The nature, cause and symptoms of the gout: as stated by Dr. Sydenham, Cheyne, etc. from which is rationally deduced its direct and perfect cure / Gilbert Nelson.

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Nature, Cause and Symptoms

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GOUT:

As Stated by

Dr. SYDENHAM, CHEYNE, &c.

From which is Rationally deduced its

Direct and Perfect CURE.

By GILBERT NELSON.

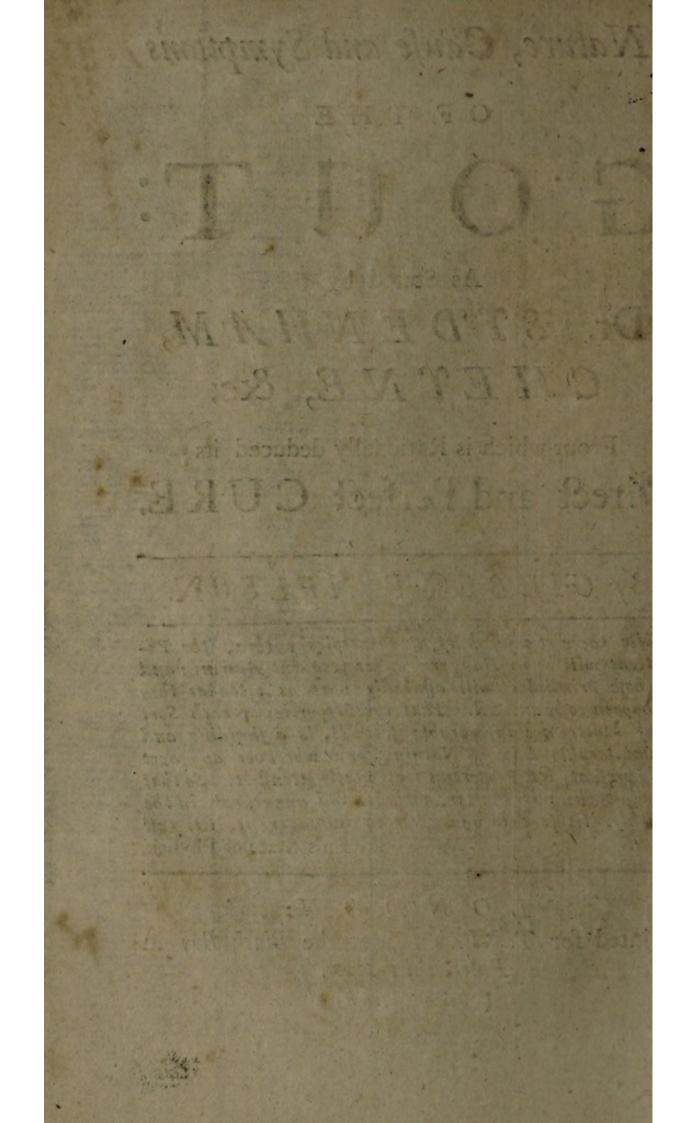
While there remain hurtful Principles within, the Patient will be in Danger: under frequent Alarms: and those Principles will assuredly hurt as often as they happen to be excited. That the Properties of each Sort of Matter are inseparable from it, is a standing and unalterable Law of Nature; and wherever any Sort is present, its Properties continually attend it. So that while there is Matter, vitious and unnatural, in the Body, 'tis sure to annoy, or to indanger it, 'till cast out.

Dr. Woodward's State of Physick.

LONDON:

Printed for T. WARNER at the Black Boy in Pater-noster-Row.

(Price 1 s. 6d.)



MOST SACRED MAJESTY

King GEORGE II.

Mare the ROYAL

is apon the Mun

SIR, I mo Y doidway

A S the Power and Dignity of a PRINCE are in the nearest Resemblance and Extent to the DIVINE. So the Virtues He possesses exceed those of lesser Characters in Proportion to the Universality of A 2 their

DEDICATION.

their Influence and Respect: For the Relation between a good PRINCE and his People is so general, that no Subject can be said to want a FA-THER or GUARDIAN, but each has the Honour to share the ROYAL Regard. 'Tis upon the Assurance of this common Benevolence and Care which Your MAJESTY has for Your People, that I presume to Inscribe to Your MAJESTY'S most August NAME, not so much the following Essay (which I know to be very undeserving of that Honour) as the PUBLICK INTENTION and Use

DEDICATION.

of it. The chief End I propose to my self from its Success, which my own Experience warrants to me, is to have done a Pleasure to my KING, and a Service to my Fellow-Subject.

I Am,

With an Entire Duty and Affection,

YOUR MAJESTY'S

Most Faithful, and Obedient

Subject and Servant,

GILBERT NELSON.



PREFACE.

and a verbice to

T was not my Intention to have gone through all the Forms of Introduction to so small a Piece, of which likewise I claim so small a Part; but that I owe an Acknowledgment to the Memory of the late Mr. ALEX-ANDER GEEKIE, whose Abilities were well known; That Gentleman having done me the Honour of approving, and indeed correcting my Sheets, was defirous to know, and thought it not amis for me to lay down, the Method I pursued in my Inquiries after the Nature and Cure of the Gout; which, though I have not the Opportunity of subjecting to his View, as I intended, I shall, however, in Pur uPursuance of his Direction, give in brief to the Publick.

HAVING considered the Properties of the Gout from the Histories we have of it, I was led to the Knowledge of the general Causes both remote and immediate; and finding in the last Stadium of it a Cretaceous Substance cast upon the Ligaments of the Joints, which, by every Circumstance, denotes it self to be the same Matter extravasated, which, while circulating intra Vafa, and endeavouring to pass through narrow and stiff Vessels, produces the genuine Phænomena of the Gout: I therefore procured some of it, and subjected it to various Experiments, in order to discover the true Nature and Properties of the Matter composing it: Of which very different Conjectures have been made: The Result of my Experiments informed me, that the general Opinion has been confined too strictly to a single Quality; and that those who proceed, and apply upon such Supposition, will ever

viii PREFACE.

ever be disappointed in their Aim at a Cure.

My next Step was to calculate a Medicine suitable to the Purposes of Cure, from its direct Opposition to the Properties I had discovered to be in the Matter. And after Proof of many, I had the Success to find that there is a true Specifick for the Gout, which acts by the Means I have hereafter described. As to the Certainty whereof, I have the strongest Evidence imaginable, even Experience and Demonstration.

TAVISTOCK COURT, COVENT-GARDEN, July 19, 1727.





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Nature, Cause and Symptoms

OF THE

G O U T, &c.

HE Mind of Man is of a Introducmost active and inquisitive tion. Nature, impatient of doubt, but capable of any Labour

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To this restless Spirit of Enquiry we owe all the Arts and Sciences which contribute to preserve, adorn or accommodate Life. Twas this same Principle that bid me dare, even in the Dawn of Life and of Knowledge, to attack a Disease which has bassled the curious and painful Searches of so many, and has so long triumph'd in the Name of

an Opprobrium Medicina. I was unwilling to think it incurable, nor wou'd
I have any Disease thought so, least the
Age should grow supine and indolent,
and because we have the Pleasure to
see many, which were formerly so
called, subject to the Power of Medicine. Now that the Gout may likewise be made a Tributary to us, I
shall endeavour to prove both from
Reasonings and Facts, stating by the
way and (I think) answering all the
material Objections to its Cure, which
occur to me.

The Reader may observe in the Course of these Papers, that I have kept close to Nature in explaining every Appearance that offers: How well I have succeeded, I submit to the publick Judgment: Advertising only, that the reciprocal Dependances of each Part of the following Treatise, and the Conciseness of the whole, require some Attention; which given, it

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will appear that the Curative Part is established upon a very certain Foundation.

in his Ellay concerning the large I am well aware of what Dr. WOODWARD has observed, "That " when in Physick, or any other Sci-" ence, with great Study, and perhaps " the utmost Difficulty, an important "Truth is brought to Light, it meets " ordinarily with but faint Recep-" tion;" and therefore I have no great Reason to expect that the World will be more than usually kind to this; But be it as it may; the Power of Censure, (since it is so common) shall not prevail over the Conviction of my own Mind, nor a publick Good yield to a private Fear.

The Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood, the most useful that ever was, brought at first the great and ever-memorable Name of HARVEY into Suspicion, and there were enough B 2

ready to turn that into Ridicule and Infamy, which has been the Foundation of an immortal Glory. Dr. CHEYNE, in his Essay concerning the Improvements of the Theory of Medicine, says, " All that was done towards its Ad-" vancement was only pickering, or "rather storming its Outworks; the " Fort was safe and entire 'till the " Noble HARVEY gave it a fatal "Shock in the Discovery of the Circu-"Tation of the Blood; a Discovery " so wonderful, useful, and happy, "that all Ages will admire and bless a its Author; a Discovery so conform " to the Rules of Mechanism and the " Laws of Motion, and so fitted to "that Geometry the wife Director of " Nature uses in all his wonderful "Works; in a Word, a Discovery " which has let in more Light into the "Theory of Medicine, than almost all "the former join'd together." And yet (which is surprizing) a Discovery which cost much Pains and Time before

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fore the World could be persuaded to relish it.

