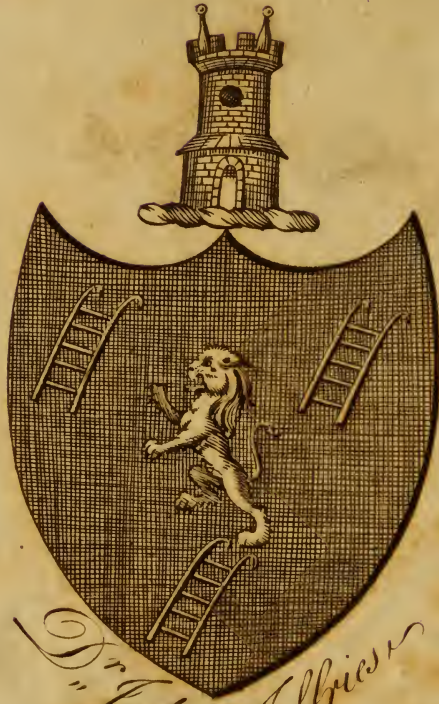




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*P.P.H.*  
THE

# COMMENTARIES

UPON THE

# APHORISMS

OF

HARVARD

Dr. HERMAN BOERHAAVE,

The late learned Professor of Physic in the  
University of LEYDEN,

BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY  
APR 7 1911  
CONCERNING

The KNOWLEDGE and CURE of the several  
DISEASES incident to HUMAN BODIES.

By GERARD VAN SWIETEN, M. D.

Translated into ENGLISH.

VOL. XVIII.

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HARVARD  
UNIVERSITY  
Gift of  
HARVARD  
Dr. B. J. Jeffries

THE  
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OF THE  
EIGHTEENTH VOLUME.

THE RHEUMATISM, Page I. Sect. 1490

Dr. HERMAN BOERHAAVE'S MATERIA MEDICA; or,  
Prescriptions adapted to his Aphorisms, p. III

COM-

E R R A T A.

- Page 2. line 2. *for the diseases, read these diseases*  
— 7. l. 36. *for podagre, read podagra*  
— *ib.* l. 37. *for chiragre, read chiragra*  
— 41. l. 22. *read nephritic*  
— 88. l. 25. *for pendare, read pendere*



# COMMENTARIES

UPON THE

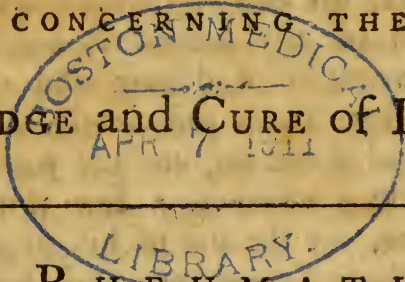
# APHORISMS

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HERMAN BOERHAAVE

CONCERNING THE

KNOWLEDGE and CURE of DISEASES.



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LIBRARY.  
The RHEUMATISM.

S E C T. MCCCCXC.

**T**HERE is a disease allied to the arthritis, gout, and scurvy, which is very common, and is called the rheumatism.

It is not every edition of the celebrated *Boerhaave's* Aphorisms (*de cognoscendis & curandis morbis*, composed for domestic use and instruction) that gives us an account of the rheumatism. For in the first that was published at Leyden, 1709, by *J. Vander Linden*, the last disease that is mentioned is the venereal, and nothing is said either of the rickets or rheumatism; but in the fifth, which is the last and most improved, and came out in the author's life-time, in the year 1737, we find a description of both these disorders. But we find them also mentioned in the third edition, said in the title-page to be with additions.

VOL. XVIII.

B

I can-

I cannot take upon me absolutely to determine whether the second edition says any thing of the diseases, as, while the author was living, a new improved one being published, other prior editions were scarce ever enquired for, so that it is very difficult at this time to meet with them.

Yet it is very probable that there was something said of the rickets, though not of the rheumatism, in the second edition. The celebrated *Boerhaave* has admirably observed \*, that in all the Aphorisms, *de cognoscendis & curandis morbis* (thus was he pleased to call this treasure of the medical art) he has not made mention of any medicine, lest empirics, on hearing the name of a disease and of a remedy, should fancy themselves sufficiently skilled to exercise the art, and sport unpunished with the lives of mankind. He prescribed a few things from the *Materia Medica*, for the use of his pupils, to whom he explained those Aphorisms; and these few indeed with the utmost caution, that the medicines might be properly applied in the cure of diseases. But, when *Boerhaave's* fame increased and spread abroad, a certain literary man had those excellent precepts of his concerning remedies printed at London, for public benefit, without his knowledge or consent: but so ill managed, that in this publication there were a great many and dangerous errors, jumbled together with the useful part. Being now, as it were, compelled to it, he revised, corrected, and improved some parts; which having done, he published his book of the *Materia Medica*, and his recipes of Remedies which belong to his Aphorisms *de cognoscendis & curandis morbis*, at the university of Leyden, by *Isaac Severin*, in the year 1719. But lest any other editions should be published that might be dangerous, or printed with less care, on the other side of the title-page he gives this warning, *Auctor nulla hujus Libelli agnoscit exempla, nisi quæ sint*

\* In Præfatione *Materiae Medicæ*.

*sint edita apud Bibliopolam qui suum ipse nomen hic subscripsit.*

But, in this edition with which our author took so much pains, there is nothing said of the rheumatism, but where the remedies for the rickets are reckoned up in the 259th page. The *Finis* is subscribed. Then follows an accurate index of the diseases, in which that of the rickets is mentioned, but not the rheumatism.

From whence it seems we may conclude, that, in the second edition of the Aphorisms, there was nothing said of the rheumatism. But in the third edition, which was printed at Leyden in the year 1722, by *John Vander Linden*, there is a description both of the rickets and rheumatism; which, as it seems, was now mentioned, because the celebrated *Boerhaave* had that year suffered excruciating tortures from this disorder.

This great man was educated under an excellent father, more rich in good qualities than in fortune; a man who shewed, by example, in the education of nine children, what great things a strict parsimony and frugality might do; from him *Boerhaave* learnt the rudiments of the Greek \* and Latin tongues. This prudent father, at stated intervals, enured the body of his son to the exercise of husbandry; and refreshed that mind from its indefatigable study, even by labour itself †: hence it was that the love of labour continued with him throughout his whole life, as well as a vigour in sustaining it, and strengthened the nervous texture of his limbs, to a degree of Herculean firmness. But no one, who was acquainted with *Boerhaave*, is ignorant, that, though he was a man the most temperate in other respects, yet, by a kind of intemperance in labour, he exercised his body which was able to endure, and prompt to all duty, too severely and rigorously.

B 2

As

\* Alberti Scultens Oratio acad. in mem. Hermanni Boerhaave, p. 5. † Ibid. p. 10.

As long as he had the care of the botanical garden, he was constantly there before sun-rise; not only in the summer, but in the spring and autumn seasons, that he might prepare every thing ready for his academic lecture, which he read at seven o'clock in the morning. I well remember, that, in the year 1721, he suffered rheumatic pains in his scapula and neck, which were exceedingly troublesome; as in one of the hottest summers he gave advice to a vast concourse of people, in a very cold part of the house in which he lived, not so warmly clad as was requisite; but in a short time after the disorder gave way, but the following year it returned with the greatest violence.

For as he was very prodigal of his health, confiding too much in his robust constitution, he was seized with a terrible lingering disease in the month of August, almost in the middle of the year 1722: for five months, from that \* time, he was confined, without motion, to his bed, and endured the most excruciating torments.

During his illness, he candidly confessed the cause of this great pain; that † *by exposing the pores of his body, relaxed by the heat of the bed, to the cold of the morning air before sun-rise, and to the penetrating moisture of the dew, he had well-nigh lost his life; being a lesson to others, by his example, to beware of the evil he had thus carelessly brought upon himself.*

It will, perhaps, seem strange, that Boerhaave, when he was almost overcome by those shocking and perpetual tortures, could add to the Aphorisms he published that same year, an account of the rheumatism, which he wrote in the middle of the month of August. Perhaps as he had suffered this pain the former year, though in a less degree, and less stubborn, it incited him to treat of this disease: this was before he was attacked by that violent fit. These things,

\* Alberti Schultens Oratio acad. in mem. Hermanni Boerhaave, p. 89.

† Ibid. p. 66.

things, when considered, may not seem absurd. But all that he writ concerning the rheumatism does not fill two short pages, and concludes the Aphorisms. Besides, such was the firmness of mind in this excellent man, that I doubt not he writ them during that terrible disorder. The testimony of *Schultens* confirms this opinion. He says \*, that the famous *Boerhaave*, some years before his death, when he familiarly enquired more fully concerning the intensity of the disorder, told him, that, in his sleepless nights and days, he found nothing more successful, in mitigating those cruel torments, than ruminating with a kind of patient thought (as if imprinting things in his memory) on whatever he had formerly read; and, when the disease applied the spur, he opened a literary play for himself within, as if he meant to take off the keenness of the rack by the power of thought.

When he was well, and spoke before his scholars concerning the rheumatism, about the end of June in the following year, he said, for near three months he had endured the most bitter tortures, and at length was so relaxed, that no motion, and scarce any sensation, remained in his lower limbs. He added, that, as soon as the pain remitted, he began to run over in his mind all the authors, both ancient and modern, that he had read; for the attention to his own pains excited him: but at the same time he remarked, he had not found any thing of consequence in any, excepting *Sydenham*. From all these things, I believe it is sufficiently proved, that *Boerhaave* writ that account of the rheumatism published in the Aphorisms at the time of his disorder, although that edition came out in the year 1722.

But, when the first edition of the *Materia Medica* came out in the year 1719, it is no wonder that there is nothing said of the rheumatism in it. But neither in the second, in the year 1727, printed at

B 3

Leyden

\* Alberti Schultens, *ibid.* p. 67.

Leyden by the same *Severin*, nor in the third edition, which the same bookseller printed, after the death of *Boerhaave*, in the year 1740, is there any remedy to be found for this disease; although, in the title-page, this edition is said to be not only more complete and accurate than any other, but, in its advertisement, he has dared to say the following: “ That it is a book, in which the author has added  
 “ many new, as well simple as compound remedies; and, when living, approved the publication.” These things seem to me to be by no means true.

It is indeed no wonder that the celebrated author, although he encreased his Aphorisms by a description of the rheumatism, should not add a remedy for the disease. For in the following edition of the *Materia Medica*, when we come to consider, we find that in § 1493, where the cure of this disease is described, no remedies are praised but such as are often mentioned. Purging *antiphlogistics*, *blisters*, *di-luent medicines*, *emollient*, *antiscorbutic*, and *antiphlogistic fomentations*, are very well known to such as have applied with any kind of attention to the study of his Aphorisms; and, if these remedies do not immediately occur to the memory, an index is subjoined to the *Materia Medica*; in which their names are easily found, together with the page where they are accurately described.

I thought fit to premise these things, before I entered upon a description of the disease:

The rheumatism has its name from *ῥέω*, *fluo*, to flow; from whence *ῥεῦμα*, with medical men, is called a fluxion, from whatsoever part it issues, or on whatsoever it settles. Catarrhs are likewise called *ἀπὸ τῆς κατὰρρεῖν*, because supposed to flow downwards from the head; and that the joints, weakened by some cause or other, are rendered more liable to have the morbid matter determined towards them. Upon another occasion, in § 1261, where the gout

is treated of, I believe I have demonstrated, that the ancients were not mistaken in naming the matter of a *catarrh*, that begins to descend from the head towards the lower parts, a *defluxion*.

When all the cavities of the joints are anointed with this fat slippery matter, if the same alteration should happen here, as happens in the mucous membrane that invests the nose, the jaws, lungs, &c. whilst the defluxion remains, very troublesome pains may follow, in the joints, from the same causes. Thus, in the spring and autumn, catarrhs and runnings frequently happen, and then also diseases of the joints are frequent. If a man comes from a warm bed into the cold air, not having well clothed himself, he will be subject to a catarrh; and, from the same cause, the most healthy men, after suffering violent pains, have as often lost the motion of their limbs.

The rheumatism, therefore, belongs to those diseases that the ancients called *fluxions*, *defluxions*; diseases that impelled the matter to a certain part with great pain, although no blemish could be observed in the part itself. Thus an *otalgy* sometimes suddenly arises, although no marks of a disorder appear, neither in the ear nor in the parts adjoining; hence it is usually called a fluxion of the ears. Thus several times have I known a severe *odontalgy*, altho' nothing could be perceived before to ail any tooth: yet the *fluxion* generally settles on a carious or rotten tooth, if any happens to be in the head.

The name of the rheumatism is seldom to be met with amongst the ancient medical writers; yet they seem to have been well acquainted with it, and to have described it under the name of the *arthritis* \*. The *arthritis* is a general "pain in all the joints; but " we call the pain of the feet the *podagre*; of the " hips, the *ischias*, and of the hands, *chiragre*." But in the gout (in the interval between the paroxysms,

B 4

when

\* Aretæus de causa morborum diut. lib. II. cap. 12. pag. 66.

when the matter of the disease accumulates by degrees, before it settles in the feet and forms the disease) it often happens that the gouty patients perceive their health altered, some time before they perceive pains in their feet (see § 1257); but the rheumatism oftener comes on suddenly. *Aretæus* seems to have remarked this: the pain (says he) is either sudden, if it rises on any cause of trifling moment, or the disease is secretly contracted through a long course of time, as both the pain and disease are sometimes lighted up on a very slight occasion. Those things, which accelerate and bring on the unexpected paroxysms, are enumerated in § 1258; and any error committed in the six non-naturals, from whence crudities arise, is sufficient to bring them on.

\* Hence *Petit* in his comments and observations concludes, that the author “ makes two distinctions  
“ in the arthritis, according to the different manner  
“ of its generation; because one is that which  
“ arises suddenly upon fresh and temporary causes;  
“ another that which creeps on secretly in process  
“ of time, until it be excited by the impulse of  
“ some trifling cause, and breaks forth openly.”

This is confirmed, because *Aretæus* says in the same chapter concerning the arthritis, “ In some the  
“ disease resides in the joints of their feet to the day  
“ of their death; in others it wanders through  
“ every part of the body.” For this reason, modern physicians call the rheumatism the *arthritis vaga*, or wandering arthritis: “ It passes likewise through  
“ the muscles of the back and thorax, and it is incredible how wide this disorder spreads. The  
“ vertebræ of the neck and back are painful, and  
“ the pain adheres to the top of the *os sacrum*.” This proneness to change its situation is by far greater in the rheumatism than in the arthritis, which seizes

\* *Aretæus de causa morborum diut. lib. II. cap. 12. p. 212.*



seizes the joints, and which *Aretæus* has remarked \* :  
 “ Rheumatic pains attack the muscles of the cheeks  
 “ and temples; and, last of all, the nostrils, ears,  
 “ and lips are affected; for they are carried where-  
 “ soever there are muscles or nerves in the head:  
 “ The futures of the head are painful, and the pa-  
 “ tient not knowing what it is that pains him, points  
 “ out a species of futures, right, oblique, transverse,  
 “ posterior and anterior.” Indeed, it is true that, in  
 the gout, the disease may even attack different joints  
 and various parts of the body, as was proved in the  
 account given of it; but this is only observed where  
 the disorder is of long standing; in the rheumatism,  
 it happens in the very beginning of its progress.

*Boerhaave*, when speaking of the rheumatism be-  
 fore his audience, said, that about the middle of  
 August, whilst he was employed at four o'clock in  
 the morning, in making observations in the botanic  
 garden, he perceived a kind of nephritic pain that  
 amazed him; the pain began from the left region  
 of the reins, and took its second course even to the  
*os pubis*, with such violence, that he imagined a  
 stone, or *calculus*, was descending from the reins  
 through the ureter into the bladder, and at the same  
 time he had a propensity to vomit. He made use  
 of plenty of the mildest decoction, prepared of the  
 farina of linseed; a great tenesmus came on, so that  
 the *calculus* seemed to be at hand, and he hoped it  
 would be voided; from whence he went on more  
 vigorously with his remedy, that he might render  
 its way lax and slippery: he took at the same time  
 some drops, *Aroph. Paracelsi*, viz. an extract of sa-  
 fron, prepared by the most pure *alcohol* †, of which  
 the chief chemists make such great account, that  
 they call it the *Aroma Philosophorum*, by the first  
 letters of the words *Aro. Philo.* A little after, all  
 the pain ceased; but, the following day, it was fe-  
 vere

\* *Aretæus de causa morborum diut. lib. II. cap. 12. p. 212.*

† *H. Boerhaavii elem. chem. tom. II. p. 244.*

vere in his loins, and lasted for three months with the same vehemence: afterwards that torture began to cease a little, so that he turned over authors and saw that *Sydenham* had remarked these things which he had suffered, but that the others had scarce said any thing to any purpose, or of any consequence. For, in treating of the rheumatism, he has the following words\*:

*Est & alia hujus morbi species, licet non hujus pro-  
piæ vulgo credatur, quæ Lumbago Rheumatica aptissime  
dicitur: immanis dolor scilicet, idemque fixus circa lum-  
borum regionem, ipsumque aliquando ad os sacrum se de-  
mittens, paroxysmum nephriticum mentitur nisi quod æger  
non vomituriat; nam, præter dolorem atrocissimum, &  
vix ferendum, circa ipsos renes, aliquando & ureteres,  
per omnem eorum ductum ad vesicam usque, eodem, licet  
mitiori, tentantur. Qui & mihi olim imposuit, tan-  
quam a materia aliqua sabulosa in iis partibus hærente  
penderet, cum revera materiæ rheumatismi peccanti &  
inflammatæ ortum suum debeat; quæ quidem partes illas  
jam solas unit, intacto reliquo corpore.*

There is another kind of this disease, though it is commonly thought to be another thing; it is properly called the rheumatismal ach of the loins, a violent pain being fixed there, and stretching sometimes to the *os sacrum*; it seems to be a nephritic pain, only the sick do not vomit: for, besides the intolerable pain about the reins, sometimes also the ureters, all along to the bladder, are afflicted with the same, though not so violently: upon which account I have been heretofore mistaken, thinking it was produced from gravel sticking in those parts; whereas, in truth, it owed its rise to the peccant and inflamed matter of the rheumatism, which afflicts indeed only those parts, the rest of the body being untouched.

It is worthy of remark, that we find in *Aretæus* something that seems to tell us he was not unacquainted

\* Sect. 6. cap. 5. p. 345.

quainted with that sort of pain which *Sydenham* has so accurately described \*. For after he began to describe the parts which the *arthritis* sometimes attacks, according to the ingenious emendation † of the text, by *Petit*, which was certainly corrupt, he adds, “It is a disease of all the parts, and proper to every part.” And a little after, “It is likewise “communicated to the reins and bladder, which is “indeed a strange thing!” From whence it seems to follow that *Aretæus* knew, that in this disease there sometimes happened nephritic pains, and that this most painful *teneasmus* of the bladder was similar to that caused by a *calculus*, descending from the kidneys through the ureter.

|| *Trallian*, in describing the gout, more frequently makes use of the word “rheumatism;” and whilst he constitutes a different kind of gout, according to the variety of matter flowing into the joints (to wit) *sanguineous*, *pituitous*, *atrabilious*, and *bilious*, he adds as follows: “Moreover rheumatisms do not spring “from the influx of matter alone on the joints, but “are caused by the simple quality, either as hot or “cold; also dryness and humidity are often causes “of the rheumatism.” Where he treats of the bilious gout, he advises the use of some remedy to evacuate the bile: and that the patient be purged not once only, but often, if requisite. “For thus “the joints may be preserved safe from those recre- “ments and fluxions (τὰ ἄρθρα ἀρϋματῖα).” As he afterwards treats of the sanguineous gout, he advises the patient (ἀρϋματῖσος) to be bled, and keep to a moderate diet.

The ancients seem, therefore, to have remarked the rheumatism, but described it under the *arthritis*, or disorder of the joints; nay, even in their descriptions of the gout, to have enumerated such symptoms as appear in the disease now called the  
rheuma-

\* De causis, &c. morborum diut. Lib. II. cap. 12. page 66.

† Ibid. p. 215. || Lib. II. cap. 1. p. 599. § Ibid. p. 600.

rheumatism. But when they divided the diseases of the joints, according to the four humours, the bile, the phlegm, the blood, and black bile, and took a different method in the cure of each, we find many diagnostics of the rheumatism in the descriptions of the gout and bilious arthritis; whilst, indeed, those two were supposed to spring from the four humours; either from too great a quantity, or too acrid a disposition; or from the joint quantity and acrimony which produced a worse disorder. But the name of the rheumatism is often met with in *Trallian*, as appears in various articular diseases.

\* Hence what that excellent learned man *Tralles* affirms does not seem to be absolutely true, that, in the ancients we find no mention made of the rheumatism: it is very probable that they gave the name of *Arthritis* or *Podagra* to all those pains observed in the limbs, and in all the external parts of the human body. Those things that are mentioned concerning the learned French physicians, who, in the former age, at last introduced the name of the rheumatism into the physical practice, are in the same book, worthy of perusal. It seems from all there collected, that the most famous English, French, and German, &c. physicians, were at a loss in determining the diagnostic symptoms by which the rheumatism might be distinguished from the arthritis, from whence *Tralles* quotes the following from *Cbesnau*: “ In the first attack, it is difficult to distinguish whether the disease ought to be termed the  
 “ rheumatism or arthritis. For the rheumatism has  
 “ the greatest affinity to the arthritis (which only  
 “ attacks the joints) nor is known from it, except-  
 “ ing by a length of time, as the painful fluxions  
 “ fall oftentimes on the joints, which is not the  
 “ case in the rheumatism; that, as may happen, is  
 “ troublesome only once during life, is termed  
 general,

\* *Ufus opii salubris & noxius in morborum medela*, Sect. II.  
 p. 301.

“ general, as that name more properly belongs to  
“ it. \*”

The word rheumatism is also mentioned by *Cælius Aurelianus* †; he is supposed to be an author somewhat prior to *Galen*, as not having taken notice of *Galen*; which would be a wonder if he had lived after him, when he had quoted so many Greeks of the lesser nations ‖. He belonged to the Methodic Sect, who divided the whole system of diseases into two classes, calling some those of “ stricture,” and others of “ solution.” In defining a peripneumony, he says §, “ But the pain is generally acute, and “ the stricture substituted, a light flux of humour “ being added, which they call the rheumatism.” But, in Sect. 1495, I shall treat of the frequency of of the rheumatism, the different appearance of the disease, and the great danger when it settles on the brain or lungs; where there is also the greatest difficulty in detecting it. Does it not seem very probable, that *Cælius Aurelianus* had observed these things? But in another place, where he speaks of the pains of limbs, which the Greeks called the *arthritus*, he enumerates many things, which are met with in what we at this time call the rheumatism. He says thus: *Sæpe denique, prioris articuli dolore declinante, secundus invadit, atque eodem similiter mitescente, tertius sumit exordium, consentiente etiam vesica atque spinæ majoribus nervis quos (τένοντας) appellant, atque in stomacho etiam nausea vel vomitu jaclantur ægrotantes, &c.* ‡: “ Finally, it often happens, that, “ on the pain of the first limb’s going off, it comes “ on in another; and in like manner, when it ceases “ there, begins in another; the bladder sympathizing together with the greater nerves of the spine “ which they call (τένονται), and the patients are “ also

\* Usus opii salubris & noxius in morborum medela, Sect. II. pag. 302, 303. † Morbor. acut. Lib. II. cap. 27. pag. 133. ‡ In Præfatione, p. 10. § Ibid. p. 139. † Morbor. Chron. Lib. V. cap. 2. p. 559.

“ also troubled with a nausea or vomiting, &c.” It is here principally to be remarked, that he observes the bladder to sympathize in these pains. I have really seen more authors, who have written about the rheumatism; but there seemed to me to be a difficulty still remaining in the adequate distinction between the *rheumatism* and *arthritis*. Whether therefore the famous *Boerhaave* might not chuse to say that the rheumatism, although very frequent, was a disease allied to the arthritis, the gout, and scurvy, rather than to give any other definition, which might distinguish it accurately from other diseases. He himself had suffered a severe rheumatism; and under this name he described the malady he suffered, every year, to his pupils. Yet in the funeral oration, spoken publicly to the memory of this great man by the celebrated *Schultens*, we read the following words: “ Being racked by the most exquisite tortures of the *arthritis*, he at last was so relaxed, that no motion, and scarce any sensation, remained in his lower limbs.” Perhaps one may believe that *Schultens*, the greatest ornament of the Leyden university, substituted here the name of the arthritis, not as a physician, but as professor of the Oriental languages. But in his preface he tells us, that he had a memorial of the life and studies of the deceased, of which he availed himself; and adds, I have distinguished these famous *pericopæ*’s, that the reader may know them from the rest of the context by larger letters; for this memorial was written by *Boerhaave*’s own hand.

As I considered these things, it appeared to me, \* that *Cælius Aurelianus*, in treating of the various names of articular diseases, had some reason for saying the following: *Sed de nominibus, quæ locorum causa discreta esse videntur, unius tamen virtutis esse intelliguntur, in curationibus certandum non est. Sunt enim harum passionum causæ antecedentes variæ, ut vinolentia, frigus pro-*

\* *Morbor. Chron. Lib. V. cap. 2. p. 557.*

*profundum, cruditas, libido venerea, labor immodicus, vel repentina desertio solitæ exercitationis, &c.* “ But  
 “ we must not contend about names (which seem to  
 “ be only distinguished according to the difference  
 “ of situation, yet are understood to be of one pro-  
 “ perty) in the cure. For there are various ante-  
 “ cedent causes of these pains, either drunkenness,  
 “ excessive cold, indigestion, venery, immoderate  
 “ labour, or a sudden disuse of customary exercise,  
 “ &c.”

But the “rheumatism” is not, without reason, said to be a disease allied to the scurvy, if we consider what has been said in Sect. 1151, in the History of the scurvy. *Eugalenus* \*, in enumerating the signs and symptoms of the scurvy, reckons the arthritic pains, and, immediately following, gives this advice to his physicians: *Quapropter diligentem animadversionem, & exactam a veterum arthritide distinctionem, hæc ars exigit, & meretur, ne curando prius impingamus, quam morbus ejusque causa nobis sit cognita atque perspecta*: “ Wherefore (says he) this thing  
 “ demands diligent observation, to distinguish it  
 “ nicely from the arthritis of the ancients; and re-  
 “ quires that the cure be not attempted, before the  
 “ disease, and its cause, is clearly known and ex-  
 “ amined.”

He did not chuse to give strong *cathartics* in the beginning of the disorder, in those pains that accompany the scurvy; because they were exasperated by them, as well as the disorder rendered worse. But he takes notice, that these scorbutic pains are chiefly “wandering” in the beginning of the disease, and pass from one joint to another, either of the same or of the opposite side; and, by this wandering of the pains from place to place, they are chiefly distinguished from the arthritic.

“ Syden-

\* De morbo scorbuto, No. XXX. p. 8; 86.

“ Sydenham,” † who examined such diseases as fell under his care, with the utmost attention of mind, remarks, that where the rheumatism was not cured happily, or by a good method, the patients were tortured with wandering pains during their whole life; sometimes gentle, sometimes violent; so that those who are not very cautious, take them for symptoms of the scurvy. Although he did not doubt, but that the scurvy was to be often met with in the Northern countries, yet he did not believe it to be so frequent, as is vulgarly supposed: *Sed multos ex iis affectibus, quorum nomine scorbutum incusamus, vel morborum fientium, nondum vero factorum, quique nullam adhuc certum induerunt typum, affecta esse, vel etiam infelicitis reliquias morbi alicujus nondum penitus devicti, a quibus sanguis cæterique humores contaminantur. Verbi gratia, quibus in corporibus materia aliqua, arthritidi producendæ apta, recens generatur, nondum tamen in artus depluit, varia se ostendunt symptomata, quæ scorbuti suspicionem faciunt, donec arthritis, jam formata atque actu se exserens, nullum amplius dubitandi locum relinquat.* For many of those distempers of the body (not to say most) which we call scorbutic, are the effects of approaching ills not yet formed into diseases, not having yet taken a certain type; or the unhappy relics of some disease not yet conquered, by which the blood and other humours are vitiated. For instance, various symptoms appear in these bodies, in which some matter is newly generated, fit to produce the gout, but not yet cast upon the joints, which seems, by various symptoms, to be scorbutical, till the gout is formed, and actually exerts itself so as to leave no room for doubting. He admirably remarks, that, unless physicians in their practice would attend to the things just now mentioned, the name of the scurvy would increase immensely, and would take in almost all diseases, and chiefly the chronical. Hence it is, that, in these countries

where

† Sect. VI. cap. 5. p. 394.



where the scurvy is frequent, in the prescriptions of medical men, we almost always meet with antiscorbutics in the beginning of most disorders, which they continue to prescribe till they observe other symptoms, which plainly announce the presence of another disease, different from the scurvy. But, as the progress of chronical disorders is but slow, in the dropfy it is usually said, "where the scurvy ends, there begins the dropfy \*;" but *Sydenham* has excellently added as follows: "Yet most commonly this rule is to be understood no otherwise, than that, when a dropfy is apparent, the preconceived opinion of the scurvy falls to the ground."

Although this excellent author believes that they are entirely distinct disorders, yet he confesses † that there is a species of rheumatism, that comes as near as possible to the scurvy, and rivals the more notable symptoms of this disorder, and is therefore called by him the "scorbutic rheumatism," which requires near the same remedies as the scurvy, the forms of which may be seen ‡; and by their use he testifies that this species of rheumatism may be overcome, and subdued very easily. Thus he himself healed many, to whom repeated bleedings, cathartics, &c. were of no service.

He describes this species of rheumatism in the following manner: the pain attacks now this, now that part, but seldom occasions a swelling, nor brings a fever with it. Nor is it fixed so long, but is rather wandering, and surrounded with anomalous and confused symptoms. Now it racks this or that limb, presently after affects the internal parts, and begets a sickness, which is removed on the pains returning to the external parts: thus does it alternately harass the patient, and becomes as much as possible a chronical disease. For he has observed, that this scorbutic rheumatism chiefly attacks wo-

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\* Cap. V. sect. 6. p. 275.

† Ibid. p. 277.

‡ Ibid.

men, and men who are of a weak constitution; hence *Sydenham* confesses, that he suspected the disorder ought to be referred to the hysteric class; but experience taught him that the disease by no means yielded to hysteric remedies. He likewise remarks, that those who have tried the long and repeated use of the Peruvian bark are *subject* to this disorder; and this is the only inconvenience he has ever remarked in the use of the bark\*. If we consider what I have already hitherto mentioned, the reason will be evident why this common disease, the rheumatism, is said to be allied to the *arthritis*, the *gout*, and *scurvy*.

### S E C T. MCCCCXCI.

**W**HICH is preceded by a sanguine constitution infected with some sharp defect, manly age, plentiful living, a sudden cooling of a heated body, spring and fall, interrupted transpiration; an inflammatory disposition, but shewing itself slower than in a pleurisy. It begins with a continual fever, creates a most terrible tearing pain, increasing cruelly upon the least motion; long continued and fixed in one place, attacking the joints of any limbs, but most particularly troublesome to the knees, loins, and rump-bone; excruciating, and invading sometimes the brain, lungs, and bowels, with a tumor and redness of the place, and going off and returning again by fits.

We now come to consider those things which are observed frequently to precede the rheumatism, and,  
for

\* Cap. V. sect. 6. p. 277.

for that reason, used to be reckoned amongst the predisposing causes of the disease.

A sanguine constitution infected with some sharp defect.] The antients, as has been already said in the preceding paragraph, distinguished the rheumatism, and other articular diseases, by four humours; the blood, the bile, the black bile, and the phlegm: and took various methods towards a cure, as this or that humour predominated. Hence they sometimes determined the gout to be sanguineous; but in the rheumatism, which is often an inflammatory disease, they have laid its cause to the too great abundance of blood; and, as I shall by and by observe in the treatment of it, the cure has been attempted by physicians by bleeding, and that repeatedly. This seems to be the reason why a *sanguine constitution* is imagined to dispose to the rheumatism. But however, if men who are otherwise healthy, have an over abundance of good blood, the rheumatism will scarcely arise from this cause alone, unless some other be added. This disorder is chiefly to be feared, when the *sanguine constitution* is accompanied with some *sharp defect*.

Even the best humours of the human body, in the functions of health, inevitably acquire an acrimony; and unless those acrid parts be voided by the natural methods from the body, before they can be prejudicial, a disorder will shortly follow. The salts and oil of the blood, when they become acrid, pass off by urine; and such parts as would do mischief, if left in the body, are thrown forth in insensible perspiration or sweat, by the cutaneous pores, whilst the lymph (that abounds in the blood, in which these acrid salts and oils are dissolved) is voided both ways, and facilitates their expulsion; the fæces, the refuse of the digestion, are carried off by stool, as well as what remains of the healthy humours, which perpetually fall on the œsophagus,

the stomach, and intestines; the serviceable part being first absorbed through the veins.

Therefore, if the separation of this acrid part from the healthy humours, and the free evacuation of them, when separated, be hindered by any means, an acrid disorder will arise in the blood, which may give rise to numbers of diseases.

For observation has taught us, that even an obstinate rheumatism may be produced by such causes as these I have mentioned.

A celebrated Italian physician \* affirms, that he has seen, in long rheumatisms, a saline efflorescency arise in the skin: *Ho veduto nei lunghi rheumatismi, o vogliamo dire, doglie articolari, fiorire sulla cute un minuto principio biancastro tale, quale e un fiore salino che penetra i vasi, nel quali si chiude il sale.* “ I have  
 “ (says he) seen in long rheumatisms, or in pains  
 “ of the joints, a small whitish scurf spread over  
 “ the skin like the flowers of salt, which pene-  
 “ trate the vessels in which salt is inclosed.” If  
 there had been a free perspiration, that saline part would never have concreted upon the skin, but would easily have been dissolved and carried off. *Sydenham* †, who took care in all fevers, which partook of a more intense inflammation, that his patients should not always be kept in bed; yet confesses,  
 “ that if they are kept up too long at once, espe-  
 “ cially in the declension of the disease, they are  
 “ apt to have wandering pains, which may end in  
 “ a rheumatism, &c. In these cases, lying in bed  
 “ is necessary; that, the pores being opened, such  
 “ particles may be carried off, as occasion either of  
 “ these diseases: but the sick must be kept in bed  
 “ only a day or two, without exciting sweat, that  
 “ those acrid particles, which are voided from the  
 “ body by the perspiration of the skin, may freely  
 “ pass off.” The same thing is true in regard to  
 the

\* Pietro Cornachini della Pazzia, p. 64: † C. II. sect. 5.  
 P. 207.

the acrid salt, that it is evacuated by urine. It is said that it has been observed, that, in those afflicted with the rheumatism, there is no more than one-thirtieth part of that salt, which is found in the urine of healthy men. In arthritic and rheumatic fevers, *Storck* has observed \*, *quod, in magna dolorum exacerbatione, urina plerumque prodiit tenuis, pallida, quandoque stranguriosa; decrefcente autem dolore, urina primo prodiens erat ruffa, fecunda vero turbida, & mox fœtuit, ac pofuit fœdimentum furfuraceum fubalbidum;* “ that in a fharp fit of pain, the urine was commonly voided pale and thin, fometimes with a ftranguery; but when the pain decreafed, it was firft of a fad red colour, next turbid, and foon after ftunk, and deposited a kind of white fcurfy fœdiment.” † All thefe things feem to prove, that there is an acrid diftemper in the rheumatifm, which is fometimes falutarily expelled by copious urine, or fpontaneous fwets; or the patient finds fome relief through a *metafafis* or tranflation of the morbid humour to fome other part. *Hoffman* afferts that he ‡ has very often remarked, *artuum dolores, ucleribus fponte fubortis in pedibus, mox conquieville, qui poftquam arte confolidata fuerant, mox refufcitati funt. Novimus pariter immaxes artuum dolores, oborta pfora vel fcabie lepræ albæ naturam habente, fublato;* “ that, upon ulcers breaking out fpontaneoufly in the feet, the pains of the limbs have prefently ceafed, which were immediately renewed, when the ulcers were healed by art. I have likewife known violent pains of the limbs ceafe, on the eruption of a *pfora* or itch that was like a white leprofy.”

In the treatment of chronical difeafes, Sect. 1051, I took notice, that the blood might acquire an acrimony, from the frequent and copious ufe of an acrid diet; and that this moft painful, as well as lafting difeafe, the rheumatifm, might be produced by an

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\* Ann. Medic. fecund. p. 121. † Raulin de Maladies occafionées par les prompts & frequentes variations de l'air, p. 308. ‡ Medic. Ratio. Tom. IV. Part. 2. p. 437.

immoderate use of warm spices with our meats, as pepper, garlic, onions, mustard, horse-radish-root, and the like.

\* The learned physician, *Baynard*, was of opinion, that rheumatic pains were not to be ascribed to the saline or acrid acrimony of the blood, but rather to the viscous thickness of the blood, distending the vessels, through which it with difficulty flowed: though it is true that there is a morbid viscosity in the blood of rheumatic people, yet it does not from thence follow, that there is not also an acrimony. This acrimony is entangled by the slow and viscous humours, and thence adheres more obstinately to the parts affected, and is with more difficulty washed off. This excellent author himself asserts, that there is great plenty of acrid alkaline salt in the humours of rheumatic persons, which is not carried off as it ought by urine, which he says contains by far less salt in those afflicted with that disorder, than in healthy people. To this physician we owe the experiment, by which it is demonstrated, that the urine of rheumatic persons has only the thirtieth part of the salt that is in the urine of those in health. Many of the most famous physicians have agreed, that there is a viscid kind of glue in the parts afflicted with the rheumatic pain, and affirm they have seen it in the bodies of those who died in this disease. *Ballonius* † found in the body of a man, who had often suffered pains about the *scapulæ* and shoulders, *quod omnes nervi & ligamenta musculorum humeralium erant oppleta sero pingui: idem observatum in aliis similes dolores passis, quos nulla pene ars levaverat*: “that all the nerves and ligaments of  
“ the muscles of the shoulders were covered with a  
“ fat serum; and that the same thing had been ob-  
“ served in others who had suffered the like pains,  
“ and had found no relief from art.” A celebrated  
English

\* *Philosoph. Trans. abridg. Tom. III. p. 265.*

† *Ephemeres, Lib. I. Tom. I. p. 30.*

English author, *Clopton Havers*\*, made many experiments on the mucilage which he had collected from the joints of large animals, and believed that it might be inspissated by a mixture of acrid substances, but chiefly acids. He remarks, that, on cupping-glasses being applied to the parts affected, they excited bladders, which were filled with a thick kind of jelly, that made the skin stiff. But he chiefly relies on the testimony of *Drelincourt*, the celebrated professor of physic at Leyden, who affirmed, that, in the body of a man who died of the rheumatism, he found a glutinous substance concreted over the muscles, equal to two or three nobles in thickness. But afterwards *Havers* himself saw two cases that confirmed the observation of *Drelincourt*.

Many curious experiments were tried upon a similar substance that was extracted, after various trials, from a large tumor of the thigh, and adhered under the periosteum †, which sufficiently prove that there is an acid acrimony in this jelly or glue. But we cannot absolutely conclude from hence, that the acrimony of the rheumatism is always acid; for various trials were made on a mucilage taken from the joints of large animals, which seem to prove that there is not only an acid, but an alkaline acrimony ||: although it is confessed that the signs of the acid are most commonly to be found.

What we have already said sufficiently proves, that a *sanguine constitution infected with some sharp defect* frequently precedes the rheumatism, and that the acrimony is not always the same, but possibly may be various. From what has been already said, it is evident therefore, that it may with reason be attributed to a scorbutic acrimony, as the rheumatism is said to be a disease allied to the scurvy.

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\* *Osteol. Nova*, p. 226, 227.  
 Chir. Tom. I. p. 277, 278.

† *Memoires de l'Acad. de  
 De Bonon. scien. & art. insit,*

atque Acad. Tom. I. p. 148.

The learned *Raulin* \* believed that the acrimony of the venereal disease sometimes was concerned in this disorder, especially in those who were any ways infected with it from their birth, and had contracted it from their parents; for he supposes, that, according as the venereal disease is of long or short standing, so the pains with which those wretches are tortured are more or less equivocal, or take a near or distant resemblance to the rheumatism. He candidly confesses, that he was once deceived, where this family secret was discovered too late. But, in another similar case, he found mercury the only serviceable thing, having tried all those medicines that are usually administered in the rheumatism, to no effect.

Manly Age.] In treating of the pain of the joints and hips, *Aretæus* †, that men are more subject and liable to this disorder than women. Men are more exposed to hard labour, the inclemencies of weather, fatigue, journies, irregular diet; so that it is no wonder that they are more often seized with these disorders; unless our women, as *Seneca*, inveighing against luxury, says of those of his time, *Beneficium sexus vitii perdiderunt, & quia fœminam exuerunt, damnatæ sunt morbis virilibus* ||: that, by means of their vices, they had lost the benefit of their sex, and, because they had thrown off the woman, were plagued with the diseases of the men. § *Aretæus* makes this remark, *mulieres, licet varius quam viri, difficilius tamen, hoc vitio laborant. Quod enim neque usitatum, neque familiare est, id si aliqua urgente causa potentius evaserit, violentum cum sit majorem calamitatem infert.* “ That women are less liable to this  
 “ disorder than men; yet when afflicted, they have  
 “ it to a much greater degree. For when a disorder  
 “ falls where it is neither usual nor common, as the  
 “ cause

\* De Maladies occasionées par les prompts & frequentes variations de l'air, p. 306. † Morbor. diurn. Lib. II. cap. 12. p. 67. || Ibid. p. 260. § Morbor. diurn. Lib. II. cap. 12. p. 67.



“ cause that generates it must be more powerful, the consequence will be more severe.” I knew a thin hysteric woman, who, by exposing herself, when warm with exercise, to the cold evening air in autumn, was seized with a violent pain about the *os coccygis*, which presently after abated, and then spread over the whole body; then again returned with greater violence to the same part, so that she could not even lie in bed. She had a slight fever at the same time. In about three weeks she was cured, but, every autumn after that time, she felt some remains of the same disorder.

A young girl of fashion, after having heated herself much with exercise, sat in an open boat, and exposed herself to the dew and cold of the evening. The next day, she felt a great pain in her neck, which soon after spread over her whole body; sometimes (wandering after a strange manner) it seized her feet, then her elbows, and fingers of her hands, and sometimes the lobe of her ear, which swelled and looked inflamed. *Aretæus*\*, in describing the wandering nature of these pains, says, “*post omnia, nares, & aures, & labia afficiuntur*, that at last the nostrils, ears, and lips are affected.”

Plentiful Living]. Because by this means the *sanguine constitution* and habit is increased. For poignant sauces are often swallowed at costly entertainments, to force an appetite, when our stomachs do not require any more meat: from hence springs an acrid disorder of the blood.

A sudden cooling of the heated Body.] There is no cause of the rheumatism more frequently to be met with, nor more powerful than this, which is also confirmed by the testimony of *Sydenham* †; in his treatise on the rheumatism he says, “ that it most commonly comes by taking cold, after the sick person has been heated by exercise, or any other way.”

Heat,

\* *Morbor. diuturn. Lib. II. cap. 12. p. 66.*

† *Cap. V.*

sect. 6. p. 270.

Heat, whether it be caused by that of the external air, or violent exercise of the body, always renders the external humours more thin, as well as thickens the residuary internal ones; dissipates the more moveable\*, collects, binds, and hardens the gross humours, and at length unites them into indissoluble masses: from whence arises an immeability of the humours, as well as an elongation and weakness of the solids. † *Hippocrates* tells us, that a gout of the hip may be produced by heat: *si quis per multum tempus in sole iter fecerit, & coxendices incaluerint, & qui humor articulis inest ab æstu desiccatus fuerit. Quod autem resiccetur & dure scat, id mihi certum signum est. Ager enim articulos, præ dolore qui in eis est, vertere aut movere non potest, & eo quod digiti rigidi non moveantur*: “if any one travels for a long time together in the sun, and heats his hips, that the humour in the joints be dried up by the heat; and that it may be dried up and hardened is very certain; for the patient cannot turn or move his joints, from the pain he feels in them; and, for the same reason, his stiff fingers cannot be moved.” It is worthy of remark, that *Cornarius* preferred that reading which has τὰς σπονδυλάς, instead of τὰς δακτύλους, as in the ischias the disorder is supposed to attack the vertebræ, rather than the fingers.

By the heat of the body, the fat which before remained undisturbed in the *tunica cellulosa*, the *omentum*, and *mesentery*, &c. is now melted, suddenly mingled with the blood, and increases the quantity of the circulating humours. We see, in men that have heated themselves, the vessels are turgid, the face is red as well as the limbs, nay, the whole body, so that the blood has penetrated into the lesser vessels, through the extremities of which it can hardly enter or flow into the veins, because of the increased velocity of the circulation; from whence there

\* *Herm. Boerhaave Instit. medic. sect. 746.* † *De internis affectionibus, cap. 53. Charter. Tom. VII. p. 676.*

there may be danger of an obstruction, as well as of an inflammation.

Therefore, if the heated body take cold, the solid fibres are rendered dense, the cavity of the vessels is suddenly lessened, the more gross parts which have entered into the vessels that were dilated, remain there immoveable; so that all the disorders, produced by the heat, are much increased, and may produce very stubborn diseases. Those things, of which we have already spoken, in the History of the Pleurisy, Sect. 881, 2, may be now referred to.

*Simpson*, the famous professor of physic and anatomy, in treating of these matters, supposes, that the vessels which are distributed through the external superficies of the body are contracted by the sudden admission of cold, and that the free passage of the humours through them is impeded. But those vessels which lie deeper, are not so soon affected with the cold, so that they must bear the whole force and impetus of the blood, which cannot pass freely through the contracted external ones; thus in this manner he explains many effects of the rheumatism:

*Si ponamus, magnam summi corporis partem simul excipi frigore, ex eoque rheuma quaquaversum spargi in multos tam musculos, quam articulos, facile intelligetur, qui singulorum musculorum usum & actionem sequatur dolor atque punctio; qui, variata corporis positura, punctiones illæ subito de loco in locum migrent, pari scilicet celeritate, atque se mutuo excipiant muscoli, quorum usus est in corpore vertendo, surrigendo, vel alio quovis modo inflectendo; qui etiam cæteris rheumatismis gravior sit is, qui inquietes spiritui trabendo & reddendo musculos infestat. Denique cur destillatio, si circum articulos diutius hæret, & in partes ambientes redundat, earum tandem tonum & vigorem ex nimia distensione prorsum infringat, quarum ubi desit actio in liquores hos extravasatos, efficitur, ut ne amplius liquores ipsi fluidi remaneant, habilesque, qui vicissim absorbeantur, sed contra, ut facile coagulentur & indurescant, postremo ut reddant articulum plane im-*

*mobilem; qualem eventum sæpe ostendit usus:* “let us  
 “suppose a pretty broad part of the external body  
 “to be affected by the cold at the same time, and  
 “by this means the defluxion to be diffused widely  
 “over a number of muscles, as well as joints; now  
 “this being granted, we may easily conceive that  
 “there may be a pain and pricking on the action  
 “and motion of the muscles; that, by varying the  
 “posture of the body, those pricking pains may  
 “move from place to place, with the same quick-  
 “ness, on the muscles, whose office it is to move,  
 “turn, or bend the body any way; and that this  
 “sort of rheumatism may be more troublesome than  
 “others, as the pain follows any motion whatever.  
 “In short, if it remains long in the joints, and  
 “spreads to the ambient parts, it will at length af-  
 “fect their tone and vigour, by too great a disten-  
 “sion: and, as their action on the extravasated hu-  
 “mours is also disturbed, these humours will not  
 “be so fluid, nor so easily absorbed by the veins;  
 “but will coagulate and harden, and at last entire-  
 “ly deprive the joints of motion.”

Those things are worthy of perusal, which the famous author has mentioned, in treating of the origin of the rheumatism, which he ascribes principally to this cause, *viz.* that the vessels which lie deeper bear the whole force and pressure of the blood, that is impeded in its course in those vessels that wander through the superficies of the body, which, as I have observed, are contracted by the cold; so that it presses strongly upon those vessels which lie deep, and increases their natural secretions: whence he accounts for the redness that is often observed to affect the rheumatic part.

In like manner he explains the reason, *cur aer, per angustam rimam irruens, corpori constanter imprimat frigoris symptomata, illique præcipue parti, quam perflavit proxime,* “why the air passing through a nar-  
 “row crevice affects the body with the sensation of  
 “cold,

“ cold, especially that part which is exposed near  
 “ it ”.\* From hence he concludes that a *catarrh*, a  
*cough*, a *rheumatism*, &c. are disorders of the solid,  
 and not the fluid parts of the body. It seems that  
 cold acts upon the humours contained in the vessels,  
 and takes off from their fluidity. Drops of blood  
 that fall from the nostrils of healthy men into cold  
 water, immediately lose their fluidity. *Ægineta* says,  
*et humor a natura alienus, & particularum imbecillitas*  
*morbum adfert articularium*: “ that any humour which  
 “ is not natural, or weakness of the particles, may  
 “ bring on a disease of the joints.”

Young men, children, and infirm people, are  
 very subject to these diseases; because in them the  
 vessels more easily yield to the impulse of the fluids.  
 From hence it is even supposed, that, as the part is  
 longer or more frequently affected with the rheuma-  
 tism, the disease will the sooner return; because the  
 vessels which have been often, or a long time dis-  
 ordered, are weakened; and afterwards yield very  
 easily to any cause or power. The hysteric woman,  
 that I mentioned just now, felt every autumn some  
 threats of a returning disease.

Therefore, as the joints, and the tendinous ex-  
 pansions that cover the muscles, do not lie very far  
 from the skin, upon which sudden cold immediately  
 acts, a reason may be given why the rheumatism  
 often falls on those parts. May not a violent cold  
 so suddenly contract the vessels of the soft parts  
 which cover the bones, as to cause the rheumatism  
 in the internal cavities, that are not so soon affected  
 by it.

† *Storck* imagines, that such cases as these have  
 fallen under his observation, from the air's being fre-  
 quently moist, cloudy, cold, in the autumn, winter,  
 or spring. Some patients, notwithstanding they had  
 all the symptoms of the rheumatism, could however  
 bear

\* *De re medica dissertat. quatuor*, p. 119, 120.

† *Ann.*

*medic. secund.* p. 124.

bear a good blow without much pain. They had the fever only to a slight degree, but the breast was always troubled with a dryness and frequent cough, their strength shortly began to fail, and their bodies wasted away.

Penetrating remedies, warm sudorifics, and diuretics, were here very prejudicial; but emollient medicines were of service, which, being taken warm for many days in a plentiful manner, had this effect, that tumors began to appear about the joints, the inquietude and wakefulness ceased, and the patients slept calmly.

The Autumnal Season.] The mornings and evenings are often cold, and hurt those, who, impatient of the heat of the day, incautiously wear too light a covering. \* *Galen* advises us to avoid the morning cold, and to beware of pulling off any of our cloaths upon account of the heat of autumn, which *Celsus* † has confirmed: *Per autumnum neque sine veste neque sine calceamentis, prodire oportet, præcipue diebus frigidioribus, neque sub divo nocte dormire, aut certe bene operiri*: “In autumn, says he, we ought not  
“to walk about without sufficient cloaths, nor with-  
“out shoes, especially in the colder days; nor  
“sleep at night in the open air, or at least if we do,  
“to be well covered.” In Hungary, where not only in autumn, but even in summer, the mornings and evenings are often cold, although the heat of noon is very troublesome; the inhabitants almost always wear a fur cloak, which, during the hours of heat, hangs from the neck without being troublesome, and floats freely behind, leaving the hands and arms free and uncovered. In the morning or evening, when the cold comes on, they, without much pains, fix on sleeves to defend their arms and hands, whilst the cloak is brought forward, and easily fortifies the breast and belly from all cold. Thus clothed,  
these

\* *De human corpor. constit. Charter. Tom. VI. p. 441.*  
† *Lib. I. cap. 3. p. 3.*

these warlike people endure the intemperature of the autumn air in their camps.

*Hippocrates* \*, in enumerating the autumnal diseases, amongst them reckons the *Ischias*, which name was given to the rheumatism when it seized the hip. † *Galen*, in his commentary on this aphorism, affirms, that the *Ischias* arises in the autumn season; principally from the malignity of the humours, or taking cold. ‖ *Sydenham* has observed something similar, “that the rheumatism attacks men principally in autumn.”

Interrupted Perspiration.] That the whole human body perspired, *Hippocrates* and *Galen* very well knew; which was afterwards confirmed by the observations of *Sanctorius*, *Keil*, *De Gorter*, and *Kau*; who, by their experiments and assiduous attention, added no trifling acquisition to the medical art.

It has been already evidently demonstrated, that a thin but copious vapour is perspired, by the cutaneous arteries, and the ducts of the cutaneous glands, the breast, nose, and mouth. This vapour of perspiration must be of the most subtile kind, as the celebrated § *Simpson*, upon repeated experiments, has found, that a shirt which has been worn a whole night is not heavier in the morning than it was before, although the body shall have perspired a whole pound in that time. Nay, in a shirt that has been worn for three successive days and nights, we can discover no augmentation of its weight.

As it has been observed, that this secretion of perspiration is more changed by the emotions of the mind than of the body; and that the vapour is so subtile, as not even to augment the weight of a shirt; some have supposed, that part of the subtile matter

\* Aphor. XXII. Sect. 3. Charter. Tom. IX. p. 117. † *Ib.*

‖ Cap. V. sect. 6. p. 270.

§ An enquiry how far the animal and vital actions can be accounted for, independent of the brain. Essay IV. p. 196.

matter which is diffused through the nerves, may possibly be voided this way from the body.

But it is very probable, that the thin lymph which moistens, nourishes, and washes the coverings or membranes of the nerves, and hinders the nervous fibres collected in the greater nervous trunk from adhering together, may be voided by this means of perspiration; as these coats are not to be found on the nerves, as they approach the skin, to form the organ of touch.

Those humours which would be very prejudicial, and might bring on diseases, if kept in the body, are also voided by means of perspiration; there is also a perspirable part that is safely evacuated in the urine, so that, on the perspiration's being lessened, it is observed that the quantity of urine is increased, as *e contra*. Those particles which cannot be expelled by any other means from the body, are thrown forth by the pores of the skin, so that, if the perspiration be stopped, they may prove very hurtful.

