot Waters is in Proportion to their Heat; and therefore to fit the fame Waters to weaker Conffitutions, they need only be drunk proportionably cooler.

XXXIX. The Bath Waters having fuch an Origine, and fuch Qualities, must needs be an excellent Remedy in the Gout, and other chronichronical Cafes, for these Reasons; I. Because of their Warmth, just fuited to the Wants of Nature, and a little above the Heat of human Bodies, sufficient to introduce a foreign Warmth and Motion to cold and decay'd Bowels and Fluids; whereby the natural Warmth and flow Circulation is increas'd and enliven'd. 2. This, with its agreeable Tafte and milky Softness, makes it fit fo eafily on the Stomach, and become fo excellent a Vehicle, to wash into the Blood, other proper and fpecifick Medicines, without that Naufeoufnefs and Fret on the Spirits, which all other hot Waters, hitherto known; or that Chillynefs and Damp, which all cold Mineral Waters give; whereby they are render'd useles or hurtful in fome low and nervous Cafes. To these add, 3. Their Chalybeat Principle, fo peculiarly lock'd up in Sulphur, that the Patient reaps all the Benefit and healthful Effects of the best Preparations of this Medicine (and what are not two fuch powerful Medicines combin'd, able to effect?) without the naufeous Tafte, and frequent Diforders upon the Stomach, that every other way of giving Steel produces. 4. The Sulphur united with the Steel, makes it a natural kind of Soap, for cleanfing the Infides of the Veffels from the Foulness that cleaves to them; and for opening the Obstructions of the finall Vessels. But 5. That which, together with the others, makes it specifick in the Gout, is, its relaxing Quality,
Quality, whereby it foftens and fupples the rigid and ftiff *Fibres*, fo as the *gouty* Humours may pafs freely by Perfpiration. Much more might be faid of this wonderful Remedy provided by the Hand of Nature, to relieve the Miferies of human Life; but this the innumerable Crouds of Cripples of all forts, and thofe other Perfons made miferable by chronical Diftempers, fent thence, every Year, cur'd, or reliev'd, do witnefs, more convincingly, than either Philofophy or Rhetorick can.

XL. I will here remove two Difficulties : The First is, concerning Bathing in the Intervals of the Gout. The only Reason given for this Difficulty is, left the gouty Humour shou'd be driven inwards upon the Bowels. But this feems to me a mere groundless Jealousy : For in regular Gouts, when the Fit is over, it is to be suppos'd, that the gouty Fluid or Matter is mostly or altogether ipent, and the Fluid in a healthy found Condition. And therefore it might be as reasonably doubted, if in the Intervals of two putrid Fevers (of which many have had more than two in their Life-time) a Perfon might fafely bath. There is no Question, but that a gouty Person may both as fafely bath, and take any Medicine, for any incident Difeafe, as any other Perfon; regard being had to his particular Conftitution. And 'tis Matter of Fact, that those who have been crippl'd by the fixing of the gouty Salts upon

upon the Joints, or difabl'd by the Tendernefs of the Parts, have been extremely reliev'd by a long Courfe of Drinking and Bathing in thefe hot Waters, which by relaxing the *Fibres*, diffolving the fizy Humours, diluting the gouty Salts, and making them pafs by Perfpiration, have reftor'd them to the Ufe of their Limbs.

XLI. Schol. It is capable of Demonstration, that the Force, Pressure, and Weight of the Bath-waters in Bathing, is fufficient to counter-act the Force of the Perspiration some Millions of Times; and contequently, that these Waters relaxing the Fibres of all the Vessels, and foaking thro' the Scarf-skin, and even thro' the Coats of the small Veffels, are introduc'd into the smallest Glands, and convey'd by the returning Veins into the Mass of the Blood, and by the Force of the Circulation, assist in opening the Obstructions thro' the whole Habit; and this accounts for the wonderful Efficacy of Bathing in white Swellings, Palfies, scorbutic Drinesses of the Skin, Scrophulous Sores, and Tumors, nervous wastings of the Limbs, Sciatical Pains of the Joynts, cold Rheumatisms, and Weakneffes after the Gout. And this will still be more evident, if the Doctrine of the Attraction of animal Bodies on the incumbent Atmosphere lately fo much improved by Dr. James Keil, be supposed true. It is many Years since I was

was informed by a Gentleman of great Ingenuity, that having a good deal of Money on a Horfe, which was to run for the Plate at New-market, and the Rider dying not many Days before the time appointed for the Courfe; he had undertaken to ride himfelf, and was obliged by Fafting, Watching, and Exercife, to bring down his Body to Horfeman's weight; That after the Match was over, and he exactly weighed at the Post, he had rode immediately home, and having drunk up a pint of Chicken-broath only, which might weigh about a pound, got to Bed, and flept twelve Hours, and weighing again under the fame Circumstances as before, found he had got in the whole about three pounds, if I remember right: Whereby he concluded, That his exhaufted Body had drawn in about two pounds of the circumambient Air. This more manifeftly flews, how the Bath Waters being hot, and confequently more active, may be drawn in, and get thro' the Pores of the Skin into the Blood-veffels, and there concur with what is drunk down towards those kindly Effects, Bathing commonly produces. And 'tis impossible to account for those copious, and profuse Sweats, Persons (if they lie long in Bed after Bathing) run into, but that their Bodies are fill'd with these Waters, like a foaked Spunge. But the weak, and low fpirited, are never to be fuffered to run into those: Which are prevented, by either not

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going into, or by being only a short Time in Bed.

XLII. It is fomewhat uncommon, that Bathing which for many hundred Years wrought fuch Cures, as we have on Record, and fingly maintain'd fo long the Credit and Reputation of Bath; should for this last Century (in which only drinking the Waters have been in use) have fall'n into such Difgrace, that it is very far from being now the chief Thing People come to Bath for. Before drinking the Bath Water came to be fo much us'd, fix'd or wandering Pains, Stiffnefs, or Contractions on the Tendons, Lamenes, or wasted Limbs, Palsies, or Rheumatisms, were the chief Diftempers People came to Bath for. But now fince, all other chronical Diffempers whatfoever, are relieved either by bathing or drinking : If People will bath indifferently, without Advice, without duly preparing their Bodies, and cleanfing the alimentary Paffages, without any diftinct Knowledge of their. Cafe, their Strength, the proper Seafon of bathing, or the Timethey ought to stay in at once; there must necessarily happen (as there have happen'd) unlucky Accidents, which tend to discourage, and disgrace bathing in general. On the other Hand, if those who attend on bathing will-undertake more than they can manage, or duly tend at one Time; fome must necessarily be kept in longer than their

their Strength will fuffer, or their Cafe requires. These have been the Sources of the late neglect, and contempt of Bathing. But I am well fatisfy'd, was Bathing managed prudently and discreetly; there are but few chronical Cafes, in which it might not be useful, and in which it might not contribute with Drinking, and other proper Remedies, towards a Cure, or a Relief. If on the one Side, we do but confider of what Ufe, and Reputation Hot-bathing was amongst the ancient Romans, and to what extravagant Expences they run to make their Baths convenient, or beautiful : If we confider, that most chronical Diftempers are attended with want of due Perspiration, and are therefore generally of the cold and phlegmatic Kind, and are always produced by Obstructions from fizy Juices: On the other Hand, if we reflect on what was hinted above, that the hot Water in bathing was fuck'd in, and attracted thro' the Skin, into the returning Veins, and was thereby put in a Capacity, to affift with what is drunk down, to wash off Obstructions of the fmall Vessels, to thin, and dilute the Blood, and glandular Juices, to warm, enliven, actuate and nourish the wasted, and decay'd Parts: We shall readily conclude, that bathing prudently managed, may be extreamly beneficial in most chronical Distempers. That bathing therefore may be performed in the best Manner possible, we must first diftinguilh

guish those Distempers which might fuffer by it, from those which will be benefited by it. And those are chiefly of three Kinds; (1.) Those Distempers which impair the rational Faculties, or affect the Head with Pain, or Giddinefs. Becaufe Hot-bathing might fend Fumes, or Vapours upwards, and fo increase these Distempers, such are bysteric Diforders, Convulsions, Epilesies, &c. While the Fit lasts, a Vertigo, or Head-ach from a foul Stomach, &c. (2.) Those which any ways affect the Lungs. Becaufe Hot-bathing, increafing the velocity of the Blood, may occasion a Pleurisy, or Peripneumonia, or a spitting of Blood in fuch Cafes. (3.) Those which are attended with Inflammations, moveable Tumors, or with flitting Pains, fuch as the Gout, or an inflammatory Rheumatism; because Hot-bathing may increase the first, or tranflate the latter. These excepted, I know no chronical Cafe (but when in their laft Extremities) which might not be benefited by moderate, and different Bathing, which might Icour the foul Tubes, open the obstructed Ones, increase the natural Heat, and encourage a due Perspiration. I shall conclude with fubjoining a general Rule, whereby to know if on Trial Bathing agrees, and has not been continued too long in the whole, or each fingle Time, viz. If it neither fink the Spirits, wafte the Strength, nor weaken the Appetite, then it is certainly beneficial; for Hot-bathing being I

being of the Clafs of *Evacuations*, if it carry nothing off, but faulty Humours, it can produce none of the mention'd Effects; and if it evacuates thefe, it must needs be beneficial; and on the contrary, if it spends the nourishing Juices, and carry off more than the Party can well spare, it must be hurtful.

XLIII. It is observable from Guidot's Experiments on Bath-waters, That the Water either exposed to the common and open Air, or cork'd up and feal'd in a Bottle, did for a much longer Time retain its Virtue of tineturing a purplish Blue with Nut-gall in clear frosty Weather, than in heavy moist Weather, i. e. It retain'd its chalybeat Principle, much longer in Frost, and clear Weather, than in warm and moist Weather: The Truth is, no Body could have been long at Bath, but must have observed, that the Waters succeeded better, quickned the Appetite more, made the Digeftions ftronger, and rais'd the Spirits higher, in a clear, quick, dry Seafon, than in moist, warm, beavy Weather; and in Fact, in fuch a Seafon as this first is, they surpass all the Methods of producing fuch an Effect I have ever feen. To which two Caufes concur, the greater Quantity of a fubtil, active, chalybeat Principle preferved in the Water, and the greater Tightness, and Firmness produced in

* Vide Guidot's Experiments on Bath-Waters.

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the Fibres by the cold, clean, dry Weather: But what 1 would chiefly observe from the mentioned Experiments, is, that the chalybeat Principle is so fine, subtile, and active, that in a few Hours, nay Minutes, it will evaporate thro' a Cork, and feal'd Glafs-Bottle, and may be retain'd by the meer Action of the circumbient Air, its Nitre, and different Gravity, for fome confiderable Time: Which fhews, how this fo fubtile and volatile a chalybeat Medicine, may be convey'd from the Stomach, even to the great and complicated Distance of the most minute Nerve, the most readily, and quickly: Which the elementary Water thus actuated, reaches much fooner, than any artificial Preparation of Steel poffibly can. And thereby becomes fo admirable a Medicine in relax'd Nerves, and nervous Diftempers, to which the Bath Waters, actuated by this fubtile penetrating and powerful chalybeat Principle, concur inwardly in drinking them, and outwardly in bathing, by their being drawn in thro' the Skin, into the fmall Veffels, as may be feen in the preceeding Articles, about Bathing: As to the fmall Quantity of Steel thus introduced, it feems generally sufficient for the real wants of Nature, but in chronicle Difeases, may be easily fupply'd by larger Dofes of artificial Steel, when the other has prepar'd the way. And certainly in giving both Steel and Bitters, it's fafest, and most prudent to begin low, and with

with fmaller Dofes, and to rife, as the Pulfe and Strength rifes, And as Ufage has made fimaller Dofes lefs effectual; I remember to have obferved in fome of the great, and fagacious Dr. Ratcliff's Bills, four or five Drops of Mynfycht's Tincture of Steel, with a few Drops of Elixir Proprietatis in a fimple Water, prefcrib'd as a Chalybeat Bitter, even to grown Perfons. This I freely own, in the Novitiat of my Obfervations, I thought very fimple. I have had good Reafon to condemn my rafh Judgment fince, and to acknowledge it prudent, and judicious, to begin in fome low Cafes with fuch fmall Dofes.