I have chosen to gather the History, &c. of this Disease from those who have professedly treated of it, and among them, from those of the greatest Credit, rather than play the Author too much my self, by laying down any new Postulata, which might be liable to Exception; so that the following Treatise is to be consider'd only as a Deduction from the most certain and best approved Elements of Physick, and a Demonstration of Cure, which does, and naturally must, follow from the Nature, Principles, and Accidents of the Gout.

The Persons afflicted with the Gout, The Perare generally such as have lived to the De-sons who clension of their Years, (not but that some ble to the of Twenty Five have had it to a high Degree) in great Tenderness and Delicacy, who have far'd sumptuously, and drank plenti-

plentifully of Spirituous and Vinous Liquors: Or such as have indulged themselves in Inactivity, abating of those due Exercises which were requisite to maintain a proper Warmth in the Blood, and a sufficient Force and Firmness in the Fibres, whereby the Constitution is cloggd with Particles that ought to have been secreted, and thrown out by some of the natural Emunctories: Furthermore, Arthriticks are of a strong Constitution, and out of the Fit, have great Appetites, and are most generally Costive, whereby both more is taken in than can be well digested, and of that which is not well digested, a greater Quantity is carried into the Blood, and most remote Stages of Circulation. And most commonly they are of a moist, lax, and gross Habit of Body. SYDENHAM.





REMARK.

The Dr. is here speaking of an Ac- The Imquir d Gout; the Immediate Cause of Cause of which (according to Dr. CHEYNE) is the Abundance of Tartarous, Urinous, or other Salts, introduced into the dance of Blood by the Food.

These Salts (continues he) receiv'd not suffiin abundance, but neither sufficiently broken by broken by the Digestive Powers, nor gestive driven out of the Habit by due Exercise, but by their Plenty and Nearness, uniting in greater Clusters, must necesfarily form Obstructions, and give Pain, when by the Force of the Circulation, they are thrust thro' narrower and stiffer small Vessels.

Since the gouty Particles are afforded and introduced into the Blood by our Food, it can be thought no Digression in this Place, to point out in general

mediate an acquir'd Gout, an ceiv'dinto the Habit, and ciently the Di-Powers.

Nutrition bow performed.

general, how NUTRITION is perform'd. The Food received into the Stomach, is there reduced into a milky Substance, (called CHYLE) the finer Part of which being separated by the Lacteals, * and sent by a large Duct into the Axillary Vein, returning into the left Ventricle of the Heart, is thence derived into the Lungs: They send it into the Right Ventricle, and from thence it is squeez'd thro' the Arteries over the whole System of the Solids. The shorter and smaller Branches thereof serving 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 Duct, either for the Nutrition of the Parts,

general

^{*} The Lacteals are Vessels whose Mouths are in the Guts, appointed for the Admission and Conveyance of whatever passes out of the Stomach into the Blood.

[†] A Gland is nothing but a great many Complications and Circumvolutions of the Artery which after these Windings degenerate into a Vein.

or for separating the Recrements that are to be thrown out of the Habit, (by way of the Vrine, Perspiration, Sweat, &c.) viz: ALL such Matter as may have pass'd thro' the Lacteals with the rest into the Blood-Vessels, and is wrong or improper, or else such as is redundant, superfluous, and more than is needed there. While other Branches terminate in yet much longer and smaller Ducts, 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 (which is chiefly done in Time of Sleep. Vide Pag. infr.) and to repair the natural, or accidental Injuries they may suffer.

But in order to give an adequate Idea of all this, it will not be amiss to take a more particular Survey of the whole Course of Circulation, and remark the several Outlets Nature has provided

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provided for Particles not suited to any Purposes in the Animal Oeconomy.

First then, The Offices of the Sto-The three Scenes of Digestion mach and Intestines (Guts) are to comwhich the minute and digest the Materials for Aliment passes, and Nourishment, into a Smallness sufficithe Outent to admit them thro' the Lacteals lets Nature bas into the Blood, and what cannot be provided for fues thus prepard, is detached quite out of Particles the Body by Stool. The more vigoof it which are useless to rous therefore the digestive Faculty is, the Aniin the Stomach and Guts, the greater mal Oc-Quantity of Chyle is sent forward into conomy. the Blood, and the weaker it is, the more is supplied to the Matter of Excrement; and of Consequence the Strongest and most Robust Constitutions discharge least by this Evacu-

Secondly, The next Scene is the Mixture of the Chyle with the Blood in the Heart and Arteries, and what can-

ation, and the tenderest and weakest,

the most.

not by them be broken small enough for further Secretions, is strain'd off by the Kidnies, and ejected by the Urine. And here again holds good the same general Rule, that the stronger this Faculty is in the Heart and Arteries, the more is sent forward into the minuter Passages, and the weaker it is, the greater Quantities are let fall thro' the Urinary Outlets. And as was before said of the Intestines, this Faculty is most vigorous in strong Constitutions, and most languid in weak ones; of consequence therefore strong People make less Urine than weak ones, and send forward a greater Quantity of Juices into more remote Scenes of Preparation. But herein, it is to be observ'd, that the Faults of the first Excretion from Costiveness are very naturally amended by this, because the too gross Particles, which by that means are drove into the Blood, find their Outlet at the Kidnies: For, as has been observ'd by the Learned Dr.

WOODWARD "There are cer-" tainly requisite for the Formation and Nourshment of the various " Organs and Parts of each, Corpuscles, " not only of various Kinds, but difce ferent Sizes, 'tis needful that the " Lacteal Vessels be capacious enough " to give passage to the largest: And " these Vessels not admitting Matter " electively, but all indifferently that " exceeds not the Diameter of these " Vessels, some must needs enter that " is improper: And that would be " injurious to the Body, were not this " Provision made for the casting it " forth again.

Thirdly, The Third and last Stage of Circulation, is in the Fibres of which the Solids of the whole Body are form'd. For all that come into the Blood, is either washed off by Urine, or taken up by some of the Bowels and Glands, as the Gall in the Liver, Pancreatick Juice by the Pancreas.

Semen

Semen by the Testicles, and Lymph by its proper Strainers; all which are destin'd for further Uses in the Oeconomy; or else is diffus'd into the most minute Meanders, and fills the Solids with their due Moistures and Nourishments. In this last Circuit the Tonick, Elastick Force of the Fibres, is the main Agent; and the whole Mass of Humours, beyond the Arteries and Blood, is kept in a sufficient Motion by the repeated Action of the Fibres, either from their natural Springs, or the Influence of Exercise, to digest it further into most minute Particles, 'till it is past all Purposes of the Oeconomy, and makes its escape thro' the Skin by Insensible Tran-Spiration; for no other Excretion has the Recrements of this last Digestion. And here again is every thing carried on in Proportion to this Elastick Force of the Fibres, and the Motions which they are assisted with by Animal Action; and the Quantities which transpire thro' the Skin in insensible Steam are increas'd

creas'd and diminish'd as this Force i retarded or exerted. What therefore can not get thro' this Way, and is not ad ded to the true Substance of the Part as Nourishment, must be either reabforbed, or taken back by the refluen Blood, and thrown off by the opener Outlets, or it will clog the Habit according to the Properties of the Matter lo detained, with Viscid or Rigid Particles, such as compose the Matter of the Gout. Through these Three different Stages of Action and Preparation, all that is taken into the Body passes, before it is again discharged out of it, unless it be what runs off by the first and second EmunEtories.

This premised, I go on to consider the History of this Disease from the Accurate Dr. Sydenham, who himself laboured under it, upward of Thirty Years.

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HISTORY.

I. When the Gout proceeds regularly, The Time it attacks the Patient about the end of ner of the January, or the beginning of February, regular and returns again about Autumn, when it coming comes on suddenly, without giving much one other Notice, than by Cramps, and a Numb'dness of the Thighs, a few Days before the Fit.

REMARK.

The Gout more commonly happens in the Winter, than in the warmer Seasons, because by the cold damp Weather, there are more hindrances to the Perspiration of this Matter, than at other Times.

HISTORY.

II. The Fit begins commonly two or A Fit of three Hours after the Patient has been in the Gout Bed, when he is waked with the Pain, comes on which he feels at the Ball of the great of Sleep, Toe, the gnam.

ing Pains Toe, the Heel, the Calf of the Leg, or gradually the Ankle; presently shivering and shaking till a ing follow, with a Feverish Disposition; night. the Pain is at first moderate, but increases by Degrees (as the shivering goes off) till about Mid-Night it comes to the Height, at which Time it so rages among the Bones of the Foot, and the Ligaments, that the Patient seems to be gnawn with Dogs, perceiving at the same Time a Weight on those Parts.

REMARK.