It may be doubted, whether in dangerous acute diseases, when the whole skin is dry, there is any perspiration or not; whether that perspirable matter, that is hindered from being discharged by the exhaling vessels, and repelled inwardly, does not cause pale and colourless urine, a thing that skilful physicians always dread in such disorders! Whether, when there is a tendency to putrefaction, there be not some volatile parts, of an alkaline hurtful kind, retained in the body, and whether they may not be expelled by means of perspiration? Hence it is, that physicians are glad when this dry skin of their patients begins to moisten. It is indeed probable, that the more subtle part of the chyle, which circulates with the blood, but is not sufficiently concocted to the nature of the other humours of the human body, is expelled by invisible perspiration. Authors, who have written concerning perspiration, agree, that about three hours after dinner the body perspires



spires less than it did before, as the chyle is preparing from the food taken in; but afterwards, perspiration is again augmented, as the chyle is concocted and flows through the vessels with the blood. It may possibly be, that certain parts of the nourishment that are changed into chyle, of which chyle the blood is prepared, are averse to an entire reduction, and are perspired through the pores of the skin. I think I have observed a smell of garlick to proceed from the tops of the fingers of such persons as eat of it plentifully every day in their meals. If the subtle parts of acrid food, upon the perspiration being impeded, be retained, the blood may be tainted with some sharp defect, and be disposed to produce the rheumatism; as has been already said in this part. In Sect. 586, where I have already treated of the causes of fevers, I brought the following quotation from *Hippocrates* \*, *Qui probe perspirant imbecilliores & salubriores existunt, & facile convalescunt. Qui male perspirant, priusquam ægrotent, robustiores sunt. Quum vero in morbum inciderint, difficilius sanantur. Hæc autem & toti & parti:* “those whose perspiration is free, are of a weak, but healthy frame of body, and more easily recover from disorders. Those in whom perspiration is otherwise, are, when free from sickness, more robust: but when attacked by any disorder, are not easily cured.” This is applicable generally or partially. As long as the business of perspiration is carried on as it ought, in men of a weak constitution, they find themselves very well; but even when it is hindered, it is easily brought on again, and they soon recover their health. Those who perspire less, are, *cæteris paribus*, commonly more robust, nor are injured by such slight causes as the others are: But when a violent disease has triumphed over their natural strength, they are more dangerously ill, and more difficult of recovery: for this reason, *masculine age*

\* De alimento charter, tom. VI. page 287.

seems to be enumerated amongst the preceding causes; because men, *cæteris paribus*, are stronger than women.

An inflammatory Disposition, but shewing itself slower than in a Pleurisy.] In bleeding those troubled with the rheumatism, it is found, that the *crassamentum* of the blood, when floating in the *serum*, is covered with a white, tough, hard, thick coat, almost like hog's skin. This is called pleuritic blood, because such a coat is almost always to be found in that disorder; so that it is supposed, that rheumatics have an inflammatory disposition, but that it shews itself slower than in a pleurisy. The reader may have reference to Sect. 384, for the history of this pleuritic inflammation of the blood.

Dr. Storck, after bleeding those laid up of the rheumatism, who had likewise a high fever \*, *Sanguis semper tegebatur crusta flava, crassa, tenacissima; serum a sanguine subinde per quatuor aut quinque horas non secessit; & quod secessit paucum fuit & crassum; & aliquoties observavit, id virgula elevatum, fila egisse,* “ found that the blood was always covered with a  
 “ yellow coat, thick and very strong; but the serum  
 “ did not separate from the blood for four or five  
 “ hours after; what did separate was but trifling,  
 “ and thick; and he sometimes \* observed, that  
 “ upon raising it with a rod, it had formed itself  
 “ into threads.” From whence he queries, *An in sero sanguinis erat præcipua mali sedes? In his enim ægris secundo aut quandoque primo statim die partes dolentes tumore albo inflabantur, & inde omnia adeo erant tensa, ut ægri nullum membrum absque summo dolore potuerint movere †,* “ Whether the chief seat of the  
 “ disorder lies in the serum of the blood? For on  
 “ the second, sometimes immediately on the first  
 “ day, the parts that were affected, were inflated  
 “ with a white swelling, and so distended, that they  
 “ could

\* Anton. Storck ann. medic. secund. page 115.  
 page 114.

† Ibid.

“ could scarcely move any limb without the utmost  
 “ pain :” nay, the least touch was so painful, that  
 the poor wretches could not forbear crying aloud \*.  
*Multi ægri tumore rheumatico universali adficiabantur ;  
 etenim tertio, vel quarto morbi die, cutis totius corporis  
 incepit tendi, albo tumore elevari, & acute dolere, ipsa  
 quoque facies tumore difformis facta.* “ Many patients  
 “ (says the author I have quoted) were afflicted  
 “ with an universal rheumatic tumour ; for on the  
 “ third or fourth day of the disorder, the skin of  
 “ the whole body began to be distended, with a  
 “ white tumour, which was very painful, and even  
 “ the face was distorted by the swelling.” All these  
 things seem to confirm, that the chief seat of the  
 rheumatism may be sometimes in the serum, or per-  
 haps in the lymph of the blood. Sometimes the  
 joints afflicted in this disorder, have a swelling of a  
 reddish colour, as I myself have seen.

If this universal rheumatic tumour of the limbs  
 should suddenly subside, the matter that was before  
 dispersed through the whole body, now flowing to  
 one place, will form large lymphatic tumours, such  
 as commonly seize the hips, knees, or groin. These  
 tumours have not yielded to the external application  
 of discutients, nor could be expelled by sudorifics  
 or diuretics, but it was necessary to prepare the way  
 for them by the lancet, & *semper tunc prodiit serum fla-  
 vum viscidum, quod leni calore potuit inspissari* †, “ when  
 “ a yellow viscid serum was always voided, that  
 “ could be inspissated by a gentle heat.” One pa-  
 tient had such a tumour between his *scapulae*, as ex-  
 ceeded a human head in bulk ; which, being open-  
 ed, voided nine pounds of yellow viscid serum.

From hence it seems, that in the rheumatism there  
 is a viscid lentor, and concretion of the humours,  
 which may, perhaps, exist before it, as its origin is  
 sometimes very sudden, as will by and by appear.

D 2

For

\* Anton. Storck ann. medic. secund. page 116.  
 page 117.

† Ibid.

For it is well known, that there may be sudden concretions of the humours of the body. In acute diseases, a few drops of blood will sometimes fall from the nose, which at first will be fluid, and in a minute afterward concrete and harden. This same blood, a little before, might have passed from the breast through the heart, and as soon as it was exposed to the air, might acquire that solidity. So that skilful physicians usually esteem it a bad omen, if the blood removed from the action of the vessels, which hinders the concretion of the liquids, be subject to acquire a sudden solidity.

Wherefore, tho' the inflammatory disposition in the blood may be slower in shewing itself, yet whatever impedes the circulation, may give rise to the rheumatism. The celebrated *Hoffman* tells us\*, that he has sometimes observed, *quod a paulo strictiori ligatura, post sectam venam, ob inflictam paulo gravius vulnus, in pedibus per viginti quatuor horas relicta, dolor ipsos pedum, & maxime pollicis, articulos, non secus ac in podagra fieri solet, per multos dies cum molestia durans invaserit,* "that from a rather tight ligature  
 " suffered to remain twenty-four hours on the foot  
 " after venesection, on account of the orifice being  
 " pretty large, a pain seized the joints of the feet,  
 " and particularly of the great toe, in the same  
 " manner as the gout, which continued troublesome  
 " for several days." It was indeed this celebrated physician's own case, who ordered the vein in his leg to be opened; and because it lay deep, made use of a very tight ligature; but the next morning, he was seized with a violent pain, not only in his leg but even in the joints of his feet.

It begins with a continual Fever, creates a most terrible tearing Pain.] It now remains that we consider, in what manner the rheumatism begins its attacks, and the symptoms that attend its progress. *Sydenham* has given the following description of this dis-

\* *Medicin. ration. Tom. IV. parte secunda, cap. 8. p. 434.*

disease \*; “ It begins with a chilness and shivering, which are soon succeeded by heat, restlessness and thirst, and the other concomitant symptoms of a fever. After a day or two, and sometimes sooner, the patient is troubled with a violent pain in some or other of the limbs, especially in the wrists and shoulders, but most commonly in the knees; which shifting between whiles, affects these parts alternately, leaving some redness and swelling in the part last affected. At first, for some days, the fever and the symptoms above-mentioned happen sometimes together; but the fever goes off by degrees, the pains remaining, which sometimes rage violently, occasioned by the derivation of the febrile matter to the joints, which the frequent return of the fever, from the repulsion of the morbid matter by external medicines, sufficiently shews.”

Sometimes, a few hours after the beginning of the fever, a wandering pain is perceived; fixing its seat that same, or perhaps the following day, in this or that place, which sometimes swells, and sometimes not; but touching the part always augments the pain †. It sometimes happens, that similar pains may be excited very suddenly. An healthy girl, of a sanguine habit, about the age of twenty-one, complained in the autumn season, of a pain about the top of the *os ilium*; the following day, stooping suddenly to take something from the ground, the pain instantly increased to a violent degree, and presently dispersed itself over the whole right side, leg, and arm; nay, over the right side of the head, and was augmented upon the least motion. Upon being bled, she had an immediate flux of the menses. On the fourth day, a white, thick, copious sediment subsided in her urine; on the sixth, it was natural; on the seventh, she was free from pain.

D 3

Ac-

\* Chap. V. sect. 6. page 27.

† Anton. Storck ann. medic.

secun. page 112, 113.

According as the fever is strong at the beginning of the disorder, so the pain is more or less severe and troublesome. Although the pain seizes, and fixes on this or that joint, yet upon the fever's abating, or entirely ceasing, it never remains settled in one place. I have sometimes known the rheumatism remove from the right hand to the left knee, and from thence return to its former place, or other parts of the body; nay, sometimes upon leaving its situation, to seize the whole body. Other physicians have observed similar instances\*. Dr. *Storck* mentions an instance, and says, that the matter which had seized the joints of the hands and feet of his patient, on spreading itself through the body, excited most exquisite pains, and brought on an universal stiffness, sometimes even a *tetanus*. The lower jaw alone was free from it: the eyes were swollen and bloodshot, and the pain incited acrid tears, that by trickling down corroded the cheeks: afterwards the breast was seized, and attended with a difficult respiration, and danger of suffocation. Strong *snapisms* were applied to the joints of the hands and feet; in half an hour's time, a violent pain settled on the knees and wrists of the hands, and the danger of suffocation was immediately lessened: the belly then was seized with a sudden violent pain, which was presently eased, by voiding some very hard *scybals*, upon the injection of a clyster. The pain has sometimes seized the groin, and afterwards the testicles; followed by convulsions and faintings, with a perfect privation of pulse, which have lasted for seven minutes: warmth and pulsation were then again restored to the extremities, and the patient has fallen into a pleasant sleep with a regular sweat, and a white tumour has appeared on the knees and wrists of the hands, attended with but little pain: after eight days, the health has been again restored, by plentiful evacua-  
tions

\* Anton. Storck ann. medic. secun. page 126, 127.

tions of urine, incited by the use of an infusion of elder flowers in whey.

I have known many cases that have confirmed my opinion, that the morbid matter of the rheumatism is endued with a certain wonderful disposition to change its place or situation suddenly; and that it affects the joints of the limbs, although it is more liable to fall on the loins, hips, and knees. But this disorder not only obsesses the joints, but also the tendinous expansions, - called the *aponeurotic*, with which the muscles of the back, neck, and limbs are covered, as the famous *Cocchi* has excellently observed\*.

Invading sometimes the Brain, Lungs, and Bowels.] This appears sufficiently evident, from what has been already said; but it sometimes happens, that the rheumatic matter is of such a wandering kind, that at one time it seizes the external, and at another the internal parts †; so that those afflicted in this manner, are in greater danger. Sometimes when the pain in the limbs ceases, there arises an anxiety of the breast, a palpitation of the heart, and intermitting pulse; which symptoms, upon the pain's returning to the limbs, vanish, and the fluttering pulse is again regular and free. Dr. *Storck* in another place ‡ describes many similar diseases, which he observed in the Month of December, in 1759: a horror over the whole body was the beginning of the disorder, then a languor; after that a rheumatic pain, partly wandering, partly fixed, which seized all the limbs, and then ceased one or two hours after: then the breast was oppressed, and the patients began to cough. The head was likewise pained in various manners. Sometimes, after some hours, a rheumatic pain began afresh to diffuse itself over all the limbs; the pain of the head then immediately ceased, and the oppression of the

D 4

breast

\* *Dei Bagni de Pisa Tractato*, pag. 171. † *Anton. Storck* *aan. medic. secund.* pag. 126. ‡ *Ibid.* pag. 40, 41.

breast and cough vanished. These changes often happened in the same patient.

This rheumatic matter, which is sometimes so vague and wandering, unless it be expelled or dissipated from the body, by a good method of cure, (of which I shall speak by and by) flows to some one place, and forms great lymphatic tumors; which, as I have already said, appear on the external superficies of the body; and upon being lanced, void a yellow viscid serum, that may be inspissated by means of a gentle heat. Therefore, as it appears that this same matter may remove from the limbs to the head and breast, if a salutary *metastasis* does not happen, and that it does not return to the limbs again, or that it cannot be expelled by any method of cure; tumors may be collected in the interior parts, which may possibly bring on dangerous disorders; nay, even death, as the dissection of people who died in this malady has well evinced.

\* Three patients, whose interior parts were seized by this serum, which before had been dispersed over the whole superficies of the body, died of the rheumatism. In two of the bodies, a large quantity of yellow gluey matter was found between the membranes surrounding the lungs, and the lungs themselves; and the whole substance of the lungs was compressed into a very small space. A great quantity of the same matter was found between the *pia mater*, the brain, and the *cerebellum*; and the anterior ventricles of the brain were full of the same jelly.

In the third patient, the tumor of the limbs subsided, and a difficult respiration followed, with a convulsive cough, which yielded to no remedies, so that the poor man being exhausted of his strength, died within fourteen days. In the middle of the right lung, a bag was found which contained five pounds of an acrid yellow serum. The other parts were found.

Syden-

\* Anton. Storck ann. medic. secund. page 119.



\* *Sydenham*, in speaking of the rheumatism, says as follows: "However this be, it is very frequent now; and though when the fever is gone off, it seldom proves fatal, yet the violence of the pain, and its long continuance, render it no contemptible disease: for if it be ill managed, it many times lasts all the life long; and tortures the sick, not only months, but years." But from what immediately follows, it appears, that he formed this prognostic of that sort of rheumatism that obsessed, and was fixed in the joints. For when the wandering rheumatic matter changes its situation, and lodges in the bowels, he could not say that this disorder was seldom fatal. When it seizes the brain and lungs, it is a hard matter to discover the disease, as will afterwards appear in Sect. 1495; so that the patient's death, which often follows, is not attributed to the rheumatism.

- *Sydenham* tells us, that he has observed a certain ailment, very like the rheumatism; and in respect of the cruel pain of the loins, bearing some resemblance to a nephritis, attended with intermitting fevers; he ascribed it to a translocation of the febrile matter, to the muscous parts of the body. In this malady, he prescribed the same method of cure, as if it was an intermitting fever †. "As the disorder, by frequent bleedings and other evacuations, was heightened, and the patient brought in danger of his life."

There is an admirable remark of *Storck's*, which is worthy of observation, as it confirms what *Sydenham* says, that the rheumatism is sometimes accompanied with an intermitting fever ‡.

A patient was tortured with a violent rheumatic pain over his whole body; he had likewise a very slight fever, and sometimes for three or four hours was free from pain. As soon as the pain ceased, the pulse

\* Chap. V. sect. 6. page 271.  
Brady, page 331.

† In his answer to Dr.  
‡ Ann. medic. secund. pag. 128. & seq.

pulse intermitted every third stroke; and the time of the intermission was equal to that, in which the three prior pulsations were performed.

However, the patient never complained of any anxiety in the breast, was chearful, and did not lose much strength.

On the morning of the fourth day, the symptoms were all very favourable: about noon a rigor came on, and the fever increased, but without augmenting the pain; the night was restless,

On the fifth day the pains ceased, but the pulse still intermitted every third stroke: about noon they returned again, and a *rigor* preceded the fever, which was so violent, that the strength was very much lessened, so that the Peruvian bark was immediately given; and after administering a paregoric, the night was spent calmly.

On the sixth day, the fever was slight, and scarce any exacerbation at noon; but the pains still remained violent. The Peruvian bark was every day administered, mixed with a large dose of antiscorbutic conserves; together with an infusion of elder flowers in whey. Thus the fever was entirely subdued, but the pains did not abate; if at intervals they did, the pulse intermitted as before.

This method of cure was continued to the twelfth day, when a copious sweat broke forth, brown coloured, foetid, and clammy, which rendered the patient very weak: the pains then entirely ceased, and the pulse was regular and natural.

When the patient discontinued taking the usual remedies, he drank claret and whey for common drink. This soft and nourishing diet restored his strength in a few days, and he was afterwards very well.

Now from what has been said, it is worthy of remark, that the bark cured the fever; but that the rheumatic pains and intermission of the pulse still

remained; but upon the eruption of this foul sweat, we find all the malady was presently subdued.

With a tumor and redness of the place.] It so happens often, but not always. I have sometimes known a violent pain, without any tumor or redness of the part. *Storck* \* remarks as follows: *Plaga dolore affecta quandoque intumuit, quandoque nullus tumor advertebatur; omnis autem adtæius dolorem auxit.* That the part affected sometimes swelled, and sometimes not; but that upon being touched, the pain increased. He observed in many patients †, that the fever preceded by a shivering was very violent; and that on the second, sometimes immediately on the first day, the parts affected were puffed out with a white swelling; and that they were afterwards so distended, that no limb could be stirred without exquisite pain. He observed likewise ‡, *multos ægros tumore rheumatico universali affici. Etenim tertio vel quarto morbi die cutis totius corporis incepit tendi albo tumore elevari, & acute dolere;* “that many  
“ patients were afflicted with an universal rheumatic  
“ tumor; for on the third or fourth day of the disorder, the skin of the whole body began to be distended, with a white tumor, which was very painful.” I remember to have seen a limb afflicted with a violent rheumatic pain, but without swelling; when the pain afterwards removed to another limb, the part first affected appeared tumid, and of a reddish colour; and the pain abated there. || *Sydenham* seems to have remarked this, in treating of the rheumatic pain; for, says he, “shifting between whiles, it affects these parts alternately; leaving some redness and swelling in the part last affected.”

Going off, and returning again by Fits.] It is evident from the preceding paragraph, where a definition of the rheumatism was given, that the disease may be well said to be *allied to the gout, scurvy,*

\* *Ann. medic. secund.* page 113, 122. † *Ibid.* page 114.

‡ *Ibid.* page 116. || *Chap. V. sect. 6.* page 271.

vy, and arthritis; so that it is no wonder that the properties of these disorders are sometimes attributed to the rheumatism. It is allowed by all physicians, that the arthritis and the gout go off and return by fits. *Sydenham* \* says, "This disease, when not accompanied with a fever, is often taken for the gout; though it differs essentially from that, as will plainly appear to those that are thoroughly acquainted with both diseases."

But he said a little before, that the fever in the rheumatism abated by degrees, whilst the pain remained, and sometimes was very violent: it is, therefore, no wonder, that some should mistake these pains, when unaccompanied with a fever, for the arthritis. He remarks, that if the rheumatism be unskilfully treated, it may turn to a lasting disorder †, "though in this case it is not always so violent, but has its periodical returns like the gout."

But as the rheumatism is very frequent, it gives physicians opportunities sufficient to consider it ||; and I believe it will appear that the rheumatism, from its nature, has not the same periodical fits as are observed in the gout and arthritis. I knew a great number, who, notwithstanding they had it severely, never felt the rheumatism but once during their whole life; for they were rendered more cautious, and were aware of the common cause of this disorder, viz. *taking cold when they were warm*. I have likewise seen many, who were a long time in a wretched condition, from the rheumatism being but badly cured; and I could not discover the real time of the return of the paroxysms, as they seemed rather to be excited by a sudden change of the temperature of the air, and the pains not so acute as those in the beginning of the disease.

\* Chap. V. sect. 6. page 271. † Ibid. p. 272. || Vide § 1490.

## S E C T. MCCCCXCII.

**I**F it lasts long, and increaseth, it often deprives the joint, after most horrid pains, of its motion, and makes it stiff by an ankylosis, scarce removeable by any means whatever.

From what has been already said, it appears, that the rheumatism not only invades the joints, but even the muscles and their membranes; and from what follows, it will appear that the membranes that cover the nerves are likewise affected by it. This paragraph treats of those calamities that are occasioned by the rheumatism on the joints, especially if the disorder increases, and lasts long. *Galen* calls those daily pains arising from the defluxion that invades the joints, and especially the hip\*, *κεδμαλα*; in another place, he calls those defluxions that attack the legs, and chiefly those that seize the first joint about the hip, by the same name.

In treating of luxations, which I have already done, I said that the cause was a concretion in the hollow part of the joint, which extruded the bone. In the same part it was remarked, that the ligaments of the joints, arising from those places where the *epiphyses* are joined to the rest of the bone, surround, like a hollow capsula, the whole joint, and hinder it from sliding in or out. In this hollow capsula, are the extremities of the receiving and received bone, incrusted over with a cartilage; and in the large joints, there are pretty large glands, and a number of small ones, which take up the internal superficies that surrounds the joint. It was likewise proved, that the thin medullary oil, which is in the cavernous part of the bones, transudes through the  
carti-

\* *Foesii œconom.* Hippocrat. page 201, 202.

cartilagineous extremities of the articulated bones; into the hollow of the joint.

Through these glands a mucus is secreted, like the white of an egg, of a salt taste; which, when mixed with the medullary oil, constitutes that liniment that anoints the extremities of the articulated bones, and so lubricates them, that the bones may move in their joints without much friction. Also, that subtle kind of dew (which we know is in all the cavities, great or small, of the human body) is expelled from the extreme exhaling arteries into the hollow of the joint.

Therefore, if the rheumatism increases, and remains long in any joint, the natural secretion of the articular mucus will be disturbed; as will also the excretion of the medullary oil that transudes into the hollow of the joint. Hence *Simpson* very judiciously draws the following\* ; *Si circum articulos diutius hæreat, & in partes ambientes redundet, earum tandem tonum, & vigorem ex nimia distensione prorsum infringit; quarum ubi desit actio in liquores hosce extravasatos, efficitur, ut ne amplius, liquores ipsi fluidi remaneant, habilesque, qui vicissim absorbeantur, sed contra, ut facile coagulentur & indurescant, postremo, ut reddant articulum plane immobilem;* “ that if it remains long in the  
 “ joints, and spreads to the ambient parts, it will  
 “ at length affect their tone and vigor by so great a  
 “ distension, and as their action on the extravasated  
 “ humours is also disturbed, the humours will not  
 “ be so fluid, nor so easily absorbed again into the  
 “ veins; but will harden, coagulate, and at last en-  
 “ tirely deprive the joint of motion.”

This shews what care ought to be taken in immediately relieving the patient, as delay alone may increase the disorder. It very often happens that advice is called for too late; so that as *Aretæus* says, *in insanabilem affectum inciderunt; quoniam principis, cum debilissimus morbus est, medicus non restitit; qui ut tem-*  
 poris

\* De re medic. dissert. quatuor, page 111.

*poris spatio vires acquirit, nihil medici diligentia proficitur* \*; “the patient falls into an incurable habit, as, for want of proper assistance being given at the beginning, when the disorder is most easy to be conquered, it acquires, by time, such power and strength, as baffles the diligence of the physician.”

I have seen in some patients such anchyloses arise in the spine of the back, from rheumatic pains, as made the poor wretches walk with their bodies bent forward, so that during the remainder of their lives they could never stand upright. Such rustics as are employed in tilling and cultivating a garden, are more subject than others to this calamity; because they labour with their body bent forwards. If when the spine of the back is hot with the summer's sun, a sudden shower should fall, which is often the case, and wet the shirt or cloaths, the sudden cold of the moisture will many times cause the rheumatism, which those poor wretches neglect, or attempt to cure by noxious remedies. It often happens, that after these men have suffered the most severe tortures, those tortures cease of their own accord; and that an incurable anchylosis remains during their life in the spine of the back; notwithstanding their appetite is very good, and in other respects they seem to be very healthy. *Sydenham* observed the same kind of disorder †, “that upon a cessation of these pains, the joints of the fingers are contracted inwards with nodose protuberances, as in the gout, which appear more on the internal, than in the external parts of the fingers.”

It has been already said, that *Sydenham* observed this kind of rheumatism, which he called the scorbutic, because it rivals the principal symptoms of that disease. His description of it is this: “The pain seizes sometimes this part, sometimes that, but

\* Aret. Cappadoc. de causa & sign. morb. diutur. Lib. II. chap. 12, page 66.

† Chap. V. sect. 6. page 272.

“ but seldomer occasions swelling than the other  
 “ kind; neither is it accompanied with a fever; nor  
 “ is it fixed so long, but is of a more wandering  
 “ nature, and has irregular and disorderly symp-  
 “ toms \*.”

But since this disorder chiefly attacks women, and men of a weak constitution, he imagined that it ought to be referred to the hysteric class; yet we find it does not yield to antihysteric remedies. About four and thirty years ago, I saw a woman twenty-five years old, who had this kind of rheumatism; she was of a tender frame, and subject to violent frights. She had exposed herself, when warm, to a cold air that issued through the crevice of a window. She felt sharp pains, sometimes in one, and sometimes in another part, which lasted for three or four hours; then abated, and a tumor rose on the joints that had before been so painful: manifest symptoms of the scurvy appeared in her gums. She endured this disorder ten weeks, before she applied to me for assistance. I prescribed some remedies for her, and she felt some relief; but in about eight days after, she perceived her right shoulder was attacked by the pain, which increased very much when she attempted to raise her arm. After other eight days were elapsed, when she rose from her bed in the morning, she found a stiffness in all her limbs, but chiefly in her shoulders; but this stiffness soon vanished: and again, in about eight days after, she could not, but with difficulty, bend her wrists. As she found herself tolerably well in other respects, and that the pains which then returned in different parts, were but slight, she neglected the assistance of physic. Some months after that, I found the joints of her fingers tumid, as also the knees, and that she could not easily move them: at last an entire *anchylosis* came on, which remained with her till her death.

I after-

\* Chap. V. sect. 6. p. 351.



I afterward saw many similar cases.

*Paulus Ægineta*, in treating of these disorders, has the following words: *Humor superans qui juncturis sese inserit, nunc sanguineus, alias atra bile vitiosus, plerumque etiam pituitosus, crudusque, copia alimenti, aut cruditate, aut otio, congestus, vetustate in articulis crassescit, & glutinosior evadit, sic ut in duritiem contumacissimam, quam Latini topbum, Græci poron appellant.*

*Imprimis hoc contingit, si adsint & humor a natura alienus, & particularum imbecillitas\*.*

“ The peccant humour that gets thus into the joints, is sometimes of the bilious, sometimes of the sanguineous, and sometimes of the atrabilious kind: it is generally, however, phlegmatic, and generated either by a crude quantity of aliment, indigestion, or want of exercise: it acquires, if left to itself, a thickness or sifiness, and may get to a very obstinate degree of hardness, such as the Latins call a *topb*, and the Greeks a *poros*.

“ This happens principally when there is any humour that is foreign to nature, or when there is a weakness of the particles.”

\* *Paulus Ægineta*, Lib. III. cap. 78. pag. 257.

## S E C T. MCCCCXCIII.

**I**T S proximate cause seems to be an inflammation in the lymphatic arteries of the membranes, which are about the ligaments of the joints, but not fierce enough to change it into an imposthumation: it is cured by bleeding; cooling repeated purges, always allayed at night with a narcotic; gentle bathing in warm water, and antiphlogistic fomentations to the parts; blisters applied to the part, and even actual cauteries; by such medicines as do dilute much, and soften at the same time; a thin spare diet; rest, the warmth of a bed; and towards the latter end, by dry hot frictions, together with the use of antiscorbutics.

If we consider what has been discussed in § 1491, it will be evident that the rheumatism appertains to the class of inflammatory diseases; for it chiefly attacks those people who are disposed to those disorders, and are of a *sanguine constitution infected with some sharp defect, or live plentifully; or those who have an inflammatory disposition, that shows itself slower than in the pleurisy; though it most commonly comes by taking cold, after a person has been heated by violent exercise, or any other way.* From whence Sydenham concludes \*, “*that no man ever doubted that rheumatics laboured under an inflammation.*”

This inflammation comes on the lymphatic arteries of the membranes that belong to the ligaments of the joints; but it has been already said, that the rheumatism as often affects the membranes that cover the muscles, and the *aponeuroses*. The same often happens in the coats that invest the nerves, of which  
I shall

\* Chap. V, sect. 6. p. 346.

I shall speak more fully in the following paragraph. So that the rheumatic pains oftentimes last a long time, by means of these disordered coats, without destroying the nerves themselves. Sometimes in such a case, a *palsy* will follow; which, however, vanishes by degrees, because the nerves themselves are not affected. The famous *Boerhaave* himself was so tormented with these pains, that he was at last so relaxed, that no motion, and scarce any sensation, remained in his lower limbs. *Nempe consumptis vicri cruiatum succis, paralyticus, femora, pedes, morere impos, integros menses in dorsum recumbere coactus fuit.*  
 \* For as *Schultens* says, “ the juices of his body being consumed by the violence of the tortures, he was rendered paralytic, and incapable of moving either his thighs, legs, or feet; and obliged to lie for whole months upon his back.” However, after five months, upon the 11th of January, 1723, he opened his lectures, though he was very weak; he afterwards regained his health, and the power of moving his lower limbs, which he enjoyed to the time of his death, for fifteen years or more.

This seems to confirm the notion, that in the rheumatism there is an inflammation of the membranes that belong to the ligaments of the joints. From whence the celebrated *Hoffman* says †, that it is generally very difficult to know the gout from the rheumatism; he thus distinguishes them from each other; *Quod dolor arthriticus a sero tartareo acri, intra juncturas articularum adhærescente, profiscatur; in rheumatico vero materia illa serosa salino-caustica membranis musculorum, & ligamentis articularum, exterius potius insideat. In arthritide quoque tum glandulæ, quæ in articulationibus reconduntur, mucosæ, a Cl. Anglo Clopton Havers inventæ, tum ligamenta glandulosa, materiam arthritidis evomunt: contra ea in rheumatismo*

E 2

stagnans

\* Alberti Schultens oratio academica in memoriam Hermanni Boerhaavii, pag. 67.  
 † Medic. Ration. systema, Tom. III. cap. 3. sect. 34. p. 49.

*stagnans illud acre serum, ex sanguine in canalibus nimium congesto, inter membranarum & musculorum interstitia magis secedit & colligitur*: “the arthritic pain (says he) arises from a tartareous acrid serum, inserting itself within the very connection of the joints; but in the *rheumatic*, that serous saline caustic matter is rather more externally situated upon the membranes of the muscles, and ligaments of the joints. In the *arthritis*, the mucous glands which are situated in the joints, and found out by the famous *Havers*, as well as the glandulous ligaments, pour forth the morbid matter. On the other hand, the stagnating acrid serum of the *rheumatism* proceeds rather from too great a quantity of blood flowing into the canals, and between the interstices of the membranes and muscles.”

Although the proximate cause of the rheumatism be an inflammation, yet this inflammation seldom comes to an *imposthumation*; so that in this respect it differs from other inflammatory diseases. The famous *Boerhaave*, though tortured with rheumatic pains for five months, had no imposthumation. It is evident, by many examples in Sect. 1491, that the tumors of a violent rheumatism have no *pus* contained in them, but only a viscid sily humour. The famous physician *Raubin* affirms \*, that the rheumatism seldom comes to an abscess, although the parts afflicted with the pain swell greatly. He saw a man who had rheumatic complaints about the region of the knee, which swelled prodigiously: and notwithstanding there was a manifest fluctuation in this tumor, the whole was dissipated in a few days.

*Hippocrates* tells us †, *quibus ab ischiade diuturna vexatis ischium excidit, iis mucii innascuntur*, “that when the hip-bone falls out of its place upon a long continued pain of the sciatica, and is restor-

“ ed

\* Des maladies occasionées par les promptes & fréquentes variations de l'air, chap. 15. p. 301. † Aphor. 59. sect. 6. Charter. Tom. IX. p. 289.

“ ed again, it creates a mucous matter.” Galen \*, in his commentary on this aphorism, proves, that by the word *ischion*, Hippocrates meant the joint of the hip.

Whether the rheumatism can absolutely never come to an imposthuration, seems with me a doubt; but it is very certain that it happens but seldom. The famous *Tiffot*, in enumerating the various exits of the rheumatism, remarks, that an abscess is sometimes formed in the part affected, or in the parts near it †. He himself saw a man, who, in a *lumbago rheumatica*, had a large abscess formed on the upper part of his thigh: this the patient neglected; but it was afterwards cut, and a great quantity of pus came out. Some time after, the poor man died.

As the rheumatism may arise in the parts already mentioned, from a real inflammation, we ought to wait with all possible attention, to be able to form a proper judgment of the present evil. The diagnostic signs of the rheumatism have already been sufficiently discussed in Sect. 1491.

It seems that this error is greatly to be feared in the *ischias*, lest we should take the pains arising from the abscess, to be those of the rheumatism. Let us refer the reader to *Hippocrates*, who seems to confirm the opinion, that it is very difficult to form a right judgment of the disorder. || *Eupolemis in Oeniadis ischii dextri, & inguinis, & propinquæ ischii juncturæ ab inguine et anteriore ischii positæ, dolore vexabatur. Huic sanguis ex malleolo detractus copiosissimus, & niger & crassus, epotoque pharmaco deorsum album purgante, tum multum purgatus est, tum melius quadantenus habuit. Sed dolores non cessabant verum potius extendebantur latius. Pus os potius quam carnem alte pervadebat, & aliquamdiu sic se habere ignoratus est, donec admodum debilis exstitit. Postea crustis permultis iisque magnis ac*

E 3

densis

\* Aphor. 59. sect. 6. Charter. Tom. IX. p. 290. † Avis au peuple sur sa santé, chap. 11. || Epidemic. Liber V. Textu 5. Charter. Tom. IX. p. 334.

*denfis, inustus est: pusque multum & crassum effluxit, ac paucis post diebus interiit, tum ex ulcerum magnitudine, & multitudine, tum ex corporis imbecillitate.*

“ *Eupolemus* in *Oenias* felt a pain in his right hip and groin, the nearest joining of the hip to the groin, and the fore-part of the hip. Upon losing a vast deal of black thick blood from the ancle, and taking a smart purge, he grew easier. The pains indeed did not cease; but the hip, the joining, and the part about the groin suppurated, tho’ not without an increase of pain, for the pus lay deep, rather in the bone than in the flesh. He was neglected for some time in this condition, till he became extremely weak, and then a great many large *eschars* were made by the *actual cautery*, near one another, and a vast discharge of pus ensued. A few days after he died, partly from the number and largeness of the ulcers, and partly from weakness.”

*Hippocrates* confesses, that this patient might have been saved, if he had in time made an ample incision. What deserves chiefly to be remarked, is, that *Hippocrates* saw another patient in the same place, one *Lycon*, who was troubled with nearly the same complaints, saving that the pains scarcely affected his legs, nor did the disorder come to a suppuration: this man *Hippocrates* cured, after he had been a long time under his care. If, therefore, *Hippocrates* (as he himself ingenuously confessed) might err in such a case, how much care ought all physicians to take, that they may not likewise err. In *Tulpius* \*, we find the case of a married woman, who, after being almost entirely spent by an uterine hæmorrhage after child-birth, was attacked by a violent pain of the hip, which obliged her to lie for forty days in the same place and situation; neither could she stir an inch from thence, but immediately *desciceret anima, distraberenter nervi, & obrigeret, instar alicujus stipitis, corpus univcrsum*, “ she fainted away, was convul-

“ sed,

\* *Observat. Medic. Lib. III, cap. 25. p. 222.*

“ fed, and her whole body grew stiff like a stock  
 “ of wood.” That *Tulpius* imagined this pain to be  
 rheumatic, appears from hence, that he believ-  
 ed the uterine hæmorrhage *infirmatis viribus, & ex-*  
*hausto impense calido innato; tantam imbecillitatem con-*  
*traxisse artus, genio fraudatos, ut nequiverint a se depel-*  
*lere destillationes, quas nimis quam frequenter ipsis trans-*  
*mitteret refrigeratum cerebrum,* “ had exhausted her  
 “ strength, and that her limbs being deprived of  
 “ their genial vigor, were rendered so feeble and  
 “ weak, as not to be able to throw off those deflux-  
 “ ions which were perpetually flowing down to  
 “ them, from the refrigerated brain.”

It is known, that in *Tulpius's* time, it was the re-  
 ceived opinion amongst physicians, that fluxions  
 πεῦμαλα descended from the brain to the limbs, and  
 produced the rheumatism. The most powerful re-  
 medies were administered without any success. *Tulit*  
*tandem suppetias Deus, expulso immedicabili hoc dolore per*  
*insignem femoris abscessum, in quo tantum puris fuit col-*  
*lectum, ut inde primo eruptionis die, profluxerint ultra*  
*decem vascula. Convaluit tamen, postea gemellos pepe-*  
*rit; vivens non minus prospere, quam unquam ante in-*  
*fluctum infortunium\*.* “ At length (as he says) the  
 “ evil providentially made its exit by a large abscess  
 “ in the thigh; from which, on the first day of its  
 “ breaking, more than ten † *vascula* of pus issued  
 “ out. However, she recovered, bringing forth  
 “ twins, and was as healthy afterwards as if no-  
 “ thing had happened.”

It is cured by bleeding.] As an inflammation is  
 said to be the proximate cause of the rheumatism, it  
 is not to be wondered at, that almost all physicians  
 should recommend bleeding in the cure of this dis-  
 order, or that some of them should prescribe it co-  
 piously. The old physicians, who treated of the arth-  
 ritis, the gout, rheumatism and scurvy, supposed

E 4

the

\* *Observat. Medic. Lib. III. cap. 25. p. 222.* † What  
 a vasculum contained, we cannot absolutely determine.

the cause to lie in the four humours, to wit, in the blood, the phlegm, the yellow and black bile; and prescribed a different method of cure, as they supposed this or that humour to predominate. Thus *Trallian* says \*, *Si humor, qui articulis influit, acris & biliosus esse, ex indiciis, quæ commemoravimus, tibi appareat, liquet, sanguinis evacuationem adbibendam non esse, sed medicamento potius bilem ducente utendum.* “ If  
 “ it be evident from the symptoms we have mention-  
 “ ed, that the tumor of the joints is of an acrid  
 “ bilious kind, the cure must not be attempted by  
 “ bleeding, but by such medicines as will carry off  
 “ that bile.” But *Ægineta* orders those who abound with the sanguineous humour, to be blooded; and not only them, but even the phlegmatic and melancholic. † *Galen* gives the preference to the sanguineous ‡, for he says, *novi enim ischiadas una die sanatas, facta ex cruribus evacuatione sanguinis,* “ he  
 “ has known the ischias cured in one day, merely  
 “ by bleeding in the legs.” But he prudently adds as follows; *nimirum, ubi non ex frigore, sed impletis sanguine, quæ in coxa sunt, venis, provenissent,* “ that this  
 “ is the case, when the disorder proceeds from the  
 “ veins being too turgid with blood in the hip.” This bleeding seems to have been pretty copious; for he says, that, *secta in poplite vena commodior ita affectis, quam in malleolo, scarificatio autem nihil perspicuo illis prodest,* “ it is better for the patient to be bled  
 “ in the knee than in the ankle, and that scarifi-  
 “ cations are of no service.”

|| But as *quisquis intolerabilis dolor est* “ the pain of  
 “ either kind, when violent,” demands bleeding, we may see why the cure of the rheumatism always used to be begun by bleeding,

§ So that *Sydenham*, when he was first called in, ordered ten ounces of blood to be drawn from the  
 arm

\* Lib. XI. cap. 1. † Lib. III, cap. 78. p. 261. ‡ De curandi ratione per venesectionem, cap. 28. Chart. Tom. X, p. 448. || Celsus, Lib. II. cap. 10. p. 79. § Cap. V. sect. 6. p. 274. & seq.



arm of his patient, of the same side as the pain was; the following day he ordered the same quantity to be taken; as also a day or two after, according to the patient's strength, he bled him again; and then after three or four days, the fourth time, which is commonly the last, respect being had to the strength, age, and constitution of the patient, and other circumstances. For he laid it down as a particular axiom, "that the cure ought not to be begun by any other method than by bleeding."

He seldom prescribed more than four bleedings; excepting when the patient had used a more warm regimen than he ought, or taken warm medicines, or when the pains were asswaged by anodynes and parægorics, as the disorder by means of these became more fixed, and required larger bleeding.

*Sydenham* seems to have been of opinion, that not only a recent, but even an old fixed rheumatism might be cured by bleeding. For, says he \*, "But it is here to be observed, that when the disease has taken deep root, it is improper to repeat bleeding at such intervals, as in the beginning of the disease, and better to interpose some weeks between † every bleeding. By this means, the morbid matter will either be quite expelled, or at least in so great a degree, that the relics of it may be entirely carried off, &c."

It appears from the passages I have quoted, that this great man expected an evacuation of the morbid matter, by means of frequent bleeding. But if we consider what has been already said of bleeding in the cure of an inflammation, sect. 396, we may perhaps see that we cannot expect an evacuation of the morbid matter from bleeding, especially in an old rheumatism, which has taken deep root.

Now as the authority of the great *Sydenham* is of no small estimation (and deservedly) amongst all physicians, and large evacuations of blood have some-

\* Cap. V. sect. 6. p. 276.

† Ibid.

sometimes been observed to be of signal service to rheumatic patients, many from hence have taken it for granted, that the rheumatism should be cured merely by copious or frequent bleedings.

*Galen* informs us, that the artery near the ankle was accidentally wounded, and the flux of blood could not be stopped till he had wholly divided the wounded artery, and afterwards the wound was healed without being followed by an aneurysm. *Vir autem ille, quartum jam annum, haud exiguis temporum intervallis coxæ dolore vexatus, exinde prorsum sanus existit.* “ But the man four years after (no trifling interval of time) felt a violent pain in his hip; “ however he afterwards recovered his health.”

\* A woman, who was verging towards old age, of a weak constitution, laboured for many weeks under a rheumatic fever, and was, with difficulty, cured by repeated bleedings and other remedies. After two years, she was seized with the same symptoms as accompanied the first attack. In the evening of the same day that she was seized, fourteen ounces of blood were taken off from the arm, which scarce gave any relief. In the night, the vein that had been opened the evening before, bled plentifully without being perceived, as she was asleep; and the next morning when she arose, she was rid of her complaint.

*Pringle* has observed, that the rheumatism is very frequent in camps †; and in the cure of it, placed great confidence in bleeding, and prescribed it every day, if occasion required, until the fever vanished, and the pains ceased, or at least were asswaged. As he was amongst a number of soldiers, who were in the vigor of life, plethoric, and able to bear copious evacuations, he boldly insisted on this method of cure, as he likewise believed, that frequent bleeding

weak-

\* Alexander Monro in medical essays and observat. Tom. V. part 2. p. 505. † Observat. on diseases of the army, part 3. chap. 2. page 182.

weakened the body less in the rheumatism, than in any other disease. This excellent physician prudently repeated his bleedings as the state of the disorder seemed to require. If the rheumatism only seized one part of the body, and the fever was but slight, he then only bled his patient once, and had recourse to other remedies, of which I shall speak by and by \*. Nay, where the pains and tumor of the limbs still remained, after the fever was mitigated by repeated bleedings, he applied leeches to the place where the tumor and inflammation appeared to be the greatest; and when the leeches dropped off, he suffered the orifices to bleed, till the flux stopped of its own accord. But as a much less quantity of blood is drawn off this way than by the lancet, he did not think it worth while to limit the applications of the leeches.

† A little book that came out in Paris, in 1747, made mention of a certain anonymous physician of *Montpellier*, who cured all kinds of rheumatisms, by a great evacuation of blood; as within the space of thirty-six hours, he would draw off, by opening a vein in the arm and foot at the same time, more than twenty pounds of blood. He confesses that he oftentimes met with faintings and convulsions before he had taken off four pounds at a time, and advises the surgeon in this case, to stop the orifice, either with a bandage, or his finger, until the patient recovered, and then proceed to draw off the determinate quantity.

Although physicians are pretty well agreed upon the utility that arises from bleeding in the rheumatism, yet no one will dispute, but that great circumspection is necessary to be observed, and regard to be had to the different intensity of the disorder, and various constitutions of the patients.

*Sydenham*

\* *Observat. on the diseases of the arm, Part III. chap. 2. page 183.*  
 † *Observations interessantes sur la cure de la goutte & du rhumatisme, præfat. p. 6, 329, & seq.*

\* *Sydenham* indeed recommends four bleedings in the cure of the rheumatism; but he says, when his patients had a continual fever, and sat up longer than they ought, they were attacked by wandering pains, that sometimes terminated in the rheumatism. He does not think bleeding so proper for these, but advises only the warmth of the bed, that by opening the pores of the skin, the peccant matter that gave rise to the disorder, may be ejected. In another place he remarks, that he has observed † a certain symptom, like a rheumatic pain, which is wont to follow agues, and arises from a translocation of the febrile matter upon the muscular parts of the body. But this symptom (he says) requires no other method of cure, than the ague whereon it depends; for it is increased “by frequent bleeding, and any other evacuations, and the patient’s life is endangered.”

However *Sydenham* seems here, in speaking of the true and real rheumatism, not to enforce frequent bleeding so strongly as he did before, in his treatise on it and its cure. To quote his own words: || “tho’ since I wrote that, (says he) I have found by experience, that it is better after the second, or at most, the third bleeding, to purge often, till the symptoms go off entirely, than to trust to bleeding only. For purging being an assistant to bleeding in the cure of this disease, it will not be necessary to lose so much blood.” Nay, in curing an apothecary, who was miserably tortured with the rheumatism, whom he had repeatedly bled ten years before in the same complaint, he now prescribed whey for drink, and bread for his dinner, and happily effected a cure without bleeding. The disorder was, however, violent; he was, at first, lame in the hip for two days; afterwards he had a dull pain upon his lungs, and a difficulty in breathing,

\* Chap. II. sect. 5. page 273.  
page 331.

|| *Ibid.* 330.

† Epistle to Dr. Brady,

ing, which also went off in two days time: afterwards the head began to pain him violently, and presently the hip of the right side, which was first seized; afterwards, according to the course of the disease, almost all the joints, both of the arms and legs, were afflicted by turns. The difficulty of breathing, and the violent pain of the head, seemed to require bleeding; but *Sydenham* \* was not without reason apprehensive, that by taking away much blood, his strength, which was already declining, would be wholly impaired; especially as the summer being far spent, the winter, which is by no means favourable to such complaints, would come on before he could recover his strength, that would be pulled down by this frequent bleeding; so that he ordered that he should be fed on nothing but whey for four days: afterwards he allowed him, besides the whey, white bread instead of a dinner; at last, he indulged him with bread at supper too: he daily drank eight pints of whey made at home. This method of cure succeeded very well, and the patient recovered his health.

But it appears that the famous *Sydenham* remained in his old opinion, in regard to bleeding in the cure of the rheumatism, from the last piece he ever wrote, which is as follows †: “ It must carefully  
 “ be observed in this kind of fever (as in the rheu-  
 “ matism and several other distempers, only curable  
 “ by evacuations) that if we obstinately persist in  
 “ the use of the abovementioned evacuations till  
 “ the symptoms entirely go off, the disease will of-  
 “ ten prove fatal.” He admirably remarks, that it is not unusual for some slight symptoms, as it were the relics of a febrile fever, to remain after the disease is gone off, these symptoms being nothing else but the true progeny of these evacuations, and, in some measure, of the abstinence of the patient from  
 his

\* Epistle to Dr. Brady, page 328.

† Sched. Monitoria, or an essay on the rise of a new fever, page 562.

his wonted meals and drink. “ For this reason,  
 “ therefore, after using such evacuations as are  
 “ sufficient to remove the disease; a judicious phy-  
 “ sician ought to forbear the unseasonable use there-  
 “ of, and wait a while, to see what time will con-  
 “ tribute to this end, which often proves the best  
 “ and most successful physician; in conquering these  
 “ slight symptoms; and I have indeed often known  
 “ them go off in the declension of such a disease,  
 “ without any thing more than an opiate, taken two  
 “ or three nights running.”

In the works of *Sydenham* \* we find the whole pro-  
 cesses of curing almost all disorders. This book he  
 wrote for the use of his son, and as I have observed,  
 it ought highly to be esteemed †. We find he has  
 the following words: “ In young persons, and such  
 “ as live temperately, and drink wine with mode-  
 “ ration, the rheumatism may be as successfully  
 “ cured by a very cooling and moderately nourish-  
 “ ing diet, as by repeated bleedings, which they  
 “ cannot so well bear.”

I have oftentimes succeeded in the cure of the  
 rheumatism without bleeding, only by care, and the  
 copious use of diluting liquors; I mean when the  
 fever at the beginning is but slight, as this fever  
 has many times, by this method, totally vanished  
 the second or third day. But when the fever fol-  
 lows a cold fit, and is violent, with a hard, full,  
 and quick pulse, accompanied with a great thirst  
 and acute pain, I then advise repeated bleeding, un-  
 til these bad and dangerous symptoms abate; so  
 that I never fixed any determinate number of bleed-  
 ings, because I took my cue from the symptoms of  
 the disease. I seldom found occasion for the fourth  
 bleeding, and scarce ever any to exceed it. Dr.  
*Storck* || has remarked the same thing. We may now

\* Sched. Monitoria, or an essay on the rise of a new fever, p.  
 563. † Sydenham. oper. p. 735. || Anno medic. secund.  
 p. 113, 114.

refer the reader to that part, Sect. 609, which treats of moderating the impetus of the fever, where it was demonstrated, that the strength of the fever, thus moderated, is the primary remedy to dissolve the viscosity and sizeness of the humours that is so evidently perceivable in the rheumatism.

Cooling repeated purges, always allayed at night with a narcotic.] As the method of cure used in inflammatory cases, is most commonly followed in the rheumatism, as I have already observed in treating of the practice of bleeding in this disease, I did not omit to take into consideration at the same time, such remedies as are in repute for the cure of an inflammation. In Sect. 396, where those remedies are mentioned that hinder the progress of an inflammation in the vessels, a strong purging of the belly is recommended, as well as bleedings, to render the obstructing matter fluid. Many recipes for this purpose may be found in the *Materia Medica*, in 396 and 334, which are usually called antiphlogistic, because they may be safely given in those diseases that are accompanied with an inflammation.

I have sometimes known a spontaneous flux of the belly to be of signal service in a severe rheumatism. The famous *Tissot* \* likewise observed, that the rheumatism sometimes ceased upon those purgings. *Trallian*, in contending from signs and symptoms, that this disorder arises from the bilious humour, orders remedies to be administered to evacuate the bile, and soften and temper its acrimony. But he prefers gentle purges; for he did not mean, at one and the same time to expel, by a violent cathartic, the cause of the disease. So that he says, *non semel autem, verum sæpe, si res postulet, purgandus est æger; ita namque articulos a recrementis & fluxionibus tutos servare poteris, si materiam superantem, non universam, sed per vices semper, subtrahere coneris;* “ the patient ought to be purged, not only once but  
“ often,

\* *Avis au peuple sur sa santé*, chap. XI. sect. 156. page 197.

“ often, if requisite ; for the joints may be kept  
 “ clean from those fluxions and recrements, if we  
 “ proceed to draw off the peccant matter by de-  
 “ grees, and not attempt to do it all at once.”

\* *Sydenham*, in the cure of the rheumatism, did not prescribe cathartics in the beginning ; for the first eight days of the disorder were appropriated to the four bleedings already mentioned : his patients, in the mean time, were kept upon a low diet, and drank the barley ptisan, or small beer. He afterwards ordered a clyster to be injected, made of milk and sugar, on the days the patient was not let blood ; and admonishes, that all these things be diligently observed for eight days at least after the bleeding. Afterwards, he ordered a gentle purging potion to be taken in the morning, and the following evening a large dose of *diacodium* in cowslip water, to restrain the orgasm of the blood, which might otherwise occasion a relapse.

After this, the patient returned gradually to his wonted way of living, with respect to diet, exercise, and air ; yet with this caution, that he should not at all taste wine or spirituous liquors, nor salted high seasoned meats, nor any thing of hard digestion.

By this method the pains will be much lessened, yet they will not altogether go off ; but when the strength is recovered, which was cast down by bleeding, especially the next season of the year approaching, which conduces more to restore it, than that in which the patient was first seized, all the symptoms will go off, and the patient will recover perfectly. But, as I have already observed, rheumatic complaints are more frequent in autumn, than at any other time ; the spring season of the year may probably dissipate entirely all the relics of this troublesome disorder.

*Syden-*

\* Chap. V. sect. 6. page 274.



\* *Sydenham* did not prescribe afterwards such copious bleedings, but made more use of cathartics in the cure of the rheumatism; for he had learnt by experience, as he says, “that it was better after the second, or at most after the third bleeding, to purge often, till the symptoms go off entirely, than to trust to bleeding only.” He recommends only lenient purgatives, such as *tamarinds*, *sena*, *rhubarb*, and *solutive syrup of roses*; whereas others made of *scammony*, *jalap*, and the like, cause a tumult, and exasperate the pain.

Dr. *Storck* followed this advice of *Sydenham* †, in bleeding repeatedly at the beginning, if the pains or the fever were any way violent; and in the same manner administered an antiphlogistic purge with great success.

The patients seldom perceived any relief before the fourth, and sometimes not till the eighth day, when the pain and the tension of the parts generally abated.

However, he was sparing in his prescriptions of cathartics: for as soon as the fury of the symptoms abated, and the tumors became soft and flaccid, so that the patients could move their limbs without much pain, it was no longer necessary to repeat the purging; too frequent a use of cathartics rather weakening the patient, and prolonging the disease.