XLIV. The other Difficulty is, how the fame hot Water shou'd relax contracted Fibres, as in the Gout and Rheumatism ; and yet contract and brace relax'd Fibres, as in the Palfy and wasted Limbs. That the Matter of Fact is fo, is paft all doubt in these and many other Cafes of Contraction and Relaxation. But to clear up this, we need only to confider what Contraction and Relaxation are. Since all the Fluids of the Body are contain'd in Veffels, Contraction can arife from nothing but from the Blood and other Fluids (or whatever is the Caufe of muscular Motion) their being retain'd and obstructed by their Sizines; or from some external Injury, in the Substance of the Muscle it felf; whereby it becomes fuller and firmer, and fo acts as upon its Office of

of Contraction. Relaxion, upon the other Hand, is an Obstruction of the Nerves or Veffels of the Fluids, before they arrive at the Muscles; as is seen in Palsies, and the nervous Atrophy of the Limbs; so that in both Cases, Obstructions are the Cause both of Contraction and Relaxation. Wherefore, whatever Medicine can diffolve the Siziness of the Fluids; open the Obstructions of the size final Veffels, make the Perspiration full and free, and brace the Fibre; will both contract Relaxations, and relax Contractions: And that these are fome of the Effects of Bath Waters, has, I think, been made fufficiently appear.

XLV. If it be enquir'd into, what other ·Cafes, befides the Gout, Bath Waters may be useful in; the Answer will be obvious from the Account now. laid down; to wit, That they must be beneficial in all Cafes, where Steel or Sulphur is; that is, in almost all chronical Cafes whatfoever. In acute and inflammatory Cafes, in all Cafes attended with a strong, quick Pulse, no mineral Water, nor chalybeat Medicine can be proper. But in all other Cafes (excepting those only attended with a Bleeding or *Hæmorrhage*) they are not only fafe, but exceedingly beneficial. More particularly, their wonderful Efficacy has been often experienc'd in Cachexies, Scurvies; in the Stone, Rheumatism and Jaundice; in hypocondriacal and hysterical Affections; In

in Vapours and Melancholy; in Palsies, Epilepsies, and other cephalic and nervous Diftempers; in Diforders of the Stomach and Bowels; Obstructions of the Liver and Gallbladder; in green and breeding Sicknefs; in Barrenness and Weakness after Child-birth ; in Obstructions of the monthly Purgations; and all other peculiar Difeafes of the Sex. And truly, if a Person afflicted with a low, broken or tender Conftitution, fuffering under the tedious Pains and Inquietudes of any of the lingering Diftempers now mention'd, where the Viscera or Bowels are yet found, wou'd know the fitteft Place in Britain to fpend their Life-time with the greatest Ease and Pleafure; take all the Advantages of the Place together, the Agreeableness of the Waters to the Stomach; the Certainty of their procuring a good Appetite, when it fails; and the no lefs certain Confequence thereupon, Freedom and Chearfulness of Spirits; the regular Way of Living; the Excellency of the Provifions; the Warmnefs, Cleannefs and Neatnefs of the Houfing; the Conveniency of the free, fresh and open Air of the neighbouring Downs for Exercife; the Eafinefs of the Amusements; and the Advantage of what Conversation one defires; I fay, taking all these Advantages together, I can affirm from near twenty Years Experience, without Sufpicion of Flattery, or Fear of Contradiction, that Bath is the Place.

XLVI.

XLVI. Some wife and frugal People think the mere drinking of these Waters, for some Time, without taking any Medicine, either before or with them, may be fufficient to remove any of the chronical Ails they are good for; but those, if they are really ill, in any other manner, except mere Lofs of Appetite, are generally convinc'd, upon Trial, at their own Expence, that they neither ought to begin a Courfe of the Bath Waters, without a revious cleanfing of the Stomach and Bowels, lest they wash into the Blood through the Lecteals, by the perpetual Dilution of the Bath Waters, those Impurities, which conftantly cleave to them; not that they ought to expect a perfect Cure of a long-breeding and lingering Diftemper, without the Affiftance of those other Medicines which are reckon'd Specifick in the Cafe; and to which the Bath Waters are fo pleafant and fo affiftent a Vehicle: For it is but Prudence to bring all the Forces one can raife against fo potent and fo formidable an Enemy as a chronicle Distemper.

XLVII. It is not poffible to lay down a general Rule, about the Quantity of *Bath* Waters, which it is convenient to drink daily; that being to be varied according to fome Circumftances of the Patient, and the Nature of the Diftemper: Strong, full and large Bo-K dies

dies bear more Waters than tender, thin and leffer ones; the younger more than the elder; those of strong and firm, than those of weak and relax'd Nerves; those who labour under the Gravel and Rheumatism, than those who are diforder'd in the ailmentary Paffages, or are subjeted to scorbutic or nervous Weakneffes, and the like. But in general, it were to be wish'd, that People who come to Bath for their Healths, drunk lefs daily than they commonly do; and allow'd more Time for a chronical Diftemper. I think it may be fafely advanc'd. That any Quantity greater than an English Quart, in a Morning, drunk in two Hours Time, half a Pint every half Hour, is more than what is reafonable. For, drinking in this Proportion, all the reft of the Day, at Meals, to wit, in the Afternoon, and going to Bed, they must take down no lefs than five Pounds in about fixteen Hours; viz. two Pounds in the Morning, a Pint and an half with Wine at Dinner, half a Pound in the Afternoon, and as much at Supper, and at going to Bed. This every Body must fee is fully fufficient to answer all the Intentions of drinking mineral Waters. A greater Quantity than this will ferve only to diftend and relax the ailmentary Passes; to force its way through the largest, and most potent Tubes; and to propagate the Circulation through the Branches and Inosculations of the larger Arteries and Veins, where the leaft Foul-

Foulnefs and feweft Obstructions can happen: So that it will fcarce ever reach the fineft capillary Veffels, in which alone the Danger lies. And the late ingenuous and learned Dr. James Keill * has made it evident, that the most expeditious Way of altering the whole Mass of the Blood, by mineral Waters, is, by fmall and frequent Draughts. In most Cafes a Pint in a Morning is fufficient, and in low Conftitutions and Diforders in the alimentary Passages, tending to vomiting and purging, half a Pint is enough; and whatever Quantity is to be drunk, 'tis always best to take it in fmall Quantities, and at good Distances, provided it come within the Compafs of the Morning. What is drunk at Meals, tho' cold, yet being fresh, and not altogether drain'd of its Principles and Virtues, contributes near as much to the Cure, as that which is taken in the Morning. The Afternoon and Evening's Draughts are more arbritrary, and must depend upon the Observation of the Patient, as he finds them agreeable to his Stomach, and fit eafily or not: Where too great Quantities have not been fwallowed down in a Morning, they are very proper, provided they be in Proportion to the Morning's Quantity, and never taken under four or five Hours after Dinner; and that at Night, not under

* Pag. 39. Tentam. Medici. Physic. Jac. Keill.

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two or three Hours after Supper; these Times being the most proper to affist the Digestion, and carry off the Remains of the Food. But the truth is, as nothing is more necessary, in a Course of these Waters, than setting out right at first; so nothing requires more the Experience and Judgment of a Physician, than the accomodating the previous Preparations, the Quantities to be drunk, and the Medicines to be taken with them, to the Distemper, and the Confficution of the Patient. For these once settled, the rest generally goes on successfully.

XLVIII. It is equally impossible to determine the most proper Season for drinking Bath Waters, as it is to determine the most probable Seafon for falling ill of a chronical Di-ftemper, generally speaking, most chronical Diseases enrage Spring and Fall: And Cu-ftom has made these Months, Seasons for the Bath: But the Waters are ever the fame, no real Alteration having ever been observed in them from Times, or Seafons, tho' there may be some little Variation of their sensible Qualities, from the Variation of the Air, and Weatker. In the hotteft Weather, they are giv'a off for a Month fometime, by those that have drunk them a long Time before. But a great many, especially those of the tenderer Sort, and of cold Constitutions, feel the best Effects from them in that very Month. And with fome they are best in the coldest Weather ;

Weather ; fupplying then the Inclemency of the Air, by their kindly Warmth, and paffing best, when the Fibres are wound up, and fhorten'd by the outward Cold, whereby the Circulation becomes brisker, and ftronger. So that Cuftom and Conveniency arifing from outward Circumstances, have made Seasons for the Bath, more than the Nature of the Waters themfelves, or their Fitnefs to produce their benign Effects. The Length of Time People ought to drink the Waters, is as little to be determin'd, as the most proper Season, or as the Duration of a chronical Diftemper. If they are of the Nature of an Alterative Medicine, (as they most certainly are) they are to be continued till they either difagree, or the chronical Diftemper ceafes. And this last generally requires a Time in Proportion to the inveteracy and obstinacy of the Disease, hereditary Sharpenesses require more Time than acquir'd ones: Slighter Degrees of the fame Cafe, less than more inveterate ones; nervous Diftempers more than those confin'd to the Blood. A Lady of a low Hysteric, and weak Conftitution, having ask'd the Famous Dr. Sydenham (as fhe told me) how long fhe might fafely take Steel; his Anfwer was, that she might fafely take it for thirty Years, and then begin again, if fhe continued ill. The Question might be as proper, if it had been ask'd, how long Time one might continue to eat, and drink : For in Lownefs, and Diforder,

Diforder, if Remedies be neceffary, Nature will as fafely admit them, as Hunger will fafely admit of Food. I very well know, that Remedies in chronical Diftempers must be chang'd, when they become familiar, and have no Effect: As the fame kind of Food ought to be changed, when it becomes naufeous, and difguftful. But then this belongs not to the Question proposed, which suppofes the Waters have not abated of their first Benefit and Relief, but rather increase in them, and do better. And on this Supposition, there can be no doubt, that they may be fafely continued till a perfect Cure is obtained, or they fail in their Relief. Some have drunk them feveral Years with Advantage, and many cannot live, and be well without them : As is evident from the conftant Refiding of feveral Families here for their Ufe. Whilft the original Diforder lafts in any Degree, and the Waters continue to relieve it, they may be used; but in all Cafes, and Events, it is fafeft, and best to let Well alone.

XLIX. It has been alledg'd, that the Bath Waters drunk too long, difpofes People to Fevers, and inflammatory Diftempers, by over enriching, heating, and exalting the Blood. But this Objection lies equally against all generous Foods, and enlivening Medicines. And indeed Temperance, and Moderation in every Thing necessary for the Support of Life, is beft,

best, and fafest: And as I just now faid, it is best always to let Well alone, but as long as a chronical Diftemper is yet unconquer'd, and unremedied, there can be no hazard of over enriching the Blood, the very Cafe fuppofing the quite contrary, viz. are remaining Sizinefs and Sharpnefs in the Blood, and Juices. So that while the original Diftemper continues, this Effect is not to be fear'd : And when it is conquer'd, the Patient is very indifcreet, that out of meer Wantonness; would play with any Medicine whatever But this is the Cafe of a very few, and if ever I have met with any fuch, I have always religiously advis'd them to abstain from Waters, and every Thing elfe, that can be call'd Medical; for this Reafon, amongst many others, that it made a very useful Remedy become less effectual, when wanted, by being made more familiar. But the truth is, most of the chronical Diftempers, for the Cure of which, Bath Waters are recommended, are of the colder Kind, where the Blood is fizy, poor, and difpirited: And whilft any Remains of the Diftemper lafts, over-enriching, or exalting, it is little to be fear'd: and when they happen, are eafily remedied by Bleeding,

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L. Icome now, in the last Place, to make a few Observations upon irregular Gouts. When the original Constitution is broken and im-

low Diet, and a few cooling Purges.

impair'd; the Parts fubdu'd and full of gouty Salts; the Force of the Circulation, by Age and frequent Fits, weaken'd, and continu'd only through the Inofculations of the great Veffels; the Humour recoils inwardly upon the Bowels : And this is call'd an irregular Gout. While it is in any Joint, or any muscular Part, it is still esteem'd regular, tho' the nearer it comes to those outward Parts, the leaft remote from the Heart and Bowels, the nearer it comes to an irregular One, and fo confequently to its last and fatal Stages. To which it feldom comes unattended; for it generally brings the Stone along with it : Of which it mayn't be amifs to make this one Observation, to wit.

LI. That the Chalk-stones voided from the Joints of gouty Perfons, and the Gravel Stones found in the Bladders of fuch as were afflicted with this Diftemper (perhaps the Stones found fometimes in the Gall-bladder; but of this I can affirm nothing) are, to all their effential Qualities, the fame. They have both the fame Colour, Tafte and Smell; they yield both the fame Principles, and produce the fame Appearance, when treated chymically. They have both the fame internal Texture of Parts, as far as can be known, and even the fame outward Shape, when unbroken and unconfin'd by hard Substances; and they generally happen to one and the fame Perfon: At

At least it feldom comes to pass, that any one is much troubled with the Gout, but he has the Stone, at laft. And this flews that they are both owing to the fame Conformation of Parts, and other general Caufes. It is true, fome have fuffer'd violently by the Stone, who never had the Gout; but this may be owing to a special, hereditary Narrowness and Stiffness of the Urinary Passages, in respect of the other Veffels; and a particuliar unhappy Texture of Parts, as it happens to some other Organs in other Perfons: For fat People have fmaller Veffels in Proportion to their Stature, than lean. But in the general, it is pretty constant, that those who fuffer long under fevere Fits of the Gout, feldom escape the Stone. Dr. Cyprianus, the late ingenious Cutter for the Stone, had obferv'd, that those who only drunk Malt Liquor were feldom ever voilently afflicted with that Diftemper: And among many hundred he had cut, he had never found one, who had only drunk Ale or Beer. Whether this was owing to the leffer Quantity of Salts in those Liquors than in Wine, or to the Slipperinefs they induce upon the Bowels and other Veffels, or to both, I will not here take upon me to determine. But I believe the Fact is, both in the Stone and acquired Gouts, that those who only drink Malt Liquors, without Wine or Spirits, are feldom violently afflicted with either. And for the fame Reafons it comes T.