Why the Gout begins after having been some Time asleep is, because the Peccant Matter is joyned with those Juices whose Progressive Motion is most forwarded at that Time: For in the Words of Dr. Woodward (the lower "Orifice of the Stomach) being near "closed, the Communication betwixt "the Stomach and Blood by that "means in great measure intercepted,

and

" and the Descent of both the Aliment " and the Biliose Juice, the Principle " and Instrument of Animal Action, " and of Sensation, being impeded for " the Time, much of the Action in the " Frame is, of Course, remitted and " suspended. Sensation is so likewise: " And the Organs come to a greater " Quiet, Ease, and Rest. The Action " of the Heart is slackened: And the Blood consequently moves slower. " By this means the Organs and " Parts have better Opportunity of " seizing and detaching out of the " common Stock, such Corpuscles as " serve peculiarly for the Sustentation " and Nourishment of each; this great " and important Work being car-" ried on chiefly in Sleep". Hence the Fluid which conduces to the Reparation of the Parts, is separated chiefly in Sleep. (The Body whilst waking being in a continual State of Expence or wearing out; and the Time of Sleep is that in which it is repair'd and

recruited.

by degrees impair the Springs and Organs.) Therefore at that Time, the gross Particles have leisure to attract each other more strongly, and to accumulate in Quantities upon the Parts

most likely to lodge them.

The Restriction or Weight upon the Parts comes from the Rarefaction and Extension of the included Humors, and the Resistance of the including Parts, all which Symtoms continues till at length the Part stretches enough to hold the accumulated Matter without Uneasiness, when the Fit ceases, tho the Tumor continues, at first red and angry, but as the Irritation abates within, grows paler, and receives any Impression made upon it.

HISTORY.

The Pain III. ALL Endeavours to ease the Pain, goes off are fruitless till a Night and Day are breathing sweat, but spent from the first Approach of the Fit, and returns in then

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then about two or three of the Clock in succeedthe Morning the Sick has sudden Ease, Nights,
composes himself to Rest, falls into a somebreathing Sweat, and for that Time the time one
Fit ceases.

Sometimes another.

If the Gouty Matter is copious, and does not wholly Settle, or Perspire, or if the Part does not give way enough by Sweling, the same Scene is acted over again the following Night, and perhaps two or three Days after, but will be over about the time of Cock-crowing; it seldom has above two or three Efforts at the same Place. In a few Days the other Foo: will be in Pain, as the former was, and sometimes on the first Days of the Disease when the Peccant Matter is so exuberant, that one Foot is not able to contain it, it afflicts both together; after it has vexed the Feet, the Fits are irregular, both as to the Time of their coming on, and Duration; yet the Pain always returns in the Evening, and is not so great in the Morning.

RE-

REMARK.

THIS must necessarily happen, until either the Part be sufficiently distended, or the Matter so far digested that what cannot transpire thro' the Skin, is taken back by the refluent Blood, and either washed off by Urine, or deposited in Conjunction with more of the same Kind upon some other Part; where the same Symptoms will be repeated, and so on till the Gouty Matter is expelled the Body.

HISTORY.

The Accesses and Remis-Fits are longer or thorter, as Circum-Stances differ.

IV. Of a Series of these Small Fits consists that which we call a Fit of the sions of the Gout, longer or Shorter, according to the Age of the Patient, which in those that are Vigorous, or that have been but seldom visited with the Gout, comes to pass often in fourteen Days, and in those that have been afflicted with it, in

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two Months; but in those who are more weakened, either by the long Continuance of the Disease, or by Age, it does not go off till Summer being advanced, drives it away.

REMARK.

THE Reason why the Fits enrage and remit once in twenty four Hours. The Access being at Sun-set, and the Remission about Day-break: Why the whole Fit lasts about fourteen Days: And lastly, why the particular Accesses and Remissions are in equal Times; is had from considering, that in the first Stages of the Gout, the Fluids being less Sizey, the Salts and Sizeyness are broken and dissolved by the Action of the Solids in the Circulation; and are thereby sooner brought into a Condition to be carried off by Perspiration; which makes an Access and Remission. The greater Weight and Grossnels of the Air at Sun-set, beyond what it is at DayDay-break, together with the particular Degree of Siziness, seems to determine the Times. The greater Degree of Sizyness in the Fluids of People advanceed in Years, and broken with the Gout, lengthens out the Duration of these Accesses and Remissions. And the precise Period of fourteen Days seems to arise from the Special Nature of the Sizyness of the Fluids, and its resemblance to that of a regular Intermittent Fever.

HISTORY.

The U-. V. The first fourteen Days the Urine rine is is of a high Colour, which puts off a red bigbcoloured at the be-Sediment, and as it were full of small ginning Sand, and the Patient is most commonly of a Costive, want of Appetite, Shaking of Fit. the whole Body towards Evening accompanies the whole Fit; an intolerable Itching of the Foot affected, follows the Fit that is going off, the Feet scale.

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REMARK.

AT the beginning the Urine is highcoloured, by its being over-charged with this Tartarose Matter * which in its gros- * Conf. sest Combinations exactly resembles the gritty Stuff the Urine often deposites: And therefore it discovers such a Settling after some Time by reason of the Quantities which the Blood brings back from the afflicted Parts, in Corpuscles, large and heavy enough to fink to the Bottom. The Transpiration of the thinner Part of this Matter thro' the Skin, in the Breathings at the close of every little Fit, ++ Pag. 19. leaves the remainder more gross, and at length capable of Expulsion by no other Outlet than the Kidnies.

Dr. Cheyne observes; That the Acom-Chalk-stones voided from the Joynts of between Gouty Persons, and the Gravel-stones the Cretafound in the Bladder of Urine, of such Gouty Matter, as were afflicted with this Distemper, and the Gravel-Stones found in the Urinary Bladder. are, as to all their Essential Qualities, the same. They have both the same Colour, Taste and Smell; they yeild both the same Principles, and produce the same Appearance, when treated Chymically; they have both the same Internal Texture of Parts, as far as can be known, and even the same outward Shape, when unbroken and unconfin'd by hard Substances; and they generally happen to one and the same Person: At least it seldom comes to pass, that any one is much troubled with the Gout, but he has the Stone at -last: (The Reason of which shall be given hereafter) and this shews that they are both owing to the same general Causes.

The Feet Scale, after the Declension, from the Parts having been swelled, because upon the Scarf-Skin's being stretched by the Conflicts of the Heterogeneous Salts, it has been in some measure loosened from the True-Skin so that a new Scarf-Skin must be formed.

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HISTORY.

VI. In the Manner related does the re- Of an Irgular Gout shew it self with its genuine Gout, Phænomena; but when it is disturbed by unsit Methods of Cure, or by the obstinate Continuance of the Disease, the Hands, Wrists, Arms, Knees and other Parts are possessed, sometimes distorting one or more of the Fingers, taking away the Motion by little and little, and at length it produces Stony Concretions about the Ligaments like Chalk.

Which the Chalky Concretions are caused by the crowding in of so great Quantity of the Gouty Matter into the small, tender Vessels in the Extremities, by which they are prodigiously distended, from whence the Pain, Inflammation, &c. attending a Fit: But when these Vessels can suffer no further Extension, and the accumulated Gouty Particles cannot pass thro' them, nor are in Ca-

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pacity

pacity to transpire, they burst and deposite their Contents upon the Ligaments of the Joints.

Sometimes the Matter causing the Disease, thrust upon the Arm, causes a white Swelling; which is by degrees inflamed with Redness, sometimes falling upon the Thighs, it feels as if there was a great Weight hanging upon them, yet without any considerable Pain, but passing to the Knee, it bandles that more severely, so obstructing all Motions, that it is as it were nailed to the Bed: And whereas the Gout did not use to invade before the latter end of Winter, and was wont to go off after two or three Months, now it remains a whole Year, excepting only the very hot Months of Summer. The general Fits, and the particular Ones of which they are composed, rage longer, especially if it possesses the Feet and Knees. And at the coming on of the Fit, the Patient complains of Sickness as well as Pain, with an entire loss of Appetite.

Lastly,

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Lastly, Before the Disease was grown to such an Height, the Patient did not only enjoy larger Intervals of the Fits, but also during that Intermission, he was well in his Limbs, and in the other Parts of the Body; but now his Limbs are contracted and cumbred. And now the Symptoms When the being augmented, the Urine that was are at the high-coloured, is like that, both as to Co-the Urine lour and Quantity, (tho' not in Smell) is Limpid. which is voided in a Diabetes.

REMARK.

THE Reason why the Urine is perfectly Limpid, (as in the Diabetes) when the Symptoms are at the Height, is, because the Salts, which should be secreted with the Urine, by their proper Strainers, tinging it with its Natural Colour, are lest behind, and accumulated upon the Habit: But at the latter end of a Fit, the Urine becomes high-coloured from the Gouty Matter that is washed off the Tumify'd Part, by the

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refluent Blood, and brought back to the Kidnies in its natural Circuit, and passes with the Urine into the Bladder.

HISTORY.

VII. After many and dreadful Tor-The Symptoms which at ments the following Fits, as to Pain, are tend the gentler, (Nature being partly oppressed by last Stathe Burden of the Gouty Matter, and partdium of this Difly by Old Age, that it is no more able to ease. expel it to the Extremities) and instead of the wonted Pain, a certain Sickness, with a Pain of the Belly, Spontaneous Weariness, and sometimes a Propension to a Looseness, supervene. These Symptoms ease the Pain in the Limbs when they are violent, and vanish when the Pains in the Joints return, and sometimes the Pain, and sometimes the Sickness afflicting alternately, prolong the Fit much: At length the Bowels of the Sick being so hurt by hatching and embracing the Peccant Matter, that the Organs of Secretion can no longer perform their Duty, upon wbich

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which Account, the Blood stuffed with Dregs stagnates, and the Peccant Matter is not as heretofore cast upon the Extream Parts of the Body: the most miserable Wretch is so happy as to Die: Tho most frequently the Tragedy is compleased, by this Disease breeding the Stone in the Kidnies.

