

A treatise of the safe, internal use of cantharides in ... physick ... / translated ... by J. Marten. To which are added ... observations ... of the ... doctor [J. Groenevelt] also the translator and others concerning the ... vertues of cantharides internally administered ... As also an anatomical and chymical account of that insect ... Likewise a letter to the doctor of the effects of cantharides in the gout.

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How rare is praise in fitting words & exprest
with Judgement heighten'd and wth skill addre
Those who deserve it most can give it best.

25,802/A/3

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L. XVI. Can

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J. E. E. E.

GROENEVELDT, J.

A
TREATISE
 Of the Safe, Internal Use of
CANTHARIDES
 IN THE
Practice of Physick.

Written a few Years since in *Latin*, by that Eminently
 Learned and Experienc'd Physician,
Dr. JOHN GREENFIELD,
 Member of the College of Physicians in *London*, in
 his own Vindication, upon account of a Contest
 that then happen'd between him and some of the
 College; about his administering them inwardly to
 his Patients.

Now Translated into *English* with his Approbation,
 By **JOHN MARTEN**, Chyrurgeon.

To which are added,
 Several further and very remarkable Observations and Histories of the said Doctor, also of the Translator and others, concerning the safe, prevalent, effectual, and wonderful Vertues of *CANTHARIDES* internally administered in divers difficult and deplorable Distempers, as *Ulcers* of the *Kidney's* and *Bladder*, *Stone*, *Gravel*, *Strangury*, *Dropsies*, and some particular *Venerical Cases*; most clearly evincing that without them, those Diseases can never be Cured. As also
 An Anatomical and Chymical Account of that *INSECT*, with some very curious Observations relating thereto, made by the *Fire* and *Microscope*. Likewise a Letter to the Doctor of the Effects of *CANTHARIDES* in the *Gout*, to which is subjoin'd a true History of that cruel Disease, and how far *CANTHARIDES* contributes towards its Cure.

Φεύγετε Κανθαρίδες λύκα ἀγροῦ ὅμως δῖον ἑ. Trallian.

LONDON: Printed for Jeffery Wale at the Angel in St. Paul's Church-yard, and John Isted at the Golden Ball against St. Dunstan's-Church in Fleet-street. 1706.



London, December 5th. 1705.

I Have carefully perused this Translation of my *Latin* Book, Entituled *Tutus Cantharidum in Medicina usus internus*, done by Mr. *John Marten*, Chirurgeon, and do approve of the same, finding it in all its Parts exactly agreeable to my Intention in the *Latin* Copy : And have also perused the Additions he has made of his own Observations, &c. which I find likewise to be very Material and Extraordinary, and that the same do the more Illustrate and Evince the Internal Use and Efficacy of *Cantharides* in the Practice of Physick, and I do judge the same may be peculiarly serviceable to the Publick, and well worthy the perusal of all Ingenious Persons.

John Greenfield, M. D.

THE
Translator's PREFACE
TO THE
READER.

Candid Reader.

AS the unaccountable Treatment of some of the College of Physicians in London, towards the most Ingenious and Learned Author of the following Tract, extorted from him this Brief, yet Noble Account of the Effects of *Cantbarides* corrected with *Camphir* inwardly administered, partly in defence of himself and Vindication of his (to that

The Translator's Preface

time) unquestioned Reputation and Skill, and partly to revert upon themselves (to whom it did most Justly and of Right belong) the *Ignominy* and *Scandal* they most *Maliciously* endeavoured, and intended to cast upon him; so likewise the Clamour of such his *Usage* from his *Brethren* and Fellow *Collegiates* made in the Town, but more especially among the Professors of the *Medicinal Art* of all Ranks, caused every one to examine a Prescription so highly, publickly, and severely resented, and condemned by some of the *College*. Among the rest I happily meeting with this little Book, and carefully examining, as well what the *Author* said in his own most Just Vindication, as also of the inward use of *Cantharides*, and finding several Ancient as well as Modern Authorities,

to the Reader.

rities, as also several noted Cases inserted, resolved the first opportunity, to try in some measure how far this Account would hold true, and accordingly happily began with a great deal of Caution, and with a very small Dose, and finding the Success no ways inferiour to the *Author's* most *Ingenious* Relation, I proceeded yet further, with more Freedom and Boldness, so that I have since (through the Blessing of God) Cured several in the most deplorable Conditions, especially from *Venerereal Causes*, (in the Cure of which Disease, I have for many Years been more particularly conversant) by the use of *Cantbarides*, when all other means failed, and do upon every occasion make use thereof, and find more and more the benefit of administering them,

The Translator's Preface

as by the most Learned Author is directed and prescribed.

And considering so great a Blessing ought not in the least to be concealed from the *Publick*, lest any one should fail of help thereby ; and the Treatise being in *Latin*, a Language every one that professes *Physick* or *Chirurgery*, might not be Master of, or at leastwise so as to be able fully to comprehend the Author's true Intent and Meaning, resolved to address him that he would be pleased to render so useful a Work, into a Language more familiar and useful for the *Publick* Good, *viz. English* ; or if he had not leisure to effect it, to offer my Endeavours, and that he would be pleased to Correct what was amiss, or in any wise deviating from his Intention ; the latter he accepted, and so
now

to the Reader.

now *Candid Reader* thou hast this useful little Tract in the *English* Tongue, but must not expect the *Elegancy* and *Lustre* of Expression in the Original, to accompany this *English* Version, but may hope for a full Explication of the Author's true Intent and Meaning, tho' in a plain Drefs.

I have also interspers'd (with the Author's Leave and Approbation) some select *Observations* of my own, that occur'd in my daily Practice, as also of the Author and others, which 'tis hop'd will be acceptable, and may yet further Illustrate and Evince the most noble Vertues of *Cantharides* rightly administred, and may also convince the Publick how much they are indebted to the Authors great

The Translator's Preface

Skill and Learning in the Medicinal Art.

In this Translation is likewise added the Anatomy of *Cantharides* by the *Microscope*, as also their Chymical *Analysis* or *Examen* by the Fire, also a Letter to the Doctor of the Effects of *Cantharides* in the *Gout*, with a very curious Account of that cruel Disease, and an enquiry how far they may be profitable in the Cure thereof, the two former of which is in performance of the Promise, made by the Author in a former Edition of the *Latin Treatise*, and which we doubt not but will be acceptable to the Ingenious.

The general acceptation the two *Latin Editions* met with in the World, together with the Author's *Fame, Integrity*, and known *Skill* in the *Medicinal Art*, is a sufficient
re-

to the Reader.

recommendation of this *English* Edition, more especially since he has been pleas'd to add his further Observations; if any thing added by the Translator be found beneficial for the good and benefit of the Publick, the end he propos'd, is answer'd, the true motive of his Undertaking it, being peculiarly for their Service and Advantage.

John Marten, Chyrurgeon.

From my House in Bridg-
water-Square, near Al-
dersgate-Street, London,
a Golden Head over the
Door.

In

*In Praise of the Learned Dr. John
Greenfield, Member of the
College of Physicians in Lon-
don, the AUTHOR, and
the Ingenious Mr. John Mar-
ten, Chirurgeon, the TRAN-
SLATOR of the Book En-
tituled, A Treatise of the safe
internal Use of Cantharides in
the Practice of Physick.*

*A*RT like Columbus has her Sails unfurl'd
For the Discov'ry of an unknown World.
Nor is the bold Adventurer's Voyage lost
In the fair Quest of a new Golden Coast.
So the great Nature's hidden depths to sound
From her Rich Mine is this fair Treasure found.

*But seen by Follies undiscerning Light,
Or Envies dazzled Eyes, she shin'd so bright,
That, bark! in a full Cry, hot for the Chace,
The whole loud Mouths of th' Esculapian Race,
All keen and hungry, pusht the Game so far,
As drove her flying to the dreadful Bar:
Here their last Hopes to gorge the swallow'd Prey,
Fair hunted Virtue turn'd, and stood at Bay;
Cheer'd from this Sight, her awful Brow she spread,
And shook the brandisht Terrours of her Head.*

Here

Commendatory Verses.

*Here the commanding Delphick Head that sate
The great Oraculous Arbitrer of Fate,
Survey'd her Charms: So bright her Beauty shone,
(Wisdom has Eyes, tho' Ignorance has none)
O'er her fair Head he rais'd the guardian Shield,
And drove the savage Hunters from the Field.
Shameful they came, more shameful they retreat,
And Grin, and Snarl, and Howl at their Defeat.*

*Thus the Divine Astrea from her Heav'n
Call'd down to hold the righteous Ballance ev'n,
Thus sav'd, thus guarded on this Publick Stage,
From envious Ignorance's Tyrant Rage,
Fair Art, and Learning rescued from the Toils,
Smooth'd her cheer'd Looks, and deckt her Cheeks with
(Smiles.*

*Her own Apollinary Lyre she strung,
And her Triumphant Jo-pæans Sung.
Her grateful Knee, amidst her Joys so loud,
To her bright Champion Jove-born Goddess bow'd,
Who in her darling Charges just Defence,
Her Corgon Target rais'd for succour'd Innocence.*

*Greenfield thus Conqu'ring in so just a Cause,
Like Cæsar his own Commentaries draws.
But oh! to make that Greenfield-Labour shine,
Marten, that generous Work of Glory's thine;
By a warm Patriot Zeal thy Breast inspir'd,
Thy Country's universal service fir'd,
Thou the true great Lucina to this Birth,
T'a wider Orb of Light bringst the fair Product forth.*

*Before the Jewel in the Casket lay,
And only Letter'd Trustees kept the Key:
Thou kinder Marten with a publick Smile,
Dole'st the Rich Blessing round the spacious Isle
To every Eye dost the vast Mine unfold,
Letst in all Gazers to the Bed of Gold.
Greenfield the Learn'd, but thine the bountecus Hand,
A grateful Nation does thy Debtor stand.*

Thus

Commendatory Verses.

*Thus, like a Marlborough, in this great Cause,
Thou drawst thy Pen, as his kind Sword he draws:
That aiding Hand the Champion Marten brings,
As has new plum'd the shorter Greenfield's Wings,
To a more narrow Circle bound before,
Thou'st taught his German Eagle how to soar.*

I. F. Philo-Medicus,

Cum

CUM nuperrime liber Latine
editus est ab erudito Viro
Joanne Groenfeldio, M. D.
Quem in Collegium nostrum admi-
simus; nos librum ejus luce nova
dignum judicamus.

Which in *English* is, viz.

Forasmuch as a Book is newly Publish'd in
Latin by the Learned Dr. *John Greenfield*, M.D.
whom we have admitted a Member of our
College of Physitians in *London*. We there-
fore the President and Censors of the said
College, whose Names are hereunder sub-
scribed, do judge his said Book worthy of be-
ing Re-printed.

Tho. Witherly, Præses
Collegii Med. Lond.

Johannes Bett.

Edvardus Brown.

Gulielmus Darwkins.

Gulielmus Briggs.

} Censores.

Thus it plainly appears that the President and Cen-
sors of the College of Physitians (who ever represent the
whole Body) did once, not only think Dr. *Greenfield* a
Worthy Member of themselves, but also his Writings to
merit their Approbation, (as by their Hands above)
however another Set of Censors have been since Insti-
gated and Set against him undeservedly by a Mali-
cious Party.

To

*To the Right Honourable, and
most Illustrious Lord, William
Earl of Portland, Viscount of
Woodstock, Baron of Cirencester,
first Gentleman of the Bed-Cham-
ber to his late Majesty King
William, one of his Majesties
most Honourable Privy Council,
General of the Horse, Knight of
of the most Noble Order of the
Garter, his most gracious Lord.*

Most Illustrious Lord.

VOuchsafe to look down with
a benevolent Aspect on your
most devoted Servant and Suppli-
cant, *Greenfield*, now in all Humi-
lity prostrated at your Lordship's
Feet; who was formerly your most
Illustrious Brother-in-Law's Fel-
low

The Dedication.

low Student and Country-man,
but now most profound Adorer.

Both the Author and this little
Treatise most humbly beg your
Lordships Patronage, but more
especially the former, as coming
out of the midst of a *Den* of
Thieves, a gang of *Rogues*, *Vil-*
lains and *Parricides*, and even out
of the most notorious, the most
Infamous *Goal* for *Rogues* and *Vil-*
lains of all sorts in the whole King-
dom, *NEWGATE*, yet Inno-
cent, and by no means conscious
of Guilt, and therefore does not
beg your Lordship's intercession
for a Reprieve from the Gallows,
or a Pardon for any Crime; for
the *Amnesty* granted by his most
excellent *Majesty*, by, and with
the consent of the whole *King-*
dom, which indeed might and
ought to have availed a real Con-
vict, or one Condemn'd to suffer
Death,

The Dedication.

Death, could be of no effect to the Innocent; a horrible Crime indeed, not easily to be expiated, that I should Prepare, Correct, and Administer with so great Success, a Medicine in Practice for so many Ages past, approv'd and ratifyed by the Authority of the most celebrated *Physitians*, and by me Published as an *Arcanum Dignissimum & Laudabile*. I am convicted only upon the *Railery* or *Clamour* of 3 *old Women* about the more abstruse Practice of *Physick*, and condemned without being so much as hear'd, or any Witnesses examined, and Sentenced to perpetual Imprisonment, had their *Wills* past for Law; but lo, the Sacred Authority of our Constitution steps in, and by unanimous Vote, my *Jury* who were my *Judges*, discharge the Innocent without Bail or Main-prise.

What

The Dedication.

What their Reason was I know not, the most inveterate Enemies could not have done more, had they been implacable to a *Foreigner*, hateful to a *Hollander*, and resolv'd utterly to destroy a Man void of all Help, Patronage, or Protection, together with his *Wife, Children and Family*.

They cry out *Mala Praxis*, they publickly reproach me in their Printed *Libels*, but would they not have done well to consider whether all this looks not more like a rank Malice of their own, to abuse a Stranger, *Physitian*, and Fellow-Member also of their own *College*, and expose as unskilful, a *Physitian*, Elected by the unanimous Votes of three several *Presidents*.

You may perhaps remember most illustrious *Lord* and faithful *Attendant* and *Associate* of his
b late

The Dedication.

late most Excellent *Majesty* King *William*, then *Prince* of *Orange*, that returning *Victor* from the Battle of *Sennefft*, and coming to the City of *Grave* about 25 years agoe, I was by the Command of the *High* and *Mighty States* of *Holland*, appointed *Physitian* in Chief to the *Garrison* of that *Castle*. The so many *Calumnies* cast upon me on every side, force me even to have recourse to my own *Testimonies*, to support my *Reputation*, not but that I strongly hope I have still many that can, and *Alacriously* will, vindicate my *Fame*, and even the *Native English* *Virtue*, *Faith* and *Justice* were sufficient to protect me, against the *Rancour* and *Malice* of my *Enemies*.

I could wish your *Lordship* had been but an *Eye* and *Ear-Witness* in open *Court*, but I well know your *Lordship* is concerned

The Dedication.

cerned in more weighty Affairs,
which that God may succeed to
your Lordships Wishes, is, and
shall alwaies be, the fervent
Prayer of your Lordships

Most Humble and

Devoted Servant

John Greenfield.

*To the most Learned, and most
Skilful Physitians, his high-
ly respected Friends.*

*Sir Richard Blackmore, Kt. Phy-
sitian in Ordinary to his late Ma-
jesty King William,*

*Dr. Francis Bernard, and
Dr. William Gibbons,*

*Most celebrated Practitioners of
Physick in London.*

*This little Tract, as an Acknow-
ledgment of all due Respect and
Gratitude, is most Humbly De-
dicated by*

John Greenfield, M. D.

*In Authorem de usu interno Can-
tharidum Scribentem.*

STrenua Pygmæum quid spernit prælia Vulgus.
Ac acubus murum Vimina fracta negat ?
Cur non ira gruïs, tumidæve Superbia Ranæ
Creditur ? Eveniunt prodigiosa magis !
Bella movet muscis stolidorum turba medentum
Progenie spuria, dedecorique Patri !
Non etenim certant, ut, cum Pythona Sagittis
Fortiter aggressus Cynthus arma tulit ;
Sed procul a Campo tuti Convitia latrant,
Quisque timens hostem, nullus ad arma ruens.
Ridet at ignavos medica de Stirpe Sacerdos
Verus, Apollineo digna labore patrans.
Infestas promptus microcosmo evellere rupes
Et medicorporei pellere Saxa maris.
Admover ille manus operi, vim Marte propinquo
Detegit hostilem, Cantharidesque domat.
Camphora Cantharidum fit frænum; gaudeat æger
Et vehat illustrem fama per astra virum.
Te Greenfelde canent queiscunq; Machaonis artes
Sunt cordi, & miseros restituissè juvat.

Acris enim virtute tua jam Vincitur hostis

Victus & in Castris militat ipse tuis.

Noxia quæ fuerant, medicum vertuntur in usum,

Firque dolorifugum, quod fuit ante dolor.

Sic Tigres subiere jugum Victoris Jacchi,

Sic Dominis profunt Monstra subacta suis.

B. Mandeville, M.D.

Which may be *Englisb'd* as follows

Upon

Upon the Author, treating of
the internal Use of *Cantha-*
rides.

WHY does weak Faith, as fabulous Tales, disgrace
The martial Feats of the Pigmæan Race !
Can Osier-Spears by needle Lances broke,
The Battle of the Mice that Jest provoke ?
Why has the swelling Frog, and strutting Crane
Sounded the Trumpets of their Fame in vain ;
Their Wars by such incredulous Ears receiv'd ?
Far greater Prodigies have been believ'd.

A whole Collegiate Troop, a weak-brain'd Host,
Their nervy Prowess all no more than Boast,
Medic'nal Graduates all, resolv'd to rise
In Arms against a poynant Race of Flies.
Not that they battled, as their patron Lord
His Vengeance on the Python Dragon pour'd,
Against this formidable Foe in view,
This dreadful Gnat, their arm'd Battalions drew.
Safe at a distance their Attacks they made :
'Twas talking Thunder all the Bombs they play'd.

A bolder Æsculapian Hero, skill'd
In Arts true Strength, this dastard Troop beheld.
To the great Labour warm'd with sprighelier Fire
Worthy his great Apollinary Sire,

Resolv'd to pull up all th' infesting Rocks,
 All that the Little World's proud Fabrick shocks,
 And Natures inland circling Current blocks;
 Took up the Cause, approacht the nearer Foe:
 Courage and Conduct gave the stagg'ring Blow.
 Justly the Conquerours proud Bays he claim'd;
 The small, but dread CANTHARIDES he tam'd:
 Taught the cool CAMPHIRE's well-mixt sovereign
 (Balm
 The fierce CANTHARIDES hot Rage to calm.

Now let the Sick-bed Sighs and Fears retire,
 And that great Name their whole cheer'd Veins inspire.
 Greenfield a Name that all Learn'd Tongues must
 Chant:

That Brow from Arts true Sons no Wreath shall want.
 For lo, this once dread Foe, his Captive made,
 His Heat all swag'd, and Fury all allay'd,
 A Convert Tyrant sooth'd to gentler Laws,
 Now turns a Champion in his Conqu'rous Cause:
 Thus reconcil'd, a Friend and Aid so sure,
 What gave the Pain does now supply the Cure.
 Thus Bacchus Yoke fierce Tygers did subdue,
 And conquer'd Monsters to their Lords are true.

THE

THE
Author's PREFACE

To the Friendly

READER.

T*His little Tract is not sent into the World to encrease the exorbitant number of Books, with a vain Ostentation of either my Learning and Experience in the Medicinal Art, but most justly to vindicate my self from a most impious Ignominy, and that I might effectually expose the Arrogance as well as Ignorance of my Detractors, both to the Eyes and Understanding of all Men.*

The PREFACE.

I have for upwards of 27 years past, been a Doctor of Physick, and followed the Practice thereof, and forasmuch as I have with great diligence and industry Cured divers sorts of Diseases, and with the help of God restored numbers of Persons afflicted with various sorts of Maladies, to perfect Health, yet being more particularly devoted to Lithotomy (or Cutting for the Stone) and therefore Diseases of the Reins and Bladder having more frequently occur'd to my daily Practice, and consequently having bent both my Thoughts and Studies more especially to the Cure of those Diseases, I was taught by multiplicity

ty

The P R E F A C E.

ty of *Experience*, *Cantharides* corrected with *Camphir* to be a most noble and safe *Remedy* in *Ischuries*, *Dysuries*, *Stranguries* and *Ulcers* of the *Bladder*, &c. for by the use of these (all other means failing) I have with safety brought forth, sometimes viscid, and sometimes purulent Matter, and sometimes little *Skins* and *Membranes*, corroded and rotted with the *Acrimony* of *Ulcers*, and that not seldom or by chance only, but with so great and frequent Success, that I have Cured above a hundred of the *Female Sex* with this powerful *Diuretick*.

I speak more especially of the *Female Sex*, because *Cantharides* in their own *Specie* or *Substance*, are
more

The P R E F A C E.

more suitable to them, by reason the Passage is larger and shorter than in Men.

But nothing can be effected by a Physitian tho' never so profitable, or with never so good intent, but the invidious may Carp at, and Disparage, as the following Narrative will most clearly manifest and evince.

It happened in the Year 1692. that I was called to one Susanna Whitall of the Parish of St. Saviour Southwark, who had an Ulcer in the Bladder, I prescrib'd her Cantharides corrected with Camphir, to obtund or blunt their points; the Year following I was cited by the President and Censors of the College of Physicians in London, viz.

Tho-

The P R E F A C E.

Thomas Burwell, *President.*

Humphry Brook

Josias Clerk

William Briggs

Frederick Slare

} *Censors.*

(that is to say by their Beadle) to give an Account to them of such Prescription, and Answer such other Matters as were most falsely, as well as ignorantly laid to my Charge; before these I pleaded my Cause, and did make appear, that this Woman had not kept or observed my Prescriptions, (notwithstanding I had deliver'd the same in Writing) but had in my absence, and contrary to my express Order or Direction, taken some stimulating Pills made up with Cantharides only, and neglected wholly the others corrected with Camphir, as by me prescribed.

Be-

The P R E F A C E.

Besides, she had kept her Bed for some time before she sent to me, and was very much debilitated with a tedious and difficult Travail in Child-bearing, lastly, tho' she did not take my Medicines as she ought to have done, yet notwithstanding after the use of them, she found her self better, to all which happ'ned to the advantage of my Cause, that Dr. Josias Clerk Elector, and one of the Censors, was not only an Ear but an Eye Witness of the laudable effects of Cantharides, all which being rightly considered, I was di/mi/s'd without any manner of Censure at all.

But this present Year, viz. 1698. The bitterness of Gall appear'd, and speedy Vengeance was design'd.
Oc-

The P R E F A C E.

Occasion'd only by some sharp Words that had pass'd between me and one of the Censors for this present Year, viz. R---d T---lle, which I should hardly have thought of, had he not told me that I should again Answer to the former Charges against me. And to it again I must go, called or summoned I was, I attended, and offered my former Reasons, and further offer'd to make an Experiment upon two Dogs in the very presence of the then President, and the Censors, viz.

Sir Thomas Millington, Kt. President.

Thomas Burwell	} Censors.
Richard Torlesse	
William Dawes	
Thomas Gill	

To one of which Dogs I had Ad-
mi-

The P R E F A C E.

ministred Cantharides alone, and to the other, corrected with Camphir, besides, I undertook to produce as evidence of the wonderful Vertue and Effects of Cantharides, Women (of whom I have very many) Cured with the use of it, as also Physitians of our own College who were Eye Witnesses of the same; but it was Preaching to a dead Wall, all was to no purpose, they refuse, reject, and disdain, all that could be offered in my Defence.

And since no reason could be brought, with private Fraud they make it out.

*For they gave a particular and pleasing Attention and Credit to the Railings and Calumnies of three Women, Sworn clandestinely and private-
ly*

THE PREFACE.

ly in my absence, and deny'd me the liberty to hear their Examination, or to make any reply thereto, tho' often requested, but sent me away wholly Ignorant of what was done.

But about 14 Days after, committed me to NEWGATE, the common Goal for Thieves and Rogues, by Virtue of a certain Warrant under their Hands and Seals, charging me guilty of Male Practice.

Lo, this is the truth of the Matter ! which I have thought necessary to premise, lest perhaps Strangers catch'd with the mighty Character (or false appearance) of my Adversaries; and Others, from the infamy hereby cast upon me, might judge ill of me ; for how should it be otherwise ? the Censors of this famous College commit to the common Goal for Malefactors, not a Mountebank,

The P R E F A C E.

bank or Quack, *but a Doctor of Physick, a Member of their own College, a thing neither heard of or seen by any Body before, since the foundation of either College or Goal, all which at first view (to such as examin no further) I must allow is a sufficient and manifest indication and argument of Guilt; for what will such as are ignorant of our matters otherwise think! that I should be thus treated with so much Contempt, by these most Grave and Honourable Men, who ought to be chosen out of the most Learn'd and Skilful in the whole Medicinal Art, and should also be expos'd by the whole College, unless some very great and horrible Crime equal to such disgrace were the occasion thereof..*

By how much therefore the more specious appearance of Justice this Indignity of theirs carries with it, the more the

In-

The PREFACE.

Innocent is injur'd: the whole and every part then of my Crime is the Prescription of Cantharides, which I will prove in the following Tract, by the Testimonies of the most Eminent, to be not only proper, but also profitable in the Practice of Physick, and that the use of them was very much commended by the most experienc'd Men, for many Years before the Birth of our Saviour CHRIST, even to this very Day; and also will endeavour to prove from the Virtues of Camphir, that the offending Acrimony of Cantharides (if any such they have) may be corrected thereby; lastly I shall add some Cases that may be depended upon, wherein I administer'd Cantharides with Camphir very often with good Success, even beyond my Expectation.

But if the many Authorities of An-

The P R E F A C E.

tient Physicians, and Experiments of the Learned, cannot convince little timorous Practisers, it may be fear'd they have sometime either hurt their Patients by an unskilful Administration of Cantharides, or with this sad Experience sent some to their long Homes ; but if for this reason all the preparations of these Insects (tho' never so well or methodically done) should be laid aside, it may be fear'd by the same rule, that if a Bee should sting a Censor, boldly coming too near the Hive, Honey may be put out of the Medicinal Class.

But must none but 3 or 4 judge of the Medicinal Art? certainly unless such would be accounted Omniscient or Infal-
lible, Remedies may be administered which they understand not, since many things are daily found out by the curious Enquirers into Nature, for the benefit
of

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of Mankind, which was condemn'd as hurtful by the Antients.

For what if a Physitian should in the middle of Winter take a Patient out of his warm Bed, who is Sick of a Palfie or other Disease of the Limbs, and immerge him in cold Water (rendred yet more cold with the dissolution of Nitre) would they not call this Male-Practice? but let them have a care of that, for it is evident the most Learn'd and Skilful Practitioner Dr. Edward Baynard hath by this means restor'd several, who are still alive, and in good Health; the Truth of which can be attested at any time. This very Method that most Worthy Physitian communicated to me, and allow'd me to assert it in his Name in my Writings.

But tho' all others should approve, yet the Censors Opinion alone must needs, it seems,

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seems remain Infallible, and not be call'd in question, for the other Members of our College (a few of those of lesser Note, who fearful of the displeasure of the Censors, only excepted) agree with me, even all the Senior and most Eminent and Noted both for Learning and Practice of our College, the Men of Honour, Candour and true Christian Piety have Publickly, even to the Face of my Judges, espoused the Cause of an injur'd Brother, and vindicated and confirm'd my Innocence from their own Experience,

If therefore after all these Testimonies and Probations of the laudable and safe internal Use of Cantharides deduced from the Practice, both of the Antient and Modern Writers, they remain stupid and obstinate, how horrible and how amazing is such Ignorance?

But

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But supposing them conscious of these things, good God! how much greater is their Malice; I would appeal to the Throne, to the great Council of the Nation, the Parliament, the living Oracles and Founders of our Laws to be my Judges, whether it be not an unaccountable Grievance, that such Men as these under the Name of Censors, should be endu'd with such Power (as they boast they have) of committing Physitians to Goal, at their own Will and Pleasure; or is it to be believ'd that they should have such Power to commit a Doctor of Physick of good Fame, and from the good community of Men of Honour, Truth and Integrity, to the common Goal among Thieves, Rogues and Felons, only for the Prescription of a Medicine in Practice for so many Ages past? colouring their Charge only with the specious Term of Male-Practice; which is all, and the only shew or pretence they could make for such a violent Prosecution; when at the same time, it publickly and manifestly appear'd, that they themselves were Ignorant that it could be Male-Practice, from an erroneous Administration only, without an evil Intent, Design

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sign or Purpose ; *this piece of Knowledge they obtain'd from the Learned in the Law, as also some further time to recollect themselves, and to reform for the future, by making better use of their time.*

Curteous Reader, *the Field I am entred into, is so large, the subject of exposing their Envy and Ignorance (as they deserve) so Copious, that I have neither leisure or Anger sufficient to undertake so great a Task; therefore (laying them aside for what they are) do earnestly entreat thy diligent attention to, and candid construction of the following Lines.*

E R R A T A.

Page 35. the last line but one, is wrong, should run thus, *As Bacchus Yoke fierce Tygers did subdue.* p. 74. line 1st. read *Philonium*, instead of *Philonum*. p. 221. l. 10. the word *large* is transpos'd, should be in line 11. thus, *with large Additions.* p. 224. l. 2. r. *Lithonriptick*, instead of *Lithontiptick*.

What other Faults have escap'd the Press, the Reader is desir'd to Correct with his Pen.

Note, In the Letter of Mr. James Yonge to Mr. Haughton, inserted pag. 168. some mistakes in the Expression (tho' not material) have happened, which if there should be a call for a Second Impression shall be carefully rectified.

*Of the safe, internal
Use of Cantharides,
in the Practice of
Physick.*

AMong the various Diseases that miserably afflict humane Kind, as well in respect of the variety of their Original, as the most excruciating symptomatick Tortures, the Disease of the *Stone* claims a pre-eminence, and notwithstanding that multitudes of Observations of Practicers, shew, that Stones are bred in many parts of the Body, *viz.* in the Vesicle of the
B Gall

Gall, in the Hands, Feet, &c. yet the Reins and Bladder are more especially and particularly affected with this cruel Disease.

Physicians have assigned various Causes for this Malady ; the Ancients are generally of Opinion that a slimy Substance incrassated by the heat of the Reins, degenerates into a calculous Matter ; others say, its a stonifying Succus, hardned or concreted into the likeness of a Stone by some stonifying or petrifying Spirit, from the calculous Disposition of the Reins : But all these Things may be laid among the occult Qualities, by which they make things already obscure, yet abundantly more intricate or remote from a clear Light. Some Moderns would assign for reason of the *Stone* in the Kidneys, the earthy and tartarous Particles in
the

the Blood, which joined with the glutinous Part of the viscid *Lympha* which slides by with the Urine, and produces a Sediment, and being joined with the Salts, with which the Urine is plentifully endued, receive the nature and form of a Stone, the closure of the Reins, the flaccidity and extensivity of the *Renal Glands* and *Urinary Ducts* concurring. To this effect or purpose some Chymists assert, that the Stone is formed from an acid Spirit generated in the first passages, through the fault of the Ventricle, and afterwards joining with the Spirit of the Urine; for by the fermentation of the Acid and Alkali, they esteem this third Saline Substance to be generated and left behind in the Form of a Stone. But others allowing the first Propositions for

granted, yet deny these Conclusions to be sufficient, because in the Reins is not found a pure Volatil Alkali, but mixt with Acid, and therefore they alledge, That Alkali ought to be first solv'd or loosened from its proper Acid, and then separated by a gentle Putrefaction, that thereby it might the more freely or easily be taken from the vitious Acid, and then hardned into a Stone; and this they affirm to be done in the Reins, so far as the Urine putrefies. They prove likewise that although Urine made in a Chamber-Pot, be clear and transparent, yet after a little while standing, it will presently begin all over to corrupt and gently to putrifie, and that first a small Sand, and presently after a calcalous or itone-like Crust sticks to the bottom and sides, which could never

never be, unless this Acid of the Urine (altho' but weak) being first separated from its proper Alkali by Putrefaction, doth at last condense it to a new stony Substance. To this appertains the Relation of *Helmont* concerning the Stone in the Bladder from the eating of Asparagus, for by that very reason it makes the Urine stink, it likewise disposeth the separation of the Salts to a sort of Putrefaction, and if it happeneth in a part where that vitious Acid offends or hurts, there in all probability it produceth a Stone. These Stones, from what Cause soever generated in the Kidneys, being brought down through the *Ureters* into the Bladder, or if but small thro' the *Urethra*, are in order to be brought away; but if larger there is no

hopes of deliverance but by Lythotomy or Cutting.

But these are but the least affections of the Stone, for sometimes Inflammations, Impostumes and Ulcers of the Kidneys are occasion'd by the roughness of those Stones, and sometimes the said rough and sharp Stones are slowly carried down into the Bladder through the *Ureters*, (now excoriated with the Acrimony of the corrupted *Pus* or Matter descending from the said Ulcers of the Kidneys) and the Bladder, by the often tumbling and restlessness of the Patient (also through Pain) is wounded by the said sharp and rough Stones, which Wounds through the sharpness of the Urine become Ulcers, with the Matter or *Pus* whereof the Bladder abounds, which presently causeth *Dysury*, the *Pus* also stops the

the passage of the Urine, from whence proceeds an *Ischury* and at length immediate Death.

I judged not improper briefly to premise these gradations or steps of this cruel Disease, without enumerating the excruciating torturing Pains of the subject Parts, affected sympathetically, or by affinity, as well because the *Stone* being oftentimes the most immediate Cause of the aforesaid Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, in which Case I have so often prescribed *Cantharides* with the greatest Success, as also that (having made *Lythotomy* my chief Study for many Years,) it gave occasion to my being frequently call'd to visit Patients afflicted with Diseases of the Reins and Bladder, (tho' very often not proceeding from the Stone,) yet by reason of the affini-

ty or similitude of the Symptoms, have committed themselves to my care for Cure.

But yet notwithstanding I have never done any thing in this my Profession that is unjust, or any way unbecoming an honest Man, or any thing that requires any justification, yet nevertheless the unjust Calumnies my Adversaries have so invidiously cast upon the best of Medicines, puts me (very unwillingly) upon Writing in its just (tho' otherwise altogether unnecessary) Vindication, and that it may appear to the World that their Censure and Calumny was only *Ignorance* and *Malice*, I shall examine both *Cantharides* and *Camphire* severally and apart.

John Daniel Geyerus of the Academy of the Curious in Germany, Physician to the Elector Pala-

Palatine, in his Tract of Medicinal Physick, hath these Words, viz. *What use can be made of such poor Flies as Cantharides?* and with what Curiosity hath the most wise Bounty, and most bountiful Wisdom of the Divine Creator manifested it self concern'd with the minutest things, even with Flies?

— *Sua est vel vilibus addita virtus,
Nilque adeo abjectum est, nihil
est tam vile Sacratum,
Quin Medicamen habet —*

Which may be English'd thus.

Nothing's so vile, or so from Virtue free,
Nothing's so mean, or so remote we see
From Artist's Skill; but that they may
descry)
Some latent Medicine does included lye.

In

In Latin 'tis call'd *Cantharis*,
or also *Cantharida*, *Musca Hispanica*,
in Greek *Κανθαρις*, *Kantharis*,
in English a *Spanish Fly*.

Cantharidum succos dante parente bibas.

Says Ovid in *Ibin*.

Which may be English'd thus.

From Parent or Physician I advise,
Thou may'st receive the juice of *Span-*
(nish Flies.

There are others who call *Cantharides*, or the *Spanish Fly*, *Scarabæus*, and so a Pearl which resembles the form or shape of a *Scarabæus* is called *Cantharias*, *Plin. lib. 37. chap. 11.*

The Similitude of Pronunciation has also brought into this Class, that kind of forreign Wine called *Cantharites*, as may be seen *Plin. lib. 14. chap. 7.*

Can-

Cantharis or *Cantharida* is a Spanish Fly, of a thick longish Body, yellowish, having small Streaks crossing the Wings, with a yellow greenish Colour, constituted of various Internal as well as External Parts. Of these Cantharides there are two Species, 1. The lesser, properly call'd *Cantharides*, 2. The greater, call'd *Βένρησις*, *Bouprestis*, in Latin *Buprestis*, and in English, the *Burn* *Cow*.