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to pafs, that the Gouts and Gravel of the Sex, are feldom fo fevere as in Men; they generally drinking lefs Wine, and feeding lefs of Fifh and Flesh Meats. And that in the Gouts, both of Men and Women, who drink no Wine nor Spirits, any little proper Medicine has intirely kept off the Pain, and prevented the Fits. I know an ancient Gentleman formerly treated pretty roughly by the Gout, who drinking only Malt Liquors, has, for feveral Years, with certain Success, entirely kept off the Pains and Fits of the Gout, by taking only every Morning, regularly, a Pint of warm white Wine Whey, to encourage Perfpiration: Which when he neglects to do, they certainly return. We may conclude, 1. That fince the Gout and Gravel Stones are, as to their effential Qualities, much the fame; and fince 'tis hardly poffible to account for the breeding of the Stone, but from a particular Narrownels and Stiffnels of the Urinary Veffels, and an abundance of fuch Salts in the Fluids; it is highly probable that the Gout must proceed from the fame general Caufes: And this is fome kind of Confirmation of the two first Propositions laid down in the Beginning of this Difcourse. 2. The fame Method and Medicines that have been deduced from the first two Propositions, for relieving gouty Perfons, in the Intervals of the Fits, will likewife ferve for preventing the Increase of the Stone and Gravel; as we are

are certain they do from the beft Experience and Practice in this Cafe. I will now go on with my Purpofe, and confider an irregular, Gout, fix'd on these three great Instruments of human Life, the Head, the Stomach, and Guts.

LII. When the Gout has feiz'd on the Head, it is to be treated as any other violent Headach, or as an Inflammation on the Brain, or its Membranes; by bleeding at the Arm or $\mathcal{J}u$ gular; Cupping on the Back: Bliftering between the Shoulders, but especially on the Ancles, to give the gouty Humour a Vent downwards. In young and ftrong Constitutions, mercurial and antimonial Vomits will do Wonders, tho' they are feldom to be ventur'd upon in any Constitution above Forty. The Intention here to be had in View (as in all other irregular Gouts) is to expel the gouty Humour outwardly upon the Muscles or Joynts, and to fix it there. Wherefore in order to carry it to as great a Distance from the noble Organs as may be, a free Passage is to be open'd to it on the Limbs, by bliftering the Ancles and Wrifts; and to promote its Conveyance thither, gentle ftomach Purgers are to be pour'd down continually, two or three Spoonfuls every third Hour, till the Effect is obtain'd. And for this end, I recommend principally Tincture of *Hiera Picra*, with compound Spirit of *Lavender*, and a few Drops of Tincture of Snakeweed, and Tincture of Diam-L 2

Diambra, as being one of the most powerful Expellents, and an excellent Strengthner of the Stomach and Bowels. Its common Mischief is little to be minded here, for the forceing Blood or the Piles will carry the gouty Humour along with it; and these Diforders are but Trifles in respect of an irregular Gout. This Method will either spend the gouty Humour, or turn it to a regular Fit. But here Care is to be taken that the Medicines be not too hot, especially in young fanguine Complexions, left an Inflammation on the Brain, or its Membranes, should turn to a Phrenzy or Fever: But there is less Danger of this, because the Gout in the Head feldom happens to the younger, except through much and long Intemperance.

LIII. The Gout in the Stomach is a common and lefs dangerous Cafe; for the Gout feldom comes on and goes off without touching there by the way. In the flight Touches of it, any little ftomach Purge will fet it a packing. But it is more obftinate towards the Decline of Life; when it fettles in a conftant Pain, naufeating and kecking in the Stomach. Vomits are reckoned dangerous in the Gout, left they fhould derive the Humour on the Stomach: But there can be room for no fuch a Sufpicion here. Wherefore upon the firft Seizure of the Stomach, a Vomit is inftantly to be adminiftred, and repeated according to the occafion

of

of the Cafe: After that Hiera Picra, as is before caution'd and qualify'd, with a hot Sinapism, or Blifter on the Ancles: And last of all, the higheft Cordials, and most generous Wines, may be freely indulg'd, without fear of Inflammation. Among the Cordials, I would recommend the Electuarium de Ovo, as containing Campbir (the most constant and active Diaphoretic, and the most useful one for that Purpose) and some other of the richeft Cordials. After all this Management, should the Gout still continue in the Stomach, and become habitual (which it feldom does after fuch a Method taken in Time) nothing but a long Courfe of the Bath Waters, with Steel, Bitters, and gentle Stomach Purgers, a regular Diet, and proper Exercife, can effectually cure it.

LIV. Some Perfons, ignorant in the Practice of Phyfick, have made a Difficulty about the Fitnefs of Vomits; when the Diforder is come to perpetual Reachings, after Cordials, and Stomach Purges have been try'd in vain. But the weaknefs of fuch Prejudices, may be fhewn to the Evidence of a Demonstration: For when there is a perpetual Reaching and Vomiting, that neither Food nor Phyfick will ftay: After a previous Bleeding to relax the Solids, left ftraining fhould burft the fmall Veffels, a gentle Vomit, fuch as the Indian Root is, is not only proper, but even abfolutely

lutely necessary. Proper, because Vomits do, the most effectually of any Thing, throw every Diforder out of the Habit, and fo are the most probable means to expel the Gout on the Extremities, as they do most powerfully promote the Eruptions of the *small Pox*, Measles, miliary Blifters, and other acute Diftempers of the Skin: (And here I am obliged by many Ties, to do Justice to that very worthy and skilful Gentleman, Sir David Hamilton, Physician, lately deceas'd, who in our conjunct Attendance on a Person of Quality in this last Distemper, did to my great Satiffaction, fo readily foretel every fucceeding Change, and fo aptly furnish out a Remedy for every Accident, as did abundantly fhew it Familiar to him, and justify the History and Method of Cure publish'd by him, of this tedious, and dangerous Disease, the miliary Fever. A Difeafe, tho'lefs common, yet as various, and as nice, and much more tedious than the fmall Pox it felf.) And as they equally facilitate the Birth, and the Stone; in all which Cafes, if Nature does not the Work promptly, Art is obliged to fupply it with this Remedy. Necessary, because when the common Means have fail'd, as is fuppos'd, there remains only to cleanfe the Stomach from the fharp Humours, which in all fuch Cafes adhere to it, by provoking it unto these Convulsions; and to dispose it to receive, or retain either Food, or the other Means, for the recovery of the PatiPatient. Besides, since it is suppos'd, the Gout has already feiz'd the Stomach, cleanfing it by a Vomit can never fix it more there ; fince it is likewife fuppos'd, the Gout is no where elfe at that Time : And that all the Humours are then lodg'd in the Center of the Body. But as it doth in all other Cafes, and most certainly in the transient Fits of the Gout in the Stomach, it is then the most likely Means to promote the Gout on the Extremities. Lastly, I know no Rule a Physician has to direct him in fuch Cafes, but following the Indications of Nature, and in what Cafe foever perpetual Vomitings and Reachings happen. If Circumstances do not forbid it, Nature points out as clearly its Relief from a gentle Vomit, as it does Rhubard in a Diarrhaa, The general Prejudices against Vomiting arise from an Ignorance of its Mechanism, and the Way 'tis performed. I will here fet down in English, Tournfort's own Words, as he gives the Account of it, in the Preface to his excellent Piece, of the Plants that grow about Paris. Mr. Chirac (fays he) demonstrates, in a manner obvious to our Senfes, the Action of the Stomach, and of the Organs imploy'd in Vomiting. "Having made " a fmall Wound along the Rib that lies over " against the Navel of a Dog, who had swal-" low'd fome corrofive Sublimate, and was " making most vehement Endeavours to Vo-" mit ; he flipt in his Hand thro' the Aper-" ture,

" ture, and took hold of the Stomach, and " there he found, that the Stomach it felf felt " no manner of Force, or Violence: But that " the Diaphragm, and the Muscles of the " lower Belly, contracting themselves both " at the fame Time in an Inftant : With incre-" dible Force, fqueez'd the Hand that held " the Stomach." From this Account, it is evident, the Stomach it felf fuffers no more violence in *Vomiting*, than a Veffel doth, that is cleans'd by pouring Water into it, and then pouring it out again; for the whole Strefs of the Vomit lies on the Diaphgram, and the Muscles of the lower Belly: Organs strong in themfelves, feldom or ever fubject to any Diforders, and if at all imploy'd in Digestion, at least in so gentle and uniform a Manner, as can never be fuspected of wearing them out. The Ancients were fo possessed in favour of Vomiting, that Hyppocrates himfelf recommends it to grofs, well Perfons, to vomit three Times a Month to preferve their Health. And to lean well Ones, to vomit twice a Month for the fame Purpofe. Whatever be in this, certain it is, where continual Vomitings and Reachings are the Symptom, a gentle Vomit can never be amifs ; when Bleeding has been premis'd, and Circumstances forbid it not. It were to be wish'd, that the Modern Method of gentle Stomach Purges, with interfpers'd sweeting Powders (as they are called) could fupply the Place of Vomits, becaufe of the

the Roughness of their Operation, and the expence and hurry of Spirits they bring on weak People. But where there is an Overflowing of the Gall, or any Quantity of green, yellow or black Choler lodg'd in the Bowels (which is generally the Cafe of Hyfteric, and Hypochondriac Perfons, and of those troubled with nervous Diftempers) by fuch a Method you will but turn Birdlime into Plaister of Paris, and you may purge out the Guts, before you move these Humours: And even in other Cafes, where vifcid Phlegm, or fharp Crudities are the Caufes of the Reachings, Purges will fignify very little towards carrying them off. Thefe viscid Humours having too long a Journey to march, by that Courfe. As to Rhubarb's purging of Choler, 'tis a meer Deceit, the Colour of the Medicine giving it that Tincture, which in working is reckon'd Choler. For the Contents of the Bowels take their Colour from that of the purging Medicine: Or the Colour arising from the Action of the Salts, contain'd in the Medicine, upon the Salts, contain'd in the Guts.

LV. The Gout in the Guts, on its first Seizure, may be cafily treated as a bilious Cholic; only the Opiats, commonly and justly given in the Cholic, are not here to be used, but in the last Extremity. But this Distemper ought to be treated altogether in the Manner prescrib'd in the former Section, about the Gout in the Stomach. M LVI.

LVI. There remains but one Diffinction more of the Gout, and one which has not hitherto been much confider'd: For as the Cholic or Afthma is, fo the Gout may be, divided into the Humorous and Nervous; tho' this Distinction depends more upon the Complexion of the Patient, than the abstracted Nature of the Diftemper. The Humorous Gout happens only to People of groffer Habits, more robust Constitutions, and more stiff and fpringy Fibres, and is the Gout which I have been hitherto treating. All I can further add to what has been faid, is, that under the Fit white Wines are more eligible than red; becaufe those part more readily with their Spirits, and are lefs aftringent than thefe. And for the fame Reafon in the Intervals, the red is preferable to the white: Tho' neither of them, in either Cafe, be useful or necessary, but becaufe Cuftom or Habit, which it is not fafe to alter fuddenly, has made them fo. For in all the Ottoman Empire, where little Flesh Meat, and no Wine is used; and in Spain, where they use them very moderately; and among the wild Mountaineers in the northern Countries; and the lower Rank of the People in every Country, where they can procure neither, there is little or no Gout. Rubbing the Part affected with a foft Hand, or warm Napkin, as ftrongly as the Patient can bear it, is the ready way to make the Humour perfpire in the

the Fit.And cold Bathing, and Rubbing with a Flefh-brufh, Morning and Night, are fome of the moft certain outward Means, to bring Strength and Nourifhment into it, in the Intervals.