REMARK.

THE Reason why the Arthritick and Wby the Nephritick Symptoms so frequently in- Gravelly Symptoms ter-change, is, because the Matter of so frethem both are so near a Kin * the quently same which concretes into Gravel change. and Stone in the Urinary Passages, by a p. 24. greater Force of Digestion in stronger Constitutions, is carried into more remote Parts of the Body, where accumulating, forms the Gout; and being again washed from the Joynts by the refluent Blood, and brought to the Kidnies, there forms the Gravel or Stone; so that an Invigorated Concoction changes the Gravel

into

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into the Gout, and a Fit of the Gout makes fresh Matter for Gravel.

HISTORY.

Young People not Subject to a genuine Gout,

VIII. Women are seldom afficted with the Gout, and those that are, not 'till they are Old, or of a Masculine Habit of Body, Except Thin Women, who have been long troubled with Historick Diseases or Rheumatisms, such may be attacked with Symptoms like the Gout in their Youth. Boys also, and Youths are scarcely ever troubled with the true and genuine Gout, and if at any time they have any touches of it, it is usually of the Hereditary Kind.

REMARK.

Of Hereditary Gouts. Dr. CHEYNE grounds his Reasonings on the Gout, upon two Propositions,
the sirst of which regards Hereditary
Gouts, viz.

PROPO-

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PROPOSITION. The Reason why two Persons in all Circumstances alike, (as born of the same Parents, healthy, of the same Stature, Complexion, Diet, Air, Exercise: &c.) One should be afflicted with the Gout, the other be absolutely free from it, is, That the Capillary (smallest) Vessels of the Gouty Person must be in their Original and Natural Conformation narrower and more stiff than in 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 confined, or pass with Pain in the Gouty Person, will flee eafily off by Perspiration, and the other drains off the Body in the Person free from the Gout.

HE confirms this Proposition by observing, That the Gout seldom seizes
upon People 'till towards the beginning of the Decline of Life * when the *conf.
Solids have attained their utmost Di- 2- 5mensions,

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mensions, and being stretched out to their sull Length become in some Measure stifned at their sull Stretch: and the Juices are rendred Gross and Glewy, whereby the Perspiration is considerably lessened and impaired.

Women
less subless subjest to the Gout than Men, because of the known
Gout than
greater Laxity of their Fibres.

* conf.

Why a strong Constitution is necessary to the Formation of the Gout * is a Reason also why Women are seldom troubled with it, because they being of a laxer Make than Men, are thereby unable to carry the Peccant Matter so far into the Habit. Their way of Living also does not so much subject them to it, because they are not so Luxurious. Tho' those few who happen to be of a Masculine Constitution, or are addicted to Excess in Living, are as certainly subject to it, as Men, and sometimes are as severely handled

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Young, it commonly proves most severe, which is a Sign that the Agents in the last Concoction are more particularly decay'd by Venery, Debauches, or Intense Study, while those employed in the first Scenes, are yet strong enough to throw all the Gouty Salts upon them.

IX. HAVING finished the History of the Gout from Dr. SYDENHAM; let us follow him in his Reflections thereon, (which we need not fear to do, because he was a great Enemy to Hypothetical Conjectures, and a most close Copyer of Nature:) He Jays, That the various The Gout Phoenomena of this Disease are Origi- bow Orinally produced by the Digestion weaken- produced ed, * because those afflicted with it, are * conf. such as are worn out, by Age, or by In- P. 7. temperate Living, have strained their Constitutions, and impaired their due Stock of Animal Spirits, by the Immoderate Use of the Vigorous Functions, in their Youthful Days, by too early

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early, or too much use of Venery; or by extravagant Exercise; to which may be added a sudden Cessation of the Bodily Exercises to which they have been accustomed, either by the coming on of Years, or Laziness, whereby the Constitution is become flaccid and clogged with Humors, which were discharged by the several Outlets, by the means of such Exercise: Moreover, Arthriticks are very greedy of Meats, and those harder to digest, of which when they Eat as much as they used to do, when they exercised them-Selves, tis no wonder they should stock the Habit, with great Quantities of indigested Humors: Immoderate Use of Spirituous and Vinous Liquors likewise, by destroying the Innate Heat and Natural Powers of the Viscera, add to the Load on Age board ont by Age bad adt competate Livery, bare Brained their

Most of the Causes mentioned as promoting Indigestion, occasion likewise a Looseness of the Fibres and Muscles of the Body, by which means a Passage is opened,

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opened, for the receiving of Crude and Indigested Humors: In these Circumstances many Particles, by not being put into sufficient Motion, contract an ill Disposition, and an Increase of Bulk, which, when they can be no longer governed by Nature, break out into a Species, and fall upon the Joynts, producing Pains in the Ligaments, and Membranes covering the Bones, which, being weakened either by Age, or Luxury and Intemperance, make room for them, and are not capable to break these United Particles small enough to pass off by Transpiration, and this Determination of the Gouty Matter upon the Joynts is sooner or later, oftener or seldomer, as the more remote Causes concurring to its Production, are intended or remitted.

be it confidered. That by the Smaller

nilling, Orlingtions are more readily

WHAT is here advanced concerning the Production of the Gout, by Dr. SY-DENHAM, still regards that which is F 2 Acquired:

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Acquired: But an HEREDITARY
GOUT, is induced by a particular
Natural Conformation of the Capillary *
Vessels of the Gouty Person.

The Joynts
why the
peculiar
Seat of
this Difease.

* conf.

THE Reason why on the first Attacks of the Gout, the Humors or Gouty Particles, generally fall upon the Foynts of the Limbs, is, because in the Joynts the Smallest Vessels are more compassed by the larger Heads of the Bones; and are thereby rendred narrower, and more readily obstructed; These Obstructions fall on the Limbs, because of the greater Length of the Small Vessels, between the Heart (the Origin of the Motion of all the Fluids) and these Foynts (their other Extremity) whereby the Quickness of the Circulation diminishing, Obstructions are more readily formed. In Confirmation of all which, be it considered, That by the Smalness of the Glands in the Joynts, the Natural Coldness of those Parts, their Distance from the Heart, their Compression by the larger

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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 Unite and to beget Obstructions there, the Joynts must consequently become most liable to Gouty Dispositions.

HAVING considered the Remote Cause The Gout of a Gout as arising from an Effateness defined. of the Concoctions, (which may be best understood by what has been said of the several Scenes our Aliment must necessarily pass, before the superfluous Particles are flung out of the Body, by the several Emunctories to the last Scene of Things, viz. Insensible Transpiration,) I proceed to define a Fit of the Gout to be a Critical Effort of Nature to part with such Particles, as in a Tract of Time have been collected, became gross and sensible, and have been retained in the Body by Reason of the Inefficaciousness of the Digestive Powers,

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Powers, to break and fit them for Expulsion, at the several Outlets of the Body, particularly the Perspirable Ones; which, being flung upon the Extream Parts, produce grievous Pains.

REMARK.

A Fit of the Gout, according to Dr. CHEYNE is an Effort of Nature to throw abundance of Salts, thro more stiff and narrow Strainers. It is certain, That Persons of a large Appetite, (as Gouty Persons generally are) feeding plentifully of Flesh and Fish, and drinking liberally of generous Wines, or other strong Liquors; and using either too little or too much Exercise, * must necessarily over-stock their Blood with fixed and incorruptible Parts of Animal Bodies, such as the Salts are; which can't fail first to raise a Tumult and Fever, and then to give violent Pain, as they are driven out of the Habit, thro' more stiff and narrow Vessels,

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Vessels, by the Force of Circulation. So that a Fit of the Gout may be considered, as a Crisis of a Putrid Fever wherein the noxious Humor is thrown upon some of the Muscles or Joynts of the Body.

Perspiration, there is then a Foundation IT may be easily conceived why The Gouty the last Stage of Digestion, or Concoction, Salts are will have the largest Supply of the tain'd in Gross Particles, which compose the concern'd Gouty Matter, by considering from Sta- scenes of tical Experiments, that where Perspiration is maintained freer & of our Aliment must take their Course thro's discourse this last Concoction, consequently such of their . some a Proportion of Morbid Matter is more likely to be deposited in these last Scenes, than any other, especially as Arthriticks are generally Persons of a strong Constitution; * for in Weak * conf.p.6. People, this Matter cou'd not be carried so far into the Habit, † but would + p. 3 be let out by Urine or Stool; but again, this Disease does not come on,

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* conf. ? 33. 'till the Constitution is weakned, * because before then, the Digestive Powers
are able to comminute and digest these
Particles into a Fineness sufficient for
Perspiration, but as soon as such Strength
abates, and any means hinder their
Perspiration, there is then a Foundation
laid for the Gout.

REMARK.