The pain never totally ceased before the twentieth, and sometimes not before the thirtieth or fortieth day.

*Sydenham* ‖, in attempting the cure of the rheumatism by bleeding, observes, that by giving anodyne medicines, larger bleeding was required, which he would willingly have avoided: for he says, “and therefore how violent soever the pain may be, through the whole course of this disease, yet when I intend to effect the cure solely by bleed-

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\* Answer to Dr. Brady, page 330.

† Ann. medic. se-

cund. page 115, 116.

‖ Chap. V. sect. 6. page 274.

ing, I judge it highly necessary to refrain from opiates, because the disease is fixed thereby, and does not yield so readily to bleeding; so that where such medicines are given too frequently, bleeding must in consequence be repeated oftener than is otherwise necessary." He adds likewise, that anodyne medicines do not give that relief their titles promised at the state of the disease. After giving the purging remedies, *Sydenham* in this case, in the evening, used to prescribe an anodyne. Thus he orders at bed-time every night, after the purge has done working, an ounce of *diacodium* to be taken somewhat earlier than usual\*. By these means, the patients were freed from all the relics of the disease.

However, there were some physicians that were not altogether of *Sydenham's* opinion, as to the use of *narcotics* in the cure of the rheumatism. *Raulin* advises † *narcotics* to be given in the evening of every day after the first bleeding. I saw this method tried, but the effect did not answer expectation.

All patients, whether afflicted with the gout or rheumatism, find the pains and fever increase towards evening, and a paregoric taken then always succeeds badly. *Nam ægri admodum inquiete dormiverunt, delirarunt, habuerunt anxia insomnia, sæpe subito ewigilaverunt, coacto hoc somno multum defatigati sunt, toto postero die erant soporosi, subdeliri, & pulsus fuit celer, inequalis, contractus* ||. For as Dr. *Storck* observed, "the patients slept very restless, were sometimes light-headed, had disquieting dreams, and sometimes started suddenly from their sleep; and as this sleep was forced, instead of refreshing, it fatigued them; all the next day they were drowsy, somewhat light-headed, their pulse was quick, unequal, and contracted."

Some

\* Answer to Dr. Brady, page 33.  
casioneés par les variations de l'air.  
secund. page 120, 121.

† De maladies occasionnées par les variations de l'air.  
|| Storck anno medic.

Some patients found an abatement of the pain in the morning, and slept of their own accord calmly, and sweated moderately, so that afterwards they were far more chearful than before. Others, in general, lay sleeplefs, and were rendered weak. Therefore, in the morning, when the pain abated, a paregoric was given them, which produced a calm and refreshing sleep, and the sick were better able to sustain the exacerbation of pain in the evening.

I have already taken notice of the great advantages that might be reaped from an attention and diligent observation of the effects, as produced by different methods, to discern what is of service to the sick, and what not \*. If the sick are very much weakened, and the fits of pain return at a stated hour, preceded by a *horror, tremor, and chill*, I have in such a case found the bark given at intervals in powder (quantity half an ounce) to be of great service.

Where *convulsions* (which is sometimes the case) of the limbs, and a *subsaltus tendinum* arise from the acuteness of the pains, recourse may be had to *opium* given *per epicrasin*, to mitigate and assuage the disorder; yet prudence seems to persuade us to be always mindful of the advice that *Ægineta* has given †; *His quæ torporem inducunt membris, narcotica Græci vocant, diutius non erit insistendum, quam ut doloris vehementiam saltem lenierint. Siquidem largior ipsorum usus sic insertum constringit humorem, ut in topkaceas durities quas Græci πῶπς appellant, eccalescat ac diurnas motus difficultates parit.* “ We must not (says he) make too free with narcotics; at most, no farther than is necessary to assuage the violence of the pain: for they are apt, when used too freely, to shut up the humour, and render it fixed, so that the part will perhaps harden, and tophs arise, which may deprive it of motion.”

F 2

Gentle

\* Storck anno medic. secund. page 602.

† Lib. III. cap.

78. p. 260.

Gentle bathing in warm water, and antiphlogistic fomentations applied to the parts affected.] How serviceable these things are, has been already discussed in Sect. 396, in treating of the cure of an inflammation\*. *Sydenham* applied a poultice of white bread and milk, tinctured with saffron, on a cabbage leaf, to the part affected, and frequently renewed it. Many others dissolve Venice soap in equal quantities of milk and water, and foment the part with it continually. For this purpose, they take half an ounce of Venice soap to two pounds of this milk and water. All these bathings and fomentations are made use of as warm as the patient can bear.

† *Homberg's* opinion seemed rather a paradox, *viz.* that the rheumatism might be cured by a cold, as well as by a warm bath and perspiration. He affirms, that the cause of this disorder is a thin acrid serum, which finds an exit from the veins, and diffuses itself through the muscles, and disturbs their motion, by the action of its pungent quality on the fibres; and as it is also very subtil, spreads as much as possible; so that the veins from whence it flowed cannot take it up again. It seemed reasonable to expect a cure of this disorder two ways; either if this serum was expelled from the body, or if it was driven back again into the veins from whence it issued. Heat might bring that extravasated matter forth by perspiration. Cold, on the contrary, might contract the parts, and force it again into the veins. *Homberg* was rather for the cold bath, because he imagined that it hindered any more serum from flowing out of the veins; whilst, in the mean time, it attenuated and dissipated the serum already extravasated, which caused the disorder. He supposed that the warm bath might render this serum more subtil, and facilitate its passage from the veins.

About

\* Chap. V. sect. 6. page 347.  
ences l'an 1710, histoire, p. 46.

† Acad. Royale de sci-

About the end of the last age, or the beginning of this, an Englishman, *John Floyer*, writ much in praise of cold bathings, for the cure of various disorders, and chiefly the rheumatism \*. Prior to this, he followed the method of bleeding and purging; the diet, and other remedies, were determined, as the state of the disorder and the constitution of the patient required.

The patients never used the cold bath when hot, or in a sweat, but always waited till a proper time. They never staid in the bath more than three minutes at a time: the first time after the body had been once dipped, they immediately came out. These bathings were only continued for nine or ten times, so that the cold bath was used twice or thrice at least in a week †.

He describes the case of a woman, who laboured for four years under the rheumatism ||. He says, that the joints of her elbows, hands, knees, and ancles swelled greatly, and were hard, and all so painful, that she could not bear the least motion: her fingers were entirely contracted, and her arms and hands wonderfully distorted. She had an emaciation of the body, and a cough, which gave reason to suspect a tabes. It was no difficult matter to see, that the cure of such a disorder would not be very easy. As the woman could not bear any motion, she was plunged in the cold bath as she sat in her chair, and every third plunge was reckoned as one bathing. These bathings were repeated nine times: after every bathing she was put to bed, and drank warm ale, with some spirit of hartshorn, so that she sweated profusely, and felt great relief. Once or twice when she did not sweat, she did not find herself so much relieved. Thus, by the means of these bathings and sweatings, the pains and tumors presently abated, and soon entirely ceased; she

F 3

was

\* Of cold bathings, page 174.  
 || Ibid. page 175.

† Ibid. page 24.

was again able to move her limbs, her appetite was better. The plumpness of her body was restored, and the dry cough abated. From the success of these applications, in this and many other cases, the author affirms as follows, *viz.* “ That cold bathing  
 “ relieves rheumatic complaints, by repelling the  
 “ stagnating humours into the circulating vessels,  
 “ from which they are afterward easily evacuated  
 “ by the sweating. So that he found it necessary  
 “ to promote a sweat, in order to throw off the dis-  
 “ order \*. For this reason he advises, that the sick  
 “ be not left long in the bath, but only be dipped  
 “ three times, and then immediately to come out,  
 “ that the natural warmth may return, and the  
 “ sweat be promoted to dissipate the pains and tu-  
 “ mors.” The same author mentions many other  
 cases to corroborate this opinion †.

Cold bathings seem to have been chiefly prescribed in the cure of old rheumatisms, which have not yielded to any other method. But *Antonio Cocchi*, who writ concerning the baths at Pisa, praises the efficacy of those waters in curing the rheumatism, and says, “ That where the disorder has been re-  
 “ cent, superficial, and not very violent, or the  
 “ patient weak, it has been quickly and happily  
 “ cured, merely by pouring cold water repeatedly  
 “ on the parts affected. This method, by causing  
 “ a kind of mechanical contraction and relaxation  
 “ of the canals, stirs the stagnating humours, and  
 “ makes them circulate freely with the common  
 “ mass †.”

I have already observed, in the part which treats of an inflammation, Sect. 390, 396, 7, and the method of allaying it, that there are two ways of attempting the cure: one, by relaxing the obstructed vessels, that the stagnating matter may flow through the canals, and be carried into the veins: the

\* Of cold bathing, page 177, 178.

† *Dei Bagni di Pisa*, capit IV. p. 172.

† *Ibid.* 224, 225.

the other, by constringing them by restringents, refrigerants, repellents, or astringents, that the matter may be driven from the small canals in which it lurks, into the part where it has more room: it was likewise remarked in the same part, that this method of repelling the morbid matter has been often tried by physicians, when any part of the body has been suddenly inflamed without any evident preceding cause: in such a case, they derived its origin from a fluxion. But at the same time, it has been proved by many, that the use of repellents and refrigerants, are not always of service; and that great care ought to be taken in the application of them, because if they happen not to answer, they may be very prejudicial. It is therefore the part of a prudent physician, to chuse different methods of cure, according as particular stages of the disorder seem to require.

I remember very well that I attempted, in vain, by various methods, to cure a very troublesome *lumbago rheumatica*, and at last effected it by means of the warm vapor of an infusion of thyme, which I directed by a tube, through which it passed to the part affected, continuing the application for the space of half an hour; and afterwards rubbing it gently, for a quarter of an hour, with a warm dry cloth.

Blister.] As I have already observed, that in the dissection of *rheumatic* persons, the parts have been covered with a mucous filth; and that tumors will sometimes rise on the bodies of patients afflicted with the rheumatism, which, on being opened, void a fizy thick matter: as also that the pain, notwithstanding the disorder begun with a fever, oftentimes increases when the fever itself abates: I say it is no wonder that physicians have great expectations of the success of a blister in the cure of the pain, especially if the fever be gone off, or at least remains in a less violent degree. *Blister* (as is well known)

known) loosen the *epidermis* from the *cutis*; and under the *epidermis* thus raised, a large quantity of lymph is collected, which is sometimes very viscid, and continues after the bladder is open to flow for many days; so that it is not without reason they have imagined, that part of the morbid matter and irritating acrimony may be carried off by these means, and abate the disorder. The famous *Tiffot* \* has observed that it happens, though but very seldom, that rheumatisms terminate by depositing a sharp humour upon the legs, where it forms vesications, or a kind of blisters, which burst open, and form ulcers that ought not to be healed and dried up too hastily, as this would occasion a speedy return of the rheumatic pains.

I have often known blisters to be of great service: I cured a gentleman of a very troublesome pain of the rheumatic kind, which settled on his neck: he had tried many remedies in vain, such as cupping-glasses, embrocations from the hot springs of Aix-la-Chapelle, unguents, cataplasms, and frictions: I advised the application of a large strong blister to the part affected; my patient was averse to it: however, I carried the point, and applied one, when a large quantity of lymph flowed out and eased him greatly: in some few days after he was entirely free from his complaint.

By such irritations as these, the matter of the disorder is either drawn out, or sometimes happens to change its situation, so that the part is relieved. The famous Breslaw physician, *Tralles*, was seized with a very painful rheumatic disorder in his left shoulder and scapula, owing to exposing himself to the cold air and winds, when he came from the warm rooms of the patients that he visited. † He had no fever, but his shoulder and scapula burned, so that he imagined an erisypelatous redness was coming on,  
though

\* Avis au peuple sur sa sante, chap. XI. p. 197.

† Usus

opii salubris & noxius, tom. II. p. 312.



though he could perceive no vestige of it. A violent pain extended itself to the muscles of his breast, and brought on the bastard pleurisy. The pain remained obstinate for four days, notwithstanding he was bled copiously, and the best remedies, both external and internal, were applied. He then made a plaister of the bruised seed of mustard, macerated in the strongest vinegar, adding to it wax and turpentine; which being applied to the part, *brevi erysipelaceus rubor & dolor, in exterioribus quem antea falso adesse existimaverat, vere movebatur, atque intus sæviens rheumatismus feliciter abigebatur*, “the erysipelatous redness which he before falsely imagined was coming on, now in reality shewed itself, and the rheumatism that was so painful on the inside, was entirely driven away.”

\* Dr. Storck has confirmed the application of a blister to be safe in this disorder; for after he had moderated the fever, he applied a broad blister to the parts affected, and found, that as soon as the epidermis began to rise, the pain either entirely ceased, or at least abated. He affirms, that he has never perceived any bad symptom arise from the application of blisters, so that there was no part of the body, where the pain was violent, to which he did not apply them. He tried the fresh leaves of the *ranunculus pratensis*, or crowfoot, mashed into a poultice, and applied them as a blister. This application always excited great pain; and when the epidermis was raised to a bladder, there was a great discharge of serum, upon which the rheumatic pains entirely went off. So that in obstinate and inveterate pains of the joints, these leaves of the *ranunculus*, applied in this manner, have been found to be of great service. But the sore that was caused by this *ranunculus*, discharged an acrid serum for a much longer time, and was more difficult to heal up, than one produced by a real blister.

Actual

\* Ann. medic. secund. p. 122, 123.

Actual cauteries.] This is almost the last remedy; the old physicians had an high opinion of it: I never knew it applied in the cure of a recent rheumatism, but only in an old inveterate one, when all other remedies had been tried in vain. The cauterium, called either *actual* or *potential*, is followed by a suppuration; by which means, the *eschar* produced by the application, is separated from the healthy parts, and a copious *ichor* flows from the sore, and eases the pain. *Gesner*, at the time that he laboured under a terrible *ischias*, says as follows\*: *A principio etiam morbi, sponte ortum est ulcus in ejusdem lateris nate, quod mihi profuisse non dubito, & cauterii alicujus vicem præstitisse*, “that even at the beginning of the disorder, an ulcer broke out spontaneously on his buttock, of the same side that the pain was, which he did not doubt was of service to him, and served instead of some cauterium.” It appears from this, that *Gesner* was of the same opinion, *viz.* that an ulcer produced by a cauterium is of service, when the *eschar* is separated, and a free passage is made for the noxious matter that lies deep, to flow out.

† To ease the pain of the *ischias*, a physician advised his patient to take a loaf, hot as it came out of the oven, and cut it in two, and then apply the two halves to the part affected, first wrapping them in a towel. The patient forgot this caution, and applied it, scalding as it was, without a towel, so that he burnt the skin very much; a suppuration came on, and a great quantity of pus flowed out for a long time: it was afterwards healed, but the pain was entirely gone. *Tiffot* || mentions a case somewhat similar: a woman was chafing the arm of her husband, who had the rheumatism there, with spirit of wine, when a very lucky accident prevented the mis-

\* *Epistolar medic. Lib. III. cap. 83. versa.* † *Vander Heyden discours & advis sur le flux de ventre douloureux, p. 131.*  
 || *Avis au peuple sur sa sante, page 206.*

mischiefe she might have occasioned by it. The spirit of wine took fire, from the flame of the candle she made use of, and burnt the diseased part. It was dressed of course, and the suppuration that attended it entirely cured the rheumatism.

We find that the old physicians frequently used cauteries in curing this disorder, if it was obstinate, and did not yield to other remedies. *Hippocrates*, in treating of the ischias, says, \* “ that “ if the pain falls on any part, and settles there, “ wherever it be, let that part be burnt, but “ burnt by means of raw hemp.” This was a gentler method of burning, not unlike that which has been since tried by the Indian *moxa*. In another place, where he speaks of burning, he says, † “ The fleshy parts must be burnt with “ iron, but the nervous and bony by fungous “ substances.” Nor was it only in one place that he tried these cauteries; for after keeping his patient on a milk diet, he sometimes applied thirteen of them. If the pain was on the right side of the body, he burnt four sores under the right scapula, three on the right hip, two on the buttock, two in the middle of the thigh, one in the knee, and another on the ancle. ‡ “ By being burnt in this manner, the “ disease could neither move up or down.” In another part, after prescribing various remedies for the *ischias*, he says, || “ These may give “ some relief; if not, let many deep sores be “ burnt.”

From all these circumstances, it appears, that the actual cautery was only used when all other things had been tried to no effect. The opinion they

\* Lib. de affect. cap. VIII. chart. tom. VII. p. 629.

† Lib. de intern. affect. cap. XIX. chart. tom. VII. p. 652.

‡ Ibid.

|| Ibid. cap. LIII. p. 677.

they had formed of it was, that the morbid matter, that had produced the pain in the joints, would be carried off by the suppuration of the ulcer.

*Celsus*, in treating of the pain of the hip, advises, as the last remedy, *tribus aut quatuor locis super coxam, cutem candentibus ferramentis exulcerare*; “to exulcerate the skin with hot irons, in three “or four places above the hip\*.” For when this part is very fleshy, gentle caustics, such as the *moxa* of the Asiatics, lighted, which is sometimes used now-a-days, are not sufficient: *Cum vero sæpe aliquid exulcerandum sit candenti ferramento, ut materia inutilis evocetur, illud perpetuum est, non, ut primum fieri potest, hujus generis ulcera sanare, sed ea trahere, donec id vitium, cui per hæc opitulamur, conquiescat.* “But when any ulcer is to be made “by an hot iron, to draw out the peccant matter, “it must be kept open, and not healed up as “soon as it may be; but the suppuration must be “continued till the evil ceases.”

*Hippocrates* seemed to expect the like effect from cauteries, as I have already observed †. For he says ‡, Ὁ κόσσιον ὑπὸ ἰχιάδος ἐνοχλημένοισι χρογνὶς ἐξίσαλαι τὸ ἰχίον, καὶ πάλιν ἐμπίπτει, τρέλοισι μύζαι ἐπιγίνονται. “In sciatic pains, when the hip-bone “falls out of his place, and is restored again, it “creates a mucous matter.” *Galen*, in his commentary on this aphorism, tells us, that by τὸ ἰχίον, we must understand the connection of the hip-bone; and thinks that the aphorism that immediately follows, ought not to be separated from this, but would have them joined both in one. It runs thus: Ὁ κόσσιον ὑπὸ ἰχιάδος ἐνοχλημένοισι χρογνὶς ἐξίσαλαι τὸ ἰχίον, τρέλοισι τήκεται τὸ σκελος, καὶ χολᾶται ὡς μὲν καύθωσιν. Those who have the hip-bone come out, upon

\* Lib. IV. cap. XXII. p. 236.  
 † charter. tom. IX. p. 289.

‡ Sect. VI. aphor. 59.

‡ Aphor. LX. Ibid. p. 290.

upon a long continued pain of the sciatica, shall have their thigh wasted, and halt, unless they be burnt for it. This method, as *Galen* says, “ may carry off the mucous filth, and take away the relaxation of the part, so as to strengthen the joint, and keep it firm in its place.” The gentle cauteries which the ancients prepared of flax, fungous excrescences, &c. are now made of the down of the leaves of mugwort, which was then called *moxa*; these being more mild, do not burn the skin to an eschar, and the pain caused by it may easily be suffered, as even boys in Asia can bear a cautery prepared of the *moxa*, without crying. I applied a pretty large cone of it to my own thigh, which I lighted at the top, and found that I could easily bear the pain that it caused. I was not disordered, but was willing to try the experiment on myself, before I made it on my patients. The whole expectation of the cure seems to hang upon this, that the action of the fire will dissipate the morbid matter that causes the pains in the joints. I tried it in an ischiadic pain, but without success. The cause of the disease seemed to lie deeper, and out of the reach of this gentle cautery.

We may here refer the reader to what has been already said of this *moxa*, and its use, in § 1278.

The cautery of an hot iron is much more terrible: what all dread, few will undergo, and fewer bear, with that fortitude, of which *Tulpius* \* once saw an instance in a magnanimous young man, who, when he was tortured with a violent pain of the hip, and could not get any relief from various prescriptions, resolved, at last, to have recourse to this vehement remedy. He ordered the surgeon, not only to burn the skin of his hip, but to drive the hot iron through the flesh to the bone. This cruel application shocked the physicians much more than the patient, who bore the torture of having the  
burn-

\* Observat. medic. Lib. III, cap. 26, p. 225.

burning iron, not hastily, but steadily and slowly pressed on, with a wonderful constancy and firmness. This violent remedy entirely cured him of his disease, by means of the continual flux of the deep sore, which he kept open till all the matter was evacuated, and he was under no apprehension of a relapse.

Those physicians undoubtedly deserve great commendation, who try to find out a new cure for this disorder, when the evil resists all remedies that are as yet known, so as to make the cruel use of the cauterly the last resort. Dr. *Storck* \* tried the virtues of *hemlock* upon a man of 42 years of age; who, for many years, had suffered a wandering arthritic pain, which increased considerably by the warmth of a bed. He had tried various external, as well as internal remedies, without finding any ease. Neither were sulphureous, or any other bathings, tho' continued for a long time, of any service to him. At last this wandering matter settled in his right shoulder, and right hip. The sensibility of that side lessened, and a marasmus was coming on. Various things were tried, both externally and internally, without any success: nor was electricity, applied constantly for three months, of any service to him.

As he had observed that many patients had been benefited in rheumatic pains by hemlock, he gave five pills, of two grains, morning and evening, of the extract of it, and also prescribed the copious use of a decoction of burdock roots.

Eight days after, the patient returned and complained that the pains of his shoulder and hip were increased, and that he had also a disagreeable tingling over his whole arm and foot.

He then took, morning and evening, eight pills of the hemlock, and pursued the use of the decoction of burdock.

About the fourteenth day, his pains began to abate;

\* *Libel. secund. de cicut. p. 75.*

abate; but he perceived that a sweat, that was pricking and foetid, had broke forth over the whole affected part, as well as his arm and foot: white pellucid pustules likewise came out, which were full of an acrid serum; his sensation now on that side was much better than before; his appetite was good, his stools natural, his strength increased, and his urine was copious, and excited an heat in his urethra as it came out.

The patient then began to take twenty pills a day, of the extract of hemlock, and persevered in the use of the aforesaid decoction.

On the twentieth day, his arm seemed more plump, and he could move it a little; the pustules always appeared more thick every time of observing them, and the itching continued.

On the thirty-sixth day, the patient complained of a disagreeable heat and itching over his whole body. The pustules broke, and crusted over, and an actual scab appeared; but his arm and foot were not so difficult to move, but strong and sensible. He then twice every day washed his body with an infusion of hemlock prepared with milk, so that in a few days time many scabs came off; but the pustules here and there appeared much more thick, and the itching increased.

The fiftieth day, the arm could be easily moved on every side; his foot was not quite so free, but yet was moveable, flexible, and enjoyed perfect sensation.

Dr. *Storck* then prescribed an entire dram of the extract of hemlock every day; and in the room of the decoction of burdock, substituted whey; the body was washed over at the same time with the infusion of hemlock in milk.

In the space of eight days, the itching ceased entirely; the crusts and pustules disappeared, and the patient began perfectly to recover.

The sixty-ninth day, he was able to stir about; to  
move

move his arm every way, and to walk an hour and a half together, without being much fatigued.

Dr. *Storck* then began to decrease the dose of hemlock by degrees; but still ordered large quantities of whey to be drank every day. His body was now no longer washed with the infusion.

The eightieth day, he came to return Dr. *Storck* thanks, being perfectly cured.

This same Dr. *Storck*, while he was the queen's physician, had a mind to try what effect *wolf's-bane* would have on himself. This plant was reckoned exceedingly poisonous: but an old Swedish woman, in the celebrated *Linnæus's* presence, who advised her to the contrary, made use of it as a pot-herb for her own, husband's, and childrens dinner; and laughing at his admonition, eat it without finding any ill effect.

This plant was often taken into gentlemen's gardens, as an ornamental one, but no one thought of using it in physic. Dr. *Storck* prepared a powder of the leaves and stalk, and put a little of it on his tongue. It caused an *ardor* for a long time, and momentous, wandering, shooting pains pervaded his tongue; but although he kept the powder on it for two minutes, it did not bring on any inflammation or redness: but as long as the sensation of heat remained, the saliva was excited plentifully. However, he found no ill effect. He sprinkled some of the same powder on a fungous cancerous ulcer, but it caused no pain nor heat. He repeated it for five days, but the fungosity was not consumed.

He then prepared an extract of this plant: he put a little of it on his tongue, but it only excited a titillation. He put a grain of it between the lower lid and the apple of his eye, but it had no other effect than any other heterogeneous body would have had: he left it there for two minutes; it made his eye indeed water much, but he felt no particular heat.

\* *Libellus de Stramonio hyosc. aconit. cap. III. p. 71.*



heat. He then tried what effect this extract would have, when taken inwardly : he rubbed two grains of it for a considerable while in a marble mortar, with two drachms of white sugar, till it was reduced to a very fine powder, and took six grains of it in the morning on an empty stomach : he felt no effect from this. The next day he took eight, and the day after, ten grains of this powder, without being at all affected.

Being now more bold, he took the fourth day twenty grains, but it did not create any disturbance in the body. However, his extremities and whole body perspired more than usual, and were moist the whole day.

He tried this for three days following, and it had the same effect.

The eighth day he did not take the powder, and he found that this moisture and unusual perspiration ceased upon it.

He took it again ; the moisture came on as before ; and when he did not take it, it went off.

From these experiments he concluded, that the extract of *wolf's-bane* promoted perspiration and sweat ; and as none of the functions of the body were disturbed by it, that it might be given to the sick, beginning with a small quantity at first. For twenty grains of this powder contained only a third part of a grain of the extract. So that it may be proper for disorders, where the peccant matter ought to be thrown out by perspiration.

He tried this powder on a man of thirty years of age, and upwards. This person, in October, had a *tertian fever*, and thought himself pretty well cured : but in November, he was seized with a violent pain over his whole right side ; he could scarcely move his hand, his appetite was gone, and his nights were sleepless.

He tried all sorts of remedies, gentle as well as

strong, internal as well as external, even to the fourth month, without finding any relief.

His pains were sometimes so violent, that he roared out, like a person who was breaking on the wheel.

Dr. *Storck* gave this man ten grains of the powder I have already mentioned, in the morning, and at night repeated the same; drinking after it weak broth, or some infusion. On the first night, the sick sweated plentifully, which he had not done before. The next day, the same powder was given again, and his pains abated greatly. The sweat came on again at night, was very foetid, but did not weaken him at all. The third day he had three doses of the powder given him, and sweated at night. He took the same every day; that is, half a grain of the wolf's-bane extract till the twelfth day; he sweated much all night, and in the day, whilst he was in bed: the sixth day he was free from all pain, and able to get out of bed and walk about; his appetite returned, his stools were natural, and his sleep placid.

The tenth day he did not take any of the powder, as he found himself very well; but, however, by discontinuing it, he found his limbs languid, and some threats of the returning pain. Dr. *Storck* then ordered him to take every day, for three weeks successively, thirty grains of this powder. The patient did it, and found all his functions restored, his emaciation went off, and the pain did not return when he discontinued taking the powder: the last two weeks he took it, he did not perceive any sweat\*.

I have already observed, in treating of the diagnostic symptoms of the stone in the kidney †, that those who labour under a wandering arthritis, have in their urine floating filaments; which, although they are not so transparent as the water, yet when

taken

\* Libell. de Stram. hyosc. aconit. cap. III. p. 78. † §. 1422.

taken out, are as pellucid as crystals, and may be drawn out to a great length; and, when dry, become white calx. This was supposed to be the matter of the disease. But Dr. Storck certainly observed in the patient I have mentioned, *urinam solito copiosius fluxisse, et multa gessisse flocculamenta, et fila mucosa*, “that he made water more plentifully, and that his  
“urine had *flocci* or *filaments* floating in it\*.”

He confirms the efficacy of this extract of wolf’s-bane, by many happy cures, and says as follows: *Aconiti extractum esse innocuum & valde efficax, medicamentum* \*. *Parva dosi praeostat id quandoque, quod alia fortissima remedia magna dosi, & longo tempore exhibita, efficere nequeunt acere, quod circa articulos, tendines, & ossa, haeret, irritat nervos, excitatque summos dolores, solvitur inde, agitur in motum, & per urinam, vel alvi fluxum, vel sudorem, vel insensibilem transpirationem, ex corpore ejicitur*: “The extract of wolf’s-bane is an  
“innocent, but most efficacious medicine. A small  
“dose of it will sometimes perform, what a large  
“one of other very strong medicines, continued for  
“a long time, cannot effect. It dissolves the acrid  
“matter, (which adheres to the joints, tendons,  
“and bones, irritates the nerves, and excites ex-  
“quisite pains); puts it in motion, and expels it  
“either by urine, stool, sweat, or insensible perspi-  
“ration.”

He indeed gave some of his patients, whose cases he describes, only half a grain of this extract, every day. One patient began with such a dose, and the third week took every day three-fourths of a grain; and in the beginning of the second month, increased his dose so much, that he took four times a day fifteen grains of the powder; so that he took every day a whole grain of the extract. He found no occasion to increase the dose, as he was quite cured by this method †.

G 2

The

\* De Stram. hyosc. acon. page 110.

† Ibid. p. 100.

\* The effect this remedy had, was, that it increased the perspiration and sweat: one woman, by taking it, sweated profusely, and sometimes had lax stools. † A woman, forty years of age, who had been tortured a whole year with those pains, and had nodes and tophs, like true exostoses, formed in the joints of her hands and fingers, larger in size than walnuts, so that she could not bear the least touch for the pain, found great relief the first four days she took this extract; and at the end of the third month, was perfectly cured and left the hospital. She had no manifest evacuation of the morbid matter, either by stool, urine, or perspiration ‖.

I believe no patient now will think of undergoing the torture of being cauterized with an hot iron, before he has tried the efficacy of these things Dr. *Storck* recommends. I have been witness often of the great and fine effect of these medicines, as have many others besides myself; so that I never since have advised the actual cautery for the cure of the rheumatism.

By such medicines as dilute much, and soften at the same time.] This method is observed principally in the beginning of the disorder, when there is a *continual fever, with a terrible tearing pain, that increases upon the least motion*; so that an incipient rheumatism is usually treated as an inflammatory disorder. I have often mentioned the remedies for the cure of an inflammation, and inflammatory diseases. These used generally to be given in as large a quantity as the stomach could well bear. *Sydenham* highly commends the simple use of such remedies, and says, “ that were it not for the prejudice  
“ of the vulgar, I am certain that this simple me-  
“ thod might be suited to other diseases, which I  
“ shall not now enumerate. And in reality, it  
“ would be much more serviceable to the sick than  
“ the

\* De Stram. hyosc. acon. p. 106. † Ibid. ‖ Ibid. p. 103.

“ the pompous garlands of remedies with which  
 “ such as are ready to expire are crowned, as if they  
 “ were to be sacrificed like beasts \*.”

The excellent Dr. *Brocklesby*, in his *medical observations on military diseases*, says, that in the simplest cases, when the patient was under middle age, of a stout, athletic habit, and attacked for the first time, he made no scruple to direct bleeding largely, as soon as ever he was master of the case. He then immediately directed the following regimen: that for diet and sustenance, the sick should be enjoined only to drink, for some days successively, the greatest quantities of smooth boiled water-gruel, that their stomachs would endure: in each quart of which, he directed two drachms of pure nitre to be dissolved, with or without sugar occasionally; and repeated at proper intervals, as often as ever the stomach would bear it, large draughts of this nitrous decoction warmed; so that he often prevailed on the soldiers to take even ten drachms of nitre, or more, the first twenty-four hours, in three, four, five, or six quarts of this diluting drink. If the disease did not abate, but was more painful, he repeated the bleeding as he found occasion, and also the nitrous draughts, with good success. This course seldom failed wonderfully to relieve the patient, and very often to cure him entirely by the most plentiful and profuse sweats. The action of the nitre became a sufficient stimulus to the intestinal coats, so as to procure one or two copious laxative stools every twenty-four hours. In some few patients, whose sweats were more salutary, no quantity of nitre would open the body sufficiently; and therefore, emollient clysters, daily injected, and made with twelve ounces of thin gruel, two of common oil, an ounce and a half of lenitive electuary, with half an ounce of nitre, procured the necessary discharges by stool. The men treated in this simple regimen,

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were

\* Answer to Dr. Brady, p. 308.

were commonly restored to health, and radically cured of the most painful inflammatory rheumatism in seven or eight days. But this plain method was confined strictly to those, who now for the first time, and in their prime of life, suffered these severe and troublesome complaints.

In acute inflammatory disorders, I have made great use of nitre, and have often given half an ounce, nay six drachms of it, within the space of four-and-twenty hours, but always took care to make the patient drink plentifully of diluting liquors. I was not apprehensive of any ill effect from the frigorific quality of the nitre; for I knew very well, that the cold generated by the solution of nitre, is only momentary, and not of long duration, as Dr. *Brocklesby* has remarked, and proved by experiments\*.

He prudently adds, that this method is only to be pursued by such as have it for the first time: for some have vague rheumatic flying pains, which at first prove barely troublesome, and are without much fever. Whenever likewise it was only a mere cold rheumatism, or a simple accession of temporary heats, now and then returning without chills and rigors between whiles, he cautiously declined the antiphlogistic method, and attempted the cure by another.

I have found nothing succeed better in inveterate rheumatic complaints, that were affected by a change of weather, than drinking plentifully of a decoction or infusion, prepared of such things as operate gently, yet dilute and carry off concretions, and increase perspiration. Half an ounce of *sassafras-wood*, steeped in two pints of boiling water, and such a light decoction prepared of the three sorts of *Sanders-wood*, or of the five aperient roots, have been of signal service. I advise such of my patients, as are poor, to drink often an infusion of *lovage* and *liquorice-root* instead of tea. These are  
very

\* *Oecon. & medic. observat.* p. 122 & seq.

very cheap, and proper to be used, and do not create any kind of disturbance in the body.

A thin spare diet.] *Sydenham* was very rigorous in observing this rule: he not only forbid his patients flesh, but even the broth of it, however thin and weak. He only allowed them barley and oatmeal broths, panada, and the like; and for ordinary drink, small beer, or, what is better, a ptisan of barley, liquorice, sorrel, and the like, boiled in fountain water. *Boerhaave*, when he laboured under the most exquisite tortures of the rheumatism, supported himself entirely on milk whey for twelve days. However, this regimen is only observed in the first stage of the disorder. When the pains and other symptoms abate, or the rheumatism still continues in a less degree, this rigid rule of diet is thrown by, and not so much regarded.

Rest: the warmth of a bed.] I have already remarked, in treating of the cure of acute diseases, that *Sydenham* advises patients to keep some hours from bed every day, and sit in a chair, as long as they well could bear it; which would lessen the violence of the fever, and the erect position of the body hinder the force of the fever from being carried to the head. When the rheumatism begins with a continual fever, he says, "I advise the patient to sit up some hours every day, because the heat which proceeds from continually lying in bed, promotes and increases the disease." When the rheumatism seizes the upper part of the body, this method may be put in practice; but when it attacks the loins and lower limbs, it seems scarcely possible to be done. *Boerhaave*, when he was ill of the rheumatism, *integros menses in dorsum recumbere coactus fuit, absque ut vel tantillum se commovere auderet; quod ad minimam inflexionem laterum irritata tormentorum severities presentissimam necem intentaret,* "was obliged to lie

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" for

\* Chap. V, sect. 6. p. 273.

† Ibid.

“ for whole months upon his back, without daring  
 “ in the least to move himself; for the most trifling  
 “ inflexion of his body gave him such exquisite  
 “ pain, as seemed to threaten immediate death \*.”

The kindly warmth of the bed may be of service in the cure of this disorder: for though it is not at all necessary to promote a profuse sweat, it is however of great consequence, to preserve a due perspiration; so that physicians generally advise their patients, when the disorder gives way, or entirely disappears, not to expose themselves to the cold air, for fear of a relapse; a thing that is much more difficult to cure, than the disorder itself at the beginning. And we find, that even people who are seized in autumn by a severe rheumatism, scarce ever recover entirely, before the genial warmth of the vernal air comes to their relief.

And towards the latter end, by dry hot frictions.] This is practised when the pain is so far abated, that the patient can bear it. Sometimes the rheumatism leaves a swelling and stiffness in the joint behind it, which may be much corrected by frictions.

*Celsus*, who wrote in an admirable manner concerning frictions †, says, *usus frictionum omnes ex una causa pendere, quæ demit. Nam et astringitur aliquid, eo dempto, quod interpositum, ut id laxaretur, effecerat; & emollitur, eo detracto, quod duritiem creabat; & impletur, non ipsa frictione, sed eo cibo, qui postea ad cutim, digestionem quadam relaxatam, penetrat.* “ The effects of  
 “ friction all proceed from one cause; that is, carry-  
 “ ing off something. For a part will be bound, when  
 “ that thing is taken away, the intervention of  
 “ which had caused it to be lax; and another is soft-  
 “ ened, by removing that which occasioned the  
 “ hardness; and the body is filled, not by friction  
 “ itself, but by that food which afterwards makes  
 “ its

\* Alberti Schultens oratio. academ. in memoriam Herm. Borchavi, p. 67. † Lib. II. cap. 14. p. 88.



“ its way to the skin, relaxed by a kind of digestion\*.” We may now refer to what has been already said about frictions, 28 § 133, in the cure of obstructions. Friction increases the motion of the humours in the part that is rubbed; the heat is increased, and sometimes pretty much, if it be constant and violent; so that friction is approved of at the end of the cure of the rheumatism, because at the beginning it would be prejudicial, and augment the pain more than the patients could bear. *Celsus* prudently advises it to be done at the time of the remission †. He confutes those who maintain that every remedy is necessary for distempers, while they are increasing, not when they are going off spontaneously; as it would follow, that frictions ought to be used in the very beginning of the rheumatism. *Potest enim morbus, etiam qui per se finem habiturus, citius tamen adhibito auxilio tolli, &c. potest morbus minus gravis esse, quam fuerit, neque ideo tamen solvi, sed reliquiis quibusdam inherere, quas admotum auxilium discutiat* †. He says, that “ though a distemper “ would come to a period of itself, it may, notwithstanding, be sooner terminated by the application “ of remedies. For a distemper may be less violent than it has been, and yet not entirely removed, but there may be some remains of it, “ which the use of remedies may dissipate §.” In treating of the pain of the hips, he advises, *frictione quoque utendum est, maxime in sole, et eodem die sæpius; quo facilius ea, quæ coeundo nocuerunt, digerantur. Eaque, si nulla exulceratio est, etiam ipsis coxis, si est, cæteris partibus, adhibenda est,* “ to make use of friction “ chiefly

\* Digestion, or the verb *digero*, is used in three different senses; First, For the distribution of the aliment from the stomach (after its concoction) to all the other parts of the body: Secondly, For any evacuation made by the pores of the skin, as *sudore digeris*: Thirdly, For discussion of any collection of humour, so as to prevent its coming to suppuration.

† Lib. II. cap. 14. p. 88.

‡ Ibid.

§ Fib. IV,

cap. 22. p. 235.

“ chiefly in the sun, and several times a day, that  
 “ the noxious collection of humours may be discus-  
 “ sed. The hips themselves may be rubbed, if  
 “ there is no exulceration; if there is, the other  
 “ parts of the body.” As to what remains to be  
 said of the cure of the *rheumatic lumbago*, the *sciat-  
 ica*, or *hip-gout*, I shall refer the reader to the next  
 paragraph.

Together with the use of antiscorbutics.] As the  
 rheumatism is usually said to be *allied to the arthritis,  
 the gout, and scurvy*, it is no wonder that we find an-  
 tiscorbutics prescribed in the cure of it. *Boerhaave*,  
 when \* his disorder *jam eatenus remisisset, ut medicinam  
 pati, et audire, velle videretur, succos pressos bibit her-  
 barum cichorei, endiviæ, fumaricæ, nasturtii aquatici, ve-  
 ronicæ aquaticæ latifoliæ, copia ingenti, simul deglutiens a-  
 bundantissime gummi ferulacea Asiatica. Inde ad miraculum  
 convaluit*; “ remitted from its first fury, and was so  
 “ far asswaged that he could think of a remedy for  
 “ it, drank, in great quantities, the expressed juices  
 “ of the herbs *succory, endive, fumitory, water-creffes*, and  
 “ *the broad leaved water speedwell*, swallowing at the  
 “ same time, a great deal of the ferulaceous Asiatic  
 “ gums. By these means he recovered his health  
 “ to a wonder.” I remember very well, that when  
 he afterwards spoke of this disorder to his pupils,  
 he oftentimes mentioned his having added to the  
 abovenamed remedies, the bitter juice of the *water-  
 trefoil*, and recommended it as a most efficacious  
 thing.

Dr. *Storck* found, amongst the many rheumatics  
 that he attended in his hospital †, some who had a  
 swelling in the joints, without a high fever or great  
 pain. In these cases, he found antiscorbutic reme-  
 dies of great service. He gave the juice of scurvy-  
 grass and water-creffes with very good success. But  
 he used these after the disease had been mitigated  
 by

\* Alberti Schultens oratio. academic. in mem. Boerhaavii,  
 p. 67.

† Anno medico secund. p. 121.

by bleeding and other remedies, or had remitted of its own accord.

As the disorder is sometimes very obstinate, and resists all the remedies that have been hitherto approved of, as I have already observed, it is not at all strange, that physicians should attempt to find out some new and efficacious remedy, that has not been as yet applied to the cure of it.

\* That famous physician *John Huxham*, in describing the *catarrhal* fever, which raged epidemically in November 1737, remarks, that when it ceased, which was the following month, many fell into an obstinate *arthritis* and *rheumatism*, the cure of which he admirably describes. As he observed that a gentle warm sweat, diffusing itself over the body, caused great relief to his patients, he tried to promote it by the help of some judicious remedies. However, he noted, that notwithstanding the fever was entirely conquered, the rheumatic pains oftentimes continued very obstinate. To drive these away, he found nothing better than *Glass † of Antimony* infused in some good wine, with some stomachic spice. For “ (says he) believe me, I know by experience, “ that it possesses the whole strength and virtue of “ antimony; because, when taken in any quantity, “ it excites great vomiting; given in a small quantity, as about twenty or thirty drops, it brings “ on a kindly sweat; and in a larger dose, purges “ gently.”

As this admirable efficacy of the glass of antimony is thus communicated to the wine, without diminishing scarce any thing of the weight of the glass, all its effects must be owing to the minute *effluvia* of the *stibium*, which pervade the smallest vessels of the body without injuring them.

Although

\* *Observat. de aere & morbis epidem.* p. 140, 141. † This is made by digesting the glass, something like the preparation first published by *Hartmann*, who subtilely levigated it with a solution of mastic in wine.

Although *Huxham* tried various processes of chymistry and alchemy, and endeavoured to find out, by various preparations, the different virtues of antimony, to bring some useful remedy to light; he however affirms solemnly, “that he never found  
“any thing so good, so safe, so efficacious, as that  
“one simple thing, glass of antimony, prepared by  
“an infusion in generous white wine.”

Twenty years ago, I received a letter from the famous *Sauvage*, informing me, that he had found great benefit in the rheumatism, by electrifying the affected part. *Henius* electrified a woman who was troubled with violent gouty pains for two years together\*. At first, he gave her only a few shocks, which she bore very well; afterwards, he electrified her more strongly by degrees. Three weeks after, she was able to move, and free from pain, so that for five days she believed herself entirely cured. But her old malady returned in some measure, and she perceived a swelling in each wrist; which, when the pain remitted, went off; and when the pain came on, returned with it; so that it seems the disorder by this means was not driven away from the body, but only dislodged from a particular part. This is confirmed by the experiments which we find were tried in the hospital at *Upsal*†. For it was often observed, that the pains of the joints went off when the electrical sparkles were applied; but the matter of the disease seemed to be driven inwards, and rather dangerous symptoms followed. Pains of the head, vertigoes, uneasiness of the stomach, and violent pains of the belly, were oftentimes found to be the consequence of these experiments; but they were again removed, as soon as the morbid matter returned to the joints. Some made water plentifully after these trials, and sweated profusely; which led them

\* *Rat. medendi*, Part III. cap. 6. p. 140. † *Verhandelingen uytegeeven door de Hollandse Maatschappij der Wetenschappen te Haarlem*, p. 526.

them to hope, that the obstinacy of the disorder would be overcome by these means: however, the former evil returned, and indeed in a more violent degree.

When electricity was tried in the pain of the hip, some patients felt great relief, but the pain soon returned again. Some felt no relief at all. In others it seemed to promise a very happy event; but however, a few days after, the disorder seized their bowels, and gave them exquisite torture\*.

### S E C T. MCCCCXCIV.

**I**F fixing itself in the loins, it obtains the name of a rheumatic lumbago; if in the thigh-bone or hip, it is called the sciatica or hip-gout. It is cured by the same method, though not so easily.

We now come to speak of that species of rheumatism which infests the loins; and also of the sciatica, which settles on or near the joint of the hip. It is indeed true, that the same method is taken in curing it, as that which I have already mentioned in the preceding paragraph. However, physicians universally agree, that when the rheumatism settles here, it is more difficult and longer in curing than in any other external part of the body. We shall also see by and by, that some variety sometimes occurs in the cure; a thing that I shall not pass over in silence.

The muscular fabric that lies about the loins, the nerves that spring from the spinal marrow, the vertebræ of the back, the deep joint of the hip, covered over with strong muscles, the expansions of the tendons, the nerves that are so large, all seem to tell us, that the rheumatism in these parts must be very  
trouble-

\* Ibid. page 530.

troublesome, and the cure, *cæteris paribus*, more difficult.

*Hippocrates* says, *at quo magis in tenuissimis fuerit venulis, ac in plurima corporis necessitate constitutis, & in nervis et ossibus multis ac densis, eo sane tum permanentissimus morbus est, tum ægerrime profligatur* \*, “ when  
“ the disorder is in a number of the very smallest  
“ of the veins, and where there are many nerves  
“ and bones, it will be very obstinate and trouble-  
“ some.” He has observed the same thing, as we find to be the case in the *sciatica*. *Quum ischias fit, dolor coxæ connexionem invadit, et extremam natem et lumbum; tandem vero per totum etiam crus deerrat.*  
“ When the *sciatica* (says he) comes on, the pain  
“ invades the extremities of the thighs and loins :  
“ at last, indeed, wanders over the whole leg †.”

If this be the case, we have some reason to suspect, that the nerve of the hip is affected by the disease, which *Celsus* seems to confirm ; for he says ||, *In coxæ doloribus si vehemens torpor est, frigescitque crus et coxa, alvusque nisi coacta non reddit, idque, quod excernitur mucosum est, jamque ætas ejus hominis quadragessimum annum excessit, is morbus erit longissimus minimumque annuus* : “ in pains of the hip, if there is a great  
“ numbness, and the leg and hip are cold, and the  
“ belly has no passage, but when assisted, and the  
“ excrements are slimy, and the age of the person  
“ exceeds forty, the distemper will be very tedious,  
“ and at least of a year’s continuance.” § *Cotunninus* is therefore certainly in the right, in making a difference between the nervous *sciatica*, and other disorders of the hip, although they may bear a great affinity to each other. *Duas summas ischiadis species distinxit : alteram in qua dolor, fixus in coxa, ulterius non excurret : alteram vero, in qua subjectum læsæ coxæ pedem continuo tractu propagatus attingit.* He makes  
“ two

\* *Hippocrates de affectionibus, cap. VIII. charter. tom. 7. p. 629.* † *Ibid.* || *Lib. II. cap. 8. p. 75.* § *De ischiade nervosa commentar. p. 6. & 2.*

“ two distinct principal species of the sciatica : one, “ where the pain is fixed in the hip, and does not “ go any further ; the other, where the pain is, as “ it were, propagated in a line, shooting down to “ the foot of the same side as the hip that is af- “ fected.” To this latter, the excellent author gives the name of the *nervous sciatica*, and his treatise on it I would recommend to every one to read. We see here and there, amongst the ancient physicians, some accounts of this nervous hip-gout. \* If the pain (says *Aretæus*) *in intimis nervis demoretur, et articulus non calens collapsus sit, neque extumeat, frigidum hunc esse dixerim, in quo ad caloris revocationem medicamenta calida requiruntur : multis autem valde acribus opus est,* “ settles and remains on the inward nerves, “ and the joint should neither have its natural “ warmth, nor swell at all, I would call it a cold “ disorder, as hot remedies are required to restore “ the warmth : in this case, sharp medicines must “ be used.” We often meet with this pain without any signs of an inflammation or fever, so that it is no wonder the ancients termed it a cold disease : or though there may be an inflammation or fever in the beginning, yet, when they are conquered, the pain still remains obstinate. *Trallian* remarks, that † *Euphorbium* has often mitigated violent pains that arose from this cold humour, and that such things as sting, warm, and vellicate the skin, are of service. He affirms, that he has known great relief procured by the application of mustard-seed or cantharides, *nam pustula, quæ a medicamento, fiebat rupta, multus humor excernebatur, atque, hoc eveniente, multum se levare dicebat æger ;* “ for when the pustules which “ these things excited, broke, a great quantity of “ humour followed, and relieved the patient great- “ ly.” However, though *Trallian* saw these instances, he does not approve of these sharp things as

\* Lib. II. de caus. & sign. morborum diut. cap. 12. p. 67.

† Lib. II. cap. 1. p. 623, 624, 625.

as the only application. For he imagined, that it was only the thin matter that was carried off in this manner; whereas the more gross and viscid part of the matter was left behind, and settled on the joints, which made it more difficult to effect an entire cure of the disorder. It seems *Trallian* had some reason to apprehend this; for *Cotunnius* confesses, to use his own words, *accidit etiam iis, qui nervosa ischiade postica laboraverant, ut emplastri (vesicatorii) opera excitata vesica serum quandoque funderet tenacissimum, glutinique par, quod serum cum evasit, vetus ischias evanuit. Adeo ut in his agris, si primi vesicantis opere emerfit lentus ille & tenax humor, primum vesicans depulerit omnino morbum: sin minus, primi vesicantis ulcere consolidato, toties oportuit vesicans iterare, donec glutineum illud penitus eliceretur. Habeo frequentes casus qui vel tertium vesicans repetito exegerint* \* : “ it sometimes happens, “ that by applying a blister in this hip-gout, we “ have a discharge of a thick tenacious serum, like “ glue. When this is the case, and there is a len- “ tor and clamminess in the humour that flows “ from the blistered part, the disorder is generally “ entirely conquered by the first application; but if “ there is no lentor, &c. we must, after the part “ be healed of the ulcer caused by the first blister, “ apply another, till we have entirely drawn off the “ viscous matter. I have known many cases, where “ a third blister has been necessary.” He then describes a number of cases, which prove what he has advanced. In one place, he says, that on the application of the first blister, there was a discharge of a very yellow, thin, acrid serum, which somewhat relieved the patient. The second blister excited a very large bladder, which was full of a serum, as tenacious as isinglass, and conduced to lessen the pain greatly. The third blister voided near three ounces of a mucous viscid lymph; and eight days after, the pain was entirely gone †.

The

\* De ischiade nervosa, p. 72.

† Ibid, 73, 74.



The thin serum that he says rose by the first blister; on the bladder's breaking, ran down the patient's leg, and excoriated every part that it touched.

There is, therefore, in this disorder, an acrid sharp humour; and the blister, by drawing it out, relieves the patient: but as there is also a mucid tenacious humour, this must also be drawn out, or we cannot effect a cure.

We learn from observation, that this sharp humour has different degrees of power, as to its noxious quality. The *lumbago* and *sciatica* are rightly reckoned amongst the chronical diseases. *Cotunnius* \* saw a man upwards of seventy, who, for almost thirty years, had laboured under the *sciatica*, but was in other respects a healthy man. Dr. *Storck* visited a man † in his hospital, who, together with a violent fever, had such an acute pain about the vertebræ of the loins, that he roared night and day. He was bled repeatedly; and antiphlogistic remedies were applied, both externally and internally, without any success. A large broad blister was applied the fourth day of the disease, but without doing him any service; every thing grew worse and worse, and the seventh day he died convulsed: *Sectione anatomica binæ ultimæ lumborum vertebræ, ea parte, qua medullam spinalem ambiunt, inventæ sunt penitus putridæ, et in nigrum fœtidum ichorem solutæ.* “On the dis-  
“ section of the body, the two last vertebræ of the  
“ loins, on the part where they inclose the spinal  
“ marrow, were found entirely rotten, and dissolved  
“ into a black foetid ichor.” He sometimes observed, that the head of the *os femoris* was broken into small fragments ||.

Hence we may see the reason for physicians trying to carry off the matter of the disease by purging; as acrid aliment, corrupted bile, and other

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H

similar

\* De ischiade nervosa, p. 6.

† Ann. medic. p. 124.

|| Ibid. p. 98.

similar degenerate humours, are often very successfully evacuated by this method. The sciatica has sometimes been caused by a *dysentery* untimely stopped. The old man that was (as I observed) troubled for so many years with the *ischias*, had such a facility in motion, that he could walk very well without a stick. *Cotunnus* \* imagines this was owing to his having, notwithstanding he was of such an advanced age, a discharge of blood every third month by the piles.

Sometimes, any great change in the parts adjoining to the hips has been of service. A certain woman, before she was with child, had a pain of the hip; but when she conceived, it went off. About twenty days after she was brought to bed, the pain came on again †.

It is pretty well known, that the womb undergoes a great change at the time of a woman's pregnancy; but twenty days after she is brought to bed, it is entirely, or at least very nearly, restored to its natural state. It seems physicians expect some relief in this disorder by a change in the intestine, especially the *rectum*. *Hippocrates*, in treating of the *ischias*, advises a clyster to be injected, prepared of salt, oil, and barley-water, *si a sanguine egrotanti velis enemate alvum subluere, quo pituitam & sanguinem a coxendicibus revoces*; "to wash the belly, "and carry off the blood and pituitous matter from "the hip." But in the same place, after giving a Cnidian berry, he administered a clyster prepared of pounded cummin-seed and coloquintida, very finely incorporated with salt and honey. *Galen* advises five drops of the sharp juice of spurge, taken upon a fig. In speaking of treacle mustard-seed, he says it is a sharp medicine; and, if drank, breaks internal abscesses, forwards the menstrual evacuations, and kills the foetus: and *per sedem infusum sanguinolenta*  
*evacuans,*

\* De ischiade nervosa, p. 8.

