

62281/8

MEDICAL SOCIETY
OF LONDON



ACCESSION NUMBER

PRESS MARK

COCKBURN, W.



of 231

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LONDON. MEDICAL SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS.

AN
ACCOUNT
Of the
Nature, Causes, Symptoms
AND
CURE
OF
LOOSNESSES.

The Second Edition.

By W. COCKBURN, M. D.
Fellow of the R. S. and of the College of
Physicians in *London*.

L O N D O N :

Printed by *T. Howlatt* for B. BARKER
at the *White Hart* in *Westminster-Hall*,
and G. STRAHAN at the *Golden-Ball*
against the *Royall-Exchange*, *Cornhill*. 1710.



Invicto Principi

GULIELMO III.

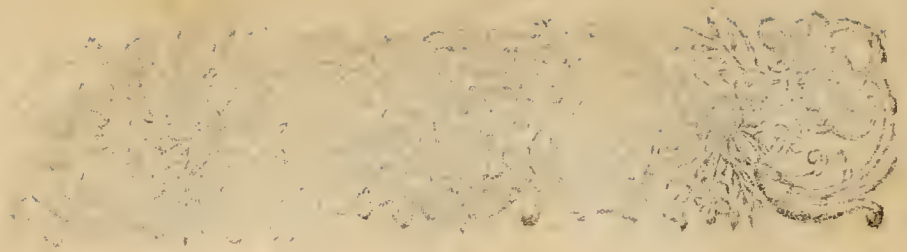
Magnæ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ,
HIBERNIÆ, &c.

REGI Augustissimo,

Imperio Maximo, Exemplo Majori,
Patriæ laborantis Vindici, liberatæ Patri,
Imperij Britannici Patrono perpetuo

*Diatriben hanc in Classium
ac Exercituum Emolumentum
sacratam voluit*

Gulielmus Cockburnus.



Journal of the

General Assembly

of the State of New York

for the year 1850

Part I

Albany: Printed by

W. H. Burdett, 1850

Price 25 Cents

Per Annum in Advance

10 Dollars

Vol. 10

THE
PREFACE.

THE great Design of Medicine is to preserve Health, or to recover it when lost by Diseases. The first of these is the most Sublime, and promises the greatest Certainty and Success, its Methods being taken from the Natures of Diseases, and the more perfect Knowledge of the ways of their being generated. Besides, it is the Business of Preservative Physick to teach us such Methods as are proper to keep us in Health, or to discover the first Dispositions to Sickness: which Consideration may easily convince us that the Methods of Prophylactical Medicine must far exceed those of the Curative; especially that this pretends only to help us to recover our Health, after it is entirely
A 3 lost

lost. And therefore, as the Attempts of the former are to remedy the Dispositions to such Distempers, when the latter only endeavours to Cure, long after they are settled upon us, so the Methods of the Preservative Physick must be much more certain and succesful: and any Medicine that is effectual for the Curing a Distemper must be more efficacious for Preventing it when early administer'd in the first Remove from Health.

Ancient Physicians were perfectly well satisfy'd about the real Usefulness of this Branch of Medicine, and some in every Age bestow'd their Time and Labour upon it: but as their Method was intricate, their Experiences few, and their Manner of managing them none of the best, so it is no wonder that they made no great Progress in this Inquiry; tho' it cannot be said that their Endeavours altogether fail'd of Success. I am satisfy'd Preservative Physick may be manag'd by more easy Methods, and to good Purpose; but the Difficulties to be met withal are not Arguments sufficient to dissuade any one from attempting so beneficial a Design: and who is discourag'd from Practising Physick, Tho' the Curative Branch la-
bours

hours under a Multitude of Difficulties, and has not attain'd to any tolerable Perfection in its Descriptions, Methods, and Circumstances of Curing?

Thus far may be sufficient to suggest at present, that one Way to Prophylactical Physick is by the Road of the Curative; and that we are got a great Length in Preventing when we rightly understand the Methods of Curing Diseases. And therefore, since the two principal Aims of Physicians are so nearly ally'd, we can never be suppos'd out of our Way when we study to promote or improve either. Indeed pressing Demands were first made for Curing Diseases, and for that reason this Curative Part was first and deservedly begun, and has been especially cultivated ever since. It will therefore be proper to consider it farther in its Original, where the Difficulties of improving it may rest, and what may be the most probable Means to bring it to the Perfection it is capable of.

*At first, People heard the Complaints and Ailments of their Neighbours, and felt their own; and such Remedies were administer'd as either Necessity offer'd, or Experience taught them. In this dark
Age*

Age of Physick, when Danger made Men cautious, few inward Medicines were known; and their Stock only increas'd by repeated Experience and frequent Tryals. By this assiduous Attendance about sick People, Diseases began to be sorted and describ'd, the Numbers of Remedies increas'd every Day, and the Practice of Physick became too troublesome to Philosophers, who had given themselves up to a more general Study of Nature. Then it was that a Tribe of these Learned Men apply'd themselves to relieve People languishing under Pain and Distempers.

This Increase of Diseases and Medicines had another Effect: For the Diseases did not only become numerous, but mix'd also with one another, that it was not easy to distinguish them, nor which were the Causes or Consequences of a Distemper: and the Remedies were so inconstant in their Operation, that no Reason nor Experience could determine their Choice, sometimes they succeeded, sometimes they fail'd of Success, and often had Effects contrary to those expected from them. Now whether these strange and different Successes were owing to any Mistake in judging of the Distemper,

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and the Misapplication of the Medicines, or that the Nature of a Disease did not continue to be the same, gave an Occasion to new Inquiries and much Speculation.

Tho' there is not any Distemper that is not incumber'd with such Difficulties, yet they are not equal in every one, and the most simple and disengag'd had so many that even now we find them no where explain'd. If any Disease has simple and obvious Appearances, it is a Loosness, the Distemper under Consideration in the following Book; and as this is still found embarrass'd in its Nature and Practice with some of the mention'd Difficulties, what must we imagine the Condition of those Diseases to be, whose Appearances are perplex'd, and hard to be trac'd to their Original: It will not therefore be thought improper to bring Instances of what I now alledge from the Book it self. First then, a right Examination of Symptoms in order to discover an original Distemper is found to be very difficult in our daily Practice; much of this Difficulty abates in putting the Question about an Essential and Sympathical Loosness, however hard it is to collect the Sym-
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The PREFACE.

toms in such a manner that they may be parted and determin'd in a particular Case: For which reason, the direct Method of Cure of Symptomatical Loosnesses is extremely perplexing, even after the kind of Loosness is discover'd: and therefore Cases of such Loosnesses are left for farther Consideration in this Treatise. Then, nothing is more ordinary in Books of Physick than to find Appearances related as Symptoms of a Disease, which in effect are only the Consequences of its Continuance: and Observation is altogether wanting in giving us the Causes, Symptoms, or Consequences in some Diseases. Caruncles and Corruption are laid down as Symptoms of a Dyfentery, tho' they are the genuine Product of its Continuance. But in case of a Lientery, every thing is at present under that Confusion, that it is not easy to distinguish it from a common Diarrhœa, neither is its Causes or Symptoms tolerably assign'd, nay but few adduc'd as such. This is the Case even in a Diarrhœa, every Part of our Body, and each of its Liquors are suppos'd to furnish a distinct one. In a word, Physicians may suspect that some things we eat and drink, occasion a Loosness

ness, because of some Disorders that follow sometimes upon them: but this is far from being conclusive, since the last thing taken (whether that be Food or Physick) is charg'd with producing the Disease that ensues. But as it could not be determin'd whether these Irregularities in Diet are the Causes of a Loosness, neither can Indications be form'd from such general Surmises: so that it is no Wonder that the Cure and Practice so rarely succeed. It is much after the same manner, that Physicians observ'd some Changes in the Air, dispos'd People, to have a Loosness, and that People at a certain Age, upon some Particularity of Constitution, are afflicted with this Distemper: but as they know nothing of the Means whereby a Loosness is brought about by these suspected Causes, so it remain'd doubtful whether this was the real Effect, or was only a Concomitant with something else more powerful. And therefore it is but a Guess, however true some Cause may possibly be, nor had they any better Method whereby they might confirm their first Observation. This is absolutely true from what the Learned Celsus relates about the natural Ways Loosnesses take to work themselves off; which Observation is not generally

generally true, as appears by what is said on that Subject in the following Book.

This contrary Experience was an early Check on their common Observation, and convinc'd them at the same time, that some Method and Expedient was to be devis'd, whereby such Particularities might be brought under Laws. Some of these Physicians thought Practice and farther Experience might in time prove sufficient to clear those Difficulties, that as Medicine had begun and had hitherto proceeded on that Foot, so this was the most likely Method to perfect it. Others were altogether of a different Opinion, and believ'd the best Means to remove such Difficulties were by comparing these Observations among themselves, and by inquiring what the Nature of a Human Body might be, that made it thus liable to be affected by these suppos'd Causes: and that Custom and Practice are not sufficient to extricate us out of so great Confusion. Herein consists the only Difference among Physicians, and whatever may be said as to the Goodness of the Cause of the contending Parties, it must be own'd that the last of these have prescrib'd themselves the most difficult and laborious.

laborious Employment; it being a double Trouble to make Observations, and to examine them so as to bring them under a Method and Rule, whereby the Improvement of Health and the Advancement of Medicine proceed at the same time. For as Observation is acknowledged by Reasoning Physicians, not only for a Foundation but the Tryal likewise of their Labour, it is chiefly and principally study'd by them: and 'tis by plain and simple Observation they ever hope to bring Medicine to any Perfection. And therefore Observation being the first Care of a Reasoning Physician, it were unreasonable to think that he should be depriv'd of its Advantages upon that account; whereas Empiricks freely forego what Benefit an possibly arise from Reasoning, tho' we should grant that Observations might be collected and put in order, without the Help and Use of our Reason: which is just as possible as to adjust the Materials of a regular Building into Form by Guess, and without our Reason. This indeed is so gross, that it is hard to think Men capable of espousing such Absurdities, if daily Experience did not attest it, and that we are assur'd that Men
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take up with any thing, so soon as Reason thwarts their Interest and Pretences. This has been the Case in all times, and (a) Celfus reasons with those of his time much after the same manner. Neither (says he, speaking of these two sorts of Physicians) is there properly any Advantage got to the Profession of Empiricks, but rather a Prejudice to it: because the Dogmatists consider many things, whereas they only attend to things the most common and easy. For as they who cure Cattle and labouring Beasts, insist only on these common and obvious Symptoms, since such as are *proper* cannot be discover'd in dumb Animals; So Foreigners are only appris'd of these common things, being ignorant of the particular Reasoning in Physick. And they who are for feeding the Sick plentifully take Refuge in these common things, because they cannot provide against every Appearance with all their Care. Nor were ancient Physicians ignorant of these things: but they neither depended upon them, nor thought them sufficient. And therefore

(a) Præf. pag. 17.

fore Hippocrates (a most ancient Author) said that a Physician ought to cure both Common and Proper Symptoms.

We are taught from this Account of Celsus, that Hippocrates and he thought these Proper and peculiar Symptoms were only the proper Subject of Reason, and that it cannot be suppos'd that Reasoning Physicians are Enemies to Observation, but only they think it not sufficient for bringing Medicine to the Perfection it may admit of.

Secondly, If Reasoning were debarr'd from the Art of Medicine, we could not correct a false Observation. And therefore Empiricks must either pretend all their Observations are infallible, or confess that the true and genuine Observations cannot be distinguish'd: because all of them are admitted upon the same Authority, however contradictory some of them appear on the least Reflection; and therefore all of them are equally good and useful, even those that are contrary to the plainest Experience. Perhaps ancient Physicians might be serious in this Dispute, before Numbers of Observations inform'd them otherwise: but at present the Controversy is fallen except among some few, who ra-
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ther start it for a Cloak to their Ignorance both of Observation and Reason, than that they make any Part of Knowledge to have any Share of their Concern.

But lastly, It is evident that Observation alone cannot lead us into the least Steadiness in the Practice of Medicine, or help us to discover the Nature of any Disease, supposing we could be fully apprised of all the Causes of a Disease, that we were thorowly acquainted with all our Humours or Liquors, and that these Causes never operated together, because Nature does not proceed always in a simple way: so that unless we could fall by Observation on that infinite Variety that is the Result of such a working, we cannot hope to make any considerable Progress in Medicine. Now that Nature affects these different and shortest Methods is undeniable by what appears from the Solution of my Problem about Purging and Vomiting Medicines. What Medicines have been so frequently administer'd as they, yet our repeated Observations carry'd us no farther in this Particular, than Observation is confess'd to do in other more difficult and perplex'd Cases. Nor is it possible for a Variety that is great and
numerous

numerous on so small a Difference ever to have fallen under the reach of Observation. And therefore we may conclude with the Learned (a) Celsus, that Medicine ought to be manag'd by Reason; but that it must be rais'd upon evident Causes, throwing away every thing obscure from the Art it self, tho' not from the Consideration of the Artist.

Since it thus appears, that Reasoning is necessary to be joyn'd with Observation, in order to bring Medicine to the perfection it is capable of, it is likewise evident what the Course is we are to take in prosecuting this Design of Improving it. This is best known by reflecting on the mention'd Difficulties. First then, the different and sometimes contrary Successes in Practice are to be reckon'd among the Difficulties that chiefly recommend Improving to our Consideration. The Sagacious Doctor Sydenham comprehends all his Wants under two general Heads, a consummate and fixed Method of Practice: and in order to that he requires a Graphick and natural Description of Diseases; so that in the general he is right,
a but

(a) Præf. pag. 20.

but he is not so ready to tell us the Method of attaining it. He would indeed have his Descriptions very accurate, even to come up to those of Plants by Botanists; that the constant and proper Symptoms may be sever'd from such as are accidental and adventitious; that the Season of the Year may be noted wherein there is a remarkable Run of Distempers; and lastly, that every Philosophical Hypothesis be laid aside in this Inquiry: This being done, he does not question but that the Practice of Diseases might be more compleat, fix'd, and consummate. In a word, in order to have genuine and natural Descriptions of Diseases, we are only to relate the constant and proper Symptoms, but the Season of the Year alone is not sufficient; many other Causes besides that, concurring to produce any Distemper. And as a Multitude of Symptoms and Causes are plainly taken in which are accidental and adventitious, so they are only to be separated by Reason, not Hypothesis; as has been fully prov'd. Are Old People, and People of other Ages but of some particular Constitutions, obnoxious to a Loosness? It is manifest that the Truth of this Observation cannot

cannot be made good, amongst many other real and suppos'd Causes, otherwise than by examining the Frame and Constitutions of Men. Would we know if Changes of Air or Seasons are sufficient Causes of a Loosness, in that case surely we ought to know some Properties of Air whereby it affects us, and in what manner; so that it may dispose the Humours of our Body to run off in a Loosness: all which are necessary Considerations to a Physician who would cure that Disease with regard to its Causes. For which reason early Inquiries were made into the Nature of Air: and upon this account, (a) Hippocrates thought Astronomy a necessary Part of Medicine; as did (b) Galen, and long after them Prosper Martianus, Fernelius, and others. Errours of Diet likewise have been reckon'd among other Causes of Loosnesses: and therefore before we can determine the Sufficiency of such suppos'd Causes, we ought to be well appris'd in the whole Doctrine of Concoction and Nutrition. Those Particulars are manifestly necessary for our separating real from alledg'd Causes, whether

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(a) Lib. de Aere, loc. & aq. Lib. de insomniis. Lib. 1 de victus ratione. (b) ad Text. 1. Lib. 15 Epidem.

they are thought Philosophy or not; and every Physician is daily suppos'd to go thorow these general Considerations before he prescribes for a sick Person: and if this proves a new Thought to any one, let him examine himself about the Propriety of different Medicines recommended for the Cure of a Distemper, and he will be convinc'd of this Necessity before he get thorow those Inquiries.

'Twere a Work equally tedious and unnecessary to make the propos'd Inquiry at this time; any one of the mention'd Instances may serve the present Occasion: and therefore by taking a cursory View of the first Particular, we may inform our selves in what is necessary for us to know on that Subject. First then, in order to be inform'd about the Frame of a Man's Body, and whether it be so fashion'd that the Liquors properly dispos'd by outward and inward Accidents may run off in a Looseness, taking it to pieces and examining its Machines, together with the Communication of its Canals, or Anatomy, is of principal Use. Ancient Physicians were early convinc'd of this Truth, and apply'd themselves to the Study of it with great Industry and Success: but as all Under-

takings

takings of this Nature not only gratify our Curiosity, but furnish us with new Themes of Contemplation, so the Discoveries of Anatomy represented to us so curious a Disposition of Machines, that at once rais'd our Admiration to find those of different Use so properly plac'd as not to interfere with any other in performing their Office. There were soon brought to view Vessels of different Makes, and as different Bores, with a delightful Variety of Liquors contain'd in them: And the farther Pursuit of this Study, has inform'd us of the Communication among these Canals; that these various Liquors are separated from the Blood, most of them returning into it again, and many thrown quite out of the Body; and lastly, how this Mother Ocean it self is supply'd.

If we then pursue our first Design, we must again dissect these Machines in order to be inform'd of the Way they subsist, to examine their Contrivance, Power, and Use: and how are they to be examin'd but by common Sense, and as that is improv'd by Experience and Learning, whether this may help our Reasoning, or bring something analogous and of the like Nature to our Assistance. Hence it was that

(a) Hippocrates advis'd his Son Theſſalus to joyn the Study of Geometry and Arithmetick with his Experience of Medicine, because they are of great Use in conſidering the Situation of the Bones, and Joynts put out of their Place, and for knowing more particularly the Structure and Composition of the Parts. As this was the early Advice of the Divine Hippocrates, ſo the Advantages ariſing from this Method are only known to thoſe who are acquainted with Improvements made that Way by Galen, Steno, Borellus; Bellini, Keill, Freind, and ſome other Modern Authors. If again, we would inform our ſelves in the Nature of the Liquors contain'd in the Veſſels, Chymiſtry when duely improv'd muſt prove of excellent Service: and I dare aſſert, that it will never arrive at its Perfection till induſtrious Inquirers are instructed in the Methods of Doctor Freind. Be that how it will; it is certain that our Inquiries about the Separation of theſe Liquors from their Ocean, the Blood, can never be ſatisfy'd, but by knowing the Diſpoſitions it receives by its different Velocities, and how they may be artiſtically

(a) Epistoſa ad Theſſ.

cially retarded or accelerated towards their Separation. But this is expressly Mechanics; a Learning lately brought to perfection and reduc'd to a Science, and whose Business it is to consider the Quantity of Motion in all Bodies. These Mechanical Dispositions seem principally to be prepar'd by that mutual Attraction of the Parts of Matter, excellently set forth by the Learned and Ingenious (a) Mr. Keill, and wonderfully confirm'd by what his Brother and Doctor Freind have shewn: and indeed these Principles so beautifully illustrate Philosophy and Medicine, that I would have them equally suppos'd and understood in my following Reasoning, as well as the Oeconomia Animalis, or any thing else, because they cannot become plain enough without them.

After all, Reasoning in Medicine does not appear so monstrous as some would persuade us: and tho' the Methods of Reasoning may be different according to the Capacities of Men, the Ways of their Education and Learning, yet all who drive at the same Purpose, would be glad to account for their Observations and Experience; and if Truth and Knowledge are their principal

(a) Phil. Transf. N^o. 313.

cipal Aim, they must agree at last, tho' they speak different Languages, or employ different Methods. It was excellently well said by Celsus, Neque enim, si quis non omnia tenet, quæ rationalis alius probat, protinus alio novo nomine artis indiget. There ought to be no falling out among People that drive at the same Purpose by different Ways. This we may be perswaded is the most direct Method for attaining to a Graphick Description of Diseases in their Causes and Nature, and as the Cure very much depends on a right Understanding of them, so it is insensibly tho' wonderfully promoted by such Descriptions. Doctor Sydenham is of Opinion, that he should never fail of finding a Medicine sufficient to cure any Distemper, provided he had a compleat History of it; the different Appearances leading him unerringly in the right Way he is to proceed in: Which Appearances indeed conduct us to the most obvious Indications, if they are properly compar'd among themselves, and these Indications are certainly taken from the secret Method of Nature, and not from the Mistakes of Imagination and Fancy.

This seeming to me the most natural and exact Method for improving the Prac-
 tice

tice of Medicine, and to which Doctor Sydenham and some of the best Authors generally agree, I have endeavour'd to work out the following Treatise after my propos'd Model. How I have succeeded will be best known by perusing the Book: yet this short Account of what I have study'd to perform, may be necessary towards preparing the Reader with a general Notion of it. And therefore having consider'd the common Accounts given of Loosnesses and the Structure of the Guts, which are most immediately concern'd in this Indisposition, it became easy to discover the immediate Causes of every Loosness. From this Step I proceed to find what have been suppos'd, or really may be, the Causes of Loosnesses: and by comparing these suspected and remote Causes with the immediate formerly discover'd, I soon came to distinguish between real and suppos'd, constant and adventitious Causes; and with this Advantage, that most commonly the Errors which misled Authors are likewise pointed out.

But to be farther convinc'd of the Usefulness of this Method, the concomitant Symptoms of Loosnesses are explain'd from these Causes; and it evidently appears how
each

each of them are produc'd by the Guts being affected by Diet, Air, and other recited Causes and accidental Symptoms: and a Multitude of ill ground-ed Diseases rising out of them, are detected and easily distinguish'd. So that it again appears that these Symptoms are the genuine Effect of these Causes: and as from rightly understanding the Causes and Symptoms of a Disease we become apprish'd of its Nature, so by this Explanation we are inform'd about the Nature of Loosnesses, and that in a most accurate Method, and perfectly natural. Thus having the necessary Connexion between the Cause of any Disease and its Symptoms or Effects, it is not difficult to find out the Cause by considering the Effect; or to know the Effect that a certain Cause will produce. And therefore it is that I proceed in these different Methods in the Diarrhoea and Dysentery, and I endeavour to investigate the Symptoms from the Causes in the first case, and the Causes from the Symptoms in the last: and from this we may conjecture how probably I supply the Defect of Observation in the Case of a Li-entery and Cœliack Affection, and that from the Account I give of the Symptoms of

of these Diseases, since nothing is more evident than a Want of the History of Causes and Symptoms, which may soon be collected if due regard be had to the Rules I mention in that Place.

'Tis by rightly comparing these Causes and Effects that we discover the Nature of any Disease; and from this Discovery we make of its Nature we raise Indications and Methods of Cure; and from both these consider'd together, we are able to foretel what is like to ensue in the Course of the Distemper. The Indications must always be Infallible, and the Prognostick so far true as we judge right of the State of the Disease and the Force of the Medicines. And therefore, for our better understanding this Part of the Inquiry, I have shewn how the Appearances that succeed a Loosness depend upon the Continuance of its Symptoms, and as they are kept up by the Causes that first produc'd them: From this Consideration we find it easy to determine what succeeding Appearances are genuine, or the necessary Consequences of such Causes, and what are only adventitious: for since they must depend on the Method of Practice, the Season of the Year, Diet, and Constitutions

tions of sick People, so we may discern this or the other Symptom, not commonly attending a Loosness, but proceeding from such an Accident in some of the mention'd Particulars. By this we are instructed in the Errours of Practice, and the Approaches of Danger, whereby the Prognostick becomes easy, neither are we left to Fancy in insuring Health or foreboding an unfortunate Issue. By this Knowledge we are directed to the best and most proper Practice, whether the Loosness be Simple or Complicated, Essential or Symptomatical: and it is evident that any Medicine which cures Essential Loosnesses the most universally, will have the best Effect in those that are Symptomatical, if it be duely administer'd, tho' the Loosness be a Symptom of another Disease, and its Return be prevented by having regard to the principal Distemper.

The only thing that may seem omitted is an Account of such Medicines among all these that are recommended for curing Loosnesses, as will prove the most universally Good. This will appear in some measure from the Theory of the Disease; for if we know how a sick Person is ill, we are led to the kinds of Medicine we want: and as a farther Account was impracticable while the Knowledge

ledge of the Medicines is thus obscure, I laid this aside for some time till a Method for finding their Faculties and Powers be given. We are oppress'd with Numbers, but cannot be said to know the Virtues of One. This better Use of the Medicines will be more positive by what is related in the Histories and Cases I have added at the End of each Chapter ; all which will be more manifest in the following Book.

THE

T H E

C O N T E N T S.

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General.*

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Adver-

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ALVI PROFLUVIA.

An ACCOUNT of

LOOSNESSES

IN

GENERAL.

SECT. I.



Having considered the Original of the Art of Physick, and the several Steps by which it was advanced; and having shewn that, for a long time, Observation was the only thing that directed Physicians in their Practice; it is from thence manifest, that at

B

first

first, they took notice only of the most obvious and grievous Symptoms of a Distemper. Now tho' Physicians were thereby enabled to discern the Returns of a Disease, and, in some Measure, to judge of its Remedy; yet such general Descriptions of Diseases, as they at first attained to, could never lead them into that more particular Knowledge of Distempers, and the Methods of their Cure, that are absolutely necessary for a successful Practice.

§ II. Among all the sensible Marks that can happen in the Change of our Frame and Constitution, none is more obvious than either a total Suppression, or an Overflowing of any of our common and natural Evacuations. There is no One but will think his Body in some Disorder, when he finds that he either goes to Stool more frequently than ordinary, or not at all; and the Disturbances, and grievous Symptoms that commonly attend such Changes, will make him readily conclude, that
the

the Rectification of this disordered Evacuation is the readiest way to rid him of all his Complaints.

§. III. Thus, tho' 'tis easy to discover when any Person labours under the Distemper of a *Loosness*; yet we find, by Experience, that the means that may free him from this Evil, will not certainly deliver him from the Grievances that are supposed to flow from it. Nay in so dark a manner does a *Loosness* and its *Symptoms* depend on each other, that the Afflictions of the last are frequently encreas'd, and become more grievous by our Endeavours to stop the visible Evils of the former. So that nothing can make us tolerably Secure in the Management of the Remedies that are proper for this Distemper, but a deeper Penetration into the causes of *Loosnesses*, and the Symptoms which are their most common Companions. To do this, we must be able to shew from what Fountain that Immense quantity of various Substances, voided by Stool in this Disease, has its supply

B 2

ply ; how it comes that, in Loofnesses, the Flesh is wasted, and the Strength is impaired, even to the bringing such as are afflicted with them to the last Stage of their Life ; how one and the same Medicine, at certain Periods of the Disease, becomes profitable, which, given at another time, would have been hurtful to the Patient. These things shall be the Subject of our present inquiry : In which we will first consider the *Seat* and *Causes* of all Loofnesses in general, Secondly, we will accommodate the general Doctrine to particular Observations, and explain these Observations from this Doctrine. So that, by this method, we may be able to account for the Nature of every Loofness, and know what good or ill Consequences will attend the particular Applications in each case, before we venture to put them in Practice.

§ IV. By the most general Knowledge of the Parts of our Body it is manifest, that the Seat of a Loofness is in the Guts ; and that we may be
more

more capable to discover the Indispositions to which they are subject, it will be necessary to consider the Substance of what we know of them by some more particular Observations drawn from Anatomy.

§ V. This informs us that the Guts are one continued Duct, or Canal, from the *Pilorus* to the *Anus*, not proceeding directly but in winding Lines; by which their Progress a great Length of Intestins is accommodated in a very little Space, and excellently answers the Purposes of Nature in conveying the greatest Quantity of Chyle into the Lacteal Vessels. The Guts have many Glands, and Blood is brought into them by the upper and lower Mesenterical Artery, which Blood is again returned by the Mesaraick Veins, Branches of the *Porta*, first into the Liver, and from thence into the Heart by the *Cava*. The Guts are made up of three Coats; One they have from the *Peritonæum*; the Second is Muscular, and is chiefly to be consider'd at this time, be-

A Description of the Guts.

cause it more especially conduces to protrude every thing that is contain'd in their Cavity. The third Coat, which constitutes the inner Surface of the Guts, consists of short Fibres interwoven with fine Blood Vessels. This Coat is commonly found besmear'd with an Oozy *Mucus*, which very likely is the Remainder of the Chyle, tho' some think it discharg'd into the Guts from their Glands; but all agree that it serves to defend the Fibres of the Guts from being too much stimulated.

§ VI. This is a just Account of the most obvious Seat of our Distemper; besides which, no Place has been much regarded at this time: But if we consider, that the Stomach, which is plac'd at one End of the Guts, is a Machine of that Power that easily overcomes the Resistance of th' Intestins, and forces the digested Food into their Cavity: It may be very proper to give some short Account of the Stomach, as we have already given of the Guts. Before we do this; let us observe, very
much

much to the present Purpose, that there are two Liquors continually poured into the *Duodenum* from the Liver, and *Pancreas*: the one by the *Ductus communis*, and the other by that discovered by *Virtfungus*.

§. VII. The Stomach, whose Shape Of the Stomach. is too well known to want to be particularly described in this short Account, is united with the *Duodenum* at the *Pilorus*, or its right Orifice. It has four Coats. One from the *Peritonæum*, under which lie its Veins in many Branchings from the *Porta*. The Second Coat is Muscular, made up of strait and circular Fibres properly disposed for its Contraction. Its third Coat is much finer, being altogether Nervous, and because of its exquisite Sense is call'd *Nervosa*. The fourth and inmost Coat consists of short Fibres standing perpendicularly upon the Fibres of the Nervous Coat. This inner Coat is very large and full of Wrinkles, and has also many Glands: It is call'd *the Velvet Coat*, by Doctor *Willis*, from this Disposition of its Fibres; by which

which it resembles the Pile of Velvet. The Stomach receives our Food into it by the *Oesophagus*, after it has been well chewed and sapp'd with Spittle, and reduces it into a liquid Substance by bruising and grinding it, as (*a*) *Erasistratus* has long since inform'd us, that it may be made fit for Nourishment by passing into the Blood for a Supply of those Liquors that are always wasting by our natural Evacuations. These things being premised,

LEMM A.

It is evident, that the immediate Causes of all Loosnesses, must either be a quicker Conveyance of the common Quantity of concocted Food, and of such Liquors as are usually mix'd with it in the Guts: Or, a greater than ordinary Secretion of a Watry Substance from the Blood by the Pancreas, Glands, &c. into the same Guts. In both which Cases there must needs be a larger Discharge of liquid Excrements by Stool than usual.

For

^a Gal. *Isagog.* pag. 159. *Corn. Cels. præf.* pag. 6.

For in the ordinary State of Health, the thinner Part of the Aliment, after being concocted by the Stomach, passes into the Lacteals, and there remains only the grosser and thicker Parts, which are to be Voided by Stool: and therefore, while things remain in this State, there cannot be a Loosness. But if the Peristaltick Motion of the Guts should happen to be increased from any Cause whatever that affects the Muscular Coat, or Stimulates those that are Membranous; the Aliment must needs be protruded with a greater Force and Velocity thorow the Guts: And, consequently, less of it can be squeezed into the Lacteal Vessels; and in this Case the thin Matter, which, in the ordinary State, passes by the Lacteals into the Blood, now mixing with the Matter that is to be voided by Stool, increases its Quantity and renders it Liquid. Moreover, if we should suppose the thin Parts of the Aliment to pass as usually into the Lacteals, but there should happen, at the same time, a much greater Derivation than ordinary of a fluid Substance from the
Blood

Blood into the Guts; this Matter will change very much the natural Consistence of the Stools, and increase their Quantity: both which being in the time that the Peristaltick Motion of the Guts is increased the Stools will pass quickly thorow them. But if the Liquor is also stimulating, this Effect will still be greater and more sensible.

*A Loosness
described.*

In general, then, a Loosness may be said to be, *a more frequent Discharging, by Stool, a liquid Substance proceeding from an extraordinary Contraction of the Guts, an increase of liquid Excrements, their greater Liquidity, or most, if not all of them concurring together.*

§ VIII. Thus it is evident that these are all the possible Causes of Loosnesses; or that a Loosness cannot be without one or more of these Causes: Yet they are very different from remote Causes, that are said to constitute the Nature of a particular Loosness. Wherefore, that our Knowledge may be more particular, the remote Causes which produce the abovemention'd Affections of the Guts, are

are to be discovered, whereby we may demonstrate that these Faults are the very Essence of a Loosness: Inasmuch that a Loosness, in general, is no more than such Affections of the Guts. By this way of comparing the necessary immediate Causes with those that are brought as remote Causes, we may be able to find how properly some Appearances alledged as Causes, are such: and thus truly correct by our Reason those Errors the Want of due Reflection on Observations has let slip in upon us; many things being commonly alledg'd as Causes that are not really such.

§ IX. Our next Step shall, therefore, be to relate the different Sorts of Loosnesses that are recorded from Observation to be distinguishable from each other. And we shall relate all the Symptoms that, at any time, attend any sort of Loosness, and are supposed Parts of the Disease. We shall likewise consider what the Fate of those People have been upon whom Loosnesses have continued any time; and rehearse the most obvious Changes that

that have happen'd in the Non-Naturals before a Loosness has appeared, and compare the Necessity of the Causes and Effects among themselves by Reason; which is the most likely way to obtain a more minute Account of the Nature of Loosnesses, as we propose.

Διάρροια.
Alvi pro-
fluvium.