The generation or breeding of the Cantharides, is from a little Worm very plentiful upon Ash-leaves; others say those little Worms are gendred from the succus of the Ash, Privet, &c.

Scaliger ex 191 de subtil. para. 2. relates that when he was a young Student, he catch'd a great Fly, and holding it in the Palm of his Hand a good while, he afterwards

wards found a great many little Worms in it.

This we also see every Summer, when a Worm is produced from the Seed of Flies left upon Flesh-Meat, and from that Worm again is produced a Fly, as *Fr. Redi* hath sufficiently and curiously proved in his Treatise of the generation of Insects.

Cardanus says, they are generated out of Eggs, *lib. 9. pag. 224.* and *Scaliger* says, that those Eggs are impregnated by Coition, and proves and confirms it from his own Experience. *Scalig. subtil. ex 191. paragraph. 2.* where he also says, that when he catch'd a *Cicindela* or Glow-worm in Coition with her Male, to whom she stuck very close, and in the Evening had laid many Eggs, they in 20 Hours time being vivify'd, flew all away.

Mr.

Mr. George Wilson, in his compleat Course of Chymistry says, that *Cantharides* are a sort of Beetle, of a golden greenish Lustre, produced from a Worm like a Cater-piller; they breed of a moisture proceeding from Wheat, or the leaves of Ash and Poplar. The best are found amongst Wheat, and in Meadows: They abound in *Provence* and *Languedock*, from whence we are chiefly supplied, being of Nature hot, and very corrosive.

The Eggs of *Cantharides* being laid upon Leaves, and left exposed to the heat of the Sun, which heat sensibly insinuating itself to the vivifying Organs, doth very much further them to Perfection, which done, they begin to move themselves: Many other Curiosities (tho' not much to our present purpose) the Reader may find

find at the end of this little Tract, after I have finished my Relations concerning Cantharides. I shall now proceed to give the Authorities by which it will appear that the Ancient Physicians did administer them inwardly.

Take four Cantharides without their Heads and Wings, bruise them and infuse them in half a Pint of White-Wine, diluted with the like quantity of Water, and also a little Honey. These are the Words of *Hippocrates*, the Prince of Physicians, in his Book of Internal Diseases, *text. 34.*

The same of the Diet of acute Diseases, *lib. 4. text. 104.*

To one that was Dropfical he gives a Potion of three Cantharides, (their Heads, Wings and Feet being first taken off,) in three Cups or Glasses of Water, and when the Patient had drunk his Potion,
or-

order'd him in the working of the Medicine, to eat hot Toasts of Bread well soaked in Oyl.

Galen, in his Commentary upon the same place, afterwards, from that Example taught, that it was an idle or vain Caution, (*viz.* to take off the Heads, &c.) and says that some having used a diuretick Medicine made with *Cantharides*, were beyond all hurt from great Drinking, and also in his Book of the power of Simple Medicines, *lib. 11. text. 44.* He commends not only the External Use of them against Leprosies, and Psora's, but also affirms that one of his Masters used them mixt in a diuretick Medicine.

Dioscorides lib. 2. chap. 66. saith, that some have given *Cantharides* mixt with other Antidotes against Dropsies, because they provoke Urine.

To

To provoke the Terms, to bring away or expel the dead Child in the Womb, against Barrenness, and the Dropfie. *Hippocrates* in his Book of the Diseases of Women and Sterility, *text.* 180. commends them.

Varignana, who wrote about the Year of our Lord 1319, a Book *de Secretis* (i. e.) of Secret or Select Matters, which afterwards was Printed or Published at *Basil* by *Casparus Baubinus* in the Year 1597. in the Chapter of Pains or Diseases of the Bladder, and its Ulcers, says thus, *when all other Medicines fail, and no other Method can be used, give or prescribe one Cantharis, &c.*

Serapion and *Silvaticus* testify the same; *Rhasis* also commends them against the Stone. The great *Avicen* saith, there is but little

little to be done without them, they are greatly provocative, without any manner of hurt or noxious quality, and to one that complains of his Urine, give one in Drink, and it availeth, &c.

Fallopian concerning simple Purging Medicines, *chap. 6. p. m. 37.* *Rondeletius ap. Rhennodeum* say the same in *Ischuries*. See his *Pharmacopœia. lib. 4. chap. 9. p. m. 106.*

Ulysses Aldrovandus, Capiuaccius, and many others, attest they were used by modern Physicians, and the same *Capiuaccius, 736. 765.* saith, *He has seen Patients in Dropsie, and Strangury, left off by all, evidently restor'd by the use of Cantharides.* *Geyerus* in his *Treatise of Medical Physick, Sect. 3. chap. 4.* of the Dose of *Cantharides*, says, he wonder'd very much that *Riverius* gave a
C whole

whole Dram to a Woman in a continual Fever.

Oswaldus Gabelchoverus in his Book of Medicines, dedicated to *Louis Duke of Wirtemberg*, gave this following Prescription for the Stone in the Bladder.

R Cantharid. prepar. ℥i. spec. diatragacanth. frigid. ℥i. aq. cerasor. nigror. ℥i. M.

John Langius in his Epistle Medic. 47. saith, they may be safely given with the native and artificial Milk of Cherry-Tree Gum, and that no ill consequence will attend.

Hieron Fabritius ab Aquapendente, part. 1. p. 258. says, we have sometimes given a Medicine for suppression of Urine, which is this, viz. 1, 2, 3, or 4 at most, whole Cantharides with Wings and Feet, reduced to a very fine Powder

Powder and given with Gromwell-Seeds and Poly-mountain, to two Scruples, and with Syrup of the two Roots, made into the form of a Bolus, drinking presently after, 4 or 5 ounces of Emulsion, or Milk of Melon-Seeds extracted with Bean-Cod-Water. See *Wedelius lib. 11. sect. 11. chap. 5.* of peculiar and choice Antidotes.

Hoffman says excellently in his *Paraleipom. Officinal. chap. 17. pag. 647.* Physicians have reconcil'd Cantharides to their uses in Practice for this reason, *viz.* that they could not by other means provoke Urine.

The most Learned, and for his Writings the most Famous in all Europe, *Tho. Bartholinus*, chief Physician and Professor in *Denmark*, commends their use in his *Anatomical Histories, centur. 5.*

hiflor. 82. in thefe Words : Some adminifter Cantharides in Powder and fome in Troches, mixt with other Correctors, but the beft and fafeft way is by infufion, as follows,

℞ Cantharidum in pulverem redacti ℥j. infundatur in ℥iij. vel 4 Vini Rhenani vel Spiritus Vini, ſtetque in infuſione per aliquot dies.

of this infuſed or ſettled Liquor, take one ſpoonful and mix it with other Liquors, either Wine or Beer, and of this mixture take the firſt Day one Spoonful, the ſecond Day two Spoonfuls, and ſo go on. I have experienc'd the wonderful and happy ſucceſs of this Potion, in *Virulent Gonorrhæa's*, (i. e. the Lachyma, or Tear of *Venus*) ſuppreſſion of Urine, and the Stone in the Bladder.

D. Fac.

D. *Jac. Cotzbac*, a Man famous for his Learning and Experience in the Medical Art, to whom the Reader and my self owe these Discoveries.

Again the same *Bartholinus*, *centuria 5. epist. 53.* saith of *Cantharides*, the happy Effects or Success of which I have more than once experienc'd.

In *Miscellan. Curiosor. German. tom. 1. p. m. 256.* is found this Relation; in upper *Hungary* (beyond the *River Tibiscus*) the *Hungarians* are afflicted with a new Disease; they have a sudden Swelling in the Neck, then presently follows a great heat in the Head, lastly possesseth the whole Body, and such as cannot presently get help, dye in four Days; this Disease is like a kind of *Hydrophoby* which they cure after this manner; they take for

one Dose, Cantharides in fine Powder, N^o 10. this Powder drank up, sometimes excites a plentiful Sweat, and sometimes plenty of Urine without any manner of Pain.

Trincavellus p. 906. says, Cantharides are profitable for breaking and crumbling the Stone, and to provoke Urine, and many times to the very great advantage of such as take them, and are attended with no manner of ill effects to such that use them rightly prepar'd.

Epiphanius Ferdinandus, histor. 81. fol. 281. why are the *Apulian* Cantharides a Bezoar or Antidote to the Poyson of the Tarantula? Is it from the secret antipathy and sympathy this comes to pass? In *Apulia* a sort of Spiders call'd Tarantula are generated, whose bitings are very
mischievous

mischievous and oftentimes pernicious ; for this sort of Poyson, says *Baglivi* in his Differtations of the Tarantula, after the sharp fit of the violent Symptoms which appear for the first days, is over, ends at last in a peculiar kind of Melancholly, which continually hangs upon the Sick, till by Dancing or Singing, or change of Age, those violent impressions are quite extirpated from the Blood and the Fluid of the Nerves ; which very few have the happiness to meet with : For 'tis certain, let a Person be once stung, there's no expectation of ever (by that means) being perfectly cured. This assertion has for its confirmation innumerable Symptoms, which smell strong of a disorder'd fancy ; for many of these Persons that are bit, are never well, but when they are among Graves,

and folitary Places ; and they'll lay themfelves along on a Bier as if they were really dead ; they'll throw themfelves into a Pit, as if they were in difpair ; Maids and Women bit by this Spider, will (tho' otherwife chafte enough) without any regard to Modefty, fall a fighting, howling, and into very indecent motions, discovering their nakednefs : They love to be tofs'd to and again in the Air, and the like. There are fome that will roul themfelves in the dirt like Swine, and are mightily pleas'd with the exercife. Others again you cannot please unlefs they be foundly drubb'd on the Breech, Heels, Feet, Back, &c. And there are fome that take a great pleasure in Running. There are fome that die in a very few Days after they are ftung by the Tarantula, the ufual remedies being

being of no advantage to them at all. Others again are recovered from imminent Death by the said means. But the Seeds of the Poisons give the humors of the Body so deep a Tincture (which is not usual in other Poisons) that there is scarce any possibility of utterly extirpating them, so that they seldom fail of accompanying the Patient to the very Grave; and as I always said, that wherever this Poison enters, it makes an indelible impression, yet notwithstanding the violence of the Symptoms of this Poison, (these mentioned being but a few of them) there are also bred in the same place, *viz.* *Apulia*, *Cantharides*, which being taken, 3 or 4 in number in Drink, Cure those Poisonous Bitings of the *Tarantula*, nature having left nothing

nothing in this World without its equal.

Benedictus Sylvaticus, consil. Med. centur. 3. chap. 32. of the Dropfie, says, Cantharides are the greatest diuretick if taken whole, or pulveriz'd, and mixt with Pouder of Bishop's-weed and Rue, drinking immediately upon it ℥v. of lixivium of Broom-flowers with gr. vj. of Chymical Salt of Wormwood, and ℥j. of fresh Butter.

Fiscerus corp. med. imperat. lib. 3. tom. 26. parag. 6. highly commends his Extract of Cantharides, which he describes as follows, viz.

℞ *Cantharid.* ℥ij. *mellis,* ℥iv. *vini Malvatic.* ℥vi. *diger.* in M. B, per mensem, colentur. Colatura insoletur & exiccetur ad mellis consistentiam. ℞ *hujus extracti* ℥iiss. *rad. ering. satyr. condit. an.* ℥j. *Zinziber. chin an.* ℥ss. *cerebr. passer. assat.* ℥ij. *scinc. maris* ℥j. *ambr. mosch. an.* gr. iij.

iiij. *ol. cinamom*, gutt. viij. *M. dosis*
 3j. *superbibendo vinum Malvati-*
cum.

The so much fam'd Dr. *Charleton*, for his Learning, and so often Cenfor, and so lately President of our College, in his Treatise of the Stone, commends *Cantharides* as a very excellent Medicine.

Dr. *Martin Lister*, Fellow of the Royal Society, and Member of our College of Physicians in *London*, famous for his Skill and Learning, in his Practical Treatise concerning the Stone p. 243. has this following Relation, *viz.* *D. Green* a Cook had very often been troubled with the Stone in the Kidneys, and in the last fit he sent for me for help, and with the unanimous concurrence of Dr. *Barwick* my most respected and esteemed Fellow.

low Collegiate, the Man having had a dysury for three Days and been exceeding restless and in such great Pain, that all thought him past hopes. We prescribed thus.

R Cantharidum probe tostorum ℥ss. aq. spermatis Ranar. ℥j. m. fiat. Haustus.

After a few Hours, he made Water at least 4 Pints, and also voided abundance of little Stones and recovered.

Hoglice or Woodlice, Scorpions, Earth-worms, Bee's, Ants, Cantharides, all these wonderfully expel the Stone, and that with an almost equal Virtue or Power, wherewith they vehemently stimulate the excretory ducts of the Bowels, and particularly the greater ducts of the Reins and Bladder.

By

By the use of Cantharides the greater ducts of the Urine are stimulated to a violent Contraction and expulsion. *Lister.*

Cantharides consist of an acrid or pungent or poinant Salt, as is manifest from their effect, for their Salt is immediately dissolved in the serum of the Blood (as is usual for all Salts) and that Serum endued and impregnated with that Salt, hath no effect upon any other parts besides the Bladder, by reason it is retunded by the Oleose and Balsamick Liquor of the Blood, and thereby its action blunted or hindred, but when that Serum is transcolated or subtilly convey'd through the Kidneys into the Bladder, and there got the ascendant, then it is that it stimulates the Coats thereof to a very great contraction and expulsion.

I knew a Man that had a very virulent Gonorrhæa, who took above 60 grains of Cantharides, mixt with *Sal Prunellæ*, with very good Success, says, *Fansoni* in his Book called, *Flagellum Veneris*, or whip for *Venus*, p. 38.

A great Whore-Master, a Seaman told me not long ago, that after he had made use of a W——, he boiled 8 or 10 Cantharides in 3 or 4 ounces of Brandy for a little while, strained it and used it, and had thereby kept himself free from the Infection these many Years.

If the Reader desires more Authorities, let him peruse *Consil. Med. Cratonis*, p. 380. *Bernard. Vezzachæ observat.* 51. p. 107. *Nicol. Fontanum de Morb. Mulierum*, p. 100. *Amatus Lusitan. centur. 4. curation.* 19. p. 338. *Zacutus Lusitan. lib. 2. histor.* 67. obser-

observat. 32. *Æginet. lib.* 7. *chap.*
 10. *Aetium lib.* 3. *chap.* 35. *Joan.*
Heurnii Method. ad praxin. p. 247.
Job a Meckeren observat. 34. p.
 146. *Etmuller. not. in Schroder.*
 p. 247. &c.

What Man in his right Senses
 will question but that so many
 Authorities and Testimonies of
 the most Ancient as well as Mo-
 dern of the Learned Men, in
 praise and commendation of Can-
 tharides for so many Years back,
 even to this very Day, is not
 sufficient to prove the commodi-
 ousness and utility, or at least
 wise the lawfulness of their use;
 for the experience of the most
 ingenious and most famous and
 celebrated Artists of every Sci-
 ence, of which they were seve-
 rally Professors, is left as instruction
 or precept to Posterity:

These

These therefore are sufficient to justify the prescription and use of Cantharides inwardly.

And now I propose to render that Medicine which is already sufficiently famous, yet much more useful.

Although I very well know that the internal use of Cantharides is every where commended by Authors, yet the most celebrated Physicians have always prescrib'd them in small Doses, and with great caution and circumspection; for it is manifest by many examples that the ignorant and unskilful in the Art of Physick, have oftentimes unwarily, and to the very great prejudice of the Patient administered Cantharides, and for that very account by many rejected as dangerous and hurtful to my own Knowledge, but such are (in good truth

truth) but too severe, who by reason of others Ignorance and Unskilfulness in the administration, condemn a Medicine, which by a skilful Hand may be prepar'd free from all manner of hurt or ill effects attending.

Mercury (as saith *Galen* in his Book of the power of simple Medicines, *lib. 3. chap. 17.*) in its whole substance seems an Enemy to humane Nature, and according to *Pliny lib. 33. chap. 6.* tho' it be the Poison of all things, yet nevertheless being rightly prepar'd, hath the virtues and efficacy of an Alexipharmick, and is a true Balsam to humane Nature, a Panacea against Fevers, and many other Diseases, effectually subduing, and wholly extirpating that tedious, stubborn, and obstinate Disease, *the Gallick Monster, or Venereal Evil.*

D

Hel.

Helmont in his Book of Fevers, chap. 14. saith, That the Diaphoretick precipitate of *Paracelsus* being taken at the Mouth, cures Cancers, Lupa's Dropfies, Asthma's and all other chronic Diseases, for it performs all the Physician can desire.

Butter of Antimony, tho' it be an immediate Poison, yet by Art is so corrected, that the most excellent and generous Alexipharmicks are extracted from it.

Is not wild Cucumbers corrected with the Juice of Mint? Nux Vomica with Citron-peel? Opium with Castor, Rue, Origanum? Auripigmentum with Oil of Pine-Nuts? Hellebor with Water-lillies? and Henbane with Water-creffes?

Likewise venomous Animals, viz. Serpents, Vipers, Scorpions, which humane Nature otherwise de-

detests and abhors, yet after a due preparation become Alexipharmicks of great Virtue.

If we allow that Cantharides have some noxious quality in them, does it therefore follow that they cannot be corrected? certainly worthy is that Physician of Praise who knows how to correct the noxious Acrimony of Cantharides, and yet preserve their Virtue entire? and as numberless Poisons are corrected by their Antidotes, so likewise Cantharides, I know by often experience may be sufficiently corrected with Camphir?

*Sic Tigres subiere jugum victoris Jacchi,
Sic dominis profunt monstra subacta suis!*

Which may be English'd thus.

As Tigers did *Jaccus*'s Yoke subdue,
So conquer'd Monsters to their Lords
(are true.)

D 2

And

And that it may appear this Medicine, *viz.* Camphir, is the most proper to correct the noxious quality of Cantharides (the most excellent and the only true Corrector of them beyond all others) I shall treat of it at large.

Camphir is in its own nature wonderful, and its virtues are against Diseases in any part of the Body, like a Panacea.

It catches Fire like Rosin, in-somuch that tho' you throw it into Water it will not quench the burning.

If expos'd to the Air, it flies all away like Volatil Salt, and tho' it's but seldom prescribed by our Physicians, it's notwithstanding a Medicine of great worth and virtues, and most worthy of further enquiry.

Camphir in Greek *Κάψσα*, *Ka-phoura*, in Latin *Camphora*, in Ara-

Arabick Capur or *Cafur*, from the Tree *Capur*, out of which either a *Rosin*, or *Tear*, or *Gum*, distils.

What *Camphir* is, the Ancients give no account, from whence it's very probable it was not known in their time, and which *Matthiolum* upon *Dioscorides*, chap. 75. confirms.

Mæbius, Physician to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, in his *Anatomy of Camphir* hath these, besides many other things worth the Reader's inspection, for he saith thus ; The Ancients, *Galen*, *Dioscorides*, and the rest of the Writers of that Age, did not only take no notice of *Camphir*, but did not indeed know it, as the aforementioned *Matthiolum* affirms.

Garcias, who was Physician to the Vice-roy of the *East Indies*,
D 3 in

in his History of Aromaticks and certain simple Medicines growing in the *Indies*, saith, Without doubt we are much indebted to the *Arabians* for some Medicines, for sometimes they have discover'd things neglected or forgotten by the ancient *Grecians*, or which indeed they never knew. There were not a few who accounted Camphir a Mineral, and were of Opinion that it was of the Butirorine kind. Of this Opinion were *Averrhoes*, *Agri- cola*, *Cardanus*. That Camphir is not a Gum, the abovementioned *Mæbius* proves thus, No Gum, says he, will burn, nor dissolve in Oil, but in Water; Camphir burns, and will not dissolve without some Oleose or Spirituous Menstruum be added. Camphir has so much affinity to the Fire, that being once lighted it

it can scarcely be extinguish'd. There is another sort of Camphir, viz. the factitious made into bright shining Flakes, ἐργαζομένη, or wrought by the heat of the Fire, this is surely that which is brought to us in great scented Balls or Cakes, commonly sold in the Shops under the Name of true Camphir.

Whether Camphir be hot or cold, is not the present business, for laying aside those vain Disputes, I shall here relate those things concerning the virtues of Camphir, that have occurred to my own Experience, as well as what I have noted from the observations of others.

The Birth of true Camphir is ascribed to a Tree that grows plentifully in the *East Indies*, whose Wood is white, brittle, and light, in which sometimes remains

some signs of Camphir, as D. *Charleton* shews in his *Repository of Curiosities*.

Garcias affirms he had it from Men of good Credit, that it is a Tree like a Walnut-Tree, very high, and spreading it self very wide, and very fair to the Eye.

Martinus Martinius, the Jesuit, in his *Sinica, histor. lib. 8. p. 310.* affirms, that Camphir Wood is odoriferous and fit to build Palaces withal.

Hiaous the fixth Emperor of *Sina*, to make himself Immortal, caused to be built a Palace of all odoriferous Wood, as Cedar, Cypress, Camphir, and others, so that the Odour or fragrancy of his said Palace might be perceived by the smell 20 Furlongs off, as Historians say.

This Tree grows in *Borneo*, *Bairos*, *Sumatra* very plentifully, but

but *Mandeflob* in his Travels through the Eastern Countries, Writ by the most famous *Olearius* says, it is plentifully found of late times in great *Java*.

But how the Camphir is gotten out of this Tree all do not agree, for some say the pith of the Tree is first taken, and that from thence Camphir is extracted. *Garcias* denies this in exprefs Words, For, saith he, Camphir is a Gum (and not the pith or heart as some have thought) falling upon the very middle of the Tree, and afterwards extracted, or else sweats out through the Bark without any red or black specks or spots, for it is not extracted by Art, neither brought to a brightness or whiteness by boiling.

Nicholas Lemery, in his Chymistry says, That Camphir is a Rosin that distils drop by drop, from

from a great Tree that is much like to a Walnut-Tree in the Island *Borneo* in *Asia*. Little Cakes of it are likewise brought out of *China*, but that is not so good. The *Hollanders* refine it, by sublimating it, and separating it from an Earth that remains at the bottom of the Vessel.

Scaliger affirms from the Opinions of others, that Camphir is extracted from the Tree, either by its own Matrix, or else expell'd or cast out by Nature, for some is taken out of the Veins with a sort of a Crust; sometimes it comes out of the Bark reddish, and grows like Rosin, first coloured, but afterwards by Salt or Art made white.

Camphir therefore is the genuine Product of this Tree, but is not the kindled matter of lightning sticking to the Trees in *India*, as
in

in other parts the Manna out of the Dew of Heaven sticks to the Ash and Pine, as *Cæsalpinus* vainly conjectures from *Serapio*.

Camphir differs with respect to the Places in which it grows, as also to its depuration, for there are two kinds of Camphir, that from *Borneo*, and that brought from *China*, the Camphir from *Borneo* (saith *Garcias*) never yet arriv'd in our Country, and when I was there could not so much as see it; and no wonder neither, for where one Pound of that is to be bought, there are several hundreds of that from *China*, which is also of the same kind, even the same that is brought into *Europe* made up into round Balls, five Fingers Diameter; and because it's made up, it seems to be a Compound, and not a Simple Medicine, but for what reason

son it is compounded we will give
 you the best Authority we can
 find. They say these Balls which
 are brought from *China* are Com-
 pound, because *Camphir* is
 brought from *Borneo* to *China*,
 being so desirable among the In-
 habitants there, that sometimes
 they mix it with the other baser
 sort. The *Baneans* of *Cambaya*
 are of this Opinion, who give
 this as a Secret, that when *Cam-*
phir is scarce in *Borneo*, that they
 use to mix a little of that with a
 great deal of that of *China*, and
 so give it the false or wrong name
 of *Bornean*; and those *Borneans*
 further say, the *Chinese* *Camphir*
 is a Compound Medicine, and
 that in process of time it will
 evaporate and corrupt, but that
 from *Borneo* will not: But how-
 ever it is, it must needs be, that
Camphir consists of 2 sorts.

Some

Some sorts of Camphir is very noble and very fine, others very foul and base, but the *Baneans* and *Arabians* who buy it, are so Skilful that they can so nicely distinguish between clean Camphir and Camphir mixt, and set the true value of it, that no Man can scarcely deceive them.

Scaliger saith, That Camphir is the best which grows white in the Sun, but that is not so good which grows white with the Fire or other artificial Preparation; that which is in drops or drop-peth, keeps its Virtues the longest, and is the cleanest.

But saving the Authorities of all these Learned Physicians, we will give you the Opinion of the famous *Hermannus* of *Leyden* in *Holland*, that most worthy Professor of *Botany* (τὸ μακαρίτης or now among the Blessed) which we had

from his own Mouth, when he visited us at *London*, viz. that Camphir is a sort of *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, drawn out of a Tree of the same Name, which being chipt small, and a sufficient quantity of Water affused, from which afterwards an Oil is drawn by distillation, which swims and is Camphir, which being separated by a fine Sieve, is afterwards depurated by Sublimation, to which an Analogous or Similar Substance, even Æmulous or equal to it may be drawn from Aromatick Plants, such as Thyme, Serpillum, Origanum, &c. as also from the Roots of Cinnamon distilled, as the same *Hermannus* has shewed.

Nicasius le Febure, Royal Professor in Chymistry to King *Charles* the Second, and Apothecary in Ordinary to his Honourable Household, in his Book
call'd,

call'd, *The Compleat or Compendious Body of Chymistry*, speaking of Camphir, says, many have thought it to be a bituminous Substance, but they that have more truly Writ concerning their *Indian Travels in the East Country and China*, do teach us that it is a resinous Drop or Gum; the best kind whereof comes from *Borneo*: And that which follows in goodness, from the Kingdom of *China*, and the Province of *Chineseo*, distilling from a great Tree somewhat like unto our Walnut-Tree in the Body or Stock, whereof it gathers to a Head. The *Indian* Physicians use it with very great Success, as a true Divine Remedy, and certainly we must acknowledge Camphir to be one of the most wonderful Productions of Nature, and the nearest of all resembling Light; for as
we

we have often said, that the Volatil Salt is the last fold and cover that wraps the Spirit, and that Spirit is nothing else but a concretion of Light, and Light nothing else but an invisible Fire, and a true emanation of the Divinity it self; so can we say, that Camphir is the only natural production, wherein the hand of Nature has more excellently discovered one of its noblest Operations, in separating a pure, volatile, sulphureous Salt from a Substance which seems to be altogether incapable thereof; and what is more to be wondred at, is, that the Skill of the most knowing Artist cannot imitate but at a very great distance, this natural preparation; since the most perfect Master-pieces of their Art, are only volatile Salts, which for the most part they compare to Camphir,

phir, when they think to have brought them to the highest piece of their Perfection, but they never come near to the subtilty, quickness, transparency, and whiteness of this unparalell'd mixt, Nature it seems intending to have it self alone all the Glory of its Perfection, Nobleness, and Vertue: For when ever Chymical Artists have endeavoured to raise and exalt this Gum to an Oil, or some other Analogical Liquor, it has ever returned to a Body again, vanisht away, or lost the purest or noblest part of its Strength or Efficacy; we must then rather set here as admirers, than operators, since there is nothing in this substance to be corrected, and that Camphir of itself is sufficiently pure, Subtil, and Volatil, to be reduced from

E Pow-

Power into Act, without vainly endeavouring by an ignorant and proud temerity, to correct a thing which God hath created, and Nature produced, with so many Perfections. To prove our assertion, it will be necessary to give here the Character and Notes of true Camphir, teach one of the noblest Uses of it, and make some Observations thereupon, before we come to any of the true operations usually made upon this noble Refin: The Camphir then ought to be very white, transparent as Crystal, very pure, without spot and mixture of any adventitious Substance, of a quick and penetrating Smell, crumbling betwixt the Fingers, and almost not to be quenched when once kindled, for it burns in the Water itself: And to discover

cover the better if it be sophisticated, have a Rye-loaf coming just from the Oven, open it, and make a hole in the middle, in which put a piece of Camphir of the bigness of a Walnut, then clap the pieces again close together, and let it so stand a while warm, and this tryal will evidently make appear the Truth of the Substance or Sophistication; for if the Camphir be pure, it will all melt and vanish away, but if mixt with any heterogeneous Matter, it will burn; or to speak more properly, the Camphir will vanish away, and the gross Matter which did falsify it, shall appear in substance whole in the Bread, and as it were roasted and dryed up. When we have said, that our Artist could not much operate upon Camphir without destroying it,

we have said Truth, for he can add nothing to its Perfection, and can but waste much of its substance, which is always useful and full of Vertue.

Good Camphir, as *Mæbius* also observes, is known by these following Signs. 1st. By its being of a whitish colour without specks. 2dly, By its brittleness. 3dly, Fragrant Odour. 4thly, Inflammability or easy kindling and continuing the burning in Water. 5thly, Sublimation of the whole, that nothing remains. 6thly, Good Camphir will easily consume and vanish away in the Air like certain Volatil Salts.

Paracelsus, lib. 4. tr. 1. p. 53. saith, That Camphir put in an open place, flies away like Nitre in the Fire.

Lemery

Lemery in his Chymistry, says,
That such Camphir is to be chosen, that is white, transparent, clean, friable, without spot, and such as is hard to quench, when once lighted.

And again, That Camphir is compounded of a Sulphur and Salt, so exceeding Volatil, that it is very hard to keep it at any time, and that it always loses something, let it be never so closely stopt.

Scaliger saith, That Camphir is adulterated with Fat, Mastich, and Aqua Vitæ.

But now I shall proceed to examine its Vertues. Camphir easeth Pain.

℞ Spirit. vin. rectificat. ℥iv. Camphoræ
per sublimat. depurat. ℥ij. pro Fotu
in Gangræna, ambust. &c.

This Camphorated Spirit, Mr. *James Wasse*, Senior, a very famous Chyrurgion of *London*, has to my Knowledge us'd in his Practice with the greatest success for many Years past.

Marten. The same Spirit I have used in the like Cases, as also in Inflammations and Sphacelus's, with the most admirable Success imaginable; also in Pains, whether Gouty or otherwise, Sciatica's, Wrenches, Strains, and Weaknesses of the Limbs, &c. and not only outwardly, but have known it inwardly also to exceed most other Medicines in excruciating Cholicks, Wind, Vapours, and some other particular Distempers. And then for the Head-ach, Camphir dissolv'd in some Cephalick Spirit, and a few drops snufft strongly up the Nostrils, I have known to ease the
most

most violent Pains thereof in a moment ; the same I have used for Pains in the Ears and Teeth, with more than ordinary Success.

Camphir, opens, penetrates, attenuates, digests, and promotes insensible Transpiration, and upon the account of its subtil Particles, mixt with proper Medicines, removes (nothing more) the most intense, vehement and extream Pains.

The efficacy of Opium is wonderfully advanced by the addition of Camphir. Thus far Marten.

℞ *Gumm. Ammoniac.* ℥ij. *sulphur.* ℥ss.
Camphor. per sublimationem depurat.
 ℥ij. *Euphorb.* ℥i. *ol. petre q. s.* M. F.
Emplastrum nobiliss. in meliceribus, Atheromate, Steatomate.

E 4

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. Sambuc.* ℥i. *Tartar. alb. calcinat.* ℥ij. *Camphor. ut supra depurat.* ℥iv. *vini. alb.* ℥v. *F. destillatio:* in Gutta rosacea præmissis præmittendis, excellit.

℞ *Aq. rosar. plantag. folior. viteum an.* ℥ij. *acet. opt.* ℥iij. *Camphor. sublim. depurat.* ℥ij. *M. in carbunculis faciei rubicundis.*

℞ *Sem. Sinapios* ℥iij. *sulphur. trit.* ℥fs. *Camphor. subl. depur.* ℥ij. *unguent. Agrippæ* ℥ij. *M. in Schirro.*

℞ *Flor. Sambuc. melilot. an. M. i. medul. panis opt.* ℥iij. *croc.* ℥j. *Camphor. S. D.* ℥ifs. *coq. in cerevis,* (ala dict.) *q. s. add. farin. fænugræc. alth. an* ℥j. *M. F. Cataplasma in mammarum tumoribus & inflammationibus.*

℞ *Ol. laurin. spir. vin. ceruss. an* ℥j. *Sal. armon* ℥fs. *Camphor. S. D.* ℥ij. *M. F. Unguentum in scrophulis, strumis, &c.*

℞ *Ceruss.* ℥ifs. *plumb. ust.* ℥iij. *antimon. crud.* ℥ij. *pompholyg.* ℥iv. *Camphor. S. D.*

S. D. sacchar. Saturn. an. ʒi. ol. nicotian. ʒj. succ. nicotian. per infus. fact. q. s. M. F. Linimentum in Cancro.

To these Medicines sometimes are added *Arsenick*, *Auripigmentum*, *Verdigrise*, *Quick-lime*, *Opium*, *Treacle*, &c. as the nature of the Case require.

℞ Sacchar. saturni ʒss. Camphor. S. D. ʒss. ol. lini ʒij. ol. Ovor. ʒj. fiat Lintus in Ambustis.

℞ Gummi. Carann. ʒij. Camphor. S. D. ʒss. croci ʒj. ol. Tereb. ʒij. M. F. Emplastrum in tumidis puerperarum pedibus post partum.

℞ Mucilag. sem. psyllii cydonior. aq. rosar. plantag. an. ʒj. album ovor. concuss. N^o. ij. Camphor. S. D. gr. vi. Mistra oculis instillantur & linteis mund. impon. in oculorum ægritudinibus.

℞ Aq. Chelidon. Maj. ʒii. spir. sal. armon. ʒi. vitr. antimon. gr. iv. Camphor.

phor. S. D. gr. vi. M. F. Collyrium
in Cataract. incipient.

℞ *Sevi bovin. veter. Theriac. Venet.*
an. ℥ss. camphor. S. D. spirit. vin.
solut. 3ss. M. F. Unguentum in
membris resolutis & contract.

Camphir alone is very good
in Diseases of the Ears, Eyes,
Nostrils, Teeth, Mouth and
Jaws; *Hartman, Weckerus*, and
Fernelius, recite excellent and fa-
mous Prescriptions with Cam-
phir for these Diseases.

Emplastrum de Sperniola Cam-
phoratum, disperseth old invete-
rate Pains of the Back, and
restores and strengthens it. See
Quercitan in consil. de Nephritid.

As Camphir helps outwardly,
so it is also a Remedy for Fevers
given inwardly: Camphir pro-
cures rest, it is a most excellent
Alexipharmick, and is of great
power to expel Poison; in the
Plague

Plague and Pestilential Fevers, it's a most prevalent and most powerful Remedy, for it's endued with most subtil penetrating Parts, for which reason like the highest rectify'd Spirit of Wine, it flies away into the Air, unless well stopped. Camphir cures the Head-ach.

Otto Tachenius in his *Hippocrates Chymicus*, chap. xxi. says, That Camphir is a Volatil Alkali, furnished and saturated by Nature, with its proper fatness, for it imbibes into it self the stinking and corroding acidity of *Aqua Fortis*, and with it, makes a resemblance of Oil, but not with a benign, sweet, and grateful Acid (as Vinegar and other acid Juices) which is to be noted: After the same manner, Camphir given at the Mouth, doth presently attract to it self that malign, inwardly

inwardly venomous, stinking, corroding, and suffocating Acidity, which in acute Diseases doth range thro' all the Veins, and torments the Patients without intermission; whereby the vital Spirit is made purer, chearfuller, and acquires Strength, which *Avicen*, amongst Practitioners, first observed; whence he rightly commends, and calls it, *A Treacle against hot Poysons*; The vital Spirit, says he, acquires subtilty, and chears and comforts, even in spite of that vulgar Proverb, *Castrat per Nares*, *Camphora odore Mares*.