† Epidem. Lib. II. p. 139.

*evacuans, prodest ischiadicis*; “ injected as a clyster, “ evacuates the blood, and does service in the scia- “ tica.” *Rhazes* advises sharp clysters made of co- loquintida and nitre, so sharp as to draw blood; and adds, that he has seen this practice tried on above a thousand people, and never saw one instance where it failed, unless the case was so inveterate as to re- quire burning\*. *Cotunnius* ingenuously confesses, that he has seen these experiments of sharp clysters tried in the cure of the ischias, and known many cures effected by them, and heard of several † from men of undoubted veracity. Quacks and country peo- ple use a decoction of elder, with a good quantity of spurge milk, as a clyster; and repeat it till blood follows. Others inject so many clysters following, of a strong decoction of bryony-roots, that the in- testines discharge blood with exquisite pain. But he says, *in quibus tamen adfuit sæpe, coborruit, et ægro- tantum miseram doluit vicem, quos videbat sub ista cly- sterum carnificina fere exanimis; magis etiam illos qui, his novis cruciatibus toleratis, morbum nihilominus inte- grum retulerunt*: “ when present at these experiments, “ he could not help shuddering at, and pitying the “ poor patients, whom he saw almost deprived of “ life by the torture of those horrid clysters; and “ especially those who had undergone the fiery trial, “ and were not benefited by it.”

This seems to confirm what *Rhazes* says, that when we have tried most things in vain, the almost only resource then left, is the application of the actual cautery. But *Cotunnius* asserts, that he tried this and various other methods with a man of about thirty-three years old, who laboured under the hip- gout, without any success: *Intra biennium bis dolen- tior sedes, post majorem femoris trochanterem, ignito ferro fuit inusta profunde; bis plena tolerata hydrargyrosis; ex bryoniæ decocto pluries usurpati clysteres, usque ad san-*

H 2

guinis

\* Friend's history of physic, page 52.  
nervosa, page 59.

† De ischiade

*guinis dejectionem, &c. dolentiori coxæ loco superposita cutis setaceo trajecta est, maximaque mercurii dulcis, stibio annexi, per tres pene menses, copia data, sic ut saliva ubertim efflueret; morbo tamen, uti jam antea, viribus integro.* “ He was burnt within two years space, “ twice, with a hot iron, behind the great trochan- “ ter of the thigh, till a very deep sore was “ made; he was twice salivated, and had frequent “ injections of clysters of bryony decoction, till the “ blood followed; the skin of the painful part of “ the hip was passed with a seton, and a great “ quantity of mercurius dulcis, with antimony, given “ for almost three months, so that he spit much; “ however, the disease, after all these experiments, “ was as violent as ever.”

*Cotunnius*, who considered these things attentively, imagined, that the cause of the hip-gout might be in the nerves themselves, especially in their trunk or greater branches; this he hoped to find out. He did not, indeed, imagine, that there was any thing acrid in that subtilè liquid that is distributed from the brain, through the nerves, to the whole body. But he considered that the nervous substance, as passing from the head to the whole body, being of a very tender construction, was fortified with pretty strong and solid vaginæ; and that these vaginæ had a great number of blood-vessels creeping through them; which, in some of the great nervous trunks, were pretty large. Now he imagined that these vessels secreted a thin lymph, which perpetually nourished and moistened the nervous substance, properly so called, and hindered them from drying up; and that this lymph was taken up again by re-sorbent veins, after it had done the service for which it was designed; and that unless this was the case, as it was perpetually excreted from the arteries opening into the hollow vagina, its quantity would be so great, as to produce a dropy of the vagina.

This lymph may be impregnated with some acrid

particles, and may excite great pain in the nervous substance that is contained in, and defended by, this membranous vagina.

It is not unworthy of remark, that the hollow of the spine of the back, containing the spinal marrow, is larger than the marrow, and not quite filled by it, so that all about this marrow in the line of the hollow of the back, a space remains. The *dura mater* passes through a large *foramen* of the *occiput*; and, like a hollow *vagina*, incloses the spinal marrow down as far as the *os sacrum*.

This vagina of the *dura mater* is not so large as to touch the hollow of the back-bone on every side, nor so small as to come close to the marrow; but is a little distant from the hollow of the spine, chiefly backwards towards the seat of the *spinal apophyses*, and is separated from the inclosed spinal marrow by a considerable space. These two spaces, when a man is in health, are not void, but each is filled with some matter or other of its own. For as much space as there is between the *dura mater* and the sides of the spine, so much, in this kind of cellular bag, *Cotunnus* observed, was filled with a soft, fluid, rich fat: in the room of this, in consumptive tabid persons, there is a *mucid vapour*; in dropical, a real *mucus*; and a *sanguineous* in foetus's suffocated in difficult labour. But all the space between the vagina of the *dura mater* and the spinal marrow is always full; not (as many eminent men imagine, though the thing is yet in obscurity) by the marrow itself, which is fuller and more turgid in living persons; but with an *aqueous humour*, like that which the *pericardium* contains about the heart; or that which fills the cavities of the ventricles of the brain; or the labyrinth of the ear, or the other cavities of the body, secluded from any passage of air.

*Cotunnus* imagined that there was the same sort of aqueous humour in the cavity of the skull, filling all the spaces that are between the brain and the

circumference of the *dura mater*, some of which we always meet with under the *basis* of the brain. This is found to be the case chiefly in consumptive people and old men, where the brain is harder, pretty much compressed, and grows less, because the skull cannot well contain the whole. So that in the bodies of old men and consumptive persons, upon opening carefully the *fornix*, if the *dura mater* be unhurt, and it be pierced, a stream of water will immediately burst out; after which, the *dura mater* falls in upon the brain quite lax, and wrinkles up.

So that *Cotunnus* concluded, that it might be laid down as a rule (in regard to men,) that the space that is filled with water about the spinal marrow grows larger by time. For though there is none in a *fœtus*, as the *vagina* of the *dura mater* embraces the marrow, especially in the neck; yet it gets very large in process of time. I have nearly taken *Cotunnus*'s own words, that I might shew more clearly the opinion he had of this nervous *ischias*.

He imagined, that anatomists had never observed this collection of water about the brain, and in the spine; because, in their dissection, they began with the head from the neck, so that it all flowed out. He therefore tells us the method of dissecting a body to demonstrate this lymph. For, upon lifting up the lobes of the brain with a steady hand, the two cribose seats of the ethmoides will be found to be full of water: upon lifting up the rest of the brain, under the connection of the optic nerves, to the sides of the oval protuberance, all that part which appears empty, in decollated heads, will be found also to be full of water, which also fills the vaginal sinus of the fifth pair and the auditory *meatus*. All the space of the *oblongata medulla* about the trunk is filled with water; and if the whole body be put in an erect position, when the head is taken off, the *vagina* of the *dura mater* may be plainly perceived to be full of an aqueous humour all about the spinal  
mar-

marrow. If, after this is done, the sides are cut through from some of the *vertebræ* of the loins, and the lower part of the vagina of the *dura mater*, embracing the *cauda equina*, be pierced; a limpid stream will flow out, whilst that humour about the top of the spinal marrow will descend gradually, till it is all drawn off by this aperture at the bottom. If the *vertebræ* of the loins be opened, and the *dura mater* about the spinal marrow be cut, before the head is touched, an aqueous humour immediately flows out; when it ceases to run, if the head of the carcase be lifted up, and shaken towards the aperture, a greater quantity will flow out, as if a new fountain had been opened.

He tried these experiments upon the bodies of more than twenty full grown men, and drew off sometimes four, sometimes five ounces of this limpid water, approaching to the colour of yellow. In fœtus's suffocated from difficult labour, he found it always opake, and of a dark red.

This water, when put over a fire, does not concreate; but when it boils, froths, sends forth a smell like hot flesh-broth, and vanishes by vapour, without the least signs of a coagulum. He tried this seven times, and found it answered in every point the same.

As the *dura mater* receives the nerves arising from the spinal marrow, forming a kind of an appendage like a funnel, or lax vagina; it may be probable, that the water about the *medulla* passes into the vagina of the nerves. *Cotunnius* tried many experiments upon the *vaginæ* of the nerves, but especially those belonging to the hips. The vagina here he found was more lax, and the veins larger than in any other nervous *vaginæ* whatever; from hence he brings a reason for the nervous *sciatica*'s being so frequent.

Hence it appears, that the nervous hip-gout may arise from too great a quantity of water's distending the

the *vaginæ*, and pressing upon the inclosed nerve, so that the leg will be rather benumbed than painful. If this lymph has any acrimony in it, the disorder will be very painful and lasting. But let it arise from either of these causes, the ischiadic pain will be more severe in the spring than at any other time.

*Cotunnus* divides the nervous *ischias* into two species, the *posterior* and *anterior*.

The *posterior* is a fixed pain in the hip, especially behind the greater *trochanter*, extending above to the *os sacrum*; and below, along the exterior side of the thigh to the knee. This pain seldom ends in the knee, but almost always descends by the exterior of the head of the *fibula*, to the prior part of the leg; running along the exterior side of the anterior spine of the tibia, before the exterior ancle, and ends at last in the foot.

The *anterior* is a fixed pain in the groin, propagated along the interior part of the thigh and leg.

He tells us, that the *posterior nervous sciatica* is much more frequent than the *anterior*, and less troublesome: it fixes on the crural nerve; and we may, by the touch, easily trace the pain all along. But as this nerve downwards is surrounded with muscles, the humour, which would increase there by its retarded motion, is thrown off; so that it is more easily cured, and always ceases on an evacuation of blood, either by the piles or opening a vein in the foot; as also by giving common clysters in the morning. I remember some passages in *Hippocrates*, that have reference to this *anterior* and *posterior sciatica* \*. In treating of the disorders of the hips, he says, *quibus hic morbus est quidem in lumbis & cruribus, non autem affligit adeo, ut decumbant, considerare oportet an alicubi sint collectiones in coxa, & interrogare an ad inguen dolor progrediatur; si enim ambo hæc habet, diuturnus fit morbus*: “ where the patient has  
“ this

\* *Prædic. Lib. II. cap. 18. Char. Tom. VIII. p. 827.*



“ this disorder in his legs, as well as loins, though  
 “ not so bad as to keep his bed, it behoves the  
 “ physician to examine whether any thing is formed  
 “ on any part of his hip, and to ask whether the  
 “ pain reaches so far as the groin: if he find that  
 “ he hath both these complaints, the disorder will  
 “ be of a long continuance.” This passage seems  
 to refer to the *anterior*. He says likewise, that *interrogandum insuper est an in femore torpores adsint, et ad poplitem progrediantur; et si hoc confiteatur, rursus interrogandum, an et per tibiā ad summum pedem procedant; quicumque enim pleraque horum confessi fuerint, his dicendum est, quod crura ipsis aliquando calida, aliquando frigida, fiant*: “ the physician ought to en-  
 “ quire whether there be any numbness in the thigh,  
 “ proceeding to the knee; and finding this to be  
 “ the case, to ask whether it reaches along the *tibia*  
 “ to the foot.” This seems to refer to the *posterior*.  
 He gives us a general prognostic, *Quod si morbus hic lumbos relinquens, aliquibus ad infernas partes vertatur, eos confidentes esse jube. Quibuscumque vero, coxas et lumbos non relinquens, ad supernas partes convertitur, malum esse id prædicendum est*; “ that if the disorder  
 “ leaves the loins, and turns to the lower parts, we  
 “ may give the patient great hopes of a cure; but  
 “ if it ascends upwards, there is great danger to be  
 “ feared.”

The *posterior sciatica*, therefore, is much more frequent, and more difficult to cure. *Cotunnius* affirmed, that it consisted in an affection of the ischiadic nerve, but could not prove this assertion by dissection, as he never met with any person who died of the disorder. But as to what appertains to the seat of the pain, he is thus far towards a proof, *si velit æger ejus decursum ab osse sacro ad subiectum pedem digito monstrare, ille, velut peritissimus anatomicus, succurrentis ischiadici nervi viam egregie persequetur*; “ that if the patient will but point out with his  
 “ finger the track of the pain, from the *os sacrum*  
 “ to

“ to the foot; he, like a skilful anatomist, can shew  
 “ it to be the track of the ischiadic nerve.”

This seems to be confirmed by a letter of *Conrad Gesner's*, written in November 1560, to the physician *Cosm. Holtzschius*, describing the sciatica he laboured under: *Laboravi hoc malo acerrime, cum prius fere ignorarem, quid dolor esset: in coxendice quidem levis dolor fuit, sed ingens ad quatuor sub genu digitos parte exteriori, ubi etiamnum manent reliquæ si digito præsertim premam. Cum doloris vehementia cessaret, stupor quidam & gravitas excepti.* He says, “ that he was violently  
 “ attacked with this disorder, when he before scarce  
 “ knew what pain was. The pain in his hip was  
 “ but slight, yet very acute four fingers under the  
 “ knee, on the external part, where there were still  
 “ some remains, if he pressed the part with his  
 “ finger. When the pain remitted, he perceived a  
 “ a numbness and heaviness.” This is the very part that *Cotunnius* ordered to be blistered.

*Cotunnius* had afterwards a patient in the *sciatica*: this man was carried off by an epidemic putrid fever and a violent looseness. When he died, his thighs were found corrupted, and each of his feet full of water between the skin, even to the middle of the *tibia*. The right ischiadic nerve was found cloathed with its *vaginæ*; and from the hip to the *tibia* more coloured than is usual, as all the *vaginæ* were of a yellow colour and more thick: although the nerve itself was of a water colour, yet it was not free from a cast of yellow: the nerve was more white from the head of the *fibula* to the bottom of the foot, and full of water; so that the *vaginæ*, being full, were pretty much separated from the nerve.

As it might happen that the colour of the right ischiadic nerve was a natural one, he ought to have observed the left, which was free from the disorder. But as the weather was very hot, the *fætor* of the opened abdomen and buttocks was insufferable, and himself, as well as all the other physicians, afraid of  
 the

the infection, he proceeded no further; so that he confesses that he would not attempt to determine any thing from this dissection.

He had great hopes of the success of a blister towards the cure of the posterior sciatica. He applied them repeatedly, and in a part where the most remarkable nerves run under the skin, without their usual superstrata of muscles. But when the pain was more violent from the hip to the fibula, than from the fibula to the foot, he imagined that the greater quantity of acrid matter lay in the *vaginæ* of the nerve between those two parts; and was apprehensive, that in applying a blister to the bottom of the *tibia* and foot, the distance or narrowness of them in those parts would be an obstacle to the descent of the matter, and its evacuation; so that he applied one at the head of the fibula, under the knee, in the external part of the leg; and by giving a print of the leg and thigh, has marked out the place exactly.

He proves the efficacy of this method of cure by various observations. The patients remarked, that, as the blistered part weeped, the pain above left its situation, and descended, by degrees, towards the blister, until all the irritating matter flowed off. Afterwards, the pain from the fibula to the foot vanished, and the sore of the blister was healed up; so that he thought, by the situation of the leg, that the matter of the *vaginæ* of the nerve, as well from the fibula to the foot, as from the hip to the fibula, had descended and flowed off the same way.

The author confesses that he has seen some cases, where the pain from the fibula to the hip has vanished on the application of a blister at the head of the fibula; but from the fibula to the foot, has remained. In such a case, he applied one at the bottom of the *tibia*, four fingers breadth above the ankle, or to the top of the sole of the foot, and met with very good success. He has also given us  
an

an exact description of these two places, in a plate affixed to the book. He says, that he formerly imagined, that a blister, applied to the sole of the foot, would draw off in a line, all the matter that might distend the vaginæ of the ischiadic nerve. But he learnt by experience, that a blister was no where so painful as in this part, so that he did not try it any more.

### S E C T. MCCCCXCV.

**H**ENCE it appears why this disease is so frequent, and is seen in so many shapes; and is very dangerous if it invades the brain or lungs; and why it is so difficult then to find out the same: and also that there is great danger to be feared from the use of too hot medicines; and lastly, that the giving opiates too soon doth prolong the disease.

From what has been already said in the preceding paragraphs, I think it evident that the rheumatism is a very common, nay, sometimes, that it rages like an epidemical disorder, especially in autumn\*; and as it is caused by a person's taking cold after he has heated himself by exercise, or any other way, we see another reason why it is so frequent.

That it is seen in many shapes appears from its having been already proved † to be a disease allied to the arthritis, gout, and scurvy; and that it obfesses the joints of the limbs, changes its situation so often, sometimes yields to a regular method of cure, sometimes not ‡, and deprives the joints of motion by an *anchylos*, and also in the loins, that it is very difficult to cure §.

As long as the rheumatism attacks only the joints, though it tortures the poor patient in a shocking man-

\* Sect. 1491. † Ibid. 1490. ‡ Ibid. 1492. § Ibid. 1494.

manner, and leaves ill effects behind for life, it is seldom fatal; but when it invades the brain or lungs, it is very dangerous, and sometimes causes sudden death\*. It is also very difficult to find out what disorder it is, when it falls on those parts. When the disease first of all seizes the joints, and the pains go off suddenly without being followed by good symptoms, and new ones come on that affect the brain and lungs; a skilful physician will not doubt a moment but that there is a translocation of the morbid matter to these parts, and will be aware that the patient's life is in great danger. But if a rheumatism at the beginning, without seizing any other part first, falls upon the brain and lungs at once; it is indeed very difficult to know what it is. But as *antiphlogistic* remedies † are given in the cure, we cannot well fall into any great error by following this method.

In the same place it was observed, that the use of too warm remedies was dangerous, especially in the beginning of the disorder. But when the fever that accompanied the rheumatism went off, or was very much lessened, warm remedies were then given with success, diluted with a great quantity of water.

I have observed likewise that opiates, given with a view to ease the pains, are often prejudicial, Sect. 1493; and have taken notice at what period of the disorder we may, and with what caution we ought, to administer them. All these things are confirmed by the accurate observations of the best physicians.

\* Sect. 1491.

† Ibid. 1493.



HERMAN BOERHAAVE'S  
MATERIA MEDICA;  
OR,  
PRESCRIPTIONS  
ADAPTED TO HIS  
APHORISMS  
CONCERNING THE  
KNOWLEDGE and CURE of DISEASES.  
INTENDED AS A  
SUPPLEMENT  
TO  
Baron VANSWIETEN'S Commentaries.  
AMENDED and REVISED  
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PHYSIOLOGY

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TO THE

ALPHABETICALLY

OF THE



BOERHAAVE'S

PREFACE

TO HIS PUPILS.

GENTLEMEN,

**A**FTER I had taken upon myself the office of a Professor in Physic, and endeavoured to fit myself for the calling of a teacher in that faculty, which was confirmed to me by authority from the Heads of the University; I began to think my incumbent duty would consist chiefly in exhibiting all those discoveries to you in a clear light, which have resulted, at different times, from well-grounded observation and pertinent experiments; such as must be always acknowledged for true and solid principles in a science.

With this view I searched through those writings of the ancients which we have at this day the happiness of possessing, taking notice of the most important matters, which, by their sagacity and industry, they have found out and considered. But, at the same time that I was busy in compiling, I was no less active and observing in matters of practice, by which means I became an eye-witness of the several appearances, which had been before recorded of nature; nor could I any where find, or even wish for, a better course to take than this.

I was in the mean time cautious not to omit any thing of consequence that had been registered, or

advanced by the Arabian writers, on the works of the ancients; which, during the several centuries of the general neglect of learning in Europe, lay in the hands of that people; and which, being translated into Latin, I could easily understand. But I have frequently lamented that the Arabians, however wise and abounding with good advice, should, by their many useless subtilties, have done so much more harm than good to the science.

After the ancients, I also pursued, with equal attention, the pleasing researches of the moderns; whose advances in philosophy and the liberal arts are the more strongly recommended to our consultation, as they have a greater tendency to the promotion of physic. These indeed afforded me a great deal of pleasure and entertainment, in a science to which I had a natural call and inclination: however, I still found, that by a boundless liberty of framing *hypotheses*, and assuming things on false or uncertain principles, and not taking time and thought sufficient to consider things in a true light, together with an ambitious eagerness to compleat the science all at once; and, above all, by the neglect, contempt, or ignorance of former writers; physic seemed to stand upon the tottering basis of uncertainty and obscurity, rather than confirmed and improved by truth and evidence: so that, though we may thank our predecessors for so freely accumulating materials, whereby the science might be set forth in a more perfect manner, we may yet regret the fate of it, as by their voluminous writings it is rather overwhelmed and buried, than promoted and exhibited to advantage.

Whilst I was making this search, I thought no scheme more rational than that of sifting out, and throwing together, both from ancient and modern writings, whatever appeared so sound and reasonable; that nobody skilled in the science could distrust the truth of them. This task being first ac-

complished, my next business was to form this promiscuous collection into a sort of compendious system, agreeable to the rules and method of teaching any science; and in such a manner as might make it capable of being easily and diligently consulted by myself; that, if any thing new or unobserved should offer in the course of my physical employ, I might have an opportunity of referring to its proper head: and, lastly, that by this means I might be able to deliver and imprint faithfully such observations on your minds, as had been before weighed and digested in my own, for your interests.

You have now seen the motives that made me bold enough to increase the already too great number of medical writers, by publishing my little book of Aphorisms, concerning the knowledge and cure of diseases. For which piece of presumption, I blush as often as I think on the defects of the book, with which I am too well acquainted; or whenever I compare it with some of the more excellent performances of the ancients. Sensible, I am, that its imperfections will not reasonably support me under, nor give me any room to expect, the title of a good author. I could not, however, avoid the publication of those Aphorisms, unless I would have slighted the office and honour conferred on me by public authority; in performing the duties of which, my endeavour shall not be wanting, as far as my abilities can reach.

Now, when I composed that work, I endeavoured cautiously to avoid every thing that might afford matter of danger or error to beginners; and, as the purpose of the book was chiefly to deliver rather the method than materials for treating diseases, I took care to insert no prescriptions for medicines throughout the whole.

Nor did I omit these, without reason, for I thought it necessary chiefly on this account, *viz.* that it prevented the empirical practitioners from

doing any injury to patients that might happen to fall under their care; as such, on hearing the name of a disease, and a remedy, presently imagine themselves masters of the disorder, and of the science; and sport, unpunished, with the misery of mankind, till wisdom comes too late, at the expence of their lives.

But, being under an obligation of acquainting you, of course, with examples of this kind, I therefore wrote a few sheets upon the *Materia Medica*, for your private information, containing directions for managing that part of physic; designed only for the use of such as have studied, with attention, the lectures I delivered in the schools, to whom alone they could be of service.

And I can appeal to you yourselves, as witnesses, with what caution I have proceeded in this point; how frequently I have considered every particular, till I became even tiresome and tedious to you, before I would venture to lay down the name, or speak in praise of any particular medicine: being very sensible, that no medicine can be found that is of service at all times; but on the contrary, I have found that what has cured a disease under particular circumstances, has, in different constitutions and stages of the very same disease, proved of pernicious consequence.

I thought it, therefore, improper to publish these *Formulæ* alone, without the necessary cautions and admonitions I endeavour to inculcate with them, according to the utmost of my abilities, when I am speaking upon these matters to my attentive auditors. But, to my grief, it has happened quite otherwise; for a person of learning at London got them published without my consent, or even knowledge; who, at the same time, seems to think and write in too high a manner of me, and that poor performance: nor was this publication executed without a good many errors, and some of very bad consequence.

This

P R E F A C E. cxvii

This obliged me, therefore, to revise the whole, correct the errors, and make several additions; that it might be the better fitted for appearing in print, to save those the trouble of transcribing, for whose use it was designed. In the mean time, I would closely and faithfully admonish you, as a friend, to be thoroughly versed in the history of diseases; to be well acquainted with all the pernicious, as well as salutary, effects of the *Materia Medica*; otherwise, you will reap more damage than good from what is contained in this little book: which, that it might be more perfect and useful to you, has an index adjoined to it, by the learned *Samuel Du Ry*, a doctor of physic, and considerable well-wisher to the science.

G E N T L E M E N, Farewell.

Written at Leyden  
in Holland.



*For the Cure of Disorders that arise from a WEAK  
and RELAXED FIBRE.*

SECT. xxviii. No. I.

*MATTER*, endued with principles proper to constitute a strong fibre, is contained in the milk of a full-grown healthy woman, well exercised, and regular in her diet. It is best when sucked from the breast, or drank instantly whilst warm, but by no means to heat it over a fire. This is preferable to the milk of any other animal, if it is drank immediately as it comes from the nurse. Next to this, asses milk; then goats milk, and that of cows.

The white of a new-laid egg taken whilst the warmth remains in it, and mixed with equal parts of milk and water, without putting it over a fire. Broth answers this end extremely well, which is prepared from flesh well cleansed of its fat, belonging to a sound, young, well-exercised animal, well beat and cut into small pieces, and cooked in *Papin's* digester, letting it stand till it is cold in the same machine, and then separating it from the fat and fæces. If you are not furnished with this machine, you may use a brass pot; but the more subtile parts will evaporate: hence appears the cause of the fierceness of animals, whose diet consists of the raw flesh of others, and devour their prey alive.

Chicken broth is preferable to that made from any other animal: next to this, veal; then mutton and beef. Broth made of a mixture of these is esteemed the richest.

## DECOCTION of BREAD.

Take of *fine well fermented biscuit eight ounces.*  
*of the purest spring water three pints.*

Boil this in an earthen vessel, well closed, for the space of an hour; add more water as fast as it wastes away, then strain it through a sieve.

## JELLY of BREAD

Is nothing but the aforesaid *decoction* evaporated before the fire, till a little of it being thrown upon a cold stone, shall hang together.

## CREAM of BREAD

Is so called, when the same *decoction* acquires the thickness of cream when it is cold.

A little of this jelly mixed up with milk, broth, wine, ale, or water, forms various kinds of light nourishment.

Take of the *decoction*, ℥j.

*juice of citrons*, ℥ss.

*distilled cinnamon-water*, ℥ij.

*Rhenish wine*, ℥iiij.

*sugar*, q. s. to make it pleasant.

This is a very agreeable and wholesome decoction of bread. *The dose is an ounce, to be taken warm every hour.*

If you add to this the yolks of eggs, you have another kind of decoction answering the same end, but in a *smaller dose*. Rough Florence wines, rough French claret, and black Græcian wines, that have an astringent taste, are recommended for this purpose; because they not only strengthen the fibre, but afford a good flow of spirits.

## S E C T. xxviii. No. 4.

## ACID AUSTERE VEGETABLES.

*Acaciæ fructus, succus, flos,* | Egyptian thorn, the fruit,  
*cortex.* | juice, flowers, and bark.

*Dos.*



<i>Dof. suc. inspissati a gr. iiij.</i> <i>ad ʒj.</i>	The dose of the inspissated juice is from gr. iiij. to ʒj.
<i>Acaciæ German. succus inspiss. gran. vj. ad ʒj ʒ.</i>	Sloes, the juice of them inspissated from gr. vj. to ʒj ʒ.
<i>Acetosæ succus.</i>	Sorrel juice.
<i>Alchimilla.</i>	Ladies mantle.
<i>Anserina.</i>	Goose-grass.
<i>Cynobatos, fructus, flores.</i>	Common briar, its flowers and hips.
<i>Barberis, fructus &amp; succus.</i>	Barberry, the fruit & juice.
<i>Bistortæ radix.</i>	Snakeweed, the root.
<i>Capparis, fructus, cortex, radix.</i>	Caper, the fruit, bark, root.
<i>Corni fructus immaturi, folia.</i>	Cornelian cherry-tree, the unripe fruit and leaves.
<i>Cypressi fructus, folia.</i>	Cypress, fruit and leaves.
<i>Cydonia mala, pyra, &amp; horum mixta.</i>	Quinces and pears, and their conserve.
<i>Filicis radix.</i>	Fern root.
<i>Fragaria.</i>	Strawberry.
<i>Fraxini cortex.</i>	Ash bark.
<i>Granatorum flos, poma, cortex.</i>	Pomegranate, flower, fruit, bark.
<i>Hypericum totum.</i>	St. John's wort, the whole.
<i>Hypocystidis suc. inspissatus, ʒj. ad ʒv.</i>	Hypocystis, the juice inspissated, ʒj to ʒv.
<i>Lapathi folia, flos, semen, radix.</i>	Dock leaves, flowers, seed, and root.
<i>Mespilorum fructus immat.</i>	Whitethorn, the unripe fruit.
<i>Myrobolani omnes, gr. v. ad ʒij.</i>	Myrobolans of all sorts, from gr. v. to ʒij.
<i>Myrti folia.</i>	Myrtle leaves.
<i>Nymphæ maj. folia, flores.</i>	White water-lilly leaves, flowers.
<i>Omphacium.</i>	Verjuice.
<i>Pimpinella.</i>	Burnet.

<i>Portulaca.</i>	Purflane.
<i>Quercus, folia, glandes.</i>	Oak leaves, acorns.
<i>Quinquefolium.</i>	Cinquefoil.
<i>Rhabarbarum, ʒ ℞. ad ʒ ij.</i>	Rhubarb, ʒ ℞. to ʒ ij.
<i>Rhus obsoniorum folia.</i>	Sumach leaves.
<i>Rosarum flores.</i>	Roses.
<i>Sedum majus.</i>	Great houseleek.
<i>Sorbi fructus.</i>	Service-tree, fruit.
<i>Pruna sylvest.</i>	Wild prunes.
<i>Tamarindor. fruc. ʒj. ad ʒ ij.</i>	Tamarinds, the fruit, ʒj. to ʒ ij.
<i>Pulpa rite pref. &amp; purg. ʒ ℞. ad ʒ ij.</i>	The pulp, well cleansed and pressed, ʒ ℞. to ʒ ij.
<i>Tamariser cortex.</i>	Tamarisk, the bark.
<i>Terra falso dicta catechu.</i>	The earth, falsely so called, catechu.
<i>Tormentilla radix.</i>	Tormentil, the root.

From these may be easily prepared infusions, decoctions, extracts, pills, medicated wines, and forms of various kinds. As for example :

#### AN ASTRINGENT INFUSION.

Take of the leaves of goose foot m.j.  
burnet, m. ℞.  
tormentil root, ʒ ℞.

Cut these in small pieces, and let them stand covered in ℥j. ℞. of hot water for half an hour.

The dose is one ounce every third hour in the day.

#### AN ASTRINGENT DECOCTION.

Take of the leaves of sharp-pointed dock m.j.  
red roses, ʒ iiij.  
tamarisk bark, ʒ ij.  
sorrel root, ʒ iiij.  
dock seeds bruised, ʒ ij.

Boil them for a quarter of an hour in ℥ viij. of steel water.

Give an ounce of this strained decoction three or four times a day.

OR,

OR,

Take of sorrel leaves m.ij.

bistort root, ℥℞.

of pomegranate flowers, ℥ij.

After they have been boiled for a quarter of an hour in a sufficient quantity of river water, that there may remain a pint, add syrup of myrtles, ℥j.

To be taken in the same manner as the decoction.

## AN ELECTUARY of the same kind.

Take of conserve of quinces ℥j.

conserve of red roses, ℥℞.

pomegranate flowers, ℥j.

syrup of myrtle berries, q. s.

Make the whole into an electuary.

Give one drachm three or four times a day.

## AN EXTRACT of, &amp;c.

Take of sorrel leaves m.vij.

leaves of garden dock, m.jv.

cinquefoil, m.vij.

Cut these small, and boil them well in a sufficient quantity of water; let the juice be strongly forced out with a press, and evaporated in a broad vessel, till it comes to the consistence of an extract.

This may be given from ten grains to two drachms.

You may add to this extract q. s. of root of snakeweed in powder; it forms a mass of a proper consistence for pills, of which may be given from four to fifteen grains a dose.

## A MEDICINAL WINE.

Take of the seeds of the largest sort of sorrel in powder ℥vj.

flowers of pomegranates, ℥v.

caper roots, ℥ij.

bark of ash-tree, ℥x.

burnet leaves, m.ij.

Cut

Cut these small, and infuse them in three pints of red Port wine.

*Give an ounce of this three or four times a day.*

OR,

Take of caper bark and roots, and tamarisk bark,  
each,  $\bar{z}$  j.  
the flowers of St. John's wort, with the stalk,  
 $\bar{z}$  ij.

Being prepared as the former, make a medicinal wine thereof, with three pints of rough red wine.

### ACID AUSTERE MINERALS,

Consisting of an acid, embodied in an earthy substance, which are the stronger as the acid is more ponderous, and has absorbed more earthy substance.

<i>Martis in vino Rhenano</i>	Filings of iron dissolved in
<i>sol. drach. j. ad drach.</i>	Rhenish wine may be
<i>ju.</i>	given from $\bar{z}$ j. to $\bar{z}$ ju.
— <i>Aceto vini solut. a gr.</i>	The same dissolved in white
<i>x. ad. xxx.</i>	wine vinegar, from gr. x.
	to gr. xxx.
— <i>Oleo vitrioli sol. a gr.</i>	Dissolved in oil of vitriol,
<i>j. ad vj.</i>	from j. gr. to vj.
<i>Rubrica fabrilis.</i>	Red oker.
<i>Vitriolum alb. nat. a gr. j.</i>	Native white vitriol, from
<i>ad ju.</i>	gr. j. to ju.
— <i>Stanni a gr. j. ad xxx.</i>	Vitriol of tin, from gr. j.
	to xxx.
<i>Alumen Romani, a gr. j. ad</i>	Roch alum, from gr. j.
<i>xxx.</i>	to xxx.

Of these an almost infinite variety of medicines may be composed.

### A POWDER.

Take of rock alum gr. x.

rhubarb, gr. v.

pomegranate bark, gr. iij.

Mix and make a powder for one dose.

PILLS.

PILLS.

Take of vitriol of iron, burnt white, ʒʒ.  
oak galls, gr. x.  
tormentil roots, ʒj.  
the juice of hypocistis, q. s.

Make the whole into pills of two grains each, and let the patient take one, three or four times a day.

SECT. XXXV. No. I.

*In Diseases arising from the Fibres being too stiff and elastic.*

HERE are proper, 1. The thinner sort of decoctions of bread, mentioned at Sect. 28. No. 1. 2. The juices of ripe garden fruit, either alone without any preparation, or a little boiled with water to dilute, and sugar to qualify them. Such are

<i>Aurant. malorum succus.</i>	Orange juice.
<i>Baccarum sambuc. succus.</i>	Elder-berry juice.
<i>Cerasorum dulc. omnia genera</i>	Sweet cherries of all sorts.
<i>Citrea poma bene matur. dulc.</i>	Sweet pome citrons sufficiently ripe.
<i>Cucumeres mites.</i>	Mild cucumbers.
<i>Cucurbitæ mites.</i>	Mild gourds.
<i>Ficus.</i>	Figs.
<i>Fraga.</i>	Strawberries.
<i>Granata poma matura.</i>	Ripe pomegranates.
<i>Jujubæ.</i>	Jujubes.
<i>Limonia dulcia.</i>	Sweet lemons.
<i>Mala Armeniaca.</i>	Apricots.
<i>Melones.</i>	Melons.
<i>Mora.</i>	Mulberries.
<i>Persica mala.</i>	Peaches.
<i>Poma acido dulcia.</i>	Apples that are tart and sweet.
<i>Pruna dulcia.</i>	Sweet plums.
<i>Ribesia rubra alb. nigra.</i>	Currants, red, white, black
<i>Rubi idæi fructus.</i>	Raspberries.

Of these, by boiling, roasting, &c. many palatable preparations may be made; e. g.

Take of ripe apples pared No. x.  
Boil them in water the space of an hour, then beat them through a sieve to  $\frac{3}{4}$  xxjv.

To this add of grated nutmeg  $\frac{3}{4}$  j.  
grated biscuit,  $\frac{3}{4}$  j.  
Rbenish wine,  $\frac{3}{4}$  ij.  
sugar, q. s.

Next to these are pot-herbs of the mildest sort, consisting of a soft mealy substance.

<i>Atriplex.</i>	Orach.
<i>Battatas.</i>	Potatoes.
<i>Beta.</i>	Beet.
<i>Borago.</i>	Borage.
<i>Brassica rubra.</i>	Red cabbage;
<i>Bulbi castaneæ.</i>	Earth nuts.
<i>Chærophyllum.</i>	Chervil.
<i>Chicoræa omnia.</i>	Succory of all sorts.
<i>Cinara.</i>	Artichoaks.
<i>Cucumures.</i>	Cucumbers.
<i>Dens leonis:</i>	Dandelion.
<i>Endiviæ.</i>	Endive.
<i>Lactucæ, omnes fere.</i>	Lettuce, almost all the sorts.
<i>Pastinacæ.</i>	Parsnips.
<i>Portulacæ.</i>	Purslane.
<i>Rapa.</i>	Turnips.
<i>Sisari radix.</i>	Skirret roots.
<i>Scorzoneræ radix.</i>	Roots of viper-grass.
<i>Spinachia.</i>	Spinage.
<i>Tragopogoni radix.</i>	Roots of goat's-beard.
<i>Valeriana pratensis.</i>	Valerian of the meadows.

The MEALY SORT are

<i>Amygdalæ dulces.</i>	Sweet almonds.
<i>Avena.</i>	Oats.

*Fagopyrum*

<i>Fagopyrum vel frum. Sara-</i>	Buck wheat.
<i>cen.</i>	
<i>Hordeum.</i>	Barley.
<i>Millium.</i>	Millet.
<i>Oryza.</i>	Rice.
<i>Panicum.</i>	Panic.
<i>Pistachiæ.</i>	Pistachio nuts.
<i>Triticum.</i>	Wheat.
<i>Secale.</i>	Rye.
<i>Spelta.</i>	French barley.
<i>Mays.</i>	Indian wheat.

Of these are made decoctions, cream, &c. as of bread, at Sect. xxviii. No. 1.

Of these are also made simple emulsions, as

AN EMOLLIENT EMULSION.

Take of oatmeal ℥ iij.

sweet almonds, ℥ j.

Make an emulsion with barley-water, ℥ xxjv.

Add syrup of violets, ℥ ℞.

cinnamon water, ℥ ℞.

Of this the patient may take an ounce every hour in the day.

AN EMOLLIENT LAXATIVE DECOCTION.

Take of the fresh gathered leaves of borage }  
 — — — — lettuce } m. j. ℞.  
 — — — — wild valerian }

the roots of snake-weed, fresh gathered and bruised, — } ℥ jv.

barley meal, ℥ ij.

Boil them a quarter of an hour in four pints of water, and then add of syrup of marsh-mallows and violets, each ℥ j.

Of this may be drank two ounces every hour.

## S E C T. xxxv. No. 3.

Watery, somewhat oily and mealy, soft and emollient Substances.

Water made into a decoction, with the farinaceous emollient-substances; mentioned at No. 1. of this Section.

Then follow

<i>Abutilon.</i>	Yellow marsh-mallows.
<i>Alceæ rad. fol. flor. semin.</i>	Vervain mallow - roots, leaves, flowers, seeds.
<i>Altheæ flores, fol. radices.</i>	Marsh - mallow flowers, leaves, roots.
<i>Alsine.</i>	Chickweed.
<i>Bellis.</i>	Daisy.
<i>Bonus Henricus.</i>	English mercury.
<i>Branca ursina.</i>	Bear's-breech.
<i>Consolida maj. min. medica.</i>	Comfrey, the greater, lesser, and middle sort.
<i>Cynoglossa.</i>	Hound's-tongue.
<i>Hyoscyami fol.</i>	Henbane leaves.
<i>Liliorum alb. bulbi.</i>	White lilly roots.
<i>Linaria.</i>	Toad's flax.
<i>Linum.</i>	Common flax.
<i>Lotus hæmorrhoidalis &amp; lotus odora.</i>	Common trefoil of meadows, with the sweet-scented of the garden.
<i>Malvæ, bismalvæ, fol. flor. rad.</i>	Mallow and marsh-mallow leaves, flowers, roots.
<i>Meliloti flor. fol.</i>	Melilot flowers, leaves.
<i>Mercurialis.</i>	Mercury.
<i>Parietaria.</i>	Pellitory of the wall.
<i>Populi folia, gemmæ.</i>	Poplar-tree leaves, buds.
<i>Prunella.</i>	Self-heal.
<i>Pulmonaria.</i>	Lung-wort.
<i>Sambuci flor. fol.</i>	Elder-leaves, flowers.
<i>Scabiosa.</i>	Scabious.
<i>Sigillum Solomonis.</i>	Solomon's seal.



<i>Solanum.</i>	Night-shade.
<i>Telapbium.</i>	Orpine.
<i>Trifol. bituminosum.</i>	Stinking trefoil.
<i>Verbascum.</i>	Mullen.
<i>Violaria.</i>	Violets.
<i>Vulneraria rustica.</i>	Clown's wound-wort.
<i>Butyrum recens.</i>	Fresh butter.
<i>Cremor lactis.</i>	Cream.
<i>Pinguedo volucrum.</i>	Fat of fowls.
<i>Anat. anser. capon.</i>	Of a duck, goose, capon.
<i>Medulla bovis.</i>	Marrow of an ox.
<i>Olea lenia ex farin. blandis.</i>	Pleasant oils from mealy and smooth seeds.
<i>Olea amyg. dulc.</i>	Oil of sweet almonds.
— <i>amar.</i>	bitter almonds.
<i>lini.</i>	linseed.
<i>mucilaginum.</i>	mucilages.
<i>olivarum.</i>	olives.
<i>palmae.</i>	palm-fruit.
<i>papaveris albi.</i>	white poppy-feed.
<i>solani.</i>	night-shade.
<i>trifol. odorati.</i>	sweet-scented trefoil
<i>violarum.</i>	violets.

## SYRUPS of the like NATURE.

<i>Syrupus altheæ Fernelii.</i>	The syrup of marsh-mal- lows of Fernelius.
<i>boraginis.</i>	borage.
<i>capillorum vener.</i>	maidenhair.
<i>jujubin.</i>	jujubs.
<i>papaveris albi.</i>	white poppies.
<i>erratici.</i>	red poppies.
<i>symphyti Fernelii.</i>	comfrey of Fernel.
<i>violar. simp.</i>	violets.

## OINTMENTS of the same CLASS.

<i>Ung. altheæ comp.</i>	Ointment of marsh-mal- lows compound.
<i>aureum.</i>	Golden ointment.
<i>basilicon.</i>	Royal ointment.
<i>populeum.</i>	Ointment of poplar-buds.

Of these may be made baths, vapours, fomentations, liniments, decoctions, drinks, clysters, and the like.

Observe, that the hound's-tongue and henbane are to be used only externally.

S E C T. liv. No. 2.

*Against DISEASES of the VISCERA from too great Activity and Stiffness of their Parts.*

**T**HE blood's *quantity* is diminished by phlebotomy.

Its *thickness* or viscosity is made less by, 1. Diluting with warm water and whey. 2. By decreasing its quantity. 3. And lastly, by diminishing its pressure against the sides of its containing vessels.

Its *pressure* is taken off, 1. By lessening its quantity. 2. By thinning it. And, 3. By retarding its motion.

S E C T. liv. No. 3.

To this head belongs *rest*, both of body and mind.

S E C T. liv. No. 4.

*Moisteners* are such as consist of much water, intermixed with a soapy or mealy substance; such as,

1. Water made into a decoction, with the farinaceous substances mentioned at Sect. 35. No. 1.

2. — with the emollients.

3. — with the garden fruits.

4. — with the pot-herbs, Sect. 35. No. 1.

5. — with fresh-killed and unsalted meat, together with its bones and horns.

6. — with river or sea fish, crabs, oysters, lobsters, vipers, &c.

A moistening, smoothing, softening, and thinning  
BROTH, from FLESH.

Take of lean veal, well bruised, ℥ ij.

pearl barley, picked, ℥ ij.

Boil them in eight pints of water, for the space of three hours, in a vessel close stopped towards the end.

Add of *fresh-gathered garden lettuce* ℥ ℞.

*fresh-gathered roots of viper-grass,* ℥ vj.

Then boil the whole again for about a quarter of an hour; always adding such a sufficient quantity of water, that at the end of the boiling there may be about six pints of the broth left.

#### A BROTH from CRAW-FISH.

Take of *live craw-fish* ℥ iij.

Boil them for the space of an hour, with twelve pints of water. Then having taken out the fish, beat them together with the shells in a mortar, and boil them again in the former broth for four hours more; always adding water enough to leave about eight pints of the soup, when the boiling is expired. This being done, strongly press out the broth, and boil them again for about four minutes, putting in,

Of *borage flowers,* ℥ j℞.

*bugloss flowers,* ℥ j.

*roots of goat's-beard,* ℥ ij.

Of this, and the preceding broth, may be taken two ounces and a half every two hours.

#### A DECOCTION to render the FIBRES moist and supple.

Take of *the seeds of white poppies bruised,* ℥ j.

*whole shelled oats,* ℥ ℞.

*red bruised ciches,* ℥ xij.

*borage flowers and marsh-mallows, each* ℥ vij.

*roots of viper-grass,* ℥ ij.

*roots of liquorice,* ℥ ij.

*leaves of mallows and pellitory of the wall,*  
m. ℞.

Boil these for a quarter of an hour in two pints of water. Mix with them *syrups of the juice of currants and elder-berries,* of each ℥ j.

Of this may be drank two ounces every hour of the day.

## SOFTENERS

Are such as remove hardness or rigidity. See § 35.

## EMOLLIENTS

Are much the same as the foregoing.

## DILUENTS.

Of which the two following are the principal.

1. Pure water, about the warmth of a healthy body, used either by way of a bath, drink, clyster, fomentation or vapour.
2. Whey of new milk used in the same manner.

## RESOLVENTS

Are those that restore a concremented fluid to its former state of fluidity. Such are,

1. The diluents already mentioned.
2. Saline substances. Such as

<i>Sal marinum.</i>	Sea-salt.
<i>gemmæ.</i>	Rock or crystal-salt.
<i>nitrum.</i>	Salt-petre.
<i>ammoniacum.</i>	Sal-armoniac.
<i>borax.</i>	Borace, or fincal.
<i>alcalica vol. vel. fix.</i>	Alcaline salts, volatile and fixed.

## ACIDS well fermented, &amp;c.

## COMPOUNDS from these.

<i>Sal polychrestus.</i>	Salt of many virtues.
<i>Tartarus tartariscus.</i>	Tartar tartarized.
<i>Tartarus purgans Sennerti.</i>	Purging tartar of Sennertus.
<i>Panacea duplicata Duc. Hol.</i>	The duplicated panacea, or universal medicine of the Duke of Holsatia.
<i>Nitrum sibiatum.</i>	Nitre antimoniated.
<i>Sal viperarum satur. Tachenii, &amp;c.</i>	The saturated salt of vipers of Tachenius and the like.

3. Soapy medicines, *i. e.* such as consist of an alkaline salt and oil. Spirituous, aromatic, volatile, and oily salts. Chymical soap, made of essential or distilled oils, and a fixed alkaline salt. Common washing soap, made of expressed oils and strong fixed alcali.
4. The several sorts of honey.
5. Juices of garden fruits that are ripe and bitterish.
6. Mechanical remedies, as rubbing with the flesh-brush, dancing, and the like.

Of these there are many different ways and forms of application. As for example :

## A SOFTENING MIXTURE.

Take of *simple rue water* ℥ xij.  
*Venetian borace,* ℥ ij.  
*volatile oily salt,* ℥ iij.  
*purest honey,* ℥ iij.

Make a mixture of these.

*Give one ounce every hour.*

## DROPS.

Take of *elixir proprietatis, prepared with salt*  
*of tartar,* — — — } ℥ ℞.  
*volatile oily salt, and* — — — }  
*purging salt of Sennertus, each* — — — }

The patient may take twenty-five drops, four times a day, in a glass of wine.

## Saponaceous PILLS of a resolving Quality.

Take of *Venice soap* — — — }  
*of fine borax, and* — — — } 3 ij.  
*the best succotrine aloes, ana* — — — }

Mix and make pills of these, each of gr. iij. weight.

*Give one of them four times a day.*

## A DECOCTION of the same KIND.

Take of *the leaves of fresh-gathered soap-wort,* m. iij.  
*brook-lime,* m. ij.  
*fumitory,* m. j.  
*the roots of grass and succory fresh, each* ℥ ij.

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Boil them with water in a vessel, close stopped, for the space of half a quarter of an hour : let it settle ; and, with three pints of the clear decoction,

Mix of syrup of the juice of elder-berries, and of simple oxymel, each ℥ ij.

The dose is two ounces warm every hour.

A POWDER.

Take of sperma ceti, and of borace, each ℥ ij.

Mix and make a powder to be divided into eight doses.

Give one in a little wine every two hours.

CLEANSERS

Are such medicines as drive out the gluey fluids and half-corrupted solids, from those parts to which, by their tenacity, they have adhered.

Of this sort are the diluents and resolvents before mentioned, but especially soapy alkaline substances ; as also the honeys, with vinegar.

*For the Cure of DISEASES arising from ACIDITIES in the Primæ Viæ.*

FOR these, broths are good made from poultry, fish, and quadrupeds ; the flesh itself of these creatures, especially baked. Jellies made from them, by evaporating their broths. Or a little of an alkaline salt dissolved in wine ; as,

Take of salt of wormwood ℥ ij.

small white wine, ℥ xxjv.

Mix and give an ounce thereof every three hours.

VEGETABLES that destroy ACIDITY.

*Abinthium.*

*Alliaria.*

*Allia.*

Wormwood.

Sauce alone, or Jack by the hedge.

Garlic.

*Anethum.*

<i>Anethum.</i>	Dill, or anet.
<i>Anthora.</i>	Wholesome wolf's-bane.
<i>Angelica.</i>	Angelica.
<i>Anisum.</i>	Anise.
<i>Apium celeri.</i>	Sweet smallage, or celery.
<i>Aristolochia longa.</i>	Birthwort, long.
— — — <i>rotunda.</i>	— — — round.
<i>Armoracia.</i>	Wild radish.
<i>Arum.</i>	Wake-robin.
<i>Asclepias.</i>	Swallow-wort.
<i>Asparagus.</i>	Asparagus.
<i>Asphodelus albus.</i>	White asphodel.
<i>Basilicum.</i>	Basil.
<i>Brassica.</i>	Cabbage.
<i>Calamus aromaticus.</i>	Sweet-scented reed.
<i>Calamintba.</i>	Calamint.
<i>Carduus benedictus.</i>	Blessed thistle.
———— <i>Mariæ.</i>	St. Mary's thistle.
<i>Carum.</i>	Carraway.
<i>Carophyllata.</i>	Avens, or herb bennet.
<i>Caryophylli aromat.</i>	Cloves, a spice.
<i>Cochlearia.</i>	Scurvy-grafs.
<i>Cepæ.</i>	Onions.
<i>Centaurium minus.</i>	Lesser centaury.
<i>Daucus.</i>	Wild carrot.
<i>Eruca.</i>	Rocket.
<i>Eryngium.</i>	Eryngo.
<i>Erysimum.</i>	Hedge-mustard.
<i>Eupatorium.</i>	Agrimony.
<i>Galanga major.</i>	Galangal, the greater.
———— <i>minor.</i>	— — — the lesser.
<i>Helenium.</i>	Elicampane.
<i>Lepidum.</i>	Dittander.
<i>Majorana.</i>	Marjoram.
<i>Marrubium.</i>	Horehound.
<i>Matricaria.</i>	Feverfew.
<i>Mezereon.</i>	Mezereon.
<i>Napus.</i>	Wild turnip.
<i>Nasturtium.</i>	Cresses.

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<i>Nepeta.</i>	Cat-mint.
<i>Origanum.</i>	Wild marjoram.
<i>Piper.</i>	Pepper.
<i>Porrum.</i>	Leeks.
<i>Pyrethrum.</i>	Pellitory of Spain.
<i>Raphan. rust.</i>	Horse-radish.
<i>Ruta.</i>	Rue.
<i>Saponaria.</i>	Sopewort.
<i>Satyrion.</i>	Satyrion.
<i>Serpillum.</i>	Wild thyme.
<i>Sabina.</i>	Savin.
<i>Satureia.</i>	Savory.
<i>Sedum acre vermic.</i>	Stone-crop, or wall-pepper
<i>Sinapi.</i>	Mustard of all forts.
<i>Squilla.</i>	Sea onion.
<i>Thymus.</i>	Thyme.
<i>Tblaspi.</i>	Treacle-mustard.
<i>Victoralis.</i>	Viper-garlic.
<i>Urtica.</i>	Nettle.
<i>Zedoaria.</i>	Zedoary.
<i>Zinziber.</i>	Ginger.

SECT. lxvi. No. 2.

Here belong the birds great and small, such as feed on insects, and especially on small fish.

<i>Anas.</i>	Duck.
<i>Anser.</i>	Goose.
<i>Passer.</i>	Sparrow.
<i>Fringilla.</i>	Chaffinch.
<i>Alauda.</i>	Lark.
<i>Turdus.</i>	Black-bird and thrush.
<i>Perdix.</i>	Partridge.
<i>Larus.</i>	Sea-gull.
<i>Coturnix.</i>	Quail.

All these are good, with their eggs.



SECT. lxvi. No. 3.

STRENGTHENERS

Are such remedies as give an elastic force to the fibres, membranes, vessels, and viscera; of which kind are those mentioned, Sect. xxviii. No. 1. and 4. as also vinous fermented liquors; as ale bearing a good body, wine, mead, brandy, &c.

SECT. lxvi. No. 5.

ABSORBERS of ACIDS

Are such as, upon mixture with acids, destroy their acrimony and preying force; so that they can no longer act or produce any effects as an acid; whilst, at the same time, the absorbent body possesses nothing of an acrimony that can prove any ways pernicious to the animal fabric; upon which account, these sorts of substances seem to merit the preference for this purpose beyond any others; they may, however, chance to be both useless and prejudicial by their weight and cloginess, if they meet with inactive phlegm.