§ X. The most common and least complicated of all Loosnesses is a *Diarrhœa* and is thus described by Ancient Physicians. By *Aretæus* it is an *Efflux of liquid and unconcocted Food*. *Galen* calls it (a) a plentiful and continued Flux of the Belly, without any Inflammation or Exulceration of the Guts. And commonly among Physicians it is a *Running of the Belly without an Ulcer of the Guts*; but in it are voided *Phlegm, or Bile, and these either pure, or mixt together*.

Αειντεσία.
Lævitas
Intestino-
rum.

§ XI But if the Meat is quickly turn'd out of the Body with loose Stools, and very little chang'd from what it was when we first eat it; this kind of
Loosness

Loofness is call'd a *Lienteria* as * *Galen* informs us in his *Commentary* upon the *Aphorisms* of *Hippocrates*. In this *Lienteria*, or *Slipperiness* of the *Guts*, the *Food* is thrown out *Liquid* but not *Corrupted*, without pain, and the *Body* is *Wasted*; as (a) *Hippocrates* Observes.

§ XII. On the other hand, when the *Meat* is kept for some time, and thereafter is carry'd off *Liquid* and indigested, this *Loofness* is a *Cæliaca Passio*. In this case, the *Food* is a little *Concocted* and remains longer in the *Stomach*; yet it is *Crude*, sometimes stinking, but runs off without griping, and is often attended with *Fainting*.

Κοιλιακὸν
πάθος.
Cæliaca
Passio.

§ XIII. Moreover, when we go to *Stool* with *Blood*, with pain, *Griping*, or there is an *Ulcer* in the *Guts*, the *Disease* is call'd a *Dysentery*. (b) *Hippocrates* says, that when any *One* is ill of a *Dysentery* there is *Griping* and *Pains* over all the *Belly*; and that the *Person*, thus ill *Voids* *Gall*, *Phlegm*, and *adust* *Blood*. (c) *Galen* defines this *Disease*

Δυσεντε-
ρία.
Tormina.

an

* Com. 6. Sect. 1. ^a De Affect. ^b De Affect. ^c De-
fin. med.

an Exulceration of the Guts with inflammation, bloody Stools like Lees of Wine; and with these Gripping, and Pain in the Belly and Guts. Authors speak of four different sorts of this Disease.

Ἡπατική

The first is this of *Galen*; the next is that call'd *Hepatica* by *Trallianus*; Of the other two Sorts One is said to proceed from too much Blood, and the other by Blood flowing into the Guts, their Vessels being corroded. The two last will in due time be found the truest. At present I shall only remark how Natural it is for the most observing Physicians to suggest Causes of Diseases while they describe them, and it shall be shown hereafter how some of these different Sorts of Loosnesses arise from ill assign'd Causes; which are neither supported by Reason nor Observation, but occasion a deal of Confusion while we either inquire into the Nature of a Loosness, or when we endeavour to Cure it. *Hippocrates* was very free from the fault we complain of, his Descriptions and Histories being commonly very simple, and not perplext.

§ XIV. Tho' this will often be made appear in the following reasoning; yet it is not amiss to consider a little how this Division of Dyfenteries depends upon their Philosophy. (a) *Hippocrates* had spoke of thin bloody Stools like rinsing of Flesh, and *Alex. Trallianus*, says, that these kind of Stools proceed from weakness of the altering-faculty of the Liver, and is the *Liver Dyfentery*. This is said upon a Supposition that the Liver attracts the Chyle from the Guts and changes it into Blood; so that some of this ill altered Blood being thrown back into the Guts occasions a Voiding of pale Blood in the present Case. But this Cause of a Dyfentery founded on two palpable Mistakes of the Chyle being attracted into the Liver, and there chang'd into Blood, makes this Liver dyfentery depend upon a very precarious foot, and little to be regarded in our following enquiry.

§ XV. *Galen*, likewise, not imagining how there can be Pain in the
Bowels;

^a Coac. præn. Lib. 7. cap. 12.

Bowels, and Blood Voided from them without an Ulcer, constitutes their Exulceration as a necessary condition of a Dyfentery: how truly, these Observations made on those we open after Dead of Colicks and Dyfenteries attest; it being rare enough to find such exulcerations in either of these Diseases, tho' *Galen* supposes them inseparable. *Hippocrates* was not of their Opinion; and according to (a) *Galen's* testimony, does not take a Dyfentery for an Ulcer in the Guts, but for an Evacuation of Bloody Stools from them. In effect, all bloody Stools past with him for a Dyfentery; and I shall take the Liberty to use the word Dyfentery, in the following Discourse, in this Sense of *Hippocrates*.

§ XVI. Upon a like mistaken supposition it is, that Authors found the Nature of a *Lienteria* and *passio Cæliaca*, and make them to differ essentially from one another; whereas some Symptoms of a *Diarrhœa* should more justly require different considerations

^a Comm. 4. in lib. *Hip.* de articulis.

tions, and thus may constitute different Diseases. Wherefore to avoid all Ambiguity in this Discourse, 'tis plain that there are only three considerable conditions of Loosnesses, which require a more particular regard to be had to them in the Practice, as will more evidently be made appear in examining their Symptoms. These are a *Diarrhæa*; a *Lienteria*, or, *passio Cæliaca*; and thirdly, a *Dysenteria*.

§. XVII. This seems to be the general state of Loosnesses: The Stomach and Guts, their Seat; and the mentioned sorts, their Number. But we shall be further convinc'd of this Truth, by a more particular enquiry into their Nature; which I shall endeavour to Discover by accommodating this general Doctrine to the Observations of Authors, concerning the particular Appearances that have been at the time of any Loosness, as well as of things that precede a Loosness, and were thought, probably, to be the Occasion of it, or its productive Cause. By this compari-

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son

son it will appear, what are the genuine Causes of Loosnesses; and how those that were put into the Number, in a general Observation, come to be rejected.

§. XVIII. Come we therefore to relate the Appearances that are previous to Loosnesses, as also those that attend them, &c. First then, we begin with those of a *Diarrhœa*.

CHAP. I.

Of a *DIARRHŒA*.

SECT. I.

TIS a common Observation that before a *Diarrhœa*, there is Cold weather, a Rainy and a changeable Season. (a) Hippocrates says, That the Diseases most common in rainy Weather are Fevers, Loosnesses, &c. Afterwards, Be-

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(a) Aph. 16. Sect. 3.

sides the mentioned Diseases there are, in Summer, Tertian and Quartan Agues, Vomitings and Loosnesses. It is also observ'd that Unwholesome food likewise occasions a Loosness, and Meat not easily digested; as also early and unripe Fruit, and a too strong Dose of a purging Medicine.

(a) Hippocrates observes, That they who Stutter are very Subject to tedious Loosnesses; As also are Old People.

§. II. In time of a Diarrhœa, the thin Excrements are fill'd with Slime, Gall, and blackish Humours. Sometimes, all that is voided consists of clear water without Excrements; at other times there is a large quantity of Excrements, and those Greasy, Fat, and Froathy. (b) Hippocrates alledges, that the Causes of Froathy Stools proceed from the Head. There is also, with a Diarrhœa, very commonly a loss of Appetite, a Fever, and they who are Ill of a Diarrhœa, have a weak Pulse, and it is sometimes Deprest. Their Urine is in a little quantity; it is often of a Natural Colour, and sometimes lixivial.

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(a) Aphor. 32. Sect. 6. (b) Aph. 30. Sect. 7.

Of a Diarrhœa.

The stools also are at times like Lees of Wine.

§. III. This Distemper lasts till the Seventh day, and without a Fever, often to good purpose: But when either immoderate Quantities, or other ill Circumstances of Age, and Symptoms follow it, no time ought to be Neglected for its Cure. There attend it a loss of Flesh, Faintness, a little Pulse, and that sometimes vermicular: likewise a Lienteria, and a Cœliaca passio. (a) Hippocrates observes, That after a Diarrhœa comes a Dysentery: and that a Dysentery following a Diarrhœa is an ill sign. Dropsies also follow this Disease, when it has lasted for any long time: and it is related by (b) Hippocrates that, Serapis swell'd or became Dropsical after a moist and liquid Belly, or after a Loosness. Nay, Avicenna asserts, there is not any kind of Sickness safe, which began with a Loosness. A Diarrhœa often ends in Death.

§. IV. Notwithstanding all this danger and uneasiness that are the
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(a) Aph. 75. Sect. 7. & aph. 25. (b) Lib. 2. epid. Sect. 2.

Consequence of a Loosness, yet the *Stopping* it too suddenly has had as inconvenient and dismal an end. In that Case, *the Stomack is uneasy, Fevers are occasion'd, and the Bowels are inflam'd. Headachs also, Lethargies, and other affections of the Brain are produc'd; with several other Diseases according to the various Constitutions and Dispositions of the Persons thus stopp'd up. But most commonly, the Belly swells, and when there is likewise a Suppression of Urine and a Feverishness, the Disease very often returns.*

§. V. Cold Air is not an uncommon Cause of a *Diarrhœa*; for by it is occasion'd a too great Secretion of watry Humour from the Blood. Because the Coldness of Air contracts the Pores of the Skin, and by their Contraction they are render'd more impervious to the Matter of Transpiration. Now this Matter of Transpiration being of the most serous part of the Blood, and far exceeding all other Secretions in quantity and likewise being not duly discharg'd upon account of the smalness of the Pores, must needs be voided by other Organs of Evacuation;

Cold Weather how the Cause of a *Diarrhœa*.

Of a Diarrhœa.

cuation; which in this Case will discharge a quantity greater than Natural, and of that Nature, and in such a proportion, as is the Liquor which is Superadded. It being likewise manifest, as is just mention'd, that the Serous part of the Blood is the greatest in the Composition of Blood: and therefore this Serous or watry Liquor is that which especially contributes to the Augmented Evacuation. Moreover, it is also known, that when the Secretion at the Glands of the Skin proves any ways defective, throw the faults of the Glands or Pores, and while the fluidity of Blood remains the same, the redundant liquor is most readily seperated at the Glands of the Guts. And therefore it is now manifest that in an interruption of Transpiration by Cold air, the greatest part of this remaining unperspir'd Liquor will be turn'd upon the Intestins, and this too great quantity of a watry Liquor carried into the Guts will occasion more frequent discharges of Liquid stuff out of them, or a *Loosness* by the *Lemma*; and a *Diarrhœa*

arrhœa, (a) as appears by its Description. This inconveniency of Cold air was a very manifest Cause of Loosnesses in the Winter of 1708, when Loosnesses were much more frequent than in any Season for many years.

§. VI. As rainy Weather both thickens the Blood and lessens its Velocity, so does it likewise lessen Transpiration; for that is always as the Velocity and Fluidity of the Blood. Now the Transpiration being little upon the account of this thickness, (even tho' the Pores are very open,) this remaining Quantity of transpirable Matter will be separated at Parts where the Blood is more fluid; and the Blood continuing to be more fluid in Parts less remov'd from the Heart than in those at a greater Distance from it, this abounding Quantity of *untranspir'd Matter* will be discharg'd at those Parts. Among such Parts are the Guts, (b) as has been already observ'd; and therefore at the Glands of the Guts there will be a greater

A rainy & changeable Season.

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(a) §. X. pag. 12. (b) §. IV. pag. 5.

Secretion of watry Parts: which Plenty of a watry Substance must make every thing in the Intestins more liquid, and produce a Loosness. Moreover, in changeable Weather, when it is sometimes rainy and foggy and sometimes clear, the Velocity of the Blood becomes greater in the Intervals of Clearness: and consequently, in time of a more defective Transpiration, there is a greater Secretion of this redundant Matter; the Matter to be separated more frequently returning to the Glands of the Intestins. Wherefore it is manifest, that in rainy and changeable Weather Men are very subject to Loosnesses. This Observation is very common in hot Countries, where they have Seasons of Rain. In the *West Indies* it is so constantly thus, that they commonly say it rains Loosnesses, in time of their rainy Season. (a) And *Hippocrates* has told us long ago, that the Diseases most frequent in rainy Weather are Loosnesses, &c.

§. VII. What *Hippocrates*, adds afterwards is a more particular Observation,

(a) Aph. 16. Sect. 3.

tion, peculiar to his, and other small Islands. In Summer, says (a) he there are some of the mentioned Distempers (of the Spring) and continual and burning Fevers and Tertian and Quaran Agues, Vomitings and Loosnesses. For, in small Islands, they are so liable to foggy, rainy, and changeable Weather, that the Blood is affected in the Manner mentioned in the former Article, and a Loosness produc'd that very Way. This is still more evident from the case of Summer Agues, (likewise common with them at the Season they are thus subject to Loosnesses :) Seeing an Ague is a Disease from a Thickness of Blood, which is dissolv'd and is renew'd in certain times. If therefore, a Thickness any thing less than this of Agues is acquir'd in the same Season, there will be such an Interruption in Transpiration as may occasion a greater Secretion of *Lympha* in the Glands of the Intestins; which rendring the Contents of them more liquid, will occasion more frequent going to stool with liquid Excrements,

(a) Aph. 21. Sect. 3.

ments, or a *Loosness*. This seems plainly to be the true Reason of this Observation ; because on Continents, and where there are great Tracts of Land on every Side, Summer Agues and Loosnesses are very Rare ; as they are every where in a dry and warm Season. On the other hand, in Countries that are foggy and damp, as is already observ'd, and in Camps, they are more frequent.

Unwhol-
some Food.

§. VIII. Our Food and Aliment may be properly said to be unwholsome, when it either is not rightly cur'd, or that it does not afford sufficient Nourishment. In both these Cases, unwholsome Food will occasion a Loosness. The first Case in one Sense falls in with the other ; and by being ill cur'd, is depriv'd of its nourishing quality and will produce a Loosness as defective Nourishment will be found to do. But ill cur'd Food contracts Qualities that are purging, vomiting, &c. which deprives us of Strength ; as also Qualities that thicken our Blood, and stimulate the Guts. If the first ; it lessens Transpiration
and

and other Secretions that are easier impeded: and a Quantity of these Liquors, not separated in their proper Places, being added to the Secretion at the Glands of the Guts, makes every thing in them more liquid, more easily protruded and expelled, and occasion a Looseness of Serum, Gall, and other Humours, or a Diarrhœa. We are to have the same Opinion about the Effects of any kind of Aliment, that naturally make such Changes in our Blood; or that supply a greater Quantity of watry, bilious, &c. parts to its Mass. What Foods they are that afford such Nourishment is not yet sufficiently known: howsoever they well deserve our Consideration. (a) *Hippocrates* says he was the first that discover'd any thing on that Subject, and it must be own'd that his Performance is as useful, as any other since that time. (b) *Santorius* has observ'd that eating Hogs Flesh, and Mushrooms, are hurtful: both because they are not easily perspir'd; and that they hinder the Transpiration

(a) μετ' Διαίτης γ'. (b) Sect. 3. aph. 23. 24. 25.

piration of other Food taken at the same time. Moreover, these Foods not only impede Perspiration, but in such a degree as makes the Body perspire a third less. Melons, also diminish a fourth of our ordinary Transpiration. Now if so considerable Changes, as these, are made on our Bodies by different Foods, we ought to be very cautious what we take on that account: and not only our Vegetable Diet, but our Fish and Flesh ought to be farther examin'd before they are made use of for Sustainance; especially for sick People, since their Illness may be promoted by what we intend should nourish them, and their Evacuations may be greater by Food than by Pharmacy.

§. IX. On the other hand, Foods of defective Nourishment lessen Transpiration very sensibly: And therefore encourage an extraordinary Discharge of watry Parts on the Guts; by which a Loosness and *Diarrhœa* are produc'd, as has been said.

§. X. Food hard to digest gives but little Nourishment, and is the Cause of a Loosness, as has been said. Besides, Meats of difficult Digestion are apt to corrupt, and by their corruption acquire sharp and stimulating Parts, whereby the Peristaltick Motion of the Guts is augmented, and by their more violent and frequent Contraction the thin Matter, which in the ordinary State passes by the Lacteals into the Blood, now mixing with the Matter that is to be voided by Stool, encreases its Quantity and renders it liquid: Which more frequent going to Stool with a liquid Substance is a Loosness; and that with watry Stuff or other Humours, a *Diarrhœa*. So that Meats hardly digested are the Cause of a *Diarrhœa*.

Meats not easily digested.

§. XI. After this manner early and unripe Fruit produces a *Diarrhœa*: For, by the Quantity of their Juice the Serous Part of the Blood is increas'd, and by its other Qualities the Blood acquires a Lentor: Wherefore the Quantity of watry Parts in the Blood being increas'd with a Lentor, there

Early and Unripe Fruit.

there must be a greater Quantity of such Parts discharg'd into the Guts by their Glands ; which Quantity must render every thing contain'd in them more liquid : and therefore in an ordinary State of Peristaltick Contraction, the Stools will be voided thin and more frequently ; or there will be a *Diarrhœa*. Moreover, most early Fruits contain sharp and stimulating Parts ; or, by their corruption, acquire them. Wherefore unripe and early Fruit is a most powerful Cause of a *Diarrhœa* ; since it furnishes the Matter, lessens Transpiration, and excites the Peristaltick Motion of the Guts. This Cause is notorious and undisputable in Countries that have the most and best Fruits ; tho' their Climate does otherwise the least dispose the Inhabitants to such a Disease. *France* and *Spain*, but especially the first, give daily Instance in their Grape Season, in their Vine-tages, and in them that drink new Wine : Besides the immoderate use of their best Fruits, as Water Melons, Figgs, &c. So that now it is manifest that Fruits, especially those that are

re early and unripe, are a powerful Cause of a *Diarrhœa*.

§. XII. A Loosness, for a time, is the proper Effect of purging Medicines: tho' I have shewn how easily we may overdose them; And in that Case, the Loosness will be carry'd on beyond our Desire. Moreover, a Dose of purging Medicines, tho' very moderate may sometimes in the same Person, meet with that Disposition, (*a*) mention'd in my Solution of the Problem about those Medicines, that augmenting their Operation on this account may have double, triple, and more, of its ordinary Effects. Besides, it has been prov'd that the Operation of purging Medicines is to make greater Secretions of watry Parts into the Intestins, and to stimulate the Guts: and therefore when this their Effect is carried on for some time, their Power not spent, and the Blood much alter'd into that Disposition by them, the Consequence must be frequent and loose Stools fill'd

The too strong Dose of a purging Medicine.

(*a*) Philos. Transf. N^o. 303.

fill'd with these and other Humours; or a *Diarrhœa*. It is for this, and such like reasons, that Super-purgations happen: for when the Force of the Medicine seems to be spent, and the Evacuation has ceas'd for some time, yet upon the least Accident of catching cold, the weak Force of the Purge is assisted by the Quantity of transpirable Matter; kept in and hinder'd to pass because of the Pores being, in some measure, contracted by the cold Air; as has already been shewn.

Stammering people Subject to Loosnesses

§. XIII. Now, tho' Stammering cannot be any Cause of a Loosness, it is necessary to consider what the Disposition of Stammering People may be to have Loosnesses; since *Hippocrates* observes they are very liable to them, and those very tedious and long. If therefore we consider that People who Stutter, are also great Spitters, and have several other Marks of a thick Blood, and consequently whose Perspiration is not great; We may for this reason judge them naturally dispos'd to fall Ill of a Loosness.

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By the way ; this has been one occasion for constituting a *Diarrhœa Cerebralis* ; and *Prosper Martianus* says, in his Commentary on this Aphorism, that as a *Diarrhœa* proceeds from many Causes, yet that which is occasion'd by a Distilling from the Head is not easily stopp'd : because the Matter which is continually falling from the Head keeps it always afloat. Wherefore, since all Diseases that have their Original from a moist Brain are convey'd by way of Defluxion, it is no wonder that *Stammering People* who have moist Brains are *troubled with Fluxes*. Now tho' this Notion of a moist Brain may be so understood as to have a tolerable good meaning, and its Signs obvious enough, yet Anatomy plainly contradicts any such Conveyance or Defluxion of Rheum for making this or any other Distemper. So that we find here one sort of a Loosness not duely constituted ; but establish'd rather in opposition to Anatomy, and many more good Reasons that might be produc'd.

And Old
People.

§. XIV. Likewise, Old People are very subject to a *Diarrhœa*. For, in Old Age, tho' the Pores every where may be open and free for performing Secretions as before; yet their Digestion failing, and their Vessels growing harder, render them much more obnoxious to have a Loosness. By the first of these their Meat is not duely digested; but corrupting, stimulates the Guts and increases their Peristaltick Motion, and drives their Contents quickly along with what is digested, and then will follow a *Diarrhœa*. Moreover this cruder Chyle is not sufficiently diluted with *Lympha* in the Lacteals, neither is their Perspiration in its natural Quantity, and that not only because of this cruder Chyle, but also because of the Hardness of their Vessels. Wherefore; their Blood being grosser, and not so quick in its Motion, the Transpiration is less, whereby a greater Quantity of perspirable Matter is discharg'd into the Intestins by their Glands; and the Guts, at the same time, being liable to be stimulated, there will be a greater Quantity of
fluid

fluid Matter in the Guts, and they more violently contracted; and therefore a more frequent going to Stool of such watry Excrements, or a *Diarrhœa*.

§. XV. Thus it is manifest that there is not any of the Causes of a *Diarrhœa*, establish'd on a long and constant Observation, that produces its Effect any otherwise than by making a quicker Conveyance of the common Quantity of digested Food, and of such Liquors as are commonly mixt with it in the Guts: or else that they make a greater than ordinary Secretion of a watry Substance from the Blood by the *Pancreas*, Glands of the Intestines, &c. into the same Guts. So that what was demonstrated in the *Lemma* perfectly well accounts for the Observation of Physicians in all Ages; tho' by that, and the Account of these Observations, we are more distinctly inform'd about the Causes of a *Diarrhœa*, and hereafter we shall find it more easy to form a more direct Method of Cure. At present, we may be far-

ther confirm'd in this Truth, by inquiring whether every thing that appears in time of a *Diarrhœa* does entirely agree with this way of its Production: and if it is so, then this Account is the right Method of Nature.

In a *Diarrhœa* the Stools are full of slime,

§. XVI. Now whether the *Diarrhœa* proceeds from a greater Peristaltick Motion of the Guts, or by what is contain'd in them being more liquid, yet every thing in the Intestines being thrown out more frequently, must likewise carry Slime along with them; because there are many things that breed that Substance. For instance; it has already been shewn how unwholesome and undigested Food is the Occasion of this Distemper: and if some of this undigested Food is either Flesh or Bread, it is easie to apprehend how the undigested Fibres of Flesh, and even undigested Bread are meerly Slime. Moreover; it has been already observ'd (a) that there is a
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(a) Paragraph. 5. pag. 6.

tions, made into the Guts in a great Quantity, are thus colour'd with Gall, they are thrown out yellow: and this Supply being very easie by augmenting a little a natural Secretion, it is not hard to conceive how *the Stools, in a Diarrhœa, are tinged with Gall.*

Clear wa-
ter.

§. XVIII. We know, now, it is sufficient for making a *Diarrhœa* to have the Stools more liquid; as also, that the Matter of Transpiration may be discharg'd in the Guts by their Glands: and therefore, if a great Part of that Substance is actually discharg'd there, it will occasion a *Diarrhœa* of watry Stools. But as the Urine is likewise in a small Quantity in every *Diarrhœa*, if therefore the Quantity of urinous *Serum* is added, the Discharge will still be greater. Suppose, likewise, such a Colliquation in the Blood as we find in a *Diabetes*, and other Cases, the Quantity of Water discharg'd into the Intestines and voided by them may be vastly great: and therefore it is easie to imagine how, in a *Diarrhœa*, a
Quantity

Quantity of clear Water may be voided by Stool. Moreover, if we call to mind another natural Fountain that is continually pouring into the *Duodenum* from the *Pancreas* by the *Ductus Virtsungi*; And if the Secretion in the *Pancreas* is, in any measure, augmented, as we find it is at less considerable Glands; we have here a fresh Store of a watry Secretion carry'd into the Guts, and that may be voided by them: and therefore it is still more easie to apprehend how we may go to Stool very often with a Quantity of *Clear Water*.

§. XIX. 'Tis known that Coleworts, Steel and Vitriolick Medicines render Excrements black. But as for the Humours of the Body, there is not any of them that, of themselves or when mixt, make those black Humours but corrupted Blood, or gross Gall which is tawny: and therefore when those black Humours are found among the Stools, it is certain that the Gall is become very thick and gross; or that there is a small Discharge of Blood, which cor-

Or a blackish humour.

rupts in the Guts before it is discharg'd. How these should be produc'd is very manifest from what has been said about the Causes of a *Diarrhœa*. Gall it self, in this præternatural State can give this Appearance. Besides, a greater Quantity of Gall will stimulate the Intestines to a greater Degree, and corrode or break thro' some of their capillary Vessels; so that a small Quantity of Blood is discharg'd, and corrupting gives this Blackness to the Humours and Excrements. The same may be said of the other Causes that produce their Effect by stimulating; whether that be indigested Food, early Fruits, or others of that kind,

§. XX. Physicians having reckon'd the various Symptoms of a *Diarrhœa* distinct Diseases, according to the various Views and Considerations they had of it: one chief Distinction was in regard to the Matter that was voided; and these Appearances join'd with a *Diarrhœa* were call'd so many various *Diarrhœas* under the Name of *Bilous*, *Phlegmatick*, *Serous*, and a *Melancholick*

bilancholick Diarrhœa. So that however they might rightly express the Diversity of these Symptoms, yet they could never direct us by such a Division, either into the Nature of these Appearances or their Cause: and therefore fell very short in suggesting proper means for managing the Cure, which is the great End of all Description or Theory. 'Tis true these Physicians, upon another Division, told us that a *Diarrhœa* might proceed from the *whole Body*, and from some particular Part; as the *Brain, Stomach, Intestins, Liver, Spleen, Mesentery, the Womb, and other Parts.* This is indeed multiplying Diseases without any Necessity, and most of their Distinctions are wrong; and the rest so lamely told, that it is not an easie Matter to find out the *Diarrhœa* of the Parts; and if any may be found, the Way of their Production remains unaccounted for: and therefore this dividing them has given these Authors no manner of Assistance in their Practice. 'Tis enough to have observ'd this; since by our Method the Multiplicity of Diseases is avoided,
and

and the Appearances occasioning their Mistake are duely explain'd.

Somtimes
a large
quantity
of Excre-
ments is
Voided.

§. XXI. The next Symptom is that sometimes, these Stools are not so much fill'd with Humours, as that they are mere Excrement, and is properly enough call'd a *Stercorous Diarrhœa*. This, 'tis true, cannot be any otherwise occasion'd than by a Store of such Excrements before the sick Person fell into a *Diarrhœa*, and that these Stools are now rendred more liquid by some of the mention'd Causes. Moreover, among the Causes of Loosnesses, indigested Food is observ'd as one. Now this indigested Food, being corrupted in the Stomach, and not entring the Lacteals must be voided in the Form of Excrement; especially if we consider that by this Corruption it acquires stimulating Parts, which accelerate the Peristaltick Motion of the Guts. Wherefore, on all these Considerations, it is evident how the Stools in a *Diarrhœa* may be altogether Stercorous.

§. XXII.

§. XXII. If either the Disease is produc'd by a quantity of Excrements shut up for some time, or from a Quantity of indigested Food. In both these Cases, fat Parts being in this Store of Excrements or Indigestion, are now voided along with these Stools. Wherefore in the frequent and loose Stools of a *Diarrhœa* some of them are fat and greasie.

They are
Fat and
Greasy,

This Symptom occasion'd another new Disease; which Physicians call a *Colliquative Diarrhœa*: As if the Substance of the Body were melted down in it; and Heat is assign'd as its Cause; because, that is the proper means for melting Grease or Metals. This, they say, is oftneft observ'd in Inflammations of the Bowels, in an intensely hot Fever, a Hectick, and Pestilential Fever. There is no manner of doubt but that the greatest quantity of our Fluids may run out at any of the Parts serving to Secretion, and Men are often reduc'd to a very thin Condition in this Disease, for Reasons that are hereafter to be given. But then this violent

ΣΥΜΠΤΙΚΗ

lent Heat is not the Cause; neither is there any besides those already assign'd; nay farther, Heat cannot be the Cause of this Wasting in a *Diarrhœa*. There is, indeed, a Fever sometimes attends a *Diarrhœa*; but this is a concomitant Symptom with the rest, and shall be presently accounted for as such. So that it is plain from whence Fatness may be in the Stools in case of a *Diarrhœa*, and that Colliquation or Wasting is but the Consequence of a violent *Diarrhœa*, or of such an one as has continued long on any Person, and not at all a distinct fort. This branching out of Symptoms into Diseases occasions a deal of Difficulty and Confusion in the Practice; and still more when the Numbers are increas'd by combining them under a Notion of a Complication of *Diarrhœæ*, or a new Division of complicated *Diarrhœæ*. Tho' it must be own'd, that this proceeded chiefly from the Observation Physicians made of a *Diarrhœa*; they being ty'd up, without any manner of Theory to direct them, to a mere Relation of what they saw, took those Symptoms
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For so many distinct Diseases, to no manner of Purpose or Benefit of the Cure, and could only breed this Confusion we have observ'd all along: Observations thus made always bewilder us, when we cannot part Causes from Effects, Realities from Accidents. It is indisputable that Observation is the great Foundation and Ground-work, and we must first know what we would afterwards examine: but the parcelling these Observations, and the sorting them is the Business of our Reason and Comparison; which in another Expression, is the Business of Theory; whatever ill Meaning some illiterate People fix upon it.

§. XXIII. But, to return to our Subject, as this indigested Food and especially Fruits mix'd in with other Humours in liquid Excrements consist of fermenting Parts, which are actually in Fermentation, there must be Bubbles, Foam or Froth, the common Effect of fermenting Liquids: Wherefore in a *Diarrhœa* there may be *Frothy Stools*, as is observ'd. Moreover, by this indigested Food corrupting

The stools
are frothy.

rupting in the Stomach and Intestines, there is let out of its Pores and Liquids, a Quantity of Air; which, passing to and fro by the compressive Force of the Peristaltick Motion, rushes through these liquid Excrements and tosses them into Bubbles, or Froth: and therefore it is that in a *Diarrhœa* there are Frothy Stools, as is said.

From these Frothy Stools we have, again, another *Diarrhœa*; but this is suppos'd to proceed from too many Spirits: and as all Air and Spirits are generated in the Brain, so this *Diarrhœa* has its Rise and Origine there, and is a new Cause and equally true with the first for the *Diarrhœa Cerebralis*. That Air is bred in the Brain will not be so easily conceiv'd; but that Animal Spirits are there separated from the Blood is not to be disputed: Yet they have their proper Vessels in which they pass to several Parts of the Body, but no means whereby they can be discharg'd into the Guts. Nay, if they might, it would still be a doubt if this cou'd be their Effect. And therefore
 this

this new Reason for another sort of *Diarrhœa* is absolutely false and seems to be grounded on a mistaken Notion in Philosophy and Anatomy, in very early Times. (a) *Hippocrates* says, that *they who have Frothy Stools in time of a Loosness, have them as flowing from the Head.* This seems to be the first Foundation for a *Diarrhœa Cerebralis*, so much talk'd of in after Ages: Tho' some of the Greatest *Hippocratical* Physicians soften the Matter and leave us to believe that Air and Spirits are only convey'd, while others assert that Phlegm it self is deriv'd thence into the Intestines. Of this last Opinion are *Prosper Martianus* and *Vander Linden*: tho *Monfieur Patin*, *Scheffler*, and other Editors of the Aphorisms, favour the first in their Works. (b) There are Great Physicians who, having consider'd how many more obvious Causes there may be for these Frothy Stools, thought other Signs ought to be join'd to this Symptom that might give it credit for its coming from the Brain; as that it labour'd then

(a) Aph. 30. Sect. 7. (b) River. lib. x. Cap. v.

then under some manifest Indisposition, &c. But if we recollect what is already mention'd; certainly no probable Signs, tho' never so many, can induce this Belief against so plain and obvious Proofs; especially that the zealous Professors of this Doctrine think it still wants to be better attest-ed and prov'd.

A loss of
Appetite.

§. XXIV. Since a *Diarrhœa* is caused either by Indigestion, or a greater Secretion in the Glands of the Stomach and Intestins, there will be a Loss of Appetite; because a Desire of Eating proceeds from the inmost Coat of the Stomach being stimulated by its digesting Liquor, or the mutual Contact of its own Sides. Now in time of Indigestion this Liquor is so involv'd in this indigested Mass, that it cannot duely affect the Stomach. Besides it is so much alter'd by a new Addition of a greater Quantity of a secreted Liquor, perhaps of another kind, that it loses its Power of stimulating; and in both these Cases there is no Desire to Eat. But if the mutual Friction of the Coats con-
tributes

tributes to this Appetite, 'tis evident that a Quantity of indigested Stuff remaining in the Stomach must altogether prevent the mutual Contact we suppose necessary for exciting that Affection. Moreover, in the present Case the Motion of the Stomach being less than ordinary, this mutual Contact will not be so powerful; but especially in time of Indigestion: and therefore there is a *Loss of Appetite*, during a *Diarrhœa*.