BECAUSE the Nerves and Nervous **TheGouty** Particles Juice are by some supposed to be imor Humors too mediately concerned in this Disease; grofs to reach the I cannot omit observing with Dr. Nerves CHEYNE, that the Gouty Particles or of their Juices. Humors are by far too gross to reach the Nerves or their Juices, the Perviousness of which is uncertain, and the Fluidity of their Contents much more

* See Dr. so. * But if these Properties were de-Cheyne's monstrably true, (which neither Anathe Gout, tomy, nor any Phenomena of Nature tion p. 91. countenance) yet their Minuteness must be such, as could not suffer so gross and sensible

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Jensible an Humor, or Bodies to pass them; And here I can't forbear to make this further Remark, that when mention is made of the Gouty Salts and Gouty Humors, it generally is in a very indistinct manner: But Dr. WOODWARD (in his State of Physick.) rightly assigns to each its different Principle and Property; The Pain to the Gouty Salts, and the Swelling to Phlegm.

The Gouty Particles or Salts are The Difgross Bodies, whose Formation and Exserveen
istence I have already spoken to. And the Gouty
Salts and
what the Arthritick Humor is, may be Humors,
known by considering that the Chyle is
nothing else than the Dissolution and
Uniform Mixture of the Oily and Aqueous
Parts of our Aliment incorporated together with the Saline, by the mentioned Offices of the Stomach and Intestines; † + pag. 10.
the Saline Parts by their Assistance dividing the Oily, and lessening their Cobesions, makes them miscible; the Saline
G being

being the Instrumental Cause of their Mixture; For tho the Oily and the Watery Parts of our Food are averse to Mixture of themselves, yet both of them have a Similitude to, or Congruity with the Saline, by which means they are united: Thus, as BELLINI has it, the Principles within Us, are Saline, Oleous, and Watery. Of the Chyle, Blood is afterwards composed: Hence it is a Liquor extracted from our Food; and thus Constituted is a Collection of the Salts with which they are seasoned, of Oil, Water and Earth: This is found to be the Analysis of Human Blood, when Chymically examined. Furthermore let it be considered, that as this New Liquor (Blood) is, in its Original Constitution, only the Jellies of those Animals we feed upon, when the Habit is over-charged with the Alimental Oyl, or Sulphur, (which is likely to be the Case of Arthriticks, who are generally Persons of large Appetites, out of the Fits, *) and when (thro' Intemperance

* conf. pag. 6.

or the coming on of Old Age) the Tonick Motion of the Solids is impaired, and all the Animal Functions grow Languid, it is no Wonder, that the Vessels should be incumbred with Viscous and Tenacious Humors, which cannot be Assimilated with the Blood. But so long as the Salts and Sulphurs of the Aliments Iwim in the Blood; and those Salts and Sulphurs are separated and kept in a kind of Fusion by the Elastick Motion of the Solid Parts, the Liquids have Liberty and Room enough to Circulate thro' the Vessels, all the Functions are performed with Ease, the Body is preserved in Health, and bids defiance to the Gout, and other Chronick Distempers. That our Aliment is in its Nature, Viscous, and apt, if it be not throughly digested and acted upon, to load the Habit with Humors of the same Sort, the strong Broaths or Gravies drawn from the Parts of Animals, do fully attest; which continue Liquid so long as they are Warm, and their Parts are kept at Di-Stance,

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stance, and in Agitation by the Particles of Fire: yet grow Thick and Gelatinous as they grow Cold, and their Particles cease to be Agitated by the Heat. In like Manner the Particles of whatever Sort, extracted from the Animals and Vegetables we Feed upon, when thro the Failure of Sufficient Force in the Digestive Powers (which is the Original Productive Cause of the various Pha-* Pag. 33. nomena attending the Gout. *) they are not kept in a due Warmth and Motion, they congeal and form that Phlegm, which is properly termed the Gouty Humor.

of Evacu- FROM the History and Definition ations in the Gout; given of this Disease, the Cure may seem under the to depend chiefly upon Evacuations *[everal* Heads of procured by Bleeding, Purging, &c. Rleeding. For since it is a Disease arising from a Vomiting, Purging, and Redundancy, and an Accumulation of Sweat-Particles and Humors retained in the ing, with their In-Body, which ought to have been conconvenitinually Excreted as superfluous at the encies.

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Perspirable Outlets; what offers more readily or more likely to free the Patient than Evacuants? Yet all Experience shews them to be pernicious, when so ever used throughout the Course of the Gout; The Reason of which will appear from what Dr. SYDENHAM has said of the Practice, first, of Bleeding, Secondly, Vomiting and Purging, and Thirdly, Sweating, in the Gout.

First, Bleeding, (he says) tho' it may of Bleedappear to have the Double Advantages of "s Evacuating and Attenuating the Humors circulating about the Body, and yet not cast upon the Joynts; as also those which have already besieged them, yet 'tis to be forborn, because it directly opposes the required Indication: viz. The Strengthening the Instruments of Digestion. Letting of Blood exhausts the Support of Life and Strength, and destroys the Elasticity of the Fibres of the Solid Parts which were before enervated, and thence gave leave for the Accumulation of the

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Peccant Matter, being unable to comminute and break it fine enough for Transpiration. * Hence Phlebotomy is not to be used, either to prevent a coming Fit, nor to mitigate the Pain of a present one, (especially in Persons of advanced Years) neither after a Fit, lest a fresh One should be caused more lasting than the former, attended with more violent Symptoms, the Strength and Vigour of the Blood and Solid Parts being diminished, by which the Gouty Matter should have been constantly expelled. Besides, in this weak State the bringing on a Bleeding DROPSY is hazarded; Tet if the Patient is young, and has been overheated with hard Drinking, Blood may be taken away, at the beginning of a Fit; but if it be continually used in Future Fits, the Gout will be confirmed even in Youth.

when useful.

Secondly, Evacuations either by Vo-Of Vomita ing and miting or Purging Medicines cannot Purging. be allowed in this Disease without manifest Harm,

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Harm, because they invite the Peccant Matter from the Extremities where it should be expelled, into the Blood and Inward Parts; where it may seize some of the Viscera, to the endangering the Life of the Patient; which has been the Case of many, who, to prevent or lessen the Fit, have accustomed themselves to take Purging Medicines. In the Fit, Purging disturbs Nature in her Method, of thrusting the Morbifick Matter upon the Joynts, and upon account of the Hurry thus occasioned, the Fit will be greatly increased. And at the End of the Fit, instead of removing the Relicks of the Disease, it brings on another Fit afresh, as bad as the former. It does so likewise if taken in Time of Health to prevent a Fit, for it no ways conducing to the Strengthning of Concoction (but contrariwise the weakning of it;) tho' it may draw off some Part of the Gouty Matter, yet it opposes only One Cause, and that it performs but perfunctorily, so that it is upon this Account wholly unable to Cure

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Cure their Disease; and at the same Time the Tone of the Parts being thereby destroyed, the Peccant Matter moves without Resistance, and produces a New Fit.

of sweat- Thirdly, Sweating offers it self in the next place, which, tho not attended with the Mischief of the foregoing Evacuations, as the withdrawing the Fomes of the Disease into the Blood and Bowels, but, on the other Hand, drives it into the Habit of the Body, and disposes it for Expulsion, let it does Hurt for these Reasons; First, when the Fit is off, it forces the Humors not prepar'd for Separation, upon the Limbs, bringing on the Fit both before its Time, and contrary to Nature's Consent, and the Peccant Matter being cast too violently upon the affected Members, it produces an intollerable Pain; and if the Quantity of Matter is greater than can be contained in the affected Part, it forces it upon other Members. Wherefore it is very dangerous to cast out the Morbifick Matter too violently,

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violently, and beyond that degree of Concoction, whereunto the Humors to be evacuated have come of their own Accord. Thus the gentle Sweat which comes in the Morning of its own Accord, after the Fits, mitigates the Pain and Restlesiness which troubled the Patient all the Night. * Upon the whole, it * conf. is not so much the Physician's as Na-Pag. 19. ture's Business to force Sweat, in this Disease, because it cannot be known what Part of Matter is already prepared for Separation, and by consequence what Measures are to be taken for provoking it.

of treating the Gout as the only Suc-proposed of treating that can possibly be the Gout as the pitched upon.

CHEYNE proposes two Ways Methods of treating the Gout as the only sucstreating the Gout as the only successful methods

THE One is by stretching and widening the Capacities of the smallest Vessels, and relaxing their Fibres.

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THE Other is by lessening the Quantity of Salts introduced into the Fluids, by the Food.