Of this SORT are

<i>Ossa sicca piscium.</i>	The dry bones of fish.
<i>Mandibula lucii, &amp;c.</i>	The jaw-bone of a pike.
<i>Lapis chelys, testa cancro-</i> <i>rum, &amp; astacorum.</i>	Eyes, claws, shells of crabs and lobsters.
<i>Ostreodermata conchæ mytyl.</i>	The interior coat of oyster and muscle shells.
<i>Corallia.</i>	Coral of all sorts.
<i>Perle, mater perlarum.</i>	Pearl, mother of pearl.
<i>Creta.</i>	Chalk.
<i>Bolus.</i>	Bole.
<i>Osteocolla.</i>	Bone-gluë.
<i>Marga, &amp;c.</i>	Marl, &c.
<i>Lapis hæmatitis, gr. xv.</i>	Blood-stone, given to gr. xv.
<i>Limatura stanni.</i>	Filings of tin, to gr. viij.
<i>— — — ferri.</i>	iron, to gr. xij.

DILUTERS

## DILUTERS of ACIDS are

Water, and watery liquors, mentioned at Sect. liv. No. 4.

## BLUNTERS of ACIDS

*Are such substances as, by their softness and viscosity, so invest and sheathe the points and edges of acids, as to prevent any bad effects from their sharpness. These defend and line the membranes against any impression from the acid spicula, and also remove any such impression when already made; the only bad effect they can produce, is in bodies of a weak lax habit, where that indisposition will be increased by the use of them. Of this sort are,*

## 1. Oily fruits, as

<i>Amygdalæ dulces &amp; amar.</i>	Almonds sweet and bitter.
<i>Pistachiæ.</i>	Pistachio nuts.
<i>Nucēs avellanæ.</i>	Filbert nuts.
<i>Juglandes.</i>	Walnuts.
<i>Cocos.</i>	Cocoa nuts.
<i>Semen papaver. albi.</i>	White poppy seeds.

Oils expressed from all these, and from olives, &c.

2. *Jellies*, from the inspissated broth of flesh and fish.

3. The milder sort of oily *aromatics*, so far as they contain a butyraceous oil, for which consult Sect. lxvi. No. 1. together with the almost infinite number of preparations that may be from these compounded.

## CHANGERS or NEUTRALIZERS of ACIDS

*Are such salts as immediately, upon contact, produce an effervescence or collision of parts, at which time the animal fibres are agitated; but uniting afterwards with the acid, they form a new kind of salt, in which still remains a property of stimulating, opening, and discharging, either by perspiration or urine. The use of these is forbidden only in habits of a tense fibre, and given to much exercise. Such are*

All

All *alkaline fixed salts*, made from any vegetable whatever, by calcining, which may be given to gr. vj. for a dose.

All *alkaline volatile salts*, obtained by distillation, from the various parts of animals, putrefied vegetables, or from the plants that destroy acidities mentioned at Sect. lxvi. No. 1. These may be given to ʒ ss.

All *soaps and saponaceous substances*, whether fixed or volatile. The fixed sort, as *Castile soap*, &c. may be given to ʒ j. for a dose; the volatile, to half that quantity. The latter of these may be distinguished into three classes.

1. All *volatile spirits* that consist of an animal oil and volatile salt joined together, as are those from blood, urine, hartshorn, raw-silk, &c.

2. *Helmont's ossa alba*, made of the highest rectified spirit of wine and the strongest spirit of sal armoniac well shook together, and intimately combined by distillation.

3. The strongest volatile alkaline salts, joined by repeated sublimation, with some essential aromatic oil.

Take of the purest volatile salt of hartshorn, in a dry form, ʒ j.

the essential oil of citron peels, ʒ j.

Sublimate them several times in a tall glass body.

In the last place come the preparations from all these.

### Against DISEASES from a spontaneous GLUE.

THE *spices* with which our solid and fluid aliments may be agreeably seasoned; and are more particularly the following:

*Cinnamomum.*

*Macis.*

*Nux myristica.*

Cinnamon:

Mace.

Nutmegs.

*Cortex*

<i>Cortex aurantiorum.</i>	Orange peel.
<i>Thymus.</i>	Thyme.
<i>Origanum.</i>	Wild marjoram.
<i>Caryophil. aromat.</i>	Cloves.
<i>Zinziber.</i>	Ginger.
<i>Piper.</i>	Pepper.
<i>Galanga minor.</i>	Leffer galangal roots.
<i>Cortex citrei.</i>	Citron peels.
<i>Anisum.</i>	Aniseeds.
<i>Coriandrum.</i>	Coriander seeds.
<i>Serpillum.</i>	Wild thyme.
<i>Cardamomum.</i>	Cardamoms.

It is best to mix these with bread, wine, or ale, before they have fermented.

S E C T. lxxv. No. 2.

For these animal *Broths*, turn to Sect. lxvi. No. 1, 2.

S E C T. lxxv. No. 3.

These *Strengtheners* are enumerated at Sect. xxviii. and Sect. xlvii.

S E C T. lxxv. No. 5.

The *Diluters* and *Resolvers* at Sect. liv. No. 3.

STIMULATING MEDICINES

Are such as, being drove into the fibres of the vessels, do, by their weight, resistance, figure and motion, increase their contractile power, so as to make them act with greater force and frequency. Of this sort are,

I. All *acido-saline* substances; which are,

1. CRUDE, i. e. NATIVE; as

<i>Succi citrei.</i>	Juice of citrons.
<i>aurantii.</i>	oranges.
<i>uvarum.</i>	grapes.
<i>koræi acidi.</i>	fruits.

*Essential*

Essential salts made after the usual manner, from the expressed juices of plants.

2. FERMENTED, as

<i>Vinum Rhenanum.</i>	Rhenish wine.
<i>Mosellanum.</i>	Mosel wine.
<i>Acetum vini.</i>	Wine vinegar.
<i>Cerevisiæ.</i>	Ale.
<i>Destillat.</i>	Distilled.
<i>Tartarus.</i>	Tartar.
<i>Cremor tartari.</i>	Cream of tartar.
<i>Lac acefcens.</i>	Buttermilk.
<i>Serum lactis acidum.</i>	Sour whey.

3. Produced by the ACTION of FIRE, as

<i>Sp. salis marini.</i>	Spirit of common salt.
<i>gemmæ.</i>	rock salt.
<i>nitri.</i>	pure salt-petre.
<i>vitrioli.</i>	vitriol.
<i>sulphuris per camp.</i>	fulph. by the bell.

II. All *alcalino-saline* substances; which are

1. Fixed, or not to be raised by fire, as all lixivious salts, obtained from the ashes of plants.

<i>Sal. absinthii.</i>	Salt of wormwood.
<i>cardui bened.</i>	blessed thistle.
<i>tartari.</i>	tartar.
<i>Cineres clavell. gr. vj.</i>	Pot-ashes, given to gr. vj.

VOLATILE.

Such are all those obtained by distillation from putrified vegetables, or from animals.

<i>Sales &amp; sp. c. c.</i>	The salts and spirits of
<i>humani sanguinis.</i>	hartshorn.
<i>offium.</i>	human blood.
<i>salis ammoniaci.</i>	bones.
	sal armoniac.



<i>Semina</i> { <i>Anisi.</i> <i>Anethi.</i> <i>Cari.</i> <i>Fœniculi.</i>	}	Seeds of { Anise. Dill. Carraway. Fennel.
<i>Succinum.</i> <i>Terebintbinum.</i>	}	Amber. Turpentine.

2. OILS expressed from

<i>Amygd. amar.</i> <i>Macis.</i> <i>Nux myristica.</i>	}	Almonds, bitter. Mace. Nutmegs.
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3. OILS NATIVE.

<i>Balsamum Tolutanum.</i> <i>Palmae.</i> <i>Peruvianum.</i> <i>Copaibæ.</i> <i>Meccæ.</i> <i>Terebintbinæ.</i>	}	Balsam of Tolu. the palm-tree. Peru. Capivi. Balm of Gilead. Turpentine.
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OILS foetid and pungent, distilled by the Retort.

<i>Ol. ambust. sanguinis.</i> <i>ossium.</i> <i>cornuum.</i> <i>ovorum.</i> <i>urinæ.</i> <i>lignorum.</i> <i>de lateribus.</i>	}	Empyreuma. oil of blood. bones. horns. eggs. urine. woods. bricks, &c.
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4. All INFLAMMABLE SPIRITS, as

Of malt liquors, wines, cyder, perry, mead, &c.

5. All PUNGENT AROMATIC PLANTS, such as abound with salts like No. 2. and an oil like No. 4. Such are,

I. LEAVES.

<i>Folia abrotani.</i> <i>absinthii.</i> <i>agerati.</i> <i>anethi.</i>	}	Leaves of southernwood. wormwood. maudlin. dill.
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*Folia*

*Folia anisi.*

*aristolochiæ.*  
*ari.*  
*betonicæ.*  
*calamint hæ.*  
*cardiacæ.*  
*chamedryos.*  
*chamæpityos.*  
*chelidon, maj.*  
*cochleariæ.*  
*dictamni.*  
*hepaticæ nobilis.*  
*erysimi.*  
*eupator. cannab.*  
*fœniculi.*  
*hederæ terrest.*  
                   *arbor.*  
*hyssopi.*  
*lauri.*  
*levistici.*  
*majoranæ.*  
*marrubii.*  
*matricariæ.*  
*melissæ.*  
*menthæ.*  
*nasturtii.*  
*nepetæ.*  
*nicotianæ.*  
*origani.*  
*piperitidis.*  
*persicariæ acris.*  
*porri.*  
*pulegii.*  
*rorismarini.*  
*rutæ.*  
*sabinæ.*  
*salviæ.*  
*satureiæ.*  
*scordii.*

## Leaves of anise.

birthwort.  
 wake-robin.  
 betony.  
 calamint.  
 motherwort.  
 germander.  
 ground pine.  
 celandine, greater.  
 scurvy-grass.  
 dittany.  
 liverwort, noble.  
 hedge-mustard.  
 hemplike agrimony.  
 fennel.  
 ground ivy.  
 tree ivy.  
 hyssop.  
 laurel.  
 lovage.  
 marjoram.  
 horehound.  
 feverfew.  
 baum.  
 mint.  
 cresses.  
 catmints.  
 tobacco.  
 wild marjoram.  
 dittander.  
 biting arsemart.  
 leeks.  
 pennyroyal.  
 rosemary.  
 rue.  
 savin.  
 sage.  
 savory.  
 water germander.



<i>Folia serpilli.</i>	Leaves of wild thyme.
<i>soldanellæ.</i>	bindweed.
<i>thymi.</i>	thyme.
<i>tanacetæ.</i>	tansy.
<i>veronicæ.</i>	speedwell.
<i>urticæ.</i>	nettles.
<i>thlaspi.</i>	treacle-mustard.

2. STIMULATING AROMATIC FLOWERS.

Particularly those from the herbs before recited, as,

<i>Flores agerati.</i>	Flowers of maudlin.
<i>aurantiorum.</i>	oranges.
<i>calthæ.</i>	marigolds.
<i>caryophyl. hort.</i>	clove gilly-flowers.
<i>centaur. min.</i>	lesser centaury.
<i>chamæmeli.</i>	camomile.
<i>citrei.</i>	citron-tree.
<i>croci.</i>	saffron.
<i>eupatorii.</i>	agrimony.
<i>lilior. conval.</i>	lillies of the valley.
<i>lupuli.</i>	hops.
<i>meliloti.</i>	melilot.
<i>mari Syriaci.</i>	Syrian mastic.
<i>salviæ.</i>	fage.
<i>scabiosæ.</i>	scabious.
<i>scænantbi.</i>	camel's hay.
<i>spicæ.</i>	spice.
<i>stæchadis Arab.</i>	Arabian lavender.
<i>tanacetæ.</i>	tansy.
<i>tiliæ.</i>	line-tree.

3. STIMULATING AROMATIC ROOTS.

<i>Radices æori.</i>	Roots of aromatic reed.
<i>allii.</i>	garlick.
<i>angelicæ.</i>	angelica.
<i>anthoræ.</i>	wholesome wolf's-bane.
<i>aristolochiæ.</i>	birthwort.
<i>armoraciæ.</i>	horse-radish.
<i>carlinæ.</i>	carline-thistle.

*Radices caryophil. mont.*  
*ceparum.*  
*chelidon. maj.*  
*contrayeruæ.*  
*costi hortens.*  
 ——— oriental.  
*curcumæ.*  
*cyclaminis.*  
*cyperi.*  
*doronici.*  
*fraxinellæ.*  
*fumat. bulb.*  
*galangæ.*  
*gentianæ.*  
*helenii.*  
*imperatoricæ.*  
*iridis.*  
*levistici.*  
*mei.*  
*ninzing.*  
*ononidis.*  
*petastidis.*  
*petroselini.*  
*peucedani.*  
*pæonicæ.*  
*porri.*  
*ptarmicæ.*  
*pyrethri.*  
*raphani.*  
*rubicæ.*  
*rusci.*  
*satyrionis.*  
*scrophulariæ.*  
*seseli.*  
*squillæ.*  
*valerianæ.*  
*victoralis.*  
*vincetoxicæ.*  
*zedoariæ.*  
*zinziberis.*

Roots of mountain avens.  
 onions.  
 greater celandine.  
 counter poison.  
 garden costus.  
 East-Indian ———  
 turmeric.  
 sow-bread.  
 cyperus.  
 leopard's-bane.  
 bastard dittany.  
 bulbous fumitory.  
 galangal.  
 gentian.  
 elecampane.  
 master-wort.  
 flower-de-lis.  
 lovage.  
 spighel.  
 id.  
 rest-harrow.  
 butter-bur.  
 parsley.  
 sow-fennel.  
 peony.  
 leeks.  
 sneeze-wort.  
 pellitory of Spain.  
 radish.  
 madder.  
 butcher's broom:  
 satyrion.  
 figwort.  
 hartwort.  
 sea-onion.  
 valerian.  
 viper's garlick.  
 swallow-wort.  
 zedoary.  
 ginger.

4. STIMULATING AROMATIC SEEDS.

<i>Semina anacardii.</i>	Seeds of Malacca bean.
<i>anethi.</i>	dill.
<i>anisi.</i>	anise.
<i>apii.</i>	smallage.
<i>aquilegiæ.</i>	columbine.
<i>bardanæ.</i>	burdock.
<i>cardamomi.</i>	cardamom.
<i>cari.</i>	carraway.
<i>celeris.</i>	fuccory.
<i>chermis.</i>	alkermes.
<i>coriandri.</i>	coriander.
<i>cubebæ.</i>	cubeb-berries.
<i>cumini.</i>	cummin.
<i>dauci.</i>	wild carrot.
<i>erucæ.</i>	rocket.
<i>erysimi.</i>	hedge-mustard.
<i>fenigræci.</i>	fenugreek.
<i>juniperi.</i>	juniper-berries.
<i>lauri.</i>	laurel-berries.
<i>levistici.</i>	lovage.
<i>napi.</i>	wild turnep.
<i>nasturtii.</i>	creffes.
<i>nigellæ.</i>	fennel-flower.
<i>pastinacæ.</i>	parsnip.
<i>petroselini.</i>	parsley.
<i>porri.</i>	leeks.
<i>raphani.</i>	radish.
<i>santonici.</i>	wormseed.
<i>seseliosis.</i>	hartwort.
<i>sinapi.</i>	mustard.
<i>tblaspi.</i>	treacle-mustard.
<i>nux myrist.</i>	nutmeg.
<i>nuclei persicorum.</i>	peach-kernels.

5. STIMULATING AROMATIC BARKS.

<i>Cortices guiaci.</i>	Barks of guiacum.
<i>sassafras.</i>	sassafras.

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<i>Cortices juniperi.</i>	Barks of juniper.
<i>aurant.</i>	orange-peels.
<i>citreorum.</i>	citron.
<i>limoniorum.</i>	lemon.
<i>cinamomi.</i>	cinnamon.

6. STIMULATING AROMATIC CONCRETED JUICES.

<i>Aloe.</i>	Aloes.
<i>Ambragrissea.</i>	Ambergrease.
— — — <i>liquida.</i>	Liquid amber.
<i>Ammoniac gum.</i>	Gum ammoniac.
<i>Anime.</i>	Id.
<i>Assa foetida.</i>	Devil's-dung.
<i>Bdellium.</i>	Id.
<i>Benzoin.</i>	Benjamin.
<i>Elemi.</i>	Id.
<i>Galbanum.</i>	Id.
<i>Juniperi.</i>	Gum juniper.
<i>Lacca.</i>	Gum lac.
<i>Labdanum.</i>	Id.
<i>Mastiche.</i>	Gum mastic.
<i>Myrrh.</i>	Myrrh.
<i>Sagapenum.</i>	Gum sagapene.
<i>Styrax.</i>	Storax.
<i>Tacamabaca.</i>	Gum id.
<i>Thus.</i>	Frankincense.

7. INSECTS that abound with a stimulating volatile SALT, as Wood-lice, Ants, Glow-worms, Spanish Flies.

ALSO

*Castor, Civet, Musk, Urine, and the Dung of Birds that drink but little.*

STIMULATING COMPOUNDS,

Which may be formed from these enumerated simples, are decoctions, extracts, conserves, electuaries, tinctures, spirits, waters, volatile salts that are oily and spirituous, pills, powders, &c. e. g.

A STIMULATING DECOCTION against VISCIDITIES.

Take of the leaves of round birthwort, germander,  
and rue, each m.j.

the flowers of agrimony and marigolds, each  
℥℥.

the roots of angelica and masterwort, each  
ʒvj.

the seeds of succory and garden radish, each ʒjv.

sassafras bark and cinnamon, each ʒij.

ʒjv.

Let them steep in three pints of water, almost scalding, for the space of two hours; then boil them in a vessel, close stopped, for about four minutes.

Give an ounce of this warm every hour of the day.

A stimulating and attenuating EXTRACT against  
GLUTINOUS VISCIDITIES.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of }  
wormwood ————— } each q. s.  
of hemplike agrimony ————— }  
of white borehound and tansey }  
}

Cut them small, and beat them in a mortar; then force out their juice in a press; which, being skimmed over a gentle fire, and strained through a sieve from its fæces, is to be evaporated in a broad vessel, till it has acquired the consistence of thick honey.

Add to this one fortieth part (of the weight of the whole extract) of Tachenius's salt of wormwood.

The dose is half a drachm, twice a day, upon an empty stomach, in a glass of French claret.

The like sort of extracts may be made by inspissating decoctions, after the liquor has been strongly pressed out of their fæces.

A CONSERVE.

Take of fresh-gathered tops of rue and tansey, each ʒj.  
the fresh-blown flowers of Syrian mastic,  
rosemary, and lavender, each ʒiiij.

L 3

Take

150 Diseases from a spontaneous Glue.

Take of the fresh-gathered roots of elecampane and  
swallow-wort, each  $\mathfrak{z}j$ .

seeds of radish and cresses, each  $\mathfrak{z}jv$ .

Being made into a pulp, after the usual method,

Add a quarter of a pound of loaf sugar in powder.

The dose is a drachm four times a day, fasting, to  
be taken in a glass of French or Spanish white-wine,  
Malaga sack, or the like.

A WARM, STOMACHIC, STIMULATING ELECTUARY.

Take of preserved ginger, candied eringo-root, and  
cinnamon, each  $\mathfrak{z}j$ .

syrup of mint, q. s.

To make into an electuary,

Give half a drachm six times a day.

A WARMING STIMULATING TINCTURE.

Take of gentian and wholesome wolf's-bane root, each  
 $\mathfrak{z}j$ .

flowers of lesser centaury,  $\mathfrak{z}j$ .

saffron,  $\mathfrak{z}j$ .

laurel and juniper berries, each  $\mathfrak{z}j\beta$ .

rocket and mustard seed, each  $\mathfrak{z}j\beta$ .

Digest these twelve hours in three pints of spirit of  
wine.

The dose is two drachms given three times a day upon  
an empty stomach, in a glass of mead.

AN AROMATIC STIMULATING SPIRIT.

Take of the flowers of lavender, tansy, orange, and  
rosemary, ana,  $\mathfrak{z}j$ .

the roots of angelica, elecampane, master-wort,  
and lovage, ana,  $\mathfrak{z}j\beta$ .

the seeds of carraway, succory, rocket, and  
creesses, ana,  $\mathfrak{z}j$ .

the barks of juniper, saffras, and cinna-  
mon, ana,  $\mathfrak{z}j\beta$ .

Distil them with spirit of wine, so as to draw off  
three pounds. Distil it twice over again from the  
residuum.

Give

Give a quarter of an ounce of it for a dose, three times a day, in a glass of wine or mead.

AN AROMATIC WATER

may be made from the former ingredients, by adding simple water in the room of spirit of wine, in a larger quantity.

The dose then is ℥j℞. thrice a day.

A VOLATILE OILY SALT in a LIQUID FORM.

Take of the preceding spirit, ℔ij.

pot-ashes, ℥ij.

sal armoniac, ℥j℞.

Draw off one pound by the retort, and dissolve therein

Essential oils of citron-peels, gut. vj.

lavender, gut. xx.

marjoram, gut. vj.

The dose is nine drops taken three or four times a day, in a glass of wine or mead.

STIMULATING STOMACHIC PILLS.

Take of gum ammoniac and opopanax, each ℥j.

fresh-gathered roots of wake-robin, ℥ij.

Castile soap, ℥j.

the essential oil of tansy, gut. x.

Mix and make into pills, each of three grains, which are to be gilded and taken, one every third hour of the day.

A WARMING STIMULATING POWDER.

Take of the distilled oils of mint,

marjoram, } each, gut. vj.

tansy.

Drop them upon an ounce of the driest loaf sugar, by which means you have an *elæosaccharum*, or oily sugar.

Add of powder of white ginger and cinnamon, each ℥jv.

Give half a dram of this for a dose, three times a day, in a glass of wine.

## A MEDICINAL WINE

may be made as the spirit or tincture of this section, by digesting with *wine* instead of spirit.

Give *two ounces* for a dose three or four times a day.

## A DIET-DRINK

may be made of the same ingredients, by putting them into a barrel of *ale* while working.

*This may be drunk as common drink.*

## BILIOSE MEDICINES, as

The gall of quadrupeds and fish, particularly of the wolf-fish and eel, *e. g.*

## BILIOSE STIMULATING PILLS.

Take of the gall of an ox and wolf-fish, each  $\text{z}$   $\text{iiij}$ .

Let them evaporate over a slow fire to the consistence of honey, and then

Add of the meal of wake-robin roots, fresh,  $\text{q. s.}$  to make them into pills, each of three grains weight, which are to be gilded.

Give one morning, noon, and night, an hour before meals.

Here belongs, 1. the stone of the porcupine or hedge-hog, called *pedra del porco*; an infusion of which, in carduus water or Rhenish wine, may be given to two or three ounces. Helmont's stone, made of the liver and gall of an eel, dried before the fire to a powder, and given in some conserve to the quantity of a drachm, drinking three ounces of Rhenish wine after it.

## SAPONACEOUS SUBSTANCES.

For these, look under the head *Resolvents*, at Sect. liv. No. 4.



SECT. lxxv. No. 6.

A BATH against GLUTINOUS VISCIDITIES.

Take of *rue, savin, wormwood, tansy, and camomile,*  
*each, m.ij.*

Boil them in twelve pints of water, to which  
Add of *Castile soap, ℥jv.*  
*pot-ash, ℥j.*

RUBIFIERS, SINAPISMS, and BLISTERERS.

Take of *horse-radish-root, juicy and fresh, ℥℞.*

Beat it in a mortar, and apply it immediately to the  
skin, for about half an hour, or till it has sufficiently  
inflamed the part, which is known by the consider-  
able tumor, redness, and pain.

OR,

Take of *mustard, beat up with vinegar, ℥℞.*  
Apply it for about four hours.

OR,

Take of *Spanish flies ground to a fine powder, with*  
*their wings, ℥ij.*

Mix intimately, with *six drachms of yest*, beat up with  
a little vinegar.

Apply and keep this upon the part twelve hours,  
or till the scarf skin is raised into a considerable  
blister.

SECT. lxxvi.

Against DISEASES from a SPONTANEOUS  
ALCALI.

A LIST of such vegetables as naturally abound  
with an alkali, and change the juices of a human  
body into an alkaline state, particularly of the  
fallad kind; those for pickles and seasoning, and  
some of a venomous nature.

<i>Absinthium.</i>	Wormwood.
<i>Alliaria.</i>	Jack by the hedge.
<i>Allium.</i>	Garlick.
<i>Alysson.</i>	Madwort.
<i>Armoracia.</i>	Wild radish.
<i>Arum.</i>	Wake-robin.
<i>Atriplex olida.</i>	Stinking orach.
<i>Asparagus.</i>	Asparagus.
<i>Barbarea.</i>	Winter-creffes.
<i>Brossicæ.</i>	Cabbages.
<i>Brionia alba.</i>	Briony, white.
— — <i>nigra.</i>	———— black.
<i>Bunium.</i>	Wild turnip.
<i>Camelina.</i>	Treacle wormseed.
<i>Capsica.</i>	Guinea pepper.
<i>Cardiaca.</i>	Motherwort.
<i>Cardamine.</i>	Cucew-flower.
<i>Cataputia.</i>	Garden-spurge.
<i>Cantaurium minus.</i>	Centaury, lesser.
<i>Chamædrys.</i>	Germander.
<i>Chelidonium majus.</i>	Celandine, greater.
— — <i>minus.</i>	— — — lesser.
<i>Cochlearia.</i>	Scurvy-grass.
<i>Cepæ.</i>	Onions.
<i>Dentillaria.</i>	Tooth-wort.
<i>Digitalis.</i>	Fox-glove.
<i>Eruca.</i>	Rocket.
<i>Erysimum.</i>	Hedge-mustard.
<i>Esula.</i>	Wild spurge.
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum.</i>	Hemplike agrimony.
<i>Gratiolæ.</i>	Hedge-hyssop.
<i>Iberis.</i>	Dittander.
<i>Laureola.</i>	Spurge-laurel.
<i>Lepidium.</i>	Pepper-wort.
<i>Napus.</i>	Wild turnip.
<i>Nasturtium aquat.</i>	Water-creffes.
— — <i>bortense.</i>	Garden-creffes.
<i>Nerium.</i>	Rose-bag.
<i>Persicaria acris.</i>	Biting arsemart.

<i>Porrum.</i>	Leeks.
<i>Raphani.</i>	Radish.
<i>Ruta.</i>	Rue.
<i>Sabina.</i>	Savin.
<i>Satureia.</i>	Savory.
<i>Sedum acre minus.</i>	Lesser biting stone-crop.
<i>Sinapi.</i>	Mustard.
<i>Squilla.</i>	Sea-onion.
<i>Tblaspi.</i>	Treacle-mustard.
<i>Victorialis.</i>	Viper's-garlick.

RUMINATING and not RUMINATING ANIMALS.

Some of which give a milk that quickly turns sour, as the ass, goat, cow, mare, ewe, &c.

The flesh of animals feeding on vegetables, (as grass, garden-fruits, pulse or grain) is not so apt to putrify, and turn alkaline by heat, as that of the carnivorous sort; upon which account it is a more suitable food for men of warm or hot constitutions. Such as,

<i>Agnus.</i>	Lamb.
<i>Anas cicur. domestic. cerea-</i> <i>libus pastus.</i>	Tame duck fed on grain.
<i>Anser.</i>	Tame goose fed on grain.
<i>Aper.</i>	Boar.
<i>Aries.</i>	Ram.
<i>Bos.</i>	Ox.
<i>Capra.</i>	Goat.
<i>Capella.</i>	Doe.
<i>Caprillus.</i>	Roebuck.
<i>Capo.</i>	Capon.
<i>Cervus.</i>	Hart or stag.
<i>Columba.</i>	Pigeon.
<i>Coturnix.</i>	Quail.
<i>Cuniculus.</i>	Rabbit.
<i>Gallinæ domesticæ.</i>	Tame hens.
<i>Hædus.</i>	Kid.
<i>Lepus.</i>	Hare.
<i>Pardix domi saginata.</i>	Partridge home-fed.

*Phasianus*

156 Diseases from a spontaneous Alkali.

*Phasianus domest.*  
*Porcus.*  
*Sturnus.*  
*Turdus.*  
*Turtur.*  
*Vervex.*  
*Vitulus.*

Pheasant, tame.  
 Hog.  
 Starling.  
 Thrush.  
 Turtle.  
 Wether.  
 Calf.

To this class belong shell-fish and snails.

S E C T. lxxix.

Almost all sorts of *fish*, as well sea as river, shell, bony or soft, and without bones; as also *birds* that feed on these; as

*Alauda.*  
*Anas fluvi.*  
*Anser marin.*  
*Ardalus.*  
*Cygnus.*  
*Gallinago major.*  
                   *minor.*  
*Merula.*  
*Passer.*  
*Phasianus sylv.*  
*Vanellus.*

The lark.  
 Wild duck.  
 Wild goose.  
 Heron.  
 Swan.  
 Woodcock, greater.  
                   lesser.  
 Blackbird.  
 Sparrow.  
 Wild pheasant.  
 Lapwing.

Many of these indeed feed indifferently on the first that offers, whether small animals, fish, or vegetables.

S E C T. lxxxviii. No. 1. See § 35. No. 1.

S E C T. lxxxviii. No. 2. See § 75. No. 5.

STIMULATING SALINE ACIDS.

S E C T. lxxxviii. No. 5.

A SOFTENING ACESCENT DECOCTION.

Take of whole oatmeal, ʒ ij.  
           clean water, ℔ iij.

Boil

Boil it to two pounds; strain and add,

Of *citron juice, fresh squeezed*, ℥j.

*cinnamon-water*, ℥ij.

*syrup of mulberries*, ℥j.

This may serve both for meat and drink.

O R,

Take of *pot-oatmeal*, ℥ij.

*pure water*, ℔ij.

Boil away to two pounds; after it is strained, keep it gently warm for about twelve hours, or till it is a little turned sour; then add,

Of *syrup of violets*, ℥j℔.

*Rhenish wine*, ℔℔.

*citron-water*, ℥j℔.

Use it as the former.

AN EMULSION of the same KIND:

Take of *oatmeal*, ℥ij.

Make a pound and a half of emulsion thereof, with a sufficient quantity of water; to which add,

Of *pure nitre*, ℥℔.

*syrup of violets*, ℥j.

*vinegar of squills*, ℥ij.

This may be used as a common drink.

S E C T. lxxxviii. No. 6.

MIXTURES saponaceous, acid, abstergent, and somewhat oily.

Take of *oxymel of squills*, ℥ij.

*vinegar of squills*, ℥ij.

*tincture of myrrh made with vinegar*, ℥j.

*chicory water*, ℥vj.

Mix, and give half an ounce every hour.

O R,

Take of *vinegar evaporated to the consistence of honey*,

℥℔.

*clarified honey*, ℥j.

Take

Take of *syrup of chiccory*, ℥jβ.

*fumitory water*, ℥vj.

This is to be used as the former.

O R,

Take of the *inspissated juices of currants* } each ℥ij.  
 — — — — *elder-berries* }

*simple oxymel*, ℥j.

*spirit of common salt*, gut. xx.

*barley-water*, ℔jv.

Mix, and use it as a common drink.

### S E C T. CV.

*Against DISEASES proceeding barely from a too swift Circulation of the BLOOD.*

#### REMOVERS of PAIN.

For these, turn to § 202, 228, 229 following, where these particulars are laid down at large.

### S E C T. cvi. L. 5.

*Against DISEASES from the BLOOD's too slow MOTION, and its too great QUANTITY.*

SHARP DIET. See § 76, 77.

1. *Sharp aromatics*. See § 75. No. 1.

2. ——— *acids*. See § 75. No. 5. in the first class under the title of saline Acids.

### S E C T. CXXXV. No. 3.

#### AGAINST OBSTRUCTIONS.

*Soaps attenuating Obstructions.*

1. Natural soaps, consisting of an alcali and oil, are the expressed juices of all the very sharp alkaline plants,

plants, at § 76; or the strong aromatic plants, at § 75, No. 6. made when they are fresh-gathered and full grown.

2. Artificial soaps, composed of an alcali and oil; as

<i>Black soap</i> , from	} 3 j. to 3 ij.
<i>Castile soap</i> , from	
<i>Starkey's</i> , or —	} gr. jv. to ʒ j.
<i>Helmont's</i> — —	

3. Volatile footy soaps, or foot itself.

4. Alcaline oily spirits, whether obtained from the alkaline aromatics, at § 76, given to gut. xv. from foot, to gut. xv.

or from all the fluid and solid parts of animals, given to xvij.

SECT. CXXXV. No. 4.

MERCURIAL PREPARATIONS.

<i>Mercur. dulcis.</i>	Sweet sublimate, to gr. x. Corrosive ditto diluted to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ . Red precipitate, to gr. ij. White ditto, to gr. iv. Yellow ditto, to gr. ij. Æthiops min. to gr. xvj.
— — <i>sublim. corros. dilut.</i>	
— — <i>præcip. ruber.</i>	
— — — <i>albus.</i>	
— — <i>turbith.</i>	
— — <i>niger.</i>	

DRAWERS.

Such as sollicit the blood replete with these medicinal particles to the part affected, which they do by relaxing the fibres and vessels where the juices are to be brought, and by contracting those of the part from whence they are to be turned: for which see §. 35, 28. No. 4.

DERIVERS.

Such as give the juices a tendency to any part assigned, of which kind are all the evacuations in the place itself, and artificial frictions upon the parts adjacent.

## PROPELLERS.

Such as drive the humours forwards, along their containing vessels; as all the stimulators, at §. 75. No. 5.

## SECT. cxcviii.

*For the CURE of WOUNDS.*

<i>Agrimonia.</i>	Agrimony.
<i>Alchimilla.</i>	Ladies mantle.
<i>Aristolochia.</i>	Birthwort.
<i>Baccæ juniperi.</i>	Juniper-berries.
<i>Beta.</i>	Beets.
<i>Betonica.</i>	Betony.
<i>Buxus.</i>	Box.
<i>Centaurium min.</i>	Lesser centaury.
<i>Consolida regia.</i>	Comfrey-royal.
——— <i>medica.</i>	——— middle.
——— <i>Saracen.</i>	——— Saracen.
<i>Cyclamen.</i>	Sow-bread.
<i>Diapensia.</i>	Sanicle.
<i>Dracunculus.</i>	Dragon's-arum.
<i>Hypericum.</i>	St. John's-wort.
<i>Lil. convallium.</i>	Lillies of the valley.
<i>Ophioglossum.</i>	Adder's-tongue.
<i>Pastinaca.</i>	Parfnips.
<i>Periclymenon.</i>	Honeysuckle.
<i>Persicaria.</i>	Arsemart.
<i>Polytrichon Apuleii.</i>	Maidenhair.
<i>Sanicula alba.</i>	White sanicle.
——— <i>sylvestris.</i>	Wood.
<i>Sophia.</i>	Flixweed.
<i>Symphytum.</i>	Comfrey.
<i>Valeriana.</i>	Valerian.
<i>Veronica.</i>	Speedwell.



## VULNERARY DECOCTIONS and DRINKS.

(1.) Attenuating the Juices when too viscid.

Take of the leaves of woodbine, Paul's betony, and  
rue, ana, m.ʒʒ.

aven-roots, ʒj.

lesser centaury flowers, pug. ij.

Boil them in three pints of water, and add,  
of the salt of carduus benedictus, ʒj.

the syrup of the five opening roots, ʒ iij.

Drink four ounces of this warm four times a day.

(2.) Thickening them when too thin.

Take of orpine, greater and lesser comfrey, mallows,  
pellitory of the wall, ana, m.j.Boil them in three pints of water, and add,  
of syrup of marsh-mallows, ʒ ij.

Drink this as the former.

To this may be added

*Hypericum,**Rhaponticum,**Rheum.*

(3.) Mitigating the Symptoms.

Take of white poppy-seeds bruised, ʒ iij.

mullein flowers, ʒ ij.

bugloss-leaves, m.ij.

the roots of vipers-grass, ʒ ij.

liquorice-root, ʒj.

Boil them in three pints of water, and use the de-  
coction as the preceding.

(4.) Quickening the Circulation.

Take of the roots of master-wort and swallow-wort,  
ana, ʒj.the leaves of rue and water-germander, ana,  
m.j.

burdock-seeds bruised, ʒ x.

Take of *cardamom seeds bruised*, ℥ iv.

*lavender flowers, and lesser centaury flowers,*  
*ana*, ℥ ij.

Boil them in three pints of water, and use the decoction as the former.

(5.) Correcting by a particular Quality, as when the Juices are,

1. Glutinous or viscid. See the (1.) *Attenuating Decoction*.

2. Acid.

Take of *mustard-seed*, ℥ ℞.

*horse-radish-root, the leaves of hedge-mustard, and the leaves of cresses, ana*, ℥ ij.

Boil them gently in a close vessel with a quart of water, and take two ounces four times a day.

3. Alcaline.

Take of *sharp-pointed dock-roots*, ℥ ij.

*trefoil and wood-sorrel leaves*, m. ij.

*wood-sorrel roots*, ℥ j.

*borage-flowers*, ℥ xij.

Boil them gently in a quart of water, and use the decoction as the former.

4. Oily.

Take of *tamarinds*, ℥ ij.

*the crystals of tartar*, ℥ vj.

*grass-roots*, ℥ v.

Boil them in a quart of water, and add,

*of the syrup of elder-berries*, ℥ ij.

Take this as the former.

5. Opening. See (1.) *Attenuating Decoction*.

6. Relaxing. See § 54. No. 4. the *Moistening Decoction*.

7. Astringing. See the *Decoctions*, § 28. No. 4.

SECT. cci.

EMOLLIENTS for the BELLY.

1. Flesh-broths, fresh and fat.
2. Mild pot-herbs boiled in broth, § 35. No. 1.
3. Emollient and humecting broths, drank and injected, § 35. No. 3. § 54. No. 4.
4. Oils expressed and fresh drawn, particularly those of sweet-almonds and olives.

Relaxers of the belly are almost of the same nature with emollients.

Ἐκλιοπρωτικά, GENTLE PURGERS of the INTESTINES.

1. Ripe garden fruits, soft and juicy, which contain a sweet and acid intermixed; as

<i>Alkekengi.</i>	Winter-cherries.
<i>Baccæ ebuli.</i>	Dwarf elder-berries.
— <i>sambuci.</i>	Common ———.
<i>Caricæ.</i>	Figs.
<i>Cerasa hortensia queecunque.</i>	Garden cherries of all sorts
<i>Chamæmora.</i>	Knot-berries.
<i>Chamærubî.</i>	Bramble-berries.
<i>Fraga.</i>	Strawberries.
<i>Jujubæ.</i>	Jujubes.
<i>Mala Armeniaca.</i>	Apricots.
— <i>Persica.</i>	Peaches.
— <i>vulgaria.</i>	Common apples.
<i>Pruna hortensia alba cærulea</i>	Garden plums, white and blue.
— <i>damascena.</i>	Damascens.
— <i>Gallica.</i>	Prunes.
— <i>prignolensia rubra.</i>	Red prunelloes.
<i>Ribesia alba, nigra, rubra.</i>	Currants red, white, and black.
<i>Rubi vulgares nigri.</i>	Common black-berries.
— <i>idæi albi, rubri.</i>	Raspberries white and red.
<i>Sebesten.</i>	Sebestens.
<i>Tamarindi.</i>	Tamarinds.

<i>Uvæ vitis omnes species.</i>	Grapes of all forts.
—— <i>gruinæ.</i>	Whortle-berries.
—— <i>criopæ.</i>	Gooseberries.
2. The Juices of these fresh expressed, and new Wine before it has fermented.	
<i>Cassia,</i> ℥ ij.	Cassia, given in the quantity of ℥ ij.
<i>Mannæ,</i> ℥ ij.	Manna, ℥ ij.
<i>Tamarindi,</i> ℥ ij.	Tamarinds, ℥ ij.
<i>Pulpæ tamarindor,</i> ℥ ij.	Pulp of tamarinds, ℥ ij.
<i>Succi rosar. pallidar,</i> ℥ j.	Juice of pale roses, ℥ j.
<i>Aloes rosati,</i> gr. vj.	Aloes washed in rose-water, gr. vj.
<i>Papulæ,</i> ℥ jv.	Jar-raifins, ℥ jv.
<i>Galban.</i> ʒ ʒ.	Gum-galbanum, ʒ ʒ.
<i>Radic. polypodii quercini,</i> ℥ jʒ.	Roots of polypody of the oak, ℥ jʒ.
<i>Rhabarbari,</i> ʒ jʒ.	Rhubarb, ʒ jʒ.
———— <i>in infuso,</i> ʒ j.	————in infusion, ʒ j.
<i>Syrup. altheæ Fernelii,</i> ℥ iij.	Fernelius's syr. of marsh-mallows, ℥ iij.
———— <i>cichorei cum rbeo,</i> ℥ jʒ.	Syrup of cichory, with rhubarb, ℥ jʒ.
———— <i>fumariæ,</i> ℥ ij.	———— fumitory, ℥ ij.
———— <i>ros. solutiv.</i> ℥ jʒ.	———— laxative of roses, ℥ jʒ.
———— <i>violar. simpl.</i> ℥ ij.	———— violets, ℥ ij.
<i>Mellis simp. in aq. dilut.</i> ℥ ij.	Honey dissolved in water, ℥ ij.
<i>Pilulæ Rufi,</i> gr. vj.	Rufus's pills, gr. vj.
<i>Eleſtuarium succi rosar.</i>	
———— <i>diaphœnic.</i>	
———— <i>benedict. lax.</i>	

SECT. ccii.

ANODYNES

Are those medicines which remove the causes of pain; or lessen them, as

1. Diluents, § 54. No. 4.
2. Relaxers, § 35. No. 1.
3. Moisteners, § 35. No. 4.
4. Correctors of acrimony, § 66. 88.
5. Those which disperse tense swellings or tumors, § 54. No. 4.

NARCOTICS

Are those Medicines which stupify the acuteness of Sensation; and are,

- i. The most mild Purgatives; as

<i>Sem. papaver. alb. contusor.</i>	White poppy seed bruised,
℥ ij.	℥ ij.
<i>Syrup. capit. papav. alb.</i>	Syrup of white poppy-
℥ j℞.	heads, ℥ j℞.
<i>Syrup diacod.</i>	Syrup of the juice of pop-
℥ j℞.	pies, ℥ j℞.
— <i>florum rhæados,</i>	— of corn-poppy-flow-
℥ iij.	ers, ℥ iij.

From hence various forms of medicines may be conveniently prepared, and safely administered, e. g:

A very GENTLE DRAUGHT.

Take of *corn-poppy-flower-water*, ℥ iij.  
*bean-flower-water*, ℥ j.  
*peony-flower-water*, and  
*elder-flower-water* } aa ℥ j℞.  
*gill-tree-flower-water*, ℥ j.  
*Syrup of corn-poppy-flowers*, ℥ j℞.

Mix, &c.

The same Draught made a little more disposing to Sleep.

Take, in the preceding mixture, instead of syrup of corn-poppy-flowers,

*a like quantity of diacodium, or  
syrup of white poppy-heads.*

A very MILD EMULSION.

Take of *pine-apples, sweet almonds, and  
white poppy-seeds* ——— } *aa, ʒj.*

Make an emulsion after the usual method, with a sufficient quantity of *corn-poppy-flower-water* to ʒ x. of which add, of *syrup of wild poppy-flowers*, ʒ j.

The same EMULSION a little more somniferous.

Take, in the preceding emulsion, instead of syrup of wild poppy-flowers,

*a like quantity of diacodium, or  
syrup of white poppy-heads.*

2. Stronger NARCOTICS in the form of PILLS.

Take of *the purest opium*, gr. ij.

Make it into *three pills*, and let *one* be given for a dose, which must be *repeated* an hour after, if the former has had no effect; and so also of the third.

A POWDER of the same Nature.

Take of *the purest opium a little dried*, gr. ij.

*red coral and barley-sugar*, aa, ʒ ʒ.

Make them into a powder, and divide it into *three doses*, which is to be used like the preceding pills.

A BOLUS of the same Nature.

Take of *the preceding opium made into powder*, one dose.

*marmalade of quinces*, ʒ j.

Mix and make them into a bolus, which may be taken and repeated in the former manner.

## A DRAUGHT to be taken in DROPS.

Take of opium a little dried,  $\mathfrak{z}j$ .  
*spirit of wine rectified*,  $\mathfrak{z}j$ .

Make them into a tincture. The dose is 30 drops in  $\mathfrak{z}ij$ . of baum-water, and  $\mathfrak{z}\beta$ . of syrup of corn-poppies.

OR,

Take of opium a little dried,  $\mathfrak{z}j$ .  
*distilled vinegar*,  $\mathfrak{z}j$ .

Make them into a tincture; of which give 30 drops in  $\mathfrak{z}ij$ . of wild poppy-flower-water, and  $\mathfrak{z}\beta$ . of syrup of corn-poppies.

## A warm NARCOTIC MIXTURE.

Take of the tincture of opium, made with rectified  
*spirit of wine*, gutt. lxx.

*syrup of white poppies*,  $\mathfrak{z}vj$ .

*citron, orange, and cinnamon water*, aa,  $\mathfrak{z}ij$ .

Mix them, and take one spoonful every half hour till the pain ceases.

## A cooling MIXTURE of the same Kind.

Take of the tincture of opium, made with distilled  
*vinegar*, gutt. lxxx.

*syrup of mulberries*,  $\mathfrak{z}vj$ .

*borage and wild-poppies-water*, aa,  $\mathfrak{z}ij$ .

Mix and use as the preceding.

## A stronger NARCOTIC EMULSION.

Take of white poppy-seeds bruised,  $\mathfrak{z}ij$ .

Make an emulsion, with a sufficient quantity of barley water.

To  $\mathfrak{z}x$ . of which add;

*of diacodium*,  $\mathfrak{z}\beta$ .

*tincture of opium, made with rectified spirit  
of wine*, gutt. xx.

*cinnamon-water*,  $\mathfrak{z}ij$ .

*citron-water*,  $\mathfrak{z}x$ .

Let  $\mathfrak{z}\beta$ . of this be taken every hour till the pain begins to be eased.

## A FOMENTATION.

Take of the tincture of opium, made with distilled  
vinegar, ℥ iij.

elder-flower and rose water, aa, ℥ iij.

vinegar of elder-buds and roses, aa, ℥ ℞.

Mix, and apply them with cloths to both the  
temples.

Here it is very proper to apply the softening me-  
dicines to the part in pain, so as to remove the  
cause which deprives the patient of rest, which is  
the pain in that very part: for which purpose, the  
following applied, and kept on warm till the pain  
be eased, will be chiefly serviceable.

## AN EMOLLIENT NARCOTIC CATAPLASM.

Take of fresh-gathered leaves of garden-poppies, m.j.

black henbane, m.℞.

marsh-mallows, m.jv.

Boil them in new milk, and towards the end add,

of linseed meal, ℥ j.

fresh-drawn linseed oil, ℥ ij.

Make it into a cataplasm after the usual manner.

## A WASH of the same Kind:

Take of the juice pressed out from the former decoc-  
tion of the cataplasm, a little more dilut-  
ed, ℔ iij.

of pure opium, ℥ ℞.

Make a wash; and

Take vinegar of roses digested a long time with the  
root of henbane.

## S E C T. CCIV.

## Soft Vulnerary BALSAMS in simple WOUNDS.

## I. NATURAL BALSAMS; as

Balsam. copaybæ.

— de Gilead.

— liquid. ambar.

| Balsam capivi.

| Balm of Gilead.

| ——— liquid amber.



*Balsam. de Mecha.*  
 ————*opobalsamum.*  
 ————*palmae.*  
 ————*de Peru.*  
 ————*Tolu.*  
 ————*terebinthina.*  
*Resina abiegna & laricea.*  
*Butyrum.*  
*Medulla.*  
*Mel.*

Balsam from Mecha.  
 ————id.  
 ————of the palm-tree.  
 ————Peru.  
 ————Tolu.  
 ————Chio turpentine.  
 Butter.  
 Marrow.  
 Honey.

2. ARTIFICIAL SIMPLE BALSAMS.

*Oleum cerae rectificat.*  
 ————*terebinth. crassum.*  
 ————*lini.*  
 ————*hyperici.*  
 ————*rosarum.*  
 ————*solani.*  
 ————*trifol. odorat.*  
*Butyrum recens.*

Rectified oil of wax.  
 Thick oil of turpentine.  
 Linseed oil.  
 Oil of St. John's wort.  
 ————roses.  
 ————nightshade.  
 ————sweet-scented tref.  
 Butter fresh, with flowers  
 and a little salt.

3. ARTIFICIAL COMPOUND BALSAMS, as

BALSAM of Sulphur.

Take of flowers of brimstone, ʒjv.  
 linseed oil, or olive oil, ʒjv.

Boil them over a gentle fire, till the brimstone be wholly dissolved.

Another BALSAM.

Take of the purest gum. elemi cut very small, pug. j.  
 Dissolve it on a slow fire, and add,  
 of pure genuine turpentine, pug. j.

When it is dissolved, strain it, and add,  
 of ox's marrow boiled and separated from the  
 membranes, pug. ij.

This is an universal balsam, like that of *Arcuus*.

Take of red saunders-wood, j lb.  
 common water, lbjv.

Strain

Strain it, and evaporate it to the consistence of a thick extract, and add,

*of dragon's-blood reduced into a fine powder,*  
 ℥ ij.

Mix so much of this with the foregoing balsam as will give it an agreeable red colour.

This will be the reddest balsam.

Take of oil of olives, ℔ j℥.

*red saunders-wood,* ℥ ℞.

Boil them gently, till the oil become of a sufficient redness; then strain it while hot through a linen cloth, and therein dissolve, over a gentle fire,

*of yellow wax,* ℔ j.

*the best turpentine,* ℔ j℥.

This balsam is like that of *Lucatellus*, and if you add,  
*of Peruvian balsam,* ℥ j.

It will be preferable to it.

The use of all these balsams.

Drop them warm into the wound; then lay on it a pledget tinged with the balsam, and dress it once every 24 hours.

Take of gum-mastic, }  
           *sarcocol,* and } *aa, q. pl.*  
           *frankincense* }

Mix and reduce them to a very fine powder, and scatter it over the wound.

## SECT. CCV.

### A RED DEFENSATIVE EMPLASTER.

Take of oil of roses and white wax, aa, ℥ vj.

*Armenian-bole and dragon's-blood,* aa, ℥ j℥.

*red roses pulverized,* ℥ ℞.

Mix and stir them till cold.

Here also may be added

<i>Emplastrum defensivum cæruleum.</i>	The blue defensative plaster, and
————— <i>de minio.</i>	The red-lead plaster.

SECT. CCVII.

A DIGESTIVE.

Take of genuine turpentine, ℥j. and the yolk of an egg,  
No. j.  
To these well mixed add,  
of the honey of roses, ℥β.

AN ABSTERGENT.

Take of aloes, — — } very finely pulverized,  
myrrh, — — } aa, ℥ij.  
the leaves of scordium }  
Venetian soap scraped very small, ℥j.  
To these, first well mixed together, add,  
of the preceding digestive, ℥iij.

CORRODING MEDICINES.

1. The mildest Sort, as

<i>Alumen ustum.</i>	Burnt allum.
<i>Cinis ligni viridis combusti.</i>	Ashes of green wood burnt
<i>Mercurius dulcis.</i>	Sweet sublimate of mer- cury.
<i>albus præcipitatus.</i>	White precipitate. —
<i>Vitriolum album.</i>	White vitriol.

2. A STRONGER KIND, as

<i>Mercurius ruber præcipita- tus.</i>	Red precipitate of mer- cury.
<i>Vitrioli colcothar.</i>	Calcined vitriol.
<i>Trochisci de minio Vigonis.</i>	Vigo's troches of red-lead.

3. The STRONGEST KIND, as

<i>Butyrum antimonii.</i>	Butter of antimony.
<i>Lapis infernalis.</i>	Infernal stone.
<i>Mercurius sublimatus corro- sivus.</i>	Corrosive sublim. of mer- cury.
<i>Oleum tartari per deliquium.</i>	Oil of tartar per deliquium
<i>Oleum vitrioli.</i>	Oil of vitriol.

The stronger these caustics are, the more cautiously ought they to be applied.

## A CORRODING ELIXIR.

Take of *aloes and myrrh*, aa, ʒj.

*salt of tartar*, ʒij.

*common water*, ʒij.

Mix and boil them to an elixir.

## A DRYING OINTMENT.

Take of *verdigrease*, ʒv.

*crude allum*, ʒj.

*the strangest vinegar*, ʒvij.

*the purest honey*, ʒxvj.

Boil them to the consistence of an ointment.

## DRYING MEDICINES.

<i>Alumen leviter calcinatum.</i>	Allum gently calcined.
<i>Aqua calcis viva.</i>	Unslacked lime-water.
<i>Lapis hæmatites.</i>	Blood-stone levigated.
<i>Mastiche.</i>	Gum-mastic.
<i>Sanguis draconis.</i>	Dragon's-blood.
<i>Sarcocolla.</i>	Gum-sarcocol.

## S E C T. CCIX.

SARCOTICS; OR BREEDERS OF FLESH; AS

Vulnerary Balsams, § 204.

Take of *yellow wax, black pitch, and common rosin*,

aa, ℥ʒ.

*linseed oil*, ℥ij.

Mix them into an ointment, which will be the basilicon, or tetrapharmacum, of the shops.

Take of *yellow bees-wax*, ʒvj.

*oil of the flowers of St. John's-wort, prepared by infusion*, ℥ij.ʒ.

To these, dissolved over a very slow fire, add

*of rosin of the pine-tree, dried and bruised,*  
*and choice common colophony*, aa, ʒjʒ.

When they are all melted together, take them off  
the

the fire, and strain them through a linen cloth; then add,

*of pure Venice turpentine, ʒ ij.*

Stir them together with a stick, and, when they begin to congeal, throw in

*of choice mastic and best frankincense, aa, ʒ j.*

*saffron bruised very small, ʒ j.*

It will be then the *unguentum aureum*, or golden ointment.

S E C T. CCXii.

STICKING PLASTERS.

Take *of diapalma and oil of olives, aa, q. s.*  
Dissolve them.

O R,

Take *of common pitch, q. s.*  
Spread it on a linen cloth, and apply it.

S E C T. CCXvii.