(i. e.) *Smell'd Camphir's Dose*
Castrates by th' Nose.

I add this in regard all that I have known employed about purifying of it from its dregs by
sub-

sublimation (called Refinadores) both at *Venice* and *Amsterdam* (whose Houses smelled of nothing but Camphir) are most salacious, procreative, and full of Children, as (if you will not believe their own confession,) their numerous Off-springs may evince.

Camphir dissolved in *Aq. Fortis* as aforesaid, and precipitated, or rather reduced with plain simple Water, is made Soap, wherewith Womens Hands being anointed, and afterwards wash'd with Water, takes away that roughness which exasperates the Skin, and makes them soft, and as white as Milk; a singular Ornament for the Ladies.

The Alkali of Camphir, drinks up nothing but the acidity alone of the Menstruum.

℞ *Amygd. dulc. excortic. N° iv. Sacchar. cant. alb. 3j. camphor. 3ss. M. F.*

F. In mortario pulvis, pro medici intentione cum aliis ingredientibus miscend. Heurnius Moschum add. & ambram.

Quercitan hath the Essence of Camphir, as in his Book *de Medicament. Spagyric. pag. 217.* may be seen.

℞ *Spir. vin. rectif. ℥x. Theriac. Andromach. ℥v. myrrh. rubr. ℥iiss. croc. or. ℥fs. Camphor. ℥ij.* destillentur ut est artis.

This Composition is what penetrates the whole Body, removes Obstructions, causes a free circulation of the Blood, wonderfully recreates the Spirits, and leaves behind it very laudable Effects.

Nicasius le Febure, in his *Compleat Body of Chymistry*, speaking of Vegetables and their Chymical Preparation, p. 75. saith, None need to fear to make use of Camphir,

Camphir, for that he is very well persuaded of its real Virtue by Experience, and thought himself oblig'd to recommend the use thereof, that the Publick might not be frustrated of the good and advantage they may receive by it.

Joannes Crato in his Book *de Peste*, saith, Great things may be done with Camphir mixt with a little Treacle or Mithridate.

The same in his *Epist.* 103. at *Scolzium*, affirms, That Camphir excels all compositions in the Plague.

Sennertus saith, That *Crato's* Camphorated Electuary is effectual, which is as follows.

℞ Scord. ʒiij. dictamn. alb. zedoar. gentian. angelic. caryophyllat. an. ʒj. croc. Camphor. S. D. an. ʒss. pulverisentur asperganturque aq. Card. B. in qua dissoluta fuerint Theriac. ʒij. & cum
s. q.

*f. q. Syrup. de succo. Card. B. F. Ele-
ctuarium.*

Fernelius lib. 5. meth. chap. 21.
saith, That Camphir extinguish-
es malignant and especially hot
Vapours.

Andreas Libavius in his Select
Writings, *pag. 3. lib. 5. chap. 1.*
ex Aetio, saith, That as Amber,
so Camphir also, to resist Putre-
faction, and expel Poison, is very
powerful.

*Fabritius Hildanus, lib. de Gan-
gren. & Sphacel*, justly numbers
Camphir among the most power-
ful Alexipharmicks of the Learn-
ed.

Joannes Poppius in his Book of
the use of Chymical Medicines
wrote in *Latin*, advises to dis-
solve Camphir in Vinegar, and
by taking one Spoonful, the heat
or malignant Burning caused by
the

the Poyson of the Plague, will be allayed.

The noble Confection and red Powder of *Cæsar* against the Plague, prescrib'd in the *Augustan Dispensatory*, hath Camphir mixt in it, and therefore is mightily commended in the Plague and malignant Fevers. *Jordanus* saith, it's a Heavenly Medicine in Diseases.

Mesue made his Troches with Camphir.

Nicolaus Myrepsus in sect. 1. pag. 223. has left to Posterity the Species of *Diatrion Santalon* impregnated or mixt with Camphir, against bilious Fevers, Inflammations of the Bowels, and all hot Indispositions.

Sennertus administred Camphir in Epileptick Paroxysms.

Paracelsus, and *Riverius*, prescribed Camphir in *Mania's* or Madness.

F

Her-

Hermannus commends Camphir in Vertigo's.

Fernelius lib. 5. Therapeutic. chap. 17. prescribes Camphir for Pains of the Head.

Sennertus and *Mindererus* do the same.

Keslerus extols Camphir for the Cramp.

In the *Augustan Dispensatory*, Camphir is declared excellent against Sadness, Melancholly, and discomposure of Mind.

The Words of *Avicen* are, That Camphir cheers the Heart, recreates the Spirits and exhilerates, &c.

Neander Bremanus in Syntagm. de Medicinæ laude & origine, pag. 360. saith, Camphir strengthens the Spirits with a sort of an innate Light, so that if one takes a Glass of Water, wherein Camphir to the bigness of a hazel Nut
has

has been burnt, it gives immediate relief in Syncope's or Lypothimie's.

Nicholas Lemery, says, That Camphir is an excellent remedy for the Fits of the Mother, it is not only smelt to by Women in this condition, and used in Clysters, but also taken inwardly; for it is lighted, and then quenched five or six times in some Water proper to the Distemper, and so the Water is given to Drink; it is likewise good for intermittent Fevers, being hung about the Neck, because in its evaporating away, it insensibly enters thro' the Pores, and causes rarefaction, and Transpiration of the Humors which caused the Disease. Two drams of Camphir dissolved in a quarter of a Pint of Spirit of Wine is good in the Apoplexy, and in

F 2 Hyste-

Hysterical Maladies, also in the Scurvy, and for resisting the malignity of Humours. The Dose is from six drops to fifteen in some proper Liquor. It is also applied outwardly in Scrophulous Tumors when they are opened, and in other Wounds for stopping a Gangrene. It is also found to be of excellent use in the Tooth-ach, a little Cotton being dipt in it and put into the aking Tooth.

The Spirit of Wine may be mixed with more or less Camphir according to the use and design of it.

Rondeletius gave Camphir in a Glafs of common Water mixt with a little Vinegar to one spitting Blood, occasion'd by an acrid Matter.

The

The following in the same
Case is good.

℞ *Corall. rubr. Margarit. preparat. an.*
℥ss. gumm. Arabic. Tragacanth. Cam-
phoræ an. ℥ss. M. fiat Pulvis. dosis
℥j. in Decoct. vel Aq. Burs. pastor.
vel Tormentillæ.

Trochisc. Aliptæ Moschatæ Ni-
colai in the *Augustan Dispensatory*,
have Camphir in them, and are gi-
ven to Infants and little Children
troubled with Asthma's or strait-
ness of the Breath, or difficulty of
Breathing, with good effect.

Species Diarrhodon Abbatis
mixt with Camphir is very pre-
valent in the Jaundice.

In the Dropsie, the Premisses
consider'd, much may be attri-
buted to Camphir or its Oil.

In the Scurvy, Camphir or its
Oil mixt with Antiscorbutick
Medicines, avails much.

Quercetan commends his *Cardiacum Minus*, which had Camphir in it, for Cardialgia's or Heart-burning.

Oil of Camphir kills and expels Worms, if mixt with a few drops of Spirit of Nitre, but if mixt also with Tansy Water, it has a much greater effect in expelling them. *Khunrath*.

Nicasius le Febure, says, That plain Oil of Camphir is an excellent Remedy, for it resists Putrefaction and Venoms; wherefore it may be exhibited in Plagues, malignant Diseases, and continual or intermittent Fevers; and that the outward Use is no less wonderful, for it stops the Gangreen, and appeases the Tooth-ach, as also that it allays the Grief of the Gout, particularly Sciatick. And that the compound Oil of Camphir is a Sudorifick, very
secure

secure to expel the malignity of the Plague, spotted Fevers and Poison it self: It is also a preservative Remedy in time of Plague, both inwardly taken and outwardly applied: For inward use it must be reduced in a dissoluble Balsam with Sugar in Powder, and every Morning you must take three drops in a little Wine: But outwardly rub your Temples and and Wrists at the beating of the Artery, and thus shall it act concurrently both within and without; and so shall this noble Remedy sufficiently strengthen the Spirits, that they may not be infected by the Venom and Poyson of the Plague. But the use of this Oil cannot sufficiently be recommended for those that are subject to Hysterical Passions: For this Remedy penetrates as in a moment, and appeases all the

irritations of the Mother ; the Dose is from two drops to 6 or 8. But you must note moreover, that this Oil is a very notable Specifick in the Epilepsie, both in Young and Old, and chiefly in that kind which proceeds from the Mother.

Thus we have been very large in our account of the vertues of Camphir. Now we shall enquire what true effect Camphir hath on the Reins, Bladder, Womb and Genital Parts, for this indeed is our proper business.

Quercetanus in consilio de Nephritide, towards the latter end, mentions Oil of Camphir, and affirms that it hath great Power to expel the Stone.

Libavius tom. 1. Syntag. of Chymical Secrets, lib. 8. chap. 19. and *Kesler. centur. 4. of Chymical Operations*, extol Camphir in the
Dis-

Diseases of those Parts, and in Ulcers of the Kidneys, they affirm that Oil of Camphir will help.

In heat of Urine we have often found, Oil of Camphir mixt with Oil of sweet Almonds to be very efficacious.

In Dysuries and Inflammations of the Bladder, Oil of Camphir is very effectual. *Kbunrath.*

In Pains of the *Uterus* or Womb, and also in the falling or bearing down thereof, Camphir very much prevails, as *Keslerus* saith.

Lemery in his last Edition pag. 650. says, Oil of Camphir exhibited to the quantity of six drops, avails in Ulcers of the *Uterus* or Womb, and that he himself had made Experiment of it a great many times.

In too great Fluxes of the *Menses*, Oil of Camphir is the most proper Remedy. *Kbunrath.*

Philo-

Philonum Persicum Camphoratum, which is had in the Shops, hath wonderful and most egregious Virtues in all Fluxes of the Womb, as *Augustan* testifies.

Schroder hath an Uterine Essence of Camphir.

Camphir is excellent for the white Flux of the Womb. *Fernel. lib. 6. Therapeutic. chap. 1.*

Oil of Camphir made by sublimation, cures inveterate Gonorrhæa's; in a Satyriasis and Priapism, the same Oil is a Remedy. *Khunrath.*

Marten. Notwithstanding what the worthy Author of this Book has said of the Use and excellent Vertues of Camphir; and what also I have herein before inserted concerning the same from *Le Febure*, *Otto Tachenius*, *Lemery*, and others, it may not be amiss to take notice of the following
further

further account of Camphir, which I found upon turning over the several Authors as here quoted.

Sir *Tho. Brown* Knt. and Doctor of Physick in his Book of the *Enquiries into vulgar and common Errors*, chap. 7. pag. 79. says, Observation will hardly confirm, that Camphir Eunuchates, or begets in Men an impotency unto Venery, (as is commonly tho' absurdly suppos'd) and we have found it, says he, to fail in Cocks and Hens, though given for many Days, which was a more favourable Tryal than that of *Scaliger*, when he gave it unto a Bitch that was proud. For the instant Turgescence, is not to be taken off, but by Medicines of higher Natures; and with a-ny certainty, but one way that we know, which notwithstanding,

ing, by suppressing that natural evacuation, may encline unto Madness, if taken in the Summer.

Gualterus, says, That the following Camphorated Injection is of wonderful efficacy in heat of Urine.

℞ Psylli partem j, decoquatur in Aqua, & accipiatur Mucilago, & decoquatur, & in oleo violar: dissolvantur, & cum Lacte mulieris puellam nutritis, & adde pulveris Camphoræ ʒj. & injiciatur totum per Syringam.

And Serapion, says, That if the same Mucilage with Camphir be also taken inwardly, it is excellent for the same purpose.

Charas, in his *Pharmacopeia Regia*, has Troches of Camphir, which he commends in hot burning Fevers, to attemperate the Blood, Stomach and Liver, and for quenching of Thirst, and says, They are excellent for Diseases of the Reins, Jaundice, Phthifick
and

and Heſtick Fever, and that *gr. 3. vel 4. ad 10. vel 12.* of Camphir is ſucceſſfully mixt in Uterine Clyſters.

D. Joannes Michaelis, has his *Laudanum Urinarium* preſcrib'd in *Fr. Dekkers Exercitationes Practicæ de Diureticis*, pag. 656. with Camphir, which he extols for ſtoppage of Urine and Obſtructions and Pains of the Reins.

Joannes Heurnius, *Method. ad Praxin*, ſays, That Oil of Camphir given in Milk, is admirable for the heat of the Reins. Thus ſar *Marten*.

Camphir mixt with the Epiſpaſtick or Bliſtering Plaifter, mightily prevents its affecting the Bladder ſo, as to cauſe the heat, ſharpneſs and ſtoppage, &c. of the Urine, as it moſt commonly does when applied; an Obſervation well worth every *Apothecary's* and others taking notice of. From

From what has been said we hope any one that searches the qualities of Camphir, will find it endued with Alexipharmick Vertues, taking away all preternatural Heats and Ferments, and will also most clearly see and judge that therefore, and by reason of the penetrating Oil its endued with, it is the most proper Medicine to obtund, and correct the sharp and noxious Particles of Cantharides, and with its benign Sulphur to temper and lenify their acrid, diuretick Salts.

Observation.

IN the Year 1691, Octob. 25. five young Men went to a Tavern, and being a little merry with Drinking of Wine, had a mind to try the effects of Cantharides, having some ready powder'd

der'd by them : Sometime after a Friend coming in, not knowing any thing of the design, after some Glassees going round, they gave him one with a large Dose of Cantharides ; in a few Hours after he feels great itching and pricking , at length very great heat of Urine, and a most violent Strangury ; towards the Evening, Mr. *Fosschet* the Surgeon is sent for, (all the while his Sociates are privately laughing among themselves) the Surgeon examines the Symptoms, and immediately lets him Blood, and prescribes Emulsions ; but the Patient finding no manner of ease by all this, mightily exclaims at his Sociates ; at length they confess what they gave him to Drink ; then the Surgeon prepares Injections of Emollients and Anodynes, and gives Opiates, but
all

all to no manner of purpose ; after five Days, by meer accident the Surgeon meets me, tells me the Story, and asks my advice, which I freely gave him, and prescrib'd Camphir \mathfrak{E} ij. to be made up into 2 Bolus's, one to be taken presently, the other in six Hours after ; the first Dose gave him great ease, the last quite removes all Pain ; this Patient's Master was one Mr. Bennet, an honest Man well known in *Wapping*, who upon this so sudden and good Success, asks the Surgeon how he came by such a Remedy ? The Surgeon tells him the whole Story, I am sent for, and Mr. Bennet gives me many thanks, and discharges me with great Honour and Civility. But to return to the purpose, being encourag'd and supported with so many Reasons and Arguments,

I added Camphir to Cantharides, in full hopes, that by this means, I might make an excellent remedy of a Medicine, tho' already legitimately in Practice yet but warily, in a small Dose, and with great caution used; neither did my hopes fail me, for I have since found the wonderful Effects thereof; and that the violency of the Disease, and efficacy of the Medicine may the more plainly appear, I shall proceed to some Histories or Relations, in which I propose diligently to examine the first Symptoms of these inflammations and Ulcers, and their Causes and Effects, &c.

History the first.

IN the Year 1676. there came
a Woman (*A. R.*) to me, up-
wards of 40 Years of Age, who
G for

for some Years past had felt a grievous Pain, and now and then a pricking about her Loins, falling down towards the Groin or Share, and quickly after a bloody foul matter followed, and some few Weeks after, heat of Urine and Strangury accompanied her former Pains, and also a most cruel pricking Pain in making Water, that Words could not express the Torture and Pain she underwent ; her Urine was pretty clear, but had a foul Sediment which would not easily stir, her Pulse was quicker and faster than Natural, her Breath short, the Patient was very thirsty, loathed all manner of Food, and having no rest Night nor Day, her Speech was confus'd with the perpetual watching and tumbling, her Countenance fierce and severe, her Eyes fixed and drew the Compassion

sion of all Beholders ; the Disease encreased (notwithstanding the many Medicines that were given her) insomuch that in three Days she dy'd, and with the help of *W. N.* and *A. P.* Chyrurgeons, the Body was dissected, and her Bladder was found full of fætid Slime, and it's inward Tunicle or Coat very crusty or hard, and eaten with an Ulcer, the Ureters that usually are fleshy, felt very hard and were stuff'd with Pus and Gravel, the right Ureter having four whitish Stones cover'd with a Salt and fætid Matter, the left more blackish but not so hard, the Kidney's all eat, within corrupt, flaccid, and fill'd with filthy Pus, insomuch that they were puffed up ; in the cavity of the right Kidney, was a hard sharp pointed Stone, one part of it sticking to the Paren-

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chyma

chyma, in the left, bloody Pus, with a great many little Stones of the same shape and figure with those before mention'd in the other side.

This Woman was addicted to Gluttony.

And where Food is taken more than Nature can dispencc with, it breeds Diseases, for neither Plenty or Scarcity or any other excess to the mean of Nature, can be good.

Intemperance causeth Vertigo, dulness or heaviness of Mind and Understanding, Drowsiness, Sleepiness, Slothfulness, ill Humors, Dropsie, and a thousand other Distempers.

I shall shew that our Patient's Distemper was got by the disorderly kind of Diet; we gather from the History that the Bladder primarily, the Ureters with
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the Kidney's, claim the office of mundifying the Parts, and that the Heart, with the Mass of Blood, and the Animal Spirits arising therefrom, were affinitively affected, the Urine mixt with Pus, and coming away by drops, was a manifest indication, that the action of the Bladder was depraved or hurt.

The great Pain about the Loins, and which extended to the Groin, did manifest the situation of the Kidney's, Ureters, and Bladder, for the Bladder is placed in the lowermost cavity of the Belly, annexed to the neck of the Womb, and share or huckle Bone, and hath three Passages, two very obscure or secret Passages close to its neck, passing from the Ureters over the noted Muscles *Psoas*, bending the Thigh, thro' which the Serum proceeds, and another bigger *i. e.* the Urethra,

thra, through which, by the short broad neck of the Womb as above describ'd, the Urine passeth.

The Reins are joined to the Diaphragma, Loins, the intestine and *Cæcum* or blind Gut (the *Péritoneum* encompassing it.)

The preternatural quick Pulse is found to be from the heat of the Blood.

The fierce Countenance, fix'd Eyes, confus'd Answer when asked a question, watchings and restlessness of the Body, denote a perturbation of the animal Spirits and a Delirium.

These Symptoms of the Parts affected, both containing and contained, together with the other Signs and Symptoms in the History delivered, certify the Disease, and that with the greatest reason deduc'd from Symptoms,
to

to be an *Inflammation and Ulcer of the Bladder.*

If any one makes Bloody Urine mixt with Matter and Slime, and the Urine smell strong, his Bladder is Ulcerated ; these are the Words of *Hippocrates, sect. 4. Aphorism. 81.*

And also if the Bladder be opened, abundance of fætid Matter and acrid Slime will come forth, and the inward part of the Bladder will be of a deep blackish Red, every where visibly lined with Pus.

The Bladder being constituted of a texture of Membranes, interwoven with musculous Fibres, through which the sanguinary Vessels diffuse themselves, together with very many small Glandules, is the subject of Inflammations and Ulcers, *vid. Galen lib. de Tumoribus, chap. 2.*

The continent Cause of this inflammation, was a copious flux of Blood into the Bladder, being conveyed out of its proper Vessels and stagnated.

Next the Ulcer is caused by an acid sharp Salt, whose Stings or Points had corroded and entered the internal mucous Membrane of the Bladder, and had joined themselves with the Blood, extravasated by the Inflammation, and so promoted the generation of fætid Pus.

No Ulcer can consist without a corrosive Cause, for there is no corrosive or acrimony without Salts, for it is manifest from Experience, that the Blood with the help of an acid, turns to Pus, and that a Gangreen proceeds from an acrid lixivious Salt, wherfore if any one will not own a corrosive Salt in a Cancer, he
hath

hath but little judgment, saith
Sennertus in his *Institutes*, lib. 2.
 chap. 8. p. m. 244.

She had a lancing or pricking Pain, which Pains wherever they are, (with which the Patient is afflicted, whether cut with a Knife or pricked) it's plain the acid Salts that are mixt with others, cause the hurt there; for when divers Salts are mixt together, they mutually operate upon each other, and begin to struggle, and from their struggling ariseth an ebullition, and from hence cometh the pricking Pain; from hence also hath the most excellent *Paracelsus* in his *Chirurg. Magn. part. 3. lib. 4. pag. 197.* prov'd the disproportion or difference of Ulcers.

All Pus or corrupt Matter, hath more or less acid Salt contain'd in it, whose Particles cannot
 with

with their most subtle points affect the exceeding porous and furry Membrane of our Tongue, which by reason or means of its many little Pores, is endued with an exceeding Pleasure of tasting 'till they are first separated from the remaining Body of the Pus, for first, such is the temper which blunts the form of their points, and diffuseth their Particles, just as if several Juices were mixt together, it would be impossible to discern any one apart by the taste, but when the thing draws near to a Separation; so much the nearer it is to its end, so much the clearer the discerning of the Parts will be.

So the sweetest Wine produceth the sharpest Tartar, or by evaporating the Spirit becomes Vinegar, whose fixed Salt is nothing else but crude Tartar.

After

After the same manner the Spirits seasoning or temperating the Humours of Man's Body, and not only by their heat and friendly Motion preserves the Blood from corruption, but also preserves all the solid Parts of the Body, and even Life it self whilst they survive.

But when the Spirits of our female Patient were vanish'd out of the Blood, stagnated by the Inflammations, a Pus began to generate in her, analogous unto the Blood and the part affected.

And afterwards the Pus sticking in the Bladder, eroded the Vessels by its acrimony, the Blood which otherwise subsisting in the Heart by its vital effervescence caused by a circular Motion, (being its determinate due course) by means of which, it silently slides to the Heart, and thence to
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the Arteries, and so recovers its vitality or liveliness and returns into its self, continually expelling or removing any Particles it meets with from place to place, until it has placed them among some others, so that its ordinary motion is no more disturbed ; or otherwise puts them in such a motion, as if they were but one homogeneous Mass, but not being able to remove the other Particles, likewise by pushing against them, has raised them from the middle, sometimes up, and sometimes down, as the Causes served for this or that motion ; for it was impossible that heterogeneous Particles should all move one way ; of this the vulgar instance of making or churning of Butter is an Example, where only by the agitation, the Butter is separated from the Butter-milk, for
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the Particles of Butter are less inclinable to motion than the Particles of the Whey, as we have demonstrated in a little Book of *Cartesius*, wrote by us in the year, 1687. and twice publish'd, sign'd and approv'd by Sir *Tho. Witherly*, Kt. then President of the College of Physicians in *London*, and the Censors thereof, with their own Hands.

The *Paracelsians*, to Analyze the Blood or Balsam of Life of Man, especially when inflamed, and to find the generation of Pus therefrom, as also the apt or unapt disposition of the Particles for motion, putting the same to digest for some months in B. M. and then distilling by Fire, (the only master proof) draw therefrom a mighty volatil Spirit, whose expanded Particles struggling to fly away, and so put all
the

the other Particles in agitation, and by such their effervescence keep in continual motion: These Spirits are clear to the Eye, and sometimes by accident of an urinous Smell and acrid Gust on the Tongue, being joined to the mass of Blood, they are guardians of an entire due mixture, but their defection or disorderly motion destroys the Oeconomy.

They also draw a great quantity of Sulphur or blackish Oil, from which, by dissolution, (as saith the famous Dr. *Willis*) a red Tincture of Blood ariseth, which if too much exalted by the Fire, will extreemly agitate or ferment the Blood by its heat, and if the friendly united Spirits by any accident fly away from the Sulphur, there will remain a strong fætid Smell.

They

They also prepare a Sal Volatile, something different from clear Spirit, in great quantities, which curbs the inordinate Motions of the Particles, and resists or expels Putrefaction, wherefore no Bodies have more need of volatil Salts than the bodies of Animals, whose Sulphur ought to abound with volatil Salts.

A great deal of Earth is also extracted, which is brittle and light, gives the Blood a good consistency, and is of slow motion.

The Chymists also find a great deal of Water, clear and insipid, called Flegm, from which proceeds Sweat and Urine.

These several qualities or parts necessary to ferment or effervesce, loosning their due laxity and dissolution in the extravasated Blood, being no longer continued in their circular Motion, and being manifestly

nifestly loosned, break their bounds by reason of the abundance of Spirit, Sulphur, and volatil Salt, they were endued with, degenerate into a fætid Pus.

Plants rise from a very small Seed and spread very large, by reason of the plenty of volatil Spirit, as is found particularly in the white Mountainous *Acer* or *Maple*, and the tall *Asb*, whose Seeds being curiously dissected clearly prove; the Seed in most Plants being nothing else but little films or leaves, which primarily bud or sprout, by means of this Spirit being aptly wrap'd or rouled up by Nature in the Springs of the Root, together with a portion of aliment suitable to the tender Plant, and a convenient covering.

So small a Seed could never grow to so great a Tree, or the nutritious Juice be carried so, but by the Volatil Spirit, which the Chymists expel by Fire as impure, for the sake of something else, either the Volatil Salt, or the Oil.

A Plant hath but little volatil Salt, and yet hath some, for there's no good sappy Plant, but that some of this Salt may be found in it, which thus appears, inasmuch, that most aromattick and scorbutick Plants, grow in watry or marshy Places.

Minerals in their terrene Species, as also Metals (or Minerals refined) do not contain so much Volatil, as fixed Salt and acid Spirit, (by means of which the Metals are dissolved) which yet are not attainable but by great labour at the Fire, and at last very difficultly ascend. But if any one will pretend to illustrate the diversity of motion in their

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ma-

maturations, generations, effervescencies, fermentations, putrefactions and corruptions, caused by the Sun, and diverse situation of the Stars, and their various influence upon such Bodies, I confess I shall esteem such an one to have done what to me seemed impracticable.

First, because in some Countries in the time of Dog-days, although the heat is not so great, but sometimes even less than at other times in the Summer, yet the Wines change, Flesh corrupts, and suffer other alterations in their Bodies, as saith *Sennertus* in his *Institutions*, lib. 5. part. 2. sect. 1. chap. 5.

2dly, Diseases of the Brain alter very much when the *Phases*, or face of the Moon, is sometimes increasing and sometimes decreasing, whereupon, in some Countries, the Matrons or Nurses furnish their Infants with Medicines against the Epilepsy,

fy, frights in their Sleep, and other Distempers of the Brain, in the time of new Moon. See *Dr. Mead de Salis & Luna imperio.*

Thirdly, that a rough or sour Taste, is by the Stars made sweet, and from a fixedness of the Particles to a volatility of Spirits, in order to a further degree of motion.

Now having thus given you the Chymical Analysis of the Blood, with as much brevity as we could, but could not assure you that it was wholly separated and resolved into its first Principles, forasmuch that matter is not always resolved into similar Particles, of which it was originally compounded, but sometimes lesser, as saith *Cartesius, Princip. Philosoph. lib. 3. Articulus. 99.*

For the Fire, or whatever else supplies its place in resolution, by its violence, acts with an irregular motion, whereby its impossi-

ble to separate all those Particles in the true forms they enjoyed before they were united, for that the Union of one Particle with the other, is so firm, that it will sooner divide in any other place than the joint, under this Head may be brought this instance, *viz.* That things distilled have not the same Powers their Simples were before endued with, by reason the powers of all things do not ascend or fly away with an irregular or violent motion.

These Things being premised, so that the rest may be the better understood, we shall return to our Patient. From the preternatural celerity and uncertainty of the Pulse, from the grievous Pain and Pricking extended from the Loins to the Pubes, from the mixture of bloody purulent Matter that follow'd, we judg'd (as the event also taught us) that
the

the Antecedent Causes of the Inflammation, with the Ulcer, to be first occasion'd by the fætid Pus gathered in the Bladder, Ureters and Kidney's, and also by the Stones extracted out of the Ureters and Parenchyma of the Reins, which are three in kind, *viz.* Fever, Ulcer and Stone.

In a Fever, the Blood being stirr'd up and mov'd, might be extravasated upon the part affected, *viz.* the pained Bladder, thro' the small minute Arteries arising from the Hypogastrick Tendons, for as yet it was not run into any vacancy, from which only we distinguish the continent Cause of the inflammation from the antecedent, but yet attribute both by different means to the Blood, for we esteem the Blood extravasated that stagnates, the continent Cause, but the Blood which for-

cibly moves to the part in the Vessels, the antecedent Cause. And how the inflammation is caused by a Fever, *Galen* institutes, or shews in his Book *de Inæq; intemper, lib. 6. artic. 2. pag. 267.*

This Fever was further promoted, first, by the acrid Particles of the Pus sticking to the Bladder and corroding the Fibres, and being communicated to the Blood refluxing to the Heart, did irritate and rake the Parenchyma of the Heart, and as there is a preternatural and uncertain contraction of the Ventracles, so likewise an uncertain and quick Pulse will ensue. Secondly, the vital Spirit by reason of the Pain and Solution of continuity, being heated and put into a violent motion, gives the Blood also a great heat, and by driving it confusedly

ly through the Arteries, causeth a Fever.

But the Pus which fell through the Ureters and lodg'd in the Bladder, was bred in the Kidney's, from the acrid erosion, not only of the Vessels, which appears by the aforesaid bloody mixture, but of the Caruncles or little Kernels, as by the generation of Pus, Caruncles or Kernels called *Papillæ*, are nothing else but the inward Parenchyma of the Kidney's, which becomes thicker, harder, and more fibrous than their uppermost and exterior substance, which was so eaten, that nothing but the outermost Skin that covers them, remain'd, and which can be no wonder, since the excrementitious humidity, and effluvia of the whole Body, is continually driven together with the salt Serum of the Blood,

through the small (but in Oxen large) Pores of the Caruncles, and gathered, as it were, into a Cistern, and thereby the Acrimony of the Pus is much encreased or augmented. This Malady often happens to Men and Beasts, especially Dogs, whose Reins oftentimes are so full of Corruption, and swell so big, that if the outside Skin is but slightly press'd, a most stinking Pus, or Corruption, yellowish, and mixt with Blood, will burst out.

The Kidney's were torn and eroded by the rough corner'd Stone driven thence, tearing the Flesh, and causing intolerable Pains. The cause of the concretion or generation of the Stone, we have shewn in the beginning of this Tract; therefore laying that aside we shall only observe those things which this most miserable

ferable Woman endured, from an erroneous Diet.

The Stones were generated from the acid and saline Terrestrial Blood, (whose Serum being separated in the Kidney's) variously figur'd, and called according to the matter forming, *viz.* angulous, hard, rough ; the Reins were eroded or eaten, wherefore the acrid Pus, together with some lesser Stones subsisting in the Ureters, were conveyed into the Bladder, and therefore the inner Membrane was devoured, and thence arose the Inflammation and Ulcer. I say the Inflammation or Tumor in the fleshy Parts of the Bladder arose from the extravasated Blood, portending most grievous Symptoms.

An Ulcer is a solution of Continuity, caused by the continual erosion of the parts of the Bladder,

der, partly by the acrid Pus, falling down with the Stone from the affected Reins, and partly from the previous Inflammation.

From the Premises (for we are a little prolix in relating our first History, but in the rest we shall study brevity, for the first explains the rest) it will be our Business to trace the Symptoms aforementioned.

A Delirium hath its beginning from an acute Fever, or cruel Pain, the Fever arose from the heat of the Blood, which being very hot and acrid, carried thro' the Vessels (the common way,) viz. the grand Carotid and cervical Arteries to the Brain, did too much raise, exagitate, and move the Spirits, whence arose foolish Whimfies which offer themselves to the Understanding,
and

and doth cloud both the judicial and rational Faculties, so that Patients in Fevers, like Men in Dreams, are alike deceived, and so great is the perturbation of the Spirits, that they cannot distinguish rightly, what they imagine they see or hear, be so or not.

The great Pain about the Pubes brought the Delirium, by taking away the reason, for every great Passion, bereaves of Reason, whether it be primarily seated in the Brain, or affects from elsewhere, this, those sick with Fevers shew, who in the height of the Fit, are delirious, and when the Fit is over, are still again, and are not given to Whimsies as before.

This Woman could not consider the Delirium, and Malady that affected the Mind, by reason of the Pain of the Bladder, for in all Pains, the Spirits fly to the
parts

parts most affected, and so the Spirit being the most subtle Part of the Blood, by virtue of which we imagine, think, and remember, had made a digression, and then various Phantasies affected the Brain, so that she seemed to see what she did not, and not to see what she did.

This Spirit being thus detain'd and so variously mov'd, caused watchings, and restlessness of the Body.

From the Anxiety and exceeding Pain, the Mind was much disturb'd. And upon this occasion I shall here take notice, that in the Year 1680. a Book was Printed, Entituled

Some passages of the Life and Death of the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of Rochester, who died the 26th. Day of July, 1680. Written by his own direction on his
Death-

Death-Bed, By Gilbert Burnet, now Lord Bishop of Salisbury; in which Book, page 154. is the following Paragraph.

‘ Much purulent Matter came
 ‘ from him with his Urine, which
 ‘ he passeth always with some
 ‘ Pain; but one Day with unex-
 ‘ pressible Torments: He ima-
 ‘ gin’d he had a Stone in his Pas-
 ‘ sage, but it being searched, none
 ‘ was found: The whole sub-
 ‘ stance of the Body was drained
 ‘ by the Ulcer, and nothing was
 ‘ left but Skin and Bone.’ By
 which we may see the effects of
 Ulcers in those parts. But to
 proceed.

The most grievous and sharp
 Pains about the Pubes, and in
 making Water, proceeded from
 that most acrid Salt of the Pus;
 to search the Bladder, I put in
 a smooth bright Silver Catheter,
 which

which after probing, I drew out rough and tinged black, so changed by that acrid, corrosive, purous Salt, as if I had dipt it into *Aqua Fortis* ; when this Salt by its points had thus wounded the membranous Parts of the Bladder, and so stopped up its Orifice, as also the *Ductus* or passages of the Ureters, so that she could not make Water but by main force, and that by drops, but none at all pass'd through the Ureters, for as much as that they were closed up, between the foldings of the Tunicles of the Bladder, the upper Orifice being close stopped.

The great thirst follow'd the heat of the Blood, and denoted little Saliva : The Saliva was consumed by the continual watchings and looseness. She confess'd her looseness was not occasion'd
only

only by the sharp acrid Humor, provoking the Bowels to excretion of the Fæces or Excrements, but chiefly by the Delirium, for as much as she knew not to retain her Excrements, and indeed thro' Weakness and decay of Strength, could not.

All which being considered, any one may easily judge an Inflammation of the Bladder to be a very dangerous Distemper, especially if accompanied with an Ulcer, and also more when continual Fever, Loosness or Flux, and Delirium meet together. In an ancient Person there is seldom any Relief but present Death.

The Body of this Woman, who died under these cruel Symptoms, was given to be dissected, above 2 Years ago (if I remember well) to that Skilful, Ingenious and Acute Chirurgeon Mr. *Alexander Geekie*,
living

living then in *Salisbury-Court*, and the Operation was dextriously perform'd in my presence in *Shoole-Lane*. But to proceed.

History the Second.

IN the Year 1679. Mrs. *Anthony* (who is still alive) a Ship-Carpenter's-Wife of *Rother-bitb*, near a place called *Globe-stairs*, of 30 Years of Age, fell into a total suppression of Urine, with the greatest Pains, extension and swelling in the Pubes, she had felt some Pains about her Kidney's and Loins before, when she often used to make Water, with Slime, ill scented, flaky and very fætid, sometimes attended with heat and difficulty ; before the suppression or stoppage, she used very often to have the Strangury and frequent motions to Stool.

By

By these Symptoms it manifestly appeared the Womans Bladder was affected, and that her Disease was attended with an Ulcer in the Bladder.

The collection of many acrid Humours in the Blood was the remote Cause.