§. XXV. A Fever is nothing else A Fever.
 than a greater Velocity of the Blood with Heat; and this is produced by a greater Quantity of hot Parts in the Blood, whereby the Heart is more frequently contracted, and the Nervous Parts more affected with Heat. Now it has been shewn (a) that this greater Quantity of Blood and of the hot Parts in it, or a Fever, was occasion'd by an Interruption in Transpiration; and it is now, likewise, manifest that an impeded Perspiration is one great Cause of a *Diarrhœa*;
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(a) See Diseases p. 72.

and therefore the Causes of both having somewhat in common, *there may be a Fever along with a Diarrhœa.*

The Pulse
is deprest.

§. XXVI. It has been prov'd (a) that when all the Blood impelled into an Artery by the Contraction of the Heart is not deriv'd into the Vein, in its Systole, (when the Artery is contracted) but some part of this Blood remaining makes the subsequent Dilatation of the Artery pass over a less Space, in the same time, it beats on our Finger with less Force; which smaller Impression of the Artery against our Finger is a Depress'd Pulse. But this Depression is only occasion'd by a greater Quantity of grosser Blood in the Arteries, as is (b) there shewn. Now a greater Quantity of Blood is chiefly produc'd by the Perspiration being interrupted: but it is likewise interrupted in time of a *Diarrhœa*. Therefore, in a *Diarrhœa*, *there may be a Depress'd Pulse*. But if this Transpiration is also interrupted upon the Account

(a) Sea Diseases p. 55. 56. (b) ib.

Of a Diarrhœa.

51

ount of the Blood's Thickness, more than by any other Cause: in that case, the Pulse will be Depress'd to a greater Degree.

§. XXVII. On the other hand; the Pulse is often little and Weak in time of a *Diarrhœa*. For by the Greatness of Evacuation the Quantity of Blood is less, and this Quantity is driven along the Vessels with less Force. Now upon both these accounts, the Pulse will be Weak. Because, first, supposing the Systole of the Heart natural, both as to Force and the time of its Contraction, and the quantity of Blood in the Body less, a less Quantity will be thrown into any Artery at every Contraction of the Heart: but by this less Quantity the Sides of the Artery will be less distended, and consequently the Pulse, which is as this Distention, will be Less and Weaker than natural; and all this happens because of a greater Evacuation in a *Diarrhœa*. Wherefore, in time of a *Diarrhœa*, the Pulse will be Weak. Moreover, by this greater Discharge out of the Blood, the Systole of the

And often
Little and
Weak.

Heart is Weaker: for the Heart being a Muscle that gives the greatest Motion to the Blood, and its Contraction being Weaker, the Blood will be squeez'd out of the left Ventricle into the *Aorta* with less Force, and run thorow the whole Series of Arteries with less Velocity; and therefore a less quantity of Blood will be thrown into the Arteries in the usual time, and they likewise be less distended. Now all this is occasion'd by a greater Discharge in time of a *Diarrhœa*: wherefore, during a *Diarrhœa*, the Pulse is often Little and Weak.

The urine is in a small quantity.

§. XXVIII. When the natural Quantity of Urine is about fifty Ounces, and the Quantity discharg'd in time of a *Diarrhœa* will not exceed six Ounces in the Space of 24 Hours, it is easy to be imagin'd that this Quantity of Urine must needs be very small. But if we reflect that the liquid part of the Urine is the *Serum* of the Blood, and this *Serum* of Blood the Substance of Perspiration; which during natural Secretions is voided in certain Proportions at their several
Parts

Parts, this Disturbance in the Secretions that occasions an interrupted Transpiration, causes also a greater Secretion of Urinous *Serum* to be discharg'd at the same time by the Glands of the Guts: and therefore as in time of a *Diarrhœa* the Transpiration is less, so likewise the Secretion of Urine less; Or, in time of a *Diarrhœa*, there is made but a small Quantity of Urine.

§ XXIX. Since a Tartarous Substance, together with the ferrous Parts of the Blood already mention'd, is the Composition of the Urine; And since the Colour of Urine depends entirely on the due Mixture of these Parts of its Composition; insomuch that a certain Quantity of this *Serum* and these found Parts give a determinate Colour: When, therefore, this natural Quantity of these Ingredients are in any Quantity of Urine, the Colour of it is likewise natural. And thus it is evident why *the Colour of Urine is natural in a Diarrhœa*, tho' its Quantity be less than natural. On the other side; the Quantity of *Serum* exceeding

It commonly keeps its Natural Colour; but is sometimes higher.

ceeding the natural Quantity of solid Parts, the Colour of Urine becomes Paler than natural. But when the Quantity of Tartarous Parts are augmented, while there is a natural Quantity of *Serum*, the Colour of Urine is always higher than natural; and still more in Proportion to this Inequality of the Composition. And therefore in a *Diarrhœa*, when the Urine is Lixivial, the natural Quantity of solid Parts is discharg'd in the Urine tho' a great Part of its *Serum* is voided by the Intestines: or else the Tartarous Parts may encrease in time of this smaller Secretion of *Serum* in the Kidneys. Upon both these accounts the Colour of the Water will be higher, even to be Lixivial; and this upon account of a *Diarrhœa*. Wherefore, a less Quantity of *Serum* being in the Composition of Urine, because of a *Diarrhœa*, makes it of a high Colour in this Distemper, as has been often observ'd.

And the
Stools
some
times like
Lees of
Wine.

§. XXX. The natural Colour of Stools is altogether from the Bile; and the Bile gives very different Colours

ours, according to the Degrees of its own Fluidity: The thinnest Bile is of the purest Yellow and of a bitter Taste; when it is thicker it is like Yolks of Eggs, and browner, and saltish. But such a Mixture among Phlegm, indigested Stuff, and such other things, common enough in a *Diarrhœa*, appears like Lees of Wine. And therefore, when such Bile is thus convey'd into the Guts and cast forth with the Stools, these Excrements and *Stools* in time of a *Diarrhœa* are of the same Colour, or like *Lees of Wine*.

§. XXXI. By this Explanation of Symptoms, which are along with a *Diarrhœa*, we may be sufficiently apprised of their Nature: And by this, it is very manifest how they proceed purely from those we have already found to precede them as their Causes. We have likewise a clear View of Indications for the Method of their Cure. Now if the consequent Symptoms of a *Diarrhœa* follow as evidently from its Continuance, as their Nature does from its Causes, we must

esteem it past all manner of Doubt, that this is really the genuine Production of a *Diarrhœa*, and of all its subsequent Symptoms. Let us then, in the next Place, consider what Relation the Symptoms that succeed a *Diarrhœa* may have to those that attend it.

A *Diarrhœa* has lasted seven Days in good purpose.

§. XXXII. That a *Diarrhœa* has continued sometimes seven Days upon People without any ill Consequence, is the Observation of (a) *Cornelius Celsus*: But that it should run on till that pretended time of Nature is over before any Cure is endeavour'd, is neither agreeable with this Account of *Celsus*, nor conformable to common Observation. This is indeed plain, that it becomes daily more and more dangerous after this stated and mention'd time. He says, *It is often for our Health to have a Loosness for one Day: Nay, and for more too, provided there is no Fever, and that it gives over before the seventh Day.* His Reason follows: *Because the Body is purged, and what would have hurt us if kept with-*
in

(a) Lib. 4, cap. 19.

n, is profitably voided. This Expression of the Learned *Celsus* has not only been much mistaken, but dangerously misapply'd by Physicians, (more cunning than knowing) who lightly esteem the Lives of their Patients, and cover, by this Expression, their want of Success and Inability to cure, when they persuade sick People into Patience by the Authority of this Great Man. But 'tis evident if there be a Fever, the sick Person is in no safe Condition. And afterwards, *prolonging time is dangerous; for it sometimes brings on a Bloody Flux and Fevers, and it consumes the Strength.* So the Danger is at any time, when those Symptoms appear; and consequently it is then requisite to perform the Cure. This is perfectly conformable to his own Practice: For he is clear against doing any thing for one Day; and if it goes off then, he gives you a Method for preventing its Return. But, that he forbears also in the following Days is an absolute Mistake: since you have his Practice in the second, third, and following Days. Moreover, this Opinion of *Celsus* only comprehends

comprehends those Loosnesses, whose Causes may be voided in the Course of the Disease. Now if *indigested Food, stimulating Fruits,* or any such Causes, already mention'd, produc'd the Loosnesses; it may perhaps be profitably discharg'd in a Day. On the other hand, it is as plain, that it will always be too soon to stop a Loosness, if these Causes are not carried off: and that you cannot stop it too soon, provided you can make sure of these Causes. But, as I have already observ'd, this Rule of the Learned *Celsus* only reaches the Cure of those Loosnesses, that are produc'd in the mention'd manner: Yet; as a *Diarrhœa* may be made by many other and different Causes, and those that do not stimulate have nothing of Corruption, and cannot be voided and discharg'd in its Continuance, it is very manifest that this Counsel of *Celsus* does not, in the least, concern the Management of these sorts of Loosnesses. A good deal more might be here consider'd: but that it falls in more properly when we are to treat of the Maxims for curing this Distemper.

temper. We shall only observe that there is no time to be lost in curing a Loosness: and *Avicenna* says, that there is no Safety in any Disease that begins with a Loosness.

§. XXXIII. But one of the most common Symptoms, that always attends a *Diarrhœa* of any Continuance, is a Loss of Flesh. For Plumpness and the Fulness of Flesh, is only as the Blood Vessels of Muscles are fill'd with Liquors: so that the greater Quantity of Blood there happens to be in them, they are the more distended, thicker, and there is more Flesh. But, in a *Diarrhœa*, the Chyle is diverted from its Canals, and there is not a due Supply to the Parts wasted, in the natural Secretions; and, consequently, a *Loss of Flesh*. Moreover, the great Quantity of *Serum* discharg'd in the Guts, and that makes the liquid Stools, has been prov'd to be separated, at the Glands of the Intestines, from the Blood: and therefore this extraordinary Discharge of the *Serum* of the Blood, lessening the Quantity of Blood, occasions that less

There follows a *Diarrhœa* a Loss of Flesh.

less of it remains in the Blood Vessels. But the thickness of Muscles being as the quantity of Blood in the Muscular Fibres, and that being less at this time, they must be lanker and thinner. Wherefore, by the Duration of a *Diarrhœa*, there is a *Loss of Flesh*.

Faintness.

§. XXXIV. Likewise, the Strength of our Body is in a certain Proportion to the Quantity and Fluidity of Blood, or its Spirits, *in the Fibres of the Muscles*; but in a *Diarrhœa*, which is chiefly maintain'd by draining from the Blood, the Quantity of Blood and Spirits are lessen'd, and by them the Force of the Muscles, or our Strength. Now since Faintness is a Loss of Strength to such a Degree that we are in danger of falling down thro' mere Weakness, and that by the Continuance or Greatness of this Discharge from the Blood by the Intestines, our Strength may be impair'd to any Degree, it is very manifest how a *Diarrhœa* lasting on any one will *make him Faint*. Moreover, the Cause of such a Discharge has been observ'd, sometimes, to be a greater thickness of Blood: and consequently this Faintness will be not
only

only upon the Account of the Discharge and its Continuance, but also because a Mixture of thicker Blood, which contains fewer Spirits in the Fibrous Vesicles, is vastly ineffectual for a natural Contraction of the Muscles; by which means also we become Faint.

§. XXXV. The Pulse is Great or Little as is the Quantity of Blood driven into an Artery, at every time the Heart is contracted. Now in this constant Evacuation and Discharge from the Blood, the Quantity of Blood must needs be less, and a less Quantity of Blood than natural being impell'd into an Artery, at this time, the Pulse will be likewise less; and as the Quantity of Blood becomes Small and Little, so the *Pulse is Little*, when a *Diarrhœa* has continued for any time. When this Discharge has been Great and Lasting, the Pulse has been observ'd to Vermiculate, or to produce such a Feeling that resembles the Crawling of a Worm; For, when it moves there seems to be a Drawing and Swelling in the forward Part and then an Emptying
and

The Pulse
Little and
sometimes
vermicu-
lar.

and Lankness in the other. (a) A Great Author questions the Reality of such a Pulse, and thinks it is made by the Fingers pressing harder on one Place than on another. Yet it is certain that there is a Vermiculating Pulse, and it is altogether owing to the very small Quantity of Blood then flowing in the Artery; and shall be farther explain'd in treating of Pulses, in another Edition of my Animal Oeconomy.

A Lienteria and Passio Cœliaca.

§. XXXVI. A *Diarrhœa*, lasting on a Person, brings after it a *Lienteria* and *Passio Cœliaca*; or with the liquid Stools the Meat is thrown out very little chang'd from what it was when we first eat it, or somewhat more digested and liquid. Now by this early voiding of our Food, it is plain the Stomach and Intestines have their contracting Force much augmented, the Food being expell'd before its time of digesting, or that the digested Part can be thrust into the Lacteals. Now this Power is not augmented

(a) Laur. Bellini.

mented, but either by a greater Quantity of Spirits deriv'd into the Muscles of the Stomach and Intestines, or that the Quantity there is excited and stimulated. Not the first, by what is already said; and the second is a common Cause of a *Diarrhœa*: and therefore, when the Stomach and Intestines have been stimulated for any time, by these Causes of a *Diarrhœa*, they are forc'd to throw out every thing they contain, sooner or later in Proportion to the stimulating Power. For which reason, a *Lienteria* and *Pas-*
to Cœliaca follow often a *Diarrhœa*. And one or the other as the Stomach or Intestines happen to be most stimulated.

§. XXXVII. It is the Observation of *Hippocrates* that (a) a Dyfentery follows a *Diarrhœa*, and he places this succeeding (b) as a very ill Sign in a *Diarrhœa*. Now a Dyfentery, according to him is (c) a Loosness with Griping and Pains all over the Belly; and the Person, thus ill, voids
 Gall,

And a Dyfentery.

(a) Aph. 75. Sect. 7. (b) Aph. 25. (c) De Affect.

Gall, Phlegm and Blood. But, to have Blood discharg'd among other things in a *Diarrhœa*, the Blood Vessels must be broken open, or there must be Wounds in the Veins or Arteries of the Guts: and this may be by the Guts being made thinner by the violent Motion of these Humours along them, or a long continuance of a *Diarrhœa* that is occasion'd by some stimulating Cause. In either of these Cases, the Blood Vessels of the Guts will be broken, and an Effusion of Blood will be produc'd. Wherefore; when a *Diarrhœa* has lasted for some time, it will be follow'd with a *Dysentery*. And as this additional Symptom is worse than any of the former, it is evident that the Distemper is augmented with more and worse Symptoms, and becomes more violent. So that *Hippocrates's* Observation is very just, That a *Dysentery* following a *Diarrhœa* is an ill Sign.

ADropfic.

§. XXXVIII. At first it seems a little strange, that the long continuance of a *Diarrhœa*, where the Serous Parts of the Blood have been voided in large

Large Quantities, should occasion a
 Dropsy; a Disease wherein we swell
 because of our *Serum* and *Lympha* be-
 ing choak'd up in their Vessels, es-
 pecially in the Legs, Thighs, and
 Belly, even to a degree of bursting:
 so that the Liquors in the Vessels of
 the *Abdomen* are poured into its Ca-
 vity. Yet that this has been, is an
 observation of *Hippocrates*, and what
 may be seen every Day. He says;
 (a) *Serapis* swell'd, or became Drop-
 sical, after a moist and liquid Belly,
 or after a *Diarrhœa*: Now that this
 may be at any time while there are
 Liquors left in our Body is very ma-
 nifest: Because, when these Liquors
 acquire a Motion so slow that they
 cannot pass any Section of their Vessels
 at the time they arrive there, a
 quantity of this Liquor is interrup-
 ted and stops, and by its obstructing
 distends the Vessels, and augments
 the Bulk; as in the cases of Drop-
 sies. But in the greater continuance
 of a *Diarrhœa*, the Force of the Heart
 extremely impair'd, and the Li-
 quors

(a) Lib. 2 Epidem. Sect. 2.

quors become much grosser; so that upon both these Accounts, the Liquors are much dispos'd to be obstructed because of their Grossness, and that they are not so strongly propell'd. And, therefore, *in a Diarrhœa* of a long standing, *there may follow a Dropsy.*

Death.

§. XXXIX. Death is the Discontinuance of the Circulation of the Blood; so that at once it becomes manifest how Death must be the Consequence of a *Diarrhœa* lasting any considerable time. For, the Motion of the Blood is as the Quantity of Spirits necessary to contract the Heart and Arteries; since by the Contraction of the Heart, and the Restoring of the Arteries, the Motion is at first caused and continued over all the Body. Now, by the great Discharges made out of the Blood, in a *Diarrhœa*, there is a great Waste of Blood and Spirits: which Waste continuing a due time, may be such that the Heart cannot be contracted; so that the Circulation must fail, and Death succeed. Wherefore it is manifest, how *Death* often

often succeeds the longer continuance of a *Diarrhœa*.

§. XL. On the other hand, if all this Danger and Death are sometimes prevented by proper Administrations, yet those that are improper, or unskilfully employ'd, may prevent, indeed, our dying in a *Diarrhœa*, but they will produce more grievous Symptoms than any we have seen in a *Diarrhœa*, and introduce Death at last under a worse Form. Now a *Diarrhœa* is really too soon and improperly stopt, when it is stopt before its Causes are removed; or that it removes otherwise than together with its Causes, without any regard had to any time. Next the Remedies for it are improper, *b. e.* of that Nature that may remove it soon enough, but that do not affect its Causes. In such Circumstance it is very natural for the Stomach and Bowels, the Scene of this Distemper, to give the first Complaints of this ill Usage: For when the Stomach or Guts continue full of indigested Food, unripe Fruits, watry Humours pour-

If im-
properly
stopt, a
Diarrhœa
causes an
uneasiness
at Stom-
ach.

ring into them, and the like; and those stimulating the Stomach, will give us such Sensations of its Fullness, by Pain, Nauseousness, and other common ways of Uneasiness, as will make us sufficiently sensible that the Diarrhœa was too soon and improperly stopp'd.

The Bowels are inflam'd.

§. XLI. After the same manner, the Bowels being violently stimulated by Substances constantly apply'd to, and stopp'd up in them, make a great Derivation of Blood and other Liquors into their Vessels; which Blood, thus deriv'd, distends these Vessels in an extraordinary manner: and this extraordinary Distention of Blood Vessels is an Inflammation. Wherefore the Bowels have this Inflammation by their Blood Vessels being distended, because of an extraordinary Afflux by their being stimulated in a *Diarrhœa* improperly cur'd, or stopp'd. Moreover, the Quantity of *Serum* discharging out of the Blood being likewise interrupted, is choak'd up and is lodg'd with the Blood in the Vessels of the Bowels; which

which greater Quantity of Blood flowing less freely in these Vessels, distends them as is said, and occasions an Inflammation. We see then how a *Diarrhœa* improperly stopp'd, may cause an Inflammation in the Bowels.

§. XLII. Next, if we consider what happens to the Blood when a *Diarrhœa* is stopp'd and its Causes not remov'd; or, when there is no Discharge of its watry Parts in the Guts, and the Transpiration not augmented, in that case, there must be a greater Velocity of the Blood than natural; which greater Velocity likewise causes Heat. Now a greater Velocity of the Blood than natural, with Heat, is a Fever: And therefore a *Diarrhœa* Stopp'd unduely may produce a Fever, as has been found.

A Fever.

§. XLIII. On the other side; while the Blood continues thus to circulate without its due Secretions, and we do not take Nourishment at the same time, the Quantity of Blood must needs be augmented. Now a Quantity of Blood moving round the Bo-

Head-
achs, Le-
thargies,
and other
Diseases.

dy without natural Secretions, and that upon the account of a natural Inability it sometimes has to be secreted, fills the Vessels of several Parts as they may be dispos'd. If of the Head, a greater Quantity of Blood flowing more slowly there distends its Vessels and gives Pain, or the *Head-ach*. But if the Vessels of the Brain, then the Nerves are compress'd, Animal Spirits not separated, nor convey'd in a due Quantity; and from thence *Lethargies*, *Apoplexies*, &c. and so for other Diseases as their Parts may be affected, where they are produc'd, and with them Death when they prove fatal. Wherefore a *Diarrhœa* improperly cur'd, or stopp'd up brings Head-achs, Vertigo's, Lethargies, and other Diseases, and even Death, according to the various Constitutions and Dispositions of the affected Persons.

§. XLIV. Thus it is evident that the consequent Symptoms of a *Diarrhœa* follow as necessarily from its continuance, or being unduely stopp'd, as the Symptoms along with it did from

from its Causes; and therefore it is now past Dispute, that this is the genuine Production of a *Diarrhœa*. Which is nothing else than a more frequent going to Stool with Slime, Gall, and other Humours, because of an Extraordinary Contraction of the Guts, an Increase of Excrements, their greater Liquidity, or of most if not of all of them together.

What a
Diarrhœa.

§. XLV. I am sensible, after all this Exactness, that I may seem to have omitted another sort of *Diarrhœa*, which has no Place in my Division of Loosnesses, nor among the Symptoms of a *Diarrhœa*. This is when Authors divide it into a *Critical* and *Symptomatical Diarrhœa*. The first happens for the Good of the Sick Person and is tolerable, and by it the Distemper goes off either altogether, or is much diminish'd. The latter gives great Disturbance to those that are indispos'd, destroys their Strength, and the Disease is either augmented by it, or continues much in the same Condition. But this is saying no more than what is

Of a Cri-
tical and
Sympto-
matical
Diarrhœa.

already objected from the Words of *Celsus*: and unless Marks and Symptoms were discover'd when this Loosness will prove Critical or Symptomatical, this Distinction does not serve us to any other use or purpose, besides observing that a Man may be cur'd of a Disease, and kill'd even of the same, by a *Diarrhœa*; And this I have already remark'd. I freely acknowledge that Marks may be brought, or rather that these times of a *Diarrhœa* may be determin'd from this Account now given of it, and by what has been said (a) in another Place: But still this general Division of a *Diarrhœa* is no more than what is given of every Distemper, and therefore does not deserve a more particular Consideration. I shall only observe a Sign or two of these two *Diarrhœas* commonly brought in by the best Authors, whereby it will be manifest, that it is reasoning, or a right comparing these Observations, that is only able to determine

(a) Sol. probl. de purgantium &c. Cor. prop. 2.

to determine the present Question. For the purpose, (a) a Serous Loosness is reckon'd as a Critical *Diarrhœa* when it is without any foregoing Disease, and only happens to such Persons in whose Veins there is too great an Abundance of *Serum*, and especially about Autumn, when the Night or Morning cold of that Season finds the Pores of the Skin and the Passages of the external Parts open upon the Account of the preceding Summer; for which reason insinuating it self deeper into the Body throws the Serous Humours into the Lower Parts, which Nature being oppress'd with their too great Abundance, drives into the Intestins by the Mesaraick Veins. But by what has been said, this Coldness of the Season is manifestly one of the greatest Causes of a *Diarrhœa*. Indeed that Serous *Diarrhœa* is no more Critical than any other: for the very Notion of any Distemper which we call Critical or Symptomatical is that it actually presupposes some other Distemper

(a) Riv. Lib. 10. cap. 5.

Distemper : nay, it is perhaps impossible to determine when a *Diarrhœa* will prove Critical or Symptomatical, otherwise than by the mention'd Method. This will become more evident when we treat of Prognosticks in a *Diarrhœa*. On the other hand; this Symptomatical *Diarrhœa* is often Colliquative when it is along with hot or malignant Fevers, and is known by the Symptoms spoke of when I mention'd a Colliquative *Diarrhœa*: Then, the whole Body is consum'd and wasted and very near brought into a *Marasmus*. Now, it is evidently prov'd, let a *Diarrhœa* be produc'd by any of its Causes, that it may run on, and thro' long continuance not only carry one into this emaciated State, but even to the Grave it self. So that there is not any one appearance of a *Diarrhœa*, whereby they can settle it to be Critical or Symptomatical. This is plain; For how often do we find these hot Fevers carried off by a *Diarrhœa*, and the sick Person recover'd: And therefore it is not so much the *Diarrhœa* being along with any one Disease that

What makes it Critical or Symptomatical, as the time and circumstances of the Disease and sick Person conjunctly, that are to be consider'd.

§. XLVI. Since I have been oblig'd to insist upon this Division so particularly, it may not be improper to mention some few Instances of these *Diarrhœas*.

(a) Diseases of the Sides, Inflammations of the Lungs, Hot Fevers, and whatever Distempers are reputed acute, cannot happen nor come to any great Height when we go loose to Stool. Thus says *Hippocrates*.

As also (b) that a *Diarrhœa* is pernicious in a Pleurisy, *Peripneumonia* or an *Empyema*. (c) Among the *Ceoniadae*, *Scomphus* being ill of a Pleurisy died delirous the seventh Day; But he drank a purging Draught, and was well in his Senses before, nor was he much purg'd: Yet, he became delirous in the purging, and that almost in the Beginning.

(a) *Zacutus*

(a) Lib. de aere, loc. & aq. (b) Lib. 1. de Morb.
(c) Lib. 5. Epidem.

(a) *Zacutus Lusitanus* relates much such another Case, where the Spitting being stopp'd by a Purge, the Person died.

(b) *Hippocrates* likewise observes that a plentiful *Diarrhœa* happening in time of a Hot Fever is full of Danger.

(c) He says too that a *Diarrhœa* falling in with a *Leucophlegmatia* certainly cures it. Now by the same Authority, this Dropsy is sometimes occasion'd by the long continuance of a *Diarrhœa*, and now a *Diarrhœa* coming upon it is its Cure.

This seeming Contradiction is easily reconcil'd if both these Facts are consider'd in different respects of Strength of the sick People, and the like: But this is altogether the Work of Reason.

The Prog-
nosticks.

§. XLVII. Our present Discourse seems to lead us into that Part of Method Authors speak of under the Head of Prognosticks. The Fore-Knowledge or *Prognostick* of a *Diarrhœa*

(a) Lib. 2 Prax. Mirandæ Obs. 116. (b) Coac. 129.
(c) aph. 28. Sect. 7.

hæa, or of any other Distemper, is that Knowledge whereby we can pretell what Issue the Disease is like to have on any Person. This is a material but the most difficult Part of a Physician's Business, and very justly is the Measure of Esteem among his Patients: for that Physician can only be said to be the best who is the greatest Master of these Events. But, as I said, it is difficult: for a Physician that will do this, must be able to determine the Force and the Quantity of the Disease, the Strength and Constitution of the sick Person, and the Powers and Virtues of his Medicines. Every individual Patient becomes a Question to be solv'd; and we do, and must reason about his Circumstances and of what is best to be done, let us profess our selves ever so great Enemies to Speculation, Theory, or Reason at any other time. There is no Precedent for an individual Sick of a *Diarrhæa*; his Case and Circumstances are not like to resemble those of any one we had lately under our Care, and that in every Particular which may call for some

some Variation in the Practice : yet this Art of comparing, this Theory, is the only means to come by it. Now tho' it be about this Part of our Inquiry that Authors have always thought fit to give an Account of these their Expectations and Hopes, or have written their Prognosticks, yet they depending very much on the Nature of those Medicines that are us'd for the Cure, and which we have had no Opportunity to discuss, 'twill by no means be proper to meddle with these Prognosticks till after we have made some inquiry into the Method and Medicines recorded from Observation, and that their Propriety and Powers are somewhat establish'd. At present, therefore, I shall so far comply with this Method of Authors, as to write some Conclusions and Corollaries that easily follow from the foregoing Discourse, and may serve in general for Prognosticks, and then treat of the Methods for curing a *Diarrhœa*; and afterwards something more particular may be brought about this Subject of Prognosticks.

First then it follows, in general, that the Duration and Fatality of a *Diarrhœa* will be in proportion to its Causes; *h. e.* if it is produc'd by Causes in the Body, it must have worse Consequences than when its Causes are external.

Secondly, a great Discharge of watery Humours into the Guts upon the Account of Age, or of an ill Habit of Body, especially in clear and moderate Air, is a great deal worse than a like Discharge occasion'd by foggy Weather, or in a damp Country.

Thirdly, a *Diarrhœa* that proceeds from the *Stimulus* of Gall, is worse than one by early Fruits or indigested Food.

And *lastly*, all these will operate more powerfully when the Guts are divested of their *Mucus*, are Ulcerated, or Cancerous.

Many more might be added with respect to other Diseases whose Nature

ture and State are perfectly well known.

The Cure
of a *Diarrhœa*.

§. XLVIII. Next as to what concerns the Cure of a *Diarrhœa*, it is certain, from the History of the means employ'd in it, that there are none of the Helps, which have at any time been found useful in other Diseases, that have not likewise been try'd for this. The next Step then shall be to rehearse those Means now commonly us'd, and by discovering their Operation from their common Effects on this and other Occasions, we may be made sensible of their Excellence, their Propriety and Impropropriety on all Occasions; by this our Choice may be determin'd.

§. XLIX. To begin with *Hippocrates*, (a) he says that in all Loosnesses a Change in the Stools is profitable, unless that be for the worse.

(b) The same Author observes that our Stools are few when a good Quantity

(a) Aph. 14 Sect. 2. (b) Aph. 83 Sect. 4.

quantity of Urine is made in the night.

(a) *Cornelius Celsus* assures us that Loosness, neglected for some Days, is very hard to be cur'd. We must begin with a Vomit: then, next Day in the Evening to be anointed in a warm Place; to eat moderately, to take some strong rough Wine; and to have some Rue laid on the Belly with a Cere-cloth: But in this Disease we have no need of Walking or Rubbing: It is useful to ride in a Coach, but more also to get a Horse-back: For there is not any thing that strengthens the Bowels more.

That of Vomiting was already the Observation of *Hippocrates*. (b) He says, that a Vomiting comes of it self upon any one ill of a *Diarrhœa*, it carries off the Distemper.

(c) There is not any thing that makes one more costive than Coition: This is suppos'd to be said by *Hippocrates*, and most of his Editors and other Authors have taken this to be

G

his

(a) Lib. 4. cap. 19. (b) *Âph.* 13. Sect. 6. (c) 7. *Epid.* 1. tetrabibl. 1. Sermon. 3. cap. 8.

his Opinion, as *Ætius*, (a) *Paulus Ægineta*, and (b) *Amatus Lusitanus*. Yet, when the Reasons of these Maxims are to be inquir'd into, it will be found that he thought quite otherwise, more conformably to the Reasons of things, and far more modestly.

Astringent Medicines are found to be the greatest Number in the Stores of Physicians. (c) But *Waldschmidt* dissuades us from beginning the Cure with those kind of Medicines: For by them, great Obstructions are made in the Bowels and Intestines, which are hardly ever resolv'd, but end in Dropsies and other Distempers.

Baglivus has observ'd, that Sweating happening in a *Diarrhœa* has commonly cur'd it.

Opiate Medicines are often employ'd for the Cure of a *Diarrhœa*.

Bleeding is esteem'd a powerful Remedy for a *Diarrhœa* by (d) *Leonardus Botallus*. And (e) *Zacutus Lusitanus* is of the same Opinion. He confirms it by an Account of a young Man

(a) Lib. 1. cap. 35. (b) Lib. 1. centur. 13. obs. 11.
 (c) Monit. Med. (d) Cap. 4 de cur. per Sang. Miss.
 (e) De Med. Princ. lib. 2. Hist. 81.

Man cur'd of a Bilous *Diarrhœa* by bleeding at the *Salvatella*.

Bathing has often been try'd to good purpose. In effect, 'tis wonderful that a Disease which has so many ways to be cur'd should prove so obstinate and fatal as we find it often does. But it is still more wonderful that all these Means and other Assurances afford us so small Light in pointing out Indications for its Cure: Wherefore I shall first shew the direct Method of curing a *Diarrhœa*, and thereafter explain the Operation of the Medicines, either related or suggested from the foregoing Observations.

§. L. The principal Design in curing this Disease is to endeavour to lessen the Peristaltick Motion of the Guts, to render the Stools more consistent, or both. This is the Converse of the *Lemma* formerly mention'd: and the Truth of this Proposition manifestly appears from what was then demonstrated. Let us next endeavour to find how far the Methods of Authors establish'd

Indications.

from Experience contribute to that End.

§. LI. The first Observation from *Hippocrates* does not direct us in any Attempt for the Cure; but is rather a Sagacious Remark when Nature is doing the Work, and the Distemper seems to languish in its Power and Strength. For, there being a Change in the Stools and not for the worse, it must be a Change for better; a Diminishing of the number of Symptoms, an Abatement of their Severity, less Gall, Phlegm, or other Humours, or the Guts are less stimulated. So that Stools with these Changes are for the better, they are profitable, and give us Expectations of Success.

Making
a greater
Quantity
of Urine.

§. LII. What he next observes is not only true, but directs us to the same Purpose and End. First a greater Quantity of Urine not only denotes a greater Solidity of the Stools, but also may cause it. For the Liquidity of the Stools is as the Quantity of Serous Parts discharg'd at the

the Glands of the Guts : but a due quantity, or a greater Quantity of Urine coming now to be voided, denotes a greater Secretion of *Serum* at the Kidneys ; and there being a greater Secretion there, the less is the Secretion of *Serum* at the Glands of the Guts. Consequently the Stools will be less liquid because of this smaller Secretion, and in this less liquidity of Stools, or this their Consistence is the Cure of a *Diarrhœa* : therefore when there is a greater evacuation of Urine the Stools are more consistent ; or by it a *Diarrhœa* cur'd. This is the natural Consequence of one ill of a *Diarrhœa*, making a larger Quantity of Urine : so a greater Quantity of Urine being made when we have a *Diarrhœa*, denotes the Stools coming to a better Consistence. By this we are taught how to endeavour to cure a *Diarrhœa*, (*viz.*) by giving such Medicines as may provoke Urine ; Forms thereof shall be subjoin'd by and by among other Medicines.