CICATRIZING OR EPULOTIC MEDICINES; as

<i>Unguentum desiccativum rubrum.</i>	The red drying ointment.
————— <i>diapompholygos.</i>	Ointment of tummy.
————— <i>calcis.</i>	—————lime.
————— <i>nutritum.</i>	—————by mixture.
————— <i>album Rhafis.</i>	—————white of Rhafis.
<i>Emplastrum album costum.</i>	White plaster boiled.
————— <i>de lapide calam. seu griseum.</i>	Calamine plaster.
————— <i>de minio rubrum.</i>	Red-lead ditto.
<i>Sparadrappum Gualtheri.</i>	Walter's cerecloth.
<i>Colophonia ex terebinth. coccata, in farinam redueta.</i>	Colophony of turpentine digested and reduced to powder.
<i>Thus.</i>	Frankincense.
<i>Olibanum.</i>	————— male.
<i>Mastiche.</i>	Gum-mastic.

## S E C T. CCXVIII.

## C O R R O S I V E S.

<i>Vitriolum album.</i>	White vitriol.
<i>Lapis infernalis.</i>	Caustic stone.
<i>Oleum vitrioli.</i>	Oil of vitriol.

A S T R I N G E N T S ; which, I. CONTRACT the  
V E S S E L S, as

<i>Alcohol.</i>	The highest rectified spirit of wine.
<i>Spiritus terebinthinæ.</i>	Spirit of turpentine.
<i>Succus cydoniorum recens immaturorum.</i>	Fresh juice of unripe quinces.
<i>Sanguis draconis.</i>	Dragon's-blood.
<i>Crepitus lupi.</i>	Cobwebs.
<i>Crocus martis.</i>	Rust of iron.

2. COAGULATE the BLOOD ; as

<i>Alcohol.</i>	Spirit of wine dephlegmated.
<i>Farina volatilis.</i>	
<i>Spiritus nitri.</i>	Spirit of nitre.
————— <i>sulphuris.</i>	————— sulphur.
<i>Vitriolum calcinatum.</i>	Calcined vitriol.
<i>Saccharum saturni.</i>	Sugar of lead.
<i>Granatorum cortex.</i>	Granate-peels.
————— <i>flores.</i>	————— flowers.
<i>Lapis hæmatites.</i>	Blood-stone.

## S E C T. CCXIX.

<i>Mastiche.</i>	Gum-mastic.
<i>Olibanum.</i>	———— frankincense.
<i>Sarcocolla.</i>	———— sarcocol.
<i>Terebinthina ad duritiem cocta.</i>	Turpentine boiled till it becomes hard.

SECT. CCXXVIII. and CCXXIX. See § 202.

Against PAINS.

SECT. CCXXXIV. No. 2. See § 66 and 88.

Against CONVULSIONS.

SECT. CCXXXIV. No. 4.

Such is the broth of fresh flesh.

SECT. CCXXXV.

ANTISPASMODICS.

1. Relaxers, § 35. No. 1. § 54. No. 3.
2. Diluents, § 54. No. 4.
3. Resolvers, or Attenuators, § 54. No. 4.
4. Absorbents, § 66. No. 5.

*Lapis cancrorum.*

*Margarita.*

*Ebur.*

*Cornu cervi.*

*Sanguis birci.*

*Dens apri.*

*Ungula alcis, &c.*

Crab's-eyes.

Pearl.

Ivory.

Hartshorn.

Goat's-blood.

Boar's-tooth.

Elk's-hoof, &c. § 66. No. 5.

5. Opiates, § 202.

*Oleum terebinthinæ.*

— *copaybæ, &c.*

Oil of turpentine.

— — *capivi, &c.*

SECT. CCXXXVI.

Coagulated and extravasated blood is diluted by these following medicines, or others of the like nature.

Take of common honey, ℥ ij.

Venetian soap, ℥ ij.

Sea-salt, ℥ jv.

Rain-water, ℥ xij.

Mix them, &c.

O R,

O R,

Take of salt armoniac and nitre, aa, ℥ ij.  
 fresh urine of a healthy person, ℥ xij.  
 common honey, ℥ ij.

Mix them, &c.

O R,

Take of aloes dissolved in water, well purified from  
 its resinous fæces, and again gently eva-  
 porated to a proper consistence, ℥ jv.  
 salt armoniac and borax, aa, ℥ ij.  
 refined honey, ℥ ij.  
 French white-wine, ℥ ij.  
 Rain-water, ℥ ix.

Mix them, &c.

A prudent injection of these medicines, when warm, with a gentle shaking them together with the stagnating blood in the part, dilutes, resolves, preserves from putrefaction, and prepares a way for its exit. Whence the chief use of them is to unite where the extravasated blood is stagnated in large cavities.

## S E C T. ccxlvii.

*In the Cure of WOUNDS in the HEAD.*

## AN OINTMENT for DIGESTING the CONTUSED PARTS.

All those medicines which attenuate, dilute, and preserve from putrefaction, are here serviceable.

I. Let the following ointment be applied, spread on pledgets.

Take of turpentine, ℥ ij.  
 the yolk of an egg, N. 1.

To these well mixed add  
 of basilicon, ℥ ij.  
 purified aloes, ℥ jv.

2. Over



2. Over this, lay the following plaster.

Take of *gum-galbanum strained, and afterwards beat up with the yolk of an egg*, ℥jv.  
*yellow bees-wax*, ℥ij.  
*oil of St. John's-wort*, ℥iij.

Mix them, &c.

3. Lastly, lay over this dressing hot woollen cloths dipt in the following fomentation when expressed, which must be applied as hot as can be endured.

Take of *the fresh-gathered leaves of rue and water-germander*, aa, m.ij.  
*flowers of the lesser centaury, elder, and roses*, aa, ℥iij.

Boil them in as much water as will weigh, when expressed, ℥xxx. and add,  
*of spirit of wine*, ℥v.  
*Venetian soap*, ℥ij.

S E C T. cclii. No. 2.

Take of *single rectified spirit of wine*, ℥j.  
*rose-water*, ℥℞.  
*gum-mastic pulverized*, ℥iij.

Boil and preserve it in a tall phial for use.

S E C T. cclxxix.

A PURGATIVE here SERVICEABLE is

A Draught that purges gently, without much griping, to resorb the extravasated blood into the veins, as,

Take of *the purest Syrian scammony*, gr. xjv.  
*Hungary-water*, ℥ij.

To these, ground in a glass mortar, s. a. and separated from their fæces, add,

*of the laxative syrup of roses, with sena*, ℥vj.

Make a draught.

O R,

Take of *jalap-root pulverized*, ℥j.*loaf-sugar*, ℥ij.To which, ground a long time in a glass mortar,  
add, by little and little,*of rain-water*, ℥ijj.Make an emulsion, s. a. with which afterwards mix,  
*of syrup of rhubarb*, ℥℞.

And make a draught.

## S E C T. cclxxxi. No. 2.

AN ATTENUATING, DILUTING, AQUEOUS DECOCTION  
is proper here.Take of *white saunders-wood*, ℥℞.*yellow saunders-wood*, ℥j.*sassafras-wood*, ℥℞.*leaves of rue*, m.℞.———— *agrimony*, m.j.*flowers of Arabian lavender* }  
———— *common lavender* } aa, ℥ij.*roots of fennel, parsley, and butcher's-broom*,  
aa, ℥j.Boil them in a close vessel, with ℥jv of water for a  
quarter of an hour, and let ℥ij. be drank every half-  
hour.

S E C T. cclxxxi. No. 3. See § 247. No. 2, 3.

## S E C T. ccxcv.

Of these remedies we have treated separately in the  
history of these diseases.

Against WOUNDS of the THORAX or BREAST.

S E C T. ccciii. No. 3. See § 236.

Against WOUNDS of the ABDOMEN or BELLY.

## S E C T. CCCXV.

A FOMENTATION to revive the vital warmth, and proper for the intestine let out by a wound in the abdomen.

Take of the intestines of some young animal, q. s.  
Cleanse and boil them in a sufficient quantity of water about four minutes; then add,  
of the flowers of camomile, lavender, and  
centaury, aa, m.ß.

leaves of mint, m. j.

Let them stand about four minutes to infuse; then let the decoction serve for a fomentation, to be applied with cloths.

## AN EXTEMPORANEOUS FOMENTATION.

Take new milk warm.

## S E C T. CCCXIX.

FOMENTATIONS. See § 315.

## S E C T. CCCXX.

A CLYSTER stimulating very gently in WOUNDS of the ABDOMEN:

Take of common honey, ℥ iij.

sea-salt, ℥ j.

barley-water, ℥ viij.

Mix them, and make a clyster, to be injected every morning and evening for the three first days after the wound has been received.

Let the diet be only flesh-broth, with a small quantity of salt.

## SECT. CCCXXXIV.

*For Contusions.*

A PURGE strong and not inflaming.

Take of *agaric*, ℥ ij℥.

*sal polychrest.* ℥ j.

Mix them, and make a potion.

O R,

Take of *the middle bark of green dwarf, or common elder*, ℥ j.

Bruise and boil it a little, with as much rain-water as will make, by afterwards expressing it, a draught of ℥ jv.

Take of *jalap prepared*, as at § 279.

O R,

Take of *jalap-root in powder*, ℥ i℥.

O R,

Take of *white jalap in powder*, ℥ ij.

O R,

Take of *fresh sea-cokwort-leaves*, ℥ j.

O R,

Take of *agaric*, ℥ ij.

*leaves of sena*, ℥ iij.

*white jalap-root*, ℥ j.

*tamarinds*, ℥ ij.

Being cut and bruised, infuse them for a quarter of an hour in as much rain water as will make ℥ ix. of decoction; then boil them gently for seven or eight minutes; and, when strained, add,

*of salt prunella*, ℥ ℥.

*laxative syrup of roses, with sena*, ℥ jx.

Let ℥ j. of this be taken every half-hour, till the patient be sufficiently well purged.

To effect the SAME in a less QUANTITY.

Take of *Syrian scammony*, gr. xiiij.

*diaphoretic antimony*, gr. xx.

*laxative syrup of roses, with sena*, ℥vj.

To these well bruised in a mortar add,

*of succory-water*, ℥℞.

Make a draught.

A FOMENTATION for CONTUSIONS, relaxing, penetrating, and resolving.

Take of *white briony-root*, ℥ij.

*round birchwort-root*, ℥j.

*leaves of rue and savin fresh-gathered*, aa, m. j.

*flowers of tansy, camomile, and feverfew*, aa, ℥j.

*Fresh onions*, ℥vj.

Digest them in a close vessel with water, almost boiling hot, for half an hour; then let it boil a moment, and to ℥xxv. of the juice pressed strongly through a cloth, add,

*of linseed-meal*, ℥℞.

Let them just boil up again; and with the whole decoction, when cold, mix,

*of treacle-water*, ℥ij.

*salt armoniac*, ℥j.

Apply it with woollen cloths.

A CATAPLASM for CONTUSIONS of the same NATURE.

Take the preceding ingredients, and make them into a cataplasm; about the end, add,

*of linseed-meal*, q. s.

*gum-galbanum dissolved in the yolk of an egg*, ℥j.

*oil of camomile*, ℥i℞.

A PLASTER for the same.

Take of *briony-root reduced to meal*, ℥ij.

*flour of brimstone*, ℥j.

Take of *Æthiops mineral*, ʒ iij.  
*pure galbanum dissolved*, f. a. ʒjv.  
*melilot-plaster*, ʒjx.  
*oil of camomile*, q. s.

Make the whole into a plaster.

In this place are proper

<i>Emplastra de galbano, seu</i>	Plasters of galbanum, or
<i>Ceratum matricale, vel cor-</i>	The anti-hysterical cerate;
<i>redius</i>	or more properly
<i>Antidotar. Gaudavense.</i>	The Ghent antidote.
<i>Emplastra de baccis lauri</i>	Plasters of laurel-berries,
<i>Mesuae.</i>	of Mesues.
————— <i>betonica.</i>	————— betony.
————— <i>cumino.</i>	————— cummin-feed.
————— <i>cephalicum.</i>	————— cephalic.
————— <i>diaphyl. cum gum.</i>	————— diaphyl. with the
	gums.
<i>Emplastrum diaphoreticum.</i>	Diaphoretic plaster.
————— <i>de meliloto.</i>	Melilot.
————— <i>ischadicum.</i>	Ischiadic.
————— <i>mucilagibus.</i>	Mucilage.
————— <i>oxycroceum.</i>	Oxycroceum.
————— <i>ranis.</i>	Frog.
————— <i>cum mer-</i>	————— with mercury.
<i>curio.</i>	

INTERNAL RESOLVENTS. See § 54. No. 4.

Here may be also added

<i>Rhabarbarum.</i>	Rhubarb.
<i>Spermaceti.</i>	Spermaceti.
<i>Gummi lacca.</i>	Gum-lac.
<i>Myrrha.</i>	Myrrh.
<i>Radix Asclepiad.</i>	

SUDORIFICS are,

1. Diluents drank warm, § 54. No. 4.
2. Internal Resolvents, § 54. No. 4.
3. Stimulants, § 75. No. 5.

↓

4. Laxa-

4. Laxatives, § 35. No. 3.
5. An external moist heat applied to the skin.

DIURETICS are,

1. Diluents, drank hot or cold, § 54. No. 4.
2. Internal Resolvents, § 54. No. 4.
3. Stimulants, chiefly of the saline and soapy kind, § 75. No. 5.
4. Laxatives, § 35. No. 3. chiefly when applied to the kidneys by fomentation or clyster.
5. Heat applied to the kidneys, hypogastric region, and perinæum; the other parts of the body being at the same time made a little colder than usual.

SECT. CCCXXXVI. See § 88. No. 1. and § 35. No. 1.

*For Inflammation.*

SECT. CCCXCVI. No. 2.

COOLING PURGES.

<i>Cremor tartari.</i>	Cream of tartar, ʒvj.
<i>Crystal. tartari.</i>	Crystals of tartar, ʒvj.
<i>Ipsè tartarus.</i>	Tartar itself, ʒvj.
<i>Sal. polychrest.</i>	Sal. polychrestum, ʒv.
<i>Pulp tamarind.</i>	Pulp of tamarinds, ʒiij.
<i>Tamarindi.</i>	Tamarinds, ʒjv.
<i>Rob. sambuc.</i>	Syrup of elder-berries, ʒjv.
<i>Rhubarbari.</i>	Rhubarb, ʒjß.

A revulsive, antiphlogistic, PURGING DRAUGHT.

Take of choice rhubarb, ʒj.

*sal. polychrest.* ʒjß.

*syrup of succory, with rhubarb,* ʒj.

Accurately grind them together, f. a. and dissolve them in

*elder-flower-water*, ℥ ij.

*cinnamon-water*, ℥ ij.

Make a draught.

An antiphlogistic PURGING BOLUS, diminishing the Force of the BLOOD.

Take of *the pulp of choice tamarinds*, ℥ ij.

*crystals of tartar finely pulverized*, ℥ iij.

Mix them, and let ℥ j. be taken every seven or eight minutes, till the patient be sufficiently purged.

A DRAUGHT of the same Nature.

Take of *the leaves of choice sena without the stalk*, ℥ ij.

*the finest agaric*, ℥ j.

*choice tamarinds*, ℥ ij.

Boil them in a close vessel, with *elder-flower-water*, for a quarter of an hour; and then, to ℥ v. of the decoction strained through a cloth, add,

*of purified nitre*, ℥ j.

*laxative syrup of roses, with sena*, ℥ vj.

Make a draught.

A DECOCTION of the same Nature.

Take of *the leaves of sena*, ℥ iij.

*tamarinds*, ℥ ij.

*agaric*, ℥ ij.

Boil them in water for a quarter of an hour; to a pint of which add,

*of the syrup of succory, with rhubarb*, ℥ j.

Let ℥ j. of this be taken every half-hour till the patient be purged.

For the rest, see § 334.

SECT. cccxvi. No. 4.

EPISPASTICS consist of

Medicines which attract the juices to some particular part, § 135. No. 4.

Medicines



Medicines which derive them from any part, § 135.

No. 4.

————— propel them from it, § 135. No. 4.  
and § 135. No. 5.

VESICATORIES. See § 75. No. 6.

SECT. CCCXCVI. No. 5.

A MEDICINE diluting, and at the same time cooling, in this case.

In the FORM of a DECOCTION.

Take of the roots of sorrel, ℥ ij.

common grass } aa, ℥ iiij.  
vipers-grass }

leaves of brook-lime, wood-sorrel, and agrimony, aa, m. j.

Boil them in a sufficient quantity of water for seven or eight minutes, and add

of the flowers of borage, bugloss, roses, and violets, aa, pug. j.

Let them stand to digest in a close vessel for seven or eight minutes. Then to three pints of the decoction strained off add,

of purified nitre, ℥ ij.

syrup of elder-berries, ℥ iiij.

Let ℥ iiij. be taken every hour of the day.

A COOLING and DILUTING MIXTURE.

Take of elder-flower-water, ℥ xv.

syrup of elder-berries, ℥ ij.

purified nitre, ℥ j.

Mix them, and let ℥ j. be taken every hour.

AN EMULSION of the same NATURE.

Take of the bruised seeds of burdock, ℥ jv.

parsley, ℥ vj.

succory, ℥ j.

With a sufficient quantity of parsley-water make an emulsion,

To

To ℥ xij. of which add,  
*of purified nitre, ʒ j.*  
*syrup of the five opening roots, ʒ j.*  
 Let ʒ j. be taken every hour.

## A COOLING OPENING POWDER.

Take of *diaphoretic antimony unwashed, ʒ j.*  
*salt prunel. ʒ ʒ.*  
*zedoary-root, ʒ j.*  
 Mix and make a powder, to be divided into six doses; one of which may be taken every three hours in a draught of ptisan.

## S E C T. cccxcviii. No. 1.

A thin AROMATIC LIQUOR to be drank warm.

Take of *white* }  
*yellow* } *saunders-wood, aa, ʒ j.*  
*red* }  
*roots of carline-thistle, ʒ j.*  
*parsley and fennel, aa, ʒ iij.*  
*rest-barrow, ʒ ij.*

Boil them in water, q. s. for half an hour, and add,  
*of saffras-wood sliced, ʒ ij.*  
*the leaves of betony, rue, scabious, and colt's-foot, aa, m. j.*

Let them stand in a hot digestion in a close vessel, for half an hour; then strain off five pints of liquor, and

Let ʒ ij. be drank hot every hour.

S E C T. cclxxxix. No. 1, 2, 3. See § 107 to 144.

## SECT. ccciii. No. 1, 2.

*For Abscesses.*

RIPENERS are,

## I. Simple Aromatic Gums ; as

<i>Gum. ammoniacum.</i>	Gum ammoniac.
— — <i>bdellium.</i>	— id.
— — <i>elemi.</i>	— id.
— — <i>galbanum.</i>	— id.
— — <i>opoponax.</i>	— id.
— — <i>sagapenum.</i>	— sagapen.

2. Emollients, Laxants, and Humeſtants, §  
54. No. 4.

A SOFTENING and RIPENING CATAPLASM.

Take of *rye-flower*, ℥jv.*vinegar*, ℥ij.*gum-galbanum dissolved in the yolk of an egg*,  
℥j.Boil them with water, q. s. to a proper consistence ;  
and at the end add,*of the oil of white lillies*, ℥j.

Make a cataplasm.

OR,

Take of *fresh-gathered sorrel-leaves*, m. jv.*fresh butter*, ℥j.Boil them for a short time over a slow fire, and add  
*of ale-yeast*, ℥ij.*gum sagapen dissolved in the yolk of an egg*,  
℥jv.

Make a cataplasim, f. a.

OR,

Take of *boney boiled to a little firmer consistence*, ℥jv.*onions roasted in the ashes*, ℥ij.*fat figs*, ℥jv.

Boil

Boil them in a little water to a proper consistence,  
q. s. and add,

*of linseed-meal, ℥℥.*

Make a cataplasm.

OR,

Take of *shelled oats, ℥j.*

*fresh linseed meal, ℥ij.*

*white lilly roots, ℥ij.*

*marshmallow-flowers, ℥j.*

Boil them in a sufficient quantity of new milk, f. a.  
and add,

*of fresh butter, ℥ij.*

Make a cataplasm.

### S E C T. cccciiii. No. 3.

The use of the Decoction at § 898. No. 1. excites  
a motion sufficient for this purpose.

### S E C T. ccccxix.

AN EMOLLIENT, OILY, and somewhat ACRID CA-  
TAPLASM, loosening the DEAD TEGUMENTS.

Take of *sour ale-yeast, ℥ij.*

*Venetian soap sliced, ℥ij.*

*honey, ℥℥.*

*oil of camomile, by infusion, ℥ij.*

Mix and make a cataplasm, f. a.

Here are also serviceable the prescriptions at § 403,  
No. 1, 2.

### S E C T. ccccxii.

Take of *pot-ashes, ℥jv.*

*unstacked lime, ℥vj.*

Bruise and mix them; then let them stand in a moist  
place till they become liquid; afterwards filtre, eva-  
porate to dryness, and melt them in a crucible on a  
strong fire; lastly, cast them into little stones, and  
carefully preserve them in a dry vessel well stopped.

*A small*

*A small quantity of these scraped, and spread on a pledget, may be applied for the space of two hours; after which, it may be taken off, and butter laid on in its place.*

OR,

*A little butter of antimony may be laid on the prominent point of the abscess.*

OR,

*A piece of infernal stone may be applied, and kept some time to the same point.*

S E C T. CCCCXV.

For the CURE of FISTULÆ.

A LIQUID DIGESTIVE INJECTION.

Take of genuine turpentine, ℥ ij.  
the yolks of eggs, ℥ j.

To these mixed, f. a. add,  
of common boney, ℥ ij.  
spirit of wine, ℥ jv.  
water, ℥ jv.

When well mixed, let it be injected warm.

OR,

Take of *Arceus's liniment* } aa, ℥ j.  
the yolks of eggs }

Mix and dilute them in  
common spirit of wine, ℥ viij.

Use it as the preceding.

A DETERSIVE INJECTION.

Take of boney of roses, ℥ ij.  
elixir proprietatis prepared with salt of tar-  
tar, ℥ ℞.  
soap-suds, ℥ viij.

Mix them.

Take

Take of *aloes, saffron, and myrrh, aa, ℥j.*  
*common salt, ℥ij.*

Boil them in as much water as will make ℥x. of decoction when filtered; to which add,  
*of wine, aa.*

OR,

A BALSAMIC DECOCTION to consolidate the CLEAN  
 FISTULA.

Take of *the roots of the largest birthwort, ℥ij.*  
*the dry leaves of water-germander, ℥xx.*

To which add,

*of juniper-berries bruised, ℥j.*

Boil them, with weak spirit of wine, in a tall phial, for one hour; and to ℥xx. of this decoction add,  
*of Venetian soap, ℥j.*

Use it as the former.

When the fistula is clean, it is consolidated by the following

INJECTION.

Take of *the oil of St. John's-wort, by infusion, ℥jv.*  
*aloes, myrrh, and frankincense, aa, ℥ij.*

Boil them gently; and, when mixed, beat them up together with  
*yolks of eggs, ℥ij.*

Then inject it warm into the clean fistula.

SECT. ccccxxxiv. No. 1.

In a GANGRENE.

A MIXTURE to raise the SPIRITS in a GANGRENE from a hot CAUSE, or an alkaline CONSTITUTION.

Take of *the fresh-expressed juice of citrons, ℥ij:*

————— *oranges, ℥j.*

*fresh syrup of mulberries, ℥ij.*

*simple waters of whole citrons, ℥jv.*

————— *baum, ℥ij.*

Take

Take of the fresh simple waters of cinnamon, ℥j.

Rhenish wine, ℥vj.

Sweeten, if requisite, with loaf-sugar.

Mix them all together, and let ℥j. be drank every hour or half-hour.

OR,

Take of the jelly of currants and barberries, aa, ℥ij.

spirit of common salt, ℥℞.

baum-water, ℥vj.

Rhenish wine, ℥x.

Mix and give ℥j. every hour.

If the patient be seized with a cold gangrene, or of a phlegmatic or acid temperature, use the following

WARM MIXTURE to raise the SPIRITS.

Take of volatile oily salt, ℥iij.

elixir prop. prepared with salt of tartar, ℥ij.

the aquavite of Matthioli, ℥iij.

citron-water, ℥vj.

the syrup of the five opening roots, and mugwort of Fernelius, aa, ℥j.

the confectiō of Alkermes, ℥ij.

Use it as the former.

SECT. ccccxxxiv. No. 2.

In an acid distemperature, see § 66. No. 1, 2.

In an alkaline, see § 88. No. 5, 6.

SECT. ccccxxxiv. No. 3.

In a WARM and ALCALINE HABIT.

Take of Rhenish wine, ℥j.

cinnamon, cloves, mace, and nutmeg, aa, ℥ij.

Boil them in a tall glass phial in sand, and apply toasted bread dipped in this decoction.

In an ACID and COLD HABIT.

Take of volatile oily salt, ℥℞.

spirit of citron-peels, ℥ij.

Take

Take of the spirit of lavender and mint, aa, ℥j.  
treacle, ℥ij.

Mix and apply toasted bread dipped into it.

S E C T. ccccxxxv. No. 2.

A FOMENTATION for a GANGRENE,

To emolliate, resolve, and prevent a putrefaction  
from getting into the veins.

Take of the leaves of rue fresh-gathered, m.jv.  
marsh-mallows, m.ij.  
Jack by the hedge, m. j.  
linseed-meal, ℥j.

Boil them in a close vessel with a sufficient quantity  
of water; and to four pints of this decoction, add,  
of Venetian soap, ℥ij.

Make a fomentation and apply it with woollen cloths.

O R,

Take of elder-flower vinegar, ℥ij.  
water, ℥x.  
salt armoniac, ℥ij.  
French white-wine, ℥vj.

Mix for a fomentation.

A CATAPLASM of the same NATURE.

Take of the flowers of melilot, elder, marsh-mallows,  
camomile, and marigolds, aa, ℥ij.

Boil them, with a sufficient quantity of water, into a  
cataplasm; and towards the end add,  
of linseed-meal, ℥j.  
oil, ℥j℞.

S E C T. ccccxxxviii.

For such CONDIMENTS, the following afford a pro-  
per Matter.

Sal ammoniacus.  
— borax.

| Salt ammoniac.  
| Borax.

Sal



<i>Sal gemmæ.</i>		Rock salt.
— <i>nitri.</i>		Nitre.
— <i>maris regeneratus resi-</i>		Sea-salt regenerated, after
<i>duus à distillatione sp.</i>		the distillation of salt
<i>sal. ammoniaci.</i>		armoniac.
<i>Acetum distillatum.</i>		Vinegar distilled.
——— <i>calendula.</i>		——— of marigolds.
——— <i>dracunculi hortensis.</i>		——— garden-dragons
——— <i>lavendulæ.</i>		——— lavender.
——— <i>rosaceum.</i>		——— roses.
——— <i>rutaceum.</i>		——— rue.
——— <i>sambucinum.</i>		——— elder-flowers.
——— <i>scilliticum.</i>		——— sea-onions.
——— <i>thériacale.</i>		——— treacle.
<i>Spiritus nitri.</i>		Spirit of nitre.
——— <i>salis.</i>		——— salt.
——— <i>suphuris per</i>	} <i>Simplex vel cum tri-</i>	——— sulphur by
<i>campanam.</i>		the bell.
——— <i>vitrioli.</i>		——— vitriol.
		} <i>Simple, or with 3</i>
		<i>times the quantity</i>
		<i>of alcohol sweet.</i>
<i>Vina, Rhenana imprimis.</i>		Wines, especially Rhenish.

AROMATICS proper in this PLACE.

<i>Abrotonum.</i>	Southernwood.
<i>Absinthium.</i>	Wormwood.
<i>Alliaria.</i>	Jack-by-the-hedge.
<i>Angelica.</i>	Angelica.
<i>Balsamita.</i>	Costmary.
<i>Carduus benedictus.</i>	Blessed thistle.
<i>Centaureum minus.</i>	Lesser centaury.
<i>Chamædrys.</i>	Germander.
<i>Dittamnus Creticus.</i>	Dittany of Crete.
<i>Geranium Robertianum.</i>	Herb-Robert.
<i>Lavendula.</i>	Lavender.
<i>Marjorana.</i>	Marjoram.
<i>Marrubium album.</i>	White horehound.
<i>Myrtus.</i>	Myrtle.
<i>Origanum.</i>	Wild marjoram.
<i>Polium.</i>	Poley-mountain.
<i>Pulegium.</i>	Pennyroyal.

*Rosmarinus.*  
*Ruta.*  
*Sabina.*  
*Salvia.*  
*Scordium.*  
*Tanacetum.*  
*Thuya.*

Rosemary.  
 Rue.  
 Savin.  
 Sage.  
 Water-germander.  
 Tansey.  
 Thuya, or tree of life.

A FOMENTATION to correct the beginning PUTRE-  
 FACTION.

Take of the leaves of rue, water-germander, and worm-  
 wood, aa, ℥jv.  
 mint, ℥j.

Boil them in a close vessel with water and vinegar,  
 aa, q. s. and to four pints of this decoction, add,  
 of sal gem. ℥jv.  
 treacle-wine spirit, ℥ij.

Make a fomentation.

AN ANTISEPTIC CATAPLASM for a GANGRENE.

Take the same ingredients, and  
 Boil them to the consistence of a cataplasm; towards  
 the end add,

of sal. armoniac, ℥jv.  
 linseed-meal, ℥ij.  
 oil of rue by infusion, ℥jss.

Make a cataplasm, and sprinkle it at the time of  
 application with

treacle-wine spirit, or spirit of wine cam-  
 phorated.

SECT. ccccxlviii.

A WARM LIQUOR to RESIST the CORRUPTION.

Take of the vinegar of garden-dragons, ℥vj.

————— roses, ℥ij.

treacle-wine spirit, ℥j.

sea-salt, ℥j.

decoction of water-germander, ℥xij.

Mix them.

For softening the GANGRENOUS ESCHAR, the best thing that can be used is the following CATAPLASM.

Take of the leaves of water-germander, m. ij.

———— mallows, m. j.  
 flowers of lavender,  
 ——— marsh-mallows } aa, ℥j.

Boil them to a cataplasm with vinegar, and add,  
 of linseed-meal, ℥ij.

———— oil, ℥j.  
 sal armoniac, ℥j.

Here are also proper

Unguentum aureum.  
 ————— basilicon.

| The golden ointment.  
 | The royal ointment.

S E C T. ccccl.

A DIAPHORETIC, ANODYNE, SOFTENING CATAPLASM:

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of male

southern-wood, — }  
 Roman wormwood, — }  
 garden rue, — }  
 water-germander, — } aa, m. ℞.  
 Jack-by-the-hedge, — }  
 hemp-like agrimony, — }  
 white horehound, — }  
 tobacco, — — }  
 henbane, m. j.

the flowers of marsh-marigolds, }  
 ——— lesser centaury, }  
 ——— melilot, — } aa, ℥ij.  
 ——— mother-wort, — }  
 ——— tansy, — }  
 ——— marsh-mallows, }  
 ——— wild poppies. — } aa, ℥j.

Boil them with water, q. s. in a close vessel for a quarter of an hour, and add,

of linseed-meal, ℥jv.  
 oil of rue, by infusion, ℥ij.  
 treacle-wine spirit, }  
 ——— vinegar, — } aa, ℥j.  
 sal armoniac, ℥j.

## S E C T. cccclvi.

A WARM MIXTURE for a GANGRENE, from a COLD CAUSE.

Take of treacle-water, ℥j.  
 Sylvius's prophylactic-water, ℥vj.  
 Matthiolus's water of life, ℥j.  
 rue, ℥jx.  
 Fernelius's syrup of mugwort, }  
 syrup of the 5 opening roots, } aa, ℥j℔.  
 elixir prop. prepared with salt of tart. ℥ij.

Mix, and give one spoonful every seven or eight minutes, with one or two ounces of the following mixture, to be drank after it.

Take of barley-water, ℔ij.  
 French wine, ℔j.  
 ginger pulverized, ℥ij.  
 syrup of Jerusalem-oak, ℥ij.

Mix them.

Take of camphire, gr. viij.  
 treacle, ℥ij.  
 ginger, ℥ij.

Mix and give ℥j. every two hours.

## S E C T. cccclxii.

In a SPHACELUS, or CONFIRMED MORTIFICATION.

A SHARP LIXIVIU M.

Take of unslacked lime made from burnt stones, p. j.  
 cover it with pot-ashes, p. ij.

Let them stand in some damp under-ground place till they become liquid; then filtre and preserve for use.

O R,

OR,

*unslacked lime itself, finely pulverized, may be sprinkled on the part.*

But the most happy separations are made when the dead eschars are softened, converted into pus, and made to recede from the sound part by the application of a putrifying remedy; whilst, in the mean time, the living parts are animated by a spirituous fomentation. Vid. 435. No. 2.

## S E C T. cccclxix.

## A WARM NARCOTIC POWDER.

Take of *the essential oil of cinnamon*, gutt. ij.

————— *cloves*, gutt. j.

————— *citron-peels*, gutt. ij.

*loaf-sugar*, ʒ ij.

Make them, s. a. into an elæosaccharum; to which add,

*of red coral prepared*, ʒ j.

*pure laudanum*, gr. ij.

Mix and make a powder, to be divided into two doses; one of which must be taken an hour before the intended operation; and, if the patient does not sleep, the other a quarter of an hour before it.

## S E C T. cccclxxi. No. 5.

## AN ASTRINGENT POWDER to stop the HÆMORRHAGE of the EXTERNAL WOUND.

Take of *dragon's-blood*, ʒ j.

*gum-sarcocol*, ʒ ij.

*blood-stone prepared*, ʒ ʒ.

*Armenian bole*, ʒ viij.

Mix and make them into an exceeding fine powder.

Take of *the meal that flies about in mills and bake-houses, brushed together with a feather*, ʒ jv.  
*colcothar of vitriol strongly calcined and washed*, ʒ ʒ.

Mix them accurately.

Take a very ripe and dry puff-ball, and sprinkle its powder over the wound; then cut it open, and apply the inside surface to the part.

## S E C T. cccclxxix.

For a BURNING or SCALD.

## A REFRIGERATING MIXTURE.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of greater stone-crop,  
 $\bar{z}$  ij.  
 Bruise them, and press out the juice; to which add,  
 of syrup of roses and violets, aa,  $\bar{z}$  j.  
 nitre,  $\text{ʒ}$  ʒ.  
 spirit of salt, gutt. x.  
 rain-water,  $\text{ʒ}$  ij.

## S E C T. cccclxxx.

A FOMENTATION to preserve the BURNT PART  
 from PUTREFACTION.

Take of the vinegar of litharge,  $\bar{z}$  ij.  
 French wine,  $\bar{z}$  xij.  
 elder-flower-water,  $\bar{z}$  xjv.

Mix them.

A resolving, emolliating FOMENTATION of the same  
 Nature.

Take of the flowers of elder, melilot, and marsh-mallows, aa,  $\bar{z}$  j.  
 Boil them in as much water as will make, when strained,  $\text{ʒ}$  jʒ. of decoction; to which add,  
 of treacle-wine spirit,  $\bar{z}$  ij.  
 vinegar of elder,  $\bar{z}$  j.  
 sea-salt,  $\bar{z}$  j.  
 Apply it with hot linen cloths.

An emolliating, resolving CATAPLASM.

Take of the leaves of mallows,  
 ———— marsh-mallows, } *aa*, m. ij.  
 flowers of melilot, ℥ ij.

Boil them in water, and towards the end, add,  
 of linseed-meal, q. f.  
 treacle-wine spirit, ℥ j.  
 linseed-oil, ℥ ℞.

Make a cataplasin.

An OINTMENT of the same Nature.

Take of fresh butter, q. pl. and  
 Wash it in cold water till it becomes white; then  
 Take of this butter, ———— } *aa*.  
 the spawn of frogs,  
 the juice of stone-crop,  
 Mix them, f. a.

S E C T. CCCCXC. No. I.

T O R E S O L V E a S C H I R R U S.

An emolliating FOMENTATION.

Take of the flowers of marsh-mallows, camomile, melilot, and elder, *aa*, m. j.  
 lesser centaury, m. ℞.  
 the leaves of wormwood, white borehound, rue, and savin, *aa*, m. j.  
 the roots of white-briony, ℥ jv.  
 ———— garden-angelica, ℥ j.

Boil with water, q. f. in a close vessel; and to ℥ jv. of the decoction pressed through a cloth, add,  
 of treacle-wine spirit, ℥ jv.

Apply it on woollen cloths to the bare skin; over which again spread a sow's bladder dipt in a little oil.

## A CATAPLASM of the same Nature.

Boil the foregoing ingredients with water, q. s. to the consistence of a cataplasm; and towards the end add,

*of gum-galbanum dissolved in the yolk of an egg, ℥ ij.*  
*linseed-meal, ℥ ij.*  
 ——— oil, ℥ ij.

## A PLASTER of the same kind.

Take of *gum-armoniac, galbanum, sagapen, opoponax,*  
*aa, ℥ ij.*

Being first depurated by melting over a slow fire, mix them accurately with

*yolks of eggs well beat up, N. jv.*  
*yellow wax, ℥ ij.*  
*the meal of white-briony root, ℥ ij.*  
*oil of rue, by infusion, q. s.*

Make a plaster, s. a.

## S E C T. ccccxc. No. 4.

Let the diet be of new milk, butter-milk, and whey.

Of the broth of all kinds of fresh flesh of quadrupeds and birds.

Of pulse, as oat-meal, barley, millet, rye, wheat, &c.

Of the pot-herbs at § 35. No. 1.

Of mild ripe garden-fruits, that are both sweet and acid, especially when boiled.

Of gruels, panadas, &c.

Let the drink be decoctions of China-root, sarsaparilla, the three sorts of Saunders-wood, &c.

AN ANODYNE DECOCTION in a SCHIRRUS not to be moved.

Take of *white-poppy seeds bruised, ℥ ij.*  
*fennel-roots, ℥ jv.*

Take



Take of *wild-poppy flowers*, ʒvj.  
*mallow-leaves*, m. j.

Boil it with water, q. s. in a close vessel for a quarter of an hour; and to ℥ij. strained off, add,  
*of syrup of white poppies*, ʒijʒ.

Let ʒijj. or ʒjv. be drank now and then.

#### A like KIND OF POWDER.

Take of *spermaceti*, *red coral*, and *diaphoretic antimony unwashed*, aa, ʒj.  
*pure laudanum*, gr. ij.

Mix and make a very subtile powder, to be divided into four equal doses; one of which must be taken morning and evening when the pain urges.

These are for internal uses.

#### An external FOMENTATION of the same kind.

Take of *the flowers of henbane and melilot*, }  
 ——— *wild-poppy*, — } aa, pug. j.  
 ——— *elder*, — }

Boil them in a close vessel with water enough to yield, when strained, ℥jʒ. of decoction; to which add,

*of vinegar of elder and roses*, aa, ʒij.  
*spirit of wine rectified*, ʒjv.

#### An anodyne mild OINTMENT for an UNCTION.

Take of *vinegar of litharge*, ʒj.  
*oil drawn from the seeds of henbane*, }  
 ——— *white-poppies*, — } aa, ʒij.  
 — *of roses, by infusion*, — }

Make them into an ointment by grinding together, and at the end add,

*of pure opium*, gr. vj.

#### A PLASTER.

*Emplastrum de minio.* | Plaster of red-lead.  
*Unguentum diapompholygos.* | Ointment of pompholyx.

A mild PLASTER to settle the MOTION in a SCHIRRUS, which is to be cured neither by RESOLVING, nor by EXTIRPATION.

Take of the juice of the leaves of henbane, garden-poppy, and water-hemlock, pure and fresh drawn, aa, ℥jv.

Evaporate to a proper consistence over a slow fire, and at the end add,

of white-wax, ℥ viij.

oil of roses, by infusion, ℥j.

Make a plaster, s. a.

A mild MERCURIAL PLASTER.

Take of sugar of lead, white-lead, and an amalgam of mercury, aa, ℥ ij.

white wax, ℥jv.

oil of roses, by infusion, ℥ ij.

Mix and make a plaster.

## SECT. DVII. No. I.

In a CANCER.

See the PLASTER, § 490. No. 4.

<i>Aq. stillat. spermatis ranar.</i>		Frog's spawn-water.
<i>Sperma ranarum.</i>		Frog's spawn.

## SECT. DVII. No. 2.

A PURGING POWDER in a CANCER not yet EXULCERATED.

Take of resin of jalap, gr. vj.

diagridium, gr. vij.

diaphoretic antimony unwashed, gr. xxjv.

Mix and make a powder.

A MERCURIAL POWDER of the same Nature.

Take of *mercuris dulcis*, gr. xv.

*diagridium*, gr. xij.

Mix and make a powder, which may be taken once a week.

S E C T. DVII. No. 3.

<i>Decocta.</i>	Decoctions.
<i>Ex bardana.</i>	Of burdock.
— <i>Cbina.</i>	— China.
— <i>Fœniculo.</i>	— Fennel.
— <i>Petroselino.</i>	— Parsley.
— <i>Sarsaparilla.</i>	— Sarsaparilla.
— <i>Scorzoneræ.</i>	— Viper's-grass.

A mild OPENING POWDER.

Take of *diaphoretic antimony unwashed*, gr. viij.

*spermaceti*, ʒj.

Mix and make a powder, to be divided into two doses; one of which may be taken in the morning, and the other in the evening.

S E C T. DIX.

FOMENTATIONS and LINIMENTS.

AN ANODYNE GENTLE FOMENTATION.

Take of *corn-poppy-flower* }  
*rose* ——— } *water*, aa ʒij.  
*elder-flower* — }  
*sugar of lead*, ʒj.  
*tincture of opium*, ʒj.  
*treacle-wine spirit*, ʒij.

M.

A GENTLE LINIMENT.

Take of *vinegar of litharge*, ʒvj.

*oil of roses*, ʒjv.

Make a liniment.

S E C T.

## S E C T. DXXIX. No. I.

*In DISEASES of the BONES.*

An abstergent antiseptic D E C O C T I O N in Spinâ Ventosâ.

Take of green, heavy, guiacum-wood, in chips, ℥ x.  
salt of tartar, ʒ ß.

Digest with three quarts of common water for 24 hours; then boil for two hours, and towards the end add,

*of rectified spirit of wine, ℥ jv.*

Let them just boil up again, and then strain for use.

Upon the *residuum* of the decoction pour ℔ iij. of fresh water, and let it boil for four hours.

*Of the first decoction let ℥ jv. be taken four times a day, upon an empty stomach; first, at seven in the morning; then at eleven; thirdly, at four in the afternoon; and, lastly, at seven in the evening.*

Let the other decoction be made use of as common drink.

In the same manner may be made decoctions of juniper-wood, saffras, box, oak, &c.

Let linen cloths dipped in these decoctions be used as fomentations.

S E C T. DXCIX. See § 28. No. 1, 4.

*In the CURE of FEVERS in general.*

## S E C T. DCIII.

A mucous anodyne F O M E N T A T I O N, mild and gently opening.

Take of the seeds of cotton-apples, N. vj.  
rose and elder-flower water, aa, ℥ iij.

Make

Make an emulsion, *s. a.* to the pure liquor of which add,

*of rectified spirit of wine, ℥ ℞.*

*tincture of opium, ℥ j.*

*Unguentum aureum.*

Golden ointment.

———— *basilicum.*

Royal —————

———— *diapompholygos.*

Ointment of pompholyx.

———— *nutritum.*

———— by mixture.

———— *populeum.*

———— of poplar-buds.

———— *rosarum.*

———— roses.

SECT. DCV. No. 1.

PTISANS.

LAXATIVE DECOCTION.

SECT. DCV. No. 2.

A MIXTURE, in FEVERS from too much HEAT.

Take of *barley-water, ℥ xxv.*

*purified nitre, ℥ j.*

*Rhenish wine, ℥ vj.*

*the jellies of currants, and elder-berries, aa, ℥ ij.*

Mix, and give one or two ounces every quarter of an hour.

Take of *simple waters of succory, fumitory, and baum, aa, ℥ iij.*

*spirit of common salt, ℥ j.*

*syrup of mulberries, ℥ ij.*

*purified nitre, ℥ ℞.*

Mix, and give one spoonful every half-hour.

A POWDER of the same kind.

Take of *crystalized tartar, ℥ ij.*

*purified nitre, ℥ ℞.*

Mix, and make a powder, of which give ʒ ℞. every three hours in some ptisan.

For the rest, see the chapter about Alcaline Putrefaction, and Excess of Circulation.

## S E C T. DCV. No. 3.

An aromatic tempering P O W D E R in F E V E R S  
from a damp Air.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of marjoram, dried  
mint, wild marjoram, and rosemary, aa,  
m.ij.

the flowers of Roman camomile, red roses,  
tansy, and lavender, aa, m.j.

the flowers of Syrian mastic, m. ℞.

the roots of Florentine orrice, garden-ange-  
lica, and master-wort, aa, ℥ ij.

the raspings of saffra-wood, ℥ ij.

the seeds of celery bruised, ℥ ij.

Pound them into a powder, with which sprinkle the  
patient's chamber.

## S E C T. DCV. No. 10.

Gentle E M E T I C S in F E V E R S from I N T E M P E R A N C E  
in E A T I N G.

Take of thin barley-water, ℥ xxxvj.

oxymel of squills, ℥ ij.

vitriolated tartar, not acid, ℥ ij.

Mix and give ℥ ij. every half-hour.

O R,

Take of the juice of elder-berries, ℥ ij.

vinegar of squills, ℥ j.

distilled baum-water, ℥ vj.

Mix and give ℥ ℞. every half-hour.

Take of emetic tartar, gr. v.

For one dose.

Take of emetic wine, ℥ j℞.

For one dose.

Take of white ipecacuana-roots, ℥ j.

Make a powder for one dose.

AN EMETIC DRAUGHT when the STOMACH has been too much loaded with MEAT.

Take of *ipecacuana-roots pulverized*, ℥jv.

Boil it in a tall phial for four hours, with  
*white wine*, ℥ij.

Strain, and give it for one dose.

OR,

Take of *fresh asarabacca-leaves cut small*, No. 5.  
Infuse them in hot water for the space of half an hour, without boiling; then press out the liquor and give it for one dose.

S E C T. DCX.

A cooling CLYSTER to temperate the MOTION in  
F E V E R S.

Take of *purified nitre*, ℥ij.

*honey of roses*, ℥j.

*whey of new milk*, ℥xij.

M.

OR,

Take of *common vinegar*, ℥j.

*genuine nitre*, ℥ij.

*laxative syrup of roses, with sena*, ℥ij.

*barley-water*, ℥jx.

M.

OR,

Take of *butter-milk*, ℥x.

*syrup of white roses*, ℥ij.

M.

OR,

Take of the *common emollient decoction*, ℥xj.

*purified nitre*, ℥ij.

*honey of mercury*, ℥jß.

M.

## S E C T. DCXI.

MEDICINES for FAINTING and WEAKNESS  
in FEVERS.

## AN AROMATIC MIXTURE.

Take of *oxymel of squills*, ℥ iij.

*Matthiolus's spirit of life*, ℥ iij.

*mint-water*, ℥ jv.

*cinnamon-water*, ℥ j.

Mix and give ℥ j. every hour.

## A warm MIXTURE of the same Nature.

Take of *Sylvius's diascordium*, ℥ jss.

*Andromachus's treacle*, ℥ jss.

*the syrup of the five opening roots*, ℥ ij.

*distilled water from carduus benedictus*, ℥ vj.

Mix and use as the former.

AN AROMATIC, warm, stimulating ELECTUARY in  
the same Case.

Take of *the confesion of Alkermes*, ℥ j.

*preserved ginger*, ℥ vj.

*the roots of contrayerva and Virginian snake-root*, aa, ℥ j.

*the syrup of the five opening roots*, q. s.

Make an electuary; of which let ℥ ss. be taken every four hours.

Take of *the Countess of Kent's powder*, ℥ jss.

Let it be given every four hours.

## POWDERS of the same KIND, in the same Case.

Take of *white ginger, winter's-bark, roots of ze-*

*doary, contrayerva, and Virginian snake-root*, aa, ℥ j.

*the troches of vipers*, ℥ ij.

Mix, and make a fine powder, to be divided into doses of ℥ ss. each; and let one of them be taken every four hours.



Take of the salt of *carduus benedictus*, ℥ ℞.

—————burnt hartshorn, ℥ j.

red coral, ℥ ij.

the essential oil of cinnamon, }  
 ————— citron-peels, } aa, gut. jii.

Mix and make a powder, to be divided into ten doses, which use as the former.

S E C T. DCXIV.

Cooling SALLAD HERBS, containing a milky bitter  
 J U I C E.

*Chondrilla.*

*Cichorea.*

*Hieracia.*

*Fujubi.*

*Lactuca.*

*Scorzonera.*

*Sonchi.*

*Taraxaca.*

*Tragapogona.*

Gum-succories.

Garden-succory.

Hawk-weed.

Endives.

Lettuces.

Vipers-grafs.

Sow-thistle.

Dandelion.

Goat's-beard.

S E C T. DCXXV.

In the cold FITS of FEVERS.

A DRINK to be taken in the FIT.

Take of barley-water, ℥ xxx.

of purified nitre, ℥ ij.

of simple oxymel, ℥ iij.

of clove-water, ℥ ij.

Mix, and let two ounces be taken warm, every quarter of an hour.

An EMULSION, that answers the same End.

Take of the four greater, and of the four lesser cold seeds, each ℥ ij.

Make three pounds of emulsion with a sufficient quantity of water, to which add,

of fennel-water, ℥ jv.

*of salt prunel, ℥ ij.*

*syrup of the five opening roots, ℥ ij.*

*syrup of violets, ℥ ℞.*

To be used as the former.

A MIXTURE of the same kind.

Take of *borage-water, j ℔.*

*rose-water, ℥ j.*

*elder-flower-water, ℥ viij.*

*cinnamon-water, ℥ j℞.*

*Matthioli's aqua vitæ, ℥ ℞.*

*Fernelius's syrup of mugwort, ℥ ij.*

Use as before.

The drinking of coffee, saffras-tea, and the like, especially with the addition of a few spices, are here very serviceable.

A DECOCTION of the same kind.

Take of *white, yellow, and red saunders-wood, each ℥ j.*

Boil for the space of a quarter of an hour in two quarts of water, and then add,

*of fennel-roots, ℥ jv.*

*saffras-chips, ℥ ij.*

*liquorice, ℥ ℞.*

Make them just boil up again for a minute.

Use this decoction as before.

## SECT. DCXXXIV.

*In the Anguish of FEVERS.*

AN EMLTIC proper in this Symptom of a FEVER.

Take of *oxymel of squills, ℥ iij.*

*of succory-water, ℥ v.*

Mix for a draught.

Take of *the fresh-gathered leaves of asarabacca, No. viij.*

Infuse

Infuse them for the space of four hours in a sufficient quantity of *carduus-water*, to make five ounces of tincture, which give for a draught.

Take of *white vitriol*, gr. xxv.

Make a powder, to be drank in a little ale.

PURGES IN FEVERS.

Take of *crystalized tartar*, ʒ v. in some warm whey.

A very GENTLE PURGE.

Take of *crystalized tartar*, ʒ ij.

*salt prunel*, gr. xij.

*sal polychrestum*, gr. xvj.

Mix and make a powder.

A DRAUGHT somewhat stronger.

Take of *scammony*, gr. vij.

Dissolve in half an ounce of *succory-water*, and add

of *laxative syrup of roses*, with *senā*, ʒ xij.

Mix and make a draught of these.

A DECOCTION of the same kind.

Take of *tamarinds*, ʒ ij.

*agaric-troches*, ʒ ij.

*senā-leaves*, ʒ j.

*the leaves of great water fig-wort*, ʒ ʒ.

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water to express eight ounces; to which add,

of *salt prunel*, ʒ ʒ.

*laxative syrup of roses*, with *senā*, ʒ ʒ.

Let two ounces be taken every half-hour, till it begins to operate.

OR,

Take of *prunes*, ʒ jv.

*tamarinds*, ʒ j.

*senā-leaves*, ʒ ij.

*the leaves of water fig-wort*, ʒ vj.

Boil for the space of half an hour, in a quantity of

water sufficient to afford twelve ounces, by expression through a cloth; to which add,

*of syrup of succory, with rhubarb, ℥ij.*

The dose is three ounces every half-hour till it begins to work.

#### A PURGING BOLUS.

Take of *Sylvius's electuary of prunes, ℥j℞.*

*sena-leaves in powder, ℥j.*

Mix and make a bolus.

*Sylvius's chologogue, or electuary of prunes, given in the quantity of ℥℞.*

*The confectio Hameck, to ℥jv.*

*Galen's hiera-picra, to ℥j℞.*

*The lenitive electuary, to ℥j.*

*The electuary of the juice of roses, to ℥℞.*

#### SUDORIFICS in FEVERS.

These are always Diluents and Aperients.

#### A DECOCTION.

Take of *smallage-roots, ℥℞.*

*the roots of burdock and china, each ℥j.*

*the roots of succory-grass, wild turnip, parsley, garden turnip, and butchers-broom, each ℥℞.*

*sarsaparilla-roots, ℥j.*

*the roots of vipers-grass, ℥℞.*

*the leaves of sorrel, succory, endive, and dandelion, each m. j.*

*elder-flowers, ℥ij.*

*the seeds of smallage and parsley bruised, each ℥j.*

Boil them in three pints of water.

Give three ounces of the decoction warm every quarter of an hour till a gentle sweat arises.

Out of the materials of this prescription may be formed abundance of others.

DIURETICS.

Hydrogala, made with one part of new milk to three of water.

Whey and skimmed milk.

New birch-wine.

The juices of ripe garden-fruits diluted with water.

Salt nitre, nitre antimoniated, and sal polychrestum.

The preceding sudorific decoction taken with a diuretic regimen.

ABSTERSIVES

Are the same with the preceding.

SECT. DCXL.

For THIRST in FEVERS.

A very useful DRINK in FEVERS.

Take of barley-water, ℥ xl.

the jelly of currants, ℥ jv.

spirit of salt, as many drops as will make it of an agreeable acidity.

cinnamon-water, ℥ j.

Mix and use for a constant drink.

Gelatine Rob. & Syrupi	{	Ribesiorum.	}	Currants.
		Pomorum cydonior.		Quinces.
		Cerasorum nigr.		Black-cherries.
		Berberis.		Barberries.
		Mororum.		Mulberries.
		Baccarum rubi idæi.		Raspberries.
		Pomorum granator.		Pomegranates.
		———limonior.		Lemons.
		———citreorum.		Citrons.
		———aurantiorum.		Oranges
———Cbinesium.	} Seville. } China.			