The Pus corroding the inner coats of the Bladder, and continually raking it, and the neighbouring Parts, was the immediate Cause.

This corrosive Sanies is the Mother of many Evils, for from hence proceeds difficulty of making Water, heat of Urine, and Strangury, yea all manner of stoppage thereof, hence the great Pains with the Tension and Tumour in the Pubes, and other innumerable Symptoms proceed.

How dangerous this Disease is, and how difficult to Cure, we have taught in the foregoing History,

story, and is what all the skilful and knowing or experienc'd Physicians every where own ; for the continual repletion of the Bladder with the acrid Urine hinders the proper consolidation of the Ulcer.

But I perform'd the Cure after this manner, first I convey'd a Catheter into the Bladder, whereby I opened the way for the Urine, which presently run out in great plenty, for the Pus had before wholly stopp'd up the urinary Passages, with the little films, and eroded Membranes or broken Skins.

For allaying the Tension, or rather Inflammation, as also to remove the Pains, I order'd bleeding, which was perform'd by a Surgeon to the quantity of fifteen Ounces, which Blood, when cool, resem-

resembled that of a Pleuritick Person.

Six Hours after, I order'd the following Clyster to be injected.

℞ *Decoct. commun. pro Clystere* ℥ viij. *Elect. e bacc. lauri* ℥ j. *Cassia recent. extract.* ℥ ss. *vitell. ovor.* N^o ij. *cum Electuar. lenitiv.* ℥ iij. *M. fiat Enema.*

Which being given, the Patient found some ease. In the like Cases I sometimes prescribe the following Clyster.

℞ *Lactis Caprill. vel ejus loco vaccini.* ℥ viij. *Mell. rosar.* ℥ ij. *M. fiat Clyster.*

For by these things the Bowels are strengthened, the Excrements or Fæces evacuated, and the Pains caused by Inflammations, asswaged and moderated.

I presently order'd her cooling Food, and a little moistening, as

is Cream Ptisan, Rice-Milk boil'd,
Asparagus with Chicken or
Cock-Broth, &c.

I prescrib'd her for her Drink,
Milk of sweet Almonds, or Barly
Water, with Liquorice and Mal-
lows, to be taken warm.

In others I have ordered as
follows.

*℞ Sarsaparill. incis. & contus. ℥ij. Chin.
incis. ℥i. uvar. passular. exacinat.
℥iij. Coq; in aq; Calcis ℥iij. ad ℥iss.
adhuc fervid. add. Rad. liquirit. ras.
℥ss. colatura bibatur loco potus or-
dinarii.*

And that she might rest in
Bed, (soft enough, tho' not a
Feather Bed) and that her Mind
might be easie, and her Sleep
composed, I did use all my en-
deavours to effect, by giving an
Emulsion of the 4 greater cold
Seeds, and *Laudanum Liquidum*,
by

by which means the heat of Urine and Pains were a little abated. I always begin with mild things, but if that will not do, and the Distemper gets a head, then I am forced to take the following method.

℞ *Cantharid. penes ignem exiccata*. &
pulv. gr. xij. Camphor. cum ol. amigd.
dulc. solut. gr. xv. M. fiant Boli N^o
ij.

Which she took, and within the space of three hours I looked upon her Urine and, repeating the same Bolus's, Cured her; she took them at distant times in the same Day, and about 5 in the Afternoon she made Water very plentifully, and that very Evening brought forth or avoided, abundance of eroded, corrupted Membranes, Pus, and Sanies.

Every three Hours (between each Dose) she took three Pints of Liquors, both of the Emulsion, as also of the aforesaid Broth, and Cows-Milk sweetned with Sugar.

Going to Bed, I prescrib'd her this following.

R Pilular. pacificar. Matth. ℞s. Camphor. solut. gr. viij. M. fiant Pilul. N^o iij. inaurandæ.

Which I order'd to be taken at one Dose. She slept better. I order'd the same Paregorick to be taken for three Nights following. In the mean time she drank Barly-Water with Syrup of Violets and Honey of Roses.

Philonium persicum (which hath Camphir and Opium in it) I substitute often in the room of the Paregorick ; by the use of which, within three Weeks the
Pati-

Patient recovered, is now alive, hearty and well.

Afterwards I order'd her an Issue in the Arm.

I prescribe Injections for Women but seldom, for Men often.

Horse-tail, Comphry, Gum Arabick, and Bole-Armenick are proper Medicines to be used in those Cases, as occasion requires.

History the Third.

DW. the Wife of a no mean Citizen near *Guild-hall*, *London*, 24 Years of Age, in the Year 1692. had a great Pain in the lower part of her Belly near the Pubes, made slimy or branny, corrupt, fætid Water, with great difficulty, and acute Pain, and after the use of Mercurial Medicines, and even after a Salivation,

and that by a very skilful and ingenious Phyfitian to no purpose, I was called to Cure her.

The premisses confidered, I administred Cantharides mixt with Camphir, in a convenient Dose, in a legal method suitable to Nature, for she was very tender and delicate, yet she took the Cantharides prepar'd, and Camphir, of each *gr. xxj.* taking each asunder in their turns. I sat with the Patient eight Hours, to observe that the pricking should not continue too long, ordering her to Drink plentifully of Emulsions, Milk and Water, Barly-Water, Almond-Milk, &c.

At going to bed, she took Anodyns, three or four times repeated, and after sufficient evacuations by Urine, she drank Spaw-Water for nine Days, which I prescrib'd for her as follows.

℞ Aq;

℞ *Aq; Spadanar. ℥iv. aq; Terebinthinat. ℥j. Sacchar. Cristallin. q. s. m. fiat Haustus sumend. mane, & intra bi horium superbib. reliquum lagenæ totius.*

And for her ordinary Drink, I order'd her Hydromel, and Chicken-Broth, with the Powder following.

℞ *Rad. lilior. albor. siccatar. ℥iiss. Cerruss. Antimon. ℥iij. Nuc. Moschat. Terebinth. Venet. ad friabilitatem Coct. an. ℥ij. Rhodosacchar. ℥j. M. fiat Pulvis, de quo capiebat drachmam unam singulis noctibus cum Syrupo de Nymph. ℥j.*

And so by the help of God, this before most miserable Woman recovered, and now vindicates my Honour to the Face of my Enemies.

Hi-

History the Fourth.

I Cured a certain Gentlewoman in *Cullum Street*, peculiarly famous for her Vertue and Modesty, of an Ulcer in the Bladder, in the Year 1684, with Cantharides prescribed as before, and observing the same regular Methods: *Mr. Samuel Hermitage* an Apothecary of *London*, a very honest and industrious Man, will readily grant me an ample Testimony of this matter, notwithstanding we differ'd very much at first, yet when the Patient recovered, all was well.

The Camphir was the corrector or bridle of the Cantharides.

*Fitque Dolorifugum quod fuit
ante dolor.*

Which may be *Engliſh'd* thus.

And what before excited Pain,
Is now become an Anodyne.

For I always mixed Camphir
with Cantharides, or at leaſt gave
it immediately after the Cantha-
rides.

I have cured ſeveral Dropſical
Women with Cantharides cor-
rected with Camphir, to one of
which, Dr. *Jofias Clerk*, Elector.
of the College of Phyſitians in
London, mentioned in the Epistle
to the Reader, was an Eye-Wit-
neſs, and who afterwards at a cer-
tain Place after Dinner, attested
the Truth thereof, before ſixteen
Phyſitians preſent.

Ano-

Another was a Neighbour of Mrs. *Algill*, living at that time in *Shadwell* over against the Parish Church, at the sign of the Cock.

This Woman was about forty Years of Age, mightily complain'd of an intense Swelling, and suppression of Urine, and thirst, and in turning herself from one side to the other, she felt a fluctuation or rouling of Water, all which being considered, we prescribed as follows.

℞ *Cantharid. prepar. gr. ix. Medull. panis, q. s. M. fiant Pilul. N^o iij. quas omnes ass. pro una dosi.*

Post horas duas, ℞ Camphor. ut antea preparat. ℞ss. Conserv. fruct. Cynosbat. q. s. M. fiat Bolus ass. quamprimum.

These things made her make Urine plentifully.

The

The next Day she took as follows.

℞ Ingredient. pro Decoct. Amar. quantitat. duplicem in Pharmac. nostr. descript. Sal. absynth. ℥iv. Vini Gallic. opt. ℥j. aq; Raphan. compos. ℥iss. misce. ter de die assumpsit hujus infusionis ℥iv.

Her Cough increasing, I prescrib'd her these following Pills.

℞ Pilular. de styrac. gr. xviii. fiant Pilul. N^o ix. ass. tres noctibus alternis.

By which means she recover'd.

The Kinswoman of Madam Wilcox on Tower-hill, was cured by me of a Dropsy, almost after the same manner, about 18 Years ago, the swelling in her Belly was so great, that she could not see her own Feet, she is yet alive and well; I not only brought away the extravasated Water, but restor'd the Bowels and Lympheducts to their natural

tural Tone, which if lost, or not restored, Death most certainly ensues.

History the Fifth.

AN ancient Gentlewoman, N. N. in the Year 1688. being about 63 or 64 Years of Age, a *French Refugee*, was afflicted with the Symptoms mentioned in the beginning of the fourth History; Mr. George Sutor Lithotomist, try'd if she was not troubled with the Stone, but finds no Stone, but the Bladder eroded with an Ulcer, he sends for me, I propos'd several things but at last prescribed xvj Pills, each Pill to contain gr. ij. of *Cantharides*, and as many of *Camphir*, all which she took according to the times appointed; I cured this ancient Gentlewoman about ten Years ago: Both before, between

tween, and after the use of the Medicines already sufficiently related *Hippocrates* in his first *Aphorism* saith, that a Physitian ought not only to be present, ready prepared, and provided with conveniences for himself, but also to provide and take care of Externals, for the Patient's and Associates the Patient ought to obey the Physitian, the Associates or Standers by ought to be Prudent, Skilful, Patient, and Wise, the Physicians Excellency, Fame, and Fortune helps him. By Externals he means all things necessary, and that no disappointment be therein.

So the Wife of D. S. an Apothecary of *London* (in *Red-Cross-Street*) for a long time labour'd under an Ulcer in the Bladder, begun in the Year 1688, she had sought for help of the most famous and celebrated Physitians for

for a long time, but by the help of Cantharides prepar'd as before mention'd, she was Cured by me ; her Husband after particular Scrutiny, gave the Cantharides to his Wife himself, and also the Camphir, according to my Directions.

After the same manner D. C. a Gentlewoman in *Cheapside* near *Bow-Church*, was Cured, and after the use of Cantharides, I prescribed *Chalybeats*, which she took for a few Days, and recovered.

History the Sixth.

MR. Jeffery Sall, an Apothecary in *Red-Lyon-Street*, *Holbourn*, was Cut for the Stone in the Year 1688. *Octob. 1.* two great Stones were happily taken away ; and the Wound

Wound well healed. After some Weeks he came to me again, believing there was yet a Stone left behind, I probed his Bladder with my Catheter, but found no Stone, but indeed that the inner Tunicle of the Bladder being exco-riated, and a Slime distilling from the lesser Glandules of the Mem-branes into the Cavity of the Blad-der, caused great Pains, and stopped the Passage of the Urine, (this I gathered from the Symptoms) this Patient having heard that a certain Apothecary's Wife (of whom I made mention in the former Hi-story) had been by me very happily restored by the use of Cantharides, and relying upon this account, without my knowledge or advice, resolves to make a try-al of the effects of Canthari-des, and takes them for a whole Month successively, beginning
K with

with two grains, afterwards three and so on, increasing the Dose every Day, which continually and virtually descending into the Bladder, and the Bladder being much stimulated with their constant use, at last voided so much viscous Slime, and in such great Plenty, that it filled a full Pot ; from that time to this he has made Water very freely, and lived hitherto in very good Health,

In all that time, as I had it from his own Mouth, he took about 40 grains of Cantharides ; this Testimony of his, so admirable, and so much to be depended on, I thought not much from the purpose, the Man being alive, and one of a very honest fair Character.

He drank in all that time Emulsions, Milk gruels, and being eased of his Distemper, took afterwards Balsamicks.

Histo-

History the Seventh.

A Young Gentleman Aged 14, the Grand-Child of Sir *John Cheeck* Knt. in the Year 1687. having had a total Suppression of Urine for xiiij. Days, (none labouring under this Disease as I have observed in my Practice, surviving the 17th. Day) began to be Lithargick, I was sent for to give my Advice, with two eminent Physicians *D. S.* (then Physician in ordinary to the King) and *D. C.* I said the Young Man was in the utmost danger of his Life, but if they would agree with me in a certain Medicine I offered to procure from an Apothecary of *London*, there was some hopes the Patient might recover, they desired the Prescript, which I not positively but modestly excused. The El-

K 2

der

der Physician agreed, and at length the other by the perswasion of the Young Gentleman, the Patient's Mother also came to be of our side, and I prescrib'd the following Medicines.

℞ Cantharid. preparat ʒiij. Oculor. Cancror. pulv. Sem. Amios an. ʒss. Sal prunell. ʒiij. infund. in Spirit. Vini rectificat. Camphorat. ʒiij. fiat Infusio.

℞ Decoct. pro Syrup. Dialth. ℥ij. Syrup. de Limon. ʒiv. infusion. preced. ʒiss. M. fiat Apozema.

Our Patient took ʒiv. of this Apozem for the first Dose, which he took at eleven a Clock in the Morning, and repeated the same every three Hours, drinking betwixt whiles, Barly and Oatmeal, boiled like Broth: About 6 in the Evening he had a stool of ferrous Matter of the colour and smell of Urine, in great quantity,
above

above this. without any intermixture of Excrements, upon which immediately his Brain, and all the Nerves were easier, he passed the Night somewhat restless, next Morning made Water the natural way, upon which, the Brain (for before the collection of serous Matter had overwhelm'd its Substance) was freed, the before torpid Spirits are again reviv'd and capable of performing their function.

This Young Gentleman is still alive and well.

History the Eighth.

I Have had many more Experiments of Cantharides, besides these I have related, but I confess I have forgot many Cases which I should have taken much more notice of, if I had ever so much as

dream't that the time would ever come that I should have been sent to Prison by the Censors of the College, for prescribing a Medicine I had so often experienc'd, with so great Success, but since even one example is sufficient to confute them, I doubt not but every candid Reader will be satisfy'd with these few, more especially, since with the same Experience, and the greatest Success imaginable, I have upon every occasion hitherto prescribed them, (maugre all the Spite of my inveterate Enemies) so that they have got but little else by their censuring me, than yet further exposing their own Envy and Ignorance, to the contempt and laughter of all honest and judicious Men, and that it may the plainer appear that their Invidious, Idle, Bel-
lowing Noise of *Male-Practice*,
hath

hath not at all made me alter my Opinion concerning Cantharides, I shall add these two Cases which have happened since my most barbarous Imprisonment and Calumnies most unjustly cast upon me.

A. R. the 29th of *June* 1697. aged 28 Years, of a very Cholerick Disposition, had not had her Monthly Visits or Purgations kindly for a long time, upon which the Blood being filled with bad Humors, she fell into an Hypochondriack Melancholy, and in process of time into a Dysurie, Inflammation, and Ulcer of the Bladder; she had for nine Years tryed the most eminent Physitians for help, had taken Diureticks, Lenitives, Antimonials and Opiate Medicines in abundance, but all to no purpose, her Life was very miserable, her Urine was very fætid and corrupt, the Uri-

nary Passages by the Acrimony of the Pus so eroded, that for many Years she was forced to wash herself with cold Water, after making of Urine.

At length this Woman came to me, and implored my help, I examined her strictly, conveying into her Bladder a Silver Catheter, which came out tinged so black, insomuch that I doubted what her Disease should be.

So I went to some of the most eminent Physicians, and consulted with them, before I administered any Medicines.

Having let Blood, and order'd a Clyster, I prescrib'd for her after this manner, viz.

℞ *Cantharid. integr. tost. non crematar.*
gr. xxi. Camphor. ol. Amygdal. dulc.
solut. ℥j. cum s. q. conserv. Nymph.
fiant. Boli N^o. iij. quorum unum
cap. 4ta. quaque hora.

Before,

Before, with, and after the use of the Cantharides, I order'd her to drink Cows-Milk sweetned with Sugar, to the quantity of a quart every four hours ; that is, six Pints in twelve hours time.

After sufficient Evacuations by Urine, she took 2 or 3 times some small Laxatives of Manna, and Syrup of Roses solutive, by which means, after she had been so miserably afflicted for so many Years as aforesaid, and tryed so many Prescriptions of the best account among us , at last of all was by this simple method, by me happily restor'd to perfect Health.

Witnesses to the Truth of this Relation, were the most judicious Dr. *Francis Bernard*, Dr. *William Gibbons*, Dr. *Praise Watson*, Dr. *Thomas Botterell*, Dr. *Christopher Crell*, and Dr. *George*

George Flemming, Men eminent for all manner of Learning and virtuous Qualifications.

History the Ninth.

A P. a Merchant's Wife in London, of about 32 Years of Age, sent for me the 17th Day of September, 1697. who had great Pains in making her Water, which she did with great difficulty, and by drops, attended also with a perpetual heat, whom when I examined, and conveyed a Catheter into her Bladder, (for her Relations were afraid she had a Stone in the Bladder.) I found the neck of it swell'd, inflam'd, &c. from which Tumor, when I press'd it with my Finger, a Pus appear'd and burst out: I enquir'd into the cause of this Distemper, and some Persons present

present, gave me to understand, that about nine Weeks before, she had had a very hard Labour, and had been delivered of a very large Child, whose Head was very big, and that she was not laid by a common Midwife, but by the Hands of Dr. Chamberlain, that skilful Man-Midwife, with a Womb Instrument, called a Speculum. Which having maturely considered, I ordered the following Medicines.

℞ *Cantharid. integr. prope ignem Siccata. gr. xxxvj. Camphor. ol. Amygd. solut. ℥ij. cum Conserv. Nymph. q. s. M. fiat Massa, ex qua formentur Boli N^o vj. quorum cap. primum cras mane hora septima, secundum undecima, tertium quinta pomeridiana, tunc omittat.*

And at Night going to Sleep, to take the Bolus following.

℞ *Mass.*

℞ *Mass. Pilular. pacific. Camphor. ut supra solut. an. ℥ss. M. fiat Bolus. Aurora proxima cap. Bolum quartum, undecima quintum, quinta pomeridiana Sextum.*

℞ *Sem. 4 frigid. mag. an. ℥iss. Sem. Violar. purpur. Saxifrag. an. ℥ij. fiat S. A. Emulsio ad ℥iss. cui adde Syrup. violar. Altheæ an. ℥ij. misce.*

She took three Bolus's without any Pains, but before she took them, she drank of the Emulsion 3 or 4 Ounces, and between the taking of each Dose, drank Cows Milk sweetned with Sugar, 3 Pints, by this means about 7 in the Evening, she made plenty of foul Urine, which still encreased very much, and which I ordered her to preserve; next Day she took the fourth and fifth Doses, but left off the last, for by these I had attained all the ends I proposed.

The

The next Night she took again the Anodyne, after that the Lennitive, Barly, Liquorish and Honey Decoctions, together with Amber, Corall, and the like, by means whereof, the Ulcer was cured. I desir'd Sir *Richard Blackmore* Knt. and Phyfitian in ordinary to the King, to visit this Woman, which he did, viewed the Urine, felt her Pulse, and examined my Prescriptions carefully.

I cured another Woman about 9 Years ago, with almost the same Medicines as above, whose Son was cured of the Stone in the Bladder by incision but a little before: His Name was Mr. *Wood*, not far from *Greenwich*.

These things tho' never so faithfully delivered, no doubt but some will unworthily think I have changed my Opinion, in spite of
Truth

Truth and clear Demonstration,
and tho' they well know it may
happen accidentally, that many
things may be found out, which
any one may learn of another, the
Old of the Young, and the Wise
of the Simple, as saith the great
Harvey.

The 9th. of *January*, 167⁸. I
prescribed the *Cantharides* to a
certain Gentlewoman in *Red-*
Cross-Street, and called in the
most Learned and Friendly Dr.
Francis Bernard, which Dr. died
within one Month and two Days
afterwards: His Prescriptions,
with mine, were as follows. She
had taken two or three Doses of
the *Cantharides* before the Dr.
came.

℞ *Trochisc. Alkekeng. Sperm. Cati. an.*
℥ss. Bals. Lucatull. conserv. malv.
an. 3ss. M. F. Bolus, sumend. statim
℥

*& repetatq; 6ta quaq; hora cum haust.
seq;*

*℞ Aq; pæon. comp. bryon. comp. an. ʒij.
aq; malv. Sperm. Ranar. an. ʒifs. Sy-
rup. e papav. erratic. ʒiij. M. F. hau-
stus.*

*℞ Fung. sambuc. fol. alth. an. m. j. bac-
car. alkekeng. contus. N^o vij. rad.
alth. ʒiij. sem. lini contus. ʒij. macis
ʒfs. Coq; in aq; hord q. s. ad ʒij. sub
finem add passular. major. Fic. an. ʒj.
colatur bibat copiose convaluit intra
septimanas duas.*

This great Man did behave himself very Candidly and Learnedly (as other worthy Physitians did with him whose Names are expressed in this Treatise) he died as mentioned before, and that his Name may live for ever, I made the following Verses on his Memory, which I have taken care should be Printed in this Treatise :

In

In Memoriam
Expertissimi Doctissimiq; Viri,
Domini FRANCISCI BERNARD, M. D.
Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensium Socii,
NEC NON
Nosocomii Div. Bartholom. Proto-Medici,
Anno, 1697. die nono Febr.
vita defuncti.

Occubuit tandem Venerando nomine Bernard,
 Et cecidit medica primus in arte Senex!
 Ingenium Celo venit, & Doctrina labore,
 Illud Dii dederant, emerat hanc Studiis.
 Nulli judicio cessit, prestabat at usum
 His nec successus defuit, en Medicum!
 Quot subito captos, quot longa tabe gementes
 Ex avidis Orci faucibus eripuit?
 Et quoties Victor propria discrimine vita
 Intulit in rabidam cominus arma necem?
 Mors timet imperio, vindictam querit, & acris;
 Sape petit vano vulnere corda Viri;
 Donec tela ferox alto dimiserit ictu
 Tu jam decrepitum saepe repulsa Senem.
 Illius auxilio sanati funera deslent,
 Et stimulant Medicos nomen & acta Viri;
 Ars quantum valeat Vita, sed Morte probavit
 Arte magis docta posse valere malum.

But to the Matter.

IN the two former *Latin* Editions, we promis'd the World the Anatomy of *Cantharides* by the Microscope, and the Chymical Analysis of the same by Fire, and being willing, and desirous to perform our said Promise, we offer the following Observations to the friendly Reader, which, 'tis hoped will be acceptable.

Certain curious Observations relating to Cantharides.

THE Body of a *Cantharis*, or *Spanish Fly* whole or entire, appears by the help of the Microscope, to have thousands of small sharp Points or Prickles, which must needs sting and make a tender Skin tingle if touch'd with them, almost just as the leaves of Nettles sting the Hand.

L

A

A *Cantharis* or *Spanish Fly*, is divided into three Parts in Dissection, the first to be of the Head, the second of the Breast, Trunk or Shoulders, the third of the Belly and Tail.

The First Dissection.

The upper part of the Head is covered with a hard Crust or Shell, of a greenish Colour, even as the rest of the Body; hath 2 Eyes very black, and as it were Horny, having no Eyelids, close to which appears two small Bristles, which in other Insects are called Horns, or in the dissection of Crabs, called Claws or Feet: It hath a black horny Mouth, surrounded with Hairs or Bristles, whilst living of a brownish, but when dead of a dark colour; on each side of the Mouth, also stick out

out two other Bristles, or small Horns, or horny Hairs, but much shorter than those about the Eyes, and a little bending, by means of which, it gathers aliment, and crops, or as it were divides, and cuts the leaves.

The second Dissection.

Adjoyning to the Head or Shoulders, it has two Feet, covered with the same horny Shell, and of the same colour, having three little divided Hairs or Claws to each Foot, appearing just like the Feet of a Sea Crab; where the two fore-feet proceed from or out of the Body, they are smooth, yet appear very hairy or full of little small exceeding fine pointed Prickles: The third and fourth Feet hath five or more specks or spots, and both

L 2 have

have two small Nails or Claws at the end, and are covered with infinite fine white Hairs, or downy Wool; in the furthest part of this Dissection, as likewise in all the Dissections, you may observe a small *Acus* or Prickle, by means of which it creeps or moves.

The third Dissection.

At the closure of these parts joins the Belly, under which, they have four other Feet like the four former, and above, or over the Belly are four Wings, two inner or inferior ones, like those of a *Fly* or *Gad-Bee*, *Breeze* or *Beetle*, these two proceed or spring out of as it were a Socket, called in *Greek* ἐλutron, *Elutron*, in *Latin*, *Involucrum*, in *English* a Sheath, Socket, or covering of
any

any thing ; these two inner or inferior Wings, are again covered with two other outer or upper Wings, of a horny, shelly, or shell-like Substance, their upper Sides wrinkled or creased of a greenish golden streakly Colour, but the inner or inferior Wings, are of a dark or blackish Purple, whose surface does not appear all of a colour, but seems to be marked with thousands of little small specks (like small Eyes) from whence *Bechmannus*, numbers them among the Cas'd-wing'd Insects.

Here ends the Belly, and begins the Tail, which also admits of six or seven Divisions or Dissections, and is covered with the like shell-like Crust or Cover, curled or wrinkled round, and at the end divided or split into

two small points or prickles almost like that of *Crab-lice*.

It's further observable, that at the end of the Tail, both of the Male and Female, there is an *Anus* or *Duct* for the Excrements, and also a *Foramen* or Aperture in the Male, thro' which the *Penis* passeth in Coition, and in the Female, like a *Vagina* or *Matrix* to receive it.

This is a curious description of their outward Parts, now we will add a few Observations of their inward Parts which appear by the Microscope.

Turning aside their outside Crust or Shell, there appeared a white, or rather brownish Flesh, which was somewhat tough, and would rope something like Bird-lime, or viscous Matter, so that if it be dryed with Cotton, it will stick to it like Mucilage, and
infests

infests the Nostrils with a very strong Smell.

Lastly, you may observe diverse Ligaments which connect or link together the several Parts, the Feet and Horns or Claws, and the other several Parts of the Body, and which render them fit for motion, as also the several *Ducts*, or little *Tubes*, thorough which the nutriment is conveyed and reconveyed to and from the several Parts of the Body.

In the greater Flies and Gnats, particularly the greater Beetles we can see by the help of the Microscope, what we cannot see in Cantharides, by reason they are brought to us Dead, and therefore the flux and reflux of the Humour or Blood, which they suck in, to be expelled or conveyed about to the several Parts, and which depends, or is maintained upon, or by, the outward
 L 4 *Aliment,*

Aliment, cannot in any wise plainly appear to the Eye, for this circulation of *Aliment* ceasing, they, as well as Man, wither and die.

If you would know more of these things, viz. of the Parts, or what appertains to respiration, or circulation of the Blood, you may consult the Learned *Geyerus*, and the Ingenious and most Famous *Muraltus*, my School-fellow about 30 Years ago, at *Leyden* in *Holland*, in his *Ephem. Germ. Curios. A. 2. observ. 21.* See also *D. Wagner. Hist. Helvet. Curios. p. M. 232. Hagendoornium, &c.*

The choice of *Cantharides* is to be made from the colour, for when they are taken whilst they are young, or small, then they are of an exceeding fine lively and bright cerulean Colour, but
as

as they grow old, they are greener, but when they are very old, then they are hairy and yellow.

Their odour or smell, is like that of Cedrine Pitch, and, as it were, of a Nitro-Sulphureous adust Smell.

It seems wonderful how they should have such a Smell, since they reside on the most odoriferous Leaves and Flowers, such as the Privet, Roses, &c.

Those strong scented sulphureous Particles being communicated to the Air, the effluvia come up our Nostrils, as thorough a Funnel or a Chimney, and passing through the appending mamillary or olfactory Nerves, strike them with that strong Smell, by reason of the agreeableness of their motion and Particles with the Pores of the Nerves.

You

You will find that strong Smell
in the preparing of the Tincture
of Cantharides which we shall give
the Prescription of by and by.

Cantharides, and other strong
or odoriferous things, have in
them a most subtle Sulphur.

But how odoriferous Things
affect us by their effluvia's at a
distance. See Sir Kenelm Dig-
by Knt. in his Tract, *de Pulv.*
Sympath. as also the Honourable
Esq; *Boyl's Works*, &c.

——— *Varios rerum Sentimus odores,
Nec tamen ad Nares venientes Cernimas
unquam.*

Lucretius.

Which may be *English'd* thus.

When *different* Smells at once to our
Nose arrive,)
Their *different* Odours we can ne'er per-
ceive.)

Of

Of these, See *Wedelius, lib.*
4. *sect. 4. chap. 4.*

The Chymical Examen or Analysis of Cantharides, will be shewn by and by.

Marten. The worthy Author of this Book, having given us so many unquestionable Authorities for the safe internal Administration of Cantharides, as also many accounts (as already noted) of the wonderful Success thereof in his own Practice, besides what the Reader will further find from him, before he reaches the end of this Book, that I needed not to have remark'd the following Accounts, which I find in Authors, as I have here quoted them, but that I was willing to do all the Justice I was capable of, both to the aforesaid ingenious Author, and the Medicine; however the first has been revil'd,
re-

reproach'd and condemn'd for administering, and the last prohibited as dangerous, by some, either for want of Ingenuity or Knowledge, or both, more especially since so many famous Authors for some Ages past, did Practice the same themselves, and have not only handed down their Prescriptions to Posterity, but also recommended their Use for the good and benefit of Mankind, so as that without them, no real Service could be done.

I find then, that the most famous Doctor *Franciscus de Pede Montium*, in his Annotations upon *Joannis Mesuæ de Ægritud. Renum* and *Vesicæ*, pag. 294. Printed at *Venice* in the Year 1561. gives the following Prescription, Word for Word, from *Aboalus* for the Strangury and

and difficulty of Urine, Entituled
by him *Confectio Diuretica fortis.*

℞ * *Savich. Asari, Amomi,*
Ameos, petroselin. Sem. * *Savich ἀλ-*
Apii, rubie Tinctorum, *φίτα polentæ,*
Amygdal. Amararum, Spi- *or Barlyboil-*
cæ an. 3xxx. Sem. Melon. *ed, or Malt.*
3x. Corporum Cantharidarum ab scis-
sis Capitibus & Alis 3j. Armoniaci
3iij. resolvatur Armoniacum cum tri-
plicato subtili, & fiant ex eis Avel-
lane, vel Pilule, de quibus sumantur
usq; ad iij.

And says also for the Stone, in
p. 287. That Cantharides are ex-
ceeding powerful.

Antonius Chalmeteus in his *En-*
chiridion Med. Practicum, pag.
275. discoursing of Ulcers of the
Bladder, says, That a Draught
of new Milk, wherein is put a
due proportion of Cantharides, is
the proper Remedy for the Cure
thereof, and above all things, the
only adapted Antidote for that E-
vil, and also in pag. 277. in *Puden-*
dorum

dorum Vitiis, & coeundi impotentia,
 i.e. in Impotency and Sterility, says,
 That when all Medicines to ex-
 cite or stir up to Venery are used,
 nothing breeds Seed, stimulates
 the Virile Members to Action,
 and enables the feeble Parts to
 perform, more, than an Opiate
 prepar'd with Rockett, Onions,
 Cantharides, Ambergrise, &c.

Joann. Rudolph. Glauber, has
 in his *Spagyricall Dispensatory*,
 Part 2. pag. 112. a Diuretick and
 Nephritick Medicine, to be taken
 either in Powder, Pills, or Electu-
 ary, extracted from Cantharides,
 Hoglice, and Earthworms, by
 the help of a certain proper Ve-
 getable Spirit, and is endued with
 excellent Virtues, as for the
 Stone in the Reins and Bladder,
 for which, he says it may be gi-
 ven most safely, and without any
 manner of danger, and that it
 brings

brings forth Urine, Sand and Tartar that obstructs, &c.

Paracelsus, says, *Cantharides* given inwardly, are greatly Diuretick.

Sanctor. Met. lib. 15. chap. 10. says, Whilst the Urine is detained in the upper Parts, and is altogether suppressed, although there be great Crudity, yet nevertheless we have recourse to the most powerful Diureticks, such as *Cantharides*. And, says, in another place, that the *Spanish Fly*, provokes Urine the most strongly.

Wedelius, says, Chymists write truly, That Salt is the chief Diuretick, hence *Cantharides* most powerfully provoke Urine for they are endued with an Acrimonious Volatil, Caustick Salt, that is meltable in the Urine, which being received into the Vessels,

Vessels, does thereby so stimulate the Reins and Bladder, as to force the Urine away.

Joannes Heurnius in his *Method. ad Praxin. lib. 2.* Speaking of Stoppage of Urine and Diureticks, says, That when all other things fail to provoke or procure Urine to your Mind (i. e. as you would have it) and when there appears great danger from the suppression of the Urine, you must have recourse to Cantharides for Cure, as well as in the Dropsie, for so saith *Galen 3. de Temperamentis 7 and 11. Simplificium Medel*, i. e. of Simples. A Medicine prepar'd with Cantharides avails much. *Heurnius* again says, That being given with some Caution, they produce happy Effects, for if the Urine be totally suppressed, and cannot by virtue of any other Diureticks be pro-

procured, (for unless you can provoke or force away the Urine, the Patient must die,) nothing is more powerful for that purpose than Cantharides. 2dly, let them be given entire, *vid. 11. simplic. & 4. acutor. 121.* 3dly, let them be given in small quantity, and mixt with Metigators, or proper Correctors; give one whole one, *i. e.* one Fly pulveriz'd, and mix'd with Oil or fat Broth, wherein is boiled Mallows or Marshmallows.

Moses Charas Medicinæ Doctor in his *Pharmacopeia Regia*, chap. 14. pag. 190. *De Distillatione Cantharidum.* Says, That notwithstanding how Cantharides externally applyed affect the Bladder, yet such their malignity does not forbid or prohibit their Use even Internally, with necessary Caution; and also by Distillation may
M be

be extracted Salt, and Volatil Oils; from a small quantity of which Internally administred, as Illustrious or Happy Effects may be expected, as from any other Volatil Salt whatever to be obtained. And after his directing the manner of their Distillation, says, That the Volatil Salt of Cantharides is the most powerful of all Diureticks, so that some would have even the power of breaking and dissolving the Stone in the Reins and Bladder, attributed to it; so great is the penetrating Faculty and Acrimony, that it vesicates the Tongue, and is not otherwise to be taken, than diluted with some proper Liquor, or accurately mixt with Opiates or other mollifying Medicaments. The Dose is from two or three grains, to four at most.

The effects, says he, are very excellent and extraordinary, and far less dangerous than Cantharides given in Substance, to stir up or excite Venery, in either Sex ; for which purpose also the Oil mixt with equal parts of distill'd Oil of Cloves, and twelve times the quantity of Oil of Nutmegs by expression, and the Soles of the Feet, Testicles, and Perinæum anointed therewith (so long that the extream odour thereof offends not the Patient) is admirable.

The Liquor containing the rest of the Volatil Salt, may be put to the same use as the Salt itself, proportioning the Dose according to the greater or lesser quantity of Flegm it is mixt with.

And the Volatil Salt may be most safely administred in a small Dose, and diluted with a great

deal of Liquor, whereby it may the better be dissolved and dispersed into most minute or infinite Particles.

Sylvius de le Boe, speaking of Diureticks, says, The Ashes of Scorpions burnt, are according to the Antients, given in Wine to provoke Urine, also Hoglice pressed out with Wine; likewise Cantharides, whose use, says he, is frequent enough in a virulent Gonorrhæa; and refers to their Preparation, which is an infusion of them in Rhenish Wine or Brandy. And that May-Worms do powerfully provoke Urine.