Vomiting.

§. LIII. The Advice of *Celsus*, that a *Diarrhœa* requires always a speedy Cure ought never to be neglected, because hardly afterwards to be retriev'd. He therefore in his Method of Cure advises us, first of all, to take a Vomit; and we find this *Hippocrates* had already advis'd us to do. Nay; (a) he says, when you undertake the Cure of any one who has a Purging and Vomiting, by no means stop the Vomiting; seeing the Vomiting stays the Purging: But the Vomiting will afterwards be more easily quieted. Yet, if the sick Person is very weak, give a Medicine that may cause Sleep after the Vomiting. *Hippocrates* always follow'd this Bent of Nature, and procur'd it with Hellebore. *Galen*, on this Place, calls this a Revulsion, and thinks it valuable upon that account only. This sort of Philosophy is made use of to this Day, tho' not very properly. Now by Vomiting whatever is contain'd in the Stomach is thrown up: But in it are contain'd early
Fruits

(a) Lib. de loc. in hom. p. 416.

Fruits, indigested Foods, and other things that stimulate it; and therefore by Vomiting the Stomach and Intestines are quieted: but a *Diarrhœa* is cur'd by such things as quiet the Bowels, and therefore by a Vomit a *Diarrhœa* may be cur'd, as *Hippocrates* and *Celsus* observ'd. What is thus said of Vomiting may be likewise understood of Purging, whether that be by Medicines taken in at the Mouth, or by Clysters. However, the Administration of these Medicines must be always proportionate to the Degree of Purging and Vomiting, as I formerly shew'd.

§. LIV. The next Step in the Method of *Celsus* about anointing, may be understood by what shall be said of Bathing. Come we now to consider this last Part of his Advice about riding in a Coach, or a Horseback rather. unction.

§. LV. He forbids Walking, and Exercise. then he adds the rest; and that because there is not any thing that more strengthens the Intestines. For

by Exercise in general, the Blood receives an Addition and Strength to its Motion, especially in the Parts that are more particularly affected. Now this increase of Motion in the Blood renders it more liquid and fitter for Secretions. But the Blood performing its Secretions duely in their proper Places, will occasion *that* at the Glands of the Intestins to become more natural; and by more natural Secretions at these Glands, the Stools will become more consistent, a natural Quantity of liquid Parts now mixing with them: and therefore by Exercise the Stools will be rendred more consistent; or a *Diarrhœa* will be cur'd. Moreover, by this greater Fluidity of Blood, Perspiration is restor'd: and on that account not only many Serous Parts are again discharg'd at the Glands of the Skin, but these Particles which when retain'd not only increas'd the Fluidity of the Excrements but stimulated the Guts, being otherwise discharg'd by Transpiration, the Guts will become less stimulated, and the Stools are consistent. Wherefore Exercise producing
all

All these good Effects cures a *Diarrhœa*. What *Celsus* observes of Exercise strengthening the Bowels more than other Means, is certainly true: especially in the Conditions of the Noble *Roman*. For, the Blood becoming more fluid by Exercise, it is able to flow in more capillary Vessels. Now both by its Fluidity and Running in more of the muscular Fibres, the Force of these Muscles is increas'd, and by them our Strength. Nay, it is not to be question'd but that each Fibre is furnish'd with Blood Vessels and other Canals that receive Liquors from the Blood, and they being fuller are tighter and more distended; which is all that Firmness of Fibres so much talk'd of by Authors, and by an untoward Analogy call'd *the Crispation of Fibres* by *Baglivi*. However, when Exercise renders our Blood more fluid, it also makes us stronger, and our Fibres are more tense and cur'd of their Relaxation, and the Bowels are strengthen'd, as is observ'd by *Celsus*. Now tho' Gymnastical Physick has been run up to an Extreme
by

by some Authors in After-ages, 'tis certain they have not follow'd the right Rule of *Celsus*: For here, says he, we have no need of Walking, which they have confounded with those he approv'd. This Error shall be forthwith shewn when I explain this Exception of our *Roman*: at present it is observable how Doctor *Sydenham* harangues in the Praises of Exercise, when he would gladly account for its Use. (a) What great Perversion in our Offices, or what other natural Defect of the Organs can be imagin'd, which so many thousand Shakings repeated under the open Air in one Day, may not retrieve! Whose innate Heat can be so cool, that may not be rais'd by this Motion, and again begin to glow, &c. So that the great Advantage of Exercise, which in another Place (b) he calls the Cure of Consumptions, he applauds as a fine thing, but is not able to tell us where the Fineness of it consists. Other Authors, after him, value it indeed so highly that it seems

(a) Pag 158. oper. ann. 1685. edit. Lond. (b) Pag. 226. Epistol.

ems to be that good thing only,
 of which we cannot take too much :
 but their Error is manifest in going
 beyond the Counfel of *Celsus*.

§. LVI. For Riding on Horfe-
 back, or in a Coach procures us this
 fluidity of Blood and a greater Num-
 ber of Spirits : but even these Exer-
 ces may be fo long continued that
 they destroy our Spirits, and there-
 fore a Dofe of Riding is as fit to be
 determin'd, as the Dofe of another
 remedy. But let that be how it
 will, when the Comparifon lies be-
 tween walking and these other Exerci-
 fes it will appear that not fo ma-
 ny Muscles are exercis'd in Walking
 as in Riding ; fo that Riding is pre-
 ferable to it on that Account. Besides,
 Riding is the Action of something
 foreign than our felves ; but Walking is
 perform'd by our Muscles, and these
 are contracted with an Expence of
 our Spirits. So that whatever Flu-
 idity in time of this Exercife may be
 in the Blood ; yet it is great Odds
 that it grows thicker after this
 Exercife than before. Wherefore Wal-
 king

Walking
 not fo use-
 ful as Ri-
 ding.

king is more like to prove hurtful to an infirm Person than any ways useful. So that the whole Observation of *Celsus* is true, whether that be in regard to Exercise for curing a *Diarrhœa*, or to his Exception against Walking.

Coition.

§. LVII. Having frequent Commerce with Women is plainly hurtful to one ill of a *Diarrhœa*: tho' this Counsel has been constantly deliver'd from ancient times. There is not any Difficulty in this Assertion if we remember what has been said of its Causes, and the Conditions for its Cure. For nothing hinders Transpiration more than using Women very much: It lessens a fourth of our daily Perspiration; and *Sanctorius* adds (a) that the Mischief which follows upon too frequent Coition proceeds immediately from the Hurt of the digesting Faculty, tho' it also arises from an impeded Transpiration. Now this Interruption in Transpiration, and Defect in Concoction are two principal

(a) Aphor. 3. Sect. 6.

Principal Causes of a *Diarrhœa*: And therefore there is nothing more hurtful to one ill of a *Diarrhœa* than Cooling. But as this is more particularly the Advice of *Hippocrates* in case of a *Dysentery*, it shall be consider'd again in its proper Place.

§. LVIII. There are not any sorts of Medicines to which Physicians have generally had recourse as to those that are Binding or Astringent. Their common Effect is to streighten the secretory Ducts of the Guts, upon which account a small Quantity of *Serum* is discharg'd into them. Now a smaller Quantity of *Serum* than natural being discharg'd into the Guts, the Excrements are thicker and more consistent; or there is a less Disposition to a *Diarrhœa*. Moreover, binding Medicines thicken the Juices of our Bodies, and they being thicker are not so fit for Secretions: and in consequence of this their Unaptness to Secretion very few of them are convey'd into the Guts, and the Stools become of a greater Consistence than before; or there is a less Disposition
to

Astringent Medicines.

Yet not
safe in the
beginning

to a *Diarrhœa*, since this is one thing chiefly necessary for curing it. But as these Medicines are very effectual in their Operation: yet if the Velocity of the Blood does not increase in Proportion to the Increase of its Quantity, and Secretions are duely restor'd, then these binding Medicines will have all the ill Effects already mention'd; more or less according to the noted Circumstances. And therefore, since it is not every Physician that is able to judge of these nice times, it will not be safe to give them in the beginning, as *Waldschmidt* observes.

Sweating.

§. LIX. As Sweating is a great Evacuation by the Pores of the Skin, so smaller Quantities than ordinary of other Liquors are secreted in other Parts during this plentiful Evacuation by Sweat: and a small Quantity of these Liquors being voided into the Guts, the Stools are not so liquid as in a *Diarrhœa*, but are excluded with more Difficulty. And therefore by Sweating the Stools become consistent, and a *Diarrhœa* is cur'd, as *Baglivus* informs us. This his Observation

tion will be pretty constant, in
 me of Sweating: but as the Conse-
 quences are various after that Ope-
 ration, and depend very much on the
 state of the Blood after Sweating,
 its Administration is of a doubtful
 event, and can only be determin'd
 what is said in the Solution of
 every Problem, about purging and vo-
 miting Medicines.

§. L.X. *Leon. Botallus* has found Bleeding
 of some use for curing Loosness. Bleeding.
 But as the Particulars alledg'd
 relate to Dysenteries, and the Quan-
 tities of Blood were very small, the
 consideration of this Operation may
 be safely omitted till such time as it
 occurs again in the Chapter of a Dy-
 sentery. At present we may observe,
 that Bleeding in some Circumstances
 diminishes the Velocity of the Blood,
 and renders Secretions natural: it will
 therefore follow that Bleeding may
 be useful to cure a *Diarrhœa*, when
 this is its Effect. Yet as the nicest
 skill of a Physician is wanting to do
 this properly, nay, that it may not
 bring the sick Persons Life into im-
 mediate

mediate Danger, it will be far more safe not to venture upon Bleeding at all, than to do it with so great Hazard, howsoever *Botallus*, and *Zacutus Lusitanus* may recommend it.

Opium.

§. LXI. Physicians place their last Refuge in *Opium* for the curing all extraordinary Evacuations by the Guts; and indeed it may cure a *Diarrhœa* by its quieting Power, and by promoting Transpiration. By the first, the Fibres of the Guts are not so much affected by the stimulating Parts, and the Peristaltick Motion of the Guts is less upon which account the Excrements are not violently protruded, and there are not so frequent Motions to Stool; or a *Diarrhœa* is in some measure less. But this Effect of *Opium* will be greater if its Power of encreasing Transpiration succeeds at the same time; for by it a small quantity of secreted Liquor is discharg'd into the Guts; and therefore the Peristaltick Motion being less, as also the Secretions by *Opium*, the Desire of going to Stool is less, and a *Diarrhœa* so far cur'd.

§. LXII.

§. LXII. Our being in a Bath al- Bathing.
 ways promotes Perspiration, *cæteris*
rebus, in a greater or less Quanti-
 ty according to the Disposition of the
 Parts of the Blood to be transpir'd.
 Now by augmenting Transpiration
 we lessen the Liquidity of Excre-
 ments, and make them consistent;
 it to make them more consistent
 to cure a *Diarrhœa*. Wherefore
 nothing may cure a *Diarrhœa*. More-
 over, it is manifest that the Matter
 of a Bath passes into our Blood by
 the Pores: Now a Bath may be con-
 v'rd, fitted, and medicated in eve-
 ry respect against the Causes of a
Diarrhœa. Wherefore by Bathing a
Diarrhœa may be cur'd. *Sanctorius*
 very express as to the first of these,
 and says that (a) *Warm Air and Baths*
usually warm, help Perspiration, cool the
ward Parts, and make our Bodies
thinner, excepting in Cases of Crudity.

§. LXIII. From this Account of
 the Operation of the Medicines em-
 ploy'd in the Cure of a *Diarrhœa*, it
 H is

(a) Aph. 2 Sect. 2.

is an easy matter to determine which of these Methods is best in a general Practice, as also to find when any of them becomes most proper in that Disease in any Person of a certain Constitution; or as that Disease may be complicated with any other. Nay, by this it is evident that we may safely begin the Cure of a *Diarrhœa* in any time of this Distemper; since it is the Impropriety of the Medicine, and the unskilfulness of the Practitioner that occasions its being too soon stopp'd. So that as there is not any time when we may not do mischief, neither is there any time wherein we may not begin to cure. Now, before I write a number of proper Medicines to answer each of these Views, I shall take the Liberty to advise some Physicians to more Modesty; at least so far as not to betray their own Ignorance, in their free declaiming against Theory, the only thing that can make a Physician practise, not only skilfully and successfully, but also readily. The putting Cases of People ill of a *Diarrhœa* under all imaginable Conditions is ridicul'd

dicul'd as a needless Speculation, and that such Cases may never happen: But suppose they do, then it is too late to go to study for that Person, and when he is dead it becomes a Case of Speculation. This Libertine Ignorance not only is set up in opposition to the Customs of *Eustachius Rudius*, and other Learned Physicians of ancient and modern times; but against the common Practice of Universities and Colleges who inquire into the Abilities of Candidates to the Practice of Physick in this very way. Neither is this a custom only among Physicians, but among other Professions, and even among Tradesmen. How decent would it look in the Mouth of a Candidate for Degrees in Physick to say that all such Questions are frivolous, and that he can practise better than any Man that can best tell the manner how it is to be gone about; and what Success is to be expected from Art. Yet by this Assurance many arrive at this way. It was the great Character of

Of a Diarrhœa.

(a) *Livy* to *Philopæmen* that he had singular Skill in leading an Army and taking Post : Neither did he exercise himself in this in times of War only, but likewise in Peace. When he travell'd any where, and came to a difficult pass, having first consider'd well the Nature of the Place, he bethought himself when alone: but when he had Company, he ask'd them what was to be done in every Circumstance they could possibly come under, as he particularly relates in that Place. Was not this Speculating with a Witness? Why needed he be so circumspect? The

(a) Si Hostis eo loco apparuisset, quid si a fronte, quid si a latere hoc, aut illo, quid si a tergo adoriretur, capiendum consilij foret? Posse instructos rectâ acie, posse inconditum agmen, & tantummodo aptum viæ, occurrere. Quem locum ipse capturus esset, cogitando aut quærendo exsequebatur; aut quot armatis, aut quo genere armorum (plurimum enim interesse) usus, quo impedimenta, quo sarcinas, quo turbam inermem rejiceret; quanto ea, aut quali præsidio custodiret: Et utrum pergere quæcæpisset ire via, an eâ quâ venisset repetere melius esset. Castris quoque quem locum caperet, quantum munimento amplecteretur loci, quâ opportuna aquatio, quâ pabuli lignorumque copia esset: quâ postero die castra moventi tutum maxime iter; quæ forma agminis foret. Lib. 35.

The half of these Difficulties not being likely to happen to any one. But *Livy* reports, of how great use and consequence this his thinking was: For he had so possess'd his mind, from his very Youth, with these Thoughts and Cares, that there was not any thing new and surprizing could fall out. On the other hand as there are many things we meet with daily that are new and surprizing so it is undoubtedly true, that we seem to be little acquainted with our selves, and less with our Business. Let therefore the Character of Wisdom from the great Historian, the successful Practice of the consummate General, move us on in useful Questions in our own way to the utter Ruine of this shameless Barbarity.

§. LXIV. As for the Medicines The Medicines. that are put in Practice according to the foregoing general Maxims, they are of great variety and many in number. It will be sufficient to collect a Store of them, in order to have them at hand and that every Man may chuse what he thinks may serve the present Occasion best.

H 3

§. LXV.

Vomits,

§. LXV. It has already been observ'd that Vomiting coming upon one ill of a *Diarrhœa* cures the Disease, and that *Hippocrates* did not scruple to give their rough, but only vomit, which was *Hellebor*, to attain that end. In succeeding Ages, when there came to be a greater Choice of Medicines, more mild Vomits were employ'd to that very purpose. *Angelus Sala* prescribes this Vomit.

℞. *Salis Vitriol.* ʒj. *Syrupi Cydoniorum,* *aqua Betoniæ* ā ʒj, *Cinamomi fortis* ʒx. *Misceantur.*

And *Riverius* (a) tells us of a young Man, being ill of a *Dysentery*, was sent into an Hospital for his Cure, and took *Sal. Vitriol.* ʒj. dissolv'd in fair Water, with which he vomited a great Quantity of bilous Stuff, and recover'd his Health.

In latter times to augment the Variety, *Ipecacuana* was brought in use by *Helvetius* in France, tho' its

(a) Cent. Obs. tertiâ Obs. 9.

Its Use was formerly known and describ'd by *Piso*. It is, indeed, nothing so violent as *Hellebor* and other Vomits, neither is it so nauseous as the Salt of Vitriol: and therefore better fitted for general Use than any other. Some People think this a specifick Medicinē for Loosnesses of all sorts, as the Bark is for Agues; so they give it in smaller Quantities often in one Day, and some in greater, much to the Disturbance of their Patients; but certainly it has its Effect like another Vomit: This, at least, is its chief and great Operation by which it has its Success. This will be more evident if we attend to what the Learned Monsieur *Tournefort* says, (a) in his *Materia Medica*, upon that Root: For after he has recommended it for its speedy good Effect, he prescribes it thus.

℞. *Pulveris Radicum Ipecacuanæ* ʒss.
*Pane involvatur ut deglutiri possit, postea hauriendo Aquæ communis tepidæ
 vel Juris Carnium Cyathum.*

H 4

Then

(a) Pag. 190. London.

Then he has this Observation, that they who vomit up a copious Quantity of Morbifick Matter are most quickly and certainly reliev'd and cur'd; as he had often experienc'd in *Spain*, and at *Narbon* and *Paris* in *France*. He likewise tells us, that by an Order from the first Minister he was sent into *Spain* to purchase a Quantity of this Medicine for the Kings Use, and that he had distributed an hundred weight of it among the Hospitals, for the Relief of the Soldiers. But there it had not that good Effect, nor in Camps, as in private Houses. The Reason he gives is that the Soldiers are much weaken'd by this Distemper, and their Bowels much hurt, that they cannot endure vomiting. Besides, they commonly draw in an unwholsome and noisome Air, such as the Air of Camps is. By all which it is manifest that this Root has its Effect as a Vomit: for they are best cur'd that bring up a great Abundance of nasty Bilous Stuff; and such as do not, are feldom cur'd. His Reason for its want of Success is by no means right: That is easily understood

understood from what has been shewn about the Nature of the Disease. His Account of his Master *Petrus Sylvanus*, which he adjoins, at once confirms what I say of the *Ipecacuana*, and destroys his Argument for its Unsuccessfulness in Camps; nay, and that it does not operate as a specific Medicine: For this Gentleman was reduc'd to great Weakness; yet it succeeded. He took of it in the Morning, but it did nothing all the Day in Spite of their Endeavours to make him vomit, nor did cure him in the mean time. At last he voided, by Stool, six Pints of thin ferous and bloody Excrements; upon which he was presently reliev'd. In effect, 'tis his want of Success in Camps, tho' it had prov'd beneficial in Towns, was the Cause that the King order'd the Apothecaries to purchase this Mazine, he had collected at so great a Charge, but on a most charitable Account. It must not be wonder'd that so great a Prince as *Lewis* the XIV. should thus oblige the Apothecaries to purchase his *Ipecacuana*: Because he bought it at an immense Price. A *Lewis*
d'Or

d'Or was then the common rate; and they could dispose of it, without Loss, in the Country.

Purga-
tives.

§. LXVI. What is already said concerning Vomits, together with what has been observ'd in another Place, teach us sufficiently the Doses in such Circumstances. The purging Medicines that are now to follow will be better regulated than among Authors, by the Rules in the same Place. This being noted, I proceed to recite the Purging Medicines, Physicians have thought proper on this Occasion.

The Purgatives to be found among them, are Pale Roses, Mirabolans, and Tamarinds: tho' *Forestus* questions the Safeness of the last. Rhubarb has a more general Esteem; the only Difficulty is about giving it raw or toasted, and this little Controversy is maintain'd with great Authority on both sides. But I believe a Physician may give it the first Way, with the greatest Certainty as to its Operation. *Mechoacanna* is also much commended, and Agarick. Out of these

These and such like Medicines various forms are combin'd. It may be proper to subjoin two or three of them, and then to proceed.

℞. Tamarindor. ℥jss. Mirobolan. cin. ℥ij. Decoquantur in Aq. Hordei plantagin. ā s. q. ad ℥viii. Liqueor feridus versetur super Rad. Rhabarb. Elect. ℥j. Stent clausa per noctem et mane f. Bolus. cui adde Syrupi Rosar. Solut. ℥j. Misce & f. Potio.

℞. Pulver. Radic. Rhab. select. ℥ss. Pulpa Tamarind. q. s. ut f. Bol. itidem mane deglutiendus.

Joel recommends this Bolus. ℞. Pulpa Cassia recenter evulsa ℥x. qua Saccharo conspersa in aurora devoretur.

After the same manner and for the same purpose they commend purging Clysters, and such as but moderately purge. Of these are the following Forms.

℞. Aq. Hordei ℥j. Ol. Rosar. ℥ij. Sacchari crudi quod rubeum vocant ℥j. Vitell.

Vitell. Ovor. N°. ij. Commisceantur, f. Enema, quod tepidum recto Intestino infundatur. Or this,

R. Decocti Baccar. Juniper. diligenter facti ℥xij. Electuar. e Bac. Lauri ℥ss. de Succo Rosar. ℥ij. f. Enema similiter injiciendum.

Now these purging Medicines, whether in Clysters, Powders, or Potions, were always diversify'd according to the Humour they believ'd was the Cause of the *Diarrhœa*, (*viz.*) Phlegm, Melancholy, &c. as has been formerly observ'd. So any one who is the least acquainted with this Doctrine of the Ancients, and the Medicines they employ'd on such Occasions, cannot be in any want of such Forms; if they think them very material. For my part, I think the mention'd Forms will sufficiently answer all their Purposes: I shall therefore consider Medicines of another kind, us'd by Physicians when they would put a stop to the Progress of a *Diarrhœa*.

§. LXVII. The simple Medicines of this sort are Red-roses, Quinces, Plantain, Pomgranates, Currants, Berberes, Myrtles, Mint, Female Fern, *arduus Mariae*, Hare-foot, Sumach, lentils, Haws, Juice of *Acacia* (with those of Sloes) the inward Rind of Oaks, Cornel Berries, Sorbee-Tree Bark, Golden Rod, Shepherds-Pouch, Bistort, Tormentil, *Solomon's-Seal*, Red Coral, *Lemnos-Earth*, Bole-Armenick, and Burnt Harts-horn. Out of these Plants, Flowers, Roots, Barks, Fruits, and Earths, are made Syrups, Electuaries, Conerves, and other Forms, which is to no great Purpose to relate. Yet it may be of great use to add some of the Compositions most esteem'd and practis'd by Physicians.

Refrin-
gent Me-
dicines.

First, *Nevius* commends this Plaster to be laid upon the Belly. ℞. *Riz. torrefacta* ℥jss. *Maflich. Thuris* ā ij. *Glandium* ℥iij. *Myrtil.* ℥ss. *Resin. Pin.* *Cer. Flav.* ā q. s. ut f. *Ceratum.*

Joel has this Electuary, ℞. *Conserv. Rosar. rubrar.* *Diacytonian ex Succo sine eceibus* ā ℥j. *Trochiscorum e Spodio e Terra*

Of a Diarrhœa.

Terra sigillata ā ʒjʒ. Syrupi e Myrtillis q. s. f. Electuarium.

J. Heurnius esteem'd this among his secret Medicines. *℞. Nucem unam Moschatam pulverifat. & tantundem Boli. Misce cum Vitello Ovi, & in Patella coque sine Butyro in Rotulas novem. Utatur primo die Semirotulam, postridie integram, tertio die Sesquirotulam.* However, this Medicine may be us'd in greater Quantities and with less Caution, without any Danger.

Ludovicus Mercatus says this Mixture is of great Efficacy if drank fasting and warm in a Morning. *℞. Sacchar. Rosar. solvatur in Succo Cydonior. & Aq. Plantagin. Coletur, & fervifiat, exinde hauriat.*

Johan. Poppius commends highly this inspissated Juice of unripe Sloes.

Petrus Forestus assures us that one was cur'd of a *Diarrhœa* by eating a Powder of Acorns, after he had been ill three Years.

Simon Pauli says that many of his Fellow-Soldiers, in Germany, were cured

Of a Diarrhœa.

d of Loosnesses by taking ʒʒ. of
e Seed of *Thlapsi*, or narrow Leav'd
ild Cress, after every Motion.

Fr. Sylvius prescribes this Mixture.
• *Diascord. Fracastor.* ʒʒʒ. *Confect.*
Hyacinthor. ʒj. *Syr. Myrtin.* ʒj. *Aq.*
Cinamom. hordeat. Plantagin. ā ʒij. *M.*
d, by the Quantity, it seems de-
gn'd to be taken at two times. But
whom an Electuary may be more
agreeable, he recommends this.

℞. *Conserv. Rosar. rubrar.* ʒij. *Di-*
scord. Fracastor. ʒij. *Conf. Hyacinthor.*
CCvi. usti & pulverisati ʒʒ. *Sy-*
p. Myrtin. q. s. *M. f. Conditum.*

Doctor *Willis* has, under the Title
of Dyfenteries, the following Medi-
cines. He is a little singular in his
Notion of a Dyfentery, and seems fond
of changing an ancient Name: but
the Medicines suit our present Pur-
pose.

℞. *Aq. Menth. Cinamom. hordeat.* ā
iij. *Cinam. fort. Theriacal.* ā ʒij. *Mar-*
garitar.

Of a Diarrhœa.

garitar. prepar. ℥j. *Sacchar. Chrysell.* ℥℞.
M. f. Fulap.

℞. *Pulver. e Chelis Cancror. compo-*
siti, Radic. Contrayerv. Serpentar. Vir-
ginian. ā ℥j. *Cinamom. Rad. Tormentill.*
ā ℥℞. *Croci, Coccinell. ā* ℥j. *M. f. Pul-*
vis, cujus Dosis ā ℥℞. *ad* ℥ij.

The *Rosa Anglica*, which some suppose to be written by *Joh. de Gadesden*, others *de Arden*, has some very particular Medicines in it. He commends especialy the Boiling an Egg in Brandy, or Vinegar, and eating this Egg thus prepar'd. This is still a Country Medicine in many Parts of *England*, and us'd by a great many People.

Aetius says that Mulberries dry'd while rough and unripe, and given in Powder is an excellent Medicine for a *Diarrhœa*; As also for those that have been long ill of a *Cœliacal Affection*.

After proper Evacuations, this Method has as good success as any in common Use. ℞. *Confection. Fracastor.* ℥j. *Spec. ad Conf. Hyacinth. gr.*
 xij.

Of a Diarrhœa.

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ij. Laud. Londinens. Granum. Syr. de Ros. sicc. q. s. ut f. Bol. Or this Mixture.

℞. Aquæ Lactis alexiter. ℥viii. Diastord. ℥ss. Bulliant, & Liquori Colato adde Aq: Cinamom: fort. ℥ij. Laudan. quid. Sydenhami Gut. xx. Syr. fl. Catephylor. ℥j. f. Julap. Sumat subinde ochlear. iv.

The Drink which is commonly given is the *Decoctum album*, or Hartsorn Drink; Milk and Water, or Water off a brown Toast.

§. LXVIII. The last Sorts of Medicines are from *Opium* and Diaphoretical Medicines. The first as well as diuretical Medicines are left, by Authors, to be taken from these Sorts in common Use; without pretending any singular Choice for this Occasion. Of the last kind these Forms are very much commended.

Opiates
and Dig-
phore-
ticks.

℞. Granor. Juniperi M. j. Vin. ru-
i ℥ss. Bulliant ad duarum Partium
I Consumptionem

Of a Diarrhœa.

Consumptionem. Colaturam capiat mane per triduum.

Rx. Rad. Scorzonæ. Tormentill. a ℥j. Conserv. Rosar. rubrar. ℥v. Coq. diligenter in s. q. aq. ad ℥ij. Colatura clara reponatur, eique adde Aq. Cinamom. hordeat. ℥ij. Hauriat ℥vj. ter vel quater in die.

Thus having given a great Number of the choicest Medicines among Authors, as also the Practice I have commonly found the most succesful; it may, perhaps, be expected that I should say something of that Medicine which is every where known in this Town, and which I depend upon after all the Medicines hitherto spoke of are baffl'd, and have no Success at all. But as that is a Secret, I shall not presume to entertain the World with what they are so great Strangers to. 'Twill be sufficient to say, that it very near answers every thing for the Cure of any Loosness, and its Efficacy will further appear in some few only that I will instance of the many Cases that have fallen under

Of a Diarrhœa.

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der my Practice: Especially when consider what Medicines there whose Force have signify'd nothing against this Disease, even when they have been administer'd by good Hands, and some of them in the best Method.

LXIX. As general Doctrines made most obvious and easy to be understood by being illustrated in proper Instances, so it has been always judg'd the most difficult thing in Physick to apply what has been universally explain'd to every particular Person. It will therefore be very necessary to relate a few proper Stories of some People who have recover'd under this Distemper; that the Reason of curing upon the Account of the different Ways of its Production, the Variety of the Methods, and the Diversity of Constitutions, may become more conspicuous: In performing this, it will be sufficient to give a genuine Account of the Practice, leaving any further Expectation of it to be made out from the foregoing Inquiry into the Disease;

The Cases.

Such Aitiological Explanations being only needful, when the Disease is scarce intelligibly to be accounted for, and when there is a favourite Hypothesis to be serv'd.

History I. A Noble Gentleman was taken ill of a *Diarrhœa*, April 1703. He sent for me the fourth Day of his Sickness, and told me 'twas what he commonly had more or less of once in two or three Months; but that this Fit had lasted longer than ordinary. He went to stool fourteen times in the twenty four Hours, and his Excrements were fill'd with Slime, and he was very much grip'd; he was dry, and his Pulse quicker than natural. Having visited him pretty betimes in the Morning, I order'd the following Powder to be taken immediately.

℞. Pulver. Radic. Rhabarbari el. gr. xxv. ol. Menth. Cinamom. Sach. exceptor. ā Gut. ij. M.

This gave him five Stools only, and at Bed time he took this *Bolus*.

℞.

*R. Confection. Fracastorij ℥j. Succ. Acac.
 . x. Laudan. Opiati Granum, Syr. fl.
 ariophyllor. q. s. ut f. Bol.*

His Drink was Harts-horn Deco-
 tion, Toast-water, and with this a
 little Wine. When I visited him next
 Morning, I found the foregoing Night
 had been very easy, and that he had
 not more than two Stools by ten,
 the time I was with him. I then or-
 der'd the *Bolus* to be repeated for
 eight, to continue with the men-
 tion'd Drink, and to take this Electu-
 ary thrice that Day.

*R. Mivæ Cydonior. ℥℞. Terr. Japo-
 nicæ. ℥ij. Pulver. Rad. Tormentil. ℥ij.
 r. Menth. q. s. ut f. Electuar. Ca-
 ut ex eodem Magnitudinem Nucis My-
 sticæ majoris, superbibendo Decocti Albi
 v.*

He had no Stool all the Day nor
 the following Night, and begin-
 ning to recover his Stomach, I left
 him to get his Strength by the Help
 of a good Diet. By the first *Bolus* I
 order'd Mrs. *Ann Lindsey* after Doctor

Gray could get no ground of the Distemper, and I commonly succeed with it when other Physicians have been baff'd, if I am but a little assisted with some of the mention'd Medicines.

Hist. II. Mrs. *Skinner*, Aunt to the Right Honourable the Lord *Raby*, a Lady of about Seventy Years of Age, was ill of a *Diarrhœa* in 1702. She went about ten or twelve times in 24 Hours: Her Stools were in no great Quantity but very loose, and full of Slime and Gall; she had no Stomach, and slept very little; She was very dry, and her Pulse quick. She had been ill a Fortnight before I saw her, and had taken of the Medicines in common use all that time. She had very justly trusted to Mr. *Malthus* and it was with all imaginable Difficulty that he could persuade her to call a Physician: At length she sent for me through his Importunity, and that he told her that I had a better Medicine for that Distemper than any could be prescrib'd for her. Upon Examination

tion, I found there was not any Success to be expected from the common Medicines: And therefore being oblig'd to proceed in my own Method, I order'd the following Clyster to be given her about Six in the Evening.

℞. *Decoct. fortior. Baccar. Juniper.*
 ℞x. *Electuar. de Bacc. Laur. ℥iij. Ol.*
Juniper. stillatit. ℥j. f. Enema.

She kept it half an Hour; and, when she had past all the Clyster, she took a Dose of my Antidysenterical Electuary. She took a second at Bed-time, and a third early next Morning. Her Drink was Rice Water with a little Claret, and *Decoct. alb.* by turns. She went twice between the two first *Boluses*; but only once in the Night, and that consistent, and had not gone any more by the time I visited her next Day. Then I desir'd she might take care of her Diet that Day, and only to abstain from Spoon-meat, and to continue to the Drink I had already recommended; but in the Evening I desir'd she might

Of a Diarrhœa.

take another *Bolus*, and she did not go to Stool all the following Day. Then she left off taking my Medicine, but continued her Drink two or three Days longer, and began to take of this Infusion twice a Day.