LVII. Schol. I have had fome Reflections about the Preference between old French Claret, and old Portugal, or Spanish Wines, in the Intervals of the Gout. The generality give into the latter Opinion : But I very much doubt, if with any just Reason, or certain Observation. Without all peradventure, French Wine will more readily throw out a Fit of the Gout, than those others. But that, in my Opinion, is fo far from being an Argument against it, that it is in its Favour; for certain it is, that a fingle Bout, or two, of hard Drinking in French Claret, (and thefe are more than fufficient to throw out a Fit of the Gout) cannot ftore the Blood with fuch Plenty of gouty Matter, as is fufficient to furnish out a Fit. Nature works by flower Degrees, and fuch a drinking Bout can no otherwife produce a Fit of the Gout, than by the Wine's Aftringency, ftrengthning the Stomach, and bracing the Fibres of the Veffels, and by its generous Warmth, fupplying plenty of Spirits, the Force of the Circulation becomes fuch, as to be able to drive out the dormant, gouty Humour that lay difperfed thro' the Habit. And if there be any faulty Humour in the Body, I think it a great Advantage to have it M_2 thrown

thrown out, upon its proper Seat. It is objected likewife, that French Wines have more Tartar than those others: But I cannot tell, if that Observation be just. For tho' more Tartar be found in the Veffels, containing French, than Portugal or Spanish Wines, that argues only, that the French throw off their Tartar more readily than those others. And tho' upon Diffilling French Wines, there remains more Tartar than in Diftilling those others, yet to compensate that, there remains, in Diffilling Spanish and Portugal Wines, a burning corrofive Oyl, infinitely more deftru-Ative to the Stomach, concoctive Powers, and fmall Veffels, than any Tartar can be; and which is not to be found in diffilling French Wines : And I very much queftion, if Tartar be fo unfriendly to human Bodies, as is imagin'd. If fo, we shall lose a great many fine Medicines. Add to all thefe, that in diffilling Portugal, and Spanish Wines equally strong, and of an equal Quantity, the French yields abundance more Spirits, of a higher, and brisker Nature, and of a lefs hot, and burning Quality, than those others. The rotting of the Salts in any of these Wines, is ridiculous; the Salts being of a much more durable Nature than the Spirits themfelves. All that Time can do for them, is by the repeatted Fermentation to lessen the Size of the Salts, and precipitate towards the Bottom of the Veffel the groffer Parts, fo that the lightęr. er may be more eafily feparated from them : And on this Confideration, the *French* has the Advantage likewife. For by reafon of its comparative Lightnefs, and its more readily parting with its *Salts*, it fooner becomes ripe, than the *Spanish* or *Portugal* Wines. Thofe who live very temperately, and drunk but a few Glaffes after Meals, may content themfelves with old *Spanish*, or *Portugal* Wines : But the *gouty*, who live more freely, ought certainly to chufe generous *Claret* : Tho' it be Cuftom only makes either neceffary in any Quantity : And they who are averse to, or fly Pain at any rate, must content themfelves with old *Portugal* Wines only.

LVIII. Having mention'd cold Bathing, I am the more willing to fet this fo fafe and univerfal a Mean, for the Recovery of the weaken'd Parts, after a Fit of the Gout, in a clearer Light; becaufe a groundless Jealousy of the Danger of its throwing the Gout inwardly, has made it univerfally difus'd. Nothing made a greater Noife upon its first Restoration, and nothing cou'd have funk lower in its Reputation fince, than cold Bathing: And it will always happen fo in Things fitted to the vulgar Capacity, when they are univerfally prescrib'd, without Distinction and without Choice. Those who know how greatly Foulnefs and Uncleanlinefs promote Epidemical, Pestilential and Infectious Distempers, can only

only tell what Cleannefs contributes to Health. The eastern People (whofe Lazinefs, in other Things, is owing to their Climate) have found cold Bathing and Ablution fo neceffary to their Health, that they have made it a part of their Religion, as it is a Precept of a Religion of a nobler Extract, from whence they borrowed it. If the modern Doctrine be true, as I really think it is, that the fmallest Fibres, or those of the last Division, in animal Bodies, be not open and pervious, but folid; then it may be affirm'd, that warm Water, (I mean pure Element, endu'd with no medical Principle) by the active Power of its Heat, must necessarily relax fuch Fibres. And that cold Water, from the Nitre which produces its Coldness, must neceffarily contract them. The Tumor of the Gout, like other inflammatory Swellings, is owing to an Obstruction, or to the gouty Humours flowing faster by the Arteries, than it can be receiv'd by the Veins; the fmalleft or capillary Veffels are thereby extended and stretch'd, beyond their natural Power of Restitution; fo that when the gouty Humour is fpent by Perspiration, or driven into the Veins, by the fucceffive Stroaks of the Circulation; the Obstruction remov'd; and the Pain entirely gone off; the Veffels continue thus widen'd and stretch'd, beyond their Power of Restitution, for a long Time after. And this is the fole Caufe of the long and tedious Weakness on the Part after the Fit is over; which wou'd yet continue

continue longer, did not the Coolnels and Preffure of the ambient Air, and the now fufferable Weight of the Cloathing, give the first Impulses to the Fibres towards their contracting themselves again. Now nothing in Nature can fo readily or fo certainly bring this about, as Bathing in cold Water: For the Nitre in the Water, which is the Caufe of its Coolnefs; and also the uniform equal Pressure upon the Part, which arifes from its Gravity and Fluidity, concur to communicate to the Fibres a ftrong and lafting Impulse towards reftoring themselves to their natural State of Contraction. And the gouty Humour now being fpent, and the Obstruction entirely remov'd, as is suppos'd, how can any fuch Humour be translated upon another Part, by cold Bathing, more than if the Perfon had never had the Gout? Now to make this Remedy still more effectual, after a previous Course of cold Bathing, cold Pumping on the Part, by the Force of a Pump, or the Fall of Water from a Height, may be conveniently us'd: The wonderful Efficacy of which is no lefs certain here, than it is in white Swellings on the Joints, where, I think, it is a never failing Remedy. I am very well inform'd of the Cafe of a very confiderable Perfon, who for many Years before, being tormented with constant and uninterrupted Pains of the Gout, Summer and Winter, by daily Bathing in a Tub of cold Water, has, for these feveral Years byby-paft, brought them to regular and periodical Fits, at the cardinal and critical Seafons only; and of no longer Duration than ufual. I know alfo an ingenious Phyfician, who, after a Fit of the *Gout*, goes daily into the cold Bath, till the Part has recover'd its natural Strength, which conftantly happens in much lefs time than it would do otherwife. And many others, who are confiderably ftrengthen'd, and preferv'd from catching Cold, by cold Bathing in the Intervals of the *Gout*; tho' this Practice is very cautioufly to be gone about by the Old and Weak.

LIX. The nervous, and flying Gout (both which I take to be the fame, and to differ from the windy Gout, which is nothing but a Hypochondriacal or Hysterical Symptom) is owing to the weaknefs, softnefs, or relaxation of the Nerves of those Perfons who labour under it. All the Solids of the Body are made up of small Threads or Filaments of different Natures and Textures. They are divided into the Fleshy, the Nervous, the Membranous, and the Bony; and make up the folid Substance of the whole animal Body : But all of them agree in a greater or leffer Degree of Springiness or Elasticity. And it is obfervable, that some of the most perfect springy Bodies are made of animal and vegetable Substances; fuch as Ivory, Ebony, and Whalebone. Wherein the general Nature of Elafticity

city confifts, or what is the particular Caufe of the eminent Springiness of animal Fibres, is as hard to explain as conceive; which notwithstanding, is the noblest Instrument of all the Actions and Functions of an animated Body. All the Attempts hitherto made to discover the particular Nature of a Contractile and Distractile Animal Fibre, to me feem infufficient and conjectural. Lewenboeck has difcovered, by his Glasses, that the finalleft Fibre of an Elephant is not bigger than that of the fmalleft Infect : And if the modern System of Generation be just, to wit, that an Animal or Plant comes from another leffer one; then Growth is nothing, but the unfolding the original Membranes and Fibres : And the Length of every Fibre is the fame in the youngeft, as in the full grown Animal or Plant. So Growth and Motion both, that is, the whole Bufinefs of the Animal Life, is owing to the Springinefs of thefe Fibres. The best Refemblance I can make of them, is that of a long Hair, or finall twifted Gut, which, when ftretched to any Length beyond its natural State, will restore it self again to its former Dimentions. And in this Contraction and Restitution of an Animal Fibre, the greatest Mysteries of the whole Structure confift. As there are fome People who have hard, groß, stiff Hair, with a ftrong Spring; fo there are others, who have foft, fine, weak Hair, with a feeble Spring: And generally speaking, as the Hair is, so the N threads,
threads, filaments and fibres of the Body are. Those whose Fibres are fost, fine, weak, and of a feeble Spring, are generally faid to be of weak Nerves, and liable to nervous Diftempers. And here we may observe the Difference between more tense and stiffer Fibres and more fpringy and elastick ones. All the Fibres of the Body are in a State of Distension, as is evident from the gaping Lips of Wounds. Two Perfons may have Fibres of the fame Degree of Springiness and Elasticity; and yet in their natural State, and original Formation the Fibres of the one may be more ftretch'd, bent and distracted, and confequently more ftiff and tenfe than those of the other; whereby the more stiff or tense Fibres making a greater Refiftance, and being with more Difficulty stretch'd and widen'd, will give more Pain, when a grofs Fluid paffes thro' them, than less stiff or tense Fibres will. Which gives an Account why, of two Perfons, both of them of weak Nerves, the one shou'd have the Gout, the other be free from it. Perfons of weak Nerves must necessarily have lefs Strength, a weaker Pulfe and Digeftion; a flower and more imperfect Circulation of the Fluids, and a lefs free and perfect Perfpiration; and if they happen to indulge in itrong Meats and generous Wines, they muft become subject to Hysteric, Hypochondriac, and Cephalic Diforders. But if, together with weak Nerves, a greater Degree of Tenfity or StiffStiffnels be join'd, under the fame Circumftances, they will be liable to gouty, together with the foremention'd Diforders. But by reafon of the natural Weaknels and lefs original Springinels of their nervous Fibres, the Fits of these Gouts will be lefs painful, and more conftant.

LX. Schol. I have a long time fufpected the reasonings of Physicians, and the Accounts given by them of the Nature of Difeafes, that were found on nervous Juices and Fluids their Motion, Nature, and Qualities: And yet it will be a great Bawlk on the Theory of Diftempers, the boafted Politenes, and the admir'd Fineness of the prefent Age has advanc'd, fhould there really be no fuch Fluids in animal Bodies. Certain it is, the Ligature on the great Trunks, and Bundles of Nerves, flow no fuch Thing. Let it continue ever fo long, there appears no Swelling above, towards their Origin, and let them be fqueez'd, or milch'd ever fo long downwards, to the Ligature : yet no Tumor appears. The contrary of which happens to the Arteries, and Veins, in the like Circumstances, but on the opposite sides of the Ligature: And must happen to the Nerves, was any fenfible Fluid contain'd in them. The refemblance between the Cortical Part of the Brain, and an Alembick, or Still, is too gross to support any Verisimilitude, and there is no Heat in animal Bodies, fufficient

to

to raife a Spirit out of their großs Fluids, how ever concocted, which require the greatest Heat to be fent over the Helm : And all that animal Concoction feems to do, is either by Attrition, to break the Food into fmaller Parts, or by Fermentation with other Liquors, to diffolve the Union of its Parts. Neither of which ever rifes to that Subtilty, as to render grofs Bodies imperceptible, The most fubtile Fluid we observe separated from animal Juices, by the meer Laws of Secretion (which is all we conceive is done, to separate the finer Parts of animal Fluids from the groffer) feems not to refine much above the white Water bysteric Perfons make, or the Steams emitted by Per-Spiration, which when condenfed, are fenfibly thick and clammy, and very much unfit for the Uses ascrib'd to animal Spirits. Moreover, if we confider the Make and Configuration, the best Microscopes give of nervous Fibres we shall find them neither fill'd with any Juice, nor previous to receive any: For that milky Substance we observe about them, seems defign'd by Nature, to preferve them moist and glib, for their mechanical Functions of Elasticity, and is, by far, too gross to answer the ends of animal Spirits. Lewenboeck, after having prepar'd animal Fibres of feveral forts, for his Observations, found them by the Microscope compos'd of many hundreds of leffer Fibrils bound together, by a spiral One; which Fibrils were fo fmall, that fix hundred

dred of them (if I remember right) came to make up the Bigness of a Hair of the Head, and could never observe them pervious, or hollow: Lastly, If we consider the nervous Fibres, as fo many cylindrical Tubes, we shall not find them of a Form, Analogous to that of those which we sensibly know are contriv'd by Nature to carry a Fluid (and we well know Nature is uniform in her Operations, and conftant to her felf) I mean the Arteries and Veins, whofe Figure is certainly Conical: So that by their continually leffening Diameters, a greater Action is impress'd on the Springy Sides of the Veffels, by the included Fluid: Which by Re-action being return'd on the Fluid, it is thereby promoted on its forward Motion, and fo the Circulation is performed, elfe the Juices would putrify, and stagnate. Whereas in cylindrical Vessels, let their Sides be ever fo Elastic, the Refistance from the advanc'd Fluid being fo great; it is impoffible the Motion of the nervous Juices should be propagated with a sufficient Velocity, to the diftances they run; let the impress'd Force, as its first fetting out be what it may be with any Reafon fuppos'd. Add to all these, that fince the Nerves are Suppos'd to be the Medium of Senfation, as well as the Inftrument of Motion; if they are previous, and full of a Fluid, it is absolutely impossible to conceive, how they can fo inftantaneoufly convy their Impressions in contrary Directions back_

backwards, and forward. But what feems to me an Experiment of the Crofs, as it is called, or a Fact obvious to the Senfes, which fhews the Solidity and Impervioufness of the Fibres, is Dr. Gliffon's * Experiment. " Pro-" vide, fays he, a glass Tube, of a proper Width " and Length: To which upper and outward "Side near its Orifice, another Tube like a " Funnel, may adhere: Into the Orifice of the " larger Tube, let a Brawny strong Person " thrust in his whole naked Arm, and the " Orifice be fo fasten'd to the Shoulder, that " no Water can run through it, then let fo " much Water be pour'd in, through the Fun-" nel, as to fill the greater glass Tube, and to " rife to some height in the Funnel. These " Things prepared; let the Operator, by turns " work and ftrongly move all the Muscles of " the Arm, and by turns, let them reft: In " the time of the Motion, and Working of " the Muscles, the Water will fink in the " Funnel, and in the time of their Reft and " Quiet, it will rife again. Whence it will " appear, that the Muscles, instead of fwel-" ling and being inflated, during the time of their Action, are lessened, contracted, and " fink into their own Substance, for did they " fwell, or were inflated, the Water in the Fun-" nel would rife, instead of finking. So far Glif-

* See Gliffon de Ventriculo & Intestinis.