To Answer, One Part of the first Intention; (viz. The widening the Capacities of the small Vessels) He recommends Exercise.

of Exer- First. As it increases the Intestine Motion of the Parts of the Fluids a. mong themselves; so their Salts, by striking one against another, are broken and made less, and may pass more readily thro' the small Vessels. Secondly, As it adds a New and Foreign Force to the Blood, and thereby promotes its Circulation from the Heart thro' the Imall Vessels, driving some of the grofser Parts of the Fluids thro' them, which in the ordinary Course of the Circulation would not pass so freely, and thereby opening their Obstructions, and enlarging their Capacities. Thirdly, As it encreases the natural Perspiration,

the Action of the Muscles in Labour and Exercise, and the Spring of the Solids by their multiplied Efforts, squeezing their Contents. The Dr. adds two Cautions, in the use of Exercise. First, That it be not too violent, for that will necessarily, either spend the Spirits whereby the Digestions, and Circulations will be impaired, and so a Regular Gout be brought to an Irregular One: Or by shaking all the Gouty Salts at once upon the Extremities a Regular Fit will be forced out; whereas in less violent Exercise they might have been spent by Perspiration. Secondly, That Moderation in Eating, and Drinking be joyned to Exercise; for commonly Gouty Persons are large Feeders; and Exercise emptying the Stomach, Guts and Small Vessels, if the Appetite be satisfied to its Craving, the Evil is rather encreased than diminished thereby.

To Answer the Second Intention; Two ways viz. The lessening the Quantity of Salts, of lessen which ing the

Quantity of Salts mbech produce

which produce the Gout, the Dr. lays down two direct Methods. The First the Gout. is, by a total Abstinence from, or a great Abstemiousness in Flesh, Fish, and strong Liquors which introduce those Salts into Human Fluids. But the Inconveniencies attending such a Course, are, First, Because an entire Vegetable Diet weakens all the Digestive Powers, and all the Functions of Life; impoverishes the whole Mass of Fluids, impairs the Strength and dispirits the Man. Secondly, Because this Diet once entered upon, is never after to be changed under the Danger of Sudden Death, or the most violent enraging of all the Symptoms.

> The other way of banishing the Salts out of the Habit, is by Evacuations, by Exercise, and gentle Stomachick Purgers in the Intervals of the Fits; and by a gentle and flow Perspiration in the Fits.

The Secondary Methods by which He Secondary relieving proposes to relieve the Gout, are, First, Means of Dilution

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Dilution by proper Liquors, which will thin the Blood, dissolve and break the Salts, and keep them at a distance from running into Clusters, and will carry them out of the Body by increased Perspiration and Urine, &c.

Secondly, By Medicines that will strengthen the Instruments of Digestion.

HAVING given a particular Idea of this Disease in its several Stages, and considered it as Regular and Irregular, Hereditary and Acquired, by a Collection and an orderly Disposition of the Sentiments of such Authors to whose Judgments an Universal Regard is had, and hinted the general Means of Relief, or Cure hitherto afforded in it; I will proceed to enquire what the Intentions are, which must be pursued and satisfyed in order to obtain a Perfeet Cure of the Gout, according to the Principles laid down, which I will here Recapitulate; and may be remembred to be as follows:

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A Recapitulation First, That the Chief Properties of the Gout are; To invade Persons in the Decline of Life, to succeed High-Living; an Extravagant Use of Violent Exercise; or an Abatement of that which was necessary to maintain a due Warmth in the Blood, and sufficient Firmness of the Fibres; a too early, or an Immoderate use of Venery, &c. To affect Men of a lax and moist Habit of Body: And to have its Periods generally in Spring and Autumn.

Secondly, A Fit is preceded by Cramps and a Numb'dness of the Thighs, Legs, &c. by Costiveness, &c.

Thirdly, WHEN Regular, it seizes the Internal Parts of the Food, its Periossium, Nerves, Membranes, Ligaments, and Tendons about the Joynts: And when Irregular, it always falls upon the like Membranes and Nervous Parts.

Fourthly,

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been some time asleep with a Tensive, Burning, Gnawing Pain, which increases gradually 'till about Midnight; and then

Fifthly, The Pain goes off in a Breath-

sixthly, It scales the Part; or bursting the Vessels throws off a chalky Matter upon the Ligaments of the Joynts: whence,

Seventhly, The immediate Cause of the Pain, Inflammation, &c. in a Fit of the Gout, is owing to this very Cretaceous Matter flung upon some Nervous and Membranous Part, and endeavouring to pass thro' their extreamly small and narrow Vessels.

Eighthly, This Cause lurks in the Body in the Absence of a Fit.

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Ninthly, This Cause is deposited upon various Parts by the Fluids: For the Solids never change Places, and consequently the Fluids alone, in the Absence of a Fit, are the Seat or Vehicle of this Cause.

Tenthly, This Cause, upon various Occasions, is apt to be deposited in the small Vessels in the Extremities, where the Circulation is most languid, and the Parts are naturally pressed and contracted.

Fleventhly, As these Vessels are more Stiff and Rigid, and the Gouty Matter more tenacious, the Disease will be more severe.

Twelfthly, In a Fit, both the Solids and Fluids are concerned: But in the Absence of a Fit, the Fluids alone are concerned?

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AND now to proceed to the Cure of this Disease, the present Enquiry; FROM what has been said, it is seen how hazardous and fruitless is the endeavour to Cure the Gout, by Evacuations made by Bleeding, Vomiting, Purging and Sweating, however promising they seemed to be, and also how pernicious they are to People of a Gouty Disposition; therefore we are yet to seek for a Cure; the Prosecution of which must regard either the Time of a Fit: or, The Intervals of the Fits.

THE Intentions then to be satisfied in What the Curative Intentions are.

First, To assist Nature in the procuring the Gouty Salts and Humors to be thrust to the extream Parts.

Secondly, To assist her likewise in the Digesting of the Gouty Particles thus obstructing the Small Vessels which compose the Glands in the Joynts, or I those

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those which serve to the Nourishment of the Periostium, Nerves, Membranes, Ligaments and Tendons about the Joynts. * Whereby more of the Gouty Salts will be fitted for Transpiration, than would be by the Efforts of Nature unassisted, and the Fit consequently rendred shorter and more effectual; And,

* conf. p. 9.

Thirdly, When the Fit is over (the Time afforded to attempt a Perfect Cure of this Disease) to Resolve the Gouty Salts which are in the Blood and have not yet been separated from it, as well as those which have been returned into the Habit, and which (otherwise in Time would re-accumulate and produce a fresh Fit,) to such a Fineness that they may be detached quite out of the Body by the Perspirable or other Outlets, and the procuring such Discharge.

To Answer the first Intention, viz. The procuring the Gouty Salts to be thrust

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to the Extream Parts. The natural The As-Powers are often sufficient of themselves, and Inbut if need be, they may be assisted encies atwith a Cup or too extraordinary of tending of the Ufe of some generous Wine, or by taking Medicines some Stomachick Medicines composed of a Fit. Aromatick Bitters: But in the Use of these (or other) Means, great Care must be taken not to precipitate too hastily the Morbid Matter upon the For from thence will follow the Inconveniencies already mentioned. ** * conf.

In the Management of a Fit the great Difficulty in fitting and preparing the Matter already infecting the Joynts for Expulsion by Transpiration, is learnt from what has been laid on the Head of Sweating: And the Reason of it is to be sought for from a Consideration of the Gouty Particles themselves; which are such as at first were received with our Nourishment, † but by being a + Pag. 7. long time retained in the Body, (because the natural Powers have not been able

able to break and fit them for Expulsion, with the Matter of Insensible Transpiration, † as being of no farther Use to the Animal Oeconomy) they form such Combinations, that at length they become so great an Annoyance to the Animal Functions, that Nature, to get rid of them, (at her own Time) separates and disposes them to be cast on the Joynts particularly, for Reasons already alledged *. Things being thus, it is plainly hazardous to repel these Bodies, and fling them again into the Blood, by any means, while they are in this Condition; For in Consequence of the Conflicts between the annoying Bodies, and the offended Organs, wherein Nature has so far gained her Point, as to deposite them on the Extremities, they come so near each other, that the Sum of their Attractions is prodigiously increased, and consequently their Bulks are much greater than before; wherefore to effect a return of them then into the

Habit,

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Habit, carries along with it an Idea of he Hurt they are capable of doing by eizing any of the Noble Parts, if Naure by a Second Effort cannot happily thrust them upon the Extremities.

It appears then, That something The Innore than either the widening of the which a-Capacities of the Vessels and Relaxing lone can heir Fibres, or, a bare Disunion of the Gout Souty Particles + (thereby lessening of + conf. heir Cohesions and Balks,) must be p. 49. hought of in order to obtain a safe and certain Cure. And that is, the Digesting or Resolving those Particles per minima to the same degree of Fineness by Art, to which the Natural Digestive Powers should have constantly have broken them for Expulsion; * * pag. 44. If this can be brought about, what Doubt is there but that an Absolute Cure may be expected? And that it is Possible and Practicable shall be shewn: And here let us examine the Objections rais'd against the very Attempting

tempting to Cure the Gout; and, The supposed Impossibility of ever effecting a Sase and Certain Cure. Which I hope to convert into so many Arguguments for the Possibility of Curing it.

OBJECTION.