℞. Rad. Gentian. ℥iij. Flor. Chamemæ. M. j. Baccar. Juniper. Lign. Alo. ā ℥iij. Nucem moschatam majorem Rasam. Parent. s. a. & infundantur 24 Horas in Aq. Lact. & Vini alb. Lusitanic. ā ℥j. Bibat ℥ij. bis in die.

It was about thirty Hours before she had a Motion, and then the Stool was natural; and by that time she made an End of her Tincture, she recover'd her Digestion, and was able to go abroad in her Coach.

This is the Way I commonly observe in stubborn *Diarrhœas*; which is well known to have been wonderful Successful after all other methods have been try'd to no Purpose. After this manner I succeeded with Mrs. Skipworth, Mrs. Palmer, and many more Old Men and Women. The Lady I mention'd last is Mother in Law to Mr. John-
ston

son, Clerk to the House of Peers. She was ill, at times, for many Years, but I cur'd her in a Day. Her Physician told me once, in Company of other Physicians, that indeed I cur'd her in a fort; but that she had still *Costive Loosness*. This Disease being very odd, and bearing more of Malice than Sense in it, I then left him to give a farther Account of it; as I now do, because it has not fallen under my Observation, or that of any other Physician.

Mrs. *Goedart*, being ill of a *Diarrhœa*, sent to me in *August* 1704. Her stools were perfect clear Water, and she had one of them almost every four. She had a great Drought, was Feverish, and sometimes vomited. Her Pulse was little, and she made a small Quantity of Water. As I visited her towards Evening, I prescribed her the following Pills to be taken at Bed-time. Hist. III.

℞. *Pulver. Radic. Rhabarb. Elect.*
 ℞. *Theriac. Andromach. q. s. Fiant*
Pilule

Pilule vj. quas Hora Somni deglutiat.

Next Day, which was the 14th, I call'd about Noon and found that she had been pretty quiet the Forepart of the Night, but she began to have Stools in the Morning, which neither were so many nor so watry: The Operation likewise of the Purgative seem'd to be spent. And therefore desir'd her Food should be rather of something that was solid, and to forbear Spoon-meat: that her Drink might be *Decoct. alb.* and that she should take carefully of the following Medicines.

℞. Coral. rubr. præp. ℥ij. Antimon. Diaphoretic. ʒss. Coccinell. ℥j. M. f. Doses tres. Accipiat unam ter in die, superbibendo semper Cochlear. iv. seq. Fulapii.

℞. Aq. Lact. Cinamom. fort. a ʒiv. Menth. ʒj. Theriac. Andromach. ʒjss. Syrup. de conditur. Rad. Zinziber. ʒj. M. f. Fulap.

On the 15th her Stools were much in the former Condition, and she had vomited three or four times. Wherefore I order'd a Quantity of thin Water-Gruel or *Carduus*-Tea to be got ready; and in case she had Inclinations to vomit, she was to drink a large Draught of a Pint or more of either of them; Then to take a Dose of my Medicine for curing Fluxes, her Stomach being perfectly quiet. She was likewise to take a second Dose upon her having a Stool after taking the fore-mention'd Dose; but it was to be taken early next Morning, whether she had a Stool or not. I found her that Morning of the 16th. perfectly free of her Distemper, and that it had ceas'd upon the first Dose. However she took a third Dose in the Evening, and recover'd entirely without a Relapse.

Brigadeer General *Crouther* was taken ill of a *Diarrhœa* in 1707. He went to Stool between twenty and thirty times in one Day; His Pulse was quick, he was very dry, and had no Stomach, nor could he

Hist. IV.

he sleep a nights. He was under the Care of my Friend the Learned Doctor *Garth*; but his Illness continuing very violent, and he becoming very weak, the Doctor began to have small hopes of his Recovery, and told him that he had but one thing more to depend on, and if that should not succeed by next Morning he desir'd the Brigadeer to send for me. The Prescription, failing of its Success, I was accordingly sent to very early next Morning. I did not think it proper to give him any thing then, but I told him that I should call again 4 Hours hence to prescribe for him; but I desir'd the Doctor's Prescriptions might be had in the mean time. At my Return I look'd into what Dr. *Garth* had order'd, that I might assist the Brigadeer out of our Books if possible: But every thing there was so exhausted in the Doctor's Practice, that I could not hope to bring him any Help from thence. Wherefore, without Loss of Time, he had this Powder.

Of a Diarrhoea

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℞. Pulver. Rad. Rhabarb. Elect. ℥j.
Cortic. Cinamom. acerrim. similiter in
Polline gr. viij. M. & exhibeatur quam-
primum.

I desir'd he might take a Dose of my Medicine about six in the Evening. I call'd about Eight, and then he told me he believ'd I had cur'd him: For he found something in the Operation of the Medicine that he could not describe, but what he had not felt in any other Medicine he had ever taken. He had eight Stools after his Rhubarb, but had not any from the time he took the *Bolus*. I left him two more: One to be taken going to Bed, and the other next Morning if he should have a Stool in the Night. His Drink had been the *Decoct. Alb.* before I saw him, and was continued.

I found him next Day free of his *Diarrhæa*; he had not any Stool in the Night, so he did not take his third Dose. I desir'd he might take it that following Evening whether he had a Stool or not, and prescrib'd him

him the Stomachick Tincture already mention'd.

Thus were cur'd *Charles May*, and — *Dalton* Esquires, Doctor *Blow* at *Windsor* by the Learned Doctor *Arbuthnot*, Mrs. *Sheldon*, Mr. *Fotheringham* an eminent Surgeon, Mr. *Hopton* on *Milbank* who had been ill two Years under the Care of Sr. *Richard Blackmore*, with so many more that it would be tedious to mention them. I might give Instances likewise of some Physicians pretending to cure People with my Medicine, but as the Relation bears very hard upon their Honesty, I pass them by at present hoping they have done enough to make them repent.

Hist. v. Last Winter, when this Distemper was most frequent thro' the Severity and Coldness of the Season, I was call'd to a great Multitude ill of a *Diarrhœa*. On *Monday* the 28th of *February* I was call'd, in the Evening, to Sr. *Charles Scrimger*. He sicken'd the *Saturday* before, but I did not prescribe for him, he pressing me to communicate my Medicine

his Physician who then had him
der Cure. I was call'd again the
of *March*; and found two more
Physicians had been join'd to the for-
er. It was then too late for me
do him any Service; for he had
ken his last Medicine as I then
ld his Lady the time I saw
m; and he died accordingly next
orning. On the 16th. and before
r *Charles* was buried, the Lady was
ken very ill of the same Distemper,
at she was cur'd by the 19th. by
e use of my Medicine administer'd
the mention'd Method; and then
was she told me the Practices up-
n Sr. *Charles*, which I conceal for
e Honour of Mankind, as well as
at of the Profession. It was some-
me before that I was call'd to Mrs.
Jennings in Great *Russel-Street* near
Southampton-Square: She was likewise
dying, so I did not prescribe for
er. In the afternoon one of her Phy-
cians call'd in, and was merry with
my Prognostick: But she died that
evening notwithstanding his great
ocoseness. The other said he knew
y his Experience and Travels (not
by

by Reading) that a Loosness was not to be stopp'd too soon. Thus she died for fear of curing her too soon: tho' their whole Endeavour was to stop the *Diarrhœa* at any rate. I do not know whether the Counsel of *Celsus* has done most good by making People cautious, or most harm by making them Cunning: But it is often us'd on the last Account by many that never read that Author.

Many other Cases might be added, whereby the Propriety of the Medicines in common Use might be determin'd, and the incomparable Benefit of this my Medicine illustrated: But what I have already propos'd are abundantly sufficient for both these Purposes.

C H A P. II.

Of a *Lientery* and *Cœliack*
Affection.

SECT. I.

A *Lientery*, or when the Meat and Drink pass quickly thorow one, very little chang'd from what they were when first taken; As also the *cœliack Affection*, wherein the Food has undergone a considerable Alteration, but is thrown out of the Body in the Stools, may seem already treated of in the foregoing Discourse about *Diarrhœa*: for in it we found the Food was sometime thrown off without its having suffer'd any sensible change. 'Tis certain, if we consider how these Distempers have been managed, the Difference seems not to be so great between these Diseases and the former, as appears to be between

K

tween themselves, however considerable it really is. (a) *Diocles* has long ago taught us this Distinction, (*viz.*) That we are chiefly or only afflicted with a *Lientery* and *Cæliack Affection* after Eating and Drinking, and they continue just so long as any of that Substance is left undischarg'd; quite otherwise than in the Case of a *Diarrhæa*, where the Stools go on whatever happens to our Food on that account. This its essential Difference being noted, I shall proceed in the former Method, and discover what Observation has establish'd as its Causes, what things attend a *Lientery* and *Cæliack Affection*, and what the Consequence is of their longer Continuance.

§. II. Appearances that commonly precede a *Lientery* and *Cæliack Affection* are a *Want of Appetite*, a *Pain at the Stomach*, a *Defect in Concoction*, *taking Food or other things that purge*, a *Diarrhœa*, and a *Dysentery*.

§. III. There

(a) *Curat. & Causâ Passionis.*

§. III. There attend them *Unconcocted Meat* thrown off without Pain, as (a) Hippocrates says, not putrify'd and liquid. But in the Cœliack Affection, Concoction has preceded and the Stools have the Colour of Chyle. (b) Æginetâ assures us that of both kinds of Slipperiness the Food is soonest thrown off in case of a Cœliack Passion; and the Crudity is so great that the kind of Food eaten is easily discern'd. There is Nauseousness, a Heat in the Hypochondres, and a Loss of Flesh.

§. IV. This Disease is follow'd with faintness, Paleness, a Tympanites, and the Jaundies. It is hardly cur'd in People of old Age, but especially if it succeeds a Dysentery. Young People are more easily cur'd. (c) Hippocrates says that if the Stools are Crude, Black, or light like Ox-dung, and stinking; if we lose all Desire to Meat, and the Desire of Drinking encreases, yet if the sick Person does not make Water near in any Proportion to what he drinks; if he breaks out about the Mouth, and his Face is

K 2 swoln

(a) De Affect. (b) Lib. 3. cap. 4. (c) Lib. 2. prædict.

swoln and bloated, and has an Erysipelas, and his Belly is become dirty and wrinkled at the same time, the Danger is great and Death unavoidable. But whoever has been long ill of this Disease and has voided little (a) Animals, (b) Ascarides, and was much grip'd, commonly swell when these go off, as (c) Hippocrates observes. The same Hippocrates says that (d) Lienteries with a Difficulty of Breathing and a Gnawing in the Stomach tend to a Consumption. A longer Continuance of this Disease causes Death.

A want of
Appetite.

§. V. It has already been shewn that a Want of Appetite proceeds either from a Quantity of an unconcocted Substance, whereby the mutual Friction of the inner Surfaces of the Stomach is impeded; or else that its Concocting *Menstruum* is diluted by a Quantity of watry Humours discharg'd into it. Now the Peristaltick Motion of the Stomach and Intestines may be augmented, by the Sharpness of this corrupting Substance, or of the
watry

(a) Jod. Lom. (b) Duret. (c) Coac. 468. (d) Goa c.64.

Watry Discharge made into the Stomach, and thus may prove a Cause of a *Lientery*: For, in that case, the Food will be thrown out unconcocted.

§. VI. A Pain at the Stomach easily succeeds its being violently stimulated by the mention'd Corruption, or by the Sharpness of that Liquor secreted at its Glands. Besides, this Pain is sometimes the Effect of an Inflammation. Now whether this Stimulating occasions the Inflammation and Pain, or that the Pain proceeds from an Inflammation without the mention'd *Stimulus*, yet either of them will produce a greater Contraction than ordinary of the Muscular Fibres of the Stomach and by this its greater Contraction, every thing contain'd in it is more quickly expell'd, and little chang'd from what it was at first Eating: And therefore this Inflammation and *Stimulus* of the Stomach, that gives Pain, is likewise the Cause of a *Lientery*, since it occasions this quicker Evacuation of unconcocted Food in which its Essence consists.

Pain at
Stomach.

A Defect
in Conco-
ction.

§. VII. If our Meat and Drink remain a longer time, but corrupt into some other Form instead of being comminuted into Small and *Homogeneous* Parts fit for nourishing; in that case the Motion of the Stomach increases, and the Secretions become more plentiful at its Glands, as has been shewn, and the Food is thrown off more or less concocted, more or less corrupted, and more or less liquid, according to the time the Food continued in the Stomach, the Degrees of its Corruption, and the Nature and Quantity of Secretions then made. Wherefore it is evident that this defective Concoction will occasion a *Lientery*, or a *Cæliack Affection*, as this violent Contraction may be in the Stomach or Intestines.

Taking
Food or
things
that purge

§. VIII. After the same manner it is that our Food is thrown out under various Forms, and in different times, by its stimulating and purging Nature; and proportionally to the purging power of the Food, the time it stays in our Stomach, and manner it affects the Guts, the Food will be chang'd and
thrown

thrown out of the Body, and by these Changes make a *Cœliack Affection*, and a *Lientery*: And therefore things of a loosning and stimulating Quality being often taken, cause the Food to be thrown off in fundry Shapes, or will occasion a *Lientery* or a *Cœliack Affection*.

§. IX. It is manifest from what was formerly said of a *Diarrhœa*, that the Peristaltick Motion of the Stomach and Intestines may persist in some measure, and a Discharge of watry Humours be greater than natural when the Violence of that Disease is over; and consequently, that our Food and Drink may be more quickly expell'd, more or less concocted, when there is not a *Diarrhœa*, which is a *Lientery* and a *Cœliack Affection*. For as a *Diarrhœa* it self was voiding of liquid Stools upon the account of a great Discharge of watry Humours, or that the Guts were extraordinarily stimulated, so some Degree of this Cause remaining produces the present Disease or very much contributes to its Production by aug-

A *Diarrhœa*.

Of a Lientery

menting the Forces of the mention'd Causes. This is the only way that a *Diarrhæa* can possibly concur in effecting this Disease, and is never produc'd by that Defluxion of Phlegm alledg'd by *Hippocrates* and other Physicians. But tho this cannot be a Cause of a *Lientery* or *Cæliack Passion*, yet it is suppos'd by some as the Occasion of the Slipperiness in the Stomach and Intestines, which they think absolutely necessary for our having a *Lientery*. But as such a Defluxion has already been shewn a Contradiction to Experience, it must follow that either there is not any Necessity for their Slipperiness in order to a *Lientery*, or that it must be had some other way.

A *Dysentery*.

§. X. After the same manner it is manifest, that as a *Lientery* and *Cæliack Affection* were produc'd by a *Diarrhæa*, so much more may they be the Effect of a *Dysentery*; because the stimulating Causes are greater in case of a *Dysentery* than in that of a *Diarrhæa*, their Effect in the former case being an Emission of Blood: and therefore the Power remaining after

a

Dysentery may still be sufficient to produce a *Lientery* and *Cœliack Affection*, and that more effectually than in the mention'd Case of a *Diarrhœa*.

Now tho' these are the only Means whereby a Dysentery can produce the present Disease, yet almost every Physician has imagin'd this Operation by

Dysentery to be quite otherwise. They think, that as the Guts were ulcerated in time of a Dysentery, so that now they are cur'd the *Cicatrices* of these Ulcers shut up the Mouths of the Lacteals that the Chyle cannot pass by them into the Liver; at least, that they made the Guts smooth and void of their natural Asperity, and the Chyle gliding along these slippery Guts too quickly has not time enough to pass into the Liver by the Mesaraick Veins, but is cast out in the Stools, and constitutes a *Cœliack Affection*.

This Notion of Ulcers in the Guts in case of a Dysentery is altogether against the Opinion of *Hippocrates*, however feasible it may seem upon *Galen's* Hypothesis; and it shall appear as opposite to Truth. For supposing

sing this Cause were possible, there could not be any Cure for a *Cæliack Affection* because there are no Means able to remove these *Cicatrices*; yet these very Physicians have found this *Cæliaca* cur'd: And therefore it necessarily follows that this Smoothness and Slipperiness of the Guts on account of these *Cicatrices* is absolutely false. This Opinion seems so absurd to the Learned (a) *Riverius* that he freely confesses this Cause not to be allow'd of; because, in that case, all the Guts must needs be exulcerated, and the *Cicatrices* form'd upon these Ulcers must be sufficient to shut up almost all the Mesaraick Vessels, which he thinks not very reasonable to suppose, since it is impossible for a Person to live in such a Condition. Wherefore it is evident that this sudden voiding our Aliment unconcocted, or the Chyle before it passes into the Lacteals, is by no means occasion'd by this Smoothness of the Guts on either of the accounts suppos'd by the Ancients, and as the Names of these Diseases import.

(a) Cap. 4. Lib. 10.

rt. Indeed, properly speaking, there might also to be a Slipperiness in the Stomach as well as in the Guts, since we find the Food forc'd out of it almost in the same Form we swallow'd down; yet none of them ever suppos'd the Office of the Guts was to concoct the Food: And therefore they have given us a very imperfect Account of this Disease. All of them were not of this Opinion of the Smoothness being the Cause of a *Lividity*: for (a) *Galen* thinks something is necessary besides this Slipperiness, and as the Power the Stomach has to retain and concoct our Aliment is either by some Faculty than any Asserity suppos'd by others, so the reason that the Food passes so soon out of the Stomach in this Disease is more owing to the Defect of this Faculty than its extraordinary Smoothness and Slipperiness. Now we may readily guess at the Nature of this Faculty, if we consider the Structure, Situation and Powers of the Stomach, formerly mention'd, from Anatomy
and

(a) In Aphor. Hippocr. Lib. 6. Sect. 1.

and suppos'd all along in this Reasoning. Hence it is manifest why sometimes the Contents of the Stomach and Guts are quickly expell'd, and why more leasurely according to the Design of Nature, and why they are not expell'd at all. By what is said it appears that the Name of this Distemper is improper, and its Causes ill observ'd among all Authors, tho' it certainly affects us in the manner describ'd.

The food
thrown
off un-
chang'd
and with-
out Pain.

§. XI. However defective the Number of preceding Appearances really are, either because this Disease seldom occurs or that there is greater Difficulty in observing it, so far it must be certain that the Contents of the Stomach may be thus quickly expell'd upon the Account of those stimulating Causes already mention'd. Yet *Hippocrates* observes that this unconcocted Aliment is often thrown off without Pain; and therefore other Causes ought to be assign'd besides these which irritate and stimulate, but which never excite the Peristaltick Motion of the Guts without occasioning

sioning Pain at the same time. Observation is indeed silent in this particular; but since a *Lientery* happens without Pain, such Causes ought to be better inquir'd into that may produce this Disease and yet not be painful.

The Cause I think may be discover'd by considering exactly the way how the Stomach and Intestines are contracted: For we find, in our daily concocting, that the Food is reduc'd into Chyle and thrust into the Lacteals and by them pass'd into the Blood and turn'd into Nourishment, without any Trouble or Disturbance given us; and therefore whatever may render the Contraction of the Stomach and Intestines greater, without any sharp and stimulating Parts apply'd to the Fibres, will readily produce a *Lientery* or *Cœliack Affection* and that without Pain. Many remoter Affections in the Stomach may occasion this, as *Thrushes*, a *Phlegmon* &c. or more immediately a Convulsion in that Part, which might justly be reckon'd among these things that precede

cede a *Lientery*, and must needs be duely consider'd in the Cure.

Or concocted under the Form of Chyle.

§. XII. On the other hand, when the Stools are Chylous, tho' the Meat and Drink have continued a due time in the Stomach and it has perform'd its Office in concocting, then there is a *Cæliack Affection*. Now the Chyle may be driven out of our Body mixt in with the Stools, either because of Scrophulous Intestines which may hinder the Entry of the Chyle into the Lacteals, or that their Orifices are compress'd by the Obstructions and Tumours in the Glands of the Mesentery; or the Grossness of the Chyle it self even when the Lacteals are passable; or lastly that the Peristaltick Motion of the Guts is so great that the Chyle is driven along with the Stools before it can be convey'd into the Lacteals. But in all these cases, except the last, the Chyle cannot quickly pass thro' the Guts as it happens in a *Cæliack Passion*; and therefore a *Cæliacal Loosness* seems chiefly to proceed from a violent Peristaltick Motion of the Guts. The same

me might be said of the Guts full of Scars after a Dyfentery, as is now said of Scrophulous People: For if it were possible for the Guts to be in the continued *Cicatrice*, the Stools might indeed be Chylous, but they would be so far from being quickly expell'd, as in a Loofness, that they must be longer in being thrown off than natural. Wherefore there is not any thing necessary, besides this augmented Motion of the Guts, for producing a *Cæliack Loofness*. But here may be observ'd, that the Motion of the Stomach may be greater than natural while the Guts perform their office as usual; So likewise, the Peristaltick Motion of the Guts may be violent, while the Motion of the Stomach continues to be natural. In the first case there will a *Lientery* be produc'd, and in the second a *Cæliack Affection*.

§. XIII. Nauseousness, or an Inclination to vomit, is occasion'd by every thing that stimulates the Stomach, even to turning it by the Help of the Midriff. Now in time of Indigestion,

They have a Nauseousness.

digestion, and many other Causes which precede a *Lientery*, the Stomach is found to be thus stimulated: and therefore also *Nauseousness* or a Tendency to vomit is produc'd.

A Heat
in the *Hypo-
chondres*.

§. XIV. As the ancient Physicians reckon'd all that Space between the *Cartilago Ensiformis* and *Ileum* the Region of the *Hypochondres*; and with that not only the *Abdomen* or lower Belly, but the Cawl, Intestines and all contain'd in its Cavity. And therefore if we consider the Guts either extremely stimulated, or containing greater than ordinary Quantities of corrupted and fermenting Substances, we must readily conclude from all these Considerations that the Heat in that Region will be likewise greater than ordinary. Thus it easily appears how, in time of a *Lientery* and *Cæliack Affection*, there is Heat in the *Hypochondres* as has been observ'd.

And a
Loss of
Flesh.

§. XV. When we reflect that in a *Lientery* and *Cæliack Passion*, almost all our Aliment is thrown out of the Body having undergone
but

ut a small Change, and sometimes
fter it is duely concocted: But this
aliment is the Supply to the Wastings
f our natural Secretions. Now by
hese Secretions a Quantity of Blood
s voided out of the Body, and it is
y this Quantity the Blood Vessels
f the Muscles are fuller and we are
aid to have Flesh; and therefore when
his Quantity is wasting daily, and im-
perfectly supply'd, our Flesh must
waste in proportion to the Difference
f the Wasting to these Supplies; and
hey being always less and less, our
lesh is always wasting for want of
due Supply: And therefore, in a
onger Continuance of a *Lientery* or of
Cœliack Affection, the Loss of our
lesh will become very great and
nsible.

§. XVI. 'Tis upon the foregoing
ccount that a *Lientery* and a *Cœ-*
liack Affection are follow'd with Faint-
ness, or an immense Decay of Strenth:
or, Strength being in some propor-
on to the Quantity and Fluidity of
lood that make the Spirits and fill
he fleshy Fibres of the Muscles, and

These
follows
this Di-
sease
Faintness

L

both

Of a Lientery

both the Quantity and Fluidity of Blood being less in this Disease, the Strength may be diminish'd to Fainting by a long Continuance of a *Lientery* and *Cæliack Affection*.

Paleness.

§. XVII. For this reason, also, they are Pale on whom a *Lientery* or a *Cæliack Affection* has lasted any time; For we are redder or paler as the small Vessels are fill'd with Blood: but in a Disease where the Supplies of the Blood are never prepar'd, or are thrown out of the Body before they can get at the Blood, it must needs be very much lessen'd in its Quantity, whatever its Condition may be in other respects. Now the Quantity of Blood being less, the Vessels in any Part of the Body are less fill'd, if every thing else is in proper Circumstances and in a natural Condition: and as these Vessels are not so full, neither are they so much extended, and consequently they become paler. Wherefore in a *Lientery* or a *Cæliack Affection* there is Paleness, as has commonly been found.

§. XVIII. Tho'

§. XVIII. Tho' any kind of Drop-
 might follow a *Lientery*, when ill
 r'd, Yet a *Tympanites* is what most
 naturally follows this Distemper run-
 ing on for a long time, either un-
 der a Cure or when there is not any
 cure attempted: and therefore a *Tym-*
panites is the Sort most universally
 recorded by ancient Physicians for fol-
 lowing our present Distemper. A
tympantias being reputed by them a
 Dropsy wherein Spirit or Air is con-
 tain'd in the Cavity of the Belly, but
 little Humour or Water, and in which
 Distemper the Belly makes a Sound
 when beat upon; Tho' a *Tympanites*
 is more properly a Distention of the
Peritonæum, and of the Muscles of the
Abdomen without any Water contain'd
 in it's Cavity. So that the Cause
 they assign is false, and is rather ow-
 ing to an Inflammation of the *Peri-*
tonæum and Muscles of the *Abdomen*,
 and often of the Guts themselves. And
 therefore it is evident that in a *Li-*
enteria and *Cœliack Passion*, which are
 produc'd by stimulating Causes, the
 Guts and other Parts may be inflam'd
 on the same account; and this In-
 L 2 flammation

A *Tympa-*
nites.

Inflammation making a Distention of those Parts will produce likewise a *Tympanites*, as Experience informs us.

And the
Jaundies.

§. XIX. Now the Guts being thus distended, and indeed full of Air, tho' the Air is not the Cause of their Distention, will compress the Liver and Neck of the Gall-Bladder: But by this Compression the Secretion of Gall is hindred, and its Derivation into the *Duodenum* obstructed; which is likewise an Impediment to this Separation of Gall from the Blood. Now the Gall floating in the Blood and not discharg'd out of it at the Liver, gives its Colour in all the Capillary Vessels, or we appear yellow and ill of the Jaundies; that Disease being nothing besides this Defect of Separation of Gall in the Liver, and this Interruption of Conveyance into the Intestines. Wherefore it is evident how we come to have the Jaundies in a *Lientery* and *Cæliack Affection*. This suppos'd Compression of the Liver and of the Neck of the Gall-Bladder by the Intestines will easily be allow'd, if we reflect a little on the
the

The Nearness of these Parts to one another. For the *Pilorus*, the *Duodenum*, and a Part of the *Colon* and *Fœnum*, lie under its concave Side, and the *Colon* touches the Gall-Bladder itself.

§. XX. Likewise, if we consider the Causes which produce a *Lientery* and *Cœliack Affection* we shall easily apprehend how they prove more dangerous to Old People, especially those that have been long ill of a *Dysentery* before: Not only that Old Age itself is a Difficulty in curing every Distemper, but also because Old People are more particularly subject to Loosnesses, as was already shewn. Now a Person that is taken ill of a *Lientery*, and naturally dispos'd to some other Loosness, must fare worse than *Lientery* than another in the same Disease not so dispos'd, because what is said in Corol. I. of the *Diarrhœa*. Wherefore it follows that Old People ill of a *Lientery* and *Cœliack Affection* are cur'd with great Difficulty or very seldom.

Old People are seldom cur'd of this Distemper.

Young
People
more ea-
sily cur'd.

§. XXI. On the contrary, as Young People are not subject to Loosnesses naturally, neither are they to a *Lientery*, which is not so common but oftner follows upon some other Loosness. Wherefore Young People, ill of a *Lientery*, and that have it more from some external Cause, than any thing in themselves which disposes them to it, are more easily cur'd. Moreover, Young People are sometimes ill of a *Lientery* or a *Cæliack Affection* upon the account of their Stomach and Intestines being stimulated with Worms; which Irritation being more easily cur'd, neither is their *Lientery* and *Cæliack Affection* of any continuance, nor hard to be cur'd, as observ'd.

The dan-
ger is
great
when
stools are
Crude &c.

§. XXII. This Observation of *Hippocrates* consisting of many Parts, it is necessary to recite the Passage at length in order to explain the Particulars. He says, *If that which is voided, is very Crude, Black, or Light, or of an ill Smell, these Lienteries, are of an ill Sort: For they cause Drought; neither does the Urine made at that time*

time bear any proportion to our Drinking; they make Ulcers in the Mouth, a Swelling of the Face, and an Erysipelas; their Belly is soft, dirty, and wrinkled; By this Disease People lose their Appetite, are unable to walk, and rendered unfit for other Offices of Life.

Now the Reason of this Observation will easily appear, if we consider a little what is already said about a *Lientery* and a *Cœliack Affection*: That, in the one, the Food is past without any great Change towards Concoction; and in the other, the Concoction is sufficiently perform'd, but the Chyle is thrown off without any considerable Quantity of it entering the Lacteals. And therefore when the Food is not thoroughly concocted, but is very near being reduc'd into Chyle, In that case the whole Mass is indigested, light, and black, or of other Colours, according to the Degree of Concoction the Food had acquir'd, and the Nature of the Aliment which was concocted. This very properly represents Ox-Dung in its Look as *Jodocus Lommius* well observes:

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erves : and is truly a middle State of Concoction between the two Extremes in a *Lientery* and a *Cæliack Affection*.

From this *Phænomenon* of a *Lienteria* (a) *Prosper Martianus* would infer, That the *Essence* of a *Lientery* did not consist in the Food remaining altogether in its first Condition without any Change, since *Hippocrates* says black and fatid Stools are voided; and therefore he conjectures that the *Essence* of a *Lientery* rather consists in the Corruption of the Food, by which it becoming sharper excites Nature to a quick Expulsion, whether this Corruption arises because of its not being digested upon account of an Excess of Heat in the Stomach and its abounding with Humidity, or from its immoderate Heat only, or any other Cause before the Food acquires the Change that naturally disposes it for Concoction; for however that happens it is still to be call'd a *Lientery*. But this Observation of *Martianus* is a Nicety not sufficiently establish'd: for he requires only that the kind of Aliment may be

(a) Prædiction. Hip. Lib. 2 n. 31 edit. Rom. p. 517.

be discern'd in the Stools; as is necessary by the general Account of this Disease. So that this Case is neither a perfect *Lientery*, nor absolutely a *Cœliack Passion*, but a Concoction between both. As to the Consequences he alledges attend his more pure *Lientery*, 'tis certain they are not peculiar to these Stools, nor do I find that *Hippocrates* thought them so: and the following Part of this Explanation will evince that they are but what commonly happen when a *Lientery* has continued on any one for a considerable time; Let us then proceed in the next Place to take a farther View of the Progress of a *Lientery*, in examining the Reasons of the other Symptoms that follow upon the Continuation of this Disease.

§. XXIII. *First*; People thus ill of Drought, a *Lientery* are Dry. Drought is known to be an Affection of our Taste, when its Organ is in due Circumstances, but not bedew'd with its ordinary Liquor, the Spittle; or that it is much impregnated with Parts of a Salt Analogous

gous to Sea-Salt. Now in a *Lientery* and *Cæliack Affection* the Meat and Drink passes into the Blood in a most inconsiderable Quantity, whereby the *Serum* and *Lympha* of the Blood is not recruited; and by this Defect of *Lympha* in the Blood the Secretion of Spittle is less: And therefore, in this defective Secretion of Spittle by a *Lienteria*, the Tongue and Palate are not sufficiently moisten'd with Spittle; or in time of a *Lientery* there is Drought. Moreover, it is well and commonly known that in Humane Blood, there is a Quantity of Salt like Sea-Salt: Now whether the Quantity of this Salt is augmented in a *Lientery*, or that its natural Quantity is not diluted because of the Discharge of *Serum* in this Loosness, or that it is not recruited by our Drink, In any of these cases, the Spittle that happens to be separated, is more impregnated with Salt, and occasions Drought, as before.

The Urine
is not pro-
portiona-
ble to the
Drink.

§. XXIV. After the same manner, the Urine being a Separation from the Blood that bears a certain Proportion
to

to the Quantity and Fluidity of it, as also to the Quantity we drink, when the Blood is in its natural State, 'tis manifest that if the Conveyance of Drink be interrupted the Quantity of Urine must be less, and that because a considerable Part of the Drink is sent into the Blood: Wherefore, in *Lientery*, the Water bears no proportion to the Drink. But if a Quantity of *Serum* voided out of the Blood is suppos'd to contribute to this Looseness, the Quantity of Urine will still be less.

§. XXV. 'Tis upon this account of Indigestion these Ulcers are produc'd: for tho' they, or a Thrush, are more common in sucking Children whose Milk is corrupted, and are troubled with Gripes, yet the *Papillæ* of the Tongue and the Glands of the *Pharynx* &c. are swell'd in Older People of an ill Habit of Body; from whence comes that whitish Appearance a Thrush, or little Ulcers. Moreover, the Blood being gross, and the whole Mass deprav'd in Quantity and Quality

There are Ulcers in y^e mouth; They are bloated, and have an *Erysipelas*.

lity flows slowly in the Vessels of the extreme Parts, and by this Stoppage extends their Vessels. Now the Vessels being fill'd with a crude and weak fizie Blood, occasion a tallowish and œdematish Swelling; which kind of Appearance gives a sickly or bloated Look: But if this Obstruction is in more superficial Vessels, the Colour of the Blood will likewise appear, and the Face become red, or they have an *Erysipelas*. Wherefore it is evident, why a bloated Countenance and *Aphthæ* happen to People that are long ill of a *Lientery* or a *Cæliack Affection*.