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fon. And indeed it is evident to the Senfes that while the Muscles of the Arm are in violent Action (as in playing at Foyls) the fuperficial Veins and Arteries fwell over all the Mufcles, which proceeds from hence, that the Fibres of the Muscles being drawn in, and fincking into their own Substance, prefs on the internal Arteries, and leave the superficial ones free and loofe quite round: Whereby the Blood, finding a greater Refiftance, flows more flowly in the internal Arteries, and is more plentifully derived into the fuperficial Arteries and Veins, through their lateral Branches. In a Word, all muscular Action is performed by the Muscles being harden'd, and compress'd inwardly into their own Substance (witness the Heart, which being red in its Relaxation, turns whitish in the Contraction) which cou'd not poffibly happen, were any Fluid, how fubtile foever derived through the Fibres, to affift in the Action of the Muscles. Those who defire to fee more on this Subject, may confult the learned Deidier, Professor of Physick at Montpelier, his Discussion of this Question. From all which, I am apt to think, that both Senfation, and Animal Motion, are performed by the Action of an extrinsick Principle on folid and fpringy Fibres, as the great Sir Ifaac Newton feems to hint.

LXI. Coroll. Since then perfect and intire Health confifts in the Tightnefs, proper Tone, and

and Springiness of the folid Fibres, as well as the due Fluidity, uniform Constitutions and full and free Circulation of the Animal Juices, as is evident from the foregoing, together with the immediately preceeding Obfervation: We may thence learn, what is neceffary for preferving it fo, as long as Nature has contriv'd it to laft. To wit, a proper Regimen of Diet, for maintaining the Fluids in fuch a Condition, together with a due Degree of Labour and Exercife, for preferving the Tone and Spring of the folid Fibres. Neither will be ever fufficient alone, without the other; for let our Diet be ever so exact and proper; our Fluids, ever fo fweet and duly temper'd; the Circulation ever so full and free ; yet if the folid Fibres become refty and diffus'd, loaded with useles Particles, foak'd in superfluous Fluids, relax'd and flabby, the Juices will at last stagnate and corrupt, and the whole Oeconomy languish and suffer. But if to a proper Regimen and Diet, due Labour and Exercise be join'd, the Mufcles will be habituated to their proper Actions, the Fibres freed from a foreign Load, all undue Humidity will be drawn off by Perspiration, the due Temparament of the Fluids will be preferv'd, and the proper Tone and Spring of the Solids maintain'd. And here we may obferve the Wildom and Fitnefs of the first Command, to New-fall'n-Man, of his infinitely wife Maker and Master, which is commonly look'd upon, as a Curfe rather than

than a wife Precept, to wit, * in the Sweat of thy Face shalt thou eat Bread. If the Rich do not in some Measure imitate the Diet and Labour of the Poor, and in some Degree keep to the Letter of this Precept, their Riches will become a real Curfe, in as far as Health is more valuable than Wealth.

LXII. Coroll. Hence also we may learn, what Vapours, nervous Diforders, hysteric and hypochondriac Affection, truly and properly are, to wit, an undue Relaxation, Loofenefs, or want of a proper Tone, or Spring, in the Threads, Filaments or Fibres of the Solids, either from a natural Weaknefs, or an Ignorance, or neglect, of a due Regimen of Diet, and proper Exercife. Let us but fuppofe the Fibres of the Solids are relaxed, loofe and weak, and that a proper Regimen of Diet is not observ'd, nor due Exercise prosecuted. 1. The first Confequence will be, that the Digestions will be imperfect, gross, and glewy. 2. The next, that the Stomach and Guts, their Glands and internal Coats, will become loaded and diftended with Wind, Phlegm, Cholar, and Crudities, And, 3. Thereby Sharp, Sour and illcondition'd Fumes, Steams and Vapours will be constantly afcending to the Brain, to cause Head-aches, Giddiness and Oppreffion of Spi-

* Gen. 1. Ver. 19.

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rits, to difcompose its natural and usual Fun-Etions, and to paint false and delusory Images, and Ideas on the Imagination. And this is the first Stage and Degree of the Vapours and nervous Diforders, properly fo call'd, where the Caufes thereof are confin'd to alimentary Paffages. But these causes being continued, and proper Remedies neglected, when through time, these Fumes, Steams, Wind and Vapours, get with the unconcocted and viscid Chyle, through the Lacteals, into the Blood, and other Juices: And the Perspiration, by its Glewines, cannot pass by its Drains, over the Surface of the Skin, nor the other Secretions be duly made; there will follow from the State of the Stomach and Bowels; 1. Loss of Appetite, four and sharp Belchings, continual Heartburnings, Vomitings of green or black Choler, nervous Cholicks and Afthma's; and at last, a a total or partial Obstruction of the Lacteals, and thence Leanness, Wasting and Death. 2. From the State of the Juices, and the Glewine's of the Fluids, there will enfue a Circulation only, through the greater Arteries, and Veins, and their lateral Branches, whereby the Extremities will be render'd cold and chilly, a Senfation, like that of cold Water fprinkled over the Body, will be often felt, drilling along its Surface; fleeting and unconfant Pains in the Limbs, like that of a cold Rheumatism, through Crudities and Obstructions in the fmall Veifels; and windy Tumours, and

and white Swellings on the Joints, especially on the extreme Parts. 3. And laftly, when these sharp and acid Streams, Fumes and Vapours, have made their way through the Glands, or Sides of the *smallest Vessels* into the Cavities of the Brain, the Intersfices of the Muscles, and between them, and their involving Membranes; there will follow grievous and constant Head-aches, perpetual Giddinesses, tearing Punctures over the Eye-balls, Hyfteric Fits, Convulsions, Epilepsies, and Apoplexies, and all the black Lift of Miferies and Tortures, which often terminate in a total Alienation of the Understanding, different according to the different original Complexion; dark Horrors or Despair, which tempt the distracted Sufferer to make away with it felf, or a fudden end of its Miseries, in the end of its miferable Life. It is certain tho', this laft Stage feldom or never happens to any one, but through a *flagrant* and obstinate neglect of proper Remedies, in due time, in the Patient, or a supine Carelessin the Friends. As it is also certain, that the first Stages of this Diforder may arife from an original and hereditary Weaknefs in the Solids, any violent Evacuation or enormous Paffion of the Mind, which the Patient cannot prevent, or be justly blamed for: But the common and acquir'd Vapours, may be very properly describ'd, in that Expression of Holy Writ ot 0.2

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of *Idlenefs and Fulnefs of Bread*. The Caufes thus known, the Prevention and Cure will be natural and eafy, which I fhall have occasion to fet forth hereafter.

LXIII. Corol. From this Account of the nervous Gout and other nervous Diffempers, 'tis plain, all Evacuations (except the most gentle) must be prejudicial in them. Gentle Vomits, as they cleanfe the Stomach and Bowels, and principally as they free the Nerves from all extraneous Bodies, and increase the Perspiration, by the violent Convulsions and Contractions of the internal Muscles and Membranes; Blifters, as they open the Obftructions of the fmall Veffels, by their external, and thin the fizy Juices by their internal Efficacy; I fay, both these Evacuations may not only fafely, but with great Advantage, be us'd in nervous Cafes. But all violent Purges and exceffive Bleedings, are religioufly to be abstain'd from, as increasing the original Weaknefs. Purges in People of weak Nerves, in chronical Cafes carry off a great part of the Nourishment of almost three Days. Vomits, on the contrary, carry off only those Crudities, that fend up to the Head and nervous System, the noxious Fumes and Vapours that caufe their Mifery. Purges relax and weaken the Fibres of a natural and neceffary Function, to wit, those of Digestion : Where-

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as Vomits can but weaken the Action of muscular Fibres, less us'd, strong in themfelves, and not fo necessary to Concoction; as is evident from Mounsieur Chirac's Experiment about Vomiting. Purges carry off little but what would otherwife pass off, in time, by the natural Course of the Peristaltic Motion; and generally leave behind them what wants the inverted Motion, as they found it. Whereas Vomits pump up those Crudities that Nature it felf would (gladly, fo to fpeak) throw up, by the fame Organs, the fame way Nature tends. Lastly, Sour and acid Humours, lodg'd in the Stomach and Guts, muft neceffarily weaken both, more than either gentle Vomits, or Purges poffibly can; with this Difference tho', that a very gentle, natural, or artificial Purging, continu'd for any long time, in Perfons of weak Nerves, fhall both weaken the Perfon, and waft the Mufcular Flesh. Whereas you shall find, after feveral Months daily vomiting, in a Sea Voyage, a Day or two's Refreshment ashore restores the Person to a greater Degree of Alacrity and Strength than before: Whence it comes to pafs, that Perfons of weak Nerves are fo much reliev'd and rais'd by Vomits; and, on the contrary, fo much fuck and deprefs'd by rough and ftrong Purges in chronical Cafes. What farther is to be expected in fuch Cafes, is to be done by a regular and ftrict Diet, fitted to the mere Necessities of Nature.

Nature. Strengthners of the digeftive Faculties, (and here the Bark and Steel claim the first Place, as being the most certain Strengthners of weak Nerves) gentle and constant Exercise, as incouraging the Perspiration: Aromatic and spicy Bitters, volatile attenuating Medicines, and whatever may be thought fit to nouriss, comfort and support the Animal Functions.

LXIV. In low, Hysteric, Cephalic, and Nervous Cafes, nothing is to be done without an uniform low Diet, and a strict Regimen; and that of the lightest Foods, and the least Quantity. And the Reafon is, the whole System of the Nerves, and the Fibres of the Solids being relax'd, the Concoctions are proportionably weaker, the Force of the Circulation more impair'd, and the Perspirations lefs, and confequently ftrong Food of hard Digeftion, or a greater Quantity of any fort of Food, than the Stomach can concoct, the Lasteals receive, or the Expences of Living require, must lie crude, and corrupted in the alimentary Paffages, and beget groß Chyle, and fluggifh Fibres, which will be difobedient to the Command of the Will, improper for the Fun-Etions of Life, and will necessarily run into Diforders, and Convulsions. I have feen fome of those fuffer even unto the last Extremity, and to mortal Agonies, from a large Meal, and Food of hard Digeftion, or the least excefs

cefs in ftrong Liquors. And I never faw a perfect Cure attain'd in fuch, where a spare thin Diet, of but little Flesh Meat, and that of the youngest, and whitish Kind, (as least abounding with urinous Salts) lefs Fifh, and least strong Liquors, were not join'd to proper Remedies. And this Diet alone (with gentle Vomits, some few Stomach-Purges, light Bitters, mineral Waters, and riding on Horfeback) has been more effectual in fuch Cafes, than all the reft of the Apothecary's Shop put together. The Cafe of an eminent Phylician in Croyden, dead not long ago, is very particular. He had long labour'd under the Morbus Caducus, or Falling Evil: And in the Infancy of his Practice, had often dropt off his . Horfe, going to his Patients, and had been carried home by the next Waggon. He had try'd all that Physic could do, or Physicians advife ; as he himfelf inform'd me, to no manner of Purpose. But by flow observation, he had found, the lighter his Meals, the lighter his Fits: At last, he cast off all Liquids but Water, and found his Fits weaker, and their Intervals longer, and by Degrees finding his Difease mend, as its Fuel was withdrawn, he took to Vegetable Food, and Water only. This he found too windy for his Stomach, tho' it put an intire Period to his Fits, without any Relapse. But after several Trials, he fix'd on two Quarts of Cows-Milk every Day : A Pint for Break-fast, and another for Supper,

Supper, and a Quart at Noon: Without Fifh, Flesh, Bread, or any spirituous Liquors, or any thing elfe whatfoever, except Springwater. And this he feldom wanted, but after great Exercife and hot Weather. In the fourteen Years he lived afterwards, he never had the least Interruption in his Health, Strength, or Vigour : Except once by catching an Ague, as he rode thro' the Hundreds of Effex, which chewing a little Bark quickly remov'd; till by lying in a damp Bed in a frofty Seafon, he caught a violent Cold, which ended in a Pleurisie : And neglecting to bleed himfelf, thro' an Opinion of the Sufficiency of his Diet to cure all Diftempers whatfoever, it cut him off in a few Days: Elfe in all probability he might have lived healthy, and in the intire Use of his Senfes, and Faculties, as long as Cornaro : Now all nervous, and cephalic Diftempers being Branches from the fame Root, and Cadits of the fame Family; this fhort Hiftory fhews what Wonders a Regimen, and Diet, if duly inftituted, and religiously purfued, will work in them. I have met with the like Success from a Diet lefs rigorous, and more various, tho' fpare and uniform.