Fr. Decker in his *Exercitationes Practicæ, de Diureticis, chap. 8. pag. 648.* says, That Cantharides may be administred inwardly, but upon those conditions. First, after all other Medicines have been given to no purpose. Secondly,

condly, in a small Dose. Thirdly, not without proper Medicaments to temper, mitigate, or correct their Acrimony, and such to be also mixt, and given with fat Veal Broth, &c. by reason they make the Urine hot, and excite a Dysurie, &c.

The most Famous and Learned *Etmullerus*, gives us also an Infusion of Cantharides, which he prepares thus. Take of the Powder of *Spanish Flies* ℥j. infuse them in three or four Ounces of the best Rhenish Wine, let them stand in a warm Place for several Days and Nights, then strain it through Paper; the Dose, ten, fifteen, or twenty drops, to be exhibited in a draught of warm Broth. Sometimes, says he, This Medicine excoriates the passages, and causes a pissing of Blood; but a large draught of Milk with

a little Salt of Tartar, will quickly remove these Symptoms. The same *Etmullerus*, recommends in Ischuries or suppression of Urine, from the want of a due separation in the Reins, where the ferment of the Kidney's be defective, the Infusion of Cantharides in Wine, or their Diuretick Essence, prepar'd with the Tincture of Tartar.

And where he treats of the defect or insufficiency of the Genital Liquor in Men, among other things, advises to Cantharides; also says, That for Impotency, or the defect of Erection of the Yard, Cantharides mix'd with Aromatick Pouders are of noted efficacy. Thus far *Marten*.

History

History the Tenth.

November the 14th. 1697.
 I took four Stones out of
 the Bladder of Madam Brown,
 living then in *Hatt and Tun Tard*,
 in *Hatton-Garden*, but now lives
 in *King-street Westminster*, who
 had also a very foul Ulcer in the
 Bladder, and was cured by me,
 with the use of *Cantharides* and
Camphir, is now alive, chearful
 and well in the place aforesaid.

Mary Calloway in *Warwick-*
shire, Niece of *Mr. Wilcox* of
Tower-hill, was cured by me of
 a very grievous Dropfy, by the
 use of *Cantharides*, about twelve
 Years ago, without any relapse, is
 yet alive and in good Health.

Here I design'd to leave off,
 had not the Printer importun'd
 me to add something further for

the Publick Good ; I have accordingly gratify'd his request with some additions, Homogeneous to the foregoing Treatise, and which very much relates to the present purpose.

A Letter wrote by the Ingenious Mr. James Yonge Chirurgeon, to Mr. John Haughton, F.R.S. concerning the internal Use of Cantharides, dated at Plymouth July 17th. 1702. See Philosophical Transact. for the Months of July and August, Part IV.

S I R,

A Woman aged 54 Years, was for a considerable time troubled with frequent fits of the Stone, of which she voided many, as also Gravel, &c. a twelve Month after she fell into a Dropsy

fy, of which being but newly recover'd, 'twas follow'd with a total Suppression of Urine, which baffled all Remedies ; in this desperate Case I had recourse to a violent Remedy, and at four in the Afternoon on the 5th. Day of her Sicknefs, I gave her five Cantharides (without their Heads, Wings or Claws) weighing four grains and a half, and as much Camphir, which with a little Conserve, were all made up into two Pills or Bolus's ; next Morning she was pretty well, I repeated the same Dose, whence about Noon a Flux appear'd, and continued 48 Hours, she making a greater quantity of Urine in that space of time, than could have been expected from her, during the whole time of the Obstruction ; there flowed also a Matter mixed with Gravel and Sand, yet no
 Stone

Stone appeared, nor did the Stomach, Bladder, or Bowels receive any hurt, as is usual in the use of these Insects, but they operated admirably well, as if there had been only two Doses of *Lapis Prunellæ*, administered. You can't be unacquainted with that Controversy which lately arose about a Prescription of Dr. Greenfield for the internal Use of Cantharides, in the cure of an Ulcer in the Bladder, and I my self have read his most excellent Apology for that Practice, and I am oblig'd to confess what I find in *pag. 111.* of that noble Vindication, wherein are contained two or three Relations of his Success in the like Case, performed by that Medicine, which encourag'd me to make use of the same to this Patient, which I never did before in the same Distemper, nor for

an

an Ulcer in the Bladder ; but in several other Cases I have frequently and very successfully us'd it, and that without Dysurie, or any other painful accident, which commonly attend the Internal (sometimes also the External) Use of this Remedy ; altho' I added no Camphir, (so highly extoll'd by Dr. Greenfield) but qualify'd it with large draughts of Milk-gruel, Ptyfan, Emulsion, or Decoction of Barly, which I omitted in the Cure of this Woman, because of her dropfical Disposition, and only ordered a draught or two of midling Ale, wherein was infused Broom, Juniper Berries, Daucus Seeds, &c. the method I took in administering this corrosive Insect, was either in a soft Pill or Bolus, made ex 3 *Cantharidibus, præparatis e Trochiscis ex Myrrha ℥ss. Sem. Amei. gr. vj.*

vj. *Rob. Cynosbat. q. f.* which is very powerful against the most stubborn suppression of the Loches, or Menstrues after hard Labour, and wonderfully prevails against the retention of the After-Birth. *N. B.* What relates to the Pains or Inflammation occasion'd in the Neck of the Bladder, (I have seen and experienc'd above a thousand times) that the same are not near so great, which are caused by the use of the aforesaid Cantharides, Pills or Bolus's inwardly, as those caused by the application of an Epispastick Emplaster to the Back.

About 20 Years ago, a young Man enamour'd with a certain Maid, gave her a Cake made of Raisins and a mixture of the Powder of Cantharides, part of which she eat, and distributed 3 other parts to the Family with whom

the dwelt, a little while after they were seized with an Inflammation of the Stomach, a hot and bloody Urine, and a great Pain in the Back, I cured them all in a little time by the help of *Pulv. Ameos*, & *lapidis Prunellæ*, *Emulsiones ex Aq; Sperm. Ran. &c.* how many Cantharides each had eaten in that Cake, I could conjecture from a piece that was left, and computed that every one had swallowed 8 or 9 grains.

Olaus Borrichius in *Act. Med. Barthol. Vol. 4. Observ. 80.* exhibits or shews a *Chymical* and *Microscopical Analysis* of these Flies, and says, That their Parts Chymically separated, do not so much as affect the Skin, but their Stings, &c. Wound; and that the *Sal Volatile* infuses itself thro' the minutest Wounds; he endeavours also to shew why or how they
cause

cause a Dysurie, and affect the Bladder, tho' they be applyed to a part so remote, as the Neck or Back. See further in *Vol. 5. Observ. 89.* Thus far proceeds the most expert and judicious Mr. *James Tonge.*

Marten. Encourag'd by this quotation of the ingenious Mr. *James Tonge* I have perus'd *Olaus Borrichius*, and find in the places mentioned a very curious and admirable account of *Cantharides* as follows, *viz.*

D. Olai Borrichii, his Examen of Spanish Flies, Acta Medici. Bartholini. Vol. 4. Observat. 80.

SINCE at this Day the more efficacious Operations of natural Things, are generally ascribed either to Acid or Lixivious, i. e.
Al.

Alcalious Particles, we thought it worth our labour to make an Experiment. A present instance therefore among others are Cantharides, whose power speedily and very sharply raise or blister the Skin of Man, and when applied even to the Arms, most commonly cause a very grievous Dysurie, as I have observed 600 times, the cause therefore of so violent effect, ought to be enquired into, and that I might find out the cause of such violent effects, I put 3j. of choice Cantharides into a glass Retort, and gradually increasing the Fire, there came into the Receiver a good quantity of Volatil Salt, but yet more of a thick yellowish Oil, of a fætid Smell, as near as I could guess by my Eye, about 3j. of it or more, with a very small quantity of yellow Water; of Volatil Salt

Salt about 3fs. but did not weigh any of them, both for want of leisure, as also by reason of the offensive Smell; *like the Romans to whom Cantharides are always irksome in Potions*; this Oil did not appear to be acid, or mixt with any distilled Body, but the Salt did effervesce mightily with acid, and did seem to be of a lixivious or rather Urinous Nature and Smell; the Caput Mortuum being afterwards calcined or burnt in the Fire, did yield a small quantity of fixed lixivious Salt, which being put into Spirit of Nitre, did effervesce with detonation and spume. But that I might discover in which of these Principles the power of raising Blisters consisted, I rubb'd the Hand of a Servant very well first with the thick Oil, and afterwards with the Volatil Salt a little moist-
ned,

ned, but he felt no Pain or Blister after a long and tedious expectation, notwithstanding he sometimes to excite an operation, held his hand for a considerable time to the Fire ; from whence we found that *Galen* was in the right to say, *That some Medicines operate in their entire or whole Substance, but not so when their Parts are separated or divided.* But since that *Trojan Oracle* had not given a clear notion of the thing, we sought a clearer from the *Microscope* ; an entire *Cantharis* or *Spanish Fly* then being thus examined, the Body appears full with innumerable Prickles, whose fine points being compact, and applyed to the tender Skin, must needs affect it almost after the same manner as the leaves of *Nettles* doe sting the Hands ; and therefore it may be supposed, the

N smaller

smaller the Bodies of Cantharides are bruised or beaten, before they are applyed to the Skin, the longer they are before they operate or raise the Blister, by reason their Stings are too much broken in bruising. *An Observation well worth the notice of those Apothecaries and others, who suppose the finer they are beaten or pulveriz'd, the quicker they affect, by raising the Blister.*

But why do Cantharides affect the Bladder, being applyed to the Arms? It will not be unreasonable to believe or suppose the most acute Points or Prickles to penetrate through the Skin, and to mix with the Serum, and to be there detained and conveyed or carried therewith, thro' the other parts of the Body, and at length to the Bladder, which being more tender and less defended
with

with native Mucus than the other parts of the Body, is stung, as it were, with seeming new Points, perhaps, because in the other parts of the Body, they could not be so readily or plainly discerned or felt, being in those parts in a sort of a rapid motion with the Serum towards the Bladder, where being arrived, they make a sort of a stop, as also because in the other parts they are mixt not only with Serum, but also with Blood and Flegm, which avert the stinging; and also it's very probable their stinging quality may be augmented by the Volatil Salt.

The same *Olaus Borrichius* by way of Appendix, goes on in *Vol. 5. Observ. 89.* thus. These things deliver'd by me concerning the operation of Cantharides in my former *Medical Acts*, are to be understood

derstood of the Body and Feet, and not of the Wings, and therefore I wrote that their Bodies were full of Prickles, which is manifest to any one by the Microscope, and those Prickles are like fine Hairs, as the finest and most acute Prickles of such sort of Insects are; the Wings of *Cantharides*, altho' they terminate in a sort of rough or wrinkled points, yet are not in any wise prickly; how wonderful is the penetration of the Ancients, and among the rest of them, the great *Hippocrates*, who tho' he could not discern with his Eyes, what part or principle of the Fly provok'd Urine, yet by the light of his Mind or Understanding, could see that there was no great virtue in the Wings, and therefore in his Tract, *lib. 16. de victu Acutor.* in an Hydropick Potion prepar'd with

with Cantharides, he wisely or discreetly orders their Wings to be first taken away ; the Heads also were to be taken away according to *Hippocrates*, but not the Feet, as in the following Words. The Head may be rejected without loss, not because it is not covered with the fine prickles even to the very extreme edges, but because they are so few, that in respect to the rest of the Body, they seem to be of no value, but the Feet are not to be rejected, as being very much and especially full of Prickles in every minute Article ; and of this the excellent *Cous* seems to have a Prescript, no doubt derived from his Ancestors, for how many things had he then, and have we now, from Learned and Skilful Men, which we believe without further enquiry ; but our modern Physiti-

ans, and among the rest, the most famous *Dan. Sennertus*, well excludes the Heads and Wings of Cantharides from blistering Plaisters, but keeps the Body and Feet; but what shall we think of *Hemerobius* whom *Augerius Clutius* mentions in a particular Writing of his, and that from large Experience, that Cantharides being taken inwardly, tho' cautiously or sparingly, (as sometimes they are to cure the Gout,) they cause an extreme Pain in the Bladder; truly if any Credit may be given to that Opinion of *Clutius*, the Insect's Feet (for I have him not at hand) is full of Prickles indeed. But this matter *John Swammerdam* hath exquisitely defined, who hath spent abundance of time in examining this Insect. But again to Cantharides, Tho' there will be some no doubt, who

who will believe that some of their points or prickles pass, when they are applyed in Plaisters, through the Skin into the Blood, and so to the Urinary Passages, but cannot from thence conceive how they being only steeped in Wine or Water, and the same drunk should produce almost the same Effects or Symptoms ; for these Liquors seem only to have sucked the juice of the Insect, but not the Prickles ! I answer, the points of the Prickles are so fine, that they may be easily carried either by Water or any other Liquor, and so be conveyed with the Liquor into the Body of the Bibber, and the Wine is of itself powerful enough to extract those little Prickles out of the whole Body of the Fly, but as the Water is more gross, the bruising helps it, wherefore *Hippocrates* says very

well *τριψας*, says he, *ἐν τρισὶ Κυάθοις ὕδατος*.
τὰ σώματα, Tripsas en trisi Kuathois
budatos ta somata, that is, bruise
 their Bodies in three glasses of
 Water. And that it may not seem
 strange that the Bladder is excited
 by the Prickles to expel the U-
 rine, since it's certain that the
 lixivious or alcalious Salt is
 very Diuretick, and very sharp
 pointed or prickled; so also
 when the most potent Diuretick
 Spirit of Cyprus Turpentine,
 powerfully provokes Urine, it is
 manifest that it abounds with Vo-
 latil Salt, which acts only by such
 Points or Prickles, as the Expe-
 riments of some of the curious
 testifie. Cantharides effect this
 more powerfully than the Salts
 alone, inasmuch as they are endu-
 ed or armed with two-fold Points
 or Prickles, the one Saline and
 Volatil, the other as 'twere hor-
 ny

ny, (an Experiment of which may be seen in our last *Actis Medicis*) with which the outward part of the Insect is covered, and without whose assistance the saline Particles would not have so certain effect. Thus far that most elaborate Author *Olaus Borrichius*.

And as we are much beholden to many Ingenious Authors both Ancient and Modern, for divers Accounts and Relations mentioned in this Treatise, among the rest, it would be an indelible Crime should we not take notice, that many things also incerted, are owing to that great and learned Physitian and favourer of Learning, Dr. *Edward Tyson*, a Person most discerning, and becoming his Profession, and deservedly known to be eminent for all

all manner of Learning and virtuous Qualifications. Thus far *Marten*.

It would be an unpardonable Crime to reject or scurrilously to revile and condemn among the Vulgar, the use of Cantharides or other stimulating Things, thro' a prejudic'd and false Hypothesis, says *George Baglivus* the Roman, of the use and abuse of Cantharides or blistering Plaisters. *Dissert. II.*

Marten. The same *Baglivus* says, (where he speaks of the advantages by Cantharides, &c.) That considering stubborn Obstructions of the *Viscera*, *Cachexies*, and chronical Suppressions of the *Terms*, are owing to gross, coagulated, ropy, and stagnating Blood, he would therefore exhort Physicians, in such desperate Cases, to try Cantharides, either in Plaisters, or any other more con-

convenient way, that the cure of such difficult Diseases may be set in a more clear Light. Thus far Marten.

They that are afraid to give Cantharides in Specie or Substance, let them give the Sick the Tincture of them, which is thus prepared.

℞ Cantharid. ℥j. his superfunde Spir. Nitr. fortiss. ℥ij. digerantur simul per horas xxiv. sic Cantharides plane dissolventur, & Tincturam Spiritus obtinebit rubicundam, huic Tincturae superfunde Spir. Vini. ℥vj. Digerantur simul quo diutius, eo melius. certum tempus non potest præfigi. Postea filtretur liquor & ad usum reservetur.

It is a Nephritick Medicament, heals Gonorrhæa's, helps the running Gout, and is very profitable in the Jaundice and Melancholly.

The Dose is from xij. to xl. drops twice in a Day. Note, if

a Nephritick Powder (from this solution made with *Spir. Vini*) be expected, you must proceed thus.

To this solution put fair Water 2 parts, then drop into the Solution first filtred, *Olei Tartari per Deliquium* q. s. till the effervescence ceases: So will fall to the bottom a yellow Powder which you must separate from the Liquor and edulcorate, and then dry in the Shade. Dose a gr. ij. ad vj.

Second Note. If the aforesaid Liquor or Tincture, after the Salt is separated, be evaporated to a third part, you will have extraordinary Antinephritick Crystals. Dose a gr. iij. iv. ad xiv. xv.

Third Note. After this manner is to be prepar'd the Salts of all other Insects.

Thomas

Thomas Bartholinus, cent. 5. obs.
 28. Shews the way of making an
 infusion of Cantharides, which
 he cries up as a Specifick for cu-
 ring a virulent Clap, and suppres-
 sion of Urine, and expelling the
 Stone. Which is as follows.

*R Pulv. Cantharid. ℥j. infund. per ali-
 quot dies in ℥iij. vel ℥iv. Vini Rhe-
 nan. vel Spir. Vini, postea filtretur
 & reservetur usui.*

Mix a Spoonful of this filtred
 Infusion, with seven Spoonfuls of
 Wine or Ale, and take of it so
 mixt, one Spoonful the first Morn-
 ing, two the next, and so on.

Marten. About 12 Years ago
 I us'd this Infusion (which I found
 Word for Word in a certain Au-
 thor) with a great deal of cau-
 tion, (as if it had been so much
 Poyson) to a Patient that had a
 Clap, attended with stoppage of
 Urine,

Urine, &c. (which stoppage I found was occasion'd from some viscid slimy Matter, adhering to the further part of the Urethra, if not upon the Sphincter Muscle of the Bladder also, because of the dribbling of his Urine, and not from any Caruncle or Carnosity in the Urethra as the Patient was told by others, as I was convinced by passing in a Wax Candle) after several Doses of it administred as abovesaid, finding no effect, was encouraged to encrease the Dose, and at last, to such a degree, and so often, did I repeat it, that he complain'd of frequent motions and sharpness of Urine, and that his Running was much more, and more discolour'd ; upon which I order'd him to forbear his Medicine, being fearful the Venereal Malignity had in the time of taking the Infusion (which was 6 or 7 Days) got ground, and was
the

the occasion of his complaint, and told him I would prepare him something else ; but before I could get it done, his motions to Urine were so forcing, and what little came, so cutting, that by straining to make Water, almost 2 Spoonfuls of foul viscid Slime and Matter issued from his Yard, which he sent me to look upon, with Word, that his Pain was so intolerable, that he could bear it no longer ; I being a Stranger to the Medicine, dreaded the consequence of it my self, and was not a little uneasie, and immediately Purges him with a Mercurial, but apprehending that it might be the Medicine, as well as the malignity of his Distemper, that had brought him into that condition, order'd him also Emulsions, &c. treating him after the same manner as for an *Ardor Urinæ*

Urinæ, but maugre all that I could do (not being then so happy as to know any thing of the Corrector) a severe Strangury ensued, with a great quantity (at times) of Slime and Matter, and a little Blood now and then; but at last by the continuance of the Emulsion, and the *Decoct. pro Syrupode Althea*, &c. and an Injection to lubricate the fretted Urethra, and wash the end of the *Penis* with, which by means thereof was very Sore, I deliver'd my Patient from the misery, and my self from as much uneasiness of mind, as well as from his threatnings and exclamations that I had ruined him, &c. (which indeed I was fearful of my self) but still not without the satisfaction to us both, that he was perfectly cured of his Clap, &c. tho' he said he would not go through the same again if
it

it were for the saving of his Life, and however light I made of it to him, I resolv'd in my self (knowing then no better) never to administer the like again, nor never did, till animated and encouraged by the most Excellent, Ingenious, and Reasonable Commendations and Prescriptions of Cantharides by Dr. *Greenfield* in this his admirable Book.

I have since given to several a much stronger Infusion, without any such effect at all, and of the Tincture of Cantharides prescrib'd in *pag. 187.* aforegoing; gave to one Person very lately above 400 drops at a Dose, without the least sharpness of Urine or disorder.

When I gave the Infusion to my Patient above mention'd, it was with an implicate Faith, not knowing how or which way, (other than specifically) *Bartho-*

O

linus

linus propos'd it should Cure a virulent Clap, &c. not imagining in the least, that a simple infusion of the Flies, filtred from its Substance, could affect the Bladder, and produce such Symptoms (the reason of which *Olaus Borrichius* mentioned just before, most clearly shews) that I was well appris'd beforehand from the reason of the thing, (if nothing else) a few Grains inwardly in Substance would do, I having some Years before that time taken my self, through inadvertency, about four or five grains, the Story of which I shall by and by relate.

I have known a grain or two of Cantharides in Substance, or less, to some, answer all the ends propos'd, when twelve grains to others has not affected so much, and the like of the Tincture; I gave to a Man within these three
Days

Days Cantharides prepar'd, with Camphir, to the quantity of 21 grains of the former, in 12 hours time, which was so far from effecting what was propos'd, that I have since given him (it being for a *Lachryma Veneris*) at equal distances about 700 drops of the Tincture, and but this Morning at the writing hereof, (as he came to tell me) does he perceive something of the effects of them, and have order'd him to take one Dose more at eleven a Clock, which I expect, and do not doubt, but will answer the end design'd. Thus far *Marten*.

That famous and universally Learned Dr. *Mead*, in his mechanick Relation of Poysons lately Publish'd, pag. 94. 95. hath these Words, where he treats of the biting of a Mad Dog. As all Insects abound with Diuretick
O 2 Salt,

Salt, so Cantharides much more than the rest, wherefore the great *Baccius* proceeds further from the Authority of *Rasis* and *John Damascenus*, and gives them in Substance, or Specie (calling it an Antidote) for many Days together.

The preparation of that Antidote, as he calls it, is made by infusing Cantharides in sowed Butter Milk, *i. e.* turn'd to Vinegar or clear Whey, for twenty four Hours, Day and Night, then dried and mixed with powder of Lentils, and with the addition of Wine, made into Troches, weighing ʒj. each, of which take one every Day for many Days together; for tho' the Patient make bloody Urine, yet drinking new Milk will temperate the Acrimony. He also affirms it will cure the *Hydrophoby* or fear of Water.

March

March 28. 1703. Dr. Upton,
 with one Mr. *Blundal* and Mr.
Brown, Chirurgeons (the latter
 of which served his time under
 the fam'd Artist Dr. *Hobbs*) in-
 troduc'd me to a certain Woman
 of *London*, which at that time
 lodged at *Hackney*. This Woman
 was afflicted with a grievous Ul-
 cer in one of her Kidney's (which
 appear'd by the violent Pain in
 the region of the Reins, with a
 frequent Vomiting, and a mixture
 of fætid and purulent Matter,
 which she daily found in her U-
 rine) I gave her about 12 grains
 of Cantharides prepar'd, in 8 or
 9 Doses, mixt with the same In-
 gredients mentioned in several
 places of this Treatise. After the
 first Dose she perceived her Pains
 to encrease in the space of three
 Minutes time, tho' she did not
 take above half a grain of the

prepar'd Cantharides at a time, and because she was very weak and spent, I gave her but little, and that seldom of this harsh Remedy, *viz.* once only in two or three Days, by means of which the morbid Matter was carried down to one side of her Groin, where raising a large Tumour, to which the Surgeon applying a potential Cautry, it broke, and the Woman saw every Day a vast quantity of purulent Matter evacuated, and by the help of good Balsamicks duly and truly, both internally and externally for this end used, she was perfectly restored to her pristine Health.

The

The following Letter was communicated to me from a certain Learned and Faithful Chirurgeon, and from his Success in Practice to be commended to all lovers of Health, Mr. William Dickinson, dwelling in Amen Corner, near Pater-Noster Row.

*To Dr. Greenfield, S. P. D. June
the 29th.*

THE most happy or extraordinary Success of the Tincture of Cantharides which you prescrib'd to a Patient of mine about two Years ago, encourag'd me in the like Case (all other Medicines failing) to venture an Experiment with that great, but prohibited Remedy,

concerning which, *Nicander* in his *Alexipharmica*, thus expresses himself.

Μὴ μὲν Κανθαρίδῃ σντηράσῃς ἔντ' αὖ ὀδῶδῃ
Κεῖνο ποτὸν δέξαιο χυτῇ ἐναλίγκια πίσση.

In *Latin* thus.

Heus fuge Cantharidum, si quando olfeceris, hau-
stum,
Ille picis liquida tetrum diffundit odorem.

Which may be *English'd* thus.

O! shun the *Spanish* Insect shun it where
You smell it, with a quick and anxious Care,
Like liquid Pitch it taints the ambient Air. } }

The 6th of this Instant I was called to a Patient about fifty Years of 'Age, who had a total suppression of Urine, and I observ'd the region of the Pubes was much rais'd from the swelling of the Bladder, and a small drop of purulent Matter stick in the

the passage of the *Glans*, I endeavoured to convey a Catheter, but could not, upon which the Patient besought me very seriously to make an Aperture or Orifice in the *Perinæum* to let out the Urine, but shewing the many inconveniencies and danger of that extreme, perswaded him to try yet one Remedy more, which was wont to give speedy relief in the like Cases, and so I went to my Apothecary, and ordered as follows.

℞ *Cantharidum præparat.* gr. viij. *medull. panis q. s. M. fiat Pil. N^o iij. sumantur extemplo. Post duas horas sumat seq. Bolus.*

℞ *Camphor. præparat.* ℥ss. *Conserv. fructuum Cynosbat. q. s. M. fiat Bolus.*

He took this Medicine at 7 in the Morning: At one in the Afternoon I went to see him, when

when he told me he had had two or three Vomits, and was afraid he had return'd up the Medicine; then I prescrib'd him *Tincturæ Cantharid.* ʒij. to take 25 drops in some convenient Vehicle, and 40 drops two Hours after, if Urine did not follow, at the second Hour he sent me Word that his Urine had found a passage, which came out flowing and plentifully, however he took these drops 3 or 4 times of his own accord, the next Day I went to see him, and found an evacuation full of bloody Urine, and a great quantity of mucous Matter at the bottom of the Urinal: I forbid him any further use of the Drops, and enjoind him to drink largely of the Spaw Waters, by means of which he recover'd in four or five Days. Yesterday that Patient came to my House and declar'd to me that
for

for several Years, he made his Urine with great difficulty, and but by drops, and as it were insensibly forced through ; the original Cause of which, he imputed to an old Gonorrhæa, of which he was not perfectly cured, but that now by the aforementioned Medicines, he was absolutely freed and cured of both Distempers, at which he was almost transported with Joy. The Honour and Praise of reviving the inward use of the Cantharides (with so much advantage to the Sick, and so much indelible Honour and Fame to the Physicians) to you Doctor I wholly and solely ascribe, on which account I am singularly oblig'd to you, and return you infinite Thanks.

Sir, your devoted Servant,
Dickinson.

Marten.

Marten. According to my Promise a little before, I'll now relate by what means I came myself to take Cantharides inwardly.

About 18 Years ago when I lived with Mr. *Green* Chirurgeon, my ever respected and honoured Master; having served then about two Years of my Time, a neighbouring Apprentice, one *Christopher Temple*, that I used frequently to converse with, told me among other Matters (he being a Person that much delighted in, and understood something of Astrology) he knew how to make *Love-Powder*, and also told me what it was, *viz. Spanish Flies* very finely powdered, and that if as much of it, as would lie upon a Silver three Pence was given to a Maid, by the Man that had a Mind to her, at a time when

when some Planet that he mention'd, Rul'd, it would make her so in Love with him that she could not keep from him, and would run Mad without him; and he having a mind at that time to a pretty young Lads of my acquaintance, to whom he had several times made some overtures of Love, but repuls'd, importun'd me (who was willing enough it should be a Match, he being deserving and near out of his Time) to assist him in the matter, and that if I would make ready by such a time (when that Planet would rule,) the Love Powder, and introduce him into her Company with me at some Tavern, (which he knew I could do) he would give it her, and I should see that the effects would answer what he had told me: I being at that time but
 Young,

Young, and willing enough to see the adventure, tho' altogether unappriz'd what the effects of the Cantharides would be, prepar'd them accordingly, *viz.* about four or five grains; and one Evening (as he had appointed was the time,) went with him to the House where this young Woman lived, being in *Fenchurch-street*, and prevailing with her to go and drink a glass of Wine with us, we went to the *Mitre Tavern* hard by, where after each of us had drank a Glass or two, my Comrade drinks again to the young Woman, and whilst I (we having laid the Plot before hand) was holding her in Discourse, and busie in shewing her something that I had lately bought, he conveys the powder'd Cantharides into the Glass, and pours the Wine, which was Claret, upon it, and presents it to her

her, telling her he drank to her, she takes the Glas into her hand, and drinks to me, only touching it with her Lips, and would not be prevail'd upon to drink any more ; I jealous that she suspected or saw something in the Wine, to remove such suspicion, drank it all off my self, not knowing (as before observ'd) what the effects would be. A while after we parted, and when I got home, eat my Supper, and went to Bed, not feeling or fearing any thing, but as my Comrade and I went along, he laugh'd at me about taking the Love Powder, but says little else, knowing (as he after I was well again, confess'd) what it would do. In the Night I awoke with all the Symptoms usual, of one taking Cantharides inwardly, I could not lie, but got up, and what to do could not tell,

tell, otherwise than as I thought it to be Gravel, which I was used to be a little troubled with, with a stoppage and sharpness of Urine, drank plentifully of small Beer (because I could not get Ale in the Night time) with Syrup of Marsh-mallows, and a large Dose of *Syrup. de Meconio* to cause rest, and laid down again, but all would not do, up I got again, in most dreadful Pain I was, the next Morning and most part of the Day I made bloody Urine, which continued, tho' not so much with sharpness of Urine, for several Days, there coming away with it at times, Slime and Sand in good quantities; all this while I said nothing to any one, not so much as to my Comrade, till he came laughing, and ask'd me how the Love Powder agreed with me, and at length got very well again, but

but found that Ale and the *Syrup. de Althea* gave me great Relief, and have often since observ'd the same in others, and that by its soft mucilaginous Nature, the points of the Cantharides are obtunded, and the parts excoriated by them, lubricated, and made easie.

N. B. Also new Milk sweetened with Sugar or Sugar Candy does the same, and I have frequently advis'd it to those I have administred Cantharides to; and lately looking over that Ingenious Piece of the Honourable *Robert Boyle Esq;* Entituled, *Experimental Philosophy*, find in pag. 280. (where he speaks of things obnoxious to the Kidney's and Bladder,) that he has observ'd, that new Milk sweetned with Sugar Candy, though it be not wont sensibly to affect any other

P

part

part of the Body ; nor would have sensibly affected the Kidney's themselves, had they not been disordered ; yet, says he, after the troublesome operation of Cantharides, it had a very friendly effect upon the distemper'd Parts.

That Learned Practical Physician *Michael Etmullerus* also says, That prepar'd Blood-stone exhibit- ed with Milk, removes the excoria- tions and other effects caused by the internal Use of Canthari- des.

And *Antonius Chalmeteus*, (whom we mentioned before) in his *En- chiridion Medicum Practicum*, pag. 290. speaking of bloody Urine, says, That if it be occasion'd by Cantharides, which is known by an erection of the Penis, and ir- ritation and desire to Venery, the only refuge, or proper Alexiphar- mick, to remedy it, is Chalybeat Milk ;

Milk ; but this by the way. The chief cause of my relating this Story of mine, is further to shew the wonderful effects of Cantharides in the Gravel, &c. for tho' the Pain I inadvertently, and contrary to expectation endured, was for the time intollerable, yet it had that very good effect upon me, that from that time to this, I never, I thank God, have been troubled with the Gravel, or Stoppage of Urine, nor have had any uneasiness on that account, or voided any Sand as I used before to do, so that from an unhappy accident (as I then thought it) happy effects were produced.

Mr. *George Wilson*, in his compleat Course of Chymistry, gives us an Essence of Cantharides after this manner. Bruise four Ounces of *Spanish Flies*, put them into a Cucurbit, and pour upon

them by a little at a time, twelve Ounces of Spirit of Nitre, and let them stand in digestion twelve hours, then with a glass Spoon, or Spatula, take off a black Scum from the surface of the Spirit, which cast away ; pour gradually upon them one Pound and half of Tartariz'd Spirit of Wine, mix them well by shaking, and place them in a Sand Furnace ; lute on a Head and Receiver ; kindle the Fire, which gradually encrease to the second degree, and in that heat draw off a Pound and half of Spirit, which keep by you for further use.

To that which remains in the Cucurbit, put (by a little at a time) so much fixt Salt Peter, as will satiate its Acidity, which you will know by the ceasing of its ebullition. Then put that mixture into a Glass or Marble
Mor-

Mortar ; put to it one Ounce of
 refin'd Camphir, and grind them
 till they are well incorporated,
 and return them again into the
 Cucurbit ; rinse out the Mortar
 with some of the Spirit of Wine
 which you drew off from them,
 which pour into the Body with
 the remaining part of the Spirit
 of Wine ; shake them well, and
 set them in a heat of Digestion ;
 make the Cucurbit a circulatory ;
 lute the Joint close, and let them
 stand in that heat 8 or 10 Days,
 shaking them well about every
 Day ; then let it cool, and stand
 to settle ; pour off the Tincture
 into a clean Cucurbit, and in a
 very gentle heat draw off one
 half, or more, of the Spirit,
 which again put upon the mix-
 ture, to extract more Tincture,
 and distil as before, still putting
 the Tincture remaining after di-

stillation of the Spirit, to the first Tincture.

Then take one dram of Ambergrease, half a dram of Musk, and two drams of white Sugar Candy ; grind them very well together with a little of the Spirit last drawn off ; pour them into a Matrafs, and to them put four Ounces of the aforesaid Spirit, close the Matras well, and set it to digest for four or five Days ; then put it to the Tincture of Cantharides, also in a Matras, and let them circulate together four or five Days more ; then pour it into a clean dry Bottle, which keep well stoppt for use.

It is accounted a great Cordial, and really is endued with that quality, which is attributed to the Effence of Satyrion Roots.

Its Dose is from ten to one hundred drops, in a Glass of Canary-

nary-Wine, or any other Vehicle which better pleases the Patient.

You must observe in the preparing this Medicine, that you make the dissolution in a place where the fumes may freely ascend without annoyance to the Operator; the same care must be taken in mixing the Spirit of Wine with that of Nitre; and also the same caution ought to be us'd in putting the fixed Salt of Nitre to its Spirit.

The Camphir absorbs the corrosive quality of the Fly; and the fixed Salt of Nitre satiates that of the Spirit, so that there is no need to fear any ill consequence from either. The dissolution subtilizes the Fly, and corrects all its poysonous Quality.

The discharge of the dissolv'd Particles by the fix'd Salt, ren-

ders it fit to yield its essential Being to the Spirit of Wine.

Marten. I have used an Effence of Cantharides prepar'd much after this manner to several People, with great Success in *Impotentia Virgæ* in Men, and Sterility in Women; One Gentleman who in his Travels beyond Sea got a Gonorrhæa, found after being Cured, a little Weakness, and at times some small uneasiness about the Genital Parts and Back, and now and then an aking Pain for a moment in one of his Testicles, but he not fearing any thing, took little notice of it, till about five or six Months after, and near a Year before his return to *England*, he observ'd that Testicle to grow tender and more painful, at length flaccid and very soft, and less than the other, and so continued to grow less and less (notwithstanding

ing

ing what means he used there) till it was reduc'd as small as an ordinary fiz'd Nutmeg, only flat-tish, or much about the size of a Filberd Nut, and all this while had little or no desire or propensity to the Venereal Act, had very seldom any Erection, and when any, much weaker than usual; in this condition he came to *England*, and meeting with my Book of the Venereal Disease applyed himself to me; I gave him first some Antivenereals, lest any malignity lay latent, and afterwards the Effence of Cantharides, with a particular preparation of Satyrion Roots, &c. and order'd him also to imbrocate the wither'd Testicle, &c. with a Liniment prepar'd with *Ol. Cantharidum*, &c. by the continuance of which Remedies he was restored, his Testicle recovering its natural
Mag-

Magnitude, and the Genital Parts so strengthened and invigorated, that he is since Married, and as capable that way as ever before he had known himself to be.