And their
Belly is
soft, dirty,
and wrink-
led

§. XXVI. These Symptoms of a soft, dirty, and wrinkled Belly are no more the Consequence of these Light and Ox-dung Excrements than the former, but more truly the Effects of a lasting *Lientery*. For the Nourishment being carry'd in a small and inconsiderable Quantity into the Blood, and the Evacuation by Transpiration being very small, however considerable that may be which is into the Intestins, the Belly will be dirty and wrinkled; because both by this Evacuation
and

and defective Supply, the Quantity of Liquors grow less and less every Day. Now if this small Quantity is suppos'd still to be fluid enough to be driven thorough the Vessels without obstructing, yet it is certain these Vessels are not so full as natural; and because of this Decay of Liquors in the Vessels and that they are not extended as naturally, the Parts will be lanker and thinner than ordinary. But as the Belly is likewise a yielding Part, and has no Bony nor Cartilaginous Substance, and is only made up of the Muscles of the *Abdomen*, and of the Membranous Substance of the *Peritoneum*; so the Vessels of the Belly having a smaller Quantity of circulating Liquors are less extended; and the Belly it self is soft. Moreover, when by this smaller Quantity of Blood and its other defective Qualities, the Quantity of Perspiration is extremely impair'd, the Scarf-Skin is also not moisten'd: But because of this Dryness of the Scarf-Skin it looks wrinkled and dirty. And therefore in a *Lientery* or *Cœliack Passion*, the Quantity and Force of Blood
are

are destroy'd, and that by the Continuance of this Disease; and it being by this extreme Decay of its Strength that the Transpiration likewise fails, this Softness of the Skin and Dirtiness of the Belly is a fatal Sign: and therefore it is no wonder that Men in that Condition, are render'd unfit to walk, or for other Offices of Life, as *Hippocrates* observes; and that they are frequently Signs of an approaching Death.

People
that have
Ascarides
turn drop-
sical.

§. XXVII. It has also been an Observation of *Hippocrates*, that People who have been long ill of a *Lientery* and have voided *Ascarides*, and have been much grip'd, do commonly swell or become Dropsical, when those Symptoms have gone off. How such as have been much grip'd commonly end in a *Tympanias*, has been already shewn. As for *Ascarides*, tho' they are Worms to which all Animals of a larger Size, especially such as live upon Flesh, are subject to, yet we find that they are best cherish'd in great Indigestions, and when the Food does corrupt. Now in a *Lientery*, and

Cœliack Affection there being great Corruption of our Aliment, it is very manifest why we have these Worms in great abundance in this Disease. But that a Dropsy of any kind should follow upon our having them is not so necessary. It might indeed be easily shewn how an *Anasarca*, or *Ascites*, might readily follow upon the ill State of Blood of those long ill of *Lientery*: and I do not question this has given occasion to make the Observation, and is a far more probable Cause, and ought therefore to be embraced as such; tho' the Probability of this Cause of *Ascarides* were greater than it is at present.

§. XXVIII. *Hippocrates* says that a *Lientery* with a Difficulty of Breathing inclines People to have a Consumption. A Difficulty of Breathing is occasion'd many ways in this Disease. For, when the Guts happen to be distended in the mention'd manner, the *Diaphragma* is press'd upwards more into the *Thorax* and the Constriction of the Ribs impeded, by which the Inspiration of Air and its Expiration are

A difficulty in breathing.

are interrupted: and as these two Actions constitute our Respiration or Breathing, so by this Distention of the Guts the Breathing becomes difficult. Moreover, the Blood is also thicker, and has fewer Spirits in case of a *Lientery*: But by this thickness of Blood, the least resisting Arteries are soonest obstructed; and as those of the Lungs are of that Number, the Motion of the Blood is soonest retarded, and the Arteries in the Lungs will be stuffed with Blood. Besides, if we consider that the Venal Artery is divided into a great number of Ramifications, for serving the great Purposes of Nature in time of Breathing, and that these Branches communicate with the Veins by very small Canals, so as the Blood becomes thicker it will pass thro' them with greater Difficulty into the left Auricle of the Heart. Now when a Quantity of Blood fills the Vessels of the Lungs very much, the interlaid Air-Bladders are much compress'd, and they being thus straiten'd cannot receive the due Quantity of Air in a common time; or there is a Defect in inspiring a due
Quantity

Quantity of Air: as also when the Lungs are thus stuffed with Blood, they are not easily compress'd by the Ribs, and this Air not easily expell'd; so the whole Action of Respiration is hurt, and therefore it is evident how in a *Lientery* the Respiration is difficult. But besides, *this Difficulty of Breathing disposes such as are ill of a Lientery to be Consumptive*: This likewise is evident: For by this grosser Blood the Glands of the Lungs are obstructed, and according to the Nature of Blood these obstructed Glands will be Tubercles, Abscesses, &c. in the Lungs, all of which constitute a true *Phthisis* or Consumption. And therefore we may easily understand how a *Lientery*, join'd with a Difficulty in Breathing, incline People to be Consumptive.

§. XXIX. After all this, it is manifest how Death may follow upon this Distemper after some time Continuance: for by it the Quantity of Blood is lessen'd till there is no Circulation; their Blood becomes so gross as to produce a total Obstruction;

M and

Deaths

and fundry Diseases, as Dropsies, Jaundies, and Consumptions, are formed, and by them Death may happen in all the Forms of those Diseases.

What a
Lientery
&c. are.

§. XXX. From what has been said, 'tis evident *That a Lientery and a Cœliack Passion are a quick Discharge of what we eat or drink, either very little alter'd, or under the Form of Chyle, or in a Substance between both, and all upon the account of the mention'd Causes.*

The Pro-
gnosticks.

§. XXXI. As the Prognosticks, in any Distemper, are a compleat Consideration of the Power of that Disease and of the Strength of the Medicines whereby it is to be remov'd; and as we have but a moderate Knowledge of the positive Power of the Medicines we employ; it happens that our Predictions about the Event are very uncertain. The Inquiry into the Nature and Operation of Medicines is no Part of our present Subject, and they come no otherwise under our Consideration, but as they seem to be useful upon some sensible Operation.

ration they commonly have. Wherefore, it must satisfy us to draw some Consequences from the foregoing Doctrine, which may serve us to very good Purposes in foreknowing the Fate of this Distemper, as was already done when we treated of a *Diarrhœa*. But as these Consequences were formerly drawn from the Causes of the Disease, and Observation proving extremely defective in marking out to us the Causes of this Disease, the Corollaries will not be altogether so obvious as the former.

First, in general therefore it is evident, that as the Causes of a *Lientery* and of a *Cœliack Affection* are more in the Body than those of a *Diarrhœa*, it is also more hard to be cur'd.

Secondly, Indigestion, *Ascarides*, or any other Worms, are more easily cur'd than when a *Lientery* proceeds from an Inflammation in the Stomach or Guts, or when they are exulcerated.

Thirdly, Its Easiness or Difficulty to be cur'd, when this Disease follows a *Diarrhœa* or a *Dysentery*, is easily known by comparing what is al-

ready said of the one and what follows of the other with the present Condition of the sick Person.

Fourthly, If a Tympany follows upon a *Lientery* or a *Cæliack Affection*, they are hard to be cur'd: But still with more Difficulty if there is a Consumption or Jaundies.

The Cure
of a *Lien-*
tery &c.

§. XXXII. It was formerly observ'd in the Cure of a *Diarrhœa*, that scarce any Method has been left unattempted that ever was try'd for the Cure of any other Distemper. But here our Complaint is of the Scarcity of Methods and Medicines for the Cure of this. *Celsus* us'd to observe that many Methods for a Disease shew'd the Difficulty of its Cure: and by the same Rule, this ought to be most easily cur'd, because the Methods and Remedies are very few. But as this Disease is not easily cur'd, but often proves very dangerous I will relate the Maxims for curing that are found among Authors; and then explain them in such a manner as we may discern the utmost Advantage that may arise from their Practice; after this

his I will propose other Methods that easily flow, and are proper Indications and Consequences from what is now said about the Nature of the Disease. This Method is of it self most genuine, and in this way we propose always the best Methods for Cure: which is far less apt to mislead us than by considering Causes, especially such as are remote. As for the Indications of the Ancients which regard the Slime and *Cicatrices* as the Essence of these Diseases, they must be false by what is said and shall hereafter be shewn, since the Slipperiness and *Cicatrices* are Suppositions very weak and inconsistent.

These Maxims have been taken from what *Hippocrates* has said of this Disease. They require curing, says he, till the Urine bears some proportion to what is drank, and the Body is affected (or is nourish'd) with the Food we take, and the Skin begins to look lively and has got off its dirty Colour. The first, is the same mention'd before in the Cure of a *Diarrhœa*.

His next Hint is (a) That in *Lienteries* of a long Standing if fowr Belchings come after that were not before, as happen'd to *Demegeta*, it is a hopeful Sign. But we may perhaps procure them by Art: For such like Disturbances make a mighty Change in the former Condition; nay, very probably these fowr Belchings cure a *Lientery*. But here he gives us a Caution against Vomiting, a Method he so mightily valu'd in the Case of a *Diarrhæa*. (b) 'Tis very ill, says he, for one sick of a *Lientery* in the Winter, to take a Vomit.

Diure-
ticks.

§. XXXIII. Now to give my Opinion of these few mention'd Maxims, and to begin with the last Part of what he first mentions, it is evident from the Nature of this Disease, as has been lately explain'd, that we are in a way of doing well when we look lively, and the Urine is in a natural Proportion to what we drink. This better Look informs us that our Aliment is concocted and passes into the

(a) Lib. 2. Epid. Sect. 2. & aph. Sect. 6. (b) Aph. 12. Sect. 4.

the Lacteals, and by them into the Blood, and is turn'd to Nourishment, which is the Cure of the Disease: but we are not able to frame any Method how this Digestion shall be brought about, and how the Chyle of this concocted Aliment may be convey'd into the Blood. Physicians have always endeavour'd, from this Indication of *Hippocrates*, to procure a due Quantity of Urine, and have establish'd Diuretical Medicines as the most proper and universal Cures of this Distemper. What their Power may be to cure a *Diarrhœa* has been consider'd in its proper Place: and as far as a *Diarrhœa* remains uncur'd and is the Cause of a *Lientery* or of a *Cœliack Affection*, so far may Diuretical Medicines prove useful. But in a true *Lientery*, according to the Notion of the Ancients, it is impossible for a Diuretical, or any other Medicine, to pass into the Blood: and it would certainly prove hurtful if it could; for by this greater discharge of Urine, when the Blood receives no Supply, the Wasting is hurried on, and Obstructions occasion'd by the

Blood being grosser, and that by a Discharge of its most liquid Parts now separated by the Power of a Diuretical Medicine. So that making more water in time of a *Lientery* may be a good Sign upon the mention'd accounts: yet the giving Diuretical Medicines to procure this Effect, is to no manner of purpose upon any Notion of a *Lientery*, and must prove fatal if they should succeed. Wherefore we may conclude, that as this Sign is promising when a greater Quantity of Urine is made by a sick Person, because of his being better nourish'd, so Authors have been impos'd upon, when they believ'd this Quantity of Urine, this Nourishment, and other good Symptoms, were the Consequences of their Diuretical Medicines. This is still more plain, if we consider that Diuretical Medicines are, by no means, proper to remove any of the Causes of this Distemper: On the contrary, they are the most improper to create an Appetite, to heal a *Phlegmon*, to kill Worms, *Ascarides* or any other, and are more likely to form than cure such

uch a Disease. Now as Diuretical Medicines could never make a Cure of a *Lientery* or of a *Cœliack Affection*, Physicians had profited us more if they had discover'd the other Methods they us'd together with them; whether these Means were by Pharmacy or Food: since there is nothing more certain than that they have been egregiously impos'd upon in the present Case.

§. XXXIV. The other Observation of four Belchings, is deliver'd very cautiously, and as an Observation he had only made on one Person, and therefore may be of use, and to be imitated and procur'd: or perhaps it was a meer Accident only and might lose us much time in the Attempt. It is proper therefore to inquire more particularly into this Affair. Now as Belching is an Eruption from the Stomach made by Meat or Drink that is fermentative in its own Nature, or of other Foods when they do not orderly digest, it is therefore manifest that having four Belchings, especially when we have eaten what does not easily ferment

Sour Belching.

ferment, is a very good Sign, because it imports and shows us that the Food is more liquid and may be fermented, and that consequently it has undergone some degree of Concoction: and every Degree of Concoction in a *Lientery* gives us hopes of a Recovery as is the Hint of *Hippocrates*. The proper Attempt from this Observation, towards the Cure of this Distemper, is to endeavour to procure Concoction: and as that may be interrupted by other Causes of a Loosness, which may be discover'd by their Symptoms, it must be procur'd by proper Means given at the same time, and fit for that Purpose of removing the stimulating Cause.

Vomiting
ill, espe-
cially in
Winter.

§. XXXV. *Hippocrates* observes that it is ill for such as are sick of a *Lientery* to take a Vomit in the Winter. We find here a very material Difference made in the Cure of a *Diarrhœa* and of a *Lientery*. Nothing was so good as Vomiting in the first, and nothing so pernicious in this but especially in the Winter. Now as all these Practices of *Hippocrates*

s in this Disease, seem to be Try-
s of what is useful, but what have
o relation to his foregoing Opinion
bout its Causes, we may not doubt
ut that he has found Vomiting hurt-
il in this Distemper, which he cer-
inly try'd with great Expectation
f Success founded on the Good it
oes in a *Diarrhœa*. But from what
as been said, discoursing on the Na-
ure of this Disease and of a *Diar-
hœa*, it easily follows that this Hurt-
ilness of Vomiting must be on ac-
ount of stimulating Substances lodg'd
here. On the other hand, as this
stimulating is sometimes the Effect
f a *Phlegmon*, Thrushes, or Ulcers, in
he Stomach, no doubt but a Person
l of a *Lientery* under these Circum-
stances must receive great Prejudice
rom a Vomit: Because it must in-
crease all these Symptoms, and there-
ore make the Distemper worse. But
hat all these Consequences should
rove still more hurtful in Winter,
han in any other Season, is not so
bvious to my Reason. 'Tis not im-
probable that this Opinion of *Hip-
ocrates* may be founded on another,
that

that the Belly of a Man is warmer in Winter than in Summer, and that because of a Retreat of the Heat towards the Heart, which Heat possesses the superficial Parts of the Body in other Seasons: So that these hotter Stomachs in Winter are more irritated in that Season. This is contrary to Experience; for whatsoever may be said of the Heat thus retiring, it is certain that we are vomited with a smaller Dose of such Medicines in Summer than in Winter, and more sensibly in hot than in cold Countries.

Now these are all the Hints we find scatter'd among Authors for the Cure of this Disease; which we may observe too were given us in early times, and that they have pass'd down to this without any considerable Improvement. These also are not very clear, and cannot serve us to any great purpose in the Practice; neither is there any Method delineated for what may more immediately cure the *Cæliack Affection*. Yet from the foregoing Theory it may be reasonably concluded, that the direct Method of
Cure

Cure for the Distemper under Consideration must consist in these things.

First, as this Disease may be produc'd by some Remainder of a *Diarhæa* or *Dysentery*, or even they may not be quite gone when we have those signs of a *Lientery* or of a *Cœliack Affection*, it is certain that the proper Methods for those Diseases are the most direct for curing a *Lientery* in such Circumstances.

Secondly, when the Stomach or Guts appear to be stimulated, and a *Lientery* produc'd by Animals, *Ascarides* or other Worms, the most direct Method of Cure in this case, is by Medicines that regard the killing and carrying off such Animals with a proper regard to the Loosness. Among those, the Medicines that procure the best Digestion are the most useful, and under that head may be comprehended the Method *Hippocrates* hinted to us from sour Belching.

Thirdly, The same Consideration, must be had to *Lienterical* People that have this Disease occasion'd by *Phlegmon*, or Ulcers in the Stomach or Guts; *h. e.* the chief Design of the
Cure

Of a Lientery

Cure must be directed that way: tho' the last of these two is often incurable. Be that how it will, this appears plainly to be the Method of Cure, and no doubt what Experience will confirm. The Ancients, and other Physicians who follow'd them, having no Notions of this Disease but what are manifestly false, and it being a Distemper that seldom occur'd, they had not Opportunities of finding their Errors, not so far especially, as to be able to mend them, or to set them on a better Foot, we must not wonder to find the Practice they recommend naked and unpromising, the Account they gave of the Disease being such. Notwithstanding of this we will next proceed to the Medicines found on the Records of Physick, and shall relate some of those which former Physicians either found best in their Practice, or may seem most like to have Success according to the foregoing Theory. But let it here be observ'd that all Indications for lessening the stimulating Power of the Stomach and Intestines, as in the Cure of a *Diarrhœa*, are expressly the same
in

in the Cœliack Affection. And now to pursue the Method of this Discourse, we will recite the Medicines, and thereafter add two or three Cases that have occur'd to me in my Practice.

§. XXXVI. ℞. Radic. Cichor. ℥j. The Me-
 Coq. in s. q. Aq. ad ℥vj. sub finem coc- cines.
 tionis adde Comar. Absynth. pugillum.
 Bulliant, & fervida versentur super Rad.
 Rhabarb. Elect. ℥j. & post debitam infus.
 F. per expressionem Colatura; cui adde
 Syrup. Menth. ℥ss. Exhibeatur Potio
 cum solito regimine.

Sennertus says that Rhubarb steep'd with Rosewater is a Remedy of great Efficacy in this Distemper.

℞. Pulver. Radic. Jalap. Rhabarb.
 Elect. ā ℥ss. Nuc. Moschat. tost. &
 pulverat. ℥j. M. f. Pulver. dos. dua.
 Sumat unam alterno mane.

(a) Petrus Forestus commends very much the Powder of Hens Gizzards thrown

(a) Obs. Med. Lib. 18. Obs. 50.

thrown into the Drink of a Person ill of a *Cæliack Affection*. And (a) also the following Electuary he had often try'd for a *Lientery*, which had great Praises already from *Amatus Lusitanus* and *Laz. River. B. Sach. Rosar.* (they *Cons.*) ℥vj. *Theriac. optim.* ℥vj. *Myr. Cydon. q. s. Fiat Opiata, de qua sumat* ℥ss. *mane, nihil superbibendo.*

(b) In others of his Observations he says that he cur'd one desperately ill of a *Lientery* with the Yolk of an Egg, on which was thrown the Powder of a whole Nutmeg, and afterwards roasted on a hot Tile or Brickbat.

(c) *Galen* commends these Lozenges of *Beritius*. ℞. *Nardi, Croci, utriusque* ℥ij. *Myrrha Succ. Hypocistid. Alo. Opii, Tragacanth. Licii Indic. Gallæ, Anisi, Acacia, Piperis, Rhu Pontici, singulorum* ℥j. *Tragacanth. in vino macerato, & reliqua trita misceto, pastillosque*

(a) *Lib. 22. Obs. 25.* (b) 26, 27, 28. (c) *Gal. de comp. medicam. Lib. 9. secundum locos.*

osque unius drachma formato, atq; ipsos
vino dato.

℞. Bezoart. Lunar. ℥ij. Cinaber. An-
imon. nativ. ā ℥j. Castor. ℥ss. Lau-
an. Opiat. gran. ij. Ol. Menth. Cina-
mom. ā gut. ij. M. f. pulverum doses v.
cap. unam ter in die, superbibendo Aq.
Cinamom. fort. ℥j.

(a) Riverius, ℞. Rad. Bistort. Tor-
mentill. & cortic. Citr. sicc. ā ℥ij. fo-
lor. Menth. Plantagin. Absynth. Pontici;
M. j. Nuc. Moschat. Caryophyll. &
Cinamom. ā ℥iij. Rosar. rubrar. pug. iv.
contundantur & incidantur, ut artis est,
sque impleantur duo sacculi interpuncti;
qui macerentur in aquis partibus Aquæ
Citræ & Vini rubri astringentis, &
applicentur regioni Ventriculi calide vi-
ssim.

(b) Benedictus Victor Faventinus Em-
eric. values this Oyntment very much
upon his own Experience. ℞. Ol.
Castor. Lilior. alb. Rutæ, Cheiri, ā ℥iij.
Nuc. Artemis. ℥iv. aq. ardent. ℥vj.
N Bulliant

Of a Lientery

Bulliant ad consumptionem aqua, tunc adde Nigell. Mastich. Cardamom. Galang. ā ʒijß. Piperis, Caryophyllor. Nucis Moschata, Xyloaloes, ā ʒj. Pulverisentur, & iterum parumper bulliant cum modico cera, f. unguentum, quo locus dolens ungetur & lana succida tepide superponatur. Ex isto unguento videbis mirabilem effectum.

As these Forms of Medicines are, in all probability, the most likely to be of the best use of any to be found among Authors, So what other Medicines may seem necessary for the Cure of a *Lientery* and of a *Cæliack Passion*, when they are produc'd by those other Causes lately mention'd, are to be found in great Abundance in their proper Places. For instance: As the *Cæliack Affection* or *Lientery* of Children proceeds most commonly from Worms, the Medicines that most effectually destroy them seldom fail to relieve such our Patients from this Distemper. Thus it is in other Causes of this Disease: I shall therefore proceed to give some Examples of the Practice, and that in

two or three Cafes, that I have met with.

Mr. Symcock, who had been long History Is
 l with a Pain at his Stomach, and
 ad commonly five or six Stools a
 ay, was at length taken with a
 ighty Pain in his Back after Meals,
 nd never was easy till he had given
 n Account of his Food commonly indi-
 ested and in loose Stools. He was
 ry, and did not make much Water,
 nd what he did was of a high Co-
 our. I was call'd to him in *January*
 698, and then order'd him to be let
 ight Ounces of Blood, and next
 Morning to drink this purging Po-
 ion.

*R. Radic. Rhabarb. Elect. ℥j. Rasur.
 Santal. rubr. Cinamomi acuti, ā ℥j, In-
 undantur clausa & calida per noctem
 n decocti Tamarindor. ℥vj. In Colatura,
 mane cum expressione facta, solve Syrupi
 le Cichorio cum Rheo ℥℞. & addē
 Spirit. Lavendule comp. gut. xij. f. po-
 io cum regimine propinanda.*

Of a Lientery

His common Drink, at the times he did not take purging Physick, was the white Drink, in a Quart whereof were boil'd Galangal and Tormentil Roots, of each two Drachmes. Morning and Evening he took the following *Bolus*.

℞. *Pulveris Ari compos.* ℥j. *Extr. Gentian.* q. s. ut f. *Bol.* In the Day time he took of *Mynsichtus's* Stomach-Drops. He continu'd with these for some time, but finding no Relief from them I order'd him the following *Electuary*.

℞. *Conserv. Ros. antiquæ* ℥iiij. *The-riac. Andromach.* ℥iiij. *Conserv. Prunel-lor. sylvestr.* ℥ss. f. *Electuar. de quo capiat magnitudin. Nuc. Moschatæ ma-jor. bis in die, superbibendo Vini seq. medicati Cochlearia* iv.

℞. *Radic. Helen. Raphan. Armorac.* ā ℥ss, *Comar. Absynth. Mss. Semin. Coriandr. Cortic. Citr. sicc. Lign. alo.* ā ℥iiij. *Parent. s. a. & infund. 24 horas in Vin. alb. Merosior. ℥iiij. Dein utitur*

*titor more prædicto ; coleturque semper
sus tempore.*

After he had gone upon this Method two or three Days he found himself much easier, and that his Pain at Stomach and Griping began to abate, by which he was encourag'd to persist in this Method for some time, and in three Weeks or a Month he got perfectly well of his Distemper.

Mr. *Rechier*, late Governor of *Berudas*, was taken ill in 1700 of a *Lientery* ; but sometimes it appear'd as a *Cæliack Affection*. He had been troubled formerly with a violent *Dysentery*, which left him afflicted with his Distemper. When he was at worst, he had commonly twenty Stools in one Night : but he was very rarely free of his Distemper. It began with him about half an Hour or an Hour after eating, and gave him very little Respite till all was discharg'd : so' when the Loosness held longer off, it was sure to appear in a *Cæliack Affection*. He had no other ill Symptome along with it, but that he had a Drought and made little Water.

Hist. II.

ter. I treated him much after the same manner I did Mr *Symcock* in the former Case : but I hop'd my Medicine for curing a *Diarrhœa* and *Dysentery* might assist me in his Cure. By those means he kept pretty free and easy for above a Fortnight : but his Illness returning afterwards upon him, with Violence, he was out of heart of ever being cur'd, notwithstanding that his Relapse was, in some measure, owing to his having catch'd cold by being in a rainy Day upon the River before he had recover'd any Strength. He is of a very Robust and Athletical Habit of Body, and has not done any thing since, except now and then that he takes of a Stomachick Tincture, tho' he be seldom free from his Distemper.

Hist. III. Mrs. *Skinner*, the Old Lady mention'd in the former Chapter, was taken ill of a *Cæliack Affection* in February 1706. She had continued perfectly free from her *Diarrhœa* between her being then cur'd and this time : her Stools were as white as Milk, and had nine, I think, or ten of them in
four

four and twenty Hours. She had them without Pain, yet sometimes with Gripping; she lost her Appetite for Food altogether, and slept but little; She was not very dry, but her Water was of a higher Colour than natural.

I prescrib'd her this Clyster, ℞.
Rad. Bistort. ℥℞. Comar. Absynth. M. Baccar. Juniper. Semin. Dauc. Sylvestr. ā ℥j. Coq. diligenter in s. q. aq. ad ℥x. In Colatura solve Electuar. de Bacc. Lauri ℥v. & adde Ol. stillatit. Baccar. Juniper. ℥ij. f. Enema quamprimum injiciendum. Rejecto Clysmate, accipiat dosin Electuarij sequentis, nihil superbibendo.

℞. *Cons. Rosar. rubrar. ℥j. Theriac. Andromach. ℥j. Myv. Cydonior. ℥℞. f. Electuar. de quo capiat magnitudinem Nucis Moschatae major. ter in die.*

Her Drink, at other times, was the *Decoctum album*. Next Day, when I visited her, she was no better, and she continued to have Stools. Then it was she ask'd why I would not give her the Medicine whereby she

was formerly cur'd after she had been long ill. I shew'd her that it was a different Case from that she was under before, and that it requir'd a different Method. So she took of these things, with no great Success, for four Days. She then told me, that she would not take any more from me or any Physician except I gave her my Medicine: Wherefore meerly complying with her Importunity, I had the mention'd Clyster repeated, and order'd her a Dose of my Medicine after the Clyster had wrought off. She took two Doses that Evening, and one next Morning. When I visited her next Day, she was free of her Stools, and had not above one in 24 Hours. She took a Dose every Night at Bed-time for three Days more, and never heard more of any Loosness. Yet her Stools, tho' costive, were all along whitish: She did not recover her Stomach, and therefore I prescrib'd her some things that might retrieve her lost Appetite, and help the Secretion of Gall at the same time. This last Endeavour succeeded indifferently well
in

and Cœliack Affection. 185

in 4 or 5 days: but not having a Desire to Eat, and being tired of her Tincture, I put her on Drinking Asses Milk with Coral to prevent in some measure its purging her. She persisted in this way above two Months, and got a little Strength to take the Air for an Hour, but never came to have a Stomach. In about five Months after, she was taken ill of a Comatous Fever, and died after lying ill of it a Fortnight, without taking any Food or Medicines in all that time, but about half a pint of Asses Milk in 24 Hours.

C H A P.

C H A P. III.
Of a *Dysentery*.

S E C T. I.

IN this last Stage of our present Inquiry it may not be amiss to follow the Method of Practice Physicians observe, when they would inform themselves of the Condition of a Sick Person, in relating first the Symptoms commonly found about any one ill of a *Dysentery*; next in discovering those things that could give an Occasion to, or produce them; and lastly, in enumerating the Consequences of its Lasting, and the Effects of an improper Cure, and how all these Inconveniencies thus observ'd necessarily flow from the Duration of this Distemper, under the mention'd Circumstances of Nature, and Endeavours for curing it.

§. II. When

Of a Dyfentery.

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§. II. When a Person is ill of a Dyfentery, the Stools are full of Phlegm and Gall, they are Bloody, and this Blood is mixt in with these Stools, and it is Adust. The People thus afflicted have Griping, they pass Skins among the Stools, sometimes Pus or Corruption, and sometimes Pieces of Flesh like Caruncles.

§. III. Before this Affection (a) Hippocrates has observ'd the Air to have been hot and sultry. People become ill of a Dyfentery upon Drinking Spirituous Liquors. And such as are of a bilious Constitution are subject to it. (b) Hippocrates finds that a Dyfentery is most apt to seize Men that are past their Youth. People who have the Piles suddenly stopp'd often fall into a Dyfentery. Women likewise have a Dyfentery upon suppressing their Monthly Courses. (c) Hippocrates assures us that Black Gall is sometimes the Cause of a Dyfentery. He suspects too that the Loss of a Limb, and a Plethora procure a Dyfentery. A Diarrhœa occasions a Dyfentery.

§. IV. When

(a) Aph. 16. Sect. 3. (b) Aph. 30. Sect. 3. (c) Aph. 24. Sect. 4.

Of a Dyfentery.

§. IV. When a *Dyfentery* has continued for some considerable time, there is a *Loss of Flesh and Strength*. (a) *Hippocrates* holds it for a Maxim that seldom fails; that they who void a Substance like Caruncles are never to be cur'd. (b) He says also, that a *Loathing at Food* is ill when a *Dyfentery* has lasted any time; but it is worse if accompany'd with a *Fever*. The *Guts* are often very much *Inflam'd*, thin, *Schirrhous*, they are *Exulcerated*, there is a *Gangrene*, and *Death* is the last *Effect*.

If a *Dyfentery* is untimely stopp'd, there follows a *Mania* as *Galen* and *Holerius* have observ'd. *Aplexies* also, and a *Pleurisy*, are often the *Consequences* of this improper *Cure*; and more frequently a *Vomiting* and *Spitting of Blood*, and a *Drapsy*.

Yet a moderate *Dyfentery* has been useful in some *Distempers*; and many *Instances* are brought to vouch for this *Affertion*. I shall add one from *Hippocrates*, where he says (c) that a *Dyfentery* has been useful to *People ill of the Scurvy*. But this is express'd
more

(a) Aph. 26. Sect. 4. (b) Aph. 3. Sect. 6. (c) Aph. 48. Sect. 6.

more circumspectly in (a) another Place, where he observes that the Dysentery must not last; for then it does hurt, and a Dropsy or a Lientery will follow, and with them Death.

§. V. Tho' these are Symptoms frequent enough in a *Dysentery*, yet they are common likewise in most Loosnesses, and a *Diarrhæa* more especially seldom happens without both of them. Now as we have already consider'd their Nature and the Manner of their Production when I treated of a *Diarrhæa*, it will be more proper to wave any farther Inquiry; what is already said being altogether sufficient to account for their Presence at this time.

The stools are full of Gall, Phlegm, &c.

§. VI. It was formerly premis'd that the Guts receiv'd Blood by the upper and lower Mesenterick Artery, and that this Blood was return'd back into the Heart by the Meserick Veins. Now when Blood appears among the Stools, it necessarily

They are Bloody.

(a) Coac. pænot. 466.

ly follows, that some of these Vessels, but more especially the Arteries, are broke into; the Veins with such small Emiffaries rarely sending forth their Blood: wherefore in case of a *Dysfentery* the Veins and Arteries of the Guts are either corroded, worn so thin as to burst, or are burst by the Force of the blood it self, and by that means there is Blood among the Stools.

This
Blood
mix'd in
with the
Stools.

§. VII. Now as Blood is at present, discharg'd out of its Vessels into the Cavity of the Intestines, and the Stools in them being liquid, it is manifest that Blood falling into liquid Stools, and both of them being protruded by the Peristaltick Motion of the Guts, that this Blood must be mix'd in with these Stools and be voided together: and therefore in a *Dysfentery* the Blood is always voided mix'd in with the Stools.

It is adust.

§. VIII. By Adust Blood is understood a black shining Blood. Now as the Blood in a *Dysfentery* is let out from the common Fountain at
the

the Mesenterick Arteries, it shews that the remaining Blood is likewise Aduft: But the Mass of circulating Blood being of this Aduft Colour, and likewise voided into the Guts, it is manifest how this Aduft Blood is voided in the Stools. Yet it is sufficiently known that there are many things in the Guts will give the Blood a dark and shining Colour; its corrupting will make it of a blacker Colour, and a sharp or acid Liquor, or acid Stools, will occasion its greater Brightness and the shining which is observ'd.

'Twas from these different Colours of Blood that ancient Physicians constituted the different sorts of *Dysenteries*, and that they suppos'd the Blood came from different Parts of the Body into the Guts. Tho' now it is evident that this Blood cannot flow from any Part besides the Blood-Vessels of the Guts; and whatever different Colours of Blood may be voided upon the Account of its different State and Condition, yet it only is discharg'd from these Blood-Vessels of the Intestines. For instance,
(a) when

(a) when this voided Blood is thin and watry like Rinsings of Flesh, it was suppos'd to come from the Liver; it being the Office of that Bowel to concoct the Blood, and to turn its Nourishment, the Chyle, into good Blood: so that all ill chang'd and pale Blood was ascrib'd to the Defect of the Liver. But as Chyle is not carry'd thither pure or directly, neither is this Sanguification perform'd in that Office: and if it were, Blood is never convey'd from the Liver into the Guts, but always from thence into the Liver. Yet this kind of Loosness was call'd from the Part offending, a *Liver-Flux*. After the same manner they reason'd about the Blackness and Shining of Blood: the first was said to be the Effect of Cold, and the second of Heat. So that shining Blood mix'd with melancholy Humours made a different *Dyfentery*. This its Shining was said to proceed from its greater Stay in the Liver and Spleen. Now, if every thing else were true, we find that

(a) Trallian. Lib. 7. cap. 21.