LXV. There is a Diforder belonging to the Sex, commonly afcrib'd to relax'd Fibres: The most dangerous, obstinate, and hardest to be cur'd, of any they are subject to; which, in

in my Opinion, is neither fully understood in common Practice, either as to its Caufe, or its Cure. For befides, a State of weak Nerves, and relax'd Fibres, there is also an ill Condition of the Juices, which constantly attends this Diforder, as is evident from the Circumstances of its Discharge, its Colour, Confistency, and the Pain it gives: Befides the unhealthy Complexion, the imperfect Concoction, and the Siziness of the Blood accompanying it; there is one remarkable Difference between it, and the first Stage of the immodest Infection, viz. That while the Lunar Diforders happen, the first never appears; but in this last, they are ever Companions, as I conftantly, and without once mistaking, have observed. And this fingle Observation, is sufficient to determine the true Nature of the Weaknefs we are now fpeaking of, viz. That it arifes from the Sizinefs of the Juices; which continue to flow from the fame Organs and Veffels the Lunar Diforders come from; which Organs and Veffels, through the Weakness of the Nerves, and the Laxity of their Fibres, not being able to fhut themfelves altogether, and with a fufficient Spring, fo as to hinder every Fluid from paffing; But after having contracted fo far, as to fhut up the larger Clufters of the red Globules, they are too weak intirely to clofe; but continue to let the ferous Part, and the leffer Clusters pass. And it is evident from Sir Isaac Newton's Difcovery about Colours, that they P 112intirely depend on the Magnitude of the Parts. And that this is the true Caufe, and genuine Nature of this Diftemper, when it is habitual, and not owing to Accidents, 'is evident from many Circumstances attending it. One I shall mention, which I think will be fufficient to ascertain this Account, viz. That this Diforder, if not curable, generally ends in a Confumption or Dropfy; and these are the very Diftempers, which a conftant Drain and Expence of the Arterial Juices produce. As alfo, if this diforder be prepofteroufly ftopt, it gives immediate Pains, Swellings, and Inflammations in the Breafts, which every one knows a Stoppage of the monthly Periods do in the fame manner produce. From this Doctrine, thus explain'd, it is evident that all Astringents, properly fo called, viz. (fuch as thicken the Blood, conftringe the Veffels, and dry up the Humidity, only, as drying Earths, Shell-Powders, Vitriolic, and Styptic Medicines) and all Balfamicks, and terebinthinate Medicines (which fpoil the Stomach, weaken the Digeftions, and relax the Fibres more) are either useles, or hurtful in the first Instance; and that the true Method of Cure is to treat it at first as a Cacheny, or ill Habit of Body. Wherefore gentle Vomits fucceed wonderfully here, as they mend the Digeftions, open Obstructions: But principally as they are the best Revullions from the Part affected. Next a Regimen or Diet, fuch as fits a broken Confitution;

ftitution; and then the Cure may be finish'd by German Spaw, Tunbridge, and other acidulated, and chalybeat Waters, washing down a strengthning Medicine of the Bark, toasted Rhubarb, Orange-peel, astringent Bitters, and astringent Saffron of Steel. Sometimes this Disorder comes from a cancerous and scrophulous Taint; in which Cases nothing is to be done, but to palliate, or relieve, except by a total Milk Diet.

LXVI. There is one Calumny, amongst many others, Ignorance and Partiality have very unjustly thrown on the weaker, tho'certainly the least corrupted part of this our Race : (Weaker, I mean, as to the flefhy Fibres, for Souls, and Spirits, as well as the World of Spirits, admit of no Sexes) viz. That the Barrennefs, Unfruitfulnefs, and want of Pofterity, so frequent in England (especially among the better Sort) is commonly caft on them; whereas it is very great odds, if the Fault lies not on the other Side. If the Account of Generation, commonly admitted now, established and confirm'd by undeniable Experiments, and Observations, both in the vegetable and animal Kingdoms, be true and juft, as I really think it must be in the main, which is fufficient for my purpose, viz. That the Female furnishes not only a proper Habitation, fit Nourishment, due Warmth, and fuch like outward Conveniences for the little Beings; but that P 2

that the vital Principles, the living Particles, proceed altogether from the Male; than it will follow, that the Concurrence of a great many more Circumstances, and their precise Degrees (fuch as Temperance, Coolnefs, a just Mixture, due Confistence, and exact Proportion of the Parts of the Blood, Spirits, and other Secretions: In a Word, a more nice, precife, and critical State of Health) is necessary for Fecundity in the Male, than in the Female, and that in as high a Degree, as Life is exalted above animal Nutrition, or Increase. The Liberties Men take beyond Women, the Riot they run into, their continu'd Debauches, the Viciffitude of Heaters and Coolers, the high feafon'd and inflaming Diet, the better fort of young Perfons of our Sex accustom themfelves to; will more than fufficiently justify this my Obfervation. How can Fruit be expected from a Tree, whofe Root is roafted, spiced, or falted to a Mineral? Life is likely to hold long, or be very healthy, that comes feafon'd, and fows'd in Hermitage, Tokay, or Citron-water. The Observation is so true, that here at Bath, where generally, and very justly, fuch Cafes come, as to their last Resource; I have often fucceeded by making proper Application to the least fuspected Party, by bringing them to a due State of Sobriety, Coolnefs, and Health, the only just Foundation of Fruitfulnefs in either Sex. How fertile are the Scotch Highlanders on their Milk and Oatmeal? and

and the Native Irish on their Potatoes, and Milk? it is common to fee at their Doors, a range of Children like the Steps of a Stair, fhewing the Number of Years fince their Parents came together. Whereas here in England, you shall fee great Families extinguish, and great Estates descend to an Hosler, or a Centinel, fcarce within Arithmetical Degrees of Kindred, for want ev'n of a Female in a direct Line, to inherit. Such Observations as these (as my Friend the Milk Doctor of Croydon, fince inform'd me) enabled him to direct feveral Families which he nam'd to me, towards Heirs of their own Bodies, who had liv'd, fome Seven, fome Ten, fome more Years from their Marriage in defpair of any. And I am very certain, if those who are so very anxious for Posterity, the want of which feems to make their only worldly Mifery, would in any Time not long after the Meridian of their Lives, enter upon a Course of cooling, fweetning, and fructifying their Juices, by imitating the Labour, and Diet of the Poor, with other proper Affiftance; they would more certainly give Heirs to their Families, and enjoy better Health themselves than they do. Provided there be not a scrophulous, or venerial Taint on eitheir fide. In which Cafe, I think their Infœcundity is no Misfortune.

LXVII. From the known Doctrine of Nutrition, it is evident, that the Food receiv'd into

to the Stomach, is there reduced to a milky Substance: the finer Part of which being feparated by the Lacteals, and fent by a large Duct into the axillary Vein, returning into the left Ventricle of the Heart, is thence derived into the Lungs: They fend it into the right Ventricle, and from thence it is fqueez'd thro' the Arteries over the whole System of the Solids. The shorten and smaller Branches thereof ferving to recruit, and repair the Coats of the Vessels, and Organs nearer the Heart, while the longer terminate in Glands : Some of which emit a shorter Duet, either for the Nutrition of the Parts, or for feparating the Recrements that are to be thrown out of the Habit, while others terminate in yet much longer, and smaller DuEts, and run along with the Fibres (Fleshy, Nervous, Membranous, or Bony) that make up the Solids of the Body; and there leave proper Nourishment to recruit the Expences, or Decays of Life; and to repair the natural, or accidental Injuries they may fuffer. Hence it is easy to observe how many Alterations Food and Medicines must undergo, and what a length of Way they have to pass over before they can reach the Fibres, which are the conftituent Parts of all the Solids. As alfo how difficult it is, and what a tedious Time it must require to perform any great, or notable Alteration, or Effect on the Nerves. Now in a relaxed State of the nervous System (the Origin of all nernervous, and cephalic Distempers) I can conceive but three possible Ways of contracting or winding them up, i. e. of curing them. The first is, by fending Nourishment duly concocted and fufficiently fubtalized (fo as it may readily quite pafs thro' all those small winding Channels to the last folid Fibres) to fill their empty Pores, to fwell their Bulks, and thereby to leffen their Lengths, i. e. to ftretch, or wind them up: Hence the neceffity of a low, cooling, uniform Diet : Hence the Ufe of gentle Vomits, which cleanfe the alimentary Passages, and hinder their Impurities from mixing with the Blood, which by their internal Concussions shake of all extraneous Bodies from the Fibres, and by the ftrong Convultions of the Muscles, open the Obstru-Ations of the Veffels, and promote the Circulation. Hence the necessity of Bitters, Aromaticks, Chalybeats, mineral Waters, Exercife, and whatever elfe can promote, or mend the Digeftions, are indicated. (2.) By attenuating the fizy Blood, and Juices whereby they may be fufficiently fubtilized, fo as to reach the Fibres, and carry into them proper Nourifhment for winding them up, as was now fhewn. Hence the Necessity of Volatiles, Attenuates, and nervous, or antibysterick Medicines, properly fo called, is indicated. Tho' I have observed but little done by these last, except in Fits, and for a prefent Relief. (3.) By fending thither (as far as Art can do it)

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it) Medicines, which when arrived there, may straiten, stiffen, or wind up these relaxed Nerves, which indicates the Bark, Orange-Peel, toasted Rhubarb, Acorns, the Vitriolum, and the Crocus Martis, and whatever elfe is endow'd with a cool bitter Aftringency, with the least Acidity. From this Account we may observe, why Purging fucceeds fo ill in nervous Cafes. For befides, that it carries off the Nourishment (the flow Digeftion in these Cafes makes it, that greater crude Quantities are carried off by a purge in them, than in others) it counter-acts the very Intention in the Cure, viz. the contracting or winding up the relax'd Fibres of the Solids, which it is impoffible ever to execute, but by beginning at the Fibres of the Stomach and Guts, as we observe in the Bark, which never fucceeds when it purges : At leaft neither fo foon, nor fo certainly; (and therefore I always add a few Drops of Laudanum to it in weak Nerves) which from this Beginning, by continuance, propagates it felf to the last Extremities, like the twifting of a Rope, where a Twine at the moveable Extremity propagates it felf by Degrees, to the fix'd End, be their Diftance ever fo great. So that there is no fucceeding in nervous Cafes, without first rendring the Fibres of the Stomach and Guts tight, i.e. the Body firm, if not coftive. And possibly, it may be from this Quality (Aft ringency without Acidity) with its being more

more eafily digefted, than Roots, and Barks are, that *Mifletoe* of the Oak (or of any other Tree) fo juftly celebrated by Sir John Colebach, is fo fuccefsful in the Fits of younger Perfons, even the *Epileptic* Ones, as I have partly experienc'd my felf.