Another Gentleman that was shortly to be Married to a Maiden Lady, was from a former Venereal Accident, rendred so weak in those Parts, that he fear'd he should prove deficient, and came to advise with me ; I treated him after the same manner as before mentioned, ordering him (after Antivenereals) to take the Essence of Cantharides and preparation of Satyrion, &c. which, with the use also of the Liniment to the *Penis*, *Scrotum*, and *Perinæum*, was brought to be as vigorous as ever.

I gave the same things also to a Gentlewoman, who receiving a Venereal Injury from her Husband

band soon after Marriage, for which she told me she took many Medicines for several Years together, by means of which, and the Disease, she believ'd she was rendred Sterill, having had no Child, excepting One the first Year after Marriage, for 14 Years or more, and she coming to me about her Venereal Indisposition, which I took care to free her from, and afterwards upon the use of the Essence and Satyrion, &c. she did in less than four Months from the time of taking them, conceive, and was deliver'd of a fine Child, very much to her and her Husband's Satisfaction.

Another Gentleman that had been Married several Years sent for me to a Tavern to advise with, he being perfectly incapacitated, as he imagined from a former Venereal Taint, both his Testicles were

were withered, and reduc'd extremely, one of them not being bigger than a small hazel Nut, and the other declining, yet was a Man of a very florid healthy Countenance as most one should see, but I could give this Gentleman no Encouragement, he having a large Stone in the Bladder, which I advis'd him to be Cut for, without which, little could be done for him. I directed him to the most Ingenious and Expert Dr. *Greenfield*, the worthy Author of this Book, to whom he promis'd he would go, but whether he went to him, or whether he has been Cut, I know not, not having seen or heard from him since.

Another Gentleman I cured by the same means as before mentioned, that was under such a total Impotency, that all the provocativeways
ima-

imaginable, could not procure or stir up any Desire or Erection, yet was restored, as a Letter he wrote to me manifests, which Letter (concealing his Name, &c.) and account of his condition, is with his leave, particularly incerted in my Book of the *Venerical Disease* now in the Press and almost Printed, large being the fourth Edition with additions, wherein also are many of the like Cases very remarkable, taken notice of, and therefore shall refer the Reader to that, and say no more here, but only this, that Essence of Cantharides prepar'd with Satyrion, &c. are for those purposes a Medicine beyond compare.

Cantharides therefore produce Noble Effects, and for the more easie and commodious way of administering them, (many thinking them given in Substance not
so

so safe, tho' with the Corrector, may be exhibited without fear or danger, as has sufficiently been made appear) Physicians have invented the following Chymical Preparations of them, which that every one may make choice of, as best suits his Opinion, or his Patient's Case, I'll recite them as I find them in a certain Author as follows, viz. 1st. A Tincture, 2dly, The Potestates or Powers. 3dly, A Spirit and Oil. 4thly, A Volatile Salt. 5thly, A Powder, called *Pulvis Antinephriticus*. and 6thly, *Crystallus Cantharidum Antinephriticus*, or Crystals of Cantharides.

1st. *Tinctura Cantharidum.*

℞ *Pulv. Corpor. Cantharid.* ʒj. *Spir. Vini Tartaris. vel potius Tinctur. Sallis Tartari* ℥ij. *misce et digest. in len. Calid. per menses tres, & filtretur.*

It

It is a great Nephritick and Lithonriptick, provoking Urine powerfully. Dose 3ss. in Parsly-Water, Arsmart Water, or Onion Water.

2dly, *Potestates Cantharidum.*

℞ *Corpor. Cantharid.* ʒi. *Spir. Nitri fortiss.* ʒij. *M. & digest. per horas xxiv. sic Cantharides dissolventur, tunc adde Spir. Vini rectificat.* ʒiv. *misce & digerantur simul quo diutius eo melius. Postea filtretur liquor & reservetur ad usum.*

These Potestates or Powers of Cantharides are the same for *Modus* as the Tincture in pag. 187 aforegoing, only that this is stronger, there being but ʒiv. *Spir. Vini rectif.* in this, and ʒvj. in that.

It

It is a great Nephritick and Lithontiptick Medicine, it also Cures the Gonorrhæa, Gout, Rheumatism and Yellow Jaundice. Dose *a gutt ij. ad xx*, which (says this Author) is the most, twice a Day in a proper Vehicle.

Marten. But I have given much larger Doses 3 or 4 times a Day, with all imaginable Safety.

3dly, *Spiritus & Oleum*, 4thly, *Sal Volatile Cantharidum*, all made together as follows.

Take Cantharides a little beaten, put them into an Earthen, or glass Retort luted round, filling it about 3 fourths full, place it in a close Reverberatory, with a large Receiver, and distil with a gradual Fire, so will you have in the Receiver a Flegm, Spirit, Oyl, and Volatile Salt; decant
this

this into a Matrafs with a long Neck, cover it with its Head, and fit to it a small Recipient, lute the Junctures, and distil in a Sand heat with a moderate Fire, so will the Volatile, White, Crystalline Salt presently ascend; this you must presently take, with what speed may be, and keep close stoppt in a Bottle, putting on another Head in the place of that taken off, luting the junctures as before, continue the Fire, till the Oil and Spirit is come over, which Spirit is only the remaining part of the Volatile Salt dissolved in some little Flegm: This done, separate the Oil from the Spirit by filtration, keeping each a part in a Glass close stoppt for use.

The above prepar'd *Sal Cantharidum Volatile*, is one of the most powerful Diureticks that is

to be met with in the World, so that some Authors affirm, it is able to break and dissolve the Stone in the Reins and Bladder : It is so penetrating and so sharp, that it is apt to raise little Blisters upon the Tongue when tasted ; so that it is not to be taken alone, but mixed with convenient Liqnors, especially Opiate Vehicles, and other soft and smooth Substances. Dose *a gr. ij. ad vj.* at most. Its operation (says this Author) is much more gentle, and with much less hazard than those of the Cantharides themselves given in their own Substance.

Marten. How much safer this Salt may be than Cantharides in substance, I could never yet discern, but this I well know, that Cantharides in substance, given inwardly by a discreet Hand, and with the Corrector, is as safe as
any

any preparation of them whatever, and I speak by much Experience.

The aforefaid Spirit, fays this Author, has the Virtues of the Volatile Salt, and may be given *a gut. vj. ad xij. vel xx.* in Wine or Water.

The vertues of the fimple Oil of Cantharides, he takes no notice of.

The *Oleum Cantharidum Composit.* is as follows.

℞ Ol. Cantharidum distillat. ut supra. Ol. Cariophyllor. ana 3j. Ol. Macis purissim. per expression. ʒiſs. misce & dissolv.

This anointed upon the Soles of the Feet, Testicles, and Perinæum, provokes and stirs up Lust to a Miracle in both Sexes, and invigorates the feeble Instruments of Generation.

The Volatil Salt of Cantharides, fays this Author, being given inwardly, has also the virtues of this compounded Oil, in provoking and stirring up Lust.

The *Pulvis* and *Crystallus Cantharidum Antinephriticus*, being accounted for already in this Book, pag. 188. aforegoing, I need only here take notice of their Vertues and Doses.

The Powder is excellent against the Diseases and all Obstructions of the Reins, Ureters and Bladder whatsoever. Dose *a gr. j. ad iv. vel vj.*

The Crystals for much the same purpose, which may be given *a gr. iij. ad xij. vel xv*, in any fit Vehicle.

Also having seen the following Prescription of Cantharides, &c. which is wonderfully cryed up by the Author for a famous Lithonriptick; I thought it not amiss to incert it, as also the Vertues ascrib'd to it; tho' I think it cannot possibly exceed, for any of the purposes mentioned, some
of

of the Preparations of Cantharides, described in this Treatise.

℞ *Cantharid.* ʒx. *Milleped.* ʒv.
Apes, Bufon, siccat. an. ʒiiiss. put
 them into a glass Retort luted
 round, and so large, as that it
 may not be above $\frac{3}{4}$ full, to which
 lute a large Receiver, and distil
 in a close Reverberatory with a
 gradual Fire, so will you have a
 Volatil Salt and stinking Oil with
 Flegm. This distilled Matter put
 into a Bolt-head, with a long neck
 luted to its proper head, and a
 small Receiver, and in a Sand heat,
 with a moderate Fire, make a
 Rectification, so will the Vo-
 latil Salt ascend White and
 CrySTALLINE, which put into a glass
 Bottle, with as much speed as
 may be, stopping it close. Put
 to another Head and Receiver, in
 the place of the former, and con-
 tinu-

tinuing the Fire, draw forth the Oil, and the rest of the Volatil Salt, dissolved in some small part of the Flegm : Then separate the Oil by the help of a separating Funnel; and putthereto an equal quantity of the best Spirit of Wine : digest a Week, and add to it the half weight or something better of the strongest Spirit of Nitre, which over a gentle heat will cause it to effervesce, open the Body of the Oil, and make it vastly more Subtil and Volatil : and thereby also so wholly divest it of its almost intollerable fætid Smell, that it will become rather a kind of Perfume. Add to it the whole weight of the best Philosophick *S. V.* and filter it thro' brown Paper once or twice : then add to it the former Volatil Salt : so have you a Lithontriptick Medicine of almost infinite Virtues, which

which keep in a Glass close stopt for use.

This Medicine was design'd against the Stone, Gravel, Sand, Slime, and all other things which may obstruct or stop up the passages of the Urine, whether in the Reins or Bladder; and notwithstanding the things they are made of, they are as safe as any Chymical Preparation whatsoever, having lost all that Virulency and Poyson which they had in them before, or when unprepar'd, and therefore may be given with all the freedom imaginable.

It opens all manner of Obstructions in any part of the Body, provokes Urine powerfully, and therefore is of extraordinary use in the Dysurie and Ischuria, *viz.* where the Water comes scalding and by drops, or where it is totally suppressed.

It is profitable against the Matter, breeding Cancerous and schirrous Tumors ; the King's-Evil, and the Green-Sickness in Virgins : it is truly a very great provoker of the Terms, nor do I know any thing (which is not purgative) that will bring them down so powerfully as this Medicine. And in Cancers, they do more than any other preparation of Millepedes.

It is indeed beyond all other Medicines that I know (says this Author) in dissolving the Stone and Gravel in either Reins or Bladder : and so much as it is possible for any Medicine to do for the breaking and dissolving the Stone, this will do : If the Stone be not hard, but of a gritty, sandy, and brittle Substance, it will dissolve it and bring it away as I have several times proved:

ed : but if it be compact and hard like a Flint, the thing is impossible, nor do I believe any Medicine upon Earth can do it. For this Medicine being of thin, piercing and volatil parts, opens Obstructions, resolves all tartarous Matter, which breeds the Stone and Gravel, and dissolves a soft and porous Stone, if bred, and brings it away : It resolving, purifying and cleansing to a wonder, and therefore is good being given some time against a virulent Gonorrhæa. But, says he, you ought to be cautious in its use, lest it cleanses too powerfully.

It kills Worms in Children, expels the *Mola* or false Conception, forces away the dead Child, and brings away both Birth and After-birth : It is so great a cleanser, that it has Cured some of the Leprosy ; and has been found

found profitable against the *Vener-
al Disease* : and it is so well freed
from its Poyson, that it is now be-
come an Antidote against Poyson.
It is an approved Remedy for the
Dropfy and Jaundice, doing more
in those Diseases, than all the
Salts in the World : for it restores
the Volatil Animal Salt, which
is either in Flux, or lost, in those
Diseases : this Medicine being so
vastly replete therewith. It o-
pens the Obstructions of the
Spleen, and Cures the hardness
thereof, as also of the Liver :
helps the Cholick and Asthma,
restores lost Appetite ; and being
given an 100 Days together, cer-
tainly Cures the King's-Evil, schir-
rous Tumors, Rickets in Chil-
dren, and old, sordid, and rebel-
lious Ulcers in what part of the
Body soever. And in all deplo-
rable Diseases proceeding from
obstru-

obstruction of Humours, this Medicine is singular and admirable.

You may give it from ten to 20, 30, 40, or 50 drops, according to Age and Strength, and that once, twice or thrice in a Day, as you see need: once in a Day in some may serve. Give it in a spoonful of Syrup of Marsh-Mallows, or in a Glass of Ale, Mead, White-Wine, Rhenish-Wine, or Canary.

The most Learned and Ingenious Physitian, Dr. *William Cockburn* of the College of Physicians in *London*, and Fellow of the Royal Society, in a Discourse of the operation a Blister, &c. made at a meeting of that Society, as we find it in *Philosoph. Transact.* N^o 252, pag. 165. to 169. Published, *Anno* 1699. says, that he had employed Microscopes to look on
the

Fly, and its Powder, to see if he could discover any sharp Instruments, Swords, Daggers, or the like sort of Armiture, in these warlike and wounding Creatures. The Fly, says he, became very delightful, but too large a survey for me; and the Powder begot nothing for my Sight, but a dark Cloud; and whatsoever else I found I could meet with no Arms, which makes me think that if they have any, as needs they must, they are concealed, and are to be discovered in another way. Wherefore, I retir'd with my Cantharides, and turn'd half a Pound of them into a Retort, that I might try their temper that way. Wonderful! there my enquiry was fully satisfied: There came over with the least Sand-heat, and in a very short time, vast quantities of Bodies so
 very

very small, that I was not able to discern their Shape. This convinced me, that these Particles were very many, and might have an indefinite determination ; since they were so undiscernibly divided, by so weak an Agent, yet with so great force : And therefore, that all the World will grant that they can make a Wound ; and when the force is known, their Power will be found to be of a large extent, which is all that I am concerned with at this time, insomuch that I should be perswaded not to name the Process, but that I know that it will please you to discover what I met with in my Tryals on this Animal ; since no Body has given any tolerable account of them : All the Authors have suppos'd their Parts to be very fixed, very acid, and very Corrosive ; Doctor Grew
alone

alone, has found that they are *Alcaline* : but he will place them among the least and weakeſt of that Tribe : tho' I hope that the following Account ſhall be more inſtructive.

I retired then with my *Cantharides*, and to the purpoſe I told you before ; only, it is very remarkable, that though I proceeded in the uſual way, on the like occaſions, the whole operation was performed very ſoon, and ſo haſtily, that very little *Salt* ſtuck to the neck of the *Retort*, and the *Volatil Salt*, ſhot in moſt delightful *Cryſtals* in the *Receiver*. Of the whole eight *Ounces* of *Cantharides*, there were only two *Ounces* and five *drams* left as a *Caput Mortuum* in the *Retort* ; near the reſt of the quantity came over in a *Liquor*, which when came to be purified,
the

the smallest heat brought it over suddenly, *viz.* Oil, Salt, and Spirit ; so that they could not be parted, till by a repeated operation with Brick-dust ; of the Spirit there was about 3xv , the Salt about 3xiiij . and about 3j . of Oyl. I mix'd the Spirit with *Salt of Wormwood*, *Spirit of Hartshorn*, and *Sal Armoniack*, but it did not ferment, contrary to the Expectation of most Authors ; then I turn'd it over upon Spirit of Vitriol, where it did ferment very strongly, and yet better with Spirit of Nitre ; with which also I did mix the Spirits of *Sal Armoniack* and *Hartshorn*; but they neither fermented so long, nor with so great an *Ebullition* ; from whence it is evident, that it is not only Alkaline, but a great deal more than any one of these I have now mentioned.

Although the Reader may not find what is just now mentioned as to the quantities of Salt, Spirit and Oyl, that came over in this Chymical Examen of the Doctor in the Philosop. Transact. referr'd to; yet the same is taken from a Letter sent a few Days since, by that Ingenious Physitian, to the worthy Author of this Book; in which Letter he adds, besides what he had occasion to say in Philosop. Transact. that the Spirit is not only of that Nature as to the fermentation mention'd, but that he had given Ej . and sometimes Eij . with an intention to provoke Sweat, which he finds it does as Spirit of Hartshorn; and says further, that this Analysis is confirmed by Dr. Pitcairn in his Exercitia, Printed in Holland, 1701.

Dr. Cockburn in Philosop. Transact. aforementioned, says
fur

further, that since he began this enquiry about Cantharides, he met with an Author who supposes that the parts of that Insect are very fix'd and very corrosive; and to try what that Animal gives, he mixes Spirit of Wine and Nitre; a very strange way, says he, to try the qualities of any Simple, &c.

The Doctor goes on further, and says, That since we are now among Cantharides; Creatures that have set all the Physick in this Town in a Combustion, or Ferment (to use the universal and common Word) to leave the thing quite untouch't, would be to acquiesce in a greater indifferency than really there is. He therefore goes on, and gives some hints, &c. on both sides, which not being very pertinent to our purpose, we forbear to mention them,

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only

only thus much, that we may see (says he) Cantharides, which have been reputed Poyson, now corrected, and are not only Innocent, but prodigious Instruments of Health. And for the clearing it, he advises, that it might first be settled what Poyson is, and discourses of the wounding Power of Cantharides, and how Blistering Plaisters affect the Skin and Bladder, and from thence the consequence when the Fly is taken inwardly, and in Substance; but, says he, they are corrected; and we are told with Camphir. The most unfit corrector so far as I can expect in reason, or even imagine: But still, says he, our Reason may be frail, and so it may, and really is so to a great degree. Thus far *Marten*.

Mr. *Edward Boulter* Chirurgion, and one of the most Ingenious

nious of his Profession, dwelling on *London Bridge*, sent me the following Observation of the Tincture of Cantharides.

June the 10th. 1702.

J R. Aged 36 Years, was four Years under Cure for a Gonorrhæa, those Remedies being us'd to no purpose (by which he was formerly cured of this Distemper) he applies himself to me, and when I was sufficiently inform'd of his Condition, and this Indisposition, I advis'd him to use the Tincture of Cantharides, and to that end, I prepar'd his Body with the following Potion, viz. of ʒiiiss. I gave him ten drops, ordering him to repeat the same Dose every 4 Hours, and double it afterwards till the utmost heat of Urine arose, after

he had taken two or three Doses without any effect, impatient of further delay, he pour'd all that remain'd into a Glass of White-Wine and Water mixt, and drank it off, a little while after a Priapism ensued, which with ease, by the use and effect of the Mineral Waters disappeared, and the above named Patient was effectually cured of his Gonorrhæa.

N. B. This Medicine is the most innocent of all, and is without any ill effect, and only causes and raises an heat of Urine. I prescrib'd an ounce to one, once, without any operation and effect.

Boulter.

Marten. I cured a Young Man very lately, of a stubborn Gonorrhæa of about 3 Years standing, with

with the Tincture of Cantharides, when all that time he had been taking Medicines to no purpose ; And also 6 or 7 more within these 5 or 6 Weeks ; but it is to be noted that I always take care to use other Medicaments also, for the effectual eradicating what Venereal Malignity is lurking.

An ancient Man that had a Gleet of 35 Years standing, and upwards, which was very vexatious to him, was wholly freed from it in about two Months time, and that chiefly upon the administration of Cantharides, tho' I supposing some Venereal Malignity lurking, treated him first with Anti-venereals.

One that had such a Species of the Venereal Disease, as to cause heat and burning about several parts of his Body, with transient wandring Pains, especially in the

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Back,

Back, as also about the Emunctory Glandules, and after his being in the Hands of several to no purpose, and also by me administred for several Weeks, divers Anti-venereals, with proper Bathings, Sweatings, Cuppings, Vomittings, &c. all still to no purpose, was happily at last Cured by a solution of Camphir in Tincture of Cantharides, I ordering him to take large Doses of it three times a Day, and to the quantity of 4 or 5 Quarts in a Day, of Milk and Water sweetned with Sugar, which work'd so well by Urine with him, that the more Water he made, the easier he was, till at length after fix or seven Days, which time he took it for, all his Pains, Heats, &c. vanish'd, and is now as well as ever in his Life. And in some particular Venereal Cases, according as the Disease takes

takes its Seat, (always known by those that understand the nature of it) great things are to be done by this Medicine, and wonderful Cures within these few Months past, have I wrought thereby, all which I must acknowledge was by means of this excellent Book of the most Worthy Dr. *Greenfield*. But I proceed.

The most Famed and Celebrated Mr. *Charles Bernard*, chief Chirurgeon to her most Excellent Majesty, *Queen Ann*, second to none for his Skill, communicated to me what follows.

In the very time of that Contest, in which the Famous Dr. *Greenfield* was so generously, and (indeed) candidly handled by the College of Physicians of *London*, a certain Lady of Quality, who for a long time had been afflicted with an Ulcer in her Bladder,

and had applyed herself to very many of the College of Physicians in *London*, but without any manner of Relief, she mightily implor'd from time to time my Assistance, which I as often denyed, because the Distemper was both difficult of Cure, and Chronick withal, and the Patient daily voided an incredible quantity of meer fetid Pus; at last I was prevailed upon to undertake, or rather attempt the Cure, and the more, that I might have the opportunity of trying the method so mightily recommended by Dr. *Greenfield*, viz. the internal Use of Cantharides in curing Ulcers in the Bladder. I began the Tryal with two grains of Cantharides, to be taken twice a Day, from the 26 of *March* to the second of *April*, but by the use of these, a Dysurie ensued, wherefore

fore we omitted 'em, till the 24th. of *April*, and prescribed Balsamicks in their room ; but what was very specially observable, was, that the quantity of purulent Matter (which she used daily to evacuate) was wonderfully diminished.

From the 24th to the 26th of *April* was repeated two grains of *Cantharides* twice a Day, as before.

From the 26th of *April* to the 1st of *May*, we advanc'd to three grains of *Cantharides*, intermingling Balsamicks by intervals, mean time a Strangury continued to be very troublesome, but the purulent Matter lessened daily, and at length wholly disappeared.

Our Patient returned into the Country with Joy, and a consummate Cure, which she long,
and

and in vain expected, from her other Physicians.

These were the forms of the Prescriptions.

March 26th 1698.

℞ *Cantharid. Tost. gr. ij. Camphor. gr. vj. Conserv. Nymph. q. s. M. fiat Bolus sumend. mane & vesper. superbib. Emulsion. seq; cujus quoque haust. frequentiores cap.*

℞ *Sem. papav. alb. ℥j. Amygd. dulc. ex-cortic. ℥vj. aq; Hordei (cum rad. Alth. incoct.) ℔ij. fiat. S. A. Emulsio. Colatur. adde Syr. Alth. ℥ij.*

These were continued to the 2d. Day of April.

April 5th.

℞ *Gumm. Tragacanth. ℥iss. pulv. Glicirrh. ℥iiss. Bals. Capiv. q. s. M. ex singul. ℥j. fiant. Pilul. N^o xij. cap. iv. ter*

*ter in die, superbib. haust. Emulsionis
prescript.*

This Method was continued
till the 24th of day of *April*.

April the 24th.

The Bolus was repeated, and
administred with *Cantharides* as
above.

April the 26th.

The Bolus with three grains
of *Cantharides* was repeated, in
the use of which, we persisted
daily till the first day of *May*.

May the 4th.

℞ *Bals. Capiv. ʒij. vitelli Ovi q. s. Vini
alb. ʒij. M. cap. mane quotidie, vel
cap. Bolus ex Bals. Capiv. cum saccharo
mixt. per dies 40. & postea pro re nata
cap. Pilul. Balsamic. ut prius præ-
script.*

Marten.

Marten. A Gentlewoman a little while since, came to me with her Husband, to advise what could be done for her, he having given her the Venereal Disease 6 or 7 Years before, and had got pretty well himself, but his Wife in a miserable Condition, having such a violent Itching within the Privy Part, with a foul discharge, and heat at times, that she was ready to run distracted, and tho' by the use of cold Water, which she frequently Bathed with, nothing would appease the Itching more than rubbing and scratching, which she often did so violently, as to make her self smart and bleed for a good while; her Case was an Ulcer just within the Neck of the Bladder, with Warts and hard Pustules upon the *Labia pudendæ*, and by the virulency and malignity of the Running, gliding

gliding down between the *Labia*, they were all within excoriated, insomuch that she could not walk without a great deal of Pain ; in this Condition she went from one Physitian to another, went thro' their various Methods prescrib'd, and sometimes was a little reliev'd, was put into a slight Salivation, but by some accident, she could not continue it, us'd Injections, Lotions, Balsams, &c. to the part, to no purpose, to a very considerable Expence, at last she was advis'd to go to a certain eminent Physitian, who gave her such slender Encouragement, that she despair'd of ever having Cure, he telling her the Venereal Malignity was fix'd in such a place, that the Devil could not fetch it out. At last, by meeting with my Book of the *Venereal Disease*, she came to me, I undertook her, administred Anti-venereals

ti-venereals inwardly (always taking care first, to extinguish and destroy all Venereal Malignity) and also what was proper to the Part , in a Weeks time after her itching was almost gone, and since feels nothing at all of it, her Pustules, &c. and excoriations all healed and well, and is now about taking a preparation of Cantharides, which I doubt not, by the amendment already, but will perfectly Cure her ; her Husband was with me two or three days ago, and told me she is in a better condition than she has ever been yet, and now doubts not, her self, but she shall have a Cure, only the fear of the Cantharides causing a Dysurie, makes her a little uneasie, but I tell her the discharge of foul purulent Matter, which must needs come away (and at which both she

and

and her Husband will much admire)
will make amends for the smart,
and there is no manner of doubt
but she will be perfectly Cured.

A *Scotch* Gentleman a Scholar
came very lately to consult me,
about his Condition, being trou-
bled with a Pain in his Back, at-
tended at times with a glowing
heat and burning about his Reins,
as also the Pubes and Scrotum,
he made Urine sometimes diffi-
cultly, and sometimes with
viscid Slime and Sand; it was by
meeting with my Book of the
Veneréal Disease, he applyed
himself to me, fearing that by
means of a former Amorous Dal-
liance with a Mistress, he had
contracted some Infection, and
that what he felt were the effects
of it, but upon the strictest en-
quiry I could make, deliver'd my
Opinion in the Negative, and
that

that his complaints to me seem'd
 meerly to proceed from a slimy,
 calculous Matter, lodging about
 the Kidney's, Ureters, Bladder,
 &c. and which I told him, would
 in time, if not remedied, prove
 of very ill consequence, several
 Physitians, which before he had
 advis'd with, being of the same
 Opinion, and to remedy which,
 he told me had prescrib'd him
 variety of Medicines, as Bolus's
 of *Cassia* and *Terebinthin*. every
 Morning, numbers of Antinephri-
 tick Pills and Drinks, Diureticks,
 Balsamicks, and abundance of *La-
 pis Prunellæ*, &c. and that he
 had drank *Decoct. pro Syrup*o de
Althea, three Pints and more in
 a day, for several days together,
 and all to very little purpose,
 more, than palliating the Dis-
 ease; I told him, tho' his Case
 was not Venereal, yet I believed

I could relieve him, and if he would pursue my Directions, I knew not but he might be Cured, notwithstanding his Disease had been of so many, I think 5 or 6, Years standing, and he had been in the Hands of those eminent Physicians he named ; upon my proposal he readily agreed, and after Purging him twice or thrice, with a proper Medicine, I gave him in a Morning a Bolus *ex gr. vj. Cantbarid.* made up into a Bolus with a little *Conserv. Cynosbat.* and two or three Hours after another Bolus *ex gr. xij. Camphor, &c.* which had very little or no effect ; I repeated the same about five that Evening, upon which a Dysurie ensued before Morning, but he bore it well, and before I heard of him, it was almost wore off ; these two doses so little affecting him. I

concluded the neck of the Bladder and passages must be lined with a tough viscous Slime, which defended them from the Acrimony of the Medicine, and therefore resolv'd to repeat the same twice more, at about 6 Hours distance, augmenting each Dose to *gr. 10.* *Cantbarid.* accordingly the next Day he took them, which had so good effect, that upon straining to make Water, there forced out of the passage, divers flakes of viscid Slime, like thin Skins, or bits of Parchment sodden or boiled in some Liquor, or, as he compar'd it himself, like the surface of new made Starch that has stood a while, as many of them at times, as would cover 3 or 4 Crown Pieces, besides a great quantity of purulent and glutinous Matter, Sand and Gravel for 2 Days together. My Patient
was

was not a little surpriz'd to see it, yet was pleas'd at its coming away, tho' much discourag'd at the Pain that he felt, after which, upon giving him Balsamicks for about a fortnight, and gently Purging him between whiles, he was dismiss'd perfectly Cured to his great Satisfaction.

An elderly Gentleman came to me a while ago, with a violent Pain in his Back, caused originally from a Venereal Taint, a virulent Running that he had, being improperly stopt, he had been from one to another for 15 or 16 Years past, some told him it was not Venereal, only was Gravel in the Kidney's, others told him 'twas Venereal, and all administered according to their Opinions, tho' to no purpose; he had a stoppage at times in his Urine, which generally came dribbling,

and seldom free from a Gleet, hearing of me, he came to consult me, I put him into an Anti-venereal Course, which was advantageous, afterwards prepar'd him and gave him the Tincture of Cantharides, which he took, and found a great discharge of foul purulent Matter. But a Dysurie ensuing, he left it off for a few days, then began again, and took it to such a quantity, and so often, that he happening to go about his Business near *Tower-bill*, was taken by the way with such racking Pains and scalding of Urine, that he was ready to drop down in the Street, he went into a House there, and sent immediately for me. I went to him and gave him a Bolus of Camphir, &c. and advis'd him to lie there all Night, which he did, the next day he got home, and I went

went to see him, and the first Word he said to me was, that now I had routed out the Devil, for that he had evacuated such a quantity of foul Slime and Matter, as that he was sure there could be no more behind, and that he was as easie in his Back as could be, I order'd him what he should drink, which he pursued, and is upon the Writing of this so well, that he believes he shall feel no more of it.

Since the Writing of the above mention'd Case, and before it went to the Press, that Gentleman happen'd to call upon me, to tell me that he is as well as ever he was in his Life.

But having spoken of Venereal Cases at large, in my Book of that Disease mentioned already, shall say no more here, but refer the Reader to the perusal there.

of for his further Information and Satisfaction.

In Diseases therefore of the Reins and Bladder, where Antinephriticks and Diureticks are proper, it is my Opinion, that if all the most Celebrated and Powerful of them were put together, and administred as often as the Patient could swallow them, they could not produce such laudable Effects which one single dose of Cantharides is capable of doing, if administred by a skilful Hand ; and since I have been so happy of being acquainted with their Use, I have stood in admiration when I have consider'd what Time and Pains I have formerly known bestowed , and what quantities of Medicines administred, to relieve a poor Patient under the extremity of a Nephritick Torture, (and at last in vain) who in all
pro-

probability might, not only have been eas'd, but perfectly Cur'd by a dose or two of Cantharides. In such Cases then Fly to that *Angelick Fly*, which not only relieves but Cures, when nothing else will do, and which has evidently been made appear to have Cured, even the most deplorable Patients, when that hard discomfiting Sentence of being *Incurable*, had been pronounc'd against them by their former Physicians. But still, tho' Cantharides be a Noble and Divine Remedy, and has all along been recommended as such, and of which, not enough can be said in its Praise, it is however not to be used, without a great deal of caution, and circumspection, regard always being had to its Correction, Dose, and time of Administration, as also that it be adapted to the

S 4 Case,

Cafe, Circumstance, Constitution, &c. of the Patient, even with the same regard as to *Mercury*, *Antimony*, *Opium*, &c. and for that reason is not to be medled with by every Empirick or Unskilful Upstart, nor promiscuously administred to all, lest the same fate should attend it, as has the Minerals, &c. we just now mention'd, the unskilful or Emperical Administration of which (tho' otherwise very excellent Remedies) having too notoriously caus'd many to make their *Exit*, as certainly and as untimely as at the *Gallows*. Thus far *Marten*.

That a considerable dose of *Cantharides* may be in certain Cases prescribed, is as demonstrable as the Sun at Noon day, from the attestation of the late celebrated Dr. *Francis Bernard*, (whom we mentioned before) he
 decla-

declaring in Court at *Guild-hall*,
Ann. 1697. where the said Dr. took
 his Oath, that he prescribed to a
 Lady of Quality (who was for
 several Years miserably afflicted
 with a Fever and Strangury) two
 Powders one *ex ʒj. pulveris e Che-*
lis Cancrorum Compositi, to be
 taken inwardly, and the other of
Cantharides grossly beaten or pow-
 dered, *gr. xx. ad 30.* to recover
 or revive a Blister, which was
 dryed up without drawing any
 Serum; and the Patient's Nurse,
 by mistake, strewed the Powder
e Chelis on the *Epispastick* or Bli-
 stering Emplaster, and gave the
Cantharides inwardly, by means
 of which the Patient quickly
 after made Water very often, and
 felt great Pains in the neck of the
 Bladder, that Physitian being sent
 for, and perceiving the mistake,
 prescribed Emulsions and Milk
 Potions

Potions, with Seeds of Bishop's Weed, by which a few days after, the Lady was absolutely and beyond expectation Cured, both of her Fever and Strangury, tho' the Physitian ordered his Prescriptions only for the Cure of a Fever.

Dr. *Mead*, a Worthy Physitian of *St. Thomas's* Hospital (whom I mention'd in the foregoing Pages) in that part of the Book in which he treats of a Mad Dog, declares from *Signior Paul Bocconi* (who in his late *Italian* Book Entituled, *Museo di Fisica. observ.* 21. where he discourses concerning the inward use of Cantharides) that the Physitians in upper *Hungary*, administer to those afflicted with the Bite of a Mad Dog, whole Cantharides to the number of five, but to Beasts they prescribe a far larger quantity.

Marten.

Marten. I have look'd over that Author, and find in that Observation mentioned by Dr. *Mead*, that the *Hungarian* Physicians gave the Cantharides as abovesaid, in Spirit of Wine, Theriaca, or Crumbs of Bread. Others says he, affirm, That they are of much use in the Gonorrhæa, and tells us further in the same Observation, that all the Physicians, &c. he had consulted, agree in condemning the inward use of them, but yet after all, he predicts, that Cantharides will have the same fate with *Mercury* and *Antimony*, which after various Censures and Oppositions, at last found Credit with those very Physicians, which at first defamed them, and abhorred the use of them as dangerous and mischievous.

And

And I doubt not but in time *Cantharides* will be as universally administred inwardly in the particular Cases mentioned in this Book, as *Mercury* is in other Cases, and with the like good Success; and that the Pain and danger thereof, with which many Patients are affrighted and bugbear'd by some, as little regarded, as the Sore Mouths caus'd by *Mercury* in Salivations, which however terrible and painful, and however monstrous Patients that have underwent that Course, have been represented to be, is to the *Wise* as nothing, they being convinc'd, that no Medicine can be us'd with greater Success, or greater safety, (if in the Hands of the Skilful) even to the accomplishing those Cures, that no Medicine besides could effect; the same in other Cases is the use
of

of *Cantbarides* ; but *one* as well as the *other*, and also many other celebrated Remedies, as *Antimony*, *Opium*, &c. (as observ'd in a place before) in the Hands of the Unskilful, is like a Sword managed by a Madman, and by such it is that so many Patients have suffered, and by means of their Suffering, is it that some People decry their Use, and indeed the dismal Stories upon Record of the *Dangerous* and *Poysonous* Effects (as they term it) of *Cantbarides*, makes them the more afraid, tho' at the same time it must be wholly attributed to want of Knowledge in Administration or Correction ; it having been plainly made appear through this whole Treatise, that if they are corrected and discreetly exhibited, they prove both for safety and effect, a Remedy beyond compare. I

remem-

remember among divers dismal Relations that I have read concerning Cantharides taken inwardly, (one of which, as observ'd before, being enough to scare a whole City) that famous old Chirurgeon *Ambrose Parey*, where he Treats of Poysons, gives us an instance, first telling us they are *Insects* which naturally are at deadly Strife or Enmity with the Bladder of Man, from a secret Antipathy; and then relates an History of a Man that died upon taking them inwardly, which History I judge not improper to insert here, for that it may deter others, from the like dangerous Practice of giving them indiscreetly and profusely, as some that I have known and heard of, have done, out of a design, or to make Sport, and too often not without very mischievous Effects, as is to be

be understood was the cause of the miscarriage of this Man, a much larger Dose having been impos'd upon him, than is meet to be given to any, as the sequel or following Account will sufficiently inform the Reader.