Take of any of these, ℥ jv.  
And prepare as before, e. g.

Take of the jelly of quinces, ℥j.

*Nicolaus's* syrup of mulberries, ℥ij.

syrup of the juice of citrons, ℥j.

borage and baum-water, each ℥jv.

common water, ℥xxjv.

Rhenish wine, ℥ij.

Mix, &c.

OR,

hydrogala, i. e. milk and water,

wey and skimmed milk.

oat-ale.

coffee.

Twelve parts of water to one of wine, with a little juice of citrons, may be used alternately for variety.

### SECT. DCXli.

A DECOCTION for a violent THIRST; and great WEAKNESS.

Take of the choicest and freshest citrons, with their kernels picked out, No. ij.

After separating them from their white spongy pith, cut them small and bruise together with their rinds; infuse them in barley-water, ℥xxxij.

Add of syrup of mulberries, ℥jß.

Rhenish wine, ℥vij.

toasted bread, ℥ij.

Keep them all close covered in an earthen pitcher for a constant drink.

OR,

Take of syrup of lemons, ℥ij.

spirit of wine rectified, ℥jß.

Rhenish wine, ℥jv.

common water, ℥xjv.

Mix, &c.

S E C T. DCXLIV.

For LOATHINGS in FEVERS.

A DRINK for the first CAUSE.

See § 640. and 641.

For Drinks and Medicines to remove the second Cause, see § 634.

Against the FIFTH CAUSE.

AN AUSTERE ANODYNE MIXTURE.

Take of marmalade of quinces, ℥jv.

syrup of lemons, ℥ij.

Matthioli's aqua vitæ, ℥j.

cinnamon-water, ℥vj.

citron-water, ℥vj.

tincture of opium, gut. lx.

Mix accurately, and repeat the dose of one ounce till the loathing be appeas'd.

Take of mint-water made with spirit, ℥j.

Which repeat every quarter of an hour.

Take of marmalade of quinces a sufficient quantity.

Give a drachm every half-hour.

AN ANTI-EMETIC DRAUGHT.

Take of the fresh-expressed juice of citrons, ℥β.

Rhenish wine, ℥j.

Being well mixed, add,

of salt of wormwood, ℥j.

Let them be drank whilst fermenting.

Take the small footstalks of citrons, beat them with sugar, and let them dissolve upon the tongue in the mouth.

At the same time, in almost all cases that are free from inflammation, the topical application of baths, fomentations, cerates, and stomach-plasters, are very serviceable,

216 For LOATHINGS in FEVERS.

Take *the juice of mint extracted with vinegar*, and apply it with boiled bread.

A STOMACHIC APPLICATION for a NAUSEA arising from an unusual FLUCTUATION of the NERVOUS FLUID.

Take of *the species aromatici rosati, diagalangæ, diarrhodon abbatis*, each  $\zeta j$ .

Sew them up in a bit of linen cloth, and apply to the pit of the stomach.

OR,

Take of *Galen's stomach-cerate*, as much as, being spread on leather, will make a plaster for the stomach, which is good as long as it will stick on.

OR,

Take of *Matthiolum's aqua vitæ*,  $\zeta j\beta$ .

*the spirits of angelica-roots, mint, and Sylvius's carminative spirit*, each  $\zeta ij$ .

Sprinkle well on the scrapings of toasted bread, and apply hot to the pit of the stomach, spreading over it a hog's-bladder oiled, which must be held on with a roller; and the application renewed twelve hours after.

SECT. DCLXVII.

For WEAKNESS in FEVERS.

Take of beef, veal, mutton, and chicken, each equal parts; make a broth of them with water, and season with a little salt and citron-juice.

New milk.

The Decoctions at § 28. No. 1.



S E C T. DCCLVIII.

In an INTERMITTING FEVER.

The medicines belonging to this place are all salts of plants, prepared after Tachenius's method, especially

<i>Ex absinthio.</i>		From wormwood.
— <i>carduo benedict.</i>		— carduus benedictus.
— <i>stipitibus fabarum.</i>		— bean-stalks.
<i>Nitrum.</i>		Nitre.
— — — <i>antimoniai.</i>		— — — antimoniated.
<i>Stibium diaphoreticum non</i>		Antimony diaphoretic un-
<i>ablutum.</i>		washed.
<i>Sal ammoniacus.</i>		Salt armoniac.
— <i>prunellæ.</i>		— prunell.
— <i>polychrestus.</i>		— id.
<i>Tartarus regeneratus.</i>		Tartar regenerated.
— — — <i>tartarisatus.</i>		— — tartarised.

Salt of tartar reduced to the consistence of soap with oil of turpentine.

All the aromatic plants, with their several parts, at § 75. No. 5. § 54. No. 4. especially under the title of Resolvents.

S E C T. DCCLIX.

V O M I T S.

A P O W D E R.

Take of *emetic tartar*, gr. v.  
 Make a powder.  
 To be taken for one dose.

E M E T I C P I L L S.

Take of *emetic tartar*, gr. v.  
*the crum of new bread*, a sufficient quantity.  
 Make into five pills for one dose.

A STRONG

## A STRONG EMETIC DRAUGHT.

Take of *emetic wine*, ℥ ij.  
*oxymel of squills*, ℥ vj.

Mix and make a draught.

## A BOLUS.

Take of *tartar emetic*, gr. v.  
*jelly of currants*, ℥ ℞.  
*oil of cinnamon*, gut. j.

Mix and make a bolus.

## P U R G E S.

## A POWDER.

Take of *Cornachine's powder*, ℥ ij.  
 For one dose.

## A DRAUGHT.

Take of *pill cochixæ of the greater composition*, ℥ ij.  
*laxative syrup of roses*, ℥ ℞.  
*elder-flower-water*, ℥ ij.

Mix for a draught.

## P I L L S:

Take of *aloes washed*, gr. xij.  
*myrrh*, gr. x.  
*gum-opopanax*, gr. v.  
*salt gem.* gr. v.

Mix and make pills, No. jx.

## S E C T. DCCLXI.

*An Antifebrile SUDORIFIC seldom failing.*

## IN THE FORM OF A MIXTURE.

Take of *sal polychrestum*, ℥ ij.  
*syrup of the five opening roots*, ℥ ij.  
*pure opium*, gr. ij.

Take

Take of the simple waters of *carduus*, wormwood, rue, marjoram, and mint, that have been fermented before distillation, each ℥j.  
*extract of wormwood*, ℥ij.

Mix: the dose is one spoonful every quarter of an hour, drinking four ounces of the following decoction after every dose.

A D E C O C T I O N .

Take of the roots of *master-wort*, ℥vj.  
*the raspings of sassafras and red saunders-wood*, each ℥ij.  
*the leaves of golden-rod*, m. ij.  
*lesser centaury flowers*, ℥℞.  
*the seeds of Daucus of Crete bruised*, ℥vj.

Infuse them in a close vessel with a quart of water, for the space of two hours, in a heat so strong, as not to make it boil in that time; then just boil it a little, and use the decoction as above.

S E C T. DCCLXIII.

See § 643. and § 640.

S E C T. DCCLXVII.

A POWDER to be taken in a lasting AUTUMNAL FEVER, when the BODY is grown weak.

Take of good *Peruvian bark*, ℥j.  
 Make it into a powder, to be divided into twelve doses, one of which is to be taken in a glass of wine every two hours.

A N I N F U S I O N .

Take of *Peruvian bark*, ℥ij.  
*common water*, ℥xij.  
 Infuse for the space of two hours; then boil for one hour, and add,  
*of French wine*, ℥jv.

Boil

Boil again a little in a tall glass; then pour off the decoction clear, and give an ounce and a half every two hours.

## A DECOCTION.

Take of *Peruvian bark*, ℥ iij.

Boil for the space of two hours in a close vessel with a pint of water, and use as the preceding.

## AN EXTRACT.

Take *the preceding decoction*.

Evaporate to the consistence of honey, and divide into four doses.

## A SYRUP.

Take *the preceding extract*.

Dilute it in an ounce of *syrup of the five opening roots*, and it forms a syrup; to be used as the extract.

## PILLS.

Take *the preceding extract*, and mix it with a sufficient quantity of powdered liquorice, to form pills of four grains weight; all which are to be taken in the absence of the fit.

## S E C T. DCCLXVIII.

A WARM LINIMENT to anoint the SPINE of the BACK.

Take of *oil of scorpions, castor, juniper-berries, camphire from the roots of the cinnamon-tree, oil of laurel-berries, turpentine, and balsam of sulphur with oil of turpentine, each ℥ ℞.*

Mix for a liniment.

## AN ASTRINGENT DECOCTION.

Take of *the whole plant of broad-leaved plantane*, ℥ x.  
*tormentil-roots fresh-gathered*, ℥ ij.

Boil in a quart of water, and give three ounces to drink every two hours.

## A POWDER

A POWDER of the same kind.

Take of *rock-alum*, ʒj.  
*nutmegs*, ʒij.  
*Armenian bole*, gr. xij.

Mix and make a powder, to be taken an hour before the paroxysm.

A POU LTICE.

Take of *Malaga-currants*, the tops of *hops*, and *common salt*, each ʒij.

Beat them up to a poultice, and apply to those parts where we feel the pulsation of the arteries.

OR,

Take of the tops of *green rue*, ʒiij.  
*mustard-seed*, ʒij.

Beat them together, and apply them to the wrists as before.

SECT. DCCXCVI.

In a WATERY QUINSEY.

For No. 1. see § 54. No. 4.

For No. 2. see § 201.

SECT. DCCXCVII. No. 2.

In a SCHIRROUS QUINSEY.

Take *oil of tartar per deliquium*, and drop it upon lint, which has been first fitted to a quill, in form of a pencil or painting-brush; apply this through a small pipe to the moist part, which is to be gradually consumed.

The purpose will be answered sooner by adding unslacked lime, but it requires greater caution and skill in the application thereof.

## S E C T. DCCCIX. No. 2.

*In an* INFLAMMATORY QUINSEY.

## A PURGING DRAUGHT.

Take of *diagrydium*, gr. xvij.  
 Dissolve in half an ounce of water, and add,  
     of *syrup of sena*, ℥jss.  
 Make a draught.

## A C L Y S T E R.

Take of *sena leaves*, ℥j.  
 Boil in half a pint of water, to which add,  
     of *nitre*, ℥j.  
     *syrup of sena*, ℥j.  
 Make a clyster.

## S E C T. DCCCIX. No. 5.

A particular VAPORARY, that is emollient, and resolvent.

Take of the *vinegar of elder, roses, and hops*, each  
     ℥j.  
     *elder-flower-water*, ℥vj.  
 Mix, and let the hot vapour thereof be received into the mouth and throat by means of a funnel.

## S E C T. DCCCX.

## A LAXATIVE EMOLLIENT CATAPLASM.

Take of *duck's-meat*, ℥vj.  
     *the fresh-gathered leaves of water-lillies*, ℥v.  
     *garden-poppies*, ℥viiij.  
     *marshmallows*, ℥vj.  
     *the flowers of elder and melilot*, each ℥jv.  
 Boil them with a sufficient quantity of water, and towards the end add,  
     of *swallows-nests*, No. ij.

For an INFLAMMATORY QUINSEY. 223

*of linseed-meal, a quantity sufficient to make  
of a proper consistence for a cataplasm.*

*the oil of white-lilly-roots, ℥ ij.*

The liquor they were boiled in will serve for a fomentation.

S E C T. DCCCXI.

A nitrous, emollient, and attenuating GARGLE:

Take of the decoction of the preceding cataplasm, ℥ xij.

*elder-vinegar, ℥ ij.*

*syrup of marshmallows, ℥ ij.*

*nitre, ℥ ij.*

Mix, &c.

Take of the best figs, No. xxij.

*marshmallow-leaves, ℥ ij.*

Boil them a good while in a sufficient quantity of water, to express thirty ounces for use.

S E C T. DCCCXIII.

A NOURISHING CLYSTER:

Take of strong broth, ℥ x.

*nitre, gr. x.*

*spirit of salt, gut. vj.*

Mix, and let it be repeated every eight hours, after the intestines have been first cleansed with a purging clyster.

S E C T. DCCCL.

In a genuine PERIPNEUMONIA, or true Inflammation of the LUNGS.

A RESOLVENT PTISAN.

Take of barley-water, ℥ xl.

*nitre, ℥ ij.*

*oxymel, ℥ jv.*

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Mix, and give two ounces to drink warm every quarter of an hour.

S E C T. DCCcli.

An emollient DECOCTION, to promote the EXCRETION OF PHLEGM.

Take of the leaves of pellitory of the wall, agrimony, and dandelion, each m. j.  
the seeds of white poppies, and fennel-seeds, bruised, each ʒj.  
of liquorice, ʒjss.

Make 50 ounces of decoction with common water, to be used as that before.

S E C T. DCCcliii.

An APERIENT, DIURETIC APOZEM.

Take of the roots of grass, butchers-broom, parsley, and fennel, each ʒij.  
the roots of master-wort, ʒij.  
the seeds of burdock and parsley bruised, each ʒj.

Make 40 ounces by boiling in common water, and use as before.

S E C T. DCCclv. No. 2.

D I E T.

Of the pot-herbs, pulse, and ripe garden-fruits, at §. 35. No. 1.

S E C T. DCCclv. No. 3.

Such are the Vapours, at §. 809. No. 5.



S E C T. DCCCLV. No. 4.

An attenuating MIXTURE, to promote a gentle  
COUGH.

Take of vinegar of squills, ℥vj.  
oxymel of squills, ℥ij.  
sal polychrestum, ℥j.  
barley-water, ℥viij.  
hyssop-waters, ℥jv.

Mix, and give an ounce to drink every half-hour.

Take of coffee-drink, lb ij.  
honey, ℥ij.  
vinegar of elder, ℥℞.

Mix, and let the patient sup as much warm as suffices.

S E C T. DCCCLVIII.

Aperient and cleansing MEDICINES for an ULCER  
opening in the LUNGS.

*Folia adianthi vulgaris.*

Leaves of common maiden  
hair.

— *rutæ muriariæ.*

— wall-rue.

— *nigri.*

— black maiden-hair.

— *aurei.*

— golden —

— *agrimoniæ.*

— agrimony.

— *alchimillæ.*

— ladies-mantle.

— *becabungæ.*

— brook-lime.

— *betoniæ.*

— betony.

— *bellidis pratensis.*

— meadow-daisy.

— *boraginis.*

— borage.

— *botryos.*

— oak of Jerusalem.

— *bugulæ.*

— bugloss.

— *ceterach.*

— spleen-wort.

— *chamædryos.*

— germänder.

— *chamæpityos.*

— ground-pine.

— *cichorei.*

— succory.

— *dentis leonis.*

— dandelion.

— *endiviæ.*

— endive.

— *erysimi.*

— hedge-mustard.

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*Folia fœniculi.*

- *fumariæ.*
- *hederæ terrestris.*
- *hipposelini.*
- *hyperici.*
- *hyssopi.*
- *isatidis.*
- *lactucæ.*
- *linguæ cervinæ.*
- *marrubii albi.*
- *morsus diaboli.*
- *nummulariæ.*
- *ononodis.*
- *primulæ veris.*
- *prunellæ.*
- *pulmonariæ maculatæ.*
- *saponariæ.*
- *scabiosæ.*
- *scordii.*
- *sigilli Solomonis.*
- *sophiæ chirurgorum.*
- *tussilaginis.*
- *valerianæ hortensis.*
- *sylvestris.*
- *verbenæ.*
- *veronicæ.*
- *vincæ pervincæ.*
- *virgæ aureæ.*
- Gummi ammoniacum.*
- *galbanum.*
- *opopanax.*
- *mastiche.*
- *myrrha.*
- *olibanum.*
- *terebinthina.*

Leaves of fennel.

- fumitory.
- ground-ivy.
- Alexander.
- St. John's-wort.
- hyssop.
- woad.
- lettuce.
- hart's-tongue.
- white horehound.
- devil's-bite.
- money-wort.
- rest-harrow.
- primrose.
- self-heal.
- spotted lung-wort.
- sope-wort.
- scabious.
- water germander.
- Solomon's seal.
- flixweed.
- colt's-foot.
- garden valerian.
- wild ———
- vervain.
- fluellin.
- perriwinkle.
- golden-rod.
- Gum ammoniac.
- galbanum.
- id.
- mastic.
- myrrh.
- frankincense.
- turpentine.

A DETERSIVE, APERIENT DECOCTION.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of agrimony, golden-rod, betony, and garden valerian, each m. j.

white borebound, a quarter of a handful.

the five opening roots, each ℥j.

flowers of the lesser centaury, agrimony, and St. John's-wort, each m. j.

Boil them in four pints of water, and give two ounces to drink every two hours in the day-time.

O R,

Take of the roots of burdock, china, and sarsaparilla, each ℥ij.

Boil for the space of half an hour in three pints of water; then put in,

of saffras-chips, ℥ij.

Boil again a little, and add,

of syrup of the five opening roots, ℥ij.

To be used as the former.

P I L L S, for the same Purpose:

Take of the best and clearest myrrh, ℥ij.

Grind it a good while in a glass mortar, with one scruple of the yolk of a new-laid egg; then add,

of choice frankincense in fine powder, ℥ij.

Make into pills of three grains weight; one or two of which may be taken before a draught of the preceding decoction.

A P O W D E R, &c.

Take of choice myrrh, ℥ij.

spermaceti, ℥j.

Mix and make a powder, to be divided into twelve equal parts; one of which may be taken morning and evening with the decoction, as before.

A N E L E C T U A R Y, &c.

Take of myrrh and frankincense, each ℥j.

white honey, ℥ij.

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Intimately mix them, and give one drachm every hour.

### Gentle OPIATES for the EVENING.

#### PILLS.

Take of *pilulæ de cynoglossæ*, ℥j.  
Make into six pills; one or two of which may be taken in the evening going to bed.

#### OR,

Take *pilulæ de styrace* in the same quantity and manner.

#### A NARCOTIC POWDER.

Take of *opium cut into thin slices and gently dried*,  
gr. j.  
*red coral*, gr. xij.  
*frankincense*, gr. vj.  
Mix, and make into a fine powder, to be taken in the evening, as before.

#### A DRAUGHT.

Take of *syrup of poppies*, ℥ss.  
*Matthioli's aqua vitæ*, ʒj.  
*hyssop-water*, ʒj.  
Mix and make a draught, to be taken in the evening.

#### PILLS.

Take of *opium*, gr. j.  
Make it into two pills, and let one of them be taken in the evening.

#### A DRAUGHT.

Take of *opium*, gr. j.  
*syrup of maidenhair*, ʒjv.  
*wild poppy-flower-water*, ʒj.  
Mix and make a draught.

AN EMOLLIENT VAPOUR.

Take of the leaves of mallows, marsh-mallows, herb-mercury, and pellitory of the wall, each m. j.

linseed-meal, ℥ ij.

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water, and draw in the vapour with the air.

SECT. DCCCLIX.

See the second Decoction at §. 858.

AN EMOLLIENT, APERIENT MIXTURE.

Take of the fresh-expressed juice of chervil and sweet lettuce, each ℥ jv.

syrup of byssop, ℥ j.

Mix and give an ounce to drink every two hours.

SECT. DCCCLXI.

A DECOCTION more aperitive and deterfive, to be used after the SUPPURATION, when the Pus verges towards the LIVER.

Take of the common large sope-wort, m. ij.

fresh-gathered endive, m. jv.

the leaves of wild succory, m. iij.

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water to express three pints; of which give two ounces, to drink every two hours.

SECT. DCCCLXVI.

A VAPOUR.

See that at §. 858.

A DRINK aperitive and resolvent.

Take of simple oxymel, ℥ iij.

syrup of the five opening roots, ℥ ij.

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Take of a decoction of ground-ivy, ℥ x.  
purified nitre, ʒ j.

Mix, and give one ounce to drink every hour.

An antifebrile, gentle, resolving POWDER, when the  
DISCHARGE is suppressed.

Take of pure laudanum, gr. ij.  
flour of brimstone, spermaceti, and diaphoretic  
antimony unwashed, each ʒ j.

Mix, and make a fine powder, to be divided into  
twelve equal parts; one of which is to be taken  
every three hours, with an ounce of the preceding  
drink.

OR,

Take of the flour of brimstone, ʒ ij.  
frankincense, ʒ j.  
spermaceti, ʒ ℥.  
diaphoretic antimony unwashed, ʒ j.

Mix, and make a powder, to be divided into twelve  
doses; one of which may be taken every hour, with  
an ounce of the drink, as before.

A LINCTUS, very emollient and lubricating, when  
the discharge of MATTER is suppressed.

Take of the oil of sweet-almonds fresh made, ʒ j℥.  
syrup of violets, virgins honey, and yolk of a  
new-laid egg, each ʒ ℥.

Intimately mix them together, and give half an  
ounce, to lick out of a spoon, every hour, till the  
patient begins to spit.

SECT. DCCCLXXIII. No. 2.

In the spurious PERIPNEUMONY.

Let the CLYSTER be in this Form.

Take of honey, ʒ ij.  
nitre, ʒ j.

Mix

Mix and make up a clyster after the usual method,  
*with the yolk of an egg, No. 1.*  
*barley-water, ℥ viij.*

S E C T. DCCCLXXIII. No. 4.

A DECOCTION abstergent, diluent, and somewhat  
aperitive.

Take of *the roots of fennel, ℥ ij.*  
*and of grass, ℥ jv.*  
*the leaves of pellitory of the wall and agri-*  
*mony, each m. jss.*  
*white poppy-seeds bruised, ℥ j.*  
*liquorice, ℥ jss.*

Boil them for the space of a quarter of an hour in  
five half-pints of water, and give two ounces every  
two hours.

S E C T. DCCCLXXXVII.

*In the PLEURISY.*

See the Decoction at §. 873. No. 4.  
See also § 861. and 859.

S E C T. DCCCXC. No. 2.

A paregoric, resolvent FOMENTATION.

Take of *the leaves of mallows, marshmallows, and*  
*pellitory of the wall, each m. ij.*  
*garden-poppies and henbane, each m. j.*  
*the flowers of elder, camomile, and melilot,*  
*each ℥ iij.*

Boil them in a sufficient quantity of new milk for a  
fomentation.

Of these may be made baths, and other warm  
applications.

A LINIMENT to anoint the SIDES, resolvent and repelling.

Take of *sugar of lead*, ʒjv.

*vinegar*, ʒvj.

*oil of roses, by infusion*, ʒj.

Mix and make a liniment.

Take of *ointment of poplar-buds*, ʒij.

*the pompholyx-plaster*, q. s. and spread it upon leather.

S E C T. DCCCXC. No. 3.

A DECOCTION laxative, resolvent, and gently appetitive.

Take of *the leaves of colts-foot and mallows*, each m. ij.

*the flowers of wild-poppies and marshmallows*, each m. ʒ.

*the roots of parsley and sarsaparilla*, each ʒij.

*the seeds of lettuce, ladies-thistle, and linseed bruised*, each ʒj.

Boil in three pints of water, and give two ounces to drink every hour.

AN EMULSION, &c.

Take of *the four greater and four lesser cold seeds*, each ʒij.

*white poppy-seeds*, ʒij.

Make an emulsion after the usual method, with a pint of barley-water, and then add,

*of purified nitre*, ʒjʒ.

*syrup of maidenhair*, ʒj.

Give an ounce every quarter of an hour.

A JULEP, &c.

Take of *the simple waters of wild poppy-flowers and elder-flowers*, each ʒviij.

*borage-flower water*, ʒv.

*crabs-claws prepared*, ʒij.

Take



Take of salt prunel, ʒj.

*syrup of red and white poppies, each ʒj.*

Mix, and give two ounces to drink every half-hour.

S E C T. DCCCCiii.

A D E C O C T I O N antiseptic and aperitive.

Take of the leaves of water-germander, sauce-alone,  
and white horehound, each ʒij.

Boil them in a quart of water, and add,  
of the oxymel of squills, ʒviij.  
nitre, ʒij.

*treacle-vinegar, ʒj.*

Give two ounces to drink very warm every half-quarter of an hour.

S E C T. DCCCCXXii.

For INFLAMMATIONS of the LIVER, and the  
several Sorts of the JAUNDICE.

For the R E S O L V E N T S here intended,

See §. { liv. No. 4.  
lxxv. No. 5.  
lxxxviii. No. 5, 6.  
cxxxv.

S E C T. DCCCCXXiv.

See §. { liv. No. 4.  
lxxxviii. No. 5, 6.

S E C T. DCCCCXXvii.

STYPTICS proper in this Place for HÆMOR-  
RHAGES of the NOSTRILS.

A M I L D O N E.

Take of roch-alum, ʒj.

*plantane-water, ʒj.*

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Make a solution, in which dip tents, and thrust them up the nostrils.

A STRONGER.

Take of *sugar of lead*, ʒj.  
*rose-water*, ʒj.

Mix, and use as the former.

A VERY STRONG ONE.

Take of *common vitriol or copperas*, ʒj.  
*damask rose-water*, ʒvj.

Mix, and use as before.

SECT. DCCCCXXVIII.

See §. liv. No. 4.

SECT. DCCCCXXX.

REMEDIES proper in this Case.

<i>Acetosa hortensis</i> ,	Garden sorrel.
——— <i>pratensis</i> .	Meadow——
——— <i>rotundifolia</i> .	Round-leaved——
<i>Acetosella</i> .	Wood——
<i>Atriplex sylvestris</i> .	All-seed.
<i>Bonus Henricus</i> .	Herb-mercury.
<i>Chondrylla</i> .	Gum-succory.
<i>Cichoreum agreste</i> .	Wild——
——— <i>sativum</i> .	Garden——
<i>Dens leonis</i> .	Dandelion.
<i>Endivia</i> .	Endive.
<i>Fumaria</i> .	Fumitory.
<i>Hieracium</i> .	Hawk-weed.
<i>Lactuca</i> .	Lettice.
<i>Oxylapathum</i> .	Sharp-pointed dock.
<i>Portulaca</i> .	Purslane.
<i>Syrupus boraginis</i> , ʒij.	Syrup of borage, ʒij.
——— <i>cichorei cum rhab.</i>	———succory, with rhu-
ʒijj.	barb, ʒijj.
——— <i>fumarie</i> , ʒij.	———fumitory, ʒij.
——— <i>5 rad. aperient.</i> ʒij.	———the 5 open. roots, ʒij.

An antiphlogistic, aperitive DECOCTION, gently purging the BELLY.

Take of *tamarinds*, ℥j.

*prunes*, ℥ij.

*gooseberries and currants*, each ℥ij.

*the flowers of dandelion and wild succory*, each ℥j.

*the roots of vipers-grass*, ℥jv.

Boil them for the space of a quarter of an hour in a quart of water, and add,

*of sal polychrestum*, ℥j.

*syrup of succory, with rhubarb*, ℥jss.

Let an ounce be drank every half-hour, till it gives a stool, using a proper regimen.

A MIXTURE of the same quality.

Take of *syrup of succory, with rhubarb*, ℥jss.

*salt prunel*, ℥j.

*succory and fumitory-water*, each ℥ij.

Mix, and give a spoonful every half-hour for the same purpose.

S E C T. DCCCCxlii.

A DRAUGHT for the Summer-time, that is cooling, resists Putrefaction, restores Strength, and quenches Thirst.

Take of *ripe mulberries, currants, elder-berries, cherries, and barberries*, each ℥jv.

Bruise them all, and boil their expressed juice; to an ounce of which add,

*the yolk of one egg.*

*the juice of citrons*, ℥j.

*Rhenish wine*, ℥j.

*toasted bread, grated small*, a sufficient quantity.

*loaf-sugar*, as much as will sweeten it.

Mix and make a draught.

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A D R A U G H T for the Winter.

Take of jellies of the preceding fruits, ℥j.

nutmeg-elæosaccharum, gr. v.

citron-water, ℥ij.

Rhenish wine, ℥j.

Mix up with the yolk of an egg and some toasted bread; then sweeten and use as before.

O R,

Take of fresh-gathered and picked leaves and stalks of  
lettice, endive, dandelion, and purslane,  
each, ℥vj.

sorrel, ℥ij.

After they have been washed, picked, and rinsed several times, let them be boiled slowly in a close vessel in some broth, and eat with a little butter, salt, and nutmeg.

S E C T. DCCCCLIV.

For an INFLAMMATION of the STOMACH.

A N E M O L L I E N T D R I N K.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of wood-sorrel, ℥ij.

mallows, m. jß.

whole oatmeal, ℥j.

Boil in twelve ounces of whey, and add,

of the yolks of eggs, No. ij.

the jelly of currants, ℥j.

A N E M O L L I E N T C L Y S T E R.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of endive, succory,  
fumitory, mallows, and marsh-mallows,  
each m. j.

Boil in a sufficient quantity of whey to express ten ounces, which use for a clyster two or three times in a day.

S E C T. DCCCCLXVI.

*For an INFLAMMATION of the IN-*  
T E S T I N E S.

A P R O P E R D I E T.

Take of the roots of vipers-grass, goats-beard, skir-  
rets, parsley, and succory, each ℥ij.

Boil them in a quart of broth; to which add the  
yolks of two eggs and a little salt.

A D E C O C T I O N, balsamic, and detergent.

Take of the roots of garden valerian, ℥ij.

the leaves of lovage, m. ij.

the flowers of St. John's-wort, m. j.

the flowers of agrimony, ℥ij.

Boil in a quart of water, and give two ounces to  
drink every hour.

Of the same may be also made a *clyster*.

S E C T. DCCCXC. No. I.

*For the T H R U S H.*

A N E M O L L I E N T D R I N K.

Take of sweet-almonds blanched and bruised, ℥ij.

Pistachio-nuts, ℥j.

the four greater and four lesser cold seeds  
bruised, each ℥ij.

of pot-oatmeal, ℥ij.

Boil for the space of an hour in a close vessel with a  
a quart of water, and then add,

of liquorice-root scraped, ℥j.

Boil again a little, and use as a drink and wash for  
the mouth.

O R,

A DECOCTION more abstergent and aperitive.

Take of *small-leaved red carrot-roots, skirret-roots, china-root, sarsaparilla, and turnips, each* $\zeta$  jv.*of barley,  $\zeta$  j.*

Being all bruised, boil in a sufficient quantity of water, to express 30 ounces, to which add,

*of syrup of marshmallows,  $\zeta$  j.*

Use as before.

A J U I C E abstergent, diluting and resolving.

Take of *turnip-roots, not pared, a sufficient quantity; scrape them fine upon an iron grater, or rasp, and press out their juice;*Of which, when boiled and clarified, take  $\zeta$  xvj.Mix, *with the yolks of two eggs,**syrup of violets,  $\zeta$   $\beta$ .*

Giving half an ounce every hour for a dose.

For the best aliments in this case, see §. 35. No. 1, 2.

## S E C T. DCCCCXC. No. 2.

An emollient, detergent DECOCTION.

Take of *the leaves of mallows, bears-breech, marshmallows, pellitory of the wall, mullein, mercury, and ladies-mantle, each  $\zeta$  ij.**marshmallow-roots,  $\zeta$  j.**turnip-roots,  $\zeta$  x.*

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water to express 36 ounces; to which add,

*the yolks of four eggs, and two ounces of honey of roses.*

Use it continually as a gargle or wash for the mouth.

The residuum may be applied externally, as a *cataplasm*, to the cheeks. Of the same fresh ingredients may be also made a *clyster*.

## S E C T. DCCCCXC. No. 3.

An anodyne emollient MIXTURE, somewhat strengthening.

Take of *syrup of white-poppies*, ℥ ij.  
*new and sweet cream*, ℥ ij.  
*the yolks of eggs*, No. ij.  
*rose-water*, ℥ ij.

Mix, and let a little of this be constantly held in the mouth.

O R,

Take of *jelly of hartshorn*, or of other flesh that is pretty thick; cut it into thin slices, and continually keep a bit upon the tongue, swallowing it as it dissolves.

These heal the excoriations.

O R,

A DECOCTION resolvent, raising the Spirits, to be used when the Disorder is going off.

Take of a decoction of the leaves of *agrimony*, ℥ vij.  
*honey of roses*, ℥ j.

Mix and use as before; this strengthens, and makes the loose parts of the mouth firm.

## S E C T. DCCCCXC. No. 4.

A DECOCTION astringent, and more strengthening, to be used after the Disorder.

Take of *sharp-pointed dock-roots*, ℥ j.  
*Peruvian bark*, ℥ vj.  
*tamarisk-bark*, ℥ vj.  
*the leaves of agrimony*, m. j.

Boil in a pint and half of water, and add,  
*of syrup of kermes*, ℥ j.

Let half an ounce be drank every hour.

This strengthens the relaxed vessels of the intestines.

S E C T.

240 For an Inflammation of the Kidnies:

S E C T. DCCCCXC. No. 5.

A purging DRAUGHT, which, after it has operated, strengthens.

Take of *rhubarb*, ʒ iʒ.

*yellow myrobalans without their kernels*, ʒ iʒ.

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water, to express three ounces; to which add,

*of syrup of succory, with rhubarb*, ʒ xij.

Make a draught.

S E C T. DCCCCXCVII. No. 2.

For an INFLAMMATION of the KIDNIES:

A DECOCTION antiphlogistic, lenitive, and aperitive:

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of *chervil*, *brooklime*, and *pellitory of the wall*, each m. ij.

the roots of *wood-sorrel*, *succory*, and *burdock*, each ʒ ij.

*red chiches*, ʒ jʒ.

the seeds of *white-poppies* and *ladies-thistle* bruised, each ʒ vj.

Boil for the space of half an hour in three pints of water, and give two ounces to drink every quarter of an hour.

OR,

Take of *grass-roots*, ʒ vj.

*liquorice*, ʒ j.

Boil in three pints of water, and use as before.

S E C T. M.

M E D I C I N E S proper in this Place:

*Agrimonia.*

*Alcea.*

*Alchimilla.*

*Alibea.*

*Agrimony.*

*Vervain-mallow.*

*Ladies-mantle.*

*Marshmallow.*

*Becabunga.*



<i>Becabunga.</i>	Brook-lime.
<i>Bellis minor.</i>	Lesser daisy.
<i>Bugula.</i>	Bugloss.
<i>Chærophyllyum.</i>	Chervil.
<i>Daucus sylvestris.</i>	Wild carrot.
<i>Dens leonis.</i>	Dandelion.
<i>Feniculum.</i>	Fennel.
<i>Fraga.</i>	Strawberry-plant.
<i>Glycyrrhiza.</i>	Liquorice.
<i>Gramen.</i>	Grass.
<i>Herniaria.</i>	Rupture-wort.
<i>Lactuca.</i>	Lettice.
<i>Lingua cervina.</i>	Hart's-tongue.
<i>Mercurialis.</i>	Mercury.
<i>Nummularia.</i>	Money-wort.
<i>Nymphaea.</i>	Water-lilly.
<i>Ononis.</i>	Rest-harrow.
<i>Parietaria.</i>	Pellitory of the wall.
<i>Persicaria.</i>	Arsmart.
<i>Scabiosa.</i>	Scabious.
<i>Virga aurea.</i>	Golden-rod.
<i>Urtica.</i>	Nettle.
<i>Syr. althææ Fernelii.</i>	The syrup of marshmal- lows of Fernelius:
— <i>capillor. veneris.</i>	— maiden-hair.
— <i>cichorei cum rbeo.</i>	— succory, with rhu- barb.
— <i>papav. alb.</i>	— white poppies.
— <i>erratici.</i>	— wild poppies.
— <i>violarum.</i>	— violets.
<i>Sal ammoniacus.</i>	Salt armoniac.
— <i>gemmæ.</i>	— gem.
— <i>marinus.</i>	— common:

## S E C T. MXXV.

*For the APOPLEXY.*

## Gargarisms and Washes for the Mouth.

In this Case,

A DECOCTION that turns the Impetus of the BLOOD  
from the HEAD, very serviceable in the Attack  
of the COLD APOPLEXY.

Take of the roots of master-wort, pellitory of Spain,  
and galangal, each ℥j.  
the fresh-gathered leaves of wild marjoram,  
rue, and thyme, each m. j.  
the flowers of lavender and mother-wort, each  
℥j.  
winter's-bark, ʒvj.

Boil in a close vessel with three pints of water, and  
add,

of spirit of salt armoniac, ʒiij.

A MASTICATORY to promote Spitting.

Take of mastich, white wax, and ginger, each ℥j.  
Mix, and make them into little balls.

From these and the former simples may be com-  
posed powders, discharging phlegm by the nostrils.

## S E C T. MXXVI.

## V O M I T S.

## A D R A U G H T.

Take of emetic wine, ℥ijß.  
oxymel of squills, ℥j.

Mix and make a draught.

## A P O W D E R.

Take of *emetic tartar*, gr. vij.  
For one dose.

## A D R A U G H T.

Take of the juice expressed from *horse-radish-roots*, ℥j.  
*oxymel of squills*, ℥ij.  
Mix and make a draught.

## A P O W D E R.

Take of *mercurius vitæ*, gr. ij.  
For one dose.

## A P U R G I N G D R A U G H T.

Take of *diagridium*, gr. x.  
*resin of jalap*, gr. x.  
*spirit of wine rectified*, ℥ij.  
Being accurately ground together and dissolved, add,  
*of laxative syrup of roses, with sena*, ℥vj.  
For a draught.

## S E C T. MXXVIII.

A stimulating V A P O U R, to be drawn through the  
N O S E.

Take of *tincture of castor*, and *spirit of salt armoniac*,  
*each* ℥ij.  
Mix, and let it be smelled to frequently.

## O R,

Take of the sharpest *winegar* and *tincture of castor*,  
*each* ℥ij.  
Mix, and use as before.

A warm B A L S A M, when the A P O P L E X Y is not  
violent.

Take of the essential oils of *lavender*, *tansy*, *rosemary*,  
*rue*, and *wormwood*, each gut. jv.  
*tincture of castor*, ℥j.

Take of *sal volatile oleosum*, ʒj.  
*nerve-ointment*, ʒj.

Mix, and make a balsam, to be rubbed under and about the nose and temples.

A S H A R P C L Y S T E R.

Take of *the pulp of bitter-apple*, ʒʒ.  
*tobacco*, ʒʒ.

Boil in ten ounces of water, and add,  
*of salt gem.* ʒij.

For a clyster.

S E C T. MXXX. No. 2.

Made especially of fena and tamarinds. See §. 296.  
 No. 2.

S E C T. MXXX. No. 3.

See §. 954. and 966.

S E C T. Mlxviii.

*In the P A L S Y.*

See §. 75. No. 5. and §. 54. No. 4.

S E C T. Mlxix.

AN AROMATIC POWDER for Fumigation.

Take of *mastich, frankincense, and amber*, each ʒʒ.  
 Mix and make a powder; one drachm of which is to be sprinkled at a time upon red-hot coals, and the fumes thereof catched in dry woollen cloths, which are to be then instantly and strongly rubbed hot upon the parts.

A penetrating nervous MIXTURE, to stimulate the flaccid Parts.

Take of *compound spirit of lavender*, ʒijj.  
*spirit of salt armoniac*, ʒij.

Take of *tincture of castor*, ℥jv.  
*lavender-flower-water*, ℥vj.

Mix, and rub it well into the parts.

A sharp, aromatic, warm PLASTER.

Take of the *cummin and melilot plasters*, and of  
*strained galbanum*, each ℥j.  
*oil of castor*, ℥℞.

Mix and make a plaster upon leather, to be applied after the part affected has been well rubbed.

Take of the *oils by infusion*, of *wormwood, dill, camomile, nep, rue, sweet-scented claver, castor, saffron, flower-de-luce, earth-worms, spikenard, and ter-oleum or mineral oil*, each ℥j.

*the ointment of sow-bread, and of the soldiers, nerve and Agrippa's ointment*, each ℥vj.

Mix, and make a liniment.

Here are also proper the sharp

<i>Emplast. de cumino,</i>		Plaster of cummin.
<i>galbano.</i>		—galbanum.
<i>meliloto, &amp;c.</i>		—melilot, and the like.

S E C T. MCXXVI.

In M A D N E S S.

A strengthening, cardiac ELECTUARY.

Take of *Peruvian bark*, ℥ij.  
*winter's-bark*, ℥ij.  
*conserva of rosemary*, ℥j.

Make into an electuary, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of chermes.

And give half a drachm every third hour in the day.

O R,

Take of *Sylvius's diascordium*, ℥j.  
*citron-peel elæosaccharum*, ℥ij.

R 3

Take

Take of *elecampane-roots candied*, ℥j.  
*syrup of the five opening roots*, q. s.  
 Make into an electuary for use, as before.

O R,

One more AROMATIC.

Take of *preserved ginger*, ℥ij.  
*candied orange-peels*, ℥ij.  
*grated nutmeg*, ℥jv.  
*Fernelius's syrup of mugwort*, q. s.  
 Make the whole into an electuary.

O R,

Take of *Andromachus's treacle and Mesue's treacle*,  
*diatessaron*, each ℥j.  
*conserve of wormwood*, ℥℞.  
*angelica-root*, ℥ij.  
 Make an electuary, with a sufficient quantity of sy-  
 rup of betony; of which one drachm may be taken  
 four times in a day.

A medicinal WINE, warm, and strengthening.

Take of *Peruvian bark, winter's-cinnamon, citron and*  
*orange-peels, China-bark, and cinnamon*,  
 each ℥j.  
*the tops of wild-thyme, garden-thyme, and*  
*Syrian mastick*, each ℥℞.  
*the flowers of Arabian lavender, common la-*  
*vender, and tansy*, each ℥j.  
*aloes-wood and saffras*, each ℥vj.  
 Infuse them all after the usual method in three quarts  
 of Spanish wine, of which two ounces may be taken  
 four times in a day upon an empty stomach.

SECT. MCLIII. No. 6.

*In MADNESS, from the BITE of a MAD DOG.*

DRINKS, prepared from Apples, wild Plums, Lemons, and Vinegar of Roses.

DIET, preserved Cabbages, &c.

SECT. MCXLIV.

A COOLING CLYSTER.

Take of purified nitre, ʒ ij.  
 elder-vinegar, ʒ j.  
 honey of roses, ʒ j.  
 barley-water, ʒ x.

Mix, and make a clyster.

OR,

Take of common salt, ʒ ij.  
 vinegar of marigolds, ʒ vj.  
 common honey, ʒ j.  
 simple rue-water, ʒ x.

Make a clyster.

SECT. MCLX. L. a.

*In the SCURVY.*

PURGES.

A POWDER.

Take of vitriolated tartar not acid, crystals of tartar, and sal polychrestum, each ʒ ʒ.

Mix and make a powder.

To be taken in the morning in a little whey, drinking twelve ounces of the same after it.

## A D R A U G H T.

Take of *sal polychrestum*, ʒ ij.

*pil. cochix* of the greater composition, ʒ j.

*laxative syrup of roses*, with *sena*, ʒ vj.

*succory-water*, ʒ ij.

Mix, and make a draught.

## O R,

Take of *elixir proprietatis* made with salt of tartar,

ʒ ij.

*laxative syrup of roses*, with *sena*, ʒ vij.

*fumitory-water*, ʒ ij.

Mix, and make a draught.

PURGING PILLS, to be used in the beginning.

Take of *pil. cochix* of the greater composition, ʒ j.

Make into 21 pills; of which two are to be taken going to bed in the evening, and five the next morning fasting, for a dose.

## S E C T. M C L X. L. β.

## Attenuating and Digesting MEDICINES.

Helmont's tincture of salt of tartar, given to the quantity of a drachm in two ounces of wine for a dose.

Harvey's tincture of salt of tartar, given to the quantity of four drachms in three ounces of wine for a dose.

Lewis's tincture of steel, given to one drachm in an ounce of wine.

Vitriolated tartar,

Crystals and cream of tartar,

Vitriol of iron, and sal polychrestum.

May be each given to the quantity of half a drachm for a dose.

Tachenius's vegetable salts, given to one drachm in three ounces of wine.

Elixir



Elixir proprietatis, made with spirit of vinegar, given to two drachms.

The same, made with salt of tartar, given to two drachms.

The same, made with aromatic waters, given to three drachms.

Volatile oily salts aromatized, given to one drachm.

Venice-sope, given to four drachms.

Starkey's chymical sope, given to half a scruple.

Simple oxymel, given to four ounces.

———— of squills, given to three.

Compound ————— given to two ounces.

Conserves of garden and wood sorrel.

*Poma aurantia.*

—— *Chinensia.*

—— *citrea.*

—— *limonia.*

—— *granata.*

Oranges of { Sevill.  
                  } China,

Citrons.

Lemons.

Pomegranates,

S E C T. MCLX. L. γ.

The milder Sort of ANTI-SCORBUTIC SPECIFICS,

*Abrotanum mas.*

—— *fœmina.*

*Absinthium latifolium.*

—— *tenuifolium.*

*Acetosæ omnes species.*

*Acetosellæ* ———

*Ageratum.*

*Agrimonia.*

*Anagalis mas.*

—— *fœmina.*

*Artemisia.*

*Balsamita.*

*Bardana.*

*Becabungæ.*

*Brassica rubra capitata.*

*Bunium.*

*Buxus.*

Common southern-wood.

Lavender-cotton.

Common wormwood.

Roman ———

Sorrels of all sorts.

Wood-sorrels of all sorts.

Maudlin.

Agrimony.

Male Pimpernel.

Female ———

Mugwort.

Costmary.

Burdock.

Brook-lime.

Red cabbage, headed.

Wild turnip.

Box.

<i>Chærophyllum.</i>	Chervil.
<i>Chamædrys.</i>	Germander.
<i>Chamæpitys.</i>	Ground-pine.
<i>Cichorea.</i>	Succory.
<i>Crambe.</i>	Colworts.
<i>Cuminoides.</i>	Beets.
<i>Endivia.</i>	Endive.
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum.</i>	Hemp-like agrimony.
<i>Fœniculum.</i>	Fennel.
<i>Fumaria.</i>	Fumitory.
<i>Galega ambæ species.</i>	Goats-rue of both kinds.
<i>Hedera terrestris.</i>	Ground-ivy.
<i>Lapatha.</i>	Docks.
<i>Levisticum.</i>	Lovage.
<i>Majorana.</i>	Marjoram.
<i>Melissa.</i>	Baum.
<i>Mentha.</i>	Mint.
<i>Nasturtium aquaticum.</i>	Water-creffes.
———— <i>bortense.</i>	Garden —————
<i>Nummularia.</i>	Money-wort.
<i>Rheum Barbarum.</i>	Turky rhubarb.
<i>Salvia.</i>	Sage.
<i>Scabiosa.</i>	Scabious.
<i>Scordium.</i>	Water-germander.
<i>Sophia.</i>	Flix-weed.
<i>Veronica.</i>	Fluellin.
<i>Urtica.</i>	Nettles.

## Sweet-scented aromatic Fruits.

<i>Aurantia.</i>	Oranges.
<i>Citrea.</i>	Citrons.
<i>Granata.</i>	Pomegranates.
<i>Limonia.</i>	Lemons.

## Garden Fruits.

<i>Berberis.</i>	Barberries.
<i>Cerasa matura quæcunque</i>	Ripe cherries of all forts.
<i>Fraga.</i>	Strawberries.
<i>Grossulariæ.</i>	Gooseberries.

<i>Mori.</i>	Mulberries.
<i>Poma acido dulcia.</i>	Pippins.
——— <i>Armeniaca.</i>	Apricots.
——— <i>Persica.</i>	Peaches.
<i>Fruetus rubi vulgaris.</i>	Blackberries.
————— <i>idæi.</i>	Raspberries.
————— <i>sambuci.</i>	Elderberries.
————— <i>tamarindi.</i>	Tamarinds.
————— <i>vitis idææ.</i>	Whortleberries.

## S E C T. MCLXI.

## ANTI-SCORBUTICS of a sharper kind.

<i>Acriviola.</i>	Indian cresses.
<i>Allia.</i>	Garlicks.
<i>Alliaria.</i>	Sauce-alone.
<i>Arum.</i>	Wake-robin.
<i>Armoracia.</i>	Wild radish.
<i>Absinthium.</i>	Wormwood.
<i>Cepæ.</i>	Onions.
<i>Chelidonium majus.</i>	Greater celandine.
<i>Cochlearia.</i>	Scurvy-grass.
<i>Enula.</i>	Elecampane.
<i>Erysimum.</i>	Hedge-mustard.
<i>Eruca.</i>	Rocket.
<i>Gentiana.</i>	Gentian.
<i>Gratiola.</i>	Hedge-hyffop.
<i>Isatis.</i>	Woad.
<i>Piperitis.</i>	Dittander.
<i>Porrum.</i>	Leeks.
<i>Ptarmaca draco.</i>	Sneeze-wort.
<i>Rapbanus hortensis.</i>	Garden-radish.
————— <i>rusticanus.</i>	Horse-radish.
<i>Ruta.</i>	Rue.
<i>Sabina.</i>	Savin.
<i>Santonium.</i>	Worm-feed.
<i>Saponaria.</i>	Sope-wort.
<i>Sedum minus vermiculare acre</i>	Lesser biting stone-crop.
<i>Sinapi.</i>	Mustard.
<i>Trifolium aquaticum.</i>	Water-trefoil.

## An expressed ANTISCORBUTIC Juice.

Take of the roots of horse-radish scraped, ℥jv.  
 the fresh-gathered leaves of scurvy-grass,  
 money-wort, and nettles, each m. jv.

Force out their juice in a press; sweeten and give two drachms four or six times in a day.

## A SPIRIT.

Take of the seeds of common mustard, garden-radish,  
 rocket, hedge-mustard, and garden-creesses,  
 each ℥j.

the leaves of scurvy-grass, dittander, and  
 horse-radish, each m. ij.

Being all cut and bruised, add,

of common salt, ℥ij.

ale-yeast, ℥j.

spirit of wine, q. s. to over-top them two  
 fingers.

Distil, and cohobate three times.

## A VOLATILE SALT.

To the former ingredients of the spirit, instead of  
 the common salt and ale-yeast, add,

of salt armoniac in powder, ℥ij.

pot-ashes, ℥vij.

Distil as before.

## A medicinal ANTISCORBUTIC Ale.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of scurvy-grass,  
 rocket, hedge-mustard, and water-trefoil,  
 each m. j.

the seeds of garden-creesses and radishes bruised,  
 each ℥ij.

flowers of the lesser centaury, ℥j.

horse-radish-roots sliced, ℥v.

Put them into half a hoghead of new ale whilst it is  
 working, and use for a constant drink.

A medicinal W I N E.

Take of the fresh-gathered roots of wake-robin, ℥ ℞.  
 horse-radish, ℥ j.  
 the leaves of scurvy-grass and water-trefoil,  
 each m. j.  
 mustard-seed, ℥ ij.  
 Rhenish wine, ℔ vj.

S E C T. Mclxii.

ANTI-SCORBUTICS moderately astringing.

<i>Capparis.</i>		Capers.
<i>Flos genistæ.</i>		Broom-flowers.
<i>Fraxinus.</i>		Ash-buds.
<i>Lapathum omnesque ejus species.</i>		Docks of all forts.
<i>Lupulus.</i>		Hops.
<i>Polypodium quercin.</i>		Polypody of the oak.
<i>Rhabarbarum.</i>		Rhubarb.
<i>Tamariscus.</i>		Tamarisk-bark.

Cooling ANTI-SCORBUTICS.

<i>Poma odorata,</i>	{	<i>Aurantia.</i>	{	Sevil oranges.
		<i>Citrea.</i>		Citrons.
		<i>Limonia.</i>		Lemons.
		<i>Cbinensia.</i>		China oranges.
		<i>Granata.</i>		Pomegranates.

All GARDEN FRUITS, that are partly SWEET and partly ACID.

<i>Acetosa.</i>		Sorrel.
<i>Cichorea.</i>		Succory.
<i>Endivia.</i>		Endive.
<i>Lujula.</i>		Wood-forrel.
<i>Lactucæ.</i>		Lettices.
<i>Taraxaca.</i>		Dandelion.
<i>Hydrogala.</i>		Milk and water.
<i>Serum lactis.</i>		Whey.
<i>Lac ebutyratum.</i>		Skimmed milk.
<i>Tartarus &amp; omnia acida.</i>		Tartar, and all acids.

WARM

## WARM and SHARP ANTI-SCORBUTICS;

For these see § 1161.

## S E C T. Mclxiii.

## GARGLES for the MOUTH.

(1.) IN WARM HABITS.

Take of the juice of lemons and honey of roses, each  
 ℥ ij.  
 dulcified spirit of salt, ℥ ℞.  
 rue-water, ℥ ij.

Mix, &amp;c.

O R,

Take of spirit of common salt, ℥ ij.  
 sage-water, ℥ viij.

O R,

Take of the juice of lemons fresh-expressed, ℥ j.  
 salt armoniac, ℥ j.  
 rue-water, ℥ vj.

(2.) IN COLD HABITS.

Take of treacle-water and spirit of scurvy-grass, each  
 ℥ j.  
 honey of rosemary, ℥ ij.

O R,

Take of spirit of wine camphorized, ℥ ℞.  
 tincture of myrrh, ℥ j.  
 the German treacle, i. e. inspissated juice of  
 juniper-berries, ℥ ℞.  
 simple wormwood-water, ℥ jv.  
 salt-gem, ℥ j.

## S E C T. MCLXIV.

A gentle antiseptic DECOCTION, in a sharp SCURVY.

Take of fumitory, sorrel, brook-lime, and water-trefoil, each m. j.

whey and skimmed milk, each ℥ ij.

Make a decoction.

O R,

## ANTISCORBUTIC WHEY.

Take of wood-sorrel, m. j℥.

betony and chervil, each m. ℥.

tamarinds, ℥ j℥.

Being cut small, infuse them in three pints of boiling whey, and keep them in a heat so as not quite to boil, for the space of half an hour; then strain through a cloth, and add,

of syrup of the juice of citrons, raspberries, and violets, each ℥ j

Of either of these decoctions may be drank one ounce every half-hour in the day-time.

## S E C T. MCC. No. 2.

In a CONSUMPTION from an ULCER in the  
L U N G S.

## A STYPTICAL ELECTUARY.

Take of conserve of red roses, ℥ iij.