LXVIII. Coroll. It may not perhaps be amifs to illustrate this Method of Cure in a particular Cafe of relax'd Nerves: A Cafe, I fay, which happening, tho' but feldom, yet has the most melancholy Appearance: And is not as yet, for ought I know, brought to fo eafy, and fo certain a Method of Cure, as is here laid down, which is plainly deducible from the general Method defcrib'd in the preceeding Scholium; and that is the Chorea Sancti Viti, or St. Vitus's Dance Which treating after the following Method, I never fail'd of a standing Cure, in all those that came under my Care, as fome now living can witnefs. The Party being young and otherwife healthy (elfe a proper Method for a Cure of a Cachexy, already describ'd, was premised.) To answer the first Intention of the general Cure, I order'd a Vomit (generally I combin'd either the Emetic Wine, with an Infusion of the Ipecacobana, or the Tartar Emetic, with the Powder of the Root, wherein the latter adds Certainty, and Expedition; the former Force, and Strength, to the Operation) to be repeated regularly on the fame Day of the Week, for

for a confiderable Time, till the Diftemper began to decline (and then I lengthned its Intervals,) together with an Anticacheetic Diet, already explain'd. To anfwer the fecond Intention, I prefcrib'd for a Month, or fix Weeks, on all the intermediate Days, a large Dofe of Atthiops Mineral, with Bath Waters to wafh it down. And Laftly, After this Courfe finished, to answer the third Intention, I gave an Electuary of the Eark, Orange-peel, Powder of Acorns, and Crocus Martis Astringens, to brace the Nerves inwardly; and order'd cold Bathing every other Day, for producing the fame Effect outwardly; and the Cure feldom exceeded three Months.

LXIX The Distinction of an Humorous and a Nervous Afthma, Cholick, Cough, and Gout, &c. ought all, to be founded (in true Philosophy) on the Difference between a firm, ftiff, and fretch'd State, and a loofe, flabby, relax'd State of Nerves: And the different Method of treating them ought chiefly to confift, in the different Degrees of Evacuations they require. Those of the humorous Kind abounding in more groß, heavy, and fizy Humours, and a greater Plenty of them; require more plentiful and more powerful Evacuations: But then those of the nervous Kind, require always fome previous Evacuation, in Proportion to weaker animal Functions. As for Example, in the Nervous, or Hysteric Cho-

Cholic, when it is come to perpetual Reachings, inward Throws, and Convulsions, tho' the Patient vomits not groß Choler, or great Quantities of Phlegm, (tho' this laft is feldom altogether wanting) yet there is still lodg'd in the Glands of the Stomach and Guts, a more fubtile, and irritating Matter, which twitches, and fets the Muscular Fibres into those Convulsions. And the formal Difference between a bilious, and an bysteric Cholick, confists in this: That scarce any Thing but the Sharpnefs, and Abundance of those Humours, could possibly provoke these stiffer, and more firm Fibres unto fuch violent Contractions. Whereas the flighteft, and most fubtile sharp Steam, is sufficient to convulse thefe weaker and more relax'd Nerves: Which when once fet a going (the chief Thing to be observ'd) will, like a Pendulum, continue their Vibrations for a confiderable Time from the first impressed Force. And therefore let their Reachings, and Pukings be ever fo violent, and frequent, a nervous, or hysteric Cholick, will not fo readily, or fo certainly terminate, as by first premising an artificial Vomit (contrary to Sydenham's Opinion) to cleanse the alimentary Passages from the irritating Caufe; and then endeavouring by warm Cordials, proper Antihystericks, and Carminatives combin'd with Opiates (in the leaft Volum) to fettle and compose the undulating Vibrations. And both Cholicks are best prevented Q 2

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vented by frequent, warm, gentle Purgers. It is for the fame Reafon, that gentle Vomits of the Indian Root; the Jefuits Bark; and a low Diet, that gives the beft Perfpiration, and begets the leaft of that acid Flatulency, which ferments into those pulmonick Convulsions: fucceed beft in the nervous Afthma; as the Syrup made of the express'd Juice of Millepedes, or Hoglice drown'd in white Wine, and giv'n by Spoonfuls, will infallibly cure Children's Convulsive or Chin-coughs; and as the Squill Vomits, Oils, and attenuating Medicines, fuch as the volatile Salts, and Plants (Garlic especially) do in the Humorous.

LXX. Having had frequent occasion to mention the Bark, as being absolutely necef-fary to the Subject I treat; it may not be amils to remove one Objection against it; and the only one I have ever heard or read made with any Shew of Reafon. I have taken as much of it my felf, and as often, and have prescrib'd it as freely as any of my Age, I believe; and never obferv'd it, either in my felf or others, do any Hurt, except when it has been injudicioully and improperly prefcrib'd, and that in continu'd acute Cafes only. The Objection is, that it often leaves behind it a bad Habit, a scorbutick, cachectic, or bectic Conftitution; bad Lungs, Liver, or Stomach; or fome of the great Viscera spoil'd or corrupted. But the Miftake in this Objection lies here,

here, to wit, that few Conftitutions break, and feldom any of these great Organs become vitiated: but they begin with an intermittent or periodical Fever. And thefe I have conftantly observ'd to be of that kind, and approaching that Seafon, which Sydenham most judicioufly diftinguishes from vernal ones, and calls autumnal Agues; and are indeed Symptomatical only, arifing from Beginning Obstructions in the whole Habit, or in these greater Viscera : Where all Nature is at work, nd the whole Organs labour and ftruggle to thin the fizy Fluids, and to open the obstructed Bowels; but not being able to bring about this End, Nature fuccumbs after every feverish Fit, thus excited, into a worfe State. And even here too, the Bark does all its proper Office, in quenching, to wit, the violent Paroxysms of the Fever, which only can endanger the Life of the Patient ; and allows Time for other Medicines to act. But when the Habit is already broken, and the great Viscera already unfound; it cannot be blamed that it does not reftore thefe; nothing like that being expected from it, or afcrib'd to it. When the Bark has extinguish'd the feverish Fits, which threaten Death to the Patient, a Reprieve is obtain'd : In which, by deobstruent and attenuating Medicines, Health and Life may be fecur'd. In relax'd Nerves of the Primæ Viæ; in almost all forts or nervous and cephalic Difeafes depending on thefe :

thefe; in all gouty Diforders in the alimentary Palfages; in all nervous Gouts; in all intermittent and periodical Distempers, or Pains whatfoever; 'tis preferable to any Thing hitherto us'd; only in very cold Stomachs and Constitutions, I have found a Decoction of the Indian Bark, by some call'd Elatherium, to be yet more effectual and ftrengthning; as it will also more readily remove the perio-dical Diforders of fuch. But the peruvian Bark I never found did any Hurt, but in acute continued Cafes; where it runs into violent Purgings: And in the monthly Purgations of the Sex, which fometimes it will obstruct; and therefore it ought not to be given without Steel; which ought also to be added, when it is given in chronical Cafes. It were to be wished only, in these Cases, it gave the fame Relief the fecond and fucceeding Times it does the first.

LXXI. I have formerly obferv'd, that when the Gout becomes difperfed over the whole Habit, or fix'd and fettled on a particular Joint, mercurial Vomits and Purges were abfolutely neceffary to diflodge it. But there is one Species of the Gout which miferably torments its Subjects, and yet yields not to that, or very rarcly to any of the Methods in ufe; I mean the Gout on the Hip-Joint, when fix'd and conftant, commonly call'd the Sciatica; and yet treated after the manner I'm to explain, never never fails of a perfect Cure. The Foundation of the Method I had from the late most learn'd and eminent Physician Doctor Archibald Pitcairn; he having communicated it to me under no Restriction of Secrecy, I think my felf oblig'd to publish it to the World, for the Benefit of the Afflicted. I have us'd it with great Succefs thefe feveral Years, and I think have improv'd it in feveral Particulars of the Management; and fo never fail of a perfect Cure, if the Diftemper is a genuine Sciatica, tho' of many Years fanding; and after having baffled all other Attempts. It confifts in taking from one, two, three Drams, to half an Ounce (according to the Strength of the Patient's Stomach) of the Ætherial Oyl of Turpentine (that which comes off between the Spirit and Oyl, in drawing off the common Oyle of Turpentine) in triple the Quantity of Virgin Honey, in a Morning fasting, for four, five, fix, or eight Days at farthest, intermitting a Day now and then, as the Patient's Occafions require, or his Stomach fuffers by it. In drinking, after it is down, large Draughts of Sack-whey, to fettle it on the Stomach, and carry it into the Blood : And lastly, in taking a proper Dose of Matthew's Pills every Night, that Day the Medicine is fwallow'd. This Courfe never fails to remove the Violence of the Pain, and to leave only a Weaknefs on the Part. To remove the groffer Remains, and strengthen the weaken'd Part,

Part, Iorder a Dram to two Drams of Flower of Brimstone, for some time, twice a Day, in a Tea-cup full of Milk. If through great Intemperance, or a violent Cold, the Patient relapses, I order the Repetition of the former Medicines for a Day or two, which commonly fets it a packing. And laftly, to ftrengthen the Prima Via, and enliven the Spirits, I advife Bath or Spaw Waters with Steel, and Bitters with Volatiles; and perhaps pumping on the Part effected, which never fails to perfect the Cure in a genuine Sciatic. And I hope it may be of fome use, to have a Method of Cure for this Diftemper, fo plainly laid down, fo effectual in it felf, fo eafy to the Patient, and fo restorative of his Constitution in general, in respect of those Tortures, and the naufeous Load of Medicines the Afflicted are forced to go through in common Practice. The great Efficacy of this Course confists in the ÆtherialOyl: It has been common to prescribe a few Drops of the Oyl of Turpentine in cold Rheumatisms and fix'd Pains on the Joints: But this feldom proves effectual in the Sciatica: Whereas this Ætherial Oyl, having all the Penetration of the Spirit, together with the Softness and Detergency of the finest Balfam, but chiefly being of fuch Lightness, that any Quantity of it may be given, that can ftay on the Stomach, or be kept down by frequent Draughts of any foft Liquor efpecially Sackwhey; which by its Milkinefs uniting readi-

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ly with the Ætherial Oyl; penetrates into the leaft and fineft Veffels, and the most fecret Recesses of the Animal Oeconomy; opens their Obstructions, dissolves the glutinous Gellies in the Joints, cleanfes the infides of the Tubes, and makes all pass by Perspiration. The Rule whereby to accommodate the Dose to the Patient, is to order it fo, that it mayn't be fo much as to recoil upwards; to prevent which, a large Quantity of Sack-whey is order'd: And it feldom moves above once downwards; but left it stake place.

LXXII. As to Topicks or outward Applications, to eafe or relieve the Part affected in a Fit of the Gout, they are dangerous, unlefs difcreetly manag'd. In the frequently mention'd Cardinal Fits of Spring and Autumn, when through Ignorance or Neglect of the Methods hitherto laid down, they shall happen Regular; 1 would by no means encourage any fuch outward Application of what kind fo ever hitherto discover'd, except in the very last Extremities of Pain. In the regular Gouts, at those Seafons, these Fits are not to be tamper'd with in any manner, but in the way formerly directed. For the Habit being loaded with the gouty Homour and Salts, must be allow'd a time to discharge it self, and drive them out of the Body; otherwise Life must be endanger'd by a putrid or malignant Fever : R

ver: And these being the Seafons when the Humours naturally undergo fome Alterations; if the Gout be thrown upon the extreme Parts, Nature must not be disturb'd in her Operations: But whatever is to be done, is to be directed to encourage and fortify her in her own way; and to affift her to expel the laft Breathings of this Humour upon the Parts most remote from the Head and Heart, the two Sources of the Motion of all the Fluids: (which has been the Intention of all the Methods and Medicines prefcrib'd in this Treatife:) For thus the Blood will be purify'd; the Spirits reliev'd from their Oppression; the Joints render'd pliable, and all the natural Functions fet at Liberty. When these Fits are over, any thing that is just and probable, and attended with no Danger, for lessening the future Fits, and lengthning their Intervals, may be try'd. But in the Fits falling out of thefe Seafons; in the tedious and lingering Fits of those broken with Age, and habitual Gouts; a well chosen outward Application may be fafely and fuccefsfully us'd; efpecially if at the fame time gentle Stomachic Purges be administered; or a Blister on the Ancles or Wrifts be open'd, to let out what may be repell'd by the Topick; and thereby to fecure the noble Organs. For let Pretenders brag what they will, I know of no outward Application, hitherto difcover'd, but what by its Sluggishness stops the natural Perspiration: Or

Or by its Activity counter-acts the Direction of the Circulation; and confequently repels the Humour in some Degree or other. But by thus opening a Way for the Humours to pafs elsewhere, the Part affected may be much reliev'd by proper Applications. Fuller and Bates give the Forms of fome; and Dr. Pitcairn was exceeding fond of, and held as a great Secret, that which himfelf has publish'd in the last Edition of his Treatifes, which is made of two Ounces of white Arfenick, and fix Ounces of Live-Lime Stone, put into four Quarts of boiling Water, fet in a warm Place twenty four Hours: Stoups of this apply'd warm to the Part, he had found effectual and fafe. That which I would rather recommend, is Stoups of a Decoction of Butterburr, Groundpine or Camomel Flowers, or any Aromatic bitter Plant in Milk; or a Pultis of the Head of a Sack-whey Poffet, or any fuch foft and active Application, to moiften, foften, relax and open at first; and towards the Decline of the Fit, a Mithridate or Venice Treacle Plaister; the Emplastrum Stomachicum Magistrale, or the like, to strengthen, warm and comfort; especially if with these last a stomachic warm Purge be joined. As to symptomatic Gouts, there can be no Place for them, in the Doctrine hitherto laid down. For on the Supposition, that the Gout is owing to a particular Texture and Conformation of Parts; where that Texture and Conformation of Parts

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is, and the Materials for forming the gouty Humour is fupply'd, there the Gout muft neceffarily be, without the Concurrence of any other Diftemper : And where thefe are not, there it cannot be, let the Perfon be fubjected to what other Diftemper foever. And if a Perfon be fubjected to two Diftempers, in the Cure of the one, due regard is to be had to the Cure of the other. What has been faid is all I intend at prefent on this Subject.