That this Aduſt Blood could not readily be convey'd from the Liver, but by ſome poſſible means from the Spleen into the Inteſtines, the laſt Branch of the Cœliack Artery having nothing to do with the Guts; and its Vein the *Ramus Splenicus* tending directly to the Liver.

We may conclude from what has been ſaid, that when at any time blood is voided with the Stools, and not mix'd in with them, the Diſtemper is then the Piles; and that this blood has not been diſcharg'd into the Stools very high in the Guts, otherwiſe they had been beat together by their Periftaltick Motion; but is only thrown into the Stools from about the lower End of the *rectum*, or about the *Anus* it ſelf: and if among the firſt or laſt Stools any of them are more ſolid or coſtive, this Appearance ſhews it more plainly to be the Piles.

A Patho-
gnomonick
Sign of
the Piles.

§. IX. As Pain is a Solution of Continuity, or a diſjoining of the parts where the Pain is from one another; and as the Guts are made

They
have Gri-
ping.

O

up

up of Membranes and Muscles, they are of that Nature that their continuous Parts may be drawn asunder and consequently are subject to Pain. But Pain felt in the Intestines, or in any part of them, is peculiarly call'd Gripping: and therefore in a *Dy-fentery*, where Blood is let out, and there is a greater Solution of Continuity, it is evident why there may be a much less Degree of Solution in the Membranes and Muscles of the Guts or *Gripping*. It was upon the account of this suppos'd Necessity of having Blood with Gripes that Physicians have plac'd the Essence of this Disease in Blood voided by Gripping, and an Ulcer the Consequence of this Blood. A Multitude indeed of strange Suppositions to constitute the Essence of any Disease. That Gripping is oftner without Blood than with it is an undeniable Observation in Cases of the Colick and Iliack Passion it self; and that both this Gripping and Blood are most ordinary without an Ulcer is as evidently, tho' not so commonly, observ'd. The Bodies of People that have dy'd of *Dy-senteries*

Dysenteries (especially if they have been cut off in a little time, even in the Space of a Year without any preceding very ill Habit of Body) being open'd and their Guts examin'd are never found exulcerated, as is generally expected. This I do assert not only from my own Experience, but also from that of some Officers who have been very diligent in such Inquiries, at my Desire. Monsieur *Dreincourt* an Eminent French Physician, and sometime Professor of Anatomy in *Leyden*, (a) has the same Observation, and would account from this quite different Appearance another way: Yet the Guts, as he says, appear only thinner much than natural and bloody, but not at all exulcerated. So however Ulcers in the Guts may happen to any one after a *Dysentery* has lasted some time, they are plainly not essential to it; and that because the Guts of *Dysenterical*

O 2

People

(a) Theſibus. *Dysentericorum* interanea vel perſucent Membranea, carnei Intertramenti Cauſa hoc fortiori velut Smegmate deterſi ſubduſque; vel carnoſa ſui parte Vafiſ irrigua tument, atque Plaguliſ Morſibuſve cruentata, ut ſert Carnium Indolentia.

Of a Dyfentery.

People have often, if not most commonly, been without any such Exulceration. And from this last Observation it plainly follows, that Authors have not been distinct about the following Symptoms of *Skins*, *Pus*, and *Caruncles*, among the Stools, in ranking them among the Symptoms that are along with a *Dyfentery*; and that their more proper Place is among those that follow it, after it has lasted for some time. However, I shall give way to Custom at present, and explain them as they stand recommended from the observatory way of Physick. Indeed no Symptom ought to be reckon'd among those along with any Disease but what may be found commonly on one Person or other from the Beginning of that Distemper.

Skins among the Stools.

§. X. After the same manner, whatever it is that occasions this Griping, if it is continued for some time, or acts with greater Violence, in that case the Solution of Continuity will be greater, *b. e.* the continuous Parts may be so remov'd as some superficial Parts of them may fall off. But the

The superficial Parts of the Guts, that can fall into their Cavity consist of short Fibres; the Surfaces of which, and even they themselves on greater Divulsions, being easily separated, and they being of a Membranous or Skinny Substance, it is manifest how Skins may be found among the Stools in time of a *Dyfentery*; but especially when it has continued for some time.

§. XI. Now as the short Fibres *Pus.* that constitute the inner Surface of the Intestines are bound together with fine Blood-Vessels, so this Coat does more approach to the Nature of Flesh; and tho' these small Vessels, when slightly wounded emit no Blood, and an inconsiderable small Quantity when cut asunder, yet it serves better for forming *Pus* than those Parts that are Membranous, and whose Blood Vessels are a great deal smaller: since *Pus* is nothing else than the *Lympha* of the Blood collected on the Surface of the Body and turn'd into this Appearance by the moderate Heat of the Part, and a constant Supply of some Parts of *Lympha*; and

different sorts of *Pus* are only occasion'd by the different Condition of *Lympha*, and the various Degrees of Heat in the Part, together with the Quantity of *Lympha* Oozing into the Part where this *Pus* is collected. Wherefore it is evident how *Pus* may be generated in time of a *Dysfentery*, and when it has continued any considerable time. But if we consider that these Causes of Griping may likewise pass into the Muscular Coat of the Guts, this whole Affair will be still more easily conceiv'd: since it may be asserted as an universal Truth, that the Substance of the Muscles or Flesh, are the most proper Parts for generating *Pus*, and every Part is more or less apt as it approaches to, or recedes from, the Substance of Flesh. 'Tis well worth our Observation in this Place, that as these Emisfaries become larger, so as to give passage to the larger and red Parts of the Blood, there is not then any Generation of *Pus*; nay this Effusion must again be hinder'd before *Pus* can be generated. By all this it is manifest, how unnecessary the Supposition

position of an Ulcer in the Guts is towards the Explication of a *Dyfentery*. But more of this shall come under consideration, when the Symptoms which follow this Distemper are more particularly explain'd.

§. XII. From what has been said, it is very easy to understand that Fungous Flesh may be generated in case of an Ulcer in the Intestines, as well as we find in any other that is longer in curing. Moreover, if the Fibres of this Excrescence is conceiv'd more *Schirrhous*, in that case not only this kind of Flesh will be generated, but it will even be Cancerous, as has been often observ'd, and that when there has not any Ulcer preceded. This Matter of Tumours, as also the Supplying the Loss of Substance of Flesh by Suppuration, is a Problem in Surgery equally pleasant and advantageous, and which wants to be well explain'd. However, it is evident how Pieces of Flesh or *Caruncles*, and that which is Cancerous, may really be in a longer Duration of a *Dyfentery*. This, indeed, *Sennertus*

Pieces of
Flesh.

Of a Dyfentery.

seems to doubt of, in his Questions, without any Reason, and only that it has been hard for him to conceive how so considerable Substances, as deserve the Name of Flesh, can be voided. This is no Argument against the Possibility of the thing, and daily Experience vouches for this Observation of *Hippocrates*, and a Case of this kind shall be related in the Histories that follow in their proper Place.

These are the Symptoms that are found to be along with a *Dysentery*; tho' some of them have been observ'd to have a more gradual and successive Production from some of the rest, than is fit for those that are generally reckon'd concomitant Symptoms of a Disease. Let us next inquire what has been observ'd to precede this Disease, and are suppos'd to be its Causes.

Hot and
Sultry Air

§. XIII. Among the first of them *Hippocrates* mentions Hot and Sultry Air. Now Warm Air, but especially if it comes suddenly, is apt to burst the weakest Blood-Vessels: for by this its warmth the Blood is much Rarified,

rified, it being a Substance very liable in its own Nature to be much expanded; and by this its Rarefaction it possesses more Space, whereby the Arteries are extremely distended. But in this greater Quantity of Blood (for Blood rarify'd to take up the like Space, is the same thing in the present Consideration as if there were really so much Blood distending the Blood-Vessels) occasions their bursting. Now if the Blood-Vessels of the Guts are of the weakest sort, these Vessels may likewise give way, and Blood will be discharg'd into the Guts. But Blood flowing into the Guts renders their Contents more liquid while this Blood continues so; and therefore by the *Lemma*, the Excrements are thrown out in less time and also liquid, as in case of a Looseness. Besides, this present Cause of their Liquidity is Blood, and therefore these liquid Stools are fill'd with Blood, as in the Case of a *Dysentery*; but all this is done by hot and sultry Air: Wherefore hot and sultry Air is the Cause of a *Dysentery*. Moreover, hot Air likewise accelerates the Blood's

Of a Dyfentery.

Blood's Motion ; fo that the Blood taking up more room, and yet moving more quickly, preffes the Veffels, and deftroys their Continuity in more than a common Proportion, and therefore is a more powerful Cause of their burfting than the former. And by this it is, again, evident how hot and fultry Air is the Cause of a *Dyfentery*. There are many more Affections of the Blood by fultry Air, whereby it is dispos'd to this Burfting of Veffels; but thefe being fufficient to explain the *Phenomenon* before us, the reft fhall be farther confider'd in the *Oeconomia Animalis*, the proper Place for fuch Inquiries.

Spirituous
Liquors.

§. XIV. It is much after the fame manner that Spirituous Liquors have their Effect in producing a *Dyfentery*. For the Quantity of Blood and its Velocity are augmented in proportion to the Quantity of the Liquor we drink, and the Quantity of Spirits it contains. But Spirituous Liquors encreafing the real Quantity of Blood, and rarifying it by their hot Parts, as well as encreafing its Velocity, muft ftill be

more powerful Cause of a *Dyfentery*.
 but if we suppose the mention'd Tem-
 per of Air to co-operate with these
 spirituous Liquors, the Effect will be
 more constant and of worse Conse-
 quence. So that by this short Hint
 it is evident how Spirituous Liquors
 drank in any considerable Quantity
 may produce a *Dyfentery*. Thus much
 for the Disposition to a *Dyfentery* by
 the Non-naturals Air and Drink.

§. XV. Next as to the Constitu-
 tions that naturally tend more to
 have this Distemper than any other,
 it is observ'd that they who are of
 Bilous Constitution are aptest to re-
 ceive Impressions from such other
 Causes as produce it; Nay, that Peo-
 ple of this Constitution are ready to
 fall into it upon small Changes in
 their Constitution. This is evident
 upon many accounts: for a Constitu-
 tion in general, is nothing else, (a)
 than that Disposition the Parts of the
 Blood have to cohere less or more
 one with another, by which the Blood
 becomes

People of
 a bilous
 Constitu-
 tion sub-
 ject to a
Dyfentery.

(a) Corol. I. Sol. Probl. de Purg. &c. Phil. Trans.
 No. 303.

becomes more or less fluid; and (a) a Bilous Constitution, or that natural Constitution wherein the Secretion of Gall is greatest, is always join'd to the most fluid. Now as the most fluid Blood is likewise propell'd with the greatest Velocity, by consequence it most easily bursts its Vessels in concurrence with any of the other Causes; or when the Blood acquires a Grosness greater than natural. Hence it is that all Old People of this Constitution are apt to have a Looseness without the addition of any other Cause than the Change which happens in their Constitution by Old Age. It is likewise this natural Tendency to this Distemper that makes People of this Constitution more hard to cure of any Looseness; but more especially of a *Dysentery*. These things being observ'd, a bilous Constitution is most dispos'd to a *Dysentery*, because it is, upon supposition, the Constitution wherein the greatest Quantity of Gall is separated from the Blood: Now the Office of the Gall is to render
the

(a) Oecon. Animal. pag. 51.

The Contents of the Intestines more liquid, and to stimulate them at the same time. Consequent to this it is, that a Constitution must have its Mass of digested Aliment more liquid, and the Intestines of such a Person more stimulated, who separates the greatest Natural Quantity of Gall: but to have our Excrements naturally the most liquid, and Intestines most stimulated, is a natural Tendency to a Loosness, and is equivalent to having taken a certain Quantity of a Medicine fit for that Purpose in any other Constitution. And therefore, it is evident that People of a bilious Constitution are most subject to a Loosness. They are also apt to have a *Dyfentery* upon this very account: For this Quality of Gall, whereby the Guts are stimulated, may have its Power so far augmented as to make Wounds in the Intestines, which Emissaries being patent enough to transmit the Blood Cause *Dyfentery*. Wherefore it is manifest that such People, who are of a bilious Constitution, are most subject to a *Dyfentery*, as has been observ'd and I undertook to illustrate.

Of a Dyfentery.

A famous Question is propos'd among Authors on this Occasion, which may not be improper to mention, since it has not yet been accounted for, but may in a few Words. It is a Doubt of no small importance with them, why yellow Gall causes a *Dyfentery* in a very little time, when the green and Leek-like Gall commonly causes a simple *Diarrhaea* that runs on for a long time, and that never degenerates into a *Dyfentery*, since this green Gall is generated out of that which is yellow by greater Aduftion, and therefore is endued with a greater Acrimony. Most Authors have been of Opinion that a certain Vifcidity is necessary, together with this Sharpness, that keeping the sharp Humours longer in the Guts it may the better corrode them and occasion a *Dyfentery*: So that if this yellow Gall is associated with such a *Lentor*, it will cause a *Dyfentery*, otherwise than does the green Gall, that has not such a Conjunction. But all this is true only upon supposition; so that if it is put the other way, the Argument will

will conclude contrary to the Design and Purpose of these Authors. Indeed this Viscidity is not peculiar to either, and it is meerly by accident that they happen together. The Difficulty seems rather precarious than otherwise; and it is not certain that this green Gall is more acrimonious than the yellow, or that the Greenness is acquir'd by Aduftion: So that if we may conclude from the constant Effects of both, it is certain that the yellow Gall is the most acrimonious. Besides, Gall evaporated to any Degree of Thickness becomes falter, bitterer, and sharper; but does not change its Colour. On the contrary, Gall mix'd with an acid Liquor becomes more dilute and green; which is far more agreeable with its other Effects.

§. XVI. Next, as to the Age wherein Men are most obnoxious to a *Dy-
fentery*, *Hippocrates* has rightly observ'd it to be when we come of Man's Estate, and we are past our Youth. The fundamental Reason of this has been

Men past
their
Youth
most apt
to have a
Dyfentery

been already assign'd, when (a) I treated of the Cause of Womens having monthly Courses, and the time when they first come upon them. For when the Vessels of a Man are as fully explicated, especially in their Length, as the Force of his Blood can perform, or that he is past his Youth and begins to be a Man, then it is that any Error in a considerable Quantity of Blood or its Thickness while the natural Velocity persists in its own State, or an Error in greater Velocity while its Thickness and Quantity remain the same, that the Vessels are thus distended, and broke thorow according to their natural Tenderness, or any such as is defective and vitious. Wherefore it is evident, why all other things being put equal, we become more subject to a *Dyfentery* at Man's Age than in any time before. This might be shewn at greater Length, and in many more Particulars, but that it belongs more properly to the *Oeconomia animalis*, and may give very considerable Hints
to

(a) *Oecon. Animal.* pag. 130.

to those that are accustom'd to such Speculations, and I hope they'll explain it at length and save me the Trouble.

§. XVII. From what is now said, and what I have formerly shewn in the mention'd Book, it appears evidently why Women are subject to a *Dyfentery* upon having their monthly Courses suppress'd. For they having their Courses by a greater Quantity of Blood than natural, the Fluidity and Velocity remaining near the same, and these Courses being now suppress'd, the Quantity of Blood certainly, and perhaps its Velocity, are augmented by this Suppression. But upon a Supposition of this Suppression, the Blood does not flow out by the Vessels that are naturally the weakest: and therefore it bursts those that are naturally less weak, or that have any Defect, or where the Blood's *Impetus* is the greatest, tho' there be other Vessels equally weak. And as the Mesenterick Arteries shall, by a farther Inquiry, be found under many of these

Women have a *Dyfentery* by suppressing their monthly Courses.

P Conditions

Of a Dyfentery.

Conditions, the Blood will readily burst out at them. Yet all this happens by suppressing the Monthly Courses of Women: and therefore Women are subject to have a *Dyfentery* by suppressing their Monthly Courses as we have observ'd.

And men
or women
by stop-
ping up
the Piles.

§. XVIII. 'Tis for the like Weakness of the *Hemorrhoidal* Vessels that People have the Piles: for these Vessels and particularly the internal which lie loose, are very weak and give but a small Resistance to the Force of the Blood; so that Blood being thicker than natural, or having a Velocity greater than natural, easily bursts thro' as is common in the *Hemorrhoids* or Piles. Now the Running of the Piles being suppress'd by Applications and other Means, and the Blood having a Velocity or Viscidity greater than natural, and often both these Qualities; presses harder on all the Vessels and bursts the weaker, or those of an equal Weakness where the Velocity is greatest: and therefore a Suppression of the Piles will occasion

Of a Dyfentery.

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tion a Discharge of Blood into the Guts, or cause a *Dyfentery*.

§. XIX. If we compare what *Hippocrates* (a) says in two different Places of his *Epidemicks*, we may be inform'd of the Nature of this black Gall, whereby the Truth of his present Observation may become obvious (*viz.*) That black Gall is the Cause of a *Dyfentery*. In the first of these quoted Places he says, that they who abound with Fat breed yellow Gall; but they who have a greater Proportion of Blood, a blackish Gall. In the other place, he compares the Blood of the Piles to black Gall. He says that in the Flux of Blood by the Piles, there is a mighty Affinity and Resemblance to black Gall. Now, if black Gall is like *Hemorrhoidal*-Blood, black, thin, and acrimonious, with few soft and fat Parts, it is evident that this black Gall consists of very stimulating Parts, whereby a Loosness in general, may be produc'd; and by a longer Application of the same Parts, the

Black Gall is the cause of a *Dyfentery*.

P 2

Guts

(a) Lib. 6; Epid. Sect. 6. Lib. 6. Epid. Sect. 5.

Of a Dyfentery.

Guts may be wounded : By which, Blood flowing in the Guts is voided among the thin Excrements and makes a *Dyfentery*. This Quality of black Gall is very conformable to the Doctrine of *Hippocrates*, and the way he alledges many Diseases are made by it.

And the
Loss of a
Limb and
a *Plethora*.

§. XX. *Hippocrates* seems to think it unavoidable to have a *Dyfentery* because of the Loss of a Limb or a *Plethora* ; Both, no doubt, upon the same account. This he not only thinks unavoidable, but also very useful in the first Case. (a) He says, they who have undergone an Amputation, 'tis to be hop'd, will in a little time have Bloody Stools. If that extraordinary Quantity of Blood was really in the Body after Amputation, as *Hippocrates* seems to suppose, and many Physicians believe there is, then an *Hæmorrhage* of some kind were unavoidable, and even necessary, to relieve Nature and to prevent Diseases : For, in that case,

(a) Lib. de Articulis,

case, there is suppos'd the common Quantity of Blood in the Body as before the Amputation, and that endued with its natural Velocity, and therefore its Pressure upon the Sides of the Arteries greater, and from thence there will be a Danger of their bursting; But the Velocity of Blood would, in this circumstance, be greater than natural, and consequently this Bursting of a weaker Artery almost unavoidable. But as a Proportion'd part of Blood is carry'd off with the Amputated Member, there is not a greater Quantity of Blood in other Parts of the Body after such an Operation than was before it. This too great Quantity of Blood may also be suppos'd to grow upon an Amputation, our Stomach receiving and digesting an equal Quantity of Aliment before and after the Amputation: so that the Quantity of Chyle which supply'd the Wasting of the Member before Amputation is now dispers'd in the whole Mass among the remaining Parts of the Body; and therefore there must be a greater

P 3 Quan.

Of a Dyfentery.

Quantity of Blood over all the Body. Yet this Redundancy must be in that Proportion to the Share of Recruits the Member amputated had; which will likewise better appear by considering an Amputated part particularly. Suppose then a Leg is lopp'd off, and as a Leg may be the $\frac{1}{14}$ of the whole Body, it is certain that the other Parts should receive $\frac{1}{14}$ more Blood every day by cutting off a Leg, more or less according to other Circumstances to be assign'd in another Place. But as the Diet of People in that Condition is always under the natural Quantity, and of such things as do not increase the Velocity of the Blood, this immense Quantity cannot accrue from an Amputation under such a Regimen. Wherefore a Quantity of Blood greater than natural, does not proceed from an Amputation till after a total Recovery. What happens afterwards, when People eat and drink heartily of what they did before when they were in Health, and their Body was entire, is a Question well worth considering, and will easily

easily

easily be explain'd by what is said in the *Oeconomia Animalis*.

The other Branch from a *Plethora* is thus explain'd by *Hippocrates*. These, says he, are the Consequences of a Fulness in those who digest their Meat very well, but their Flesh does not receive it. It daily heats and disturbs the Body, and occasions a Loosness; This is its Name while the Food only rotting passes by Stool. But when the Body is warm'd and sharp Parts are purg'd off; the Guts are corroded and exulcerated, and indigested things are purg'd off, this is call'd a *Dysentery*. This Account of *Hippocrates* may be sufficiently understood by what has been already said, and it is very certain that a *Plethora* may cause such Secretions, sharp and acrimonious, as he alledges. In due time it will be made appear, that the Velocity of Blood does not encrease with its Quantity; tho' this Quantity were in no respect any Hindrance to its Motion.

§. XXI. It being thus manifest how these Causes do produce the Symp-

toms along with a *Dyfentery* we pursue the former Method, and shew how those Symptoms that succeed a *Dyfentery* depend on both. Only it must be observ'd, that the Symptoms and Causes of a *Dyfentery*, common with it and a *Diarrhæa*, by which they are comprehended under a Looseness in general, are not here particularly explain'd, having been formerly accounted for in the Chapter of a *Diarrhæa*.

A Loss of
Flesh.

§. XXII. The first Consequence then of the Duration of a *Dyfentery* is the Loss of Flesh and Strength. Now as Flesh is a Quantity of Blood in the Vessels of a Muscle, and as the Blood is diminish'd by extraordinary Secretions in every Looseness, and its Supply carry'd off, but particularly in a *Dyfentery*, there is a Quantity of Blood discharg'd by the Guts; and it is no wonder that the Quantity of Flesh should be likewise diminish'd.

A Dyfentery seldom cured when Caruncles.

§. XXIII. It has already been observ'd that these *Caruncles* are a fungous Flesh, or a Cancerous Excrecence

ence. In either of these Cafes, the Cure must be very difficult, and they that have such must often be without any Hopes of Recovery. But if this fleshy Excrefcence is Cancerous, the prospect of Health is still at a greater distance, since a Cancer or Carcinomatous Tumours are known to be of all Swellings the most untractable and hard to be manag'd. Wherefore, it is with great reason that *Hippocrates* says, that it is a mortal Sign to void these *Caruncles* in time of a *Dyfentery*,

§. XXIV. Now in time of all this Evacuation, if the Desire of Eating likewise fails, all Hopes of any Supply are cut off, and these immense Secretions from the Blood, and the great Discharge of Blood it self constantly going on without any Substance to recruit this Blood, will reduce any one to the utmost Scarcity of Blood, or at least to such a Scarcity whereby all animal Actions cease, and bring Life to its last Period. This is sooner done if a Loss of Appetite is join'd with a Fever. For

A Loss of appetite very dangerous, but especially with a Fever.

a Fever increases this Prostration of Appetite, keeps up the *Dyfentery*, and weakens the Person ill of it: And therefore, a Loss of Appetite in time of a Dyfentery is always dangerous, but the more that it is attended with a Fever.

The Guts
are infla-
med.

§. XXV. We have seen that a *Dyfentery* is caus'd by a greater Quantity of Blood, or Blood in a greater Motion pressing directly on the Vessels of the Guts: But a Quantity of Blood greater than natural, or flowing thorow their Arteries with a greater Velocity so as to burst them, must extend these Vessels to their utmost Capacity before the Blood breaks out into the Guts. But Vessels thus distended with Blood are thinner, and will have the Colour of the Liquor which extends them, which is Blood, the Vessels of the Guts will be redder than natural, *h. e.* they will be inflam'd; and this Inflammation being along with the small Emissaries of Blood, the Guts will appear as bit, as describ'd rightly by Monsieur *Dre-
lincourt.*

§. XXVI. By

Thin.

§. XXVI. By this great Evacuation of Blood, the Vessels of the whole Body are every where drain'd of Blood; and by this their being drain'd their inward Surfaces are nearer one another on the account of their restitutive Force, this distending Power of the Blood being remov'd or very much lessen'd. Now it being by the Fulness of the Vessels of any Part that it is thick, when these Vessels are lank and empty of Blood the Part is Thin. Wherefore it is manifest, that in time of a *Dyfentery* the Guts must be Thin, their Vessels, but especially their Arteries, being drain'd of Blood and other Liquors. Moreover, by their violent Contraction, and because their Contents are forc'd out precipitantly, the *Mucus* of the Intestines is not only worn off, but their Vessels too are rubb'd thinner. And thus it is again manifest how the Guts are Thin, because of this Affection in a *Dyfentery*; and this Thinness will occasion a more easy Bursting of their Arteries on the least Augmentation of the Quantity or Velocity of the Blood.

§. XXVII, But

Scirrhus.

§. XXVII. But as the Blood in this Disease is driven along with a Velocity greater than natural, so does it and every Liquor separated from it arrive at the small Vessels in a greater abundance, and there is more particularly a greater Afflux at the Vessels of the Guts where the Blood is discharg'd in a great Quantity. But by this greater Afflux of Blood, and the more plentiful Secretion of its Liquors, the more solid Particles in the Blood subsist more readily in the capillary Vessels, and occasion Obstructions in these Vessels and the Glands of the Mesentery and of the Guts: Now by these Obstructions and a continual Afflux of Blood, the Vessels of these Glands, or the Glands themselves are distended, and this Distention of Glands being by the solid Particles of Blood make these augmented Glands hard; but hard and tumify'd Glands are a *Scirrhus*. Wherefore it is evident why the Mesentery and Guts become *Scirrhus* in a long Continuance of a *Dyfentery*, as is commonly observ'd.

§. XXVIII. It

§. XXVIII. It has been lately shewn ^{Ulcerated.} how Ulcers are generated in the Course of a *Dysentery*: and from what was then said it is manifest, that as the Guts are a membranous Substance which is harder than Flesh, so they are more difficult to cure when Ulcers are got among them, as is found by daily Experience in those that are external, and allow of Applications. Here it is very proper to observe, that as the Piles are often mistaken for a *Dysentery*; so these Ulcers of the Guts, are often mistaken for a *Diarrhæa* or a *Dysentery*, This I have frequently met with among Old People that have been long troubled with the Piles; which they commonly take for a *Diarrhæa* or a *Dysentery*, according to the Symptoms: and few of their Physicians but what have fallen into the same Errour. Yet this may be avoided, if they only observe the Course of the Disease: and they will be sure to find, that these People have several Days free from Stools without the Help of any Medicines, and their Stools return again without any manifest Cause; and that in the Inter-
vals

Of a Dyfentery.

vals of this Loofness, there is an Oozing of a ferous Substance. I have frequently seen People who have had their Oozing and Stooling Days: For a Day or two they have not had any Stool, but they voided a sometimes a purulent, and sometimes a bloody *Serum*; Thereafter, two or three Stools of a good Condition, but then there follow'd loose Stools exactly as in a *Diarrhæa*, and at other times like a *Dyfentery*, just as if they were provok'd with a Suppository. And certainly the Operation is much the same; Only that of a Suppository is soon at an end, otherwise than in the Case of these Ulcers in the *Rectum* and *Anus*.

There is a
Gangreen.

§. XXIX. Now since a Gangreen is the Mortification of any Part because of a great Inflammation, and that in time of a *Dyfentery* the Guts are often inflam'd, it is evident that in time of a *Dyfentery*, and when it has lasted some considerable time, there may be a Gangreen in the Guts:

And death

§. XXX. By the continuing of a *Dyfentery*, an Interruption and a total Stop

Stop may be put to the Circulation of the Blood, or by it Death is occasion'd. First, by the means of a Gangreen: For the Blood stopping in the Mesenterick Arteries, soon occasions a total Stop of the Circulation; since the upper and lower Mesenterick Arteries were observ'd to be Branches of the descending *Aorta*. Now Blood thus subsisting in the Mesenterick Arteries, but especially the upper which of the two is first sent off, and is the second Division after the *Aorta* has enter'd the *Abdomen*, so as it cannot be protruded by the subsequent Blood, must occasion this Blood to stop also. But this subsequent Blood, that propells the Blood in the Mesenterick Arteries, is that of the *Aorta*: therefore there is a Stoppage of Blood in the *Aorta*, and in the left Ventricle it self; and consequently no Circulation, or Death. Besides as there are many more ways how Death is brought about, so this is not an uncommon one by the meer Continuation of the Disease. For, by its Duration, a great Quantity of Blood is evacuated
by

by the Intestines, and by this Loss of Blood, Spirits are neither separated in a due quantity in the Brain, nor propell'd thro' the Nerves. Now, it is by a Quantity of Spirits driven into the Heart that it is contracted, and by this its Contraction that the Blood is thrown out of the left Ventricle and driven round the Body. So that this Quantity of Spirits failing, the Heart is not contracted, nor the Blood's Motion continued, and there is consequently Death.

Consequences of an ill cure.

A Mania.

§. XXXI. This is the Course and Chain of this Distemper proceeding without a Cure: if it is cur'd improperly, or a Stop put to these Evacuations without taking off this Affection of the Blood by which the Disease was first occasion'd, as ill or worse Affections are commonly produc'd. And first, a *Mania* is found to be the Effect of such a Cure: For such things being administer'd that strengthen the Guts so that Blood does not burst out of their Vessels as before, yet this greater Quantity of Blood, or its greater Velocity than natural,

natural, as is necessary when this Ir-
ruption is hindred without removing
its Cause. In that case the Contrac-
tion of Muscles is more vigorously
perform'd, our Imaginations irregular
and violent, or there is a *Mania*: For
it is only a *Delirium* without a Fe-
ver, attended with Boldness, Fury,
&c. proceeding from the Mobility of
the small Parts of the Blood.

§. XXXII. But Medicines that An Apo-
plexy.
thus strengthen the Blood-Vessels of
the Guts, so as to hinder any Force of
Blood to break thorow them, and in
that Sense cure the *Dysentery*; The
same Medicines likewise render the
Blood thicker, and make it more ready
to stop, at least not to flow so freely as it
did before any such Medicines were ad-
minister'd. Now, if this Substance of
Blood happens to be in the Brain, be-
cause of its Defect or of any other Cause;
in that case this greater Quantity of
Blood filling its Blood Vessels there
will compress the Beginning of the
Nerves, and hinder the Secretion and
Derivation of animal Spirits; the want
of which in a due Quantity will put
Q the

the Patient into a State that has the least Degree of Life in it, or there will follow an Apoplexy: And all this happens upon the account of the *Dyfentery* being untimely and improperly cur'd. Wherefore an Apoplexy readily follows an ill cur'd *Dyfentery*, as has been sometimes observ'd.

A Pleurisy.

§. XXXIII. Upon this very account it is, that Applications, Clysters especially &c. curing this Disease in this improper time produce more readily a Pleurisy: For this Efflux of Blood being impeded at the Mesenterick Arteries, the Blood must flow more slowly through them even into the *Aorta* and left Ventricle of the Heart, and consequently in all its Ramifications between the Heart and Mesenterick Arteries. But Blood subsisting in, and not flowing so freely by the intercostal Arteries, distends them and gives Pain. Now Pain in that Part is what we call a Pleurisy; And therefore a *Dyfentery* improperly cur'd very readily causes a Pleurisy. For this very reason, other Distempers are still more readily made this way

way than a Pleurify it self: and (a) *Hippocrates* observes that when a *Dy-*
sentery is stopp'd there is a *Varix*, or
a Pain settled at the Testicles, the
Thighs, or Groin; all which appears
manifestly true from the same Reason
immediately mention'd.

§. XXXIV. Yet when Blood is hin-
der'd to flow into the Guts by the
mention'd means, and continues its
Velocity at other Places, and also
its greater Quantity, Then it is, that
the Vessels in other Parts become
more distended and are not able to
resist this Pressure of much Blood
flowing with a greater *Impetus*, but
are burst; and accordingly Blood is
voided from the Parts which have
their Vessels thus broken. If this
Blood is voided into the Stomach,
it creates Vomiting: If into the Lungs
Coughing up and Spitting of Blood.
Now this Spitting and Vomiting of
Blood is upon the account of the
Guts being so strengthen'd as to hin-
der a Discharge of Blood in to them;

Q. 2

without

A Vomi-
ting and
Spitting
of Blood.

(a) Lib: de Acut. pag. 391.

without Means of lessening its Quantity, Velocity, and other Causes of this Evacuation; it is therefore evident how an improper Cure of a *Dyfentery* causes a Vomiting and Spitting of Blood.

And a
Dropfy.