Armenian bole levigated, ℥ ij.

syrup of myrtles, q. s.

Make an electuary, of which one drachm may be taken every two hours.

A CONSERVE, cooling and styptical.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of small plantane,  
℥ iij.

Take

Take of *corn-poppy-flowers*, ℥jss.  
*green plantane-seeds*, ℥j.

Mix, with a sufficient quantity of sugar, to make a conserve after the usual method, which is to be taken like the preceding electuary.

#### An antiseptic cooling DECOCTION.

Take of *the leaves of sorrel*, m. ij.

Boil in one pound of whey; express the juice, and give an ounce to drink every hour in the day.

OR,

Take of *the roots of tormentil*, ℥ij.

*the leaves of silver-weed*, m. iij.

*the flowers of red meadow-trefoil*, ℥j.

*sorrel-seeds bruised*, ℥ss.

*tamarisk-bark*, ℥ij.

Boil for the space of a quarter of an hour in two quarts of water, and add,

*of syrup of myrtles*, ℥ij.

Give two ounces to drink every hour as before.

#### A very mild balsamic OIL.

Take of *sweet almonds, cocoa-nuts, pistachio-nuts, and white poppy-seed*, each ℥jv.

Being well bruised, express an oil from them after the usual method, with a very small heat.

One drachm of this oil may be drank every two or four hours, with a proper regimen.

#### PILLS.

Take of *pure turpentine*, ℥ss.

*powdered liquorice*, q. s.

Make the mass of a proper consistence to form pills, each of four grains weight, of which one may be taken every four hours.

OR,



OR,

Take of pure turpentine, ℥℞.

*gum tragacanth pulverized*, ℥v.*fine starch in powder*, q. s.

Make a mass of a proper consistence for pills for use, as before.

Lucatellus's balsam may be taken in the quantity of half a drachm three times in a day, upon an empty stomach, drinking after it an ounce of the following

## BALSAMIC MEAD.

Take of the fresh-gathered flowers of betony, *St. John's wort*, and cowslips, each pug. j.

Infuse them for the space of half an hour in a pint and a half of scalding water, to which add,  
*of honey from Marseilles*, ℥ij℞.

## SECT. MCC. No. 3.

Take of pure water, ℔ij.

Mix it with a pint of new milk from the cow; this may be drank constantly at pleasure, as ordinary or common drink.

Take of new milk warm from the cow, ℔℞.

*bisket*, ℥j.*sugar*, ℥ij.

Mix them as they are; and let this quantity be eat four times in a day, using no other food.

## An anti-acid POWDER.

Take of crabs-eyes prepared, ℥ij.

*Castile-soap*, ℥℞.*barley-sugar*, ℥ij.

Mix and make a powder, to be divided into twelve doses; one of which is to be taken constantly before the milk.

## S E C T. MCCIX.

An acid aperitive JULEP.

Take of *simple oxymel*, ℥jv.*vitriolated tartar*, ℥j.*syrup of the five opening roots*, ℥ij.*the simple-waters (made by fermenting the plants before distillation) of wormwood, carduus, and hyssop, each* ℥jv.

Mix, and give three ounces every two hours.

An anti-phthific DECOCTION.

Take of *the three sorts of saunders-wood rasped, each* ℥j.*sassafras-chips*, ℥jβ.*the roots of china and sarsaparilla, each* ℥iij.*flowers of the lesser centaury*, ℥β.

Boil for the space of half an hour in a close vessel, with two quarts of water; then add,

*of liquorice-root scraped*, ℥j.

Just boil them up again, and strain for use. The dose is three ounces every two hours.

## A LIST of SIMPLES;

All, or several of which, are here proper for Decoctions, to be made after the usual Method, and taken as the preceding.

<i>Radices apii.</i>	Roots of smallage.
————— <i>bardanae.</i>	————— burdock.
————— <i>caryophyllat. mont.</i>	————— mountain-avens:
————— <i>eryngii.</i>	————— eryngo.
————— <i>graminis.</i>	————— grass.
————— <i>liquoritiæ.</i>	————— liquorice.
————— <i>mei athamant.</i>	————— Grecian spignel.
————— <i>petroselini.</i>	————— parsley.
————— <i>pku.</i>	————— valerian.
————— <i>rubiaë tinctor, ana,</i>	————— madder, each in
℥j.	the quantity of an
	ounce.

*Folia*

<i>Folia agrimonice.</i>	Leaves of agrimony.
— <i>artemise.</i>	— mug-wort.
— <i>capillor. veneris.</i>	— maiden-hair.
— <i>chærophylli.</i>	— chervil.
— <i>chamædryos.</i>	— germander.
— <i>chamæpityos.</i>	— ground-pine.
— <i>hyssopi.</i>	— hyssop.
— <i>parietarie.</i>	— pellitory.
— <i>scabiosæ.</i>	— scabious.
— <i>tussilaginis.</i>	— colts-foot.
— <i>urticæ, ana, m. j.</i>	— nettles, in the quantity of a handful.
<i>Flores betonicæ.</i>	Flowers of betony.
— <i>centaur. min.</i>	— lesser centaury.
— <i>hyperici, ana, pug. j.</i>	— St. John's-wort, each a pugil.
<i>Semina apii.</i>	Seeds of smallage.
— <i>hyperici.</i>	— St. John's-wort.
— <i>pæoniæ, ana, ℥j.</i>	— peony, each in the quantity of an ounce.

BALSAMIC PILLS, resisting the Blood's being corrupted by a mixture of Pus.

PILLS.

Take of myrrh in fine powder, ℥ij.

*spermaceti*, ℥jv.

Mix them well with half an ounce of pure turpentine, and add a sufficient quantity of frankincense in fine powder, to make a mass of a proper consistence for pills, each of three grains weight, one of which may be taken every three hours.

OR,

Take of white Peruvian balsam, and white balsam capivi, each ℥ij.

the yolk of an egg, ℥℞.

Intimately mix them together, and add, of powdered liquorice, q. s.

S 2

Make

Make a mass of pills, of which two grains may be taken morning, noon, and night.

O R,

Take of *mastich, myrrh, and frankincense, each ʒij.*  
Make them into a fine powder; then melt over a slow fire

*of Spanish liquorice and pure turpentine, each ʒ℥.*

Sprinkle in the powder, and towards the end add,  
*of balm of Gilead, ʒj.*

Make a mass of a proper consistence, with powder of liquorice-root.

The dose is six grains, four times in a day, upon an empty stomach, drinking after it six ounces of the following

#### VULNERARY DRINK.

Take of the leaves of lesser agrimony, betony, Jerusalem-oak, ground-ivy, scabious, colts-foot, and fluellin, each ʒ℥.

*liquorice, ʒj℥.*

Infuse, without boiling, over a brisk fire in a close vessel, with a quart of water, for use as above.

#### SECT. MCCX.

See all the Prescriptions at §. 1209.

#### A deterfive, and aperitive DECOCTION.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of male speedwell, m. j℥.

*pellitory of the wall and rue, each m. j.*

*garden valerian, m. ℥.*

*poppy-seeds bruised, ʒij.*

*parsley-roots, ʒvj.*

Make a decoction after the usual method, and add,  
*of syrup of maiden-hair, ʒij.*

Give four ounces to drink every three hours.

## PILLS.

Take of the compound pill of bounds-tongue,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ j}$ .  
 Make into ten pills, of which let one be taken in an evening.

A healing PAREGORIC DRINK, to be given in Cases where the Pain and spitting of Matter are gone off.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of borage, lesser comfrey, and mallows, each  $\text{m. j}$ .  
 the flowers of wild poppies, mullein, and St. John's-wort, each  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ j}$ .  
 the greater comfrey-roots,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ ℞}$ .  
 marshmallow-roots,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ j}$ .  
 the seeds of melons and white poppies, each  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ j}$ .  
 Peruvian bark,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ vj}$ .

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water to make four pounds, and give three ounces to drink every four hours.

## S E C T. MCCXXXiii.

*In the D R O P S Y.*

A MEDICINAL WINE OF STOMACHICS and STRENGTHENERS.

Take of the roots of mountain-bartwort, masterwort, both the birthworts, and zedoary, each  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ j}$ .  
 ginger,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ vj}$ .  
 lesser centaury-flowers,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ ij}$ .  
 rosemary-flowers,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ j}$ .  
 the German hedge-hyssop,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ jv}$ .  
 laurel and juniper-berries, each  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ j℞}$ .  
 garden and wild thyme, and Syrian mastich, each  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ j}$ .

Take of the seeds of wormwood, tansy, and wormseed, each ℥j.

Mix, and make them all into a fine powder.

Take of this powder, ℥vj.

neat French wine, ℔jv.

Make them into a medicinal wine, of which two ounces may be drank four times in a day, upon an empty stomach, using a proper regimen.

#### AN ELECTUARY.

Take of the preceding powder, ℥ij.

conserve of rosemary-flowers, ℥j.

Fernelius's syrup of mug-wort, q. s.

Make an electuary; half a drachm of which is to be taken for a dose every four hours.

#### A MEDICINAL ALE

May be made by adding twelve ounces of the powder to a quarter of a hoghead of strong ale, which may serve for a constant drink.

#### AN INFUSION.

Take of the preceding powder, ℥jv.

strong and brisk white wine, ℥viij.

Make an infusion after the usual method.

Give a ounce to drink every two hours.

Here are also proper the several sorts of elixir proprietatis; volatile, oily, and aromatic salts; volatile, oily, sharp, and aromatic spirits; whether under the title of cephalic, stomachic, or hysteric.

See §. 75. No. 5. §. 54. No. 4. and §. 135.

## S E C T. MCCXXXIV.

An aromatic, cardiac, acid MIXTURE, quenching THIRST, rousing the SPIRITS, and stagnating LYMPH.

Take of the essential oils of the peels of citrons, oranges, and cinnamon, each gut. iij.  
the essential oil of lavender-flowers and juniper-berries, each gut. ij.

Make an elæosaccharum after the usual method, with six drachms of loaf-sugar; to which add,  
of the inspissated juices of juniper and elder-berries, each ℥ iij.  
spirit of salt, ℥ j.  
orange, cinnamon, and citron-water, each ℥ ij.  
mint-water, ℥ x.

Give one dose every two hours.

An aperitive, acid DECOCTION.

Take of the expressed juices of the fresh-gathered leaves of fumitory, succory, dandelion, and sorrel, each ℔ j.  
cream of tartar, ℔ ℔.

Boil half away over a gentle fire; and to ten ounces of the clarified liquor, add,  
as much syrup of elder-berries.

Of which give half an ounce every two hours.

A MIXTURE, cardiac, and aperitive.

Take of dulcified spirit of nitre, ℥ jv.  
scurvy-grass, ℥ vj.  
the syrups of succory with rhubarb, and of the five opening roots, each ℥ j.  
Rhenish wine, ℔ j.

Mix, and give an ounce to drink every two hours.

## S E C T. MCCXXXVII. No. 3.

The Formulæ, of MERCURIAL purging Powders.

Take of *turbith mineral*, gr. ß.

of *white ginger*, gr. x.

Mix, and make a powder, to be taken every other morning, in the pulp of a roasted apple.

O R,

Take of *calomel*, gr. vij.

*winter's-bark*, gr. viij.

Mix, and make a powder, to be taken as the other.

O R,

Take of *red precipitate*, gr. j.

*nutmeg*, gr. vj.

Mix, and make a powder for use, as before.

## A N E M E T I C P O W D E R.

Take of *emetic tartar*, gr. ß.

*citron-peel-elæosaccharum*, gr. vj.

Mix and make a powder, to be taken every third day.

O R,

Take of *the mildest antimonial emetic*, two parts.

*nitre*, five parts.

Prepare by detonation, and take four grains, of which make a powder, to be taken every morning.

## A D I U R E T I C T I N C T U R E.

Take of *the filings of copper*, gr. x.

*sal volatile oleosum*, ʒvj.

Mix, and make a blue tincture, of which twelve drops may be taken three times a day in half an ounce of syrup of the five opening roots.

## S E C T. MCCXLIII.

See § 334.

S E C T.



## S E C T. MCCXLV.

SOME STRONG MEDICINES to be repeated often.

Take of *the common emetic wine*, ℥ ij℥.

For a dose.

Take of *emetic tartar*, gr. vj.

For a dose.

Take of *turbith mineral*, gr. vij.

For one dose.

Take of *the fresh-expressed juice from the middle bark  
of elder*, ℥ j.  
*syrup of violets*, ℥ ℞.

For one dose.

Take of *sea colwort-leaves*, ℥ j.

Eat them at one time.

Take of *elaterium*, gr. jv.

*syrup of buckthorn-berries*, ℥ j.

Mix for one dose.

## S E C T. MCCXLVII.

A STRONG PURGING TINCTURE.

Take of *resin of jalap and scammony*, each ℥ j.

*sena-leaves in powder*, and *seeds of bastard  
saffron bruised*, each ℥ jv.

*spirit of wine rectified*, ℔ j.

Mix, and make a tincture after the usual method,  
to which add,

*of laxative syrup of roses*, with *sena*, ℥ vj.

Give one ounce for a dose in the morning.

## P I L L S.

Take of *Boyle's purging crystals of silver*, and *the  
crum of new bread*, each gr. jv.

Mix, and make four pills, of which one may be  
taken every half-hour, till they begin to operate.

## S E C T. MCCL.

A medicinal, strengthening W I N E.

Take of the filings of iron fresh-made, and not rusty,  
 $\zeta$  ij.

Peruvian bark, and winter's-bark, each  $\zeta$  ij.  
 dried rhubarb,  $\zeta$   $\beta$ .

strong Rhenish wine,  $\text{lb}$  ij.

Infuse them in the usual manner, and give two ounces for a dose, three times in a day, upon an empty stomach.

## S E C T. MCCLii. No. 2.

A strong, discutient CATAPLASM.

Take of the best jalap and briony-roots; the leaves of rue, wormwood, and artichokes; the flowers of melilot and lesser centaury; the roots of onions and garlick, each  $\zeta$  ij.

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water, after the usual method, for a cataplasm; and towards the end add,  
 of gum-galbanum dissolved in the yolk of an egg,  
 $\zeta$  ij.

linseed-meal,  $\zeta$  j.

linseed-oil,  $\zeta$  jv.

salt armoniac,  $\zeta$  jv.

Mix, &c.

## A FOMENTATION.

Take of Castile-sope in scrapings,  $\zeta$  jv.  
 treacle-water,  $\zeta$  xij.

Mix them well for a fomentation, to be applied with woollen cloths.

A dry POULTICE for the HYDROCELE, dissipating and drawing out the serous Matter.

Take of common salt ground fine, and decrepitated as much as is convenient.

Let it be applied very dry and hot in thin linen bags, and renewed as soon as grown moist.

A dif-

A discutient POWDER for FUMIGATION in the  
HYDROCELE.

Take of benjamin, frankincense, gum-sarcocol and  
guaiacum, each  $\bar{z}$   $\beta$ .

camphire,  $\bar{z}$   $\beta$ .

gum-mastich,  $\bar{z}$  j.

salt-armoniac,  $\bar{\theta}$  ij.

Mix, and make a powder, which being flung upon  
live coals, the fumes are to be directed to the bare  
scrotum; and afterwards hot woollen cloths, impreg-  
nated with the same fumes, are to be applied.

S E C T. MCCLXXV. L.  $\alpha$ .

In the G O U T.

See §. 1233.

S E C T. MCCLXXV. L.  $\beta$ .

Take of fixed nitre dissolved per deliquium,  $\bar{z}$  j.

Give nine drops every morning in some veal-broth.

Take of broom-ashes,  $\bar{z}$  j.

Rhenish wine,  $\bar{\text{H}}$  j  $\beta$ .

Mix, and let half an ounce of the clear liquor be  
taken every morning.

## S E C T. MCCXCI. No. 3.

In the D I S E A S E S of V I R G I N S.

Aloe.

Myrrha.

Brionia.

Colocynthis.

Gummi ammoniacum.

———bdellium.

———sagapenum.

Aloes.

Myrrh.

Briony-root.

Bitter-apple.

Gum ammoniac.

——— id.

——— sagapen.

Gummi

<i>Gummi opopanax.</i>	—	fagapen.
—galbanum.	—	id.
—assafetida.	—	id.
<i>Elixir proprietatis.</i>	—	id.
<i>quodcumque.</i>		however made.

## S E C T. MCCXCI. No. 4.

All the SIMPLÉS before at No. 3. besides which are

<i>Aristolochia.</i>	Birth-wort.
<i>Artemisia.</i>	Mug-wort.
<i>Cardiaca.</i>	Mother-wort.
<i>Chamæmelum.</i>	Camomile.
<i>Juniperus.</i>	Juniper-tree.
<i>Majorana.</i>	Marjoram.
<i>Marum.</i>	Mastich.
<i>Matricaria.</i>	Feverfew.
<i>Pulegium.</i>	Pennyroyal.
<i>Ruta.</i>	Rue.
<i>Sabina.</i>	Savin.
<i>Salvia.</i>	Sage.
<i>Sambucus.</i>	Elder.
<i>Serpillum.</i>	Wild thyme.
<i>Tanacetum.</i>	Tansy.
<i>Thymus.</i>	Garden thyme.

See also §. 75. No. 5. and §. 54. No. 4:

## S E C T. MCCXCVII. No. 5.

<i>Emplastro de cumino.</i>	Plaster of cummin.
—meliloto.	—melilot.
—galbano.	—galbanum.
—baccis lauri.	—laurel-berries.
—labdano.	—labdanum.
—oxycroceum.	—vinegar and saffron

Applied to the soles of the feet, navel, and groins.  
Fomen-

Fomentations made of Castile-sope and decoctions of the plants at §. 1297. No. 4.

Liniments composed of the following ointments and oils.

<i>Ung. martiatum.</i>	The soldiers-ointment.
— <i>nervinum.</i>	Nerve-ointment.
— <i>enulatum sine mercurio.</i>	Ointment of elecampane without mercury.
— <i>Agrippæ.</i>	Agrippa's ointment.
— <i>de arthanita.</i>	Ointment of sow-bread.

The distilled aromatic oils among the stimulators at §. 75. No. 5. but more especially the essential oil

<i>Baccar. juniperi.</i>	Of juniper-berries.
<i>Hyssopi.</i>	Hyssop.
<i>Macis.</i>	Mace.
<i>Majoranæ.</i>	Marjoram.
<i>Origani Cretici.</i>	Wild marjoram of Crete.
<i>Rosmarini.</i>	Rosemary.
<i>Sabinæ.</i>	Savin.
<i>Spicæ.</i>	Spike.
<i>Tanacetii.</i>	Tansey.
<i>Succini.</i>	Amber.

OILS BY INFUSION.

<i>Absinthii.</i>	Of wormwood.
<i>Anethi.</i>	Dill.
<i>Chamæmeli.</i>	Camomile.
<i>Nepetæ.</i>	Nep.
<i>Rutæ.</i>	Rue.
<i>Castorii.</i>	Castor.
<i>Crocini.</i>	Saffron.
<i>Iriini.</i>	Orris.
<i>Lumbricor. terrestr.</i>	Earth-worms.

FOR EXAMPLE.

A STIMULATING LINIMENT.

Take of the soldiers and nerve ointment, each  $\text{ʒj}$ .  
of the essential oil of juniper-berries,  $\text{ʒj}$ .

Take

270 For Diseases of Women with Child.

Take of distilled oil of *savin*, *rue*, and *castor*, by infusion, each ℥℞.

Mix, and make a liniment, to be applied to the navel, groins, and *regio pubis*.

Vapours from the decoctions at No. 4. conveyed to the *uterus*.

S E C T. MCCXCI. No. 6.

See §. 1250.

S E C T. MCCC.

*In the DISEASES of WOMEN with CHILD,*

A medicinal, aromatic W I N E.

Take of *citron* and *orange-peels*, each ℥ij.

*cinnamon*, ℥vj.

*winter's-bark*, ℥ij.

Infuse them in three pints of Spanish wine; of which two ounces may be taken in the evening going to bed.

Anti-hysterick, cardiac D R O P S.

Take of *sal volatile oleosum*, ℥j.

*tincture of gum-lac*, ℥ij.

*tincture of castor*, ℥℞.

Mix, and give twelve drops for a dose in the hysterick fit.

An aromatic, acid M I X T U R E.

Take of the *fresh-expressed juice of citrons*, ℥jv.

*the syrup of kermes*, ℥jv.

*Rhenish wine*, ℔ij.

*the tincture of cinnamon*, ℥ij.

*tincture of citron-peels*, ℥ij.

Mix, and let an ounce and a half be taken at a time in faintings.

O R,

Take of the jelly of currants, marmalade of quinces,  
syrup of barberries, and the juice of citrons,  
each ℥ij.

Matthioli's aqua vitæ, ℥j.

citron-water, ℥xij.

Mix, and give half an ounce for a dose, as before.

S E C T. MCCCii.

AN EMOLLIENT LINIMENT.

Take of the ointment of poplar-buds and roses, each  
℥j.

ung. nutritum, ℥vj.

sugar of lead, ℥j.

the oil of roses, violets, and St. John's-wort,  
by infusion, each ℥℞.

Mix, and make a liniment proper in this case.

S E C T. MCCCvii.

An astringent, opiate M I X T U R E.

Take of blood-stone prepared, Armenian bole, and  
dragon's-blood, each ℥j.

the syrup of myrtles, ℥j.

pure laudanum, gr. iij.

plantane-water, ℥vj.

Let half an ounce of this mixture be taken every  
quarter of an hour, till the disease begins to be mi-  
tigated, supposing it capable of being overcome by  
a medicine of this nature.

S E C T. MCCCxvi.

In hard LABOURS.

L I N I M E N T S.

For these see §. 35. No. 3. and §. 1302.

S E C T.

## S E C T. MCCCXXIV.

*In the DISEASES of WOMEN in CHILDBED.*

An anodyne, anti-acid, strengthening MIXTURE,  
to mitigate the PAINS of LABOUR.

Take of *crab's-eyes prepared*, ʒ iij.

*red coral prepared*, ʒ ij.

*pearl prepared*, ʒ j.

*pure laudanum*, gr. iij.

*syrup of kermes*, ʒ vj.

*citron, baum, and marjoram-water*, each ʒ iij.

Mix, and let half an ounce be taken every quarter of an hour, till the pain goes off; drink after it two ounces of the following.

A diluting, and somewhat nourishing DECOCTION.

Take of *pearl-barley and pot-oatmeal*, each ʒ j.

Boil for the space of half an hour in three pints of water, and add,

*of Rhenish wine*, ℥ j.

*cinnamon-water*, ʒ ij.

*syrup of kermes*, ʒ jss.

An anodyne anti-acid P O W D E R.

Take of *the essential oil of cinnamon*, gut. ij.

*barley-sugar*, ʒ j.

Make into an elæosaccharum after the usual method, and add,

*of western pearls prepared*, ʒ ss.

*mother of pearl prepared*, ʒ j.

*red coral prepared*, ʒ ss.

*pure laudanum*, gr. iij.

Mix, and make a fine powder, to be divided into six equal doses; one of which may be taken every half-hour in half an ounce of Rhenish wine till the pain diminishes, and then only take one in the morning and evening for two days.



SECT. MCCCXXXVI. No. 1.

ANTACIDS.

For these see §. 66. No. 5. §. 76. and §. 1324.

SECT. MCCCXXXVI. No. 2.

DILUENTS.

For these see §. 54. No. 4.

SECT. MCCCXLII. No. 3.

Discussing Medicines proper here:

A CATAPLASM:

Take of the flowers of camomile, elder, melilot, and lavender, each  $\zeta$  ij.

saffron,  $\zeta$  j.

Boil them up to a cataplasm with new milk, and add, of Castile-sope,  $\zeta$  ij.

the crum of white bread, q. f.

Make it of a proper consistence.

SECT. MCCCXXXVIII.

Take of Hungary-water, q. f.

Let it be applied with linen cloths.

A LINIMENT lenitive and discutient.

Take of the oils of sweet-almonds, of St. John's-wort, violets, and roses, by infusion, each  $\zeta$  B.

Mix, and make a liniment.

OR,

Take of the ointments of roses, poplar-buds, and nutritum, each  $\zeta$  B.

Mix, &c.

## S E C T. MCCCXlii.

*In the DISEASES of INFANTS.*

Very GENTLE PURGES.

Take of *honey, French wine, and mead, each ℥ ℔.*  
 Mix for one dose.

O R,

Take of the *syrup of succory, with rhubarb, ℥ ij.*  
*Castile-sope, ℥ ℔.*  
*baum-water, ℥ ℔.*  
 Mix for a dose.

## S E C T. MCCCXliii.

An aromatic spirituous TINCTURE for a POULTICE.

Take of *cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, gum-mastich, and frankincense, each ℥ ij.*  
*treacle-water, ℥ jv.*  
 Make a tincture.

AN AROMATIC POULTICE, promoting the Excretions of the Intestines in a new-born Infant.

Take of *this tincture, ℥ ℔.*  
*rose-water, ℥ ij.*  
 Mix with the yolk of an egg, spread it upon a thin slice of the crum of bread, and apply it to the stomach.

O R,

Take of the *yellow coat of citrons grated, ℥ ℔.*  
*grated nutmeg, ℥ ij.*  
*Spanish wine, ℥ ij.*  
 Mix, by grinding together in a marble mortar, and, being spread upon a thin slice of the crum of bread, apply it as before.

S E C T. MCCCXVI.

P U R G I N G D R A U G H T S.

A SYRUP that purges gently, proper for expelling the Meconium.

Take of the fresh-made extract of cassia, ʒ ℥.  
rhubarb in fine powder, gr. iij.  
syrup of succory with rhubarb, ʒ ij.

Mix for one dose.

O R,

Take of the best Calabrian manna, ʒ ij.  
laxative syrup of roses, ʒ j.  
elder-flower-water, ʒ jv.

Mix for one dose.

O R,

Take of white honey, ʒ iij.  
laxative syrup of roses with sena, ʒ j.  
succory-water, ʒ jv.

Mix for one dose.

O R,

Take of choice rhubarb in fine powder, gr. vj.  
agaric, gr. ij.  
syrup of violets, ʒ ij.

Being well ground together, add,  
of baum-water, ʒ ij.

For a dose.

Take a little Castile-sope made into a small cone or ball.

Take a small cone or ball made of lozenge-sugar.

Take honey boiled hard, and made into a small suppository.

Take a small tallow-candle.

Cordials proper here.

A DRAUGHT.

Take of *honey*, ʒj.

*Spanish wine*, ʒij.

*the yolk of an egg*, ʒij.

Mix and make a draught.

O R,

Take of *small cinnamon-water*, ʒij.

*elixir proprietatis made with salt of tartar,*  
gut. vj.

*the syrup of alkermes*, ʒj.

Mix for a draught.

S E C T. MCCCXlvii.

A DRAUGHT to soften the Hardness of the Meconium.

Take of *the whey of new milk*, ʒvj.

*honey*, ʒj.

Mix for a draught.

A CLYSTER, &c.

Take of *the whey of new milk*, ʒij.

*Castile-sope*, ʒjß.

*honey*, ʒij.

Mix and make a clyster.

S E C T. MCCCXlviii.

An oily LINCTUS, to lubricate the Intestines when filled with hard Meconium.

Take of *linseed-oil fresh made, and without fire*, ʒj.

*syrup of marshmallows*, ʒij.

Mix for one dose.

O R,

O R,

Take of the best olive-oil and syrup of maidenhair,  
each ℥ ij.

Mix, and let them be given for a dose.

O R,

Take of the oil of sweet-almonds fresh made, ℥ iij.  
syrup of liquorice, ℥ ij.

For a dose.

A C L Y S T E R.

Take of linseed-oil, ℥ ℔.  
the yolk of an egg, ℥ ij.  
honey of mercury, ℥ ℔.  
new whey, ℥ j.

Mix and make a clyster, to be used once every day,  
till the child is sufficiently loose.

A L I N I M E N T.

Take of the compound ointment of marshmallows, ℥ j.  
linseed-oil, ℥ ℔.

Make a liniment to anoint the abdomen morning  
and evening.

S E C T. M C C C l.

An antacid, absorbent P O W D E R.

Take of crabs-eyes, bone-glue, chalk, the jaw-bone of  
a pike, and oyster-shells prepared, each ℥ ij.

Mix and make a powder, of which give seven grains  
for a dose two or three times in a day.

An antacid M I X T U R E.

Take of the simple waters of corn-poppy-flowers and  
fennel, each ℥ ij.

crabs-eyes prepared, ℥ ij.

Castile-sope, gr. vii.

syrup of marshmallows, ℥ ℔.

Mix, and give two drachms every hour, if it be not  
sleep.

## S E C T. MCCCXVI.

An antacid MIXTURE, that gently stimulates the Belly, and dissolves the coagulated Milk.

Take of *Castile-sope in scrapings*, ℥ ij.  
*the yolk of an egg*, ℥ jv.  
*crabs-eyes prepared*, ℥ iij.  
*rhubarb in fine powder*, ℥ ℞.

After they are well mixed, by grinding together in a marble mortar, dilute with

*simple mint-water*, ℥ jv.  
*syrup of marshmallows*, ℥ j℞.

Let half an ounce be taken every hour till the symptoms go off, or grow milder.

A C L Y S T E R for the same Purpose.

Take of *Castile-sope*, ℥ ℞.  
*salt-gem*, gr. iij.  
*honey of rosemary*, ℥ ℞.  
*simple fennel-water*, ℥ j℞,

Mix and make a clyster.

O R,

Take of *the gall of an ox*, ℥ ℞.  
*boney of mercury*, ℥ ℞.  
*simple mint-water*, ℥ j℞.

Mix for a clyster,

## O I L Y I N T E R N A L M E D I C I N E S,

For these see § 1348.

## O I L Y E X T E R N A L R E M E D I E S are

*Ung. martiatum.*

— *nervinum.*

*Olea infusa.*

*Absinthii.*

*Anethi.*

*Chamæmeli.*

*Rutæ.*

The folders-ointment.

— nerve-ointment.

Oils by infusion,

Of wormwood.

— dill.

— camomile,

— rue.

*Olea*

<p><i>Olea expressa.</i>  <i>Lauri.</i>  <i>Macis.</i>  <i>Nucis myrasticæ.</i>  <i>Palmæ.</i></p>	<p>Oils by expression.                  Of laurel-berries,                  — mace.                  — nutmegs.                  — the palm-fruit.</p>
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S E C T. MCCCCLXIX.

An attenuating MIXTURE to destroy Worms.

Take of gum-opoponax, ℥j.  
 the yolk of an egg, ℥ij.

Mix them well together by grinding in a marble mortar, and then add,

of Castile-sope in scrapings, ℥j.  
 syrup of mug-wort, ℥j℞.  
 simple fennel-water, ℥ij.

Let a drachm be taken every four hours for one or two days, using a proper regimen.

A mercurial, antihelmintic, purging POWDER.

Take of *Æthiops-mineral* and the *agaric troches*, each  
 ℥j.  
 loaf-sugar, ℥j℞.

Mix and make a powder, to be divided into ten doses; one of which may be taken morning and evening upon an empty stomach.

An attenuating, antihelmintic JULEP.

Take of the salt of *carduus*, ℥ij.  
 syrup of the five opening roots, ℥j.  
 fumitory-water, ℥jv.

Mix, and let three drachms be taken every three hours.

AN ELECTUARY, &c.

Take of the seeds of common wormwood, tansy, and wormseed, each ℥ij.  
 honey, ℥ij.

Mix and make an electuary, of which two drachms may be taken every morning.

## S E C T. MCCCCLXX.

Purging LINIMENTS, for WORMS.

Take of ointment of sow-bread, and Agrippa's ointment, each  $\text{ʒj}$ .

Mix and make a liniment, with a little of which anoint now and then about the navel.

O R,

Take of bulls-gall and pure aloes, each  $\text{ʒj}$ .  
the ointment of marshmallows,  $\text{ʒj}$ .

Mix and use as before.

A LINIMENT very AROMATIC, but without PURGATIVES.

Take of the oils of tansy and castor, by infusion, each  $\text{ʒʒ}$ .

nerve-ointment,  $\text{ʒj}$ .

Mix for the same purpose.

In the use of these it is necessary to observe whether the child purges much, an accident that often happens in this case; but, if it be so, we must abstain some time from the use of them, lest the infant should be thereby flung into a bloody-flux.

## S E C T. MCCCCLXXI.

A D R I N K.

Take of honey,  $\text{ʒij}$ .

salt-gem,  $\text{ʒjʒ}$ .

succory-water,  $\text{ʒjv}$ .

Mix and make a drink, of which half an ounce may be drank every hour in the day.

A P O W D E R.

Burnt *bartshorn* prepared may be given to *one scruple* four times in a day, upon an empty stomach, in two drachms of syrup of pale roses.

A P O W D E R.



## A P O W D E R.

Take of *sea-moss prepared*, ℥ ij.  
*filings of iron*, ℥ ℞.

Mix and make a powder, to be divided into sixteen doses, and taken as before.

O R,

Take of *the seeds of rue, wormseed, tansey, and worm-wood*, each ℥ j.  
*loaf-sugar*, ℥ iij.

Mix and make a powder for sixteen doses.

## A M E D I C I N A L W I N E.

Take of *new mead*, ℔ j.  
*the seeds of tansey and wormseed*, each ℥ j.

Mix, and make a medicinal wine after the usual method; and, when it is clarified, add,  
*of white honey*, ℥ ij.

The dose is one ounce in the morning fasting.

## Mercurial antihelmintic POWDERS.

Take of *Æthiops-mineral*, gr. viij.  
*vitriol of iron a little calcined*, gr. ij.

Mix, and make a powder for two doses; one of which may be taken in the morning, and the other in the evening, upon an empty stomach.

O R,

Take of *calomel*, gr. vij.  
*diagrydium*, gr. v.

Mix and make a powder for one dose, to be drank with a little mead in the morning.

## POWDERS without MERCUR IAS.

Take of *vitriolated tartar*, gr. jv.  
*vitriol of iron*, gr. iij.

Mix, and make a very fine powder for three doses; one of which may be taken morning, noon, and night, upon an empty stomach.

Take

Take of *common vitriol*, gr. ij.

*syrup of violets*, ℥ jv.

Mix for one dose, to be taken in the morning fasting.

S E C T. MCCCLXXII.

PURGING POWDERS, for WORMS.

Take of *diagrydium*, gr. jv.

*dulcified sublimate*, gr. vj.

Mix, and make a fine powder for one dose.

O R,

Take of *jalap-root in powder*, and *Æthiops-mineral*,  
each gr. xij.

Mix and make a powder, to be taken as before.

O R,

Take of *agaric*, gr. viij.

*Æthiops-mineral*, gr. xij.

Mix and make a powder for use, as before,

O R,

Take of *aloes*, gr. iij.

*resin of jalap*, gr. j.

*vitriol of iron*, gr. ij.

Mix and make a powder for one dose, as before,

S E C T. MCCCLXXIII.

C L Y S T E R S.

Take of *linseed-oil*, ℥ iij.

Make a clyster.

O R,

Take of *honey*, ℥ ij.

*succory-water*, ℥ ij.

Make a clyster.

O R,

O R,

Take of a decoction of tansy, ℥ iij.  
 aloes, gr. vj.

Mix for a clyster.

A SUPPOSITORY.

Take of honey boiled to a proper thickness, ℥ jv.  
 aloes, ℥ ℞.  
 vitriol of iron, ℥ ij.

Make a suppository in the usual manner, and apply it after going to stool.

A FOMENTATION.

Take of vitriol of iron, gr. xv.  
 succory-water, ℥ jv.

Mix, and apply to the abdomen.

EXTERNAL OINTMENTS.

For these see § 1370.

SECT. MCCCCLXXVII.

A GARGLE.

Take of nitre, gr. xx.  
 spirit of salt, gut. v.  
 syrup of violets, ℥ j.  
 elder-flower-water, ℥ iij.

Mix, and wash the gums therewith frequently.

O R,

Take of sweet cream and the yolk of an egg, each ℥ j.  
 syrup of violets, ℥ vj.  
 rose-water, ℥ iij.

Mix and use as before.

O R,

Take of fresh roses and elder-flowers, each pug. ℞.  
 Tie them up in a bit of linen cloth, to which fasten a piece of lead, so as to sink to the bottom of a tall  
 4 clylin-

cylindrical glass full of new milk; after they have stood thus some time, take off the cream from the top of the milk, and therewith anoint the inflamed gums.

## S E C T. MCCCXXVIII.

Take of the spirit of hartshorn, gut. iij.  
the syrup of alkermes, ʒ ij.

Mix and give it for one dose three times in a day,

## S E C T. MCCCXCII.

*In the S M A L L - P O X.*

Mercurial and antimonial P O W D E R S against the variolous Poison.

Take of diaphoretic antimony unwashed, ʒ vj.  
calomel, ʒ β.  
genuine sal polychrestum, ʒ j.

Make them into a very fine powder by long grinding, for twenty-four equal doses; one of which may be taken every three hours, drinking four ounces of new whey after each.

## A N O T H E R.

Take of flour of brimstone, ʒ j.  
cinnabar of antimony, ʒ j.  
diaphoretic antimony unwashed, and sal polychrestum, each ʒ β.

Mix, and reduce them to a very fine powder, to be divided and taken as that before.

## S E C T. MCCCC. No. 2.

## A laxative C L Y S T E R.

Take of the flowers of mallows, marshmallows, dandelion, mullein, and sope-wert, each ʒ β.

Take

Take of linseed-meal,  $\text{z ij}$ .

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water to  $\text{z xij}$ .

For a clyster, to be repeated every ten hours.

In the same decoction may be also dipt woollen cloths, which may be applied hot, after squeezing out the liquor, to the lower extremities of the body, as the feet, legs, hams, and thighs.

The same may be also used as a gargle, to wash, moisten, and mollify the parts of the mouth.

S E C T. MCCCC. No. 3.

A diluting, nitrous, and somewhat acid DECOCTION,  
to expel the variolous Stimulus.

Take of the flowers of wild poppies and elder fresh-  
gathered, each  $\text{z j}$ .

whole oatmeal,  $\text{z B}$ .

Boil them in a sufficient quantity of water, to make twenty ounces of decoction; to which add,

of nitre antimoniated (i. e. made from diaphoretic antimony by washing and crystallization)  
 $\text{z B}$ .

the fresh-expressed juice of citrons,  $\text{z j}$ .

syrup of violets,  $\text{z j B}$ .

Let it be drank at pleasure.

S E C T. MCCCC. No. 4.

See §. 28. No. 1.

S E C T. MCCCCV. No. 1.

See §. 28. No. 1.

S E C T. MCCCCV. No. 2.

See §. 1400. No. 3.

## S E C T. MCCCCV. No. 3.

An antifebrile JUICE, in an inflammatory State of the Disorder.

Take of the fresh-expressed juices of succory, lettuce, dandelion, and fumitory, each  $\zeta$  ij.  
the juice from the roots of vipers-grass,  $\zeta$  jv.  
pure nitre,  $\zeta$  jß

Mix, and give one ounce to drink every hour in the day.

## A D E C O C T I O N.

Take of the roots of china, sarsaparilla, and common grass, each  $\zeta$  ij.  
the roots of vipers-grass,  $\zeta$  viij.  
elder-flowers,  $\zeta$  j.

Boil them for the space of an hour in three quarts of water, and let five ounces be drank every hour.

## S E C T. MCCCCV. No. 4.

A PLASTER for the FEET, to draw off the Impetus of the Humours from the nobler Parts.

Take of the melilot plaster, gum-galbanum, and saganpen, each  $\zeta$  j.

Mix, and spread upon leather, to be applied to the soles of the feet.

## A S T R O N G E R, &amp;c.

Take of four yeast,  $\zeta$  vj.  
rue, m. j.  
mustard-seed bruised,  $\zeta$  vj.  
common salt,  $\zeta$  jv.  
vinegar,  $\zeta$  jv.

Mix, and apply to the bottoms of the feet and hams night and day.

## S E C T. MCCCCV. No. 6.

## AN ANODYNE DRAUGHT.

Take of *syrup of white poppies*, ℥j.

Make a draught.

Take of *pure laudanum*, gr. j. for a pill.

Take of *pure laudanum*, gr. j.  
*baum-water*, ℥℞.

Mix, and make a draught.

## S E C T. MCCCCviii.

Consult §. 1400. and §. 1405. No. 6.

## S E C T. MCCCCXXXI.

## For the S T O N E.

## P O T - H E R B S of service here.

*Borago.*

*Chærophylla.*

*Chondrilla.*

*Lactuca.*

*Petroselinum.*

*Radices dauci.*

————— *raporum.*

————— *sisari.*

*Sonchus.*

*Scorzonera.*

*Taraxacum.*

*Tragopogon.*

*Borago.*

*Chervil.*

*Gum-succory.*

*Lettice.*

*Parsley.*

*Roots of carrots.*

————— *turnips.*

————— *skirrets.*

*Sow-thistle.*

*Vipers-grass.*

*Dandelion.*

*Goats-beard.*

Some, or all of these, boiled in broth, make an exceeding good diet.

As also do the

Whey of milk, new milk and skimmed milk, from cattle feeding only upon grass.

The use of these, continued till the stools become and continue for some time pretty loose, proves generally of very good consequence; for, notwithstanding the body may become somewhat weaker hereby, there is yet frequently a happy period by this means put to the disorder, even though it were of long standing.

## S E C T. MCCCCXXXII.

Take of *the leaves of mallows, marshmallows, mercury, pellitory of the wall, bears-breech, and orach, each, m. jv.*

Boil them all in a sufficient quantity of water, which may serve for either bath, constant drink, or clyster, which have all the property of relaxing, of opening and softening the passages, to discharge the fabulous concretions.

An oily D E C O C T I O N to lubricate the Passages.

Take of *sweet-almonds, No. xxx.*

*pistachio-nuts, No. xx.*

*the seeds of white poppies bruised, ℥ ij.*

Being beat into a paste, boil for the space of half an hour in a sufficient quantity of common water; then make them into an emulsion, by grinding a long time in a marble mortar; and add,

*of Castile-sope in scrapings, ℥ jv.*

*liquorice, ℥ ij.*

Boil again for a little while, making three pounds of decoction, of which eight ounces may be drank four times in a day upon an empty stomach, using exercise afterwards.

An opiate, anodyne, and aperient M E D I C I N E.

Take of *syrup of the five opening roots, ℥ jβ.*

*pure laudanum, gr. ij.*

*refined nitre, gr. xx.*

*parsley-water, ℥ vj.*

Mix, and let half an ounce be drank every hour.



A forcing DIURETIC.

Take of red chiches bruised, ℥ij.  
 parsley-seed, ℥j.  
 the roots of grass and parsley, each ℥jv.  
 the leaves of agrimony, golden rod, and male  
 speedwell, each m. ℞.  
 liquorice, ℥j.

Boil them for the space of half an hour in three pints  
 of water, and add,

of nitre, ℥ij.

Give two ounces to drink every hour.

SECT. MCCCCLXIV.

In the VENEREAL DISEASE.

A BATH of Antiseptics, to preserve the affected  
 Parts from Putrefaction.

For MEN.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of rue, water-ger-  
 mander, sauce-alone, and mallows, each  
 m. ij.

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water to make a quart  
 of decoction, and to the expressed liquor add,

of Castile-sope in scrapings, ℥j.

common spirit of wine, ℥vj.

With this warm decoction let the yard be bathed  
 for the space of half an hour three or four times in a  
 day; then let woollen cloths, dipped and expressed  
 out of the same decoction, be applied all round the  
*scrotum, pubis, and perinæum.*

Of the same DECOCTION may be made

AN INJECTION.

Take of honey of roses, ℥j.

the finest aloes, gr. x.

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Take of *salt armoniac*, gr. jv.  
*simple fennel-water*, ℥vj.  
Mix for an injection.

PURGES.

A POWDER.

Take of *jalap-root pulverized*, ℥j.  
*calomel*, ℥j.  
Mix, and make a powder for one dose.

OR,

Take of *scammony*, gr. xij.  
*of jalap-root*, gr. xvij.  
*calomel*, gr. xxv.  
Mix for use as before.

PILLS.

Take of *pil. cochix of the greater composition*, ℥ij.  
*white precipitate*, gr. iij.  
Intimately mix and make into nine pills for a dose,  
to be taken early in the morning.

A COOLING EMULSION.

Take of *the four greater and four lesser cold seeds*,  
*each* ℥ij.  
Make an emulsion with a pint and a half of barley-  
water, to which add,  
*of nitre*, ℥j.  
*the syrup of white poppy-heads*, ℥℞.

BALSAMIC PILLS.

Take of *common turpentine*, ℥j.  
*rhubarb*, ℥jv.  
*powdered liquorice*, q. s.  
Make the mass of a proper consistence for pills,  
weighing four grains each, of which one may be  
taken every hour.

S E C T. MCCCCLXVI.

A discutient, anodyne CATAPLASM.

Take of the flowers of elder, melilot, camomile, wild  
 poppies, and marsh-mallows, each ℥ iij.  
 Boil them in a sufficient quantity of milk, and add,  
 of linseed-meal, ℥ j.  
 linseed-oil, ℥ ℞.  
 treacle-water, ℥ j.  
 Mix and make a cataplasm.

S E C T. MCCCCLXVII.

A DISSIPATING PLASTER.

Take of flour of brimstone, ℥ ij.  
 Æthiops mineral, ℥ ij.  
 sugar of lead, ℥ ij.  
 melilot, cummin, galbanum, ammoniac, and  
 sagapen plasters, each ℥ ℞.  
 Mix, and spread upon leather for use.

O R,

Take of flour of brimstone, ℥ jv.  
 sugar of lead, ℥ j.  
 shoemakers-wax, ℥ ij.  
 Mix and use as before.

A SUPPURATING CATAPLASM for a VENEREAL  
 BUBO.

Take of soft ripe figs, ℞ ℞.  
 new honey, ℥ ij.  
 gum-galbanum dissolved in the yolk of an egg,  
 ℥ j.  
 Make a cataplasm after the usual method, by boiling  
 in a sufficient quantity of water.

A POWDER for cleansing the ULCER, after it has been opened and cleaned.

Take of the dry leaves of water-germander in powder,  $\text{ʒ ij}$ .

white vitriol,  $\text{ʒ ij}$ .

aloes,  $\text{ʒ j}$ .

Mix and make a fine powder, to be sprinkled into the ulcer.

S E C T. MCCCCLXII.

Take of the melilot and pompholyx plaster, each a sufficient quantity.

Take of Vigo's plaster, made with double the quantity of mercury, a sufficient quantity.

Spread it upon leather for use.

S E C T. MCCCCLXIX.

Take of corrosive mercury sublimate,  $\text{ʒ j}$ .

lime-water,  $\text{ʒ ij}$ .

Mix, and first gently touch the part herewith once or twice by a feather; then gradually increase the quantity of the lime-water every time after, to make it milder.

S E C T. MCCCCLXXII.

A detergent, antiseptic FOMENTATION.

Take of the fresh-gathered leaves of water-germander, wormwood, sauce-alone, rue, and rosemary, each  $\text{m. ij}$ .

the fresh-gathered flowers of tansy, lesser centaury, and carduus, each  $\text{m. jʒ}$ .

the roots of master-wort and black bellebore, each  $\text{ʒ j}$ .

Boil them in five pints of water, and add, of Castile-sope,  $\text{ʒ jʒ}$ .

With this fomentation let the pudenda be frequently washed.

O R,

Take of *honey of roses*, ℥jv.*corrosive mercury sublimate*, ℥℞.*simple rue-water*, ℥x.

Mix and use as before.

## S E C T. MCCCCLXXIV.

A diluting, aperitive DECOCTION, to be taken before SALIVATION.

Take of *grass, china, and sarsaparilla*, each ℥ij.*pearl-barley*, ℥vj.*liquorice*, ℥j℞.

Boil them for the space of two hours in three pints of water, and give four ounces to drink every hour.

## S E C T. MCCCCLXXV.

A B O L U S.

Take of *dulcified mercury sublimate*, gr. jx.

For one dose.

## S E C T. MCCCCLXXIX.

A purging CLYSTER to lessen the Violence of the Salivation.

Take of *the leaves of sena*, ℥j.*agaric*, ℥jv.*the seeds of bastard saffron*, ℥ij.*jalap-root*, ℥j.

Boil them in a sufficient quantity of water to make ten ounces of decoction, for a clyster.

A P U R G E for the same Purpose.

Take of *diagrydium*, gr. xv.*laxative syrup of roses with sena*, ℥vj.

Mix for one dose.

U 3

A sudorific

## A sudorific B O L U S.

Take of *Sylvius's diascordium*, gr. xxjv.  
For one dose.

## S E C T. MCCCCLXXX.

An anodyne P O W D E R to restrain a F L U X in the  
SALIVATION.

Take of *pure laudanum*, gr. iij.  
*red coral prepared*, ʒ j.  
*barley-sugar*, ʒ ij.

Mix and make a fine powder, to be divided into four equal doses; one of which may be taken every quarter of an hour till the pain of the bowels and diarrhœa go off.

An anodyne diaphoretic M I X T U R E for the same  
Purpose.

Take of *Sylvius's diascordium*, ʒ j.  
*syrup of white poppy-heads*, ʒ ij.  
*citron-water*, ʒ jv.

Mix, and let half an ounce be taken every quarter of an hour, as before.

Take of *Andromachus's treacle*, ʒ ij.  
Spread it upon leather, and apply to the abdomen;  
the same use.

## S E C T. MCCCCLXXXI.

See §. 1432.

## S E C T. MCCCCXCV.

## For the R I C K E T S.

The best F O O D S are,

1. Bread well fermented, biscuits and saffron-cakes aromatized with nutmegs, cardamoms, cinnamon, and the like pleasant and strengthening spices.

2. Meat

2. Meat of veal, venison, mutton, rabbits, chickens, and pigeons, all of the leaner sort, potted, or made into force-meat-balls, with grated biscuit, salt, nutmeg, thyme, parsley, and the like.

3. Panades made of rice, millet, barley, &c. boiled in water with raisins and currants, and then mixed with spices and wine.

The best DRINKS are

French claret that is ripe and rough, taken in the quantity of an ounce three or four times in a day.

Hippocratic or aromatized wine, given in half the quantity, as before.

Ales that are not stale and sower, as Brunswick-mum, British ale, and Spruce-beer.

With these, in the summer-time, may be mixed an equal quantity of any medicinal chalybeate-water, particularly from the spaws.

An aromatic, drying, strengthening POWDER, for a little Bed and Pillow.

*Take of the leaves, fresh-gathered and dried in the shade, of male fern, marjoram, balm, and mint, each m. ij.*

*flowers dried as before, of melilot, sweet-scented trefoil, elder, and roses, each ℥ ij.*

Grind them all to powder, and mix with twice as much wheat-chaff, of which may be made a little bed and pillow to lie upon, taking care to keep them always free from moisture by often drying.

A FUME.

*Take of benjamin, mastick, frankincense, amber, and myrrh, each ℥ j.*

Mix and make a powder, which being sprinkled upon live coals, the fumes are to be caught in flannel and rubbed upon the limbs.

## A VOMIT for a Child.

Take of *ipecacuana-root in powder*, ℥j.

*white-wine*, ℥j.

*loaf-sugar*, ℥ij.

Infuse all night, and in the morning pour off the clear for a dose; which repeat for five times, one every fourth day.

A purging DRINK, which is also strengthening.

Take of *choice rhubarb*, ℥℞.

*yellow myrobalans without their stones*, ℥iij.

*agaric in troches*, ℥ij.

Infuse them cold in two quarts of strong ale; after they have stood a day and a night it will be fit to drink, which must be used constantly every day for a month.

If it be found to purge over much, it may be farther diluted at discretion, with as much again, or more ale, as at first.

A CATALOGUE of strengthening, drying, and anti-scorbutic PLANTS, proper for the Cure of the RICKETS.

*Agrimonia.*

*Betonica.*

*Capparidis cortex ex radice.*

*Ceterach.*

*Cichoreum.*

*Cuscuta.*

*Diapensia.*

*Endivia.*

*Filix mas.*

*Hepatica.*

*Lingua cervina.*

*Melissa.*

*Myrobalani pruna.*

*Osmunda regalis.*

*Polypodium.*

*Quercus, folia glandesque.*

Agrimony.

Betony.

Caper-bark, of the root.

Spleen-wort.

Succory.

Dodder.

Sanicle.

Endive.

Male fern.

Liver-wort.

Harts-tongue,

Baum.

Indian plums.

Osmund royal.

Polypody.

Oak, leaves and fruit.

*Rhabar-*



<i>Rhabarbarum.</i>	Rhubarb.
<i>Rubi, folia &amp; radix.</i>	Raspberries, leaves & root.
<i>Ruta muraria.</i>	Wall-rue.
<i>Scabiosa.</i>	Scabious.
<i>Tamarisci cortex, flores, folia.</i>	Tamarisk-bark, flowers & leaves.
<i>Trichomanes.</i>	Black maidenhair.
<i>Veronica.</i>	Speedwell.

From hence may be compounded medicinal ales, wines, infusions, electuaries, and the like, of very great efficacy. For example,

A medicinal, stimulating, strengthening ALE.

Take of the leaves of agrimony, spleen-wort, barts-tongue, and wall-rue, each  $\bar{z}$  ij.

the roots of polypody and fern, each  $\bar{z}$  ij.

Being all cut small and mixed, tie them up in a linen bag, and infuse cold in a gallon of ale.

A medicinal WINE.

Take of the leaves and flowers of betony,  $\bar{z}$  iij.

the bark and root of capers, tamarisk-bark, bramble-roots, and black maidenhair, each  $\bar{z}$  ij.

filings of iron,  $\bar{z}$   $\beta$ .

Infuse them cold in a gallon of wine, and give an ounce to drink three times in a day.

Take of Boyle's *ens veneris*, gr. ij.

Give it every evening for the space of three weeks in a little canary.

Chalybeate strengthening DROPS.

Take of filings of iron,  $\bar{z}$  j.

the strongest distilled vinegar,  $\bar{z}$  x.

sugar,  $\bar{z}$  iij.

Boil gently, for the space of twenty-four hours, in a tall glass vessel; filtre the liquor, and keep it close stopped for use. Six drops may be given for a dose every morning and evening in a little Spanish wine.

An



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THE END.