IN the first Place then, it is object-An Objection ed that the Gout is so far from being a rais'd against at-Disease which we should be solicitous tempting to Cure, that in most Circumstances, to Cure the Gout. it is the only Remedy the Constitution can have against much greater Evils: " If (says the Objector) this Sandy, " Gritty, Saline, (Gouty) Matter is in " the Body, and a Person has not "Strength enough to carry it farther " than the Intestines, which cannot be " but in extream Weakness, † and if it + conf. p. 10. " does not all Secrete off by Urine, " which also cannot be but in very fee-* pag. 11." ble Constitutions, * there is then no " riddance to be procured but by

+ Pag. 13. " Transpiration, † and if that fails it

" will gather upon the Chief Organs, " so as to hinder their Offices; and " put a Stop even to Life, unless there " be Strength enough to throw it up-" on the Extream Parts; in this Case " a Person must have the Gout, or " suffer much worse; and it is the "Duty and Business of Medicine to " forward and procure this Salutary "Tormenter, rather than to prevent " or cure it. The Distemper it self " is a critical Solution of much worse " Distempers, and ought to be as " much encouraged as the direct " Means of Cure, in any Case what-" soever; when therefore it is Form-" ing, or already Formed, to pretend " a Cure, is betraying a great deal " of Ignorance, or a great deal of a much worse Quality." QUINCY.

The OBJECTION considered.

This Objection of Dr. QUINCY's, I allow to be valid in every Part; but then

then it is only levelled against that Cure which I have censured above, that has for its Aim alone the mentioned Alteration of the Vessels, or otherwise the Separating the Gouty Particles one from another. For in the first Case their Bulks continuing the same, and in the last their Cohesions being but a little lessened and returned into the Habit, by which means, tho' the Fit will be for that Time over, yet they necessarily will come about again, and produce frest Fits: or if some Noble Part should be seized, and Nature not have sufficient Strength to form fresh Fits, much worse consequences would follow: " For (as the Dr. says) if " this Sandy, Gritty, Saline Matter be " in the Body, and if no Riddance be " procured for it, it will not fail to " gather upon the chief Organs so as " to hinder their Office, and put a Stop " even to Life it self, unless there is " Strength enough to throw it upon " the more Ignoble Parts." But the

Means

Means I would propose (and which are to be used in the Absence of a Fit while the Gouty Matter is lurking in the Fluids as its proper Vehicle; the Solids at such Time being unaffected therewith) regard not the Vessels, but the Matter contained in them by a Specifick Resolution of the Component Particles, rendring them invisibly small and consequently passable (in such State) thro' any of the Natural Outlets; and at the same Time procuring their Discharge: So that considering the Gout (with Dr. QUINCY) as a Critical Solution of much worse Distempers, which we must not prevent, but contrariwise, procure t; yet when + conf. formed, we may surely procure the p. 63. Discharge of the Gouty Matter out of the Body, by all possible and safe Means. Or if we consider it (with Dr. CHEYNE) as a Crisis of a Putrid Fever, wherein the noxious Humor is thrown upon some of the Muscles ** pag. 393 which is most dangerous to repel; yet the

the Matter already infesting the Muscles (in that Case) may, nay must be let out, by Knife or otherwise, and this is constantly practifed as often as the Case happens. Upon the whole, what is here urged, against an Attempt to Cure the Gout, is so far from being an Objection, that it shews the value of this, here recommended; as it effects a real Solution of that Disease, which hath for its Cause the Recrement of many worse Distempers, and procures its Discharge entirely out of the Body, by which it can never give any future Annoyance to the Organs, any more than the Matter of an Ab/ce/s that follows a Putrid Fever when it is let out, as above.

OBJECTION II.

A second Objection, to shew the utter Impossibility of ever effesting a ANOTHER Objection is rais'd (by Dr. CHEYNE) to shew the absolute Impossibility of a Certain and Universal Remedy for the Gout, and to discover the Vanity of the Pretenders to such

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an One. "For unless (says the DR) cure of Cure of a Remedy could be found, which the Gout.

" at once could change and new-

" mould the Solid Parts of Human

" Bodies, alter the Nature and Quali-

" ties of Animal and Vegetable Bo-

" dies; and destroy Parts that are in

" their own Nature fixed and perma-

" nent; 'tis impossible it should be " certain and Universal: And how

" possible such a Remedy is, I leave

" every one to judge. "

The Second OBJECTION considered.

This Objection seems of great Importance, and at first View may be thought sufficiently to expose the Vaniety of the Pretenders to a certain Remedy for the Gout; nay, by these requisites it appears that they might as well pretend to create or annihilate with their Remedy, as Cure the Gout; For it must be what will at "Once "change and new-mould the Solid Parts

K 2

" of Human Bodies. And (also) destroy
"Parts that are in their own Nature " fixed and permanent." But this Objection allowed its full Force, will be found not to be One, or so much as intended to be One, against the Means I am recommending, but, on the contrary, justifies them; the proposed Means of Cure being certain and Universal even upon the DOCTOR's own Terms: In order to prove which, let us enquire into what is here meant by " changing and ce new-moulding the Solids of Human "Bodies:" And this is had from what Dr. CHEYNE says of the particular Natural Conformation of the Capillary Vessels of a Gouty Person, and of the manner of Relief in it; viz. " That " the smallest Vessels in them, must " be narrower and stiffer than in those " that are free from the Gout " *: And " That one of the Direct Ways " to treat the Gout, with any Prospect " of Success, is by stretching and wi-" dening the Capacities of the small

* conf. p. 31.

Vessels and relaxing their Fibres +. "+ pag. 49. From hence is seen what the required Change of the Solids is, namely, That the Fibres of the Canals be stretched and relaxed, and so rendred wider, that the Gouty Particles may freely pass thro' them. Let us next see in what Sort the proposed Method of Resolution answers to the Usefulness of these Intentions, and this it does, not in satisfying the Words of this requifite, but is entirely well suited to the same principal Design of giving Passage to the Gouty Salts, viz. By digesting or lessening infinitely the Bulks of the Gouty Particles; which will produce the same Facility in their Passage, as if the Canal was made wider; For if the Obstructing Bodies are reduced to a Size Inferior to the Diameters of the obstructed Vessels, it will be the same thing as if the Vessels themselves had their Capacities enlarged. Then, for the other part of the Objection which is founded on the Permanency and fixed Nature

Nature of the Principles of Bodies, I beg Leave to observe, that however fixed and permanent the Original Corpuscles which constitute these Gouty Bodies may be; yet I beleive it will hardly be affirmed that there are any Vessels in the Body so small, but that the Particles which pass them may still be capable of almost infinite Sub-Divisions. And a notable Proof that they may, is afforded even in these Bodies we are now speaking of, which tho' now so gross, thro the Weakness of the more remote Tonick Powers, as to be uncapable of passing the smaller Vessels without exquisite Pain, yet are the very same which at first, by means of the common and natural digestive Powers, might have been, or perhaps were divided to a Smallness imperceptible, and fitted even

+ conf. p. for Insensible Transpiration †. So that 13. 5 40 it is not necessary to attempt to penetrate the primary Atoms or constituent Parts of Matter, but only to disunite and digest any Combination of such

(which

(which shall happen to burthen Nature in any Part of the Circulation) to a Size fit for Transpiration, which is the most refined Discharge we know, and which Nature her self points out to us, in the gentle Sweats which she indulges the Patient in, towards the End of a Fit t: To which it is evident, this par-+ conf. ticular Sort of Matter is not at all re- p. 19. luctant, since it is no other than what might, and ought to have been so reduced by the Energy of the natural Powers *; consequently it is highly * pag. 10. reasonable to think it not Impossible to 40. be Resolved to the same degree of Subtilty by other Means. Which Intention I have had the Pleasure to see fully answered by Experiments made before Persons of Judgment and Figure.

These Means (I think) have much the advantage of those which intend the widening of the Vessels; For tho' by that Means a Passage may be procured for the Gouty Bodies at that Time, yet there

there feems to be no Provision made against a future Fit, because either the Fibres of the Vessels will recover their Tone, and be therefore liable to be obstructed by a return of the same Bodies, or if they do not recover it, the Consequence must be a perpetual Debility upon the Part. But in the Way proposed, these Particles are reduced to a Size proper for immediate Discharge; which procured, the Organs are thereby rescued from what annoyed and incumbred them, regaining free Liberty to act and perform each their proper Part and Office, without Imbarrass or Impediment; the Gouty Salts being thus wholly Extirpated the Body: And that upon Principles of the greatest Conformity to Nature, and most generally received, and are what alone can effect the proposed End, either in the Case of an Hereditary or an Acquired Gout. Who therefore that throughly considers the Reasonings advanced (none of which were calculated to deceive

deceive, but are truly consonant to the Nature of Things) can suffer themselves to be deterred from the use of Means of Cure, which carry along with them so great Evidence of being certain and Universal? But (as is somewhere observed) such is the Foible of Mankind; that Fears well wrought upon, can do more, even against Mens own Interest, than Demonstration, or the highest Probability, can do for it, when Art is out of the Question: I shall only add, that as this Method of Cure is prosecuted in the Intervals of the Distemper, as well as from the Nature of the Operation already described, there can be no Suspicion had either of repelling or translating the Gouty Matter: For as Dr. CHEYNE observes, in the Intervals of Fits, a Person is, as to all Intentions of Medicines, the same as a well Person.

To conclude, suffer me to set the Doctrine of this Theory, in such a Light by

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by Analogy, that the Efficacy, and Certainty of the Cure, may be clearly seen.

I have shewn that the Gout is a Disease produced by the Accumulation of Particles and Humors retained in the Body, which ought to have been continually Excreted as useless to the Animal Oeconomy*, and that would in process of Time, if no Riddance could be procured for them, gather upon the chief Organs so as to hinder their Offices, and put a Stop even to Life it self†: What the Gouty Particles are, and how they came into the Blood, have likewise been plainly and naturally deduced.

+ Pag.

* conf.

An Illustration of the Doc- nical and Distractile Tube (such are the trine of the Gout. Arteries in Animal Bodies,) whose Diameter at its Basis is equal to one Inch, and that from this Tube proceed many lateral Branches, and that these Branches are Sub-divided into such Number, and their Lengths such, that the Diameters of their

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their Extream Orifices be Too Part less than the Orifice of the Tube at its Base: As it is certain that the Vessels which make the Glands, may have any Proportion of Minority to the whole of the Canals.

Secondly, That this Tube contains a Fluid (for Instance WATER) the Particles of which may pass freely thro' the most minute Orifice of the Tube, and so in a Circulatory Manner, from the narrowest (i. e. The Extremities of the most divided Branch) to the widest Part of this Pipe, reciprocally: Thus a Circulation of the Fluid would be maintained without Obstruction, 'till by any Means some of the Aqueous Particles should cohere, by which their Bulks would be so increased, as to become Disproportionate to the Diameters of the least Orifices of the lateral Branches +; and + conf. since we have instanced in Water (that p. 8. the Idea may be natural) let us give this Cohesion of Particles the Term of Ice :

P. 78.

Ice; (only allowing e. g. That the Congelation may be produced by a DefeEt in the Circulation, arising from a diminished Pressure of the Sides of the * conf. Tube upon the Fluid *, instead of what is the genuine Cause of it) this (Ice) would manifestly interrupt the free Circulation of the Water, thro the last Division or utmost Length of the Tube, so long as the Cobesion of these Particles remains: And to suppose farther, that the Bulks of these Particles be subject to an increase, by the Accumulation of + pag. 20. fresh ones +, their Passage would be rendred still more impracticable, and the Obstruction would then be in the more considerable Vessels,

Now it must be allowed that so long as the Bulks exceed the Capacity of any Part of the Tube, so long the Machine may be said to be disordered; to rectify which, either the accumulated Particles must be reduced to their * Pag. 61 pristine Fluidity *; or else to a Size inferior

ferior to the Diameters of the least Orifice in order to render them Passable †; Or, † Pag. 50 lastly, the Vessels themselves must (as Dr. 64. CHEYNK observes) be considerably dilated *; For it is impossible any Means * Pag. 49. to be of Use, but what must either act upon the Vessels themselves, or upon

the Matter contained in them.

To effect the First Method of Reduction, (since it is only Ice that causes the Disorder) we may readily fall upon an Expedient; 'tis but applying Heat, and the Business is done: But, for Argument's sake, we suppose Fire to be out of the way, its Property of Re-Solving such Bodies never to have been heard of, and then the next Method, viz. That of Reducing the combined Particles to a Size inferior to the Orifices of the least Vessels must be thought of, and tho' that should be accomplished, yet the liableness to future Annoyance may be easily recollected + unless + pag. 72. the Reduction of these Bodies be of the first Kind: For,

By

By the Second Supposition, a Circulatory Motion of the Fluid is proposed; to maintain which, the containing Tube must be endued with a Conatrctile + Pag. 11. and Distractile Property + and being of a conical Figure (by Supposition first) its Diameter continually lessening, a greater Action is impressed on the Springy Sides of the Vessels, by the included Fluid: Which by Reaction being returned on the Fluid, it is thereby promoted on its Forward Motion: In the Same manner is the Circulation of the Blood performed in the Arteries: Thus by the Alternate Exertion of these Powers the Liquor will be propelled from the largest to the least Vessels, and this will be reciprocal so long as the Resistance of the included Bodies does not over-balance the Contractile Force of the including Vessel, i. e. While the Fluid continues in every Circumstance unaltered: But a Change being induced by any Part running into Cohesions, it will consequently require a more than ordi-

nar)

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nary Contraction of the Sides of the Vessel where the Obstruction happens (viz. in the narrower Vessels) to squeeze it forward; but this effected, and the Cohereing Bodies forced into more Capacious Vessels (analogous to the Veins in Human Bodies †) all Disturbance to the Cir. + See p. 8. culation from thence, will vanish, till those Bodies, in Conjunction with more, are brought about another Time, to Vessels too narrow for their Passage; when a fresh demand is made of their peculiar Exertion before the Difficulty can be surmounted, and this frequently repeated, must necessarily strain and weaken the Vessels to such degree, that they will lose all Elasticity +; and then * conf. those Particles which before were kept 1.33. at distance, will unite, and form themselves into parcels large enough to annoy the Functions of the Tube, up to its very Base.

THE Case is plainly the same between the Gouty Salts and the including Vessels,

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Vessels, and the Means to rectify or Cure the Disorder arising thence, are the same, as were required to free the Pipe from the combined Particles of Ice.

THE Second Intention, namely, the Reducing merely the Particles to a Size inferior to the Capacity of the containing Vessels; or the enlarging their Capacities, in the Cure of this Disease, is all that has been bitherto proposed or effected; but till such Time that the first Method of Reduction or Resolution can be practised, the Gout will continue to have its frequent Returns and Increase.

This Kind of Reduction is what my own Experience has manifested to me with the same degree of Certainty, as that of the Icy Particles by the means of Heat. The Gouty Salts are thereby in Condition to pass freely and entirely out of the Body, at any the most minute Natural Outlets, and the Patient absolutely freed from any present or future

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future Annoyance to the Animal Functions from these Bodies: Which is to Cure in the strictest and most extensive Sense of the Word.

COROLLARIES.

- I. From this Theory it is certain, that corollaries from
 the Means which are sufficient to re-the whole.

 Solve and discharge the returned Gouty

 Particles after a Fit, must, if used by
 Persons who are of a Gouty Disposition,
 be a true Preservative against it.
- II. These very Means also must be efficacious in preventing the Generation and Increase of the Stone and Gravel.
- III. Hence may be discovered, that whatever Method or Medicine has been, or may be proposed for the Cure of the Gout which has not the Resolution and Discharge of the Gouty Matter for its Operation, arrogates the Name most undeservedly.

I

I make no Question but some will be so kind as to suggest the common Reason for my concealing this NO-STRUM, that is, because it would not bear the Proof; but I assure them, That if my Fortunes would justify me in a Contempt of the Profit it may yield, it should not remain long in a single Hand; it should be as Universally known, as it is wanted. But as the Case is, I must endeavour to make the Advantage attone for the Censure, and must leave the Incredulous to the Persuasion of the next Fit.

* Vid. p. fupra 67

4 conf.

I forgot to observe, in a more proper Place; That notwithstanding Dr. CHEYNE has raised the most considerable Objections to a Cure *; yet he admits that where the noxious Humors are confined to the Fluids, as in Acquired Gouts (which, as I have shewn, is the Case in the Intervals of all Fits †,) a proper Diet, due Exercise, and a sew well-chosen Remedies, may go a great way, if

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not to a perfect Cure, yet to make Life easy under them, * which does not a-* see Dr. mount to a peremptory denial of the Cheyne's Essay 6th Possibility of ever effecting a perfect Cure; Edition but is rather to be construed a Con-pag. 15 cession that its Cure may be effected while the Fluids only are concerned, if proper Remedies were used.

Dr. SYDENHAM concludes his Treatise of the Gout, with these Prophetick Words: " The Method which "I here deliver is built upon a strict " Examination of the foresaid Pha-" nomena, and by following it, I have " eased the Disease in my self, and " others; but a perfect Cure yet " lies hid, and I know not when, or " by whom it will be brought to " Light; tho', by my long Course of thinking, I am induced to believe, "that such a Remedy will be found " out; and if it happen to be, it will " expose the Ignorance of the Dog-" matical, and then it will appear how M 2

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"much they are deceived in the "Knowledge of the Essences of Dis"eases and in the Medicines they use for them.—But in the mean while,
"till a perfect Cure of the Gout is found out, which all Physicians
ought to desire, especially I, let this
Treatise be kindly received as it is ".

Conclufion.

Thus this great Man has declared his Opinion of the Possibility of a Cure, and has given a good hint to the Opinionative not to be too peremptory in opposing any Endeavours this way; I hope therefore a fair Reading and Examination will be given these Papers; and I doubt not but as the Principles upon which they are founded are Universally received, so the Deductions will be found to be natural. This at least I am sure of, that whatever Defect there may be in the Method of my Reasoning, it will answer in Practice, because it has been confirmed to me by a Multitude of Experi-

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Experiments, which I have made in the Course of a Twelve-Month's Retirenent for that Purpose.

Tollere Nodosam jam scit Medicina Podagram.

ERRATA.

Pag. 24. lin. 24. read from.

38. Margent for 6 read 34.

48. 1. 1. for their read the.

54. l. 18. for Food read Foot.

58. 1. 15. Put the Parenthesis before (and which

78. 1. 4. read Contradile.

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THE E

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