§. XXXV. But by whatever ways this Blood is let out, yet if it continues to be voided for some time, but especially with a Loosness, it must needs become thicker and more slowly propell'd, and thus more apt to subsist in the smallest and extremest Vessels. Now by this Subsistence and kind of Stoppage, the Parts in the Extremities are distended and grow thicker, or become Dropfical. Wherefore it is manifest how in this State of a *Dyfentery* there may be form'd a Dropfy. Besides, the Medicines that occasions this improper Cure of a *Dyfentery* are very commonly of that Nature as to thicken the Blood; and from thence it becomes still more obvious how this Affection of the Blood, or how this improper way of curing a *Dyfentery* is the Cause of a Dropfy.

§. XXXVI. We

§. XXXVI. We have hitherto found by Experience what Mischiefs have happen'd upon the Continuance of a *Dysentery*. Yet *Hippocrates* has observ'd, that a *Dysentery* is not always hurtful; on the contrary, that it has been useful in other Distempers when it keeps within Bounds. He is more particular in the case of the Scurvy, and thinks he has found a gentle *Dysentery* beneficial in its Cure: tho' it constantly ends in a Dropfy when it has continued any time in the very same Distemper. Now to account, in some measure, for this Observation, it is evident, from what I have shewn elsewhere, that the Scurvy is always attended with red Spots in the Arms and Legs, &c. which Spots are the Effects of Blood bursting the Capillaries of these Parts and kept in by the Skin. But in case of a *Dysentery*, where there is a great Discharge of Blood by the Intestines, the Blood does not so readily burst these capillary Arteries in the Legs and Arms: Wherefore, in a *Dysentery*, Blood is not thus voided; or a *Dysentery* becomes a Cure for the Scurvy. More-

A *Dysentery* useful in the Scurvy.

Of a Dyfentery.

over, as the Scurvy is caus'd by a Quantity of falt gross Blood, so a Quantity of Blood voided in a *Dysentery* will, like other Bleedings in some cases, not only lessen the Quantity but augment the Fluidity of Blood: Now the Quantity of Blood being less, and its Fluidity greater, can never burst the Capillaries of the extreme Parts. Wherefore it is evident that a *Dysentery* must cure a Scurvy in such Circumstances. Besides, these red Spots, and even when they be black and of other Colours, are only wasted in a more vivid Transpiration, and the Blood being render'd more fluid by this Fit of a *Dysentery*, the Transpiration is also more vivid. But a *Dysentery* makes a more vivid Transpiration in the Cure of these Spots: Wherefore a Scurvy is not only prevented, but cur'd by a moderate *Dysentery*. But if this *Dysentery* continues, then the Grossness of Blood in the Scurvy becomes greater; and by it a Dropsy is made, as has been just now shewn. Thus the other Part of the Observation becomes manifest, that this *Dysentery* must not
last:

last: for then it does hurt, and a Dropfy will enfue.

§. XXXVII. By what has been said, it is now evident that a *Dysentery* is that kind of Loosness wherein Blood is voided, and that always mix'd in with the Scools.

What a
Dysentery.

§. XXXVIII. The Prognosticks in a *Dysentery* are, in general, the same as were mention'd in a *Diarrhæa*. So that all external Causes are more easily remov'd than those that are in the Body it self. Hence it is *First*, that a *Dysentery* proceeding from sharp Aliment is easily cur'd.

Prognos-
ticks.

Secondly, On the other side, that a *Dysentery* from Black Gall is mortal; as has been explain'd from *Hippocrates*. And they who are ill of a *Dysentery*, voiding a Substance like *Caruncles*, are hardly ever cur'd.

Thirdly, *Hippocrates* observes that a Loathing of Food is an ill Sign, when any one has been long ill of a *Dysentery*; but worse if attended with a Fever.

Q 4

Fourthly, A

Of a Dyfentery.

Fourthly, A great Number of the mention'd Symptoms together is always frightful and dangerous, tho' nothing so much as some of the former: Such are immoderate Watching; black, stinking Stools; a plentiful Evacuation of Blood; a *Lientery* coming upon it; a Hickup; Vomiting of Gall; a great Drought.

Fifthly, *Hippocrates* has found that Old People and Children have been oftner carried off in this Distemper, than those of a middle Age.

The Cure
of a Dyfen-
tery.

§. XXXIX. The Maxim's establish'd among Physitians for curing a *Dysentery* have been to give a Vomit.

Purging is also very much commend-
ed by most Authors.

Bleeding is much esteem'd of by *Trallianus*, *Aetius*, and others. (a) *Hippocrates* says that the Wife of *Epicharmus* was ill of a *Dysentery* before she was brought to Bed; she had Pain; her Stools were Mucous and Bloody; but she was well as soon as she was deliver'd.

Galen, *Oribasius*, *Aetius*, *Vander Heyden*, and *Sydenham*, run much into the
Praise

(a) Progn. 2.

Praise of infipid Clyfters; which are not endued with any evident Quality of Astringency or Purging.

Astringent Medicines are especially us'd in the Cure of a *Dyfentery*.

Diuretick Medicines have been found very beneficial.

Coition is found useful by (a) *Hippocrates*.

Jacchinus recommends fitting in a Bath to the Navel, and gives us Forms of fuch Baths as he would employ.

§. XL. The Method for curing a *Dyfentery* must altogether tend to the Curing of the Loofness and of the Flux of Blood; Many things doing a Part of this Office only, leaving either the Blood or Loofness uncur'd. So that whatever Method answers both these Designs most effectually, must always be reputed the best.

Indications.

§. XLI. *First*, then, as to vomiting; its known Operation is to discharge every thing out of the Stomach that is contain'd in it. But indigested and acrimonious Matter contain'd in the Stomach is often the Cause of a Loofness, as has been already

Vomiting.

(a) 7. Epidemic.

Of a Dyfentery.

already shewn in the foregoing Chapters: it has likewise been shewn in this, that it is the Cause of a *Dyfentery*. Wherefore in cases of a *Dyfentery* occasion'd by such Indigestion, a Vomit is a very proper Medicine, and commonly cures it. Purging also produces the same Effect in some Degree with a Vomit; but such Medicines require greater Caution in dosing them in this Case, than on any other Occasion.

Purging.

Bleeding.

§. XLII. 'Tis undeniable that a Quantity of Blood is lost by Bleeding; and a *Dyfentery* often happening by a greater Quantity, may reasonably be help'd by Bleeding. In time of Bleeding too, the Efflux of Blood at the Emissary is quicker than at the small Wounds in the Guts: and therefore in time of Bleeding, especially from the ascending Branches, Blood will run less at the Wounds of the Guts than before the Bleeding; and by consequence, the Stools will not be so bloody, or may have no Blood among them at all. Thus it is manifest how Bleeding may

may remove the Blood in a *Dysentery*. Moreover, it has elsewhere been shewn that not only the Quantity and Velocity of Blood may become less by Bleeding; but also that its Fluidity may be acquir'd thereby. Now a *Dysentery* happens upon the account of this Thickness of Blood, and its augmented Velocity; which Conditions or Qualities of Blood are mended by Bleeding: Wherefore Bleeding is a proper and good Cure for a *Dysentery*.

But here let it be observ'd that these Means, by Bleeding only hinder and cure the voiding of Blood into the Intestines, but does not at all affect the Loosness, if that is produc'd by some Cause common to it, and provoking Blood: and therefore the Blood may be prevented and the loose Stools go on, as has been already mention'd, and has often been found true in Observation. *Amatus* the Portuguese has a memorable Instance of this kind. A candid and honest Physician, says he, was sent to, for a sick Person who had been ill of a long *Dysentery*, that had lasted thirty Days, and with
it

it had a very great Fever, and was become very lean and weak, the Loofness ftill continuing violent with much Blood: This Phyfician had his Patient let Blood from the Bafilick Vein of the right Arm. But listen well to the furprizing Succes; ftrait, and 'tis wonderful, the Blood ceas'd the Loofness ftill continuing.

A Clyfter
maigre.

§. XLIII. Lean and infipid Clyfters are commonly made of fuch things as fuffer the watry Parts of the Composition to be faturated with the Subftances it meets with in the *Rectum*. But they being fharp and indigefted ftimulate the Guts, efppecially the *Rectum*, and provoke a greater Difcharge of *Serum* and Blood. Now thefe Subftances being either diffolv'd in thefe maigre Clyfters, or carry'd off by their common Torrent, it is evident that the *Rectum* is not ftimulated for a long time, *Serum* lefs difcharg'd upon the fame account, and the fmall Emissaries are ftopp'd up with the Blood flowing from them; or which is the fame, thing there is no *Dyfentery* and all
this

Of a Dyfentery.

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this occasion'd by Clyfters *Maigres*. Wherefore, they may conduce much to the Cure of a *Dyfentery* on all occasions, and be the Cure of it on some.

Astringent medicines.

§. XLIV. As Astringent Medicines are most commonly us'd in the Cure of a *Dyfentery*, and on which Physicians seem to have the greatest Dependence, So their direct Operation being to contract the Orifice of bleeding Vessels, and to congeal the Blood flowing out of them, they are equally proper for that purpose when apply'd to the bleeding Emissaries in the Guts as they are in any other part: and as these Wounds are very small, so they more easily resist this Efflux of Blood, whether that be by contracting the Orifices, or by coagulating the Blood in them. Besides Medicines endued with Astringing Qualities lessen the Velocity of Blood, and make the Parts of Blood more unfit for passing those small Orifices: so that on both these accounts, but especially the first, the Blood does not easily burst the Vessels, nor is it apt

to

to be driven through these Emissaries. Wherefore, on all these Considerations, Astringent Medicines are often proper and successful Means to cure a *Dysentery*. Moreover, by these Medicines the bloody Efflux is not only prevented and cur'd, but they were found formerly proper for curing the Loosness. And therefore, Astringent Medicines artfully manag'd are very useful to cure a *Dysentery* in every circumstance and respect.

Diure-
ticks.

§. XLV. It has been shewn already what Diuretick Medicines do in curing a Loosness, and it is now manifest that they are beneficial in curing a *Dysentery*; not only in what they do in the Cure of a Loosness common to a *Dysentery*, but also by discharging a greater Quantity of Urine. For the Quantity of Urine increasing, the Blood is not so readily forc'd through the small Emissaries in the Guts, and by these means the Voiding of Blood must be less. The Velocity of the Blood is likewise less on this account, as also by the greater Evacuation of Urine: and therefore the Danger of
burst-

bursting the capillary Vessels is still less. So that now it is evident that an Efflux of Blood is prevented by Diuretick Medicines, and that they cure a *Diarrhœa*: and therefore Diuretick Medicines are very proper to cure a *Dyfentery*.

§. XLVI. Now as Coition and Bathing do little more here than what has been already explain'd in the Case of a *Diarrhœa*, 'tis needless to repeat what was said in the (a) mention'd Place. Yet Coition more particularly operating like Bleeding, it may be useful on that account. Besides, Coition lessens the Velocity of Blood more than Bleeding in a vast Disproportion to their Quantities: it is therefore evident that Coition is a much more effectal Remedy than Bleeding, all due Circumstances being consider'd in the Practice.

Coition &
Bathing.

Now tho' Coition may have this Effect in the Cure of a *Dyfentery*, yet the Learned (b) Monsieur *Le Clerc* will not allow of the Goodness of this Remedy, but alledges that this Opinion is founded on Authors who had misapprehended

(a) pag. 92. Histoire de la Medicine (b) pag. 234.

mifapprehended the Words of *Hippocrates*, and that fuch an obscene Practice was altogether inconsistent with the Modesty and Chastness of that Physician. I have already explain'd what Effect this Action may have abstractly from all Authority: and as the Criticism of (a) Monsieur *Dacier* is very ingenious, I shall take the same Liberty with it as *Le Clerc* has done, and leave it to the Judgment of the Reader what he may think the Sense of *Hippocrates* was. His Words are *πρηνείν ἀχρωμος δυσεντείνης ἀνος*. Now supposing, says *Le Clerc*, *πρηνείν* and not *πρηνή* the first of these Words being found in all the Manuscripts, there is not any Difficulty left about the Word *ἀχρωμος*: and therefore *Dacier* thinks this the Sense of *Hippocrates*, that *Coition is a hurtful and an abominable Cure for a Dyfentery*. So that, according to him, we are to read *ἀχρωμον* instead of *ἀχρωμος* and to construe it with *ἀνος*. He alledges that *ἀχρωμος* is an old Word and not to be found in any Author but *Hippocrates* and

(a) Remarques sur le troisieme Livre de la Diete.

and *Artemidorus*, and that it has not any certain and determin'd Sense. *Suidas* expounds it *Impudent*: but it signifies likewise *Wicked, Abominable* as ἀχρωον, is the same with ἀχρονον which *Hesychius* explains *Wicked*. Thus *Hippocrates* is suppos'd to mean that this Remedy, which some Physicians had mention'd, was notwithstanding hurtful both to Health and Manners. This and the following Criticism in *Le Clerk* are indeed very ingenious, however consistent the first may be with the Opinion of *Hippocrates*, or the natural Turpitude of the Cure.

§. XLVII. The general Means of Physicians, in satisfiying their Indications, being thus explain'd, the next Step must be to lay before us some of the best Medicines they employ for attaining these Purposes thus express'd in their Maxims: and what is said on this Subject being well understood, it will not be difficult to chuse the most effectual Medicines, and in the most proper times.

The Me-
dicines:

§. XLVIII. The Vomits more commonly us'd for the Cure of a *Dysen-*
R *tery*

Vomits
and Pur-
ges.

Of a Dyfentery.

tery in ancient and latter times, having been fully collected in the Chapter of a *Diarrhæa*, it is not proper to repeat them again in this Place, since they may be found in the foregoing Part of this Book. Indeed any Vomit may be given with equal Success, according to the Churlishness of its Operation. More sickly Vomits being always to be avoided when People are at the greatest Extremity of Weakness. The purging Medicines were likewise noted in a sufficient Number, at the same time we recited the Vomits: so that it is enough to turn to that Place, where Numbers of such Medicines may be found.

Inspid'
Clysters.

§. XLIX. As for *Maigres* Clysters; *Celsus* says we should give Clysters of a good Decoction of Barley, or of Milk, or of melted Fat, or of Deer's Marrow. Oyl also, Butter with Roses, or with it Whites of Eggs, or Water in which Linseed has been boil'd.

R. Rad. abth. ʒj. Hordei mund. vel
Oryza pug. j. Semin. Lin. & Cydonior.

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ã ʒj. Semin. Psyll. ʒss. Fl. Chamemel.
pug. j. F. decoctio in lacte vel jusculo,
addendo Sevum, Vitellos, & alia præ-
scripta.

Amatus the Portuguese says the following Clyster is often sufficient to cure a *Dysentery* by it self.

R. Aq. Hord. ℥j. Vitellor. Ovora
N^o ij. Sach. Thomas. ʒjss. F. Enema.

But of all the Medicines of this sort whey-Clysters have had a most notable Effect: and this is produc'd with some different Circumstances, of Sweating &c. not observ'd commonly to follow the other Methods.

Vander Heyden, the City Physician of *Ghent*, was the first who brought Whey or Whey-Clysters into vogue: so that great Quantities of it were made for that purpose in *Ghent*, *Brussels*, and *Antwerp*; tho' he more especially commended this Method when there was much Gripping in time of the *Dysentery*. He printed this his Method in *French* 1641, which was soon follow'd by a Translation

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of this Account into *Latin*, with some few Additions ; which was reprinted in *London* in 1653.

Doctor *Sydenham* follows a Method of this kind to very good purpose, (a) as he tells us ; and he directed his Patients ill of *Dyfenteries* to drink cold Whey, and to have it warm in a Clyster at the same time, but without Sugar or any thing else being mix'd with it. He constantly observ'd that no more Blood was to be seen after four Clysters : and if the sick Person is then put to Bed he is sure to sweat plentifully ; the Whey getting into the Mass of Blood, as he suspects. In all this Sweating they were only to drink of warm Milk ; and in case of relapsing, the same Method was to be repeated. He tells us that Doctor *Butler*, who went with the Lord *Howard* to *Tewan*, cur'd many of the Envoy's Retinue and of the Moors this very way, without either of them knowing any thing of their Practising in the same Method. But this Method is likely

owing

(a) Prax. pag. 191. Ed. Lond. 1685.

owing to *Vander Heyden's* Book, which was much talk'd of at that time. This I thought necessary to be said of the Practice of these Whey-Clysters. At Sea it is common enough to give Clysters of thin Water-Gruel, with which they sweat sometimes, but not commonly.

§. L. As Astringent Medicines are the Helps Physicians, in all Ages, have especially depended on, so they are brought down to Posterity in the greatest Number. And as they are most numerous, it shews a *Dyfentery* is very hard to be cur'd: for it is not an ill grounded Observation of *Cornelius Celsus*, that a Disease is always difficult to cure, which is found to have the greatest Store of Medicines recommended in order to it. Some of the best simple Medicines of this sort are these which follow: not but that there are thrice the number to be met with among Authors; tho' those to be nam'd come best recommended from a longer Experience of the most faithful Authors. They are then,

Astringent and healing medicines.

R 3

The

Of a Dyfentery.

The Roots of Tormentil, Plantain, Comfrey, Water-Lillies, Sorrel, Mal-low, Dropwort, and Pæony ; This is highly commended by (a) *Galen*.

Leaves of Plantain have praises from (b) *Dioscorides*; Knot-Grass, Cadweed; the Leaves of Willow-Herb especially its Juice in Clysters. Leaves of Oak, Sanicle, Solden Rod, common Winter-Green, common creeping Mouse-Ear, Agrimony, Tway-Blade, Mountain Crowfoot, Cranes-Bill, Periwinkle, &c.

Quinces, Medlars, with which (c) *Forestus* says he has cur'd a *Dysente-ry* after a fruitless Tryal of many other excellent Remedies, Cornels, Sorbies or the Fruit of the Way-faring Tree, Sloes, &c.

Frankincense, Mastick, Acorns, Nutmegs, Beans, Bolearmenick, Lemnos-Earth, Bloodstone, Saphir, Harts-horn, Saffron of Steel, &c.

The Seed of Cresses, call'd by *Morison* *Nast. Myriophyllum*, is highly com-mended against a *Dysentery*. *Simon Pauli* tells us how he saw the Sur-geons cure *Dysenteries* when he was
in

(a) vj. de simpl. Med. facultat. (b) Lib. 2. cap. 37.
(c) Obl. 1. Lib. 22.

in a German Camp, by *Thlapsi*-Seed or the Seed of the narrow leav'd wild Cress; He gives half a dram at a time. I have given it, but to very little purpose: and I find it makes those spit plentifully, for two or three Hours, that take it.

From these and other simple Medicines it is that Authors have made their Compositions; which are to be found in great abundance in Books. But I shall only bring into view some few of the best of them. (a) *Hippocrates* recommends to us this Mixture.

Rx. Fabar. purar. quadrantem & Rubia Surculos tritos. Admisceto, & ex pingui aliquo delingendum porrigito.

(b) *Galen* says he uses this successfully.

Rx. Galle, Fructus Ericæ, Opij, singulorum ℥iv. cum aqua redigito in pastillos duorum obolorum. Dato ex aqua aut vino.

He has this Form likewise; which I have known us'd with Success.

R 4

Rx. Vini

(a) *Lib. de acut.* (b) *Lib. ix. de comp. Med. secundum locos.*

℞ *Vini Falerni Sextar .vj.* Mell. ℥vj. Co-
quito simul ad multam spissitudinem, ute-
re pleno cochleario, delingendum dato.

It is remarkable enough, that An-
cient Physicians us'd Quicklime, *San-*
darach, *Auripigmentum*, and many such
Medicines in Clysters; which are now
discontinued, tho' they seem to ex-
pect great things from them.

Aetius has this notable Observation.
He says, *Alumen liquidum tritum cum*
Ovo absorbendum praebe, & rursus aqua
calida dilutum bibendum praebe, & ad-
miraberis.

Joh. Agricola says that Vitriol of
Iron is a powerful Remedy for a *Dy-*
sentery. He says too that Sugar or
Sweetness of *Allum* is a certain Cure
for a *Dysentery*; Its Dose is six or seven
Grains in Marmalade of Quinces.

Ludovicus Mercatus has this Form.
℞. *Acacie Hypocistid. Carn. Cydonior.*
Sumach, Gallar. ā ʒj. Coral. rubr. usti

loti aqua rosar. ℥jss. Opij ℥j. Cinamo-
mi, Cyperi, ā ℥iv. Syr. de ros. sicc. q.
f. F. massa quæ in pilul. formula, exhi-
beatur ad ℥j. pondus.

(a) Eustach. Rudius esteems this
Electuary very much. ℞. Croci, Costi,
Castorei, Asari, Sem. Hyosciami, Opij,
Styracis, ā ℥j. Excipe melle & utere,
Fabe Ægyptiæ magnitudine præbendo.

(b) Oribasius has a Medicine com-
monly us'd among Country People.
They eat an Egg that is boil'd in
Vinegar.

(c) Hercules Saxonia commends this
Medicine highly. ℞. Oſſis Sepiæ ust.
& pulverat. ℥ij. Spongiæ pice imbutæ &
in ollula ustæ in pulverem redactæ, Cor-
tic. Mororum indurat. ablata pellicula in-
teriore & pulverisat. ā ℥ss. Margaritar.
præp. Bol. Armen. ā ℥j. f. Pulv. dos.
℥j. in liquore convenienti.

Christopher. Engelius is full of the
Praises of Acorns. He says that there
is

(a) Art. med. lib. 2. cap. 34. (b) De loc. aff. cur.
lib. 4. cap. 88. (c) Præl. part. 2. cap. 20. paragr. 79.

Of a Dyfentery

is not a more immediate Cure than it, for a *Dyfentery* and every Flux of Blood.

Alex. Benedictus found by experience that a *Dyfentery* was cur'd by Dry-Cupping in four Hours time.

(a) *Balth. Brunnerus* says he always found this Plaister effectual, when apply'd to the lower Belly and the Region of the Kidneys. *R. Rad. Tormentill. Mica Panis, ā q. s. Coq. in vino vel aceto usquedum fiat Pulticula: Hac inunge Gossypinum linteum ventri applicandum.*

(b) *Claudius Deodatus* commends this as an excellent Powder, with which he has wonderfully cur'd even old *Dysenteries*. *R. Cinerum limacum, Astacorum cum corticibus, Ossium Micocrosini calcinatorum, ā ʒj. Terr. sigillat. Coral. rub. præp. ā ʒij. Piper. alb. ʒj. M. dosis ʒj. cum vino rubello aqua pyrorum sivestrum.*

He

(a) *Conf. med. 50.* (b) *Panth. Hygiast. l. 3. cap. 24.*

He fays too that he ufes this Clyfter often to good Effect. *R. Argillam Fumarariam, ꝑ. cum lacte Chalybeato decoctum.*

Laz. Riverius has this Electuary, which is very ufeul in the curing a Dyfentery. *R. Conf. Radic. Cichorij ꝑj. Rosar. rubrar. veteris, ꝑss. Pulpa Passular. Corinthiacar. ꝑvj. Croc. Mart. ꝑj. Coral. rubr. præp. Rasura Eboris, & C. Cervi, ā ꝑj. cum Syrupo de Ros. siccis ꝑ. Opiata, addendo Spir. Vitriol. ꝑss. De qua capiat magnitudinem Castaneæ tribus horis ante pastum.*

R. Passul. Corinthiacarum, ꝑss. Coquantur ad pultis consistentiam in vino veteri. Transfundantur setaceo, & colature admisce Cortic. Citri condit. Pistati, ꝑss. Pulver. electr. triasant. & diamargarit. frig. ā ꝑj. Coral. præp. & rosar. rubr. ā ꝑvj. Fecor. Lup. præp. ꝑiij. F. Opiata.

§. LI. (a) *Celsus* gives us this general Observation concerning Diuretick Medicines ; that such things

Diuretical Medicines.

(a) Lib. 4 cap. 15.

as promote Urine are useful by turning the Humour upon another Part, when they have their due Effect: But if they fail of that, they prove very hurtful. As to Forms of these Medicines, they are to be met with in great Numbers among all Authors: so that 'tis needless to transcribe them into this Place. As for Sweating Medicines, some of those already mention'd in the Class of Astringents produce that Effect; and such as are meerly for that purpose are very common, as *Venice Treacle*, &c, which any one will think tedious to read.

Bathing.

§. LII. Materials for Bathing may be taken from the mention'd Roots and Herbs. *Jachinus* prepares the Bath he speaks of, this way. R. *Tenera germina quercus, baccas Cupressi virides, vel Pini Folia & Corticem. Coquantur in aqua ad infessionem.*

The Cases

§. LIII. Lastly; As this Disease has been attempted by various Methods, and a Multitude of Medicines, it has stood many Tryals without the

the preference given to any Medicine or Method more particularly. Disappointments of this Nature first put me to contrive that Medicine, which is now universally known for its good Success, after all the other Medicines have fail'd, and have not given the least Check to the Disease. And as this is at present out of doubt, I think it sufficient to have nam'd it, especially since I do not intend to communicate it, after the barbarous and ungentle Treatment of some very ignorant Physicians, whom Power enabled to unhandfome Attempts against both the Medicine and my self. I shall therefore proceed in the foregoing Course of my Method, to give a few Histories of People in different Circumstances that were cur'd of *Dysenteries* by the Means of the foregoing Medicines.

Mr. *James Burnet* was ill, in 1693, of a violent *Dysentery*. His Stools were loose and bloody: He was much grip'd and emaciated. He was feverish, and had lost his Appetite to his Meat. When I first visited him, I found he had

History I.

Of a Dyfentery.

had been under the Care of several Physicians, and that all of them insisted upon an astringent Course, whereof they had given him a great Variety, and a good Number. At that time, I had not fully compleated the Contrivance of my Medicine I afterwards practis'd with, and therefore propos'd to give him Whey-Clysters. But Clysters not appearing to them a proper Method in any Loofness, this Proposal was put off till next Day. In the mean time they inform'd the former Physician they had last employ'd, who likewise expos'd this dangerous Method of a young Physician. Thus Matters went for several Days, till his Illness growing more violent I was again sent to, and then I was acquainted with the Cause of the Delay; but it prov'd no longer an objection when I told them the Method was none of my contriving, it could not be attended with any ill Consequence, and many Lives had been sav'd that way. Wherefore I order'd four of these Clysters to be got ready, and to be given him successively, always one after the former was thrown off; Then

to

to put him to Bed after he had past the fourth. He was order'd to drink of new Milk only, till my next Vifit. He sweat very plentifully, and had not a bloody Stool after the first Clyster; his Gripings went off, and he had no Stool of any sort in twenty four Hours: Yet, he continued to drink the Milk for several Days, in all which he kept from his Distemper. So I took leave of him to recover his Strength by a good Diet.

Captain *Braxton*, in Colonel *Gibson's* Regiment, was taken ill of a *Dyfentery* about the time he and the Regiment left *Newfoundland*. It stuck by him all the Voyage; and being very ill, and having an Opportunity of leaving the Fleet, he went ashoar at *Plymouth*: where he took Medicines from some Physicians and Surgeons, but without any Success. So he remov'd to *London*, and put himself into the Care of Doctor *Martin Lister* and some other Physicians. They treated him with *Ipecacuana*, and such other Medicines as I have lately related. At last, after above two Months Illness, every

Hist. II.

Of a Dyfentery.

every thing proving unsuccessful, he came under my Direction. His Stools continued plentiful, and in great Numbers: He had seldom fewer than twenty in a Day and a Night; his Belly was swoln by the pertinacious Opiniatrety in astringing Medicines; he had a Shortness of Breath; he had no Stomach to his Meet; he had a violent Drowth, was Feverish, and could not sleep for his Gripes and Calls to Stool. His Stools were full of Blood, Skins, and Slime.

I laid aside all his former Medicines except the *Decoctum album*, which he still took of, commonly for his Drink. And as it was early in the Morning that I first visited him, I came soon enough in the Day for him to take the following Powder.

℞. Pulver. Rad. Rhabarbar. electi, ℥j.
Cortic. Cinamomi, ℥ss. M. & sumat
quantocius.

In my Visit that Evening, I found this Powder had not given more Stools than he had before; but they were as bloody, and his Belly kept swell'd. His Gripes tho' were no-
thing

thing fo sharp. That Evening he took a Dofe of my Medicine about Bed-time. Next Morning he told me, in a desponding Tone; that he had more Stools in the Night than ufual: But I found there was not a Drop of Blood in any of them, that he had not been grip'd, and that his Belly was fallen, neither was his Drought nor Fever fo troublefome; Nay, his laft Stools were more confistent and thick, which I told him was a confiderable Amendment. However, he took not of any thing all that Day; only he drank the *Decoct. album*, and at Night going to Bed he took a Dofe of the Medicine, and a third was left for him to take next Morning. He fleep well that Night and had only one Stool of a good and natural Confistence by the Morning, and fuch another towards the Evening, but always natural. The third Evening he had not any Medicine, yet he fleep well that Night, and without any the leaft Return of his Diftemper. I order'd him fome little thing to prevent a Relapfe, which had likewise very good Succes: For he went abroad

in a Week after I had left him, perfectly well of his *Dysentery*.

Hist. III. In *August* 1698 I was desir'd to visit Mrs. Cryer at *Epsom*. This Lady came from *Barbadoes* into *Europe* to be cur'd of a *Dysentery*; and after taking many Medicines from Sir *Richard Blackmore* and others in *London*, she was sent to *Epsom* to drink the Waters. But they very soon and manifestly disagreeing with her, she was perswaded by her Friends to have my Advice. She was almost reduc'd to a Skeleton, had no Desire to eat, she had many slimy and bloody Stools, and was oppress'd with Gripping and Vapours.

Her Condition being thus extreme ill, I gave her but small Hopes of recovering. I told her plainly that tho' my Medicine was well known in *Barbadoes* and other Islands in the *West-Indies*, and that I seldom fail'd of Success with it in such Cases here, when all other Methods and Medicines have been baffled, yet I thought she had so little Life remaining, that I doubted of her attaining to any tollerable degree
of

of Health, tho' cur'd of her bloody Stools. Having made this Prognostick, my next Business was to do the best for her in these desperate Circumstances. And therefore, I prescrib'd for her in the following Manner;

*R. Decoct. commun. & carminativ.
℞. Infundatur in rectum Intestinum
pro more Clysmatum.*

And when she had render'd this Clyster, she was order'd to take a Dose of my Medicine at Bed-time, and another the first in the Morning not drinking of any thing for an Hour after each Dose. But as she was in this low Condition, I prescrib'd this Cordial to be taken at any time when she fainted.

*R. Aq. Ulmar. Puleg. Cerasor. ni-
gror. ā ℥ij. Bryon. composit. ℥jss. Tinc-
tur. Croc. Castor. Spirit. Salarmoniac.
ā gut. xxx. Syrup. de ros. siccis ℥j. f.
Fulaprium, de quo sumat Cochlear. iv. vel
v. in fatiscentijs.*

When

Of a Dyfentery.

When I visited this Lady next Morning, her Stools were fewer and without any Blood. I desir'd her to continue all that Day to her *Decoct. alb.* and Cordial, and at Night to take another Dose of the Electuary for Fluxes. The third Day, I found her very free from her *Dysentery*, but she was exceeding weak, and could not take any Nourishment. I recommended the white Drink to be continued for some little time more, and order'd her a little Medicine to prevent the *Dysentery* returning, by which she recover'd so well, that I saw her in very good Health in *London* in a very few Months.

Hist. IV. While I was at *Epsom* I was sent for by Order of her Royal Highness the Princess (her present Majesty) for a Servant who had been, almost a Year, ill of a *Dysentery* under the Care of Doctor *Gibbons*, and was become Dropfical by its Continuance, Yet she was recover'd of her *Dysentery* in 24 Hours by one Dose of my Medicine.

Many

Many more fuch Instances I could adduce; as the notable Cafe of worthy Mr. *Malthus's* only Son, fo well known every where thro' the Juftice he thought he was oblig'd to do the Medicine. In effect, I do not know that it has fail'd of Succels in many Years Practice, except in the the Cafe of the Honourable Mr. *Stepney* Her Majesty's Envoy to the Court of *Vienna*, and whose fhining Parts make him more illuftrious to Pofterity than the noble Character he was vefted with for many Years. This Cafe was indeed desperate; tho' much more might have been done, but that the follicitous Anxiety of his Sifters haften'd his Fate, thro' their too great Care by a multitude of Phyficians. The fecond Day I vifited him, he paff a *Caruncle* of an Inch breadth where it had been parted from the Gut, and was blackifh and corrupted; fo that I made the difmal Prognoftick which alarm'd his Sifters, as I have now related.

The laft Cafe I fhall add, is that of Hift. v. of a poor Man by *Aldgate*, who was recommended

Of a Dyfentery.

recommended to me by the Physicians of the Dispensary. He was not in a Condition to come to my House, but a Woman was directed to me from the College, who brought with her a Galley-pot of four Ounces, near full of a bloody stinking Slime. But it was too tough to think it altogether to be Slime: and therefore I order'd a Servant to wash it very well in Spirit of Wine. Then I found it was the inner Coat of the *Rectum*, which I stretch'd upon a Board and nail'd down with Pins, with a Design to carry it to the Royal Society. As this was this miserable Person's Case, I gave the Woman more than half a pound of my Medicine, without hoping for Success, and advis'd him to take frequently of it. Yet, contrary to my Expectation, she return'd for a little more of it, the Man being almost perfectly recover'd: and he was absolutely restor'd to his Health in a very few Days more, as the same Woman again inform'd me.

FINIS.