LXXIII. The Scurvy is become fo universal a Diftemper, of late, in these our northern Climates, amongst the better, as well as the meaner Sort, (with this Difference tho', that it is much more fatal and obstinate in the former, than in the latter, from their more complicated Luxury, and their habitual Lazinefs) that in one Shape or other, it makes, originally, three Fourths of all the chronical Distempers in England : and is connected with, and accompanies all the reft. Yet in all my Obfervation, or Reading, I never knew one Perfon fo perfectly cured that he did not relapfe, by returning to the fame Method of Living, which first brought on the Distemper; and I think it may even more justly be reckon'd the Reproach of Physic, than the Gout it felf; for tho' it does not torment its Subjects fo cruelly as the Gout, yet the Injuries it does the Head and the nervous System, the Hypochondriacal, Afthmatical, and Hydropic Difeafes it the is a surrow a

eases it brings on, damp the enjoyments of Life more, and haften its Period fooner than the Gout poffibly can : hence most of the bysteric and bypochondriac Diftempers: Hence the Melancholy, Madness, Self-Murtherers, and even the Barrennefs amongst the better Sort, that abound here in England, more than in most other Parts of the World, proceed. I have only touch'd on this Diftemper by the by; from having had fo much Occafion to speak of the Advantages of a Regimen, or Diet, the only certain Cure of this obstinate Malady; and therefore I shall omit all Enquiries into the Nature, and Caufe of this Diftemper, and of the Method of Cure advifed by others being of the Opinion that tho' Medicines may paliate and relieve the Symptoms, yet nothing but a Course of Living, quite contrary to that which produced it; or stepping the fame Paces backwards, as were made forwards, can perfectly root it out, or effectually relieve it for any Time: That is, by abstaining from Flesh, Fish, and strong Liquors, in proportion to the former Excelles in Living, committed; and joining to this Exercife, Vomits, Bitters, Specific, Antiscorbuticks, gentle Stomach Purges, Chalybeats, and mineral Waters, to quicken the Relief; but in a general Cachexy, and broken Constitution, arifing from a scorbutick Habit, nothing can cure, or effectually relieve, like a total Milk Diet; which long continu'd in, will by far 4 . . . more

more fafely and certainly cure this Diftemper, than it will the *Gout* it felf, provided always, the Party be not far paft the Meridian of Life; For then the natural Heat is too far fpent, for fo cooling a Diet. And that he begin, and leave it by very flow Degrees. This may be done in Part, with great Benefit and Safety, for fix Weeks every Spring, by thofe who labour under a deep Scurvy. Living a Month upon Bread, and imall Beer only, will faften the Teeth, when they are dropping out, thro' the Sharpneis of the fcorbutic Salts, when nothing elfe on the Earth can do it. Any vegetable Diet will do the like, tho' not fo quickly, and fo eafily.

LXXIV. I have been long of the Opinion, that all chronical cutaneous Eruptions, Scabs, Foulneffes, and Sores, for the most Part, fprung from two Sources only, viz. The Scurvy and the Pox; and that the first was of a northern Extraction, owing its Origin to the Gluttony and Intemperance of the colder Climes; as the latter was of a southern Extraction, arifing from the Lasciviousness, and Uncleanness of the warmer Countries; and that it is this Difference of their Origins, that makes them fo different in their Stubbornnefs, or Facility, in admitting a Cure. The Scurvy arising from a Malignity convey'd by flow Degrees into the Blood, and from it into the most distant Fibre and Solid, is fo difficult in its Cure, that as I have

have observed before, no Methods, except a total Abstinence from Fish, Flesh, and strong Liquors, is sufficient so to extirpate it, but that it will return with all its wonted Fury; if fewelled by an Animal Diet, and generous Liquors. Whereas the Pox manifesting it felf fooner, with more painful and frightful Symptoms, and deriving its Infection from more superficial Causes never fails of a Cure, till it has arriv'd at its last Stages, or Nature is too weak to undergo it; and as in the fouthern Countries, the Scurvy, by reason of the conftant free Perspiration of the People, and their living mostly on vegetable Food, is not known; and the Pox is carry'd off by the flightest Remedies: So in the northern Countries, from contrary Caufes, the Scurvy is incurable, and the Pox is only cur'd with much. Pain, and by the most violent and active Remedies. And as by the Hiftory of Difeafes, we are inform'd, there have been Symptoms of these two Distempers in all Ages to we are certain, that they both were as different in former Ages, from what they are now, as was the natural Simplicity and plainnefs of Living of these early Times; from the various, and complicated Luxury of our Days: Or as was the Pen-gun Artillery, which was fufficient, and effectual in vanishing these Distempers among them, to the Bombs, and fink Pots necessary among us. To these two original Diftempers, all the scurbutic Eruptions, and pocky

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pocky Foulneffes; all the Ringworms, Itches, Scrubado's, Leprosies, Elephantiases, and even the Kings Evil, or Scrophula it felf, in these our northern Climates, owe their Being. And to which of these two in particular, each fingle Cafes owes its Origin, may be always determin'd by its Facility, or Stubbornness of admitting a Cure: For if any of them recurs, after all poffible Methods of Cure, even a Salivation it felf, we may readily conclude it of the fcorbutic Kind, and that therefore nothing will keep it within Bounds, but a low Diet, and cool Applications. If it yields, and is perfectly cur'd, then must it have been of the pocky Kind in its first Principle, tho' the malignant Taint may have been contracted fo many Generations before, that there is no gueffing whofe the original Sin was. Befides; that there are more Ways than one of receiving this Infection. To conclude, I have always obferv'd, that as the active, mercurial Medicines, reliev'd, and at last perfectly cur'd the latter: So they no lefs certainly enrag'd, and exafperated the former Kind of Evil, as they do in the original Diftempers, from which they respectively fpring; and that nothing fucceeded fo well in the scorbutic Kind, as Affes Milk, fweetning Powders (Cinnabar, Native, or of Antimony, crude Antimony in powder, Æthiops Minerals, &c.) gentle Vomits, a cool Diet, mineral Waters (Bath, Holt, and Bristol) and fuch other eafy Methods, as preferv'd the

the Individual till the Age of Puberty, when a ftronger Perspiration, a more active, and ftirring manner of Life, and other Drains common to that Age, draw off the Malignity which then, if at all, happens.

LXXV. There is a Difference, if not a Distinction, between the Gout and goutish Diforders: These last having a great many Symptoms of the Gout, tho' they have neither the Violence of its Pain, nor the Regularity of its Periods. Thus for Instance, White Swellings upon the Ancles, Knees, and other Joynts, which when fixed there, heget only a Stiffnefs, or Weaknefs, and but little Pain, yet, like the Gout, when translated upon the Guts, it produces a Diarrhaa; when upon the Stomach, Vomiting, Nauseating, and Sickness; in the Head, Heavinefs, Contufion, Giddinefs, and Pain; and like the Gout, also requires generous Cordials, and active Medicines, to banish it to its proper Seat, and imprison it there, which nothing but what enriches, and exalts the Blood, together with what can contract the nervous Fibres, can do: Thefe White Swellings being a Spice, or weaker Degree of the Struma, or Kings-Evil. Hot and inflammatory Rheumatisms have all the Symptoms of the Gout, and like it, change from Place to Place, and by over violent Evacuations may be translated upon the noble Organs; and by the Way, it may not be amifs

to obferve, that exceffive Bleedings, and other violent Evacuations, constantly bring a Hectic, or a Dropfy on the Patient in this Cafe, Difeafes of a much more dangerous Nature in themfelves, and far more difficult to be cur'd, than the original one. Therefore in this Distemper, after premifing only fo much Bleeding as will prevent a Fever, and Mortification, and fomewhat abate the Pain (which gentle Dofes of Camomil, and Gum Guaicum, will do more effectually, tho' not more fpeedily, than Bleeding it felf) the reft is to be done by large Dofes of the Bark and Æthiops Mineral, mixt; and a relapse prevented by gentle Dofes of Gum Guaicum, with Antimony Diaphoretick, and Cinabar of Antimony. But of this enough. Of this gouty Kind alfo, is the nervous Sharpnesses of hysterick Women, which fometimes, is a Pain in the Forehead; a violent Stitch and Pulsation, fix'd over one of the Eyes; a Coldness in the Top of the Head, on the Temples, and almost all other Parts of the Body by Turns, a Pain in the Teeth, the Jaws, the Stomach, the Sternum. and the Guts, is a Strangury, Tenesmus, a Cholic, the Gout, and the Gravel: In fhort, every Thing, and perhaps nothing but a Flatus or Wind twitching fome Branches of the Nerves, which makes others fuffer with them by Content. And this requires that with the Cordial Strengthners, nervous, and antihysteric Medicines, Opiats should always be join'd, and then only. LXXVI.

LXXVI. I have been inform'd, with great Concern, of fome finall Inconveniences that have happen'd in the Ufage and Application of fome of the Rules, and Remedies advis'd for the Gout, in the first Edition of this Treatife. I did endeavour to lay down the Advices there given, with all the Plainnefs and Precifion I could: But I begin now to be fenfible, there is fome Danger in the Application of the most innocent Remedies, without the Direction of a proper Person, experienc'd in the Nature of Medicines, acquainted with the Difference of the Constitutions, and skill'd in the Hiftory of Difeafes. If one afflicted with a nervous Gout should use Sulphur for a Remedy, unlefs it be in a very fmall Dose, or taken very feldom, he can never fucceed, because Sulphur purges, and relaxes the Fibres of the alimentary Paffages, which will bring on a Disease, far more deplorable than the Gout, and to which the Gout it felf brings its Subjects on its laft and fatal Stages only : Whereas to cure a nervous Gout, Medicines are indicated, which gently evacuate, and reftringe at the fame time, fuch as Rhubarb, Aloes, and the like, or neglecting the Gout, the nervous System is to be strengthned and. wound up first by Crocus Martis Astringens the Bark, Orange-peel, and fuch other Remedies, as are directed above, in nervous Cafes, whereby the Strength being recover'd S 2

and 1.6 and the Spirits enliven'd, most of the gouty Symptoms will fly of themselves. On the other Hand, should a Person, suffering under an humorous Gout, where the System of the Nerves are stiff, and stretch'd, use the Bark, and fuch other Remedies, as are recommended in a relax'd State of the Nerves, he must enrage his Gout, feeing gentle Evacuations, and foft Emollients are there indicated. Laftly, in the Use of Sulphur, should the Body be render'd too glib and flippery, it ought to be difus'd for fome Time; and light Bitters, or Rhubarb taken in its ftead. Add to thefe, that the Dofes of all fuch Remedies ought fo to be accommodated to the Conftitution, as never to fink the spirits, or weaken the Strength, but rather to increase both, which they will always do, in a proper Dofe. Without fuch Cautions duly weigh'd, and accurately apply'd, no general Directions will univerfally succeed in the Gout, or any other chronical Distemper.

LXXVII. For a concluding Observation, we shall take notice, as it is only the *Rich*, the *Lazy*, the *Voluptuous*, who suffer most by the *Gout*: (I mean *acquir'd Gouts*, and those hereditary ones enrag'd by *Luxury*) fo those only, who have spent their Life-time under its Tortures best can tell, what astonishing Mileries *Wealth* and *Vice* bring upon human Kind! When the *gouty* Humour has feiz'd upon

upon all the noble Principles of Life, when it has broken, fubdu'd and obstructed all the fine Pipes, and flender Paffages, in whofe Opennels and Soundnels all the exquisite Sensations, all the delicate Usages of the animal Faculties confift. When nothing but Pain, and melancholy, frightful Ideas, horrible Dreams and black Defpair remain; who wou'd not have parted with the richest Delicacies, the most delicious Wines, and the most enticing Vices, for a plain, simple Diet, an useful laborious Life, Freedom from Pain, and a good Conscience? TEMPERANCE only, divine, innocent, indolent and joyous Temperance, can cure or effectually relieve the Gout. For let Us, or our Brethren the Quacks, brag what we will,

Tollere Nodosam nescit Medicina Podagram.

FINIS.



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