The History is this.

A Certain *Whore*, the better to enjoy the Company of a Young *Abbot* who loved her, entertained him, with a Banquet, and sprinkled divers of their *Cates* with the Powder of *Cantharides*, to incite him the more to *Venery*, the next day when as the *Abbot* cast forth pure Blood at his Fundament and also at his Yard, which was strongly erected, he called some Physicians, who presently by the forementioned Symptoms, which were all very apparent in him,

him, understood that he had *cantharides* given him: Wherefore they purged him upwards with *Vomits*, and downwards by *Glisters* made with *French Barly*, *Rice*, a *Decoction* of *Malloes*, *Seeds* of *Line* and *Fenugreek*, *Oil* of *Lillies*, *Goat's Suet*: Then presently after they gave him a little *Treacle* with a good quantity of *Conserve* of *Violets*, which might draw the *Poison* outwards, they gave him *Milk* to drink, and caused him to use *Injections* into the *Urinary Passage* and *Gutts*, made of refrigerating things, as the *Juice* of *Lettuce*, *Purflane*, *Cucumers*, *Gourds*, *Melons*, and of tough and viscid things, that so they might stick the more easily and longer to the *Ulcerated Parts*, as the *Mucilages* of *Psyllium*, *Malloes*, *Quince Seeds*, *Syrup* of *Water-Lillies*, *Poppies* and *Violets*,

lets, Fresh Butter, and Oil of Sweet Almonds, and they made him drink only Barly Water, or the common Ptisan; they let him feed on Veal, Kid and Pork boiled with Lettuce, Purslane, Barly and Violet Leaves, the which by their humidity might relax the Belly, and by their toughness lenifie the roughness of asperitie; they applyed also refrigerating things to the Loins, Share and Perinæum, to assuage the heat of the Urine. At length they put him into a warm Bath, and to conclude, they left nothing unattempted to draw forth or weaken the Poyson. But all their endeavours were in vain, for the Abbot died, not being destitute of Remedies conveniently prescrib'd, but overcome by the contumacious malignity of the Poyson.

I cannot think but if those
Phyfitians had been so happy as

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to

to have known that *Camphir* was the Antidote to, or Corrector of *Cantharides*, and had given it the aforesaid *Abbot*, he might have recovered, notwithstanding his *Mistress* had (as doubtless she had) swinged him off with a Dose, the better to gratifie (as she imagin'd,) her falacious desire; which instead of operating so, as to capacitate him to do her business, effectually did his for him, by blowing him up to the Stars. Thus may be seen the mischiefs of over-dosing, and what it is for the Ignorant to jest with edge Tools.

But afterwards the same *Ambrose Parey*, gives us another History (tho' wide to our purpose, it being of the External Use of *Cantharides*, but he mentioning it upon the account of their inward Effect, it may not be amiss to

to relate it) he telling us, that the
 Physitians Pains, had far better
 Success in a certain Gentlewoman,
 against this kind of affect; (which
 indeed we cannot but attribute to
 the degree or *quantum* of the Poy-
 son affecting the Parts, as well as
 the *modus* or manner of treating
 the Patient with the Remedies,
 tho' the said *Parey* would lay the
 whole stress upon them,) Her
 whole Face was deformed with
 red, fiery and filthy Pustules, so
 that all shunned her Company as
 if she had been troubled with a
 Leprosie, and were ready to for-
 bid her the Society of Men; she
 came to *Paris* and calling *Hollerius*
 and *Grealmus* Physitians, *me*
 and *Caballus* being Chirurgeons,
 she made a grievous complaint,
 and besought us earnestly for
 some Remedy against so great a
 deformity of her Face; having

diligently considered her Case, we pronounced her free from a Leprosie; but we judged it fit to apply to her whole Face a Veficatory of Cantharides; three or four Hours after the application whereof, the Medicine being come to work its effect, her Bladder began to burn exceedingly, and the neck of her Womb to Swell, with Gripings, continual Vomiting, making of Water and Scowering, a troublesome agitation of the Body and Members, a burning and absolutely fiery Fever. I forthwith called the Physicians, it was decreed that she should drink Wine plentifully, and that it should be injected by the Fundament into the Guts, and by the Urinary Passage into the Bladder, and the Neck of the Womb, and that she should keep herself until the Pains were mitigated,

ted, in a warm *Bath*, made of the *Decoction* of *Line Seeds*, the *Roots* and *Leaves* of *Mallores* *Marsh Mallores*, *Violets*, *Henbane*, *Purflane* and *Lettuce*; and her *Loins* and *Genitals* should be anointed with *Unguentum Rosatum* and *Populeon* stirred and incorporated with *Oxycrate*.

By these means, all the Symptoms were mitigated. Her Face in the interim rose all in a Blister, and much purulent Matter came out thereof, and so the deformity wherewith she was formerly troubled, vanish'd away for ever, so that within a while after she was Married, and had many Children, and is yet living in perfect Health.

And since I have made this digression in relating the foregoing History of the external Effects of *Cantharides*; I bespake

the Reader's Patience for this one History more of the same kind, as follows, which I find in another Author, and is a Cure in it self so remarkable, that as it the more illustrates and evinces the wonderful efficacy of that *Insect*, it may be a means to encourage and induce other Practitioners, to have recourse to it, for their Patient's Benefit, in the like difficult cutaneous Diseases; it having exceeded as by the relation here given, all other the most celebrated Topical Remedies in use.

A Young Lady about 11 or 12 Years of Age, had Sore Eyes from her Cradle, and all along troubled with *Struma*, or the *King's Evil*; her Eyes continued almost always Sore and Watering, so that sometimes for a Month together, she could scarcely look
up;

up ; but that which was principally accounted to be the *King's Evil* seemingly went away ; but there followed upon it a Scab and Scurf upon the whole Face, very filthy to behold, this continued about three Years, notwithstanding all that could be done, and then the Leprous Humour began to afflict her Neck, Breast and Shoulders ; several Physicians, Chirurgeons, and Apothecaries, were concerned all this time, in the Cure, but without the least advantage, for the Disease raged more vehemently , and resisted with advantage the greatest effort of their Remedies ; they bled her, made her Issues, Purged her often, and that with Purging Diet-drinks, almost for 180 Days together, then they gave her for as long a time, Diets of *Guaicum* and *Sarsaparilla*, with Topicks

made of *Vitriol, Alom, Lead, Tar, Mercury*, varied almost after a thousand ways; yet the Disease daily got much ground upon them, and now began as abovesaid to go farther. Sometimes by the means of their nauseous Prescriptions and Applications, the Scurff and Scabs would all fall off, and her Face would be as fair and clear, as if it had ailed nothing; and in a few hours time the Humour would issue through the Skin, and stand in small drops, thousands of them, like dew, which would dry like a Gum, and in sixteen hours space there would be a thin crust over her Face; which in three or four Days time would be a Scab as thick as a Crown-piece; this would lie on for a long time (unless forced off by Art) and still grow thicker and thicker: At length her Do-
ctors

Etors declared her incurable, and
 that the vitiated Habit of Body,
 and Universal corruption of the
 whole Mass of Blood was such,
 that no Medicines whatsoever,
 could have power to alter. After all
 this she became my Patient, and
 I cured her according to the fol-
 lowing Method. And now be-
 cause I saw that ever since this
 breaking out in her Face, she
 lived in good Health (except as
 to her Eyes) Eat, Drank, and
 Slept well, was free from pain,
 merry and cheerful, save when she
 thought of this her present Affli-
 ction; I concluded, that the
 Blood could not be so much in
 fault as was imagined, but that
 the Disease was chiefly Cuticular,
 and that the Morbifick ferment
 was lodged in the places vitiated,
 by means of which, the juices
 sent thither became corrupted and
 altered,

altered, according to the Nature and Quality of that malignant Humour: and that if ever she was Cured, the said vitiated juice, ought to be drawn forth, and altered, and the places weakned by the long abode of that Evil Humour to be fortified and strengthened. In order to this I caused her to take every day, once or twice therein, *Bezoar Mineral with Gold*, and to forbear Wine, and all Salt and Sour things. Outwardly, I applyed a *Vesicatory* of *Cantharides* all over the Leprous and Scabby Places, (first getting off the Scab, as much as might be with suppleing Oils and Oyntments.) The Vesicatory (which was the common of the Shops) drew well, insomuch, that her Mother thought no less than a quart of Salt and malign Matter came away: I applyed it almost

almost all over the Place ; and it lay on twelve hours, sometimes fourteen hours, and once sixteen hours. I applyed it a second time to the same place ; for after the first Blister was healed, it broke out with as much violence as ever. This second Blister drew a watry Humor in like manner, so much as wetted a dozen Diaper Napkins almost all over, her Shift, Head-cloths, Pillow-beer, and Pillow, through. The Blister healed up, and her Face seemed well for a day ; but the third day following, it broke forth with a greater impetuosity than formerly : I then applyed Vescicatories to the back Parts upon each Shoulder, they drew well, and much Water came away, but without any abatement of that in her Face ; for after the Plisters drawn in her Back, it seemed to
 be

be yet more stubborn. I now applied the third Blisters to her Face as before, which drew (as formerly) a vast quantity of Water, after which it scabbed no more ; but only a thin white Scurf, which would rub off, at most wash off with warm Water, for which I gave her a Mercurial Wash, which she used Morning and Evening to her Face, as also to those scattering Patches of the Disease, which were up and down upon her Neck, Shoulders and Breasts, by means whereof they all vanisht, and she has now remain'd well and free from her Distemper, and is in good Health ever since, to the day of the Writing hereof, though it be now about six Years since. And withal this is very Remarkable, and worthy Observation, that her Sore and Running Eyes, which she had
from

from her Infancy, were also perfectly Cured; the salt and malign Humor being drawn forth by the said Vesicatories. Thus far *Marten*.

I had this following Letter from a certain Gentleman (a married Man,) living at the other end of the Town, who never told me his Name, but by *B. C.* he has had several Conferences with me; amongst the rest, it was his desire that I should prescribe him something, *ad libidinis desiderium excitandum*. The Gentleman was lamish, he had had frequent fits of the Gout, and very severe ones. I considered that the *Tinctura Cantharidum* would do no hurt in the one case, if it should disappoint him in the other, did therefore prescribe it, a few Weeks afterwards, when he had tryed the *Tincture* with some
Sto-

Stomachick Wine, he writes the following Letter to me.

Worthy Dr.

I Took your *Tinctura stimulan*s (as you call it) that of the *Cantharides*, which took not that Effect as I expected, but about a Month afterwards I got a fit of the *Gout*, as I used to have at that time of the Year, it used to come very severe upon me, but now it came very calmly and easie on me, and went off in few days, for which, next to God *Almighty* I do return you Thanks. I intend to see you within these few days, &c.

Octob. 23. 1705.

The unexpected good Success this Gentleman, my Patient, met with, by the *Tincture* of *Cantharides*

rides in the *Gout*, as his above-said Letter testifies, and the Opinions of divers Learned Men quoted up and down this Treatise, of the prevalency of *Cantharides* for that Disease, my own Sentiments of the same also concurring, encourag'd me to lay hold of this opportunity, whereby to acquaint the Reader, that in the Year 1691, I wrote a little *Tract* in *Latin* of the *Nature, Cause and Cure* of the *Gout*, which I shall here incert, and by which the *Ingenious Reader* may be made capable of judging how far *Cantharides* may contribute towards the Cure thereof; I have also added some few hints of my own, relating thereto, all which I hope may prove as serviceable, as they were Writ sincerely for the good and benefit of the Publick.

This

This little *Treatise* then of the Gout, was since Translated into *English*, by the Learned Physician Dr. *Richard Brown*, a Member of the College, who was then Physician of his Majesty's Fleet in the very time when Sir *Francis Wheeler* met with the great misfortune to lose his Life at Sea, (with the greater part of the Fleet that was then with him) by a Storm, the good Dr. dyed at that very time ashore : To prosecute then my design, I took my Text out of the Divine *Hippocrates de Natura Hominis*, Text xix. & Seq. His Words are these.

‘ The Body of Man contains
 ‘ in it *Blood*, *Flegm*, and a two-
 ‘ fold *Bile*, to wit, yellow and
 ‘ black, of which the nature of
 ‘ this Body is constituted, upon
 ‘ account whereof also it is Sick,
 ‘ and

' and enjoys Health, yet not these
 ' *Humors* alone do affect the Bo-
 ' dy, but the *qualities* of the *Hu-*
 ' *mors* are in a possibility to affect
 ' it, such as, a *Bitter*, a *Salt*, an
 ' *Acid*, and other things both
 ' within a Man, and out of a
 ' Man, and these qualities indeed
 ' through a mixtion and mutu-
 ' al Temperament among them-
 ' selves, are neither discerned,
 ' nor create any Man trouble, but
 ' when any one of these is divid-
 ' ed or separated from the rest,
 ' and exists by itself, then it is
 ' clear and plainly evident, how
 ' great Trouble and Pain it cre-
 ' ates a Man.

The Salt in our Bodies, the Salt
 I say, and Acrid which was di-
 luted with a thin insipid, or Wa-
 ter, as soon as ever it is separated,
 and falls upon the Joints, there
 it presently excites Pain, first of
 U all

all by twitching and pricking them, and not long after by pressing and distending them with its abundance. As this Salt is more or less sharp or vehement, the Pains also do much vary, that is, do increase or abate. And this Salt is lodged in the *Serum*, which that it is Acid, or that an Acid adheres to it, cannot be denied.

There is moreover in the *Serum* of our Bodies a certain thicker Matter, which we may call the Terrene Fæculency, of which Nodes are chiefly generated.

This one thing also we do over and above maintain, That there is something of a thicker Salt in the *Serum* itself which joined by some of the terrene Blood out of the rest of the Mass, will much alter the nature of the Gout, in respect of Pain, Heat and Duration, as to degree, or violence or gentleness.

Be-

Besides, this Salt Serum is contained about the extremities of the Muscles, Tendons, Ligaments, *Periosteæ*, and the other Nervous Parts of the Joints in which places also Nodes and Stones are usually bred.

Moreover, as long as the use of things Non-natural is moderate, all goes well; but when the Body is Pampered with more plenty than is needful, the Particles of the Blood are not so exactly mixt with the rest of the Mass, but are blended and confounded as Heterogeneous; whereupon Sanguification once vitiated, the Blood is usually corrupted by divers Humors, and the Non-natural Heat grows so high, that it is forced to undergo a fermentation, like new Beer, and it works so much more than usual, that it seems to boil: Then it forces

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those sharp and foreign Juices, together with part of the *Serum*, by what way it finds ; what gets into the Guts, is evacuated by a watery Looseness ; what into the Kidney's, by plenty of Urine ; what into the habit of the Body, by the Pores of the Skin : But what falls upon the Joints, pierceth into the innermost recesses and interstices of the nervous Parts, which being beset round with dense and cold Parts, use to stop and retain the *Serum*.

This *Serum* at first is very small, but thin and sharp, producing Pain only deep within, and a Swelling without ; yet the violency of the Pain continuing, greater store of *Serum*, and very often a flood of other Humors with it, supervenes, so that at last the Swelling appears, which in a plethorick Body by its redness, heat and throbbing Pain, resembles

resembles an angry Boil: And when this Humor is spent, that fit of the Gout is at an end.

And the nature of this Disease is such, that when it has once seized a Man (unless by the Care and Industry of Physicians prevented, especially by such as are well experienced in this affair) scarce any one can look so well to himself, but that at certain Seasons and Distances of time it will return, when the matter is increased afresh, and gathered to the Joints again, which distances in the beginning are longer, and when the Mass of Blood is vitiated and the Joints weakned, become shorter, so that they confine some People perpetually to their Bed, and render the Joints stiff and knotty.

It remains now to enquire, what the causes of the ferous

Matter in the Blood are, and then what moves it first, and causes the fit; the first our Schools call *Antecedent*, the latter, *Procatartick Causes*. *Hippocrates* in his Book *De prisca Medicina* teacheth, how that Salts, Acids, Sweets, and abundance of other such things, which are in us, have divers faculties according to their Plenty and Power: But no way molest us, when they are mixt and mutually tempered one with another.

This mixture and temper is often dissolved in the Mass of Blood, when the Humors are augmented in Plenty or Power, or both. Omitting other Humors, in the foregoing Discourse, we have only mentioned the *Serum*, to which in the further disquisition hereof we will confine our selves, and do say, that sometimes the evacuation

tion of this *Serum* is hindred, and sometimes too great quantity of *Serum* is bred.

The necessary evacuation of the *Serum* is hindred, when some vitious Matter is impacted in the very Glands, whence it comes to pass, that either the sensible or insensible Transpiration of our Body is insufficient, as it happens in Idleness, Melancholly, stopping of Sweat, and over-cooling the Body.

Moreover the necessary evacuation of this *Serum* is hindred, when People are Costive, and and make but a little Urine and thin, such as contains not in itself enough of Salt and Sedi-
ment.

For the alimentary and sweet Portion of what we Eat and Drink, cannot be wholly converted into the substance of our

Body, but even this has some Excrements : So that the Succus *ἀκρὸς καὶ διεσπαρμένος*, the imperfect and violent Juice, which is the other part of our Aliment (according to Hippocrates) ought not to be wholly mixt with the Blood, but the greatest share of it should be Purged out by Stool and Urine (whence it may be drawn by distillation.) Now if for the causes aforesaid, the evacuation of the sharp Serum be checked, as it increases first in Plenty, and then in Power, it is separated from the other Parts; and so it affords Matter for the Gout.

Now we proceed to the second, that is, to the more plentiful generation of Serum; here we do not mean the supply of the watry Part, but of the Acrid and Salt, or a certain hereditary Inclination to the Gout (derived from

from the Seed and maternal Blood) which seems to consist in a weakness of the Joints, and especially in some innate fault of the Blood.

Then there is an ascititious disposition of the Body, induced partly by the frequent invasion of the Fit, partly by the manner of living, such as is in them, who though they use their outmost diligence, cannot guard themselves from the return of the Grief.

Which indeed happens for divers causes, hereafter to be mentioned, namely, through the weakness of the Parts about the Joints; through Pains, whereby many Fibres of the Nervous Parts are broke from a frequent influx of Humors, whereby the Parts are relaxed and softned; through unreasonable Heat or Cold; from violent motion, as it happens in
Coitu;

Coitu; and finally, when a vitious Sanguification is contracted, whereby the acrid Matter is continually bred in the Blood.

Such Meats and Drink should be taken notice of, as have in them a sharp Matter in such Plenty and Power, as not being to be conquered with the other Juices in our Body, it can neither be sufficiently separated, nor discharged, nor can it be exactly mixt, or tempered with the other Juices.

Such are generous Wines (too plentifully drunk and having them not well watered,) which have much Tartar in them; for not only that Tartar, but the Spirit also breeds the Gout, which consists of an Oil, an Acid, and a Volatil Salt, from whence the Wine receives all its Strength.

Moreover Gluttony and Drunkenness contribute much to the breed-

breeding of this Humor ; all intemperance likewise in dainty Meat and Drink, over-hard Study, especially in the Night, which in this case is the most dangerous ; and afflicting Cares ; all these hinder Sanguification, so that the sharp part in the Aliment is either not well mixt, or not well separated ; and above all immoderate *Venus* is the most hurtful.

But if any doubt arise, and the question be, what way it hurts ? It may properly be replied, that *Hippocrates* his assertion is of undoubted Truth ; *there is in us a Salt and a Sharp* : Now I think this is rendred more efficacious by the use of *Venerie*, so that at first it is augmented not so much in Plenty as in Power ; for what is sweet or fat in the Blood is consumed thereby, partly with the Spirits, partly with the *Sperma,*

ma, and what remains is more and more exasperated, and so existing more apart, it acquires Strength and does harm.

This Matter, being augmented and gathered by the foresaid Causes, is moved, not always by the proper impulse of Nature, but often as it is stimulated by several evident Causes; such as are able either to impress an impulse on the Blood, or to quicken its internal Motion or Fermentation, violent Passions of the Mind, especially Anger and Fear, sudden Cold and heat, retention of accustomed Sweat, some Seasons of the Year, especially Spring and Autumn, and as we said before, *Gluttony* and *Venery*.

The causes of this Disease being now explained, we lay down this definition of the Gout.

The

The Gout is a violent Pain of the Parts about the Joints, caused by a serous and sharp Humor, suddenly coming out of the Vessels.

Sometimes wandring Pains foretel the Gout to be coming, especially in the Joints of the Feet or Hands: That it is at Hand, Stretching, Yawning, painful Weariness, Catarrhs, wandring Pains, Pains in the Limbs and Joints, and sometimes a heaviness in the Head do shew: a kind of Feaverish Heat, a pricking Pain in the Joint with inability to move, and after that a Swelling, usually red, which are attended by divers other things, as Watching, loss of Strength, and a stiffness of the Part, and several other Complaints, familiar to Gouty Persons. These show the Gout to be present.

The

The Gout ends either in the translation of the matter to a more ignoble Part, or in the discussion of it, or when being changed into Corruption it breaks thro' the Skin, or when tarrying long there, it turns knotty: All which comes to pass sometimes by the assistance of Nature, sometimes of Art.

There is a two-fold design in the artificial Cure of the Gout. First to remove that which aggravates the Paroxism; secondly to preserve the Patient from the return of a Fit, or at least, to make it, when it comes, to be more easie.

Some of our present Physitians Doctrine is, to let Nature take her free Course, and that the Patient must be contented with his Misery as well as he can, in a Fit they allow Asses Milk, and if the

Pa-

Patient be gravellous withal, he must drink the Spaw-waters, not considering how the Patient used to live before. May I not ask such Persons, whether it be not as injurious to another Body to part with an Ague, before it has been shook with it for a full Year or longer?

It comes now to pass to go on a little further ; I gave of late Years to a very Eminent Patient troubled with Gravel, frequent Doses of diuretick Powders *ex Sal Tartar, Sal succini, Cremor Tartar, & similibus* : A very witty Physitian coming in to that Patient, pretended in my absence, before the Patient, that by these means I made in that Patient, too great a separation (from the Mass of Blood) of gravellous Matter, and so I obstructed the Strainers, but whether that Learned Man, or I, did

did more good, the Patient, if he put on his considering Cap, is fittest to judge.

What is to be done in the Fit (*in declinatione Morbi*) must be done by gentle evacuations, either by Stool or Sweat or both, and by outward applications, which cause perspiration.

But to prevent a fit (*hic Rhodus hic salta*) the Patient must apply himself to Diet and Exercise, as being the chief Bulwarks to defend him against the approaches of his tormenting Enemy.

By Diet, I understand all what we Eat or Drink for our Nourishment, or for our Pleasure: By Exercise I intend all bodily Motion, and if therefore this Disease be contracted by an Error (as often it is) in these, it is most probable to be prevented by changing them. And

And this seems to be confirmed by Experience, in that several Persons, that have formerly been severely tormented with this Disease, have delivered themselves from such Sufferings, by undergoing the Punishment, Penance, or indeed Danger of a Milk Dyet, or have at least renounced Wine and strong Liquors and betook themselves to Water, or Milk and Water. But by this means, although they may have defended themselves against a Fit of the Gout, yet by making so great and sudden a change in their accustomed method of Living (as by the best information I have, was done by my former Patient, whose strainers, it seems I had stopt up, wherefore I was dismiss'd,) they have so altered their Tempers, as to bring upon themselves greater mischiefs. For it

is very remarkable that such is the nature of our Bodies, that whatsoever by a continued Use is become habitual and so agreeable to us, cannot, without manifest danger, be left off or disused ; thus have some in an habitual and unhappy intemperancy, enjoyed a steady and uninterrupted Health ; and by too sudden a change in renouncing that outward Usage, have, maugre all other endeavours, been immersed in a legion of Infirmities.

If then the Gout when once it has seized a Man, will at certain Seasons and Distances of time return, which distances in the beginning are longer, and when the Mass of Blood is vitiated, and the Joints weakned, become shorter, and all this from an irregular Life, which cannot with personal Safety be suddenly altered, being
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the cause of this Disease is daily recruited, I shall now enquire what is and may be safely done in order to prevent, at least to exempt such, a longer time from the Insults of this Enemy.

We must not direct to change our Diet, because it is dangerous, but we must moderate the quantity of it, that no more may be ingested, than what reasonably may be applied for natural uses.

And not only so, but that exercise may be used daily: See the Ingenious *Fuller* his *Medicina Gymnastica*, pag. 20. & seq;

You must not use this Exercise by fits only, and violent, but slow and continual, so that our Blood may by that means so far be moved and exagitated that it may preserve its crasis, that there may continue a good mixture and mu-

tual Temper. See *Hippocrates de prisca Medicina.*—

But yet we must not hinder nor alter particular Evacuations, which violent and immoderate motion will sometimes do. A temperate and moderate motion helps perspiration, and yet doth not so intemperately heat us, whereby to endanger us.

If a Person that has been tormented with the Gout, and has Strength and the natural use of his Limbs, be prevailed upon to moderate Exercises, and to renounce their ease, they might, it is very probable, persevere in their accustomed way of Eating and Drinking, without the so frequent or severe Punishment of this Disease, and that without creating any other Infirmities.—

But this I am sensible will incur Censure, and will be thought

thought a severe and impracticable Penance, the Remedy perhaps being esteemed worse than the Disease, for such Persons that have long pleased themselves with a *Bottle and Conversation*, cannot, I presume, so far renounce them, even to possess these advantages: Such therefore must enjoy their *Choice*, but will not always their *Ease*: And the only probable means whereby such can be protected from the miseries of this Disease, must be by repeated Evacuations, by *Catharticks*, *Diureticks*, amongst which you may if you think fit, bring in *Cantharidal Preparations*, and *Alexipharmicks*, which how far they will succeed, must be learnt from their use, which I doubt not, if timely and judiciously administered, may sometimes defer their Torments.

To be short,
 The *Gout* is the Product in many (not in all for in some it is *morbis hæreditarius*) of an extravagant Life, that thefore, if we daily administer matter for it, it must be formed, unless that can be by some other ways continually spent: And that is best performed by bodily Motion; but where Conditions or Circumstances are such, as that cannot be undergone, recourse must be had to repeated Evacuations, which if judiciously administred, and precisely timed, may discharge the offending matter, and so defer a Fit.

It is the Letter of Mr. B. C. as before noted, that enclin'd me to write these latter Pages about the *Gout*.

Some of the *Ingenious* may try the *Cantharides* as in point of Evacu-
 ation

ation of Urine to prevent a fit, or make it come more easie, I never have tryed it but what was done by mere accident, I know an Epispastick Plaister has been applyed to a Gouty part of the Body with good Success.

Marten. To corroborate what the Ingenious Doctor says, as to the use of *Epispasticks* for easing the Pains of the Gout, and the great efficacy of Diuretick Medicines inwardly for the same purpose, I think it not amiss to add a Word or two from my own Experience.

A Gentleman that I knew, who by extream hard drinking, &c. had brought upon himself that cruel Disease, and had undergone several severe Fits, it seizing him upon the Joint of one of his great Toes, one Fit he had was extreme indeed, and which con-

fin'd him for some time, the Part being exceeding painful, red and tender, so that he could not bear its being touch'd. I advis'd him to a regimen of diet, &c. and to take *Cremor Tartari* ʒiij. in a Morning, for once, twice or thrice as he saw occasion, which instead of aggravating his Pain (as we frequently find Purging does) gave him admirable relief, but tho' he was easier, yet the Pain was violent still. I perswaded him therefore to an *Epispastick Plaster* to it, which was applyed, drew well, made a plentiful discharge, and was so far from attracting a Flux of Humors thither, (which some told him it would do) that he mightily amended upon it, and has never since been troubled with near the like Pain, neither has the Fits followed him so frequent, or

when

when come, are of so long duration, which must be attributed to that method, and the taking between whiles the *Cremor Tartari* to Purge him, notwithstanding he continues his irregular Course of Life; and were he to live regular, and not follow such a libidinous Course as I understand he almost daily does, he would, I believe, be totally freed from the Gout. I observ'd that the *Cremor Tartari*, which is a Diuretick Medicine, did work plentifully, as he told me, by Urine, as well as gently by Stool, which brings me to be of Doctor *Greenfield's* Opinion, that *Diureticks* in the Gout are most certainly proper, they making the most plentiful Evacuation, no Evacuation being to be procured more to the advantage of the Sick than by Urine, and if so,

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Cantbarides must needs be the most proper, they being the greatest and most potent *Diuretick* that is in *Rerum Natura*, as both from *Reason* and *Experience* hath all along in this Treatise been sufficiently made appear.

And also that *Epispasticks* outwardly applyed, are proper to ease the Pain, *Riverius* assures us, and that *Varandæus* did with happy Success use the common Shop Veficatory Plaister by it self, without any mixture, by which he Cured, when other Physicians had in vain used many Purgations, Sudorificks, Diets, and External Medicines; and when we consider the Nature of the Disease, and how it proceeds and afflicts the Parts, it being a sharp, thin and spirituous Matter, offending rather in quality than quantity, caus'd chiefly from intem-

temperance and excess (as the Doctor has well observ'd) which breeds vitious Juices in the Stomach, and being made Spiritual by mixing itself with the Natural, Vital, and Animal Spirits, and then conjoined with the Blood, is sent to the Joints by the Veins and Arteries, causing a piercing, distending, throbbing, deep, continual and bitter Pain upon the Part, each of which is a certain sign of the *Periosteum's* being afflicted. I say when we consider that the Humor is then wholly lodged upon the part, and the Body besides free, I know not why *Epispasticks* should not relieve, as well, and as soon, as burning with the *Moxa*, which in *China* and *Japan*, is so frequently and successfully used, that being their way of vesicating and discharging the Humor, which we shall by and by

by particularly examine, and which *William ten Rhyne's*, M. D. (who was Dr. Greenfield's School-fellow) in his Treatise of the Gout, says, is an incomparable way of Cure, and which he hath experienc'd a thousand times; and that when he at first arrived at *Japan*, he found all People marked by means thereof, with large and deep Scars, all their Bodies over, (and that not as a Punishment) but for Diseases, they being a People much given to Luxury, in which most of them, especially their great Men place their chief good, they most beastly exercising themselves too much in *Venerual Acts*, from the beginning of their Youth, to very old Age, who being thereby debilitated, are liable to Vapours and so made subject to many Pains, hence bringing upon themselves innumerable Diseases of the Nerves,

Nerves, Tendons, Ligaments and Membranes ; so that Epilepsies, Appoplexies, Palsies and all Diseases of the Brain and Nerves are frequent among them, but nothing more than *Blindness* and the *Gout*, whence it is that they are thus Scarified, the application of their *Moxa*, being their chief External Remedy, which *Moxa* is an Odoriferous *Panacea*, or as great *Botanists* say, is *Ambrosia*, or a sort of *Mugwort*. See *Matthiolus* on *Dioscorides*. Which Herb, as if it were planted by Industry all over the Country of *Japan*, grows plentifully in the Fields and Way Sides, and is both the *Chinois* and *Japanois* only refuge, or most pretious *Panacea* in most Diseases both inwardly and outwardly, and especially in all sorts of Pains and Swellings ; they calling it when green, *Fo-*
mongi

mongi and *Nophouts*, and when it is dried *Moxa*.

This is the *Mother of Herbs*, that *Royal Plant*, which the Ancients called *Parthenis*, because it Cured Maidens Diseases ; the *Italians* call it *Valentine* ; many stile it *Self-Potent* ; this is that *Messenger of the Graces*, which *Artemisia*, Wife of *Mausolus* King of *Caria* honoured with her own Name, as an excellent *Phylactery* ; some wou'd derive it from *Arthemis Ilithya*, i.e. *Diana*, because it particularly Cures Womens Diseases.

This therefore so highly celebrated *Mugwort*, when it is turned into Flame and Ashes, does the more good, because while it hurts it Cures ; (even like *Cantharides*) and it Cures wonderfully the profound rack-ing Pains of the Joints and Limbs, often-

oftentimes in a moment, which is a thing of the greatest moment. It would be too long to run over all the uses of this Remedy in most Diseases; wherefore I shall confine my self to the use of *Mugwort* in the Gout, especially according to the Practice of the *Chinois* and *Japanois*, premising only a few things. *Matthiolus* upon *Dioscorides* says, That 3 drams of dried *Mugwort-leaves* powdered, and given in *Wine*, is good for the *Sciatica*. *Weikardus* also makes it a Specifick for the Gout; for in *Thejsaur. Pharmaceut.* he saith, That *Mugwort Roots* boiled with *Victuals* like *Parsly Roots*, work by *Urine*, and helps a Man wonderfully, for many only by the use of them have discharged *Urine* plentifully, and been Cured of the Pain in the Gout. Thus do those, and many Authors more agree, that

that Diureticks are good in the Gout. And then as to the outward Remedy for Gouty Pains, *Celsus* says, *all such Pains when they are extream or inveterate, scarce go off without burning.* And *Hippocrates* is very copious about the ways and benefit of Burning, he saying, *Wheresoever Pain is gathered do you burn; nay, wheresoever any Pain, (except of the Spleen) is felt, do you burn, so will the Patient be well presently.*

Thus we see what the *Moxa* will do, if applyed outwardly, by and by we shall compare the use of that with the use of *Cantharides*, and see how far the one may not be as useful and as profitable as the other, for the same intent and purpose, *viz.* easing the Pains of the Gout; but we shall first set forth from this Author *William ten Rhyne's*, after
what

what manner the *Chinois* and *Japanois* make use of their *Moxa*.

The Gout, says he, is Cured by removing its Cause, *i. e.* by evaporating or discharging the Vapours or Spiritous Matter that lies between the *Periosteum* and the Bone, after this very manner which I observed with my own Eyes. They gather the smaller Leaves or tops of broad-leav'd *Mugwort*, and dry them in the Shade (then as said before, they are called *Moxa*) when they are dry they rub them with both their Hands, casting away the Stalks, the Fibres of the Leaves, and all the useless Relicks and Rubbish; but keep the Down for Use, which is like Cotton, if it be rightly prepared. And this general way of preparing *Moxa* all over *China* and *Japan* is known to the mean-

est sort, and not only to their Physitians ; nor is the use of it more common than the thing it self. Then they take this Down made of dried and cleansed *Mugwort*, and between their Thumb and fore-Finger, form it into a little Pellet something bigger than a small Pea, with a sharp Prism and broad Base ; or they put the Cotton of the Herb purified, in a Paper, and roll it with their flat Palm, that so the plantary Wool may be close, and more equally compact, from which they cut off their pieces, which are about twice as thick as a Writing Pen, these they lay on the place grieved (when they have wet them with their Finger moistened with their Spittle) and with a Candle or some other way they give Fire to them (oftentimes one after another) that by this means
the

the Tormentor of Mens Joints, and Author of all Pain may be got out and sent going.

They set these Tents on, either with the tops of their Fingers, or with a flat Hand : But here the Pulse of the Arteries in the place affected must first be felt (which in *China* and *Japan* they take no notice of) that we may be ascertained where the peccant Matter resides. This *Moxa* is easily combustible, if it be prepared as it ought : For the *Chinois* carry it about them in Tinder-Boxes. They touch the top of these Hurds with a lighted Match, which the Rich Men in *China*, (not in *Japan* as to my Knowledge,) make up with Perfumes ; when they have given Fire, the gentle Flame turns not all this little Turret into Ashes, but leaves a little Segment of it

in the Base, which draws the *E-pidermis* with no violence, nor raises any Blister, unless it may be a very small and superficial one: But for the most part it leaves only a dusky Spot, although the burning be renew'd several times upon the same part, and according to Art a Wound be endeavour'd: Because like a Cupping-glass (for this burning with *Mugwort* serves the *Japans* instead of Cupping, Scarifying, Blistering and Blood-letting, which last depresses the vigour of the Blood and Spirits, without diminution of the morbid Matter, especially in hot Countries) it imbibes the Humors, that they do not corrode the Skin.

The Escar that is caused by this Burning, is to be separated after this manner, they apply bruised Garlick upon it, which again must be

be covered with its own Skin moistned in ones Mouth, and so laid to keep it on instead of a Plaister: And thenafter 24 hours the Garlick Plaister must be taken off; for the Scab will be ready to fall of, behind which, when it falls, there remains a pellucid Scar in the Cuticle, very rarely a round Blister, which nevertheless, if it do arise, must be gently Cut with a pair of fine Scissars, that way may be made for the peccant Matter, which then they dress with hot Plantane Leaves spread over it, the Fibrous or Ribby Side next the Sore, like a Plaister (for Plantane is the common Cure for Wounds and Ulcers among the Country People in *Japan*) renewing the same twice in twenty four hours, and it will run Matter like an Issue; but if the Plantane

Leaves be applyed on the smooth side, the Wound closeth, which when the Sore requires healing, they observe to do. Most of the *Japanois* use this Chyrurgical Pyrotechny, not only in present Pains of the Gout, &c. but also once at least a Year, usually twice or oftener to prevent Diseases; in the same nature that our People use to Bleed and Purge, for prevention sake, in the Spring especially, when the Humors are in ferment.

When I first arrived at *Japan*, says this Author, one of our Interpreters, a little more curious about Physick than the rest, came to me halting, and leaning very much on a Staff: He complain'd of the Gout in his Knee, and as I was discoursing him about this Remedy, he told me, *Perhaps to Morrow you will admire the virtue of so present a Remedy:*
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The next Day he return'd according to promise, and then walked without any impediment ; he shewed me his Knee plaistered up with *Japan Paper* only, to defend the Sores that the burning had left, which he shewed me ; *and thus* (quoth he) *we remove all Pains from our Limbs.* But afterwards innumerable Examples did no less remove all doubt from my Mind, than this burning did the Pain from the Limbs of Sick People.

Much use do the *Chinois* and *Japanois* also make of their *Moxa* for almost all other Diseases, and there are peculiar Surgeons among them, that make it their business only to perform this Operation and Acupuncture ; they call them *Farawys tensas* ; their Shops may be known by their carved Images (in which, the

places to be burnt are markcd) as our Surgeons are, or formerly were known by the Sign of Blood Poringers. For it is of such moment to know exactly the places to be burnt, that it is become a peculiar Trade, in the same manner that our Oculists, Rupture-Curers, Bone-setters and the like, appropriate a peculiar Craft to themselves.

And the manifold Experience of burning, hath taught, that much depends upon the distant Knowledge of Places: For the *Japanois*, when they have lost their Stomach, burn a certain place on their Shoulders, or a place a little above the Navel, to recover it; which the Skilfullest Anatomists in *Europe* can scarce give a reason for: They burn the *Os Sacrum* and Loins, in a *Gonorrhæa*, and weakness of the *Spermatick* Parts: But which is
more

more wonderful, I know a place (says this Author) in the Belly, not far from the Navel, which, if burnt, a certain Effemination follows, without any hope of recovering a Man's Verility, and that the Reader may not wonder in what part of the Belly it is to be done, it is in the *Hypogastrium* a Fingers length below the Navel right downwards upon the *Linea alba*, whereby a Man shall presently be Effeminated and made inept for Generation: Wherefore through a preposterous Election of Places in burning, Patients receive more hurt than good: Likewise as we said before, burning the *Os Sacrum* on each side, Cures weakness of the Spermatick Parts, &c. so it strengthens the Genital Parts, diminishes, and sometimes stops the involuntary Flux of Seed: So they burn the dimple of the
Chin,

Chin, or the middle furrow of the nether Jaw to Cure the Tooth-ach, Burn in Dropfies, in endemious Cod-ruptures, (which is commonly the Swelling of one of their Testicles, very familiar among them,) in which they burn the *Scrotum*, they Burn in Apoplexies, Epilepfies, Palfies, Blindnefs, and many other Difcafes. But this by the way.

And fince I have fpoken fo much of Burning with the *Moxa* for the Gout, which I look upon much the fame as applying a Veficatory, and that what is faid in favour of one, may be faid of both, I thought it not amifs to fubjoin Sir *William Temple's* Experiment of *Moxa* on himfelf, in a Fit of the Gout at the *Hague*, which he incerts in his *Mifcellanies*, pag. 209. I fet the *Moxa* (fays he) ‘ juft upon the place where the
‘ firft

' first violence of my Pain began,
 ' which was the Joint of the great
 ' Toe, and where the greatest an-
 ' ger and Soreness still continued,
 ' notwithstanding the Swelling
 ' of my Foot, so that I had never
 ' yet in five Days been able to
 ' stir it, but as it was lifted. Up-
 ' on the first burning, I found the
 ' Skin shrink all round the Place ;
 ' and whether the greater Pain of
 ' the Fire had taken away the
 ' Sense of a smaller or no, I could
 ' not tell ; but I thought it less
 ' than it was : I burnt it the second
 ' time, and upon it observed the
 ' Skin about it to shrink, and the
 ' Swelling to flat yet more than
 ' at first. I began to move my Toe,
 ' which I had not done before ;
 ' but I found some remainders of
 ' Pain. I burnt it the third time,
 ' and observ'd still the same effects
 ' without, but a much greater
 ' with-

' within ; for I stirred the Joint
 ' several times at ease ; and grow-
 ' ing bolder, I set my Foot to
 ' the Ground without any Pain
 ' at all. After this I pursued the
 ' method prescribed by the Book,
 ' and the Authors Son at *Utrecht*,
 ' and had a bruised Clove of Gar-
 ' lick laid to the place that was
 ' burnt, and covered with a large
 ' Plaister of *Diapalma* to keep it
 ' fixed there ; and when this was
 ' done, feeling no more Pain, and
 ' treading still bolder and firmer
 ' upon it, I cut a Slipper to let
 ' in my Foot swelled as it was,
 ' and walk't half a dozen turns a-
 ' bout the Room, without any
 ' Pain or Trouble, and much to
 ' the surprise of those that were
 ' about me, as well as to my own.
 ' For tho' I had reasoned my self
 ' before-hand into an Opinion of
 ' the thing, yet I could not ex-
 ' pect

' pect such an effect as I found,
 ' which seldom reaches to the de-
 ' gree that is promised by the
 ' prescribers of any Remedies,
 ' whereas this went beyond it,
 ' having been applied so late, and
 ' the Prescription reaching only
 ' to the first attack of the Pain,
 ' and before the Part begins to
 ' Swell.

' For the Pain of the burning it
 ' self, the first time it is sharp,
 ' so that a Man may be allowed
 ' to complain: I resolved, says Sir
 ' *William* I would not, but that I
 ' would count to a certain number,
 ' as the best measure to know how
 ' long it lasted. I told fixscore
 ' and four, as fast as I could ; and
 ' when the Fire of the *Moxa* was
 ' out, all Pain of Burning was o-
 ' ver. The second time was not
 ' near so sharp as the first ; and
 ' the

‘ the third a great deal less than
 ‘ the second.

‘ The Wound was not raw as
 ‘ I expected, but looked only
 ‘ scorched and black; and I had
 ‘ rather, says he, endure the
 ‘ whole trouble of the Operation,
 ‘ than half a quarter of an hours
 ‘ Pain in the degree I felt it the
 ‘ first whole Night.

‘ After 24 Hours I had it o-
 ‘ pened, and found a great Bli-
 ‘ ster drawn by the Garlick, which
 ‘ I used no more, but had the
 ‘ Blister cut, which run a good
 ‘ deal of Water, but fill’d again
 ‘ by next Night; and this con-
 ‘ tinued for 13 Days, with only
 ‘ a *Diapalma* Plaister upon it; af-
 ‘ ter which time the Blister dried
 ‘ up, and left a Sore about as big
 ‘ as a two Pence, which healed,
 ‘ and went away in about a Weeks
 ‘ time longer; but I continued to
 ‘ walk

' walk every Day, and without
 ' the least return of Pain, the
 ' Swelling still growing less, tho'
 ' it were near six Weeks before it
 ' was wholly gone. I favour'd it
 ' all this while more than I need-
 ' ed, upon the common Opinion,
 ' that walking too much, might
 ' draw down the Humor; which
 ' I have since had reason to con-
 ' clude a great mistake, and that
 ' if I had travelled as much as I
 ' could from the first Day the Pain
 ' left me, the Swelling might
 ' have left me too in a much less
 ' time.

Sir *William* gives an Account
 also, how the *Moxa* removed the
 Pain in a Fit of the *Gout*, from
Monsieur Serinchamps, the Duke
 of *Lorrain's* Envoy then at the
Hague. But I refer the curious
 Reader to his *Miscellanies* for
 what is said in that matter, as al-
 so

so to *William ten Rhyne's* further Account of the *Moxa*, if what is taken notice of here be not sufficient.

I chose the rather to trouble the Reader with this Account of the use of the *Moxa*, because it comes so near the use of *Cantharides*, (tho' it be much more painful as well as troublesome, than the *Cantharides* externally applied to ease the Gout,) that it might induce our Gouty Gentlemen rather to apply a Vesicatory (the Pain of which is but short) than bear the extream dolours of the Disease for many Weeks together, as many do ; and if the aforesaid Sir *William Temple* preferr'd (as he says he did) the burning with the *Moxa* (which he allows to be very troublesome and painful) rather than endure the Pain of the Disease for half a quarter of an

an hour, and also found more benefit by means thereof, than he could in Reason expect or imagine, even so much, as that it was to the surprize of those that were about him, as well as to himself: I say, if for those very good Reasons he did prefer it, as I think he had great cause to do, any Man that is willing to be out of Pain, would make no matter of having a Vesicatory applyed, which cannot but answer the end of the *Moxa*, and at the same time work more gradual, more sufferable, and I think cause a greater discharge than that can possibly do: Also if the *Cantbarides* were seasonably applyed, and the Blister they make order'd as the Patient might be directed (he not being always capable of knowing the same

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precisely himself) no doubt but the effects would not only answer to the full what is possible for the *Moxa* to do, but even much exceed it in every respect, for several further Reasons too long to incert here. And also if *Cantharides* were internally administered for the *Cure*, as well as externally applied for *Ease*, no doubt but the Success would be answerable, at least in all incipient Gouts, that is, before the Disease has so far prevail'd and seiz'd the Patient as to become knotted, which if so, all the efforts for Cure will be but in vain attempted, according to that true saying,

Solvere Nodosam nescit Medicina podagram.

But as I said before in incipient Gouts, or where the Disease has not been of very many Years stand-

standing, and the Patient not rendered too imbecil; such plentiful evacuations by Urine, as the repeated use of *Cantharides* will occasion, must needs drain and help off that peccant ferous Matter, at least so far as to defer the Fit, if not wholly prevent it; and 'tis hoped that what is here said may induce some of the Ingenious to make tryal thereof, which I am persuaded, from the reason of the thing, may prove successful; and if so, the end of my taking notice of the *Moxa* is answered, that being the only motive of my so rudely breaking in with, and interrupting the Learned Dr. *Greenfield*, in this his short, but Excellent and most Ingenious Discourse of the Gout. Thus far *Marten*.

To return to him then, he says,
It may be true, that a perfect

change in our Diet and Liquors may prevent the *Gout*, but that is not to be practised, because it is infecure and dangerous.

That the most then we ought in Prudence, or can with Safety, in respect of our Diet, suddenly do, is only to moderate the quantity ; or if we will attempt to alter it, to do it by gentle and slow degrees : *Omnis enim subitanea alteratio nocet*, all great and sudden Changes are unsafe. Thus much for the *Gout*.

Marten. Since having finish'd what I thought necessary to say of the use of the *Cantharides* in the Cure of *Gonorrhæa's*, &c. looking over a certain Author, I found that Dr. M. J. *Matthial*. Cured virulent *Gonorrhæa's* successfully with *Cantharides*, which he steeps in Rhenish Wine, giving the In-

fusion

fufion tempered with fome other Liquor: But becaufe in the beginning he could not go on with the Cure, without great Torment and Exulceration of the Bladder, at length he mixt it with Oil of *sweet Almonds*, *Syrupus Ferneli*, and *Juice of Mullein*, and fo in three Days sweetly removes the Difcfe by plentiful Urine. And in another place he commends an *Infufion of Cantbarides* for a virulent *Gonorrhœa* and difficulty of Urine, the happy Succels whereof he fays, he has tryed feveral times. But, fays he, we muft obferve, that the *Cantbarides*, left they do hurt, muft be ufed whole. And when we make a Veficatory, the extremeties may be taken off, wherein there is a more gentle faculty, which may be kept for this *Infufion*, to Purge by Urine.

If this *Infufion* be ordered in due

manner, it provokes Urine as far as I could observe, without Exulceration or Torment, so that there is no need of fat things. So far *Marten*.

Thus the Reader will be inform'd that the Intent and Design of the *Author of this Book*, was not to *profess*, or so much as to *Practice* of *Poysons* (of which number are *Cantharides* when administred by themselves) but to search into their *Natures* with all his Might, so that if in any wise they might answer his end, they might be so *Corrected*, as that they might be administred to the benefit and advantage of the Sick, and also moved with *Christian Charity* to discover and condemn *occult Poysons* and their Compositions to expel out of the *Minds* of *Men*, or at leastwise to *admonish* them what dangers to avoid.

Mar-

Marten. Here I thought to have come to a *Finis*, and have troubled the Reader no further, but being appriz'd how industriously some ill minded People, of late (set on and employed, no doubt by the Doctor's Enemies, for no other reason than that their own Ignorance and Malice, which they are asham'd of, is like by this Translation to be much more to purpose discover'd and brought to Light, than could have been done by the *Latin* Treatise) have maliciously and falsely spoke of the Doctor, insinuating that he is only a *Lithotomist*, and no *Physitian*, or that he is not a regular *Physitian*, and the like, which as it is to my own particular Knowledge a most notorious falsehood, so I was willing in Justice to his *Honour* and *Character*, once more to acquaint the Friendly

Reader, that he is the same regular *Physitian*, as the rest of his *Brethren* of the *College*, was admitted, and is allowed as such by them all, without any reserve or limitation, and I believe I may add, (without infringing upon Truth,) that he is no ways Inferiour in all the necessary Qualifications to the greatest *Don* there, without reflecting on any. And that his being a regular *Physitian* may appear so conspicuous to the Eyes of all Men, that are not wilfully Blind, and may from henceforward be out of dispute or doubt, to the perpetual Shame and Disgrace of those that would have it otherwise, I have prevail'd with him (tho' not without some difficulty) to give leave for my inserting the Copies of the following *Diploma's* granted him, the first of which from the *University*

versity at *Utrecht* by *Holland*, where he took his Degree, and the other from the *College of Physicians* here in *London*, as convincing *Testimonies* of the *Truth* of what I relate.

And as the great Experience and Success the Doctor has had for these 35 Years past in the Cure of Diseases in general, and the extraordinary Success in Cutting for the Stone in particular, is very evident to this Nation, even beyond the contradiction of his most inveterate Enemies, so also his reviving the internal Use of *Cantharides* has gain'd him a lasting *Fame*, and more especially that he has been so happy to find out and discover, that *Camphir* is the *Antidote* to, or *Corrector* of that *Insect*; for both which, as numbers of People living, think themselves bound to bless *God* and *Him*, so future
Ge-

Generations will account the same a great Blessing, and the Doctor's Name Worthy for Ages after, to be held in Esteem and Commemoration; by all lovers of Art and Health, for so great and useful a Discovery; even to the Eternal Ignominy, Shame and Disgrace of his *Antagonists* whose *Envy* and *Malice* appear such, as will not only be severely re-sented and condemned as *unparallel'd*, but also to all Men of Justice and Integrity, will remain in such *indelible Characters*, as the *longest time* will scarcely be able to obliterate.

But *ill Will* never *speaks well*, and it seems to be a *Portion* entail'd to those that can do *more*, or *better*, than others, in the business they profess, to be Vilify'd, Slander'd and Reproach't, tho' for no other Reason, but because they

they themselves cannot do the like. 'Tis from hence that I also have been stigmatiz'd by several of the same Society with my self, viz. *Surgeons*, (or rather *Botchers*, whom I may take occasion in time to lay open) having as audaciously as falsely asserted, that I am no regular *Surgeon*, &c. when it is too evident to be contradicted, that I served my Time to an Eminent *Surgeon* of this Town, viz. Mr. *Green* (as mention'd before in this Book) with whom I not only learned the Practick part of Surgery, but of Physick also, (he having constant employ in both) past Examination at our *Hall*, Bound three Apprentices there to my self, who all now Practice for themselves, and this so well known to many of the eminentest *Physitians*, as well as to most of the noted *Surgeons* in *London*,
that

that I the more stand amaz'd at their Impudence and Folly. But the *Tongues* of such *Invectors* is no Slander, they being set on Fire of Hell. And the *Envy* and *Anger*, which they conceive or bear to others (the latter as holy Writ tells us, *never resting but in the Bosom of Fools*) reverts upon themselves to their own Vexation and Injury, according, as says the Poet.

*Iustus Invidia nil est, quæ protinus ipsum
Authorem rodit Excruiatq; suum.*

Which may be *Englisb'd* thus.

No *Vice* so just as *Envy*, that alone
Doth Gall and Vex the Mind that doth
it own.)

Here follows the Copies of the
Doctor's *Diploma's*.

Rector

*Rector & Professores
Academiae Ultraje-
ctinae Lect. S. P.*

SOLENNE & præclarum est
maiorum nostrorum institu-
tum, ut qui emenso per indefes-
sam industriam studiorum cursu,
fructus laborum suorum ferre,
atq; ad iuvandam ornandamq;
Ecclesiam & Remp. in partibus sibi
credendis accedere satagunt Aca-
demiæ alicuius examini sese sub-
jiciant, atq; ab ea debita virtuti
ac eruditioni suæ præmia atque
decora consequantur. Cum itaq;
ornatissimus doctissimusq; Vir D.
*Joannes Groeneveldt. Trans. Da-
ventrius*, diligentem Medicinæ
operam aliquamdiu navasset, atq;
jam ad exhibendum eruditionis suæ
spe-

specimen paratus esset; petiissetq;
a nobis, ut ipsum titulo Acade-
mico doctrinæ suæ conveniente
ornaremus. Nos æquissimæ ho-
nestissimæq; ejus petitioni satisfacere volentes, habita primo vitæ ac morum ratione eundem per universam Medicinam accurate examinari curavimus, per Clariss. doctissimosq; Viros Medicinæ in hac Academia Professores & materias ac quæstiones Medicas ipsi præscriptas subtiliter explicantem, & ad dubia atq; argumenta a nobis mota ac opposita solide respondentem nec non Theses inaugurales de *Calculo Vesicæ*, cum adjectis Corollariis, publice, sine Præfide, summo cum applausu spectatissimæ Auditorum frequentia defendentem audivimus. In quibus omnibus quum insignem eruditionem suam ac Medicinæ peritiam pari cum modestia conjunctam

junctam nobis aliisq; probasset
 virtuti ac honestis studiis debitum
 honorem petenti merito contuli-
 mus. Quapropter ex autoritate
 ac potestate nobis ab Illustr. ac
 potentibus Provinciæ Ultrajectinæ
 Ordinibus concessa, atq; tributa
 eundem D. *Joannem Groeneveldt*,
 per Clariss. peritissimumq; Colle-
 gam nostrum D. *Isbrandum de*
Diemberbroeck Medicinæ pract. &
 Anatom. Professore ordinarium
 in Choro Templi Dominici pub-
 lice Medicinæ Doctorem creavi-
 mus ac renunciavimus, creamus
 ac renunciamus, dedimusq; ac
 damus, hoc nostro Diplomate
 facultatem praxin Medicam exer-
 cendi, ægros invisendi, remedia
 præscribendi, & consilia cum aliis
 Medicis ineundi. Tribuimus ei
 insuper omnes immunitates, pri-
 vilegia ac prærogativas, quæcunq;
 vero Medicinæ Doctori tribui &
 con-

concedi solent. Quæ omnia ut
testatiora forent publicum hoc
Diploma manu Rectoris Magni-
fici & Promotoris, nec non Se-
cretary nostri signatum ac majore
Academiæ sigillo confirmatum ei
dari curavimus. *Ultrajecti a. d.*
xviii. Martii A^o. CIO IO CLXX.

Franciscus Burmannus, s. Theol.
Doct. & Prof. Academiæ in
presens Rector.

J. Nicenstadt. Secret.

I. Diemberbroeck.

Which is in *English* as follows,
viz.

The

The *President* and
Professors of the U-
niversity of *Utrecht*,
to the Reader,
Health.

MOST Solemn and Illu-
strious is the Institution
of our *Ancestors*, that whoso-
ever, thro' the immense Course
of Studies, and indefatigable Care
and Industry, endeavours to be-
come serviceable and helpful, as
well as Ornamental to the *Church*
or *State*, viz. the *Republick*, in
A a such

such respective Parts or Faculties wherein they may be entrusted or employed, that in order to their enjoying the Fruits of such their Labour, they shall submit themselves to the Examination of some *University*, and from thence obtain or acquire the *Encomiums*, *Rewards* and *Testimonies*, worthy of their *Virtue*, *Merit* and *Learning*. Forasmuch therefore as the most *Learned* and *Accomplish'd* Gentleman, *John Greenfield*, of *Deventer* in *Overiissel* hath for a long time with the greatest diligence, applyed himself to the *Art of Physick*, and now being prepared to give Proof or Specimen of his Proficiency, hath besought us to Honour him with the *University's* Title, suitable to his *Learning* and *Capacity*. And *We* ready to an-

answer and satisfie such his most
Just and *Equitable* Request, first
 having receiv'd a laudable Account
 of his *Life* and *Morals*, have
 caused him to be accurately Ex-
 amin'd, in all the parts of the
 whole *Art* of *Physick*, by the
 most *Learned* and *Illustrious* Pro-
 fessors of *Physick* in this *Univer-*
sity, and having now heard him
 exquisitely answering all Questi-
 ons, and explaining all Matters
 propos'd to him, and also with
 great Soundness and Solidity,
 solving all Doubts and Objections,
 by us to him propos'd and obje-
 cted, and not only so, but fur-
 thermore having often heard
 him Publickly maintaining most
 Excellent Arguments and Posi-
 tions concerning the *Stone* in the
Bladder, besides any other Matter
 relating to *Physick*, without any af-

sistance, and that with *Triumph*,
 and the greatest *Applause* of the
 Illustrious *Assembly*, all which most
 being weighed and considered, as
 also his great *Learning* and *Skill*
 in the *Art* of *Physick*, conjunct
 with due *Modesty* and *Virtue* to
 us approved, and that we might
 confer on him the *Reward* and
Honour due to his *Quality* and
Honest Studies. Wherefore *We*
 by *Virtue* of the *Authority* and
Power to us granted, and gi-
 ven, by and from, the most Il-
 lustrious Orders of the *University*
 of *Utrecht*, have Publickly in
 the *Choir* of the *Dominican*
Church, *Ordained*, *Created*, and
Declared, and do by the most
Excellent and *Skilful* *Physitian*
Doctor Isbrandus Diemberbroeck,
 our *Fellow Collegiate*, *Pra-*
ctitioner of *Physick*, and Profes-
 for

for in Ordinary of *Anatomy*,
Create, *Ordain* and *Declare* the
 said *John Greenfield*, *Doctor* of
Physick, and have, and do give
 unto him by this our *Diploma*,
 the Priviledge of Practising *Physick*,
Visiting the Sick, *prescri-*
bing Remedies, and consulting
 with other *Physitians*; and we
 do furthermore give and grant
 unto him all *Immunities*, *Privi-*
ledges and *Prerogatives* whatso-
 ever, that are usual or customary
 to be given or granted unto a
Doctor of *Physick*, and that
 the same may be sufficiently
Attested and *Confirmed*, we
 have given and granted unto
 him this Publick *DIPLOMA*,
 Sign'd with the Hands of our
 Excellent *Chancellor* and *Promo-*
tor, and of our *Secretary*, and also
Ratified under the *Great Seal*

of our *University* at *Utrecht*,
a. d. 18th. *March*, in the Year
of our Lord, 1670.

Francis Burman, Doctor of
Theology, and Professor of
the *University*, present
Chancellor.

J. Nicenstadt. Secret.

I. Diemerbroeck.

The

*The Diploma verbatim,
granted Dr. Greenfield
by the College of Physi-
tians in London, viz.*

SCiant Omnes nos *Thomam*
Cox Medicinæ Doctorem &
Præsidem Collegii Medicorum
Londinensium una cum Consensu
Sociorum ejusdem, Auctoritate
nobis a Domino Rege & Parlia-
mento concessa, Examinaſſe Ap-
probaſſe & in Collegium noſtrum
Cooptaſſe Doctum & Probum Vi-
rum *Johannem Groenevelt*, in Ce-
leberrima Academia *Ultrajeſtina*
Medicinæ Doctorem, eique con-
ceſſiſſe liberam facultatem & li-
centiam exercendi Scientiam &
artem Medicam juxta formam
Statutorum ad hoc editorum, lar-
gitosque præterea uſum ac fructum
om

omnium Commoditatum, libertatum, ac Privilegiorum, quæ Collegii nostri, Auctoritate prædicta jam concessa sunt, & in futurum concedenda. In cujus Rei fidem & Testimonium Sigillum nostrum Commune Præsentibus apponi fecimus: Datum *Londini* in Collegio nostro secundo Die, *Aprilis*, Anno Domini, 1683.

*Sa. Collins sen. Elector. &
Registrarius.*

Which

Which is in *English* as follows,
viz.

BE it known to all Men, that
We Tho. Cox, Doctor of Physick, and *President of the College of Physitians in London,* by and with the Consent of the *Fellows* of the said *College*, by Virtue of the Authority granted unto us by our *Lord the King and Parliament.* Have *Examined, Approv'd and Elected* into our *College*, the *Learned and Worthy John Greenfield,* one of the *Doctors of Physick* in the famous *University of Utrecht,* and have granted unto him the free *Liberty and Licence* of exercising the *Faculty, Art and Science of Physick,* according to the forms of the *Statutes* made and provided in this Case, and have also bestowed

flow'd upon, and endow'd him with the, *Use and Benefit* of all *Immunities, Liberties and Priviledges* of our *College*, which by the Authority aforesaid, are already granted, or which shall hereafter be granted; or in Confirmation and Testimony whereof, we being present, have caused our common Seal to be affixed to these Presents. Dated in our *College* at *London* the 2d. Day of *April*, 1683.

*Sa. Collins Sen. Ele-
ctor and Register.*

Thus

Thus is this Book brought to a Period, being much swell'd beyond what at first was intended by the Translator: What reception it may meet with in the World, because of the additions, cannot yet be determin'd, but 'tis hoped the good Intentions in adding them, will merit an excuse, and that they'll not prove useless to *all*, but that *some* at least may be benefited thereby, and if but *one* among the number of those into whose Hands it may fall, reaps advantage, the Translator's Pains, &c. in Compiling it, is fully recompens'd, *Publick Good* (as at first noted) being what he aim'd at, and propos'd in the Undertaking it.

F I N I S.

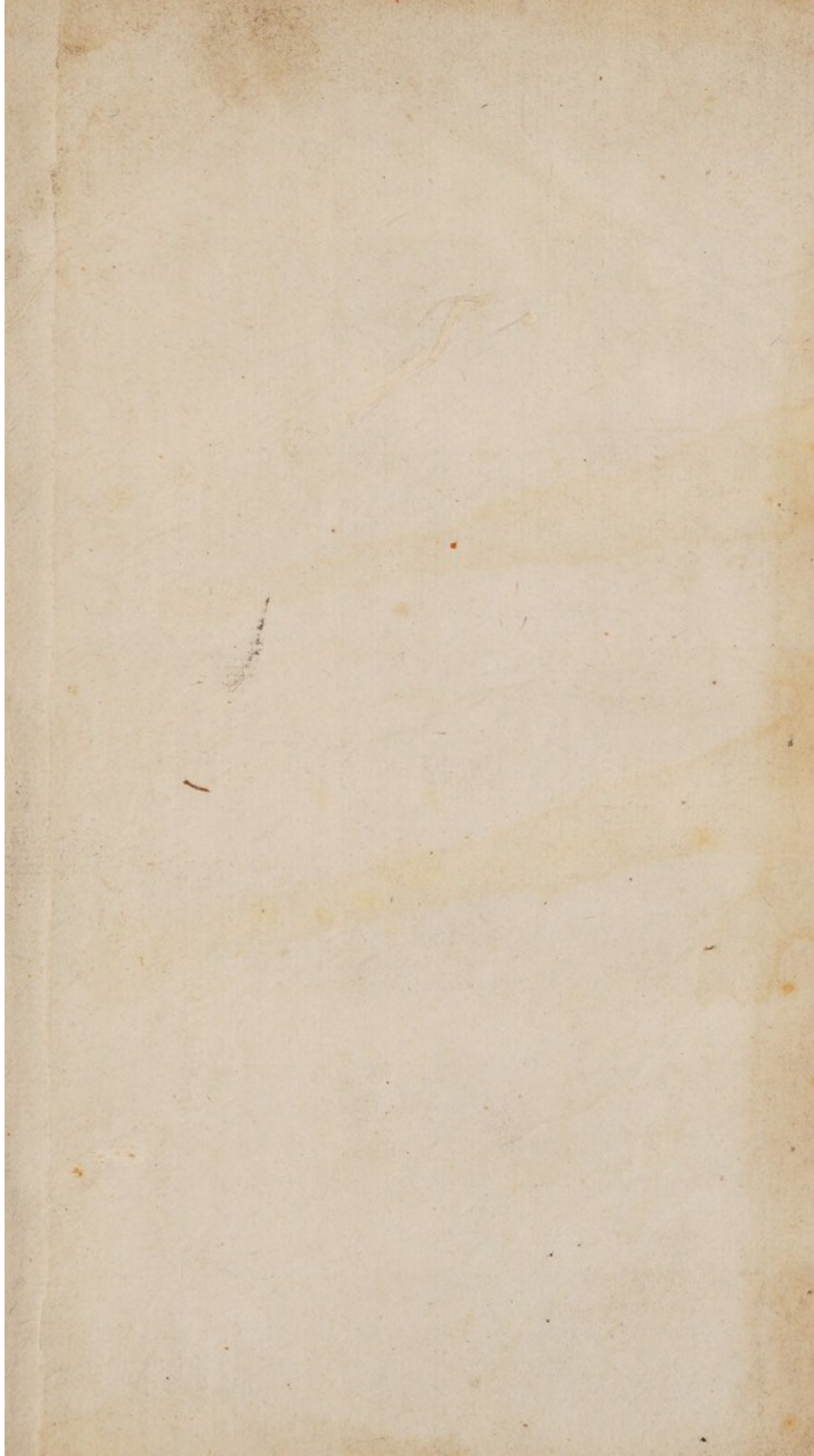
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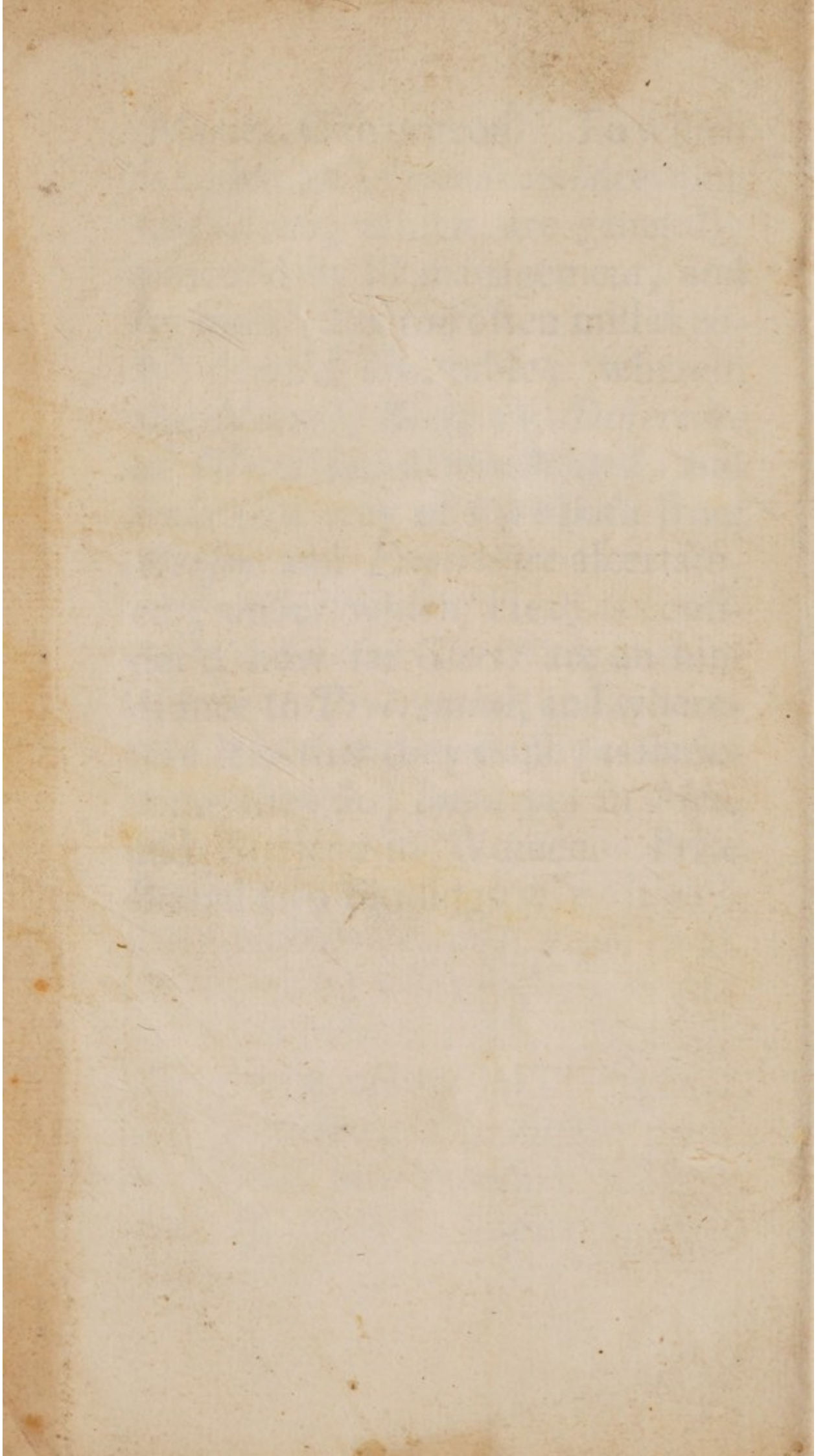
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In-

Infected, the Reasons why so many daily miss of *Cure*, and the use and abuse of *Mercury* in the *Cure*; with some Directions whereby the *Patients* themselves may know *when*, and *when not*, they are in safe and skilful Hands for *Cure*: Publish'd for the use, and worthy the perusal of all, whom it may in any wise concern, but more especially for those that now have, or at any time may have, the misfortune of that *Distemper*; in order to prevent their being ruin'd by ignorant Pretenders; whose fraudulent Practices are plainly discover'd, their daily Abuses detected, their fair Promises prov'd fallacious, and their Methods and Medicines pernicious. The whole interspers'd with pertinent *Observations*, and various *Instances* and *Letters* of very remarkable *Cures*. By John Mar-

Marten, Chirurgeon. To which
is added an *Appendix* concerning
Old Gleans, which are generally
procur'd by ill management, and
by most (tho' too often mistaken-
ly) deem'd incurable; wherein
the *Nature*, *Seat*, and *Difference*
of *Gleans* are demonstrated, and
their true way of *Cure* both from
Reason and *Experience* ascertain-
ed; under which Head is confi-
der'd how far *Gleans* are an hin-
drance to *Procreation*, and where-
fore it is that they cause (as some-
times they do) *Impotency* in *Men*,
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G:G:

