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A  
SUMMARY VIEW

Of the WHOLE

Practice of Physick.

Being the SENTIMENTS of the most Celebrated  
AUTHORS in all Ages,

Relating to DISEASES, their *Causes* and *Cures*.

W I T H

Most Cases in SURGERY and MIDWIFERY.

To which are added,

Some OBSERVATIONS very Rare and Uncommon;  
and a Curious Treatise on all Sorts of POISONS.

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In TWO VOLUMES.

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By JOHN ALLEN, M. D. and F. R. S.

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*Translated by Himself, from the last Edition of his Latin  
SYNOPSIS, with very large Improvements.*

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A

# SUMMARY VIEW

Of the WHOLE

Practice of PHYSICK, &c.



## CHAP. IX.

Being the Ninth Assemblage of  
DISEASES.

*Of a* RHEUMATISM.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

ART. 854.



THE Rheumatism is a *The History*  
 Distemper that hap-*of a Rheuma-*  
 pens at any Season of *tism.*  
 the Year, but most  
 commonly in *Au-*  
*umn*; it begins with a Shivering, and other  
 Symptoms of a Fever, and in a Day or two's  
 Time



Time (or sometimes sooner) a vehement Pain seizes some one or more of the Limbs, raging sometimes in one Place, and then in another, especially in the Arm-Wrists, Shoulders and Knees, shifting itself from Place to Place; very often there is a Redness and Swelling. The Fever gradually goes off, the Pain remaining. This Distemper often runs out into a great Length, continuing sometimes for some Months, or Years, not perpetually with the same Violence, but coming and going, from Time to Time renewing it Paroxysms. What

*A Lumbago.*

is commonly called a *Lumbago*, is a Rheumatism of the Loins; it is a cruel Pain fixed in the Small of the Back, like unto *Nephritick* Pains, excepting that it does not bring on a Vomiting. The Blood drawn off in the Rheumatism is seizey, like the Blood of *Pleuritick* Persons.

*The Cure.*

*Art. 855.* Bleeding is so necessary to the Cure of this Distemper, that it must be various Times repeated, sometimes three or four Times or oftner, once every other, or every third Day, according as the Strength of the Patient will bear. The Diet must be very thin, the Patient be had out of Bed every Day; the common Drink to be Small Beer, or rather a *Ptisan of Barley*, *Rad liquirit Acetos.* &c. or an *Emulsion*; a *Cataplasm of white Bread boiled in Milk with a little Saffron*, may be applied to the pained Part. A *Clyster of Milk and Sugar*, or the *Decoct. commun.* may be injected those Days the Bleeding is omitted.

*Other Methods of Cure.*

*Art. 856.* If the Weakness of the Patient will not bear the Repetition of Bleeding so often, then after the second or third Time, the Cure is to be attempted in another Method,



thod, *viz.* let him take the common *purging Potion* every other Day, until he recovers, and at Night a *Paregorick of Syr. de Mecon.* If this does not answer expectation, the Relicks of the Distemper are to be carried off by *Antiscorbuticks.* In young People, and those who have lived temperately, and have not accustomed themselves to drink much Wine, a *Rheumatism* may be cured with a simple *refrigerating Diet*, moderately nourishing, as successfully, as by repeated Bleeding; to wit, by living wholly on *Whey.*

The Sentiments of SCHMITZIUS.

Art. 857. By a Rheumatism we commonly mean wandring Pains, seizing the external Habit of the Body; and sometimes attended with frequent and slight Shiverings; the Fever, if there be any, is mild, most commonly returning at Nights. As to the Seat of the Distemper, and its growing worse at Nights, and its Stubborness of Cure, it resembles the Pains of the *Veneral Distemper.* A Rheumatism easily changes into the *Gout*, for the morbidick Matter of both Distempers is the same, hence by some it is called an *Universal Gout.*

*A Rheumatism is a sort of universal Gout.*

Art. 858. It is most commodiously cured by *Sudorificks.* Bleeding is altogether necessary in this Distemper, it being the principal leading Remedy, nor can it be conquered without the Loss of a great deal of Blood, and the Reduction of the Persons Strength; after Bleeding the stronger sort of *Emeticks* are to be given; after these, *gentle Purgatives*, as the *Countess of Warwick's Powder*, &c. the Parts affected may be bathed with a warm

*The Curative Indications.*

Solution of *Lap. Medicamentof. in rain Water.*

The Sentiments of MUSGRAVE.

*The Lentor in the Blood proceeds from an alkalious Salt*

Art. 859. It is much more probable that the Lentor or Viscidity in a Rheumatism proceeds from a sharp alkalious Salt than an acid, as appears from *Baynards Experiment*, which is that from the Urine of rheumatick People may be drawn by distillation no more than about one thirtieth part of that alkaline Salt, which healthy Peoples Urine Affords. From whence one may conjecture, that that Salt retained in the Blood is involved in a pituitous Phlegm (perhaps the oily part assisting, as in the composition of Soap,) and that it chiefly contributes to make the Viscidity in a Rheumatism, and to occasion those Pains and Tumours. The Serum of the Blood also in those that are ill of a Rheumatism mixed with *Syrup of Violets* turns green, and with *sublimated Mercury* it throws down a very white Sediment.

*The advantage of Emeticks.*

Art. 860. Concerning the great Efficacy of an *Emetick* several times repeated in the Cure of this Distemper, it is worth while to consult the Author, p. 26. The Limbs that are deprived of Motion may be Anointed twice a Day with *Balsam of Sulphur Terebinthinated*, or else with *Varnish and Turpentine*. *Ol. Terebinth. & Camphora* are very good Remedies internally and externally.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

*A Rheumatism much like the Gout,*

Art. 861. A wandering scorbutick Gout or Rheumatism, is in reality akin to a *true Gout*, differing only in some Accidents; it is determined

mined sometimes by Sweat or Urine, or by a cutaneous Eruption like the Purples, leaving an Asperity of the Skin; In the Rheumatism there are sometimes very violent Anxieties about the Heart, a troublesome Thirst, Sweats, shooting and pricking Pains, an unaptness to Motion, Tumours of the painful Parts, &c. The foundation of this Distemper is a scorbutick Salt twinging the Fibres.

Art. 862. *Vomiting* is convenient in the *The Cure.* beginning; *Bleeding* both in the Beginning and in the Increase; *Volatils* ought not to be given in the Beginning, but *alkalies* and *testaceous Medicines*, as also *Antimon. Diaphoret.* especially *arcantum duplicat. Myrsicht.* afterwards we are to proceed to *Volatils* mixed with *Antiscorbuticks*; *Lumbrici terrestr.* are an incomparable Medicine infused in Wine, or boyled in Whey, or given in Powder; *Millepedes* are also commended. In the Declension of the Distemper, the following Medicines are convenient, *viz. preparata ex pino vel abiete (Scobs abietis boyled in Whey) rob. bac. Junip. Sambuc. a Decoction of the Woods. Decoct. strobilorum pini* of itself will almost finish the Cure. Externally *Earth Worms* may be applied to the painful Parts, and let lie on untill they die.

#### A MISCELLANY of Quotations.

Art. 863. The morbifick Matter of the Rheumatism sometimes affects the Brain, the *Sometimes it affects the* Lungs and the Bowels, tormenting the Per- *Noble Parts* son with Pain and Sicknes, recoiling to those noble Parts, as the Gout usually does. *Boerhaave.*

The Vertues  
of Turpentine

Art. 864. I have sometimes given *Terebinth. venet* ℥vj. or ℥j. (and the Antients commonly gave ſuch a Quantity of it) diſſolved in the white of an Egg, in ſome Draught, not only in the *Palfey*, but alſo in the *Gout* and *Rheumatism*, with very good Succeſs, but in this laſt Diſtemper *Bleeding* ought to precede, and to be repeated, if there be occaſion.  
*Harris.*

Of Horſe  
Lung.

Art. 865. An Infuſion of *Stone Horſe Dung* in *White Wine*, or made in *Poſſet-drink*, drunk to *iv* or *vj* Ounces twice a Day, is no deſpicable Medicine in this Diſtemper. *Willis.* “ And now ſince we are ſpeaking of “ ſordid Medicines, we ſhall mention *Coro’s* “ *piſs* uſed at *Paris*, and of late at *London*, “ very much celebrated, not only in a *Rheumatism* but the *Gout*, the *Dropsy*, and in “ the Cure of an *Aſthma*, the *Faundice*, &c. “ *Memoir. de l’ Acad.* Vol. XI. p. 41.

*Linum Sylveſtre.*

Art. 866. *Mountain Flax*, the whole Plant, with the *Stalks* and *Heads* infuſed in *White Wine* with a gentle Heat will very effectually purge off ſerous Humours, and therefore is good in a *Rheumatism*; but it is not to be given except it be in ſtrong Bodies; many robuſt Country People I have ſeen cured only by the uſe of that Medicine. I do not know a better Medicine than *Rhubarb* continued a conſiderable time to cure this Diſtemper when ſtubborn; and if the Diſtemper is habitual, the Chewing of it not only takes away the Diſtemper, but alſo prevents a Relapſe. In weak and ematiated Bodies, greatly debilitated with the length of the Diſtemper, and alſo Conſtitutions broke and worn out by the Uſe of too many Medicines, *Aſſes Milk* or

*Aſſes Milk.*



or at least a *Milk Diet* most commonly gives a great deal of Relief.

*Art. 867.* Milk with an Infusion of Tea *Milk Tea.*  
I have tryed with happy Success, drank in a Morning to the Quantity of about a Pint in rheumatick Pains of the Loins. *Baglivi.*

*Art. 868.* *Antiarthritick* and *Antiscorbutick Medicines* are all convenient here, especially in the Declension of the Distemper and in the Intervals. *Pil. volat. Epithema Saponaceum. Unguent Salino-volatile, &c.* are sometimes made use of. *Several Remedies.*

### *Of the Scurvy.*

The Sentiments of *BARBETTE* and *DECKERS.*

*Art. 869.* The Scurvy is a sort of *Chackexy*, *The Scurvy*  
arising chiefly from a corrupt melancholly *what kind of*  
Humour, of a peculiar kind; the Distemper *Disease.*  
is most commonly distinguished into what we call a *Cold* and a *hot Scurvy*; but it really proceeds from one and the same Cause, to wit, a thick Lympha or Phlegm; whence there arise so many Symptoms according to the Diversity of Tempers and Places, and according to the various Obstructions and Stagnations of the Humours. *Eugalenus* in his *Various Symptoms.*  
*Treatise of the Scurvy* reckons up nine and fifty Symptoms, but all those never occur in one and the same Body. Sometimes they complain of a pricking Pain, most commonly of a heavy Pain of the Head, of a Palpitation and Straightness of the Heart, of an Inflation of the Stomach, a Tension of the Belly; they Cough, they sometimes drink themselves Suffocated; they have a difficulty of Breathing, they Vomit, are Feverish; their

their Appetite fails; they are troubled with Hickups, Belchings, Flatulencies and Convulsions; they Tremble, their Limbs are tired, are full of red or purple Spots, (which yet are not much regarded, except they ulcerate, or rise up in Tubercles) they have most commonly an itching and an Erosion of the Gums, with a discharge of Blood, looseness and blackness of the Teeth, a disagreeable Breath, nay sometimes having a very odious Smell; their Mouth flows with Saliva, their Urine is thin and crude, but sometimes thick and red nay almost black; the Pulse always unequal, and most commonly Weak; they have wandring Pains, especially in their Legs, which generally grow worse at Night; malignant Ulcers, Tumours of different Sorts commonly Oedematous, plentiful Sweats, an Atrophy, and a failure of their Strength, a Caries, and a profound Drowsiness, a Dropsy, &c.

Very frequent,  
and chronic,  
and hard of  
Cure.

Art. 870. It is so familiar in these Regions, that there is scarce any Distemper, which hath not something of the Scurvy in it; it is usually worse than ordinary in the Spring and Autumn, it is severer in grown Persons and old Folks; when inveterate and hereditary it is difficult to Cure; Nature carries it off sometimes by a Diarrhæa, sometimes by the Hæmorrhoids, or by Urine; it sometimes degenerates into other Distempers; to wit, a Dropsy, an Atrophy, an Apoplexy, an Epilepsy, a Stupidity, or Convulsions; sometimes scorbutick Persons die suddenly; they are seldom troubled with a Dysentery; but commonly with a Diarrhæa or a Lieutery, which are difficult to Cure; in the long run they dye Hydropick or Tabid. Their difficulty of Breathing is not so dangerous a Symptom as it is commonly



commonly thought. When the Scurvy has throughly fixed itself (says *Waldschmidius*) “ it is seldom cured, and can be only pal-  
 “ liated; for it is impossible to bring the  
 “ Blood when it is wholly corrupted to a na-  
 “ tural State. *Diet* is the best Medicine in  
 “ this Distemper, of which consult *Sennertus*  
 “ in his Practice.

*Art. 871.* An exact *Diet* is better than *The Cure.*

Medicines, which being neglected the Scurvy gradually becomes incurable; *Bleeding* is of no service; strong *Purges* do harm; gentle ones are sufficient at proper times: The Humours are to be prepared with *inciding* Medicines, amongst which all *Volatile Salts* challenge the first Rank. The principal simple Antiscorbuticks are, *Rad. raphan. Sylvest. oxylapath. petasitid. Scorzonera, Taraxic. Zedoar. angelic. polypod. helenii, Lign. Guaj. sassafir. Sem. Sinap. fol. cochl. becabung. nasturt. aquat. trifol. paludos. acetos. persicar. mala aurant. acidor. pom. Citri, bac. Junip. Sem. Dauci, Gum. Ammoniac. Lacc. crem. tart. tart. vitriolat. Chalybs, &c.* Sugar and all sugar'd things are prejudicial to *Scorbutick* Persons. “ I Cure

“ all Scurvys (says *Dolæus*) happily in twelve  
 “ Days, by the Blessing of God, with *Merc.*  
 “ *Sublimat. Dulc.* and it is dulcified by a sin-  
 “ gular and peculiar Method, so that it only  
 “ excites Sweat, and causes no Salivation; by  
 “ the help of which all scorbutick Humours  
 “ within the forementioned Time, are de-  
 “ stroyed and discharged; but during this  
 “ Cure nothing is to be drank, but a proper  
 “ Decoction, and those under Cure are to ab-  
 “ stain from Acids and Hogs-Flesh.

*Art. 872.* The particular Cure of all the *A Dyspnæz.*  
 Symptoms may be seen in *Eugalenus*, of  
 which

*The Vertues of  
 Mercur. Dulc.*

*Dyspnœa.* which the following is the Sum and Substance, viz. That *Antiscorbuticks* are to be mixed with all the *Specificks* which regard the Part that is most affected. In a difficulty of Respiration, *Sp. Sal. Armoniac. cum Tinc. croci* & *aq. cochlear.* is specifically proper. (875.)

*Ulceration of the Gums.* In a Laxness and Putrefaction of the Gums, *Tinct. Gum. Lacc. sp. cochlear. &c.* for a *Lotion*, also the following Mixture.

Rx. *Pulv. Rad. Ireos. Florent.*

*Gum. lacc. ana ʒj.*

*Alum. ust. ʒj.*

*Mel. Ros. q. s.*

*Spir. Sal. parum pro grato Sapore.*

*M. F. Mistura.* (883. 892.)

*Pains of the Legs.* In wandring Pains of the Legs, &c. amongst the external Topicks, *Fuller's Epithema saponaceum* is very much commended. (884. 894.)

*Gripes of the Belly.* In griping Pains of the Belly, *Sp. Sal. Armon.* infused with *cort. aurant.* and with *Sp. Junip.* or mixed with *Sem. Anis.* Externally Fomentations and the following Liniment.

Rx. *Ol. lumbric. terrest.*

———*Chamæm.*

*Sp. Cochlear. ana p. æ.*

*M. F. Liniment.* (877)

*In Convulsions.* In Convulsions and Contractions, internally the following are convenient. *Sp. sal. Armon* dropped into an Infusion of Orange Pill, Sage or Rosmary. Also for external use *Ol. hyperic.* & *cochlear.* to anoint the Tendons. (878. 901.)

*In an Erisipelas.* In an Erisipelas (1167) besides Externals, Sudorificks are to be given, as *Rob. Sambuci,* *Sp. sambuci,* *bezoar.* *Min. Sp. Sal. Armon. cochlear,* &c.

In an Atrophy a better Medicine cannot be *in an Atrophy.* given, than Goats Milk, first dropping some *Antiscorbutick Spirit* into it. (879)

### The Sentiments of CHARLETON.

*Art. 873.* The Scurvy in these Northern *The chief Causes of the Scurvy.* Regions is an endemick Distemper, and most frequent in Places open to the *North*, smoaky, marshy Countries and near the Sea; the unwholesome Fumes also of Houses newly plastered, contribute towards it; as also the Air shut up in close Habitations, and in the narrow Confinement of Caves and Dens, where the Air cannot have the Benefit of the Sun.

Those People are the most Subject to the Scurvy, who feed for a long Time together on Salted flesh Meats, such as are smoaked and dried, such Meats becoming hard, viscid, and in a manner indigestible, at least they cannot be brought to a good degree of Fluidity, without the utmost Difficulty. Next to these are such as drink great Quantities of strong Wines, and are fallen in love with spirituous Liquors, and are got into the Way of *Drachming* of it, as we call it, for as much as the *Salino Sulphureous* particles abounding in these Liquors contaminate the nutritious Juices with a pernicious Raucidity; the same we may say of those, who indulge themselves in eating Pickles to an excess, and other high Sauces, and a great deal of Vinegar; for as much as Acids of all sorts very much contribute to the Production of the *Hypochondriack* Distemper, which is so near akin to the Scurvy, that it seems to differ from it but in a very few degrees. The Scurvy may likewise be caused by bad drinkables, such

such as unwholesome Waters of various kinds, corrupted, stagnating, brackish, thick, heavy malt Drink, and bad Wines, &c. Those that live in a nice and delicate Way without using Exercise are more liable to this Distemper, than People that work and labour, Women than Men, those that live in Cities and great Towns, than those in the Country, studious and sedentary People, than the indolent and stupid. There are more that contract the Distemper by Contagion, than from any other external Causes whatsoever. “ The

The Causes of  
the Scurvy,  
according to  
De leus.

“ Cause of the Scurvy (says *Dolæus*) is a  
“ fixed acrimonious Salt in the Mass of  
“ Blood, including many acid and muriatick  
“ Particles; when *acid*, the Blood appears  
“ thicker and blacker than ordinary, when  
“ *Muriatick*, it looses its Consistence and is  
“ thinner and more fluid than common. It  
“ is certain however that the Scurvy does not  
“ depend upon any one single and particular  
“ proximate Cause, so as to owe its origin  
“ entirely to that alone, but oftentimes to  
“ many others conjunctly; for there may in-  
“ deed be said that there are so many species  
“ or differences of the Scurvy, as there are  
“ Tinctures of vitious Blood from Salts of  
“ different kinds (which are almost infinite)  
“ according to their various Combinations in  
“ the Mass of Blood.

Remedies in  
an acid Scurvy. *Art. 874.* For the Cure of the *acid Scurvy*, we dare Promise, there is no method so proper or certain, as a *Milk-diet*, *Almond-Emulsions*, *China Decoctions*, *consummate Broths*, and other *antiacid* and *analeptick Medicines*, continued for many Weeks.

*A Dyspnaea.* *Art. 875.* A Difficulty of Breathing most commonly arises either from the Bloods grow-  
ing



ing too thick or grumous, or else from a spasmodick Irritation occasioned by stimulating Salts; in the first Case *inciding* Medicines are convenient, *Sp. & sal. volatilia, viperina, fimus equinus, &c.* sometimes Bleeding is necessary; in the latter Case *Antispasmodicks, Sp. Castor. Lavend.* sometimes *Opiates* (872. 890.)

Art. 876. In a scorbutick Diarrhæa, tor-<sup>A Diarrhæa.</sup> rified *Rhubarb* answers a great many Intentions; which after the Patient has taken, above any thing else we would recommend, *Croc. mart. astring. cum conserv. rosar. rub.* (882.)

Art. 877. In griping of the Guts, *Asses*<sup>Gripes.</sup> *Milk, Goats Milk,* or the *Whey* of *Cows Milk,* drank warm are very good Medicines; for after the griping Pains are allay'd by the use of these, and the first Passages cleansed, not only the Region of the Belly, but also the whole Body is perfectly changed for the better; but the purging Mineral Waters are an *Instar Omnium,* as those of *Epsom,* the Vertues of which are truly admirable, [nor are the Virtues of the *Bath Waters* of less efficacy.] (872.)

Art. 878. In the Palsy, Stupor, or Trem-<sup>In the Palsy;</sup> bling, &c. Medicines that are conducive to<sup>&c.</sup> *strengthen and corroborate the Brain and Nerves* are proper and convenient, mixed with the most generous *Antiscorbuticks,* also bathing in *Sulphurous Baths* [and the drinking of the Waters] (872.)

Art. 879. A scorbutick Atrophy is oc-<sup>An Atrophy;</sup> casion'd by an error in the Nutriment of the Habit of the Body. Amongst the whole Tribe of deobstruent Medicines I know not whether any thing is better than the *Steel Waters,*

Waters, which easily penetrating into the Passages of the Mesentery and the Glands free the chyliferous Vessels from all Obstructions; and in the mean time do not leave any Heats or Acrimony behind them; there is also room for *Asses* and *Goats-Milk*, strengthening Broths made of *Snails*, *Cray-Fish*, &c. (872. 901.)

Unctuous  
Stools.

In a scorbutick Atrophy, the Stools sometimes appear Unctuous, as if sprinkled with Fat or Oyl, which are wastings or colliquations of the solid Parts; the Patients are to be treated all one as *Hecticks*, temperate *Antiscorbuticks* being also made use of for their Assistance.

### The Sentiments of WILLIS.

A Legion of  
Distempers.

*Art.* 880. The Scurvy is not a simple Disease, but rather a *Legion* of Distempers; according to the vulgar Appellations, it is called a *Bilious* or *Hot Scurvy*, discovering itself by Blotches or Eruptions and other more visible Symptoms; or a *melancholly Scurvy*, the Venom of which is more latent and obscure. A Pain of the Belly is so common a Symptom in the Scurvy, that from thence in the *German* Language it is called *Scheurbuyck*; this Pain afflicts some People almost continually though not to a very violent Degree, but in others the Pains are very acute, and frequently are taken for Colick Pains; but the Fit continuing long, the Pains very often stretch themselves into the Loins and Back, and terminate at last in a Palsy: The Reason is because the Nerves of the Loins and Mesentery intimately communicate, and in a great many Places inosculate; Pains are frequently found in other Places also, as in  
the



the Head, Breast, Legs, &c. I knew a great many scorbutick Persons who were troubled for a long time with the most troublesome Pain under the *Sternum*, so that some suspected no less than an *Abcess* in the *Mediastinum*. Head-achs are more frequent and intollerable, as also very violent Pains of the Shin-bones.

*Art. 881.* If the Constitution of the Patient be hot, *Aloes* and *Diagridium* are to be avoided and the more temperate Purges to be made use of. Among the *Digestive* Medicines, the following may deservedly be reckoned, *Crem. Tart. Tart. vitriolat. Tinct. Sal. Tart. Elix. propr. mixtura Simplex*, &c. the Tinctures are made sooner and better with the following Menstruum, than after the common Method.

Rx. *Spir. Vitriol. rectificat.* ℥vj.

— *Vin. Alcobosat.* ℥xij.

M.

Distill it in a Glass Retort cohobating it three times.

*Art. 882.* Besides the radical Cure of the Scurvy, the Physician is to endeavour to give Relief to some of the most grievous Symptoms. In an inveterate Diarrhæa I have often made use of the following Method with good Success; in the first Place, purging with an *Infusion* of *Rhubarb*, with the Addition of *Aromatick Astringents*, repeating it several times after three or four Days Interval. On the intermediate Days I give a Dose of the following Electuary twice a Day.

Rx. *Conserv. Absynth. vulgar.* ℥vj.

*Spe. Diarrhod. Abbat.* ℥ij.

*Santal. alb.*

— *rub. ana* ℥j.

Croc.

*Croc. Mart. opt.* ʒss.

*Syr. Chalyb. q. f.*

*M. f. Electuarium.* (876.)

Disorders of  
the Mouth.

*Art.* 883. As to the Disorders of the Mouth, when the Flesh of the Gums swells and grows spongy, our *scorbutick Gargarism* is good. When the Gums putrify and corrupt, stronger Medicines are to be made use of, principally an Infusion of the *Lapis Medicamentos.* and *Astringents* when the Teeth are loose. (872. 892.)

Pain of the  
Limbs.

*Art.* 884. In Pains of the Limbs, *sudorifics* with a *Julap ex Aq. cochlear.* & *Sp. Lumbricor.* and *Diureticks*; also *Lumbrici terrestres* any way made use of, frequently give Relief; but sometimes *Bleeding* is necessary. An Infusion of *Stone Horse Dung decoct. è lignis,* *gum. guaj.* &c. are of use here, (872. 894.)

Crackling of  
the Bones.

*Art.* 885. "The *Crepitus ossium* or Crackling of the Bones, scarce admits of any Cure, nor is it to be wondered at; for in the opening of dead Bodies it appears that the *Epiphyses* of the Bones are parted and quite separated from the Extremities of the Bones, for which reason they make a crackling Noise when they move."

*Memoir de l' Acad. Vol. III. p. 238.*

### The Sentiments of PITCAIRN.

The Essence of  
the Disease.

*Art.* 886. The Scurvy is a Collection of Distempers of different Natures; like as a Fever is a disorder of the Blood, or of such Humours as ought to be separated from it, whilst it is flowing within the Arteries, so the Scurvy is a Fault of all or many of the Excretions, whilst they flow through their Emunc-  
tories;

tories; or it is a deficiency or increase in the excretory Canals. The Pulse in all scorbutick Persons is slow (which may be reckoned one of the *Pathognomick* Signs) and therefore *Nasturtium* and Medicines called *Antiscorbuticks* are proper; because such Medicines quicken the Pulse.

*Art. 887.* The Cure of the Scurvy is best *The Cure.* performed by resolving it into the Symptoms, of which it consists, the Remedies which, are known.

*Art. 888.* For the Spots in the Scurvy *Spots.* give Medicines *against the Jaundice*; for those Spots are livid and almost black, as in the black Jaundice. (893.)

#### The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*Art. 889.* Above all others the *Hollanders* *The Primary* and *English* are subject to the Scurvy, the *Signs.* Urine is most commonly of a flame Colour, or full of small red Sands, on the Top of various Colours like a Peacocks Tail; when the Stomach is empty there is a frequent Ptyalism or Spitting. The following as the primary Signs of the Scurvy are reckoned up by *Lindanus*, *viz.* a purple Circle under the Eyes, Bleeding of the Gums, a stinking Breath, spots on the Thighs and Legs, a Weakness of the Knees, a Burning and Heat all over the Body.

*Art. 890.* The prognostick of *Sennertus* *Difficulty of* concerning the *Scurvy* is very remarkable: *Breathing.* Difficulty of Breathing (says he) and Straightness of the Breast is a dangerous Symptom, against which if the Physician and those that attend do not provide, the Sick often die of a *Syncope* before they are aware; but if the

Strength of Nature can bear the Distemper longer, they most commonly fall into the Dropsy, especially those, who have often made use of strong Purges. The hot Scurvy is more difficult to cure than the cold one; especially a Scurvy with a Diarrhæa is most dangerous, says *Eugalentis*. (872. 875.)

The Cure.

Art. 891. The Basis of curing the Hypochondriack Distemper and the Scurvy is to be laid in the giving *Vomits* in a large Dose; *strong Purges* do hurt. *Laxatives* are convenient; for the Body is always to be kept open; *Tachenius's* Caution concerning the use of *Chalybeats* is remarkable; in those (says he) whose Bowels are tumified and obstructed, and are likely to become Schirrhus they will do no Service. *Vinegar* is hurtful, but yet not so are the acid Juices of Vegetables and Fruits. *Milk* and all milk Meats in the Scurvy, Universals being premised, as long as the Stomach is yet able to digest any thing are reckoned to be beneficial. *Mercurials* are to be avoided for fear of a Salivation, *Antimonials* are rather to be used. *Chalybeats* contribute very much to the Cure, *Digestives* and *Emeticks* being premised, as *Sal digestivum hypochondriacum* (that is extracted from the *Caput Mortuum Sp. Sal. armon.* by Solution, Chrystalization; &c.) *tartar. vitriolat.* *Sal. absinth.* (*pulv. hysteric. Batean*) *antibest. Poterii, bezoar. Min. elix. proprietat. &c.* Digestives being thus premised, an *Emetick* is to be given, amongst which *Antimonials*, and *tart. Emet.* are eminent, the Dose from four Grains to six, and afterwards laxatives by Stool, amongst which are *Gum. ammoniac. extract. helleb. nigr. rhabarb. Mercur. dulc.* (but sparingly) At last we are to proceed to *Chalybeats,*



beats, and natural *Acidulæ*, *Bitters* and *Stomachicks*, *arcanum duplicat.* *Mynsicht.* Specific *Antiscorbuticks* are *cochlear. nasturt. flammula Fovis, trifol. palustre, rad. raphan. oxylapath. Bardan. ari, Sem. Sinap. abies, Junip. chin. Sarsaparil. saffafras, Cort. Winteran. Citri; aurant. Sp. cochlear. rob. Sambuci, Juniper. Sp. Sal. Armon, & sal. volat. armen.*

Art. 892. In Distempers of the Gums, *Suc. Looseness of Salvia. cochl. rorismarin. gum. Lacc. Myrrh. the Gums. alum.* answer all Intentions, to which we may add *the Icy-Scum swimming upon Aq. calcis.* (872. 883.)

Art. 893. Spots of the Skin, are always *Spots.* a good Sign of an ill Cause breaking out; internal *Diaphoreticks* are convenient, *Antihæst. Poterii, Cinnab. Antimon. Tinct. Coral. &c.* also *Decoct. Summit. pin.* expecting Sweat.

Art. 894. For Pain of the Legs, inter-Pains of the nally *Sudorificks Decoct. è Lignis, &c.* are *Legs.* convenient. Externally, *Sp. Junip. camphorat.* also *Sal. Armon. in Sp. Lumbricor. Solut.* A Bath also *ex formicis earumq; cubilibus* is very good (872. 884.)

Art. 895. " There is a sort of scorbütick *A Scorbütick Colick.*  
 " Colick (says *Waldschmidius*) wherein the  
 " Sick complain of a violent Pain in the  
 " Loins, and not in the Intestines, but in  
 " the Muscles of the Abdomen; in this Case  
 " the Mesentery is affected, and the morbi-  
 " fick Cause lodges in the Plexus's of the  
 " Nerves, the nutritious Juice being depraved,  
 " it often terminates in a Palsy, and the Palsy  
 " ceasing, the usual Pain returns. *Antiscor-*  
 " *buticks, Nervines, Diuretick, Sudorificks;*  
 " are convenient. For the Colick and spu-

rious Nephritis, *Ol. amygd. dulc.* in Chicken Broth, also *Sperm. Ceti*, and *Opiates* with *Catharticks*, *Terebinthinate Clysters*, *Stomachicks* and *Carminatives* (906.) Of the wandering scorbutick Gout, see (*Art.* 861.)

*Head ach.* *Art.* 900. For a Head-ach, *Sal. Volat. succin Cinnab. Antimon.* and the use of Milk.

*A Palsy, &c* *Art.* 901. A scorbutick Palsey, as also Convulsions and Contractions are cured with *Emeticks*, *Antiparalyticks*, and *Antispasmodicks*, mixed with *Antiscorbuticks*. (872. 878.)

*A scorbutick Fever.* *Art.* 902. The Signs of a Scorbutick Fever are all those, which of themselves denote the Scurvy; but it is observed, as the chief Sign, that in this Fever, the Faults in respect of the Appetite are very remarkable v. g. it is too great, but most commonly with Vomiting, or it is depraved, so as to be desirous of Salt things of every kind. Obstructions of the Belly are very stubborn, &c.

*The Cure.* *Art.* 903. The Fevers are cured as others, giving also *Antiscorbuticks*. *Arcanum duplicatum* is an excellent Remedy, and *Sp. sal. Armon.*

#### A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

*Sydenham's Opinion.* *Art.* 904. The Scurvy is not so frequent a Distemper, as it is vulgarly thought; for many of those Diseases which go by the name of the Scurvy, are either effects of Distempers breeding, or relicks of those that are not perfectly cured; which is easily proved by the Example of the *Gout*, and the *Dropsey*, and since it is so, the Method of Cure is to be accommodated, not to those false Symptoms, but to the Disease itself, whatever that should be, as being perfectly formed, and now actually



tually existing. *Sydenham.* See the Place.  
p. 307.

Art. 905. The Juice of Lemons and Oranges are Antiscorbuticks never enough to be commended. *The Juice of Lemons; &c.* “Some of the most skilful  
“Empericks in *India*, says *Piso*, put more  
“confidence in the Virtues of Lemons, than  
“in *Lapis Bezoard.* or *Tberiacæ*, against  
“Malignant Distempers, and Pestilential Fe-  
“vers, and even Poysons themselves. And  
without boasting I can affirm, that I have never  
observed in my whole Practice so many happy  
effects by any one simple Medicine as  
by Lemons. *Lister.*

Art. 906. A red tartareous Sand which is usually found in the Urine of scorbutick Persons, often produces a nephritick Fit, for as much as its minute Particles are endued with acute Angles, (which appears from its close Adhesion to the sides of the Chamber-pot, so that it cannot be washed away without force) which twinge the nervous Parts, and occasion very violent nephritick Pains in such Persons, by which means they are often brought into a Strangury; in this Case all hot Diureticks exasperate the Disease, but *Sp. Sal. Dulcis*, does a great deal of Service here. *Ephem. Germ. Anno. 30. Observ. 44. (895.)* *The Strangury*

Art. 907. A skilful Physician cannot be ignorant of the Use of the following Medicines. *Several Remedies.*  
*Æthiops. Miner. Aq. Limacum Scorbut,*  
*aq. omnium flor. aq. raphan. comp. aq. Scelotyrbica,*  
*Cerevisia Scorbutica attemperans,*  
*Epithema de calce, Expressio Scorbutica calida,*  
*Expressio Scorbutica temperata, fctus podagricus,*  
*fctus spirituosus, Galbanetum Sennerti,*  
*Gargarisma contra fetorem, Gargarisma Myrrhisatum. 1. 2. Gargarisma prunellorum, Mi-  
stura*

*Stura Ecpbractica, Pil. Cathart. Scorbutic. Serum Sinapinum, Succu Antiscorbutici. 1. 2. Tinct. Cambarid. 1. 2. Tinct. Gum. Lacc. Tinct. Antimon. Tinct. Virginiana, pulv. ari comp. vinum Viperinum, Vitriolum Martis.*

### Of the GOUT.

#### The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

*The History of the Gout.* Art. 908. Those, that are seized with the Gout, are usually taken with it about the latter end of *January* or the Beginning of *February* on a sudden without hardly any previous warning, except it be, that they feel a little sort of Disorder at their Stomach from Crudities, or Indigestion for some Weeks before, they may be also sensible of some distending Flatus's and weight at their Stomach, which daily increase, until at length the Fit comes thundring on; some Days before a kind of Numbness is felt, and a sensation as if some windy Vapours were descending by the Muscles of the Thigh with a catching of the Nerves; then also the Day before the Fit the Appetite is commonly more voracious than ordinary, but that is preternatural. Thus a Person going well to Bed at Night; shall be awakened about two in the Morning with a Pain most commonly seizing his *Toe*, sometimes his *Heel* or *Ankle* or *Instep*: This Pain seems to him as if the Bone were dislocated, with a Sensation resembling that of lukewarm Water poured on the Membranes of those Parts; upon this immediately follows a Tremor and Shivering and a sort of Fever. This Pain which at first is but gentle, gradually increases (the Shiverings at the same time abating) and grows worse and worse every Hour, until at length towards Night it comes

comes to the Height, lodging itself on the several Bones of the *Tarsus* and *Metatarsus*, whose Ligaments, it does not fail to tormentt, sometimes by as it were violently extending the Parts, or tearing the Ligaments, sometimes by a corroding Pain as if Dogs were gnawing the Parts, and sometimes as if they were pressed and squeezed together. Moreover the Part affected hath such a lively and exquisite Sense, that he can neither bear the Weight of the Bed Cloaths, or the Shaking of the Chamber from any ones walking in it; whereupon he endeavours a thousand Ways to ease himself, by changing the Situation of the raging Member and of the whole Body; but all in vain, for as much as the Pain does not usually goe off, before two or three the next Morning, (*viz.* twenty four Hours after the first Seizure) about which time, after some digestion and dissipation of the peccaut Humour the Gouty Person gains a little Respite from his Pain, and getting into a breathing Sweat falls a Sleep, and when he awakes finds the Pain abated, and the Part Swoln. Within a few Days time the other Foot is seized, and the same Tragedy is re-acted over again; sometimes indeed the Gout in the Beginning seizes both Feet at once. After both Feet have been thus regularly exercised with it, the following Fits are more irregular, both as to the time of their Invasion and Duration; however in this Circumstance these and the future Fits agree, the Pains are most violent in the Night time, and remit in the Mornings. And what is called a Fit of the Gout is made up of a Number of these Paroxysms, continuing longer or less while, according to the Age and other Circumstances of the Person labouring under it;

in those that are young and strong, and that have not had it very often, it commonly terminates in about fourteen Days, in elderly People, and such as have been often afflicted with it, it will last perhaps two Months; finally those, who have labour'd under the Tyranny of this Distemper for many Years, are seldom quit of it, until they come to a very advanced Age.

*The Progress  
and End of  
the Fit.*

*Art. 909.* For the first fourteen Days the Urine is high colour'd, and when it has stood to separate, it deposits a red Sediment, of a Sandy look; nor does the Gouty Person discharge by Urine above a third Part of what he Drinks, and he is commonly very costive for the first Fortnight. The Appetite to Victuals fails, and he is seized with a Shivering all over towards Night. Also a kind of Heaviness and troublesome Sensation attend even the Parts that are free of the Gout, through the whole Course of it. When the Fit is gone off, an intollerable Itching comes on, especially between the Toes, and a kind of branny Scales are cast off, and all the Skin of the Foot peels off as if Poisoned.

*The Symptoms  
after some  
Years.*

*Art. 910.* Of such sort as has been described, is a *Regular Gout*, but when it has been disturbed with improper Medicines and not methodically treated, or when it has been a great many Years standing, the Symptoms are very different, for then it seizes the Hands, the Arm-wrists, the Elbows, and other Parts of the Body; sometimes distorting the Fingers, taking away the use of 'em, and in process of time it generates tophaceous Concretions about the Joints and Ligaments, resembling Chalk or Crabs Eyes; sometimes it occasions a whitish Swelling in the Elbows, almost as big as  
an



an Egg, which is gradually inflamed; sometimes it seizes the Thigh, and excites there a sort of Sensation like as if a great Weight was hung upon it, yet without any exquisite Pain, but descending from thence to the Knee it rages there most furiously; and thus it makes cruel Havock of the Limbs one after the other, until it has quite crippled the Patient.

*Art. 911.* It is to be observed that when any one hath been troubled with the Gout for many Years; the Pain every Fit is gradually diminished, and at last he is rather affected with Sicknes, than Pain; Pain and Sicknes succeeding one another by turns, *Pain in this Distemper, tho' a most bitter Medicine,* the more violent it is, the sooner the Fit is over, and the greater and longer the Intermision will be, and the more perfectly free; and so on the Contrary.

*Art. 912.* In gouty Persons though the Blood that is drawn away most commonly is like pleuretick or rheumatick Blood; yet Bleeding is found no less hurtful to the Patient in this Disease, than it is of Advantage in the former; *Purging* also is condemned for very good Reasons. As well in this as in any other Distempers whatsoever, excepting only the Plague, it is not so much the Business of the Physician, as of Nature to promote Sweating; and therefore it is in vain to attempt the Cure by *Diaphoretick Medicines.*

*Art. 913.* In the Cure of this Distemper, there are two principal Causes especially to be regarded; the first is the *antecedent Cause*, viz. the Indigestion of the Humours occasioned by a Deficiency of Heat and Spirits; the other is the *conjunct Cause*, viz. the Heat and Inflammation of the Humours; these two are vastly

*In an Invet-  
rate Distem-  
per the Pain  
less, the Sick-  
ness greater.*

*Neither bleed-  
ing nor purg-  
ing good.*

*Why difficult  
to Cure.*

different from one another, and hence those Remedies that are good for one, are opposite to the other, which makes this Distemper so hard to Cure.

The chief Curative Indication.

Art. 914. Medicines called Digestives, which strengthen the Stomach and help digestion above all others bid the fairest to answer the principal Intention of Cure; such as *Rad. Angel. enul. campan.* and *antiscorbuticks*. Amongst the Medicines vulgarly known *Thebriac. Andromach.* contributes the best to strengthen the Concoctions. Amongst the Simples the *Peruvian Bark* is the best, since it strengthens the Blood and makes it firm, if some Grains of it were taken Morning and Night. The *digestive* Medicines just now commended are chiefly to be made use of in the Intervals of the Fits, and the longer before the Fit is to come on, the more Advantageous. The Author has a great Opinion of the following Liquor which is pleasant both in Taste and Colour.

℞. *Rad. Sarsaparil.* ʒvj.

————— *Chin.*

*Lign. Sassafr.*

*Rassur. C. C. ana* ʒij.

*Glycyrrhiz.* ʒj.

Boil them in two Gallons of spring Water for half an Hour, then let them stand close over hot Ashes for twelve Hours, afterwards let them boil to a consumption of the third Part, as soon as it is taken from the Fire, infuse *Sem. anis.* ʒss. after two Hours let the Liquor be strained, and poured off when it is settled, &c.

*Notes.*

Art. 915. Although a famous Poet says; *Tollere nodosam nescit Medicina Podagram;* i. e. it is not in the Power of Physick to cure the

the *Nodous-Gout*, yet Exercise prevents the breeding of Nodes, and even dissolves those that are bred and indurated: If a Medicine could be known to any one, and he would conceal it, that would be as effectual for the curing this Distemper, as riding on Horseback is, and not only here but in most other chronical Diseases; he might get immense Riches by it. (492)

Art. 916. In a great Languor of the Sto-<sup>Languors.</sup> mach or the Gripings of the Bowels, neither *French-Claret* nor *Tberiac. Androm.* nor any one Cordial which I am yet acquainted with, is equal in Virtue with a small Draught of *Canary-Wine* now and then taken when the Languor and Sickness comes on.

Art. 917. But if any Symptom more vio-<sup>The Gout</sup> lent than ordinary should suddenly come by <sup>Striking in.</sup> the Retrocession of the Gouty-Matter, and threaten the Patient's Death, neither Wine nor Exercise above recommended are to be trusted to; but if the Head, or the natural or vital Parts, are not affected with it, *Laudanum* mixed with *Cordials* is the Remedy we must have recourse to. The Sign of the *Retrocession* of the Gouty Matter, is a great Sickness, with Vomiting and some Pain in the Belly; in this Case I myself usually drink a Gallon of *Poffet-drink* or some such Liqueur, and when the whole is thrown up by Vomiting, then I drink a Draught of *Canary with Laud. liquid. gut. xviiij.* composing myself to Sleep in Bed. *Sched. monitor.*

Art. 918. For a *Diarrhæa*, if *Laudanum* <sup>A Diarrhæa.</sup> will not overcome it, the only Remedy is to promote Sweat, by a Method and Medicines that are proper to raise it; which if continued for two or three Days, the Space of two or three

three Days, the Space of two or three Hours at a time, the Diarrhæa most commonly is stopped, and the Gouty Matter will return with violence upon the Limbs. (937.)

*Peripneumony.* Art. 919. A Translation of the morbifick Matter upon the Lobes of the Lungs is to be treated after the same Manner, as an exquisite *Peripneumony*. viz. by *Bleeding*, &c. (941.)

*Nephritick Pains.* Art. 920. If Nephritick Pains should come upon the Gout (which often happens) laying aside all other things, let the Patient drink a large Quantity of *Posset-drink* having first boiled in it *Rad. & fol. Althææ & malv.* And let a *Clyster* be given, and last of all a large Dose of *Laudanum*. (938.)

*The radical Cure unknown* Art. 921. The radical Cure of the Gout is yet unknown, lying in the dark Well, where *Democritus* searched for Truth: Nor is the Cure of the Gout rashly to be attempted; for what is it but the wise Provision of Nature to deperate the Blood of old People, and to speak according to *Hippocrates*, to purify the profundity of the Body.

#### The Sentiments of LISTER:

*The Causes.* Art. 922. The Organs destin'd to separate the pituitous Humour in the Joynts being weakened some way or another, that is, either relaxed by some Error or other, especially in Diet, too much Venery, from whence so many convulsive Motions of the Limbs, or by the frequent drinking of too much Wine, &c. by which the said Vessels suffer violent Force; or by any natural Weakness, which renders them unfit for Contraction; or obstructed by a long continued Hæmorrhage; by Gluttony  
and



and Idleness, that Humour consisting of crude and viscid Serum, almost stagnating in the excretory Ducts of the Joynts, easily contracts a Putridness and Acrimony, and at last becomes Ichorous; corroding at last the Bones themselves, and is able to dissolve them into Nodes, which appears from carious Bones deeply engrav'd with a Worm-like sort of Work. From whence proceeds a violent Pain, to wit, by the continual Distention and Dilation of the Ducts, by the corroding Humour, but a much more violent Pain is occasioned by the nature of the Construction of those Parts; and from thence proceeds the Sense of an infinite Stickings; of Compression, Weight, burning Heat, stickings as with a Dart, Puncture, Corrosion, as the putrifying Humour forced into the narrow and scarce dilatible Passages makes its way.

*Art. 923.* To ease the Pain, (932.) I For the Thirst and Pain. prescribed the following Cataplasim.

*Rx. Mic. Panis siliginei ex lacte coct. ℥j.*  
*Croci. ʒss.*  
*Aloes succotrin. ad pulv. sicc.*  
*et friabilem ustulat, ʒiij.*  
*Ol. lilior. alb. q. s.*  
*M. f. Cataplasma.*

In another violent Fit I have applyed with no less Success *Empl. viride Glyconis* described by *Scribonius Largus*.

*Rx. Aeris ust. ærugin. ana ʒvj.*  
*Sal. Gem.*  
*Gum. Ammoniac.*  
*— Thuris ana ʒss.*  
*Rad. Aristoloch. rotund. ʒj.*  
*Alumin. ʒss.*  
*Myrrh. Galban. aloë. ana ʒj.*  
*Cer. ʒij.*

*Terebinth.*

*Terebinth. Chia* ℥*iss.*

*ol. olivar.* ℔*j.*

*M. f. s. a. Emplastrum.*

In the Course of the Distemper to moderate Thirst the following Snail Water is convenient to be drank Six Ounces 3 times a Day.

*R. Cochlear. hortens.* ℔. *vj.*

*Nunc. Moschat.* ℥*j.*

*lact. recent.* ℔. *xij.*

*cautè distillentur evitando*

*Empyreuma ad medias*

*Sing.* ℔*j.* *add.*

*Succ. limon matur.* ℥*ss.*

*Sacchar. Caud.* q. *s.*

*M.*

*The Effects of  
Abstinence.*

*Art. 924.* That one single Golden Rule of Abstinence pleases me beyond all Things; *parva Cibatio Summæ Curæ, i. e.* beware not to eat and drink too much, which is a thing every one ought to regard, who has his Health at Heart; and this Abstinence is in all Peoples Power, in whatever State or Condition they are in, to be substituted instead of Exercise, when they have even lost the use of their Feet.

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*The Signs of  
its approach  
and the present  
Symptoms.*

*Art. 925.* The Gout commonly afflicts Persons by Fits, out of which, except when it is inveterate, they are pretty well; Sometime before the approach of the Fit they begin to grow costive; at the first they feel an uneasiness which they cannot well express about their Heart, they have a dryness instead of the common Excretion betwixt their Toes, and a Tension is perceived about the Joynts; after that comes on a pungent Pain, tearing and throbbing, sometimes burning from whence

whence it is called the *hot Gout*; in this the Pains are sharper, but the Fits shorter; in the *cold Gout* the Tumour is more or less oedematous, and goes not away in so short a Time; as the Fit increases they complain of a burning Heat about the Region of the Stomach, from hence comes a Thirst, and a loss of Appetite. Almost the same Symptoms happen in a *sciatick* Pain; if the Fits return often, and the Distemper be violent, the Joynts are very much weakned. *Bacchus is called the Father, Venus the Mother, and Anger the Midwife of the Gout.*

*Art. 926.* At the coming on of the Gout an *Emetick* is convenient, and perhaps gentle *purging*, which is altogether to be avoided in the State of the Distemper. *Opiates* hardly ever do any service, they render the Distemper more stubborn, and hinder the Motions of Nature. *Fixed acid absorbents* are most agreeable, *volatiles*, &c. *Bleeding* is not convenient, except in *sciatick* Pains; in the Beginning of the Fit, a *Decoction of the Woods, Spir. Cochlear. Trifol. palustre*, &c. are commended. *Topicks* should not be made use of except *Universals* are premised. *Narcoticks* are to be avoided; the adjunct Symptoms are to be considered, the burning Heat, the Pain, Tumour, &c. *Topicks* are not to be made use of except in the State of the Distemper; *Sp. Lumbricor. cum Camph. sal Armon. &c.* are commended. *Sp. Theriacal. camphorat.* a mixture of *quick Lime* and *sal Armoniac*, to which may be added *Spirit of Wine*, and when it is distilled, if *Camphir* be joined with it, it is accounted the best *Specifick* in Inflammations of the Gout. *Flores Sambuci* boyled in Milk ease the Pains. A raw lean Beef-steak applied

*What Medicines are most proper.*

plied to the Part, and changed Morning and Night allays the Pain, and is to be preferred before all other Applications; also *Stercus bubulum* with putrified human Urine in which *calx viv.* is extinguished; *Sapo venet.* dissolved in *Spirit of Wine* with an addition of *Oyl of Juniper* and *Petrol.* makes a very good Ointment.

*A Sciatica.*

*Art. 931.* *Vesicatories* in a *sciatick* Pain do a great deal of Service. For *Nodes* (915.) old rotten Cheese is very good. In an *Ischiatick* Pain, *Poterius's Emplast. de pice sulphurat.* is deserving of the greatest Praise.

Rx. *Picis naval.* ℥iv.  
*Terebintb. venet.* ℥ss.  
*Masticb.*  
*Succin. ana.* ℥ij.  
*Sulph. commun.* ℥ss.  
*M. f. Emplastrum.*

### The Sentiments of PITCAIRN.

*Pitcairn's Method.*

*Art. 932.* In the *Gout* you will do no good with purging Medicines, *Emeticks* are good; after that *Mercury* given in small Doses. To the pained Part you may apply (923.) *Balsam Guidonis* or Cloths wet in the following Liquor.

Rx. *Aq. font. fervent.* ℔. viij.  
*Arsenic. alb. vel flav.* ℥ij.  
*Calc. viv.* ℥vj.

Digest it with a gentle Fire for twenty-four Hours. (but I should be afraid to make Use of it) If the Pain happens in the Stomach, use *N. M. cond. pulv. rad. Sarsaparil. Cort. Peruv. ol. cinam. Zinzib. condit. &c.* Also the following Decoction may be of service in the *Gout.*

Rx. *Vin.*



Rx. Vin. alb. vel cerevis. ℥. viij.  
 lact. fervent. ℥ iv.  
 ablato coagulo immitte  
 bacc. oxycanth. ℥ j.  
 coq. per hor. dimid.

let the Gouty Person drink a Pint Morning  
 and Evening.

The Sentiments of MUSGRAVE.

Art. 933. If a Man must have the Gout The Seat of  
the Gout.  
 the most proper and most desirable Seat of it  
 is in the Limbs, not in the Trunk of the  
 Body; for in the latter Case only it threatens  
 Death, not so in the former. “ What is to  
 “ be done with relation to the Gout, is com-  
 “ prehended in the short saying of Divine  
 “ Hippocrates; to wit, the Course of those  
 “ things which go where they ought not  
 “ should be changed; but if they go where  
 “ it is convenient, way ought to be made for  
 “ them, that they may tend the more readily  
 “ thither. When there is a Translation of  
 the morbifick Matter upon any internal Part,  
 it so exquisitely imitates the Distemper of  
 that Part, that there would be no question  
 but that it was such, if a regular Gout had not  
 preceded, or if it was not in Persons subject  
 to the Gout.

Art. 934. The general Indication for the A universal  
Indication in  
an irregular  
Gout.  
 Cure of the Anomalous or irregular Gout, is  
 to relieve the Part affected, so soon as it may  
 be done with Safety; wherefore after having  
 with great Circumspection well considered the  
 Nature of the Distemper with regard to the  
 Part it affects, and, the Evacuations, that are  
 required, having been made, what we here  
 call the Cure is best and most happily perform-

ed by driving the Gout out into the Limbs, this being the very purpose intended by Nature. The Medicines answering this Intention, called *Expellents*, are most commonly Cordial Remedies, which are sufficiently known. To throw the *Gout* into the extremities, and thereby relieve the more noble Parts, there is not a more powerful or more efficacious Medicine than the *Chalybs nutritus* (for the preparation of it see the Author.) The Topicks which draw the *Gout* into the Limbs are Emplasters of *Gum. Caran. Oxycroceum* & *Cephalic.* with an half or third part of *Pix Burgund.* or *Ceratum viride* commonly called *Hatcase*, and if the Strength of the Person will bear it, and the Case be dangerous, the following Cataplasm.

Rx. *Ferment. veter. p. ij.*

*Sem. Sinap.*

*Rad. Raphan. Sylv.*

— *allij,*

*Cacum. Rut.*

*fm. columbin. ana p. j.*

*contunde cum acet. vin. alb. q. s.*

and reduce it to the Consistence of a Cataplasm. (917.)

*The Gout in  
the Stomach.*

Art. 935. If the Gout seizes the Stomach and settles there, a gentle *Emetick* is indicated of a Decoction of *Theæ virid.* or *card. benedict.* or of *sal. vitriol.*; and when it hath done working, a *Paregorick* may be given, sometimes also *purging* is convenient, and at last the Gout is to be forced out into the Limbs with all the Art we can, as it was before shewn.

*The Colick  
Gout.*

Art. 936. In the arthritick Colick a *Cathartick* ought to be given adapted to that Distemper, and then Medicines that expel the

Gout

Gout together with Remedies against the Colick are to be made use of; *Fomentations* and *Liniments* also are useful; but (what is of the greatest Moment) it is to be well observed, and remembered, that *the hopes of exciting the regular Gout in the Limbs, is all in vain and to no purpose, until the Intestines are cleansed of their Impurities, and the Fæces exonerated.*

Art. 937. In an Arthritick Diarrhæa or *Diarrhæa*. Dysentery, the Flux is gradually to be stopped with *Laudanum*, and then the Enemy, the Gout, is to be expelled with great Caution. (918.)

Art. 938. In a Fit of the Gout and Stone, *Nephritick*. together, *Paregoricks* are necessary; *adeps Cuniculi* externally used as an Ointment gives wonderful ease, it being the Experiment of an old Gentleman labouring under those Disorders. (920.)

Art. 939. In an Arthritick Asthma, the *Asthma*. Cure is to be varied according to the Difference of the Distemper, either *dry* or *moist*; the Gout (if possible) is to be excited in the Limbs; in the mean while in difficulties of Breathing the drinking of *Coffee* to a wonder restrains and abates the Inflation the most certainly and powerfully of any thing.

Art. 940. In an Arthritick Quinzy the *The Quinzy*: following Gargarism is very good.

Rx. *Aq. bord.* ℥j.

*Diamor.* ʒiij.

*Spir. Sulph. per Campan.*

*quantum lingua ferre poterit.*

M.

but I have known nothing better or more effectual than the following Powder.

Rx. *Crystal. mineral*

*Sacchar. Crystal. ana p. æ.*

let a Scruple be held in the Mouth till it is full of Spittle, then spit it out, and repeat it often. It is wonderful what Quantities of Saliva it will bring off, &c. (941.)

*A Pleurisy,  
&c.*

*Art. 941.* “ In an Arthritick Pleurisy, Peripneumony, and Quinzy, I have not known a better Remedy than an Infusion or Decoction of *Stercus Equinum*, for it is not only a very good Medicine in the primary Affections; but also a very powerful Expulsor of the Gout into the Limbs. I speak this by Experience. (919.)

*The Gout in  
the Head.*

*Art. 942.* When the Gout affects the Head, it produces several and very dangerous Effects, Head-ach, Vertigo, the Apoplexy, Convulsions, the Palsey, &c. In these Affections the Brain must be soon relieved by *Evacuation, Revulsion*, and by expelling the Gouty Matter into the Limbs: In such Cases I order the Patients Feet to be dipped in warm Water, and there to be held for some time, which gives present relief to the Head.

*The Author to  
be consulted.*

*Art. 943.* “ If you will take the Pains to look into the learned Author, he will very amply supply you with a larger Account of the *Ætiology* and Cure of the irregular Gout.

#### A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

*Temperance.*

*Art. 944.* All the Remedies, that can be prescribed for Persons ill of the Stone and Gout will be in a manner useles, unless they are moderate in the use of *Wine* and *Women*, and unless they abstain from *Gluttony*, and use *Exercise*. *Baglivius.*

*A Milk Diet.*

*Art. 945.* I have known some that have received considerable relief from a *Milk Diet* continued for three or four Months without making



making use of any other Nourishment; but others have grown worse upon it, and have from thence contracted Obstructions of the Bowels; and therefore it is not rashly to be entered upon, without the Advice of a prudent Physician, whether it be convenient or not.

*Willis.*

*Art. 946.* When I was formerly troubled with the Pain of the Joynts or the Gout (says *Senertus*) and had read several Authors concerning that Subject, I took notice that they all agreed in this, with relation to the Cure of the Gout, that there was more to be expected from a regular Diet, than from Medicines.

*Art. 947.* The Summary of a Prescription of Dr. B——e, for a certain *English* Nobleman, for a radical Cure of the Gout, was as I have been inform'd to this effect, *viz.*

— *New Milk* with a double quantity of Water, laying aside all other Liquors whatsoever, is only allowed for common drink; yet *Coffee* and *Tea* in a moderate Quantity, with *Milk* to soften them may be sometimes taken. In the Morning as soon as awake, the Concoctions being fully and perfectly made; to drink a Pint of Spring Water, and then two Hours after to go to Breakfast, for which Milk boiled with a little Bread will be sufficient, Water-gruel with or without Milk; sometimes *Coffee*, *Tea*, or *Chocolate* softened with Milk, Bread and Butter, &c. Nothing is to be eat for Dinner, except what is made of *Oats*, *Barley*, *Rice* or *Millet-Seeds*, the Roots of *Parsnips*, *Turnips*, *Spinnage*, *Beans* or *Pease*, &c. moreover I do not forbid the eating of Fruit when ripe; Pears or Apples baked in the Oven amongst other eatables are no contemptible sort of Food; but above all

I recommend Bisket Bread with Milk; sometimes, though seldom, fresh Fish may be moderately eaten. Acid and Salt Things are to be avoided. Let the Supper be Bread and Milk. Early going to Bed must be enjoined at nine a Clock at Night or sooner. To indulge Sleep in this Case is good; for the more Rest is taken the better it will be. *Dry Rubbing* the Limbs Morning and Evening will be of great Advantage; for it, dissipates the Humours, and hinders the breeding of Nodes and Chalk-Stones: I esteem Exercise amongst the chief helps; riding on Horse-back, may be much better than being carried in a Chariot, yet both are useful, and they are to be used very frequently. Only have a care in using Exercise, that you do not expose your self too much to the cold and moist Air. But if notwithstanding these Precautions the Gout should seize you, and be very violent, which is scarce credible; in such Case to take sometimes a Dose of *Laudanum* will be adviseable, yet sparingly, and not without a great Necessity. The Change from the common way of living to this sort of Life is very safe, nor need you be afraid of making the sudden Alteration; but this strict way of living being once entered upon must be continued for the whole Course of your Life; for to return to a luxurious and free way of living will be Dangerous. An hereditary Gout as well as an accidental or adventitious one, gives way to this Method, for as much as the Cause of the Distemper lies in the Mass of Blood, and in both one and the other it may be eradicated by this sort of vegetable Diet. Be not too fond of Venereal Embraces, altogether avoid unlawful Amours, &c.

Art. 948. The following Prescription was <sup>† famous Re-</sup>  
Famous sometime amongst the *London Physi-*<sup>medy.</sup>  
cians.

R. Rad. Turbith.

— Hermodact.

— Jalap.

Tart. vitriolat. ana gr. xv.

M. f. Pulvis

to be taken in a Draught of Wine every Month. For the same purpose was used also the *Elect. Caryocostin.* and was very much cried up by some. But Vomiting is the best Preventative of all against the Gout; for which reason an Emetick should be given when ever there is a large Congestion of Humours, when the Joynts are very lax, and the Distemper approaching. But People Subject to the Gout are commonly self-willed, and will not hearken to their Physicians advice, but often indulge their own Fancy to the prejudice of their Health.

Art. 949. For the frequent Nausea of <sup>For the Nau-</sup>  
the Stomach in this Distemper, there is not a <sup>sea of the</sup>  
better Medicine than *Canary-Wine* impregna- <sup>Stomach.</sup>  
ted with *Rad. zedoar. Tinct. Coral.* is reckoned a Specifick by some.

Art. 950. The Method of the famous Lord *Verulam* is remarkable as well as singular.

R. Mic. panis albi<sup>ssim.</sup> ꝑij.

coque in lacte recent. Sub finem add.

flor. ros. rub. ꝑiss.

Croci ꝑss.

Ol. ros. ꝑj.

M. f. Cataplasma.

to be applied warm to the Part affected; after three Hours let it be removed, and make use of the following Fomentation for a quarter of

an Hour with a scarlet Cloth or Wool of the same Colour.

Rx. *Fol. salviæ. Mfs.*

*Rad. cicut. ℥vj.*

— *Brion. ℥ss.*

*Flor. ros. rub. p. ij.*

*coque in aq. font. in qua chalybs  
candens sæpius extinctus fuerit  
ad. ℔ij.*

*Colatur. add*

*Sal. marin. Mfs.*

*M.*

presently after the use of the Fomentation, apply *Emp. diacalcit. cum ol. ros. malaxat.*

*Bacon's Natural Hist.* “ In the Gout we

*Dolens his  
Topick.*

“ have one Topick to recommend (says *Do-*  
“ *laus*) but we have no great opinion of Re-  
“ pellents in this Distemper, because we have  
“ found more harm than good by them.  
“ But we shall communicate the following as  
“ a Secret for the Advantage of those that  
“ are troubled with the Gout, which will ne-  
“ ver fail of producing the desired Effect, if  
“ it be made use of in time; for it has been  
“ proved by a thousand Experiments, that it  
“ takes away the Pains of the Gout, not by  
“ repelling, but by *extracting, resolving,* and  
“ *discussing* the morbidick Matter. For as  
“ much as the original Causes of it are most  
“ commonly from an offensive acid, carried  
“ by the Circulation all over the extreme  
“ Parts of the Body, and annoying the  
“ Limbs as it passes; whence the gouty Hu-  
“ mour affects Digestion.

Rx. *Confect. Hameck. ℥j.*

*Pulv. Jalap. ℥ss.*

*extract. Trisol. fibrin. ℥ij.*

*Litharg. auri ℥vj.*



*Sapæ Antimon. ʒss.*

*Sacchar. cand. ʒvj.*

*ol. olivar. q. s.*

*Ceræ & picis parum*

*M. f. s. a. Emplastrum.*

“ to be laid on to the pained Part, although  
 “ inflamed, and let it remain on, until the  
 “ Pains are gone and the precaut Humours  
 “ are carried off, which it will do to a won-  
 “ der.

*Art. 951.* The following Remedies may Several Remedies  
 sometimes be made use of as there is occasion, dies.

*Allium conditum, aq. omnium flor. aurum*  
*Mosaicum, balsamum Rhamelii, cinnab. Anti-*  
*mon. elect. caryocostin. Emplast. pleuritic. Emp.*  
*Smectic. Epithem. saponaceum, Expressio mil-*  
*leped. Flor. sal. armoniac. mart. fatus podagri-*  
*cus, Gum. Guaj. Mistura balsamic. nephritic.*  
*rob. Sambuci.* almost a Specifick.

## *Of an ISCHIAS or SCIATICA.*

The Sentiments of CÆLIUS AURELIANUS.

*Art. 952* The *Sciatica* or *Hyp-Gout* is ge- A History of  
 nerated sometimes from an obvious and mani- the Disease.  
 fest, and sometimes from obscure and occult  
 Causes; for example, it may be sometimes  
 caused by taking Cold, by lying on the  
 Ground, from a fall, a sudden Blow or Con-  
 tusion, by a Luxation, immoderate Venery,  
 or some preceding Distemper might occasion  
 it. The Signs of this Disease are first an hea-  
 viness in the Part affected, and not moveable  
 without great difficulty, with a slight Numb-  
 ness and a sort of Stinging in the Part, in  
 some with a vehement, pungent, and hot  
 Pain, and as the Patient usually expresses it,  
 like

like the circumvoluting or rolling of a Serpent. Sometimes also it has a Fever attending it, and the Pains are to such a degree, that they cannot lie a Bed; a great Pain is felt in the Loins affecting the neighbouring Inarticulations, and stretching itself down to the Ham and from thence to the Leg, and the Instep and Metacarpus; in time the Leg withers, becomes very feeble, and grows shorter, with a miserable Lameness, some hop along on the tops of their Toes, others tread inwards, some outwards, &c. The Parts principally affected are the Periosteum and the tendons or insertions of the Muscles; sometimes it tends to an Abscess. If any one has a mind, he may consult the Author about the Cure.

The Cure.

Art. 953. “ As to the Method of curing  
 “ this stubborn Distemper, Dr. Cheyne, by  
 “ the Suggestion of the famous *Pitcarn*, gives  
 “ us the following Process; let the Person  
 “ afflicted with the *Sciatica* take according to  
 “ the ability of his Strength, and as the Sto-  
 “ mach will bear it, *Sp. æther. Terebinth.* from  
 “ a ʒj. to ʒij. vel ʒss. with a triple Quantity  
 “ of fine Honey, every Morning, upon an  
 “ empty Stomach, for four, six, or at the  
 “ most eight times, drinking after it two or  
 “ three Draughts of Sack-Whey. It may  
 “ be intermitted for a Day or two, if it oc-  
 “ casions a Nausea; the Days the Spirit is ta-  
 “ ken, at Night going to Bed, let him take  
 “ a Dose of *Phil. Matthæi. the Spiritus*  
 “ of *Turpentine* is that which in distillation  
 “ comes of betwixt the Spirit and the Oyl,  
 “ This Method (says the Author) infallibly  
 “ takes away the Vehemence of the Pain,  
 “ leaving only a sort of Weakness of the  
 “ Limb.

“ Limb. And to discharge entirely the Re-  
 “ licks of the Disease, a Dose of *Flos. Sulph.*  
 “ is to be given in Milk, twice a Day for  
 “ some time.

## A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

*Art. 954.* If other means do not avail to *Cauſtick.*  
 help the *Sciatica*, a *Cauſtick* may be applied ;  
 I commonly make uſe of *Fol. Ranunculi* or a  
 Mixture of *Calx. viv.* and *liquid Soap*, this is  
 very good. *Baglivius.* The *Leaves of Ra-*  
*nunculis* (ſays *Ettmuller*) being bruifed and  
 applied to the Region of the Loins, for ſix  
 Hours, till they raiſe Veſicles, which being  
 cut as uſually, diſcharge a ſharp Serum, and  
 quite take away the *Iſchiatick Pains* and ſub-  
 due the Diſtemper. *p. 630.* Above thirty  
 Years ſince, a certain Quack in *Northampton-*  
*ſhire*, as I had obſerved, cured a great many  
 of the *Sciatica*, and being curious to find out  
 how he did it, I diſcovered that it was with  
 the *Ranunculus Flammeus minor*, the *Leaves*  
 of which were ſtamp'd and applied a little  
 below the Knee, which bliſtered the Part and  
 cured the Diſtemper. Since which I myſelf  
 have tried the ſame Experiment ſeveral Times  
 with the like good Succels.

*Art. 955.* *Rad. Brion. alb.* fresh bruifed  
 and mixed with *Ol. Sem. Lini*, and applied  
 warm to the Part wonderfully caſes the Pain,  
 and the ſame application is to be repeated,  
 till the whole morbiſick Matter is extracted.  
*Tachenius de Morborum principiis. Emp. Poterii.*  
 is commended. (931.) “ I have experienced  
 “ the following Plaiſter in my Practice: R.  
 “ *Pix. Burgund. malaxetur cum q. ſ. ol. Sem.*  
 “ *Sinap.*

“ *Sinap.* by Expression. Also *Emplast. Ischiat.* may be applied.

*Colocynthis.*

*Art. 960.* *Colocynthis* put into *Clysters* is good for the Pains of the Hip. *Lister.* Internals are the same as in the Gout.

### Of the LUES VENEREAL.

#### The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*The Venereal Distemper.*

*Art. 961.* This Distemper was not known in *Europe* until the Year 1493. It is controverted, whether it was known to the Antients or not. At the first soon after impure Coition most commonly there appears, an Inflammation and Tumour of the Præpuce; a heat of

*The Symptoms.*

Urine, a Gonorrhæa, Buboës in the Groins, several Pustles in the Penis and other Parts, from whence arise fordid and malignant Ulcers, cancerous and callous, and in progress of time Corrosions of the Bones, very violent Pains which are very much exasperated in the Night time; Nodes, Tophi, heats in the Palms of the Hands and the Soles of the Feet, and after this Chops and Excoriations, Warts, Condylomas, &c. a falling off the Hairs about the Anus; red, yellow or livid Spots. An Inflammation of the Testicles, a Hoarseness, a Relaxation and Erosion of the Uvula, an Ulcer of the Palate, an Ozena, a Tingling Noise of the Ears, Deafness, Blindness, the Scab, a Tabes, &c. But all these Symptoms do not happen to every Individual; this Distemper often lies concealed under the Mask of the *Scurvy* and *Gout*. For those that are affected with it most commonly stedfastly deny that they have been concerned with an infected Person.



*Art. 962.* A little after impure Copulation The Disease begins variously. a burning Heat arises about the Penis or Vulva, or a heat of Urine, upon this within two or three Days a Gonorrhæa; sometimes no Gonorrhæa succeeds, but the virulent Matter is carried along the Skin to the Groin, and forms a Buboe; sometimes also callous Ulcers happen in the Scrotum and Perinæum; sometimes also a cancerous and callous Ulcer betwixt the Præputium and the Glans; in some the Testicles swell. Blood taken away in an inveterate Lues usually appears with livid or bluish Spots on the Top of it. “ In “ a confirmed Pox (as *Lommius* hath rightly Spots, Pustles. “ observed) Spots break out very thick about “ their Faces like Lentile Seed very small, “ some red, some yellow; in the Forehead, “ Temples and behind the Ears, especially “ about the Roots of the Hairs, then in the “ Head, and also in the whole Body, malignant Pustles, and Tumours break out of “ various colours, which heal of themselves, “ and break out again up and down; the “ Pustles are some yellow, sometimes red, all “ of them are of a roundish Figure, dry, “ without Matter, and have a dry Crust; “ afterwards other small Pustles arising round “ about these first enrage the Skin, and give “ occasion for the forming virulent and fordid “ Ulcers.

*Art. 963.* The *French* Salivate easy, and The General are sooner cured than the *Germans*. Amongst Curz. the *Sudorificks*, *Guajac.* and *Sarsaparilla.* are the most eminent; and it is always to be observed as a Rule, that the *Guajacum* is convenient in cold Constitutions and *Sarsaparilla* in hot. *Crude Antimony* is commodiously added to sudorifick Decoctions. In Mercurial Unc-  
tions

tions they proceed with the greatest Security, who sufficiently rub on the unguent about the bendings of the Joynts, the Groin and the Armpits; omitting the Abdomen, Breast and Head which are not to be anointed, or very seldom.

*AGonorrhœa.* Art. 964. In a Gonorrhœa the Humour flows out with a great Pain from the Parts about the Root of the Penis, where the Prostatæ are, at first a feminal watry Liquor issues forth, which afterwards gradually grows yellow, then it grows sharper, at last grows green, or blue, and is very often fætid; bitter Pain is felt in making Water, a Tumor of the Præputium and Glans and small Ulcers, sometimes Caruncles in the Urethra. Besides *Mercurial Catharticks*, an Emulsion is convenient, made *ex Sem. Cannabis viridis, os sepiæ, Terebinthina, Sacchar. Saturni.* &c. *Mercurius præcipitatus viridis* is much commended. *Mercur. Dulcis, balsam. Saturni Terebinthinatum ex Sacchar. Saturni.* & *ol. Terebinthin.* prepared with a gentle Fire is very good, where there is a great heat about the Kidneys and the private Parts, as also *Camphir*: Also an Infusion of *Cantharides* in Wine which is an experienced Medicine of a certain Dutch Physician.

*Rc. Cantharid. pulverisat. ℥j.*

*Vin. Rhenan. ℥iij. vel iv.*

*Infund. tepide per dies aliquot.*

and afterwards let the Liquor be filtrated; at the time of Use let six, seven or eight Spoonfuls be mixed, with a large Jugg of Wine, &c. *Resina Lign. Guajac. bals. Capiivi* are esteemed as Specificks. *Antimon. Diaphoret. Bezoard. Mineral.* Simple Water in which

*quick*

quick Silver hath been boiled. An Injection may be in the following manner.

Rx. *Aq. calc. viv.* ℥iv.

*mercur. dulc.* ℥ss.

*Sacchar. Saturn.* ℥j.

*M. pro Injectione.*

Let the Liquor after subsidence be poured off fine for use. (980. 126.)

A Digression concerning GONORRHÆAS not virulent.

Art. 965. A true Gonorrhæa is that in which the true Semen flows out, for which A true Gonorrhæa not virulent. *Succus citri. granator Limon, &c.* are the best Medicines, they extinguish Venery, especially if *Camphir.* and *Terebint.* are made use of, as also an *Emulsion* made *ex Sem. Cannabin. Sacchar. Saturn. os sepiæ.* (reckoned a Specifick) *cum cerufs. antimon. bals. capiivi, extract. rad. tormentil.* or its Decoction, *lenis purgatio cum. bol. mercur.* and the next Day *Rhabarb.* externally *astringent fatus's, &c.*

Art. 966. A spurious Gonorrhæa called A spurious Gonorrhæa. *benign,* not *virulent,* is when a Matter, and not true Semen flows out of the Penis without titillation or a Venereal Itching, continuing a long while without any great loss of Strength, much like the *fluor albus* in Women; it is usually called a *Catarrhal Gonorrhæa.* The Parts affected are the *Glandulæ Prostratæ,* too much relaxed or ulcerated.

Art. 967. The Cure in general of such a The Cure. *Gonorrhæa* consists in rectifying the Digestion of the Stomach and strengthening of it; *Cru-dities are to be corrected,* and the Part affected to be corroborated by *Astringents.* It is a *catarrhal Affection;* *Rosmarin. Decoct. è lignis* and

and the *acidulæ* are good; sometimes it depends on the Scurvy. This Gonorrhæa is not to be stopped too soon: By way of Precaution, an *Issue* is to be made in the Leg.

**Ulcers, &c.**

*Art. 968.* Ulcers of the Glans and Præputium are cured with Unguent. *Diapampbol. and Mercur. Dulc.* If they are cancerous and callous a Solution of *Mercur. sublimat. corrosiv. in aq. plantaginis* may be used. If the Præputium is very much swelled and inflamed, a Solution of *Sacchar. Saturni. in aq. calcis* may be applied; also *Campbir dissolved in ol. amygd. dulc.* (984.)

**Ulcers of the Vagina.**

*Art. 969.* In Women the internal Parts of the Vagina are ulcerated, and they discharge a Sanies more or less purulent and livid, with a great deal of Pain and Uneasiness; they require for the most part a treatment not much different from Men.

**Pustles.**

*Art. 970.* For Pustles and Tubercles, *Lac Verginale* may be used.

**The Cure.**

*Art. 971.* To cure the Ulcers, *Unguent. Basil.* with *Mercurius Dulcis* is convenient. (968. 982.)

**Ulcers of the Mouth, &c.**

*Art. 972.* Ulcers of the Mouth and Palate are cured with a Gargarism *ex Decoët. Lig. cum melle Rosar. & pauco alum:* An Ozæna is first to be treated with a Decoction *emol. bord. althæa, &c.* to remove the Crust, and afterward with *Decoët. e lign.* as Ulcers of the Palate. All these Ulcers go away of their own accord by the Mercurial unction, nor are Ulcers of the Mouth to be feared, for they are soon healed by the *Salivation.*

*Art. 973.* The Suppuration and opening of Buboës to discharge the virulent Humour, should be timely, and in the first place internally *Suppuratives,* as also taken care of *Cupping*



*ping-Glasses*, which if they succeed not according to expectation, the Buboës are to be opened, making deep Incision. (991.)

Art. 974. The Lues Venerea is contagious, by carnal Copulation, Sucking, Handling, by the Spittle, Sweat, the genital Liqueur, and Exhalations; and in the Part it is contracted by, it usually manifests it self first. *How propagated.*  
*Boerhaave.*

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

Art. 975. A confirmed Pox cannot be cured unless by *Salivation* raised by *Mercury*, and we may proceed to this without any previous evacuation or preparation of the Body. *The Method of Salivation.*  
I usually prescribe an Ointment of *axung. porcin. ʒij. argent. viv. ʒj.* With a third part of this I let the Patient anoint his Arms, Legs, and Shins three Nights continually with his own Hands, yet so that he touches not his Armpits, nor his Groin, nor the Abdomen at all. After the third Unction the Gums most commonly swell, and a *Salivation* begins; but if it does not proceed within that time, then *Turbitib. Min. gr. viij. in Conf. ros. rub.* may be given to the Patient, which Remedy will excite Vomiting, and raise a *Ptyalism*, and afterwards if the *Salivation* now begun should languish or fall off, before the Symptoms quite disappear, it is to be quickned now and then with a Dose of *Mercur. Dulc.* As to the Diet and the rest of the Regimen of the Patient, the same things are to be ordered as in purging.

Art. 976. In some Persons there is an *Idiosyncrasia*, or a peculiar Disposition proper to themselves, both in respect of *Salivation* and purging, so that the Method recommended *What is to be done when it fails.*

will scarce produce an Exulceration of their Gums, much less raise a *Salivation*; in such sort of Persons the Physician is to take care, that he does not press the thing too violently, when Nature is so resistant, and occasion horrid Symptoms; therefore it is better to wait a little, and make halts giving  $\mathfrak{zj}$  of *Merc. Dulc.* once a Week, and though a *Salivation* should never be brought to the Height, yet the Patient will spit more than customary, and there will be that fetid Smell, the Companion of a true *Salivation*, and by this Method the Distemper will be conquered, allowing a little the more time for it. These things being rightly performed (though the Distemper seems to be quite vanquished) that the Patient may not be in any danger of a Relapse, (however well he may seem to be) let him take *Merc. Dulc.*  $\mathfrak{zj}$ . once a Week four or six times successively. “ Mercurial Ointments made “ use of in a less Quantity than what is suffi- “ ent to raise a *Salivation*, and continued a “ long while (as is pretended by some) will “ take away all the Symptoms of the Venereal “ Distemper, and quite eradicate the Disease.

The Sentiments of L I S T E R.

*Its Original.* Art. 977. The Lues Venerea is a Contagious Distemper, from some venemous Humour, usually contracted in Coition, discovering itself with Ulcers and Pains. This Distemper was very common in the *Islands of America*, before the *Spaniards* came thither, and no Body doubts but it was brought by the *Spaniards* into *Europe*: It is very credible that it took its Origin from some kind of Serpent, either by a Bite, or by feeding on their Flesh. It

is said, that if Men are bit by a Serpent or Scorpion, they are relieved by Coition, but the Women are the worse by it, according to *Pliny*, this is a strong Argument that the rise of the Venereal Distemper is from some venomous Cause, or Infection. The Bite of a Serpent is of all Evils the worst, and may therefore be compared to the Venereal Distemper. Who would so much doubt then that the Lues proceeded from those Animals; for the Penis is very much swelled and extended by such venomous Bites, that is, they are stirred up with Fury and Lust, they covet nothing more than Copulation. So that the Remedy for the Men, that are tainted with it, becomes a Calamity to the Women, and the Women being thus infected, the Men are again Sufferers to the great detriment of their Posterity. (*de humoribus. p. 417.*)

*Art. 978.* A Woman was troubled with *The Cure.*  
a most violent burning heat and pricking, and also cancerous Condylomas in the Lips of the private Parts, not without a vehement Pain of the Head; I purged her every fourth Day, with *Pil. ex duobus*, with an addition of an equal part of *Merc. dulc.*; an *Apozem* of *Guajac.* &c. was for common drink, besides sweating. She also took twice a Day, a Spoonful of the following Tincture in four Ounces of a Decoction of *Guajacum*.

*Rx. Cochinel. ℥iij.*  
*Cautharid. ℥j.*  
*Vin. Rhenan. ℔j.*  
*digere in B. M.*  
*F. Tinctura.*

By the use of these a very virulent Gonorrhæa, discharging a fetid and bloody greenish Matter, was entirely taken off, and in about

two Months time the Ulcers were dried up without any assistance of Surgery, and the Pain of the Head wholly vanished.

*Night Pains.* Art. 979. For Night Pains, Universals being premised the following Powder is most advantageous :

R. *Cochinel.* ʒj.

of. *Sepiæ subtilissime lævigat* ʒss.

M. dof. ʒij.

Taken every sixth Hour with a strong Decoction of *Guajacum*. *Guajacum* is an *Antidote for argentum vivum*, as *argent. viv. is for the Venereal Venom*.

### The Sentiments of PITCARN.

*The Cure.*

Art. 980. In the Beginning of a virulent Gonorrhæa the business is to Purge, with a Laxative Ptisan of *Fol. sen. Sal. Tart. & flor. melilot.* and let the Patient drink Whey or Posset-drink ; after three or four Days employed in Purgatives, if the heat of Urine and Running diminish, and the Colour and Consistence are better, let there be given a Bolus *ex Terebinth. & Rheo.* for six or seven Days ; if it loosens the Body, then it usually gives Relief. All Astringents are to be avoided ; for a Gonorrhæa never turns to a Pox, unless it is stopped too soon. *Pitcarn in M. S. (964. 987.)*

*The Method of Cure.*

Art. 981. *Pitcarn's* radical Method of Cure is thus ; after an *Emetick* repeated twice or thrice, let *Mercury* be given twice a Day for some Days ; when the Patient's Mouth begins to be sore, let him abstain from *Mercury* for three or four Days, then Purge every other Day ; when the Pain of the Mouth is over, repeat the use of *Mercury* ; and let this Method



Method be repeated, till the Symptoms vanish.

Art. 982. For Ulcers and Eruptions of a Leprous kind, the following Medicines are recommended by the Author as very effectual *For Ulcers, and Eruptions.*  
*Decoct. pro Lotione, Unguent. aq. Cosmetica and Cerevisia. Guajacana.*

### The Sentiments of HARRIS.

Art. 983. Infants infected by sucking their Nurses, though full of Spots, Pustles and Ulcers, and sometimes troubled with those nocturnal Pains, are the easiest of all cured. *The Cure of Infants.* *The Powder of Sarsaparilla*, almost insipid, at least having no ungrateful Taste, mixed with their Spoon Meat, as is most convenient, with an addition of a little Powder of *Sant. Citriæ* for the Stomachs sake, with Purges at due intervals, I have often observed hath restored those of the most tender Years to perfect Health, to my great Satisfaction.

### The Sentiments of BLEGNY.

Art. 984. The following Lotion is very good for Ulcers of the Penis and Præputium. *Ulcers of the Penis and Præputium.*

Rx. Vitriol. alb. ℥ij.

Auripigment.

Alumin. Nitr. ana ℥j.

Camburantur in Crucibulo, ut in lapidem coeant.

Rx. Pulv. prædict. ℥j.

Aq. Calc.

Vin. alb. ana ℔j.

M. f. Solutio.

The following Lotion of *Lanfranc's* also is very good, especially in Ulcers of the Glans and Præputium.

Rx. Vin.

R. *Vin. alb.* ℥j.  
*Aq. Ros.*  
 — *Plantag. ana* ℥iij.  
*Auripigment.* ℥ij.  
*Æris virid.* ℥j.  
*Myrrh.*  
*Aloe ana* ℥j.

When the Ulcers are sufficiently deterged, the Medicine ought to be made milder for the Future by adding Water to it; and at last the Cure is to be effected with *lac Virginale*, or *aq. divin. Fernellii*, the Prescription of which is as follows, (1147.)

R. *Mercur. Sublimat. corrosiv. gr.* xij.  
*Aq. plantag.* ℥vj. *in vase*  
*vitreo evaporetur ad 3iæ partis,*  
*Consumptionem.*

Or the following ;

R. *Alum. Rupei* ℥iv.  
*coque in aq. font.* ℥ij.  
*ad tertias.*

Then ;

R. *Litharg. aur.* ℥js.  
*Vin alb.* ℥ijs.  
*decoque ad* ℥j.

Let them be strained, and both Liquors mixed together, and shaken till they are white, with which the Cure is to be perfected. But if the Ulcers are of long standing, so as to become callous and cancerous, commonly called

Callous Ulcers.

*Shankers*, very penetrating Medicines are to be applied, as *Merc. præcip. rub. Lap. Infernal. aq. phagedænica*. Yet it is to be noted, that as soon as by the Use of these an *Eschar* is made, the *Escharoticks* are presently to be left off, and *Suppuratives* and *Digestives* to be made use of; by which the *Eschar* being come off, the Ulcers are at last to be healed with *Unguentum*

*entum*

*entum de Vigonis* (see also p. 102.) Internal Medicines in the mean time are not to neglected.

Art. 985. Sometimes there happen oedematous or crystaline Tumors of the Genitals: External Medicines in this Case ought to be drying, discussing, and in some Measure astringent; such as *Sp. vin. camphorat. aq. calc. cum Sal. Armoniac. Sp. Vin. cum Sapone nigro.* If cancerous Ulcers and hard Tumors happen together, care must be taken to prevent a *Gangrene.*

*Oedematous Tumors of the Genitals.*

Art. 986. Concerning a Phymosis, paraphymosis, and the amputation of the Penis, consult the Author, p. 112, &c.

*Phymosis, &c.*

Art. 987. The rational Cure of a Gonorrhæa is to be begun with a gentle Cathartick, every other Day of *Cassia Decoct. sen. & Crystal. min.* in Whey or Posset-drink. *Decoct. Tamarind. Altheæ & rhabarb.* (when the Gonorrhæa is almost stopped) in the mean time also *Diureticks* are to be given, especially *Terebinthines*, and last of all gentle *Astringents*, *aq. Minerale, croc. mart. astring. in aq. simpl. coct. tinct. rosar. Tinct. coral.* in a Spoonful of the same *Syrup* or *Syr. cydon.* a Gonorrhæa is never cured by a Salivation. “*Pil. de certa Palmarii. & Tinct. cantharid.*” sometimes conduce towards the Cure of a “Gonorrhæa,

*Gonorrhæa,*

Art. 988. Heat of Urine is to be mitigated by *Emulsions* and the following *Ptisan.*

*Heat of Urine,*

R. Rad. alth. ꝑj.

— Malv. ꝑj.

fol. acetos. ꝑ. ss.

bord. mundat.

Sem. papav. alb. ana ꝑij.

coq. in aq. font. ℞x.

ad tertias, sub finem addend.

*Rad. liquirit. ras. ℥j.*

*f. Ptisan.*

I frequently use it with very good effect; sometimes when the Case is worse than ordinary Bleeding is necessary, as is in a Suppression of Urine, *Bathing* is very Serviceable.

*Rx. Rad. et fol. alth.*

———— *Malv.*

*Rad. fœnic. apij.*

———— *petroselin.*

———— *Eryng. marin. ana ℥ij.*

———— *Rapar. ℔ij.*

*herb. parietar. violar.*

———— *Veronic.*

*flor. cham. melilot.*

———— *Genist. Sambuc. ana ℔j.*

*Sem. fœnuigr. lin. ana ℥j.*

———— *petroselin. anis.*

———— *fœnicul. Genist. ana ℥ij.*

*Coque in q. s. aq. font.*

*pro Semicupio.*

*Tumor of the Testes.*

*Art. 989.* In inflammatory Tumors of the Testicles and the Scrotum *bleeding* is necessary; *discussing* Topicks and such as *mitigate* Pain are to be made use of.

*Caruncles*

*Hard to Cure.*

*Art. 990.* Caruncles in the Urethra are very difficult to be cured, the following Remedy is reckoned the best.

*Rx. Pulv. alum. ust. ℥j.*

*præcipit. rub.*

*auripigment.*

*virid. æris. ana ℥ss.*

*Unguent. desicc. rub. ℥j.*

*Coque, ℞, c.*

Boyl it to the middle Consistence betwixt an Ointment and a Plaister; let a little bit of this be put on the top of a thin Wax-Candle, and



and thrust into the Urethra. Of the taking away of Caruncles see the Place, p. 177. and consult other Writers of Surgery.

*Art. 991.* Buboes are by all means to be suppurated, internally *Cordials* and *Alexipharmicks* are to be given, with good Food and Drinks; externally, strong *Suppuratives*, *Emplasters*, or rather *Cataplasms*; it is a good Method to promote the raising those Tumors by the application of *Cupping-Glass* once or twice a Day, and when they are ripe enough they ought to be opened with a *Caustick*, rather than a *Lancet*, and to be kept open a long time. (973.) Extracted out of the learned and elegant Treatise, of a *French Surgeon*, the *Seiur de Blegny*. *Buboes.*

*P. 5.* In treating of this Distemper, I fully intended to have inserted an Abstract of *Dr. Turner's Siphylis*, but I had not the leisure to collect it; wherefore I must beg leave to refer my Reader to the perusal of that most excellent Treatise; and likewise recommend to him to read the *Commentationes* of the famous *Dr. Boerhaave* upon this Distemper: For there we have a new Idea of the Disease, a new Theory laid down by the greatest Physician now living, and a new Method of Cure, at least something is proposed for that end with the greatest Candor and Modesty, *with Dr. Turner's leave*, who is also not without his share of Merit in the Faculty he Professes. O! thrice, and more so, fortunate young Students, the envy of us old Physicians, who have the felicity to be instructed by such a *Gamaliel*: Esteem it your peculiar Happiness to lick up even the Dust of the Feet of so great a Broacher of Arts and Sciences!



## C H A P. X.

Being the tenth A S S E M B L A G E  
of Diseases.

Of a P L I C A R O L O N I C A.

The Sentiments of B O N E T U S.

The Plica  
Endemick in  
Poland.

ART. 992.



P L I C A, or mat-  
ting of the Hair, is  
a Distemper often-  
times *Endemical* in  
*Poland*, both Males  
and Females are af-

fectcd with it, yea Children and Infants; it  
is also known in other Regions, as *Switzerland*,  
*Alsace*, and *lower Germany* upon the *Rhine*,  
and in *Hungary*, but not so frequent: *Senner-*  
*tus* affirms, That in *Hungary* other Animals  
are sometimes infested with this Distemper,  
especially Horses.

A very severe  
Disease.

Art. 993. A Plica is a severe, malignant,  
and dangerous Distemper, in which the Hairs  
of the Head are twisted or entangled together,  
with an indissoluble Implication, Agglutina-  
tion or Inviscation, attended with a violent  
Disorder of the whole Body, and of the  
Limbs, both Arms and Legs, and the Head  
suffers much; and before the Hairs are thus  
entangled, the Person is usually afflicted with  
great Pains and profuse Sweats preceding it.

Incurable.

Art. 994. The cutting of the Hair in this  
Distemper, after they are seized with it, is

very

very dangerous: “ There are no proper and  
 “ certain Remedies yet found out for this  
 “ Distemper, which can perfectly cure and  
 “ quite eradicate it; and because it never  
 “ occurs in our Part of the World, it will be  
 “ superfluous to enlarge any more about it.

### Of a TINEA.

The Sentiments of TURNER.

*Art. 995.* Sahafati or a Tinea, is what *A Tinea,*  
 the *English* call a *scald Head*. There are  
 three Species of this Distemper according to  
 Authors, *viz. a dry, a moist, and a lupinose*  
*Tinea*, which are really only different De-  
 grees of the same Affection; but laying aside  
 these unnecessary Divisions, the Distemper  
 may be defined to be, running Ulcers of the *A Definition.*  
 Head, arising from a vitious, corrosive or sa-  
 line Humour, corroding the cutaneous Glands,  
 which in Process of Time, destroy their Tex-  
 ture, and prey upon them. In the first De- *Its Degrees.*  
 gree, the Head is covered with a white, dry,  
 scurvy or squamous Scab. In the second De-  
 gree, granulated, like the Seeds in Figs cut  
 a-cross. In the third Degree, the Skin and  
 Flesh are ulcerated like *honey Combs*. The *The Name.*  
 Name is taken from the *Worm Tinea*, from  
 the Similitude of their Perforations, which  
 those little Animals make in Paper and  
 Cloaths.

*Art. 996.* To remove the Incrustation, *The Cure.*  
 the following Ointment and Fomentation are  
 recommended by *Ambrose Parey*, R. *rad. al-*  
*thææ, Lapath. acut. acetos.* of each a suffici-  
 ent Quantity, boil them in a *small Lixivium*,  
 to which add a little *Vinegar* for a Fomenta-  
 tion.

tion, to be used twice a Day; the Ointment is made of the *Leaves of Nasturt. Hortens.* bruised or fried with *Hogs Lard*, which performs the Work in twenty-four Hours: But for a radical Cure of this most stubborn Distemper, consult the Author, who hath writ elegantly of it, and hath judiciously collected the best Medicines out of the most approved Writers. “ But we may yet shorten the Business; for I have learnt by Experience, that this Distemper, (the Incrustation being first removed, as was before said,) may be cured safely, and soon, by anointing only with *Pisselæum Indicum.*”

*A Treatise of the Diseases of the EYES.*

*The Dignity  
of the Subject.*

Art. 997. The Eye, the most noble Organ of the whole Body, (which is emphatically called *the Light of the Body,*) deserves the most particular Attention of Physicians, as the great Damage we suffer by Blindness, witnesses.

It is proposed here to give account of the Diseases of the Eyes, if not all, that are mentioned by Authors, at least the principal Ones, to which the rest may be referred, and to reduce them into a right Order.

*A List of the Names of the Distempers of the Eyes.*

Art. 998.	Emphysema, a flatulent Tumour.	999
	Pladorosis, a livid Tubercle.	1000
	Acrochordon, a Wart.	1001
	Pforophthalmia, an itching Lippitude.	1003
	Xerophthalmia, a dry Lippitude.	1005
	Sclerophthalmia, a hard Lippitude.	1007

*Sclerias.*



Scleriasis, a schirrhous Lippitude, livid.	1008
Tracoma, an internal Asperity.	1009
Trichiasis, a Fault of the Hairs of the Eye-lid.	1011
Madorosis, a falling off of the Hairs.	1012
Anchyloblepharon, a growing together of the Eye-Lids.	
Lagophthalmia, the upper Eye-Brow, too short.	1014
Atoniatonblepharon, a Deficiency in Motion.	1016
Hippos, a twinkling of the Eye.	1017
Ectropium, an Inversion of the lower Eye-Lid.	1018
Phthiriasis, Lice in the Eye-Brow.	1020
Ophthalmia, an Inflammation of the Eyes.	1021
Oedema, an oedematous Tumour.	1033
Hypopyon, a Sanies under the Cornea.	1036
Phlyctænæ, miliar Pustles.	1037
Anthracosis, a Carbuncle of the Eye.	1039
Sinchyfis, a Confusion of the Humour.	1040
Pterygium, a Nail of the Eye.	1041
Proptosis, a Rupture of the Cornea.	1045
Rhexis, a Rupture of the Coats with an Efflux of the Humours.	1047
Oule, Cicatrix, Leucoma, &c.	1049
Hyposphagma, a Suggilation.	1052
Hypochyma, a Suffusion or Cataract.	1054
Glaucoma, a change of the Colour of the cristaline Humour into a brown or grey.	1062
Epiphora, a Catarrh of the Eye.	1064
Proptosis, the Eye almost starting out of the Orbit.	1069
Atrophnia, a Consumption of the Eye.	1070
Midriasis, a Dilatation of the Pupil.	1071
Meiopsis, a Narrowness of the Pupil.	1072

*The Distempers or Faults of the Eye-Lids, No. xvi.*

*Distempers of the Coats and Humours, No. iv.*

The Distempers and the rest of the Faults not comprehended in the former Classes,  
No. xv.

Plege, Wounds and Contusions of the Eye.	1073
Elcos, an Ulcer of the Eye.	1074
Paralyfis, a Resolution of the Muscles.	1078
Strabismus, a Distortion of the Eyes.	1079
Encanthis; a carnosus Excrescence.	1081
Anchilops, Ægilops, and a Fistula Lachry- malis.	1083
Amblyopia, a Dullness of Sight.	1085
Amaurosis, a Gutta Serena.	1088
Myopia, short sighted.	1093
Presbytia, the contrary Affection.	1094
Nyctalopia, a twofold Infirmary of the (Sight.	1095

### Of an EMPHYSEMA.

*Emphysema.* Art. 999. An Emphysema, or an Inflation of the Eye, is a *flatulent Tumour* of the Eye-Lids, without change of Colour, arising on a sudden; it seldom happens, except it be in cachectick or scorbutick Bodies; it is a Distemper of no great danger or trouble, only it is a deformity, whilst it lasts. For the Cure of it see Emphysema, 1298.

### Of a PLADOROSIS.

*Pladorosis.* Art. 1000. A Pladorosis is a sort of a *Sarcoma*, called a *Mulbery* from the resemblance it bears to that Fruit; it is a livid Tumour growing in the Eye-lids, not in the Margin, but often in the middle of the upper Eye-lid, it is without Pain: It is a Tumour contained in a *Cystis*, as an Atheroma, Steatoma, and Meliceris, which sometimes also happen in the Eye-lids. These Tumours may be extirpated without any great difficulty. (see Art. 1304).

## Of an ACROCHORDON.

*Art. 1001.* An Acrochordon, or *Wart* of Acrochordon. the Eye, taken in a large Sense for a præternatural Excrecence, is of fundry kinds, *viz.* *First, Hydatis*, in the upper Eye-lid, which Hydatis. is an Excrecence of a fat Substance, very common to Infants, which usually grows into a larger Bulk than the rest, so that the whole Eye-lid is sometimes Oedematous; if it is recent and not very large, it often goes away of its own accord, or is easily cured with Medicines. *Secondly, Cithæ*, or *Hordeolum*, which Cithæ. is a Tubercle in the upper Part of the Eye-lid, near the Eye-brows, like a Grain of Barley, from whence it takes its Name. Cover it over with white Wax, or anoint it with Hen's Grease, or fasting Spittle, or rub it with the Body of a Fly, the Head being thrown away; or with the Blood of a Dove or Partridge. If all these Things prove in Vain, it must be extirpated by Section. *Thirdly, Chalazion*, or *Grando*, which is very Grando. little or nothing different from a *Hordeolum*, only in external Form, and that perhaps it is a little harder. *Fourthly, Lithiasis*, or *Tophus*, Tophus. when the Matter contained in the Wart, is like the Substance of *Chalk* or *Stone*.

*Art. 1002.* All these Tubercles are con- The Cure. tained in a *Cystis*, and most commonly are to be cured by manual Operation, but it must be observed, that however slight these Operations may seem to be, they ought not to be undertaken *Rashly*, without great Caution.

## Of a PSOROPHTHALMIA.

*Psorophthalmia.*

Art. 1003. "A Psorophthalmia, or *Præ-riginous Lippitude*, is a Distemper of the Eye-lids, not much unlike a *Pfora* in any other part of the Body, proceeding from a sharp and biting Humour, lightly inflaming the margin of the Eye-lids, and sometimes breaking out in very small Tubercles, otherwise incrustating with a branlike or pruriginous Scab."

*The Cure.*

Art. 1004. It is a most stubborn Distemper and very hard to Cure, especially if it be of long standing. "To make a regular Cure, first, Bleeding is necessary, and then some Doses of Calomel are to be given, every other or third Night, and the mineral purging Waters are to be Drank every Morning, as *Ebesbam*, and our *Alford, Lidford*, or *Holt Waters*." In the mean Time let the Eyes be bathed with the following Fomentation,

R. *Fol. ros. rub.*  
 — *Sambuc. ana Mj.*  
*Sem. lini.*  
 — *fenugr. ana ℥ij.*  
 — *Carvi. ℥j.*  
*coq. in q. s. aq. font.*  
*et vin. alb. ad ℔j.*  
*pro Fotu.*

to be used twice or thrice a Day. The Inflammation and Acrimony of the Humours being after this Manner taken away, or abated; then let the Eye-lids be anointed with the following Liniment,

R. *Unguent. Pomat. ℥j.*  
*flor. sulph. ℥ss.*



*Camphor, ℥j.*

*ol. Ros. q. s.*

*M. f. Linimentum.*

or let the Eye-lid be bathed two or three times a Day with the following Infusion,

*Rx. Fol. Nicotian. ℥j.*

*flor. rorismarin. p. j.*

*Superaffund. aq. calc.*

*bullient. ℥ss.*

*Infund. per. hor. quadrant.*

*℞ cola pro Infusione.*

The Unguent. *Ophthalmicum* in the London Dispensatory may be also used in this Case.

### Of a XEROPHTHALMIA.

*Art. 1005.* There is a Sort of dry Lippitude, which the Greeks call *Ξεροφθαλμία*. In this disorder the Eyes neither swell nor run, but are only Red, the Pain is but slight, but then there is a very great itching, the Eye-lids sticking together at Nights with a very stiff glutinous Matter. *Xerophthalmia.*

*Art. 1006.* As to the Cure, Universals being premised, as in the Cure of some other like Distempers of the Eyes, *Celsus* recommends a Wine Sop to be applied to the Eyes at Night; nor can I see what should hinder the Application of toasted Bread dipped in some proper Oil, or any other convenient Liquor; the Emollient Fodus, taken Notice of in the Article of *a Psorophthalmia*, is also useful here. (1004.) *The Cure.*

### Of a SCLEROPHTHALMIA.

*Art. 1007.* A Sclerophthalmia is a hard, dry, and painful Lippitude, making a thick *Sclerophthalmia.*  
 Vol. II. F Callosity

Of Distempers of the Eyes. Chap. 10.

Callosity in the Eye-lids, and very much hindering their Motion. As to the Method of Cure, it is to be referred almost always to one or other of the two foregoing Disorders.

Of a SCLERIASIS.

*Scleriasis.* Art. 1008. A Scleriasis, or Scleroma of the Eye, is a *scirrhus Hardness of the Eye-lids*; it scarce differs from a Sclerophthalmia, except in Degree; for which Reason it is a Distemper altogether Incurable.

Of a TRACOMA.

*Tracoma.* Art. 1009. A Tracoma is a Roughness of the internal Part of the Eye-lid, with an itching and burning Heat, and oftentimes with Pustles, like Millet Seeds, from a sharp Humour. The Degrees of it are *Sycosis* and *Tylosis*.

*The Cure.* Art. 1010. Besides what is to be done in general, *Revellents* and *Intercipients* are proper; the *Topicks* ought to be *Emollients*, then *Refrigerants*, and lastly, *Detergents* are to be used. *Parey* says the following is an *instar omnium*, *viz.* a Mixture of a little *Vitriol* with a good deal of *Rose Water*.

Of a TRICHIASIS.

*Trichiasis.* Art. 1011. A *Trichiasis*, or *Phalangosis*, is a fault in the Hairs of the Eye-lids, growing in a double Range, or at least turning inwards and so hurting the Eye. It often occasions an *Ophthalmia*. Those Hairs that hurt are to be pulled away with a pair of

Forceps

Forceps, if possible, otherwise a Cure cannot be expected.

### *Of a MADAROSIS.*

*Art. 1012.* A Madarosis, or Pilosis, is a *Madarosis.*  
*falling off the Hairs, or a Baldness of the Eye-lids*; it commonly is occasioned by the Violence of one of the three Distempers above-mentioned, to wit, *Psorophthalmia*, *Xerophthalmia*, or *Sclerophthalmia*, and is an incurable Malady.

### *Of an ANCHYLOBLEPHARON.*

*Art. 1013.* An Anchyloblepharon is a *Anchyloblepharon.*  
*Coagulation, or rather a growing together of the Eye-lids* one with another, or else they coalesce with the *Tunica conjunctiva*. Sometimes (as 'tis said) it is a connate Distemper, but it most commonly happens for want of Care in curing Ulcers, or other Distempers of the Eyes. These *Coalascencies*, which are præternatural, are to be separated by manual Operation with great caution, and the Eye is to be treated with proper Topicks, as in Wounds and Ulcers.

### *Of a LAGOPHTHALMIA.*

*Art. 1014.* A Lagophthalmia is when the upper Eye-lid is shorter than it should be: It is either so from the Birth, or it is caused by a Cicatrix or Convulsion, or when Infants in their Cradles are suffered always to be looking upwards or backwards. *Lagophthalmia.*

*Art. 1015.* They are cured by *Emollients*. If from a Cicatrix, a semicircular Incision is

to be made above it and proper dressings are to be made use of for the Wound, “ but “ commonly the Distemper is Incurable.

Of an A T O N I A T O N B L E P H A R O N.

*Atoniatonble  
pharon.*

*Art. 1016.* Atoniatonblepharon is a Distemper of the upper Eye-lid, occasioned by an Imbecillity of the attolent Muscle; by Reason whereof its Motion upwards is wholly lost; it may be caused by a *Palsy*. (I have known some that have been Born with this Infirmity) the Fibres of the attolent Muscle being cut or divided by a Wound, or a great Contusion sometimes brings on this Accident. We have a very remarkable, and most deplorable Example of this, in a very honourable Gentleman, too well known to be named here, who came by this Misfortune by the Kick of an Horse. I knew a Gentlewoman, who, after she had been cured of a *Fistula Lacrymalis* by her Surgeon, which she had been afflicted with for some Years, contracted this Infirmity in her upper Eye-lid, not from any Wound or Incision made in that Place, but from a Relaxation of the Fibres of that Muscle, occasioned by a long Flux of Humours to the Part. What was very remarkable with relation to this Case was this, that this Infirmity was communicated to her Grandson by the force of *Imagination*; for her Daughter, when she was with Child with him, living in the same House with her Mother, and seeing her every Day, received the Impression so strongly, that she was delivered of a Son marked with the same Infirmity, which was Incurable and remains with him, now he is grown up to be a Man. And it must be acknowledged



acknowledged that an Atoniatonblepharon, from whatsoever Cause it proceeds, is absolutely Incurable, nor is the Cure rashly to be attempted by cutting, as some advise, least a worse Mischief, to wit, a *Lagophthalmia* should happen.

### Of a HIPPOS.

Art. 1017. A Hippos is an Instability of the Eye-lids, when they are continually opened and shut with an inordinate Motion; this sort of Twinkling is most commonly Hereditary, but sometimes it is got by an indiscret Habit, or by some great Passion of the Mind, as by a Fright, or it may happen by Anger or Fear; it never comes under medicinal Cure, properly so called. *Hippos;*

### Of an ECTROPIUM.

Art. 1018. Ectropium is a Distemper of the lower Eye-lid, which is inverted and drawn downwards, so that the inside of it appears with deformity, looking like red Flesh; nor will it close with the upper Eye-lid, but hangs down and lies open after an unseemly manner. It most commonly arises from a Palsy, Convulsions or a Wound ill cured. *Ectropium;*

Art. 1019. Astringents (says *Forestus*) cure this, as *aq. rosar* in which Iron hath been quenched: I have often tried the following, *The Cure.*

Rx. *Butyr. recent.*

*in aq. commun. lot. et*

*postea in aq. plantag.*

*vel. ros. ꝑijss.*

*Tutix præp. ℞*

*in aq. Ros. lot.*

*aloe in aq. plantag. lot.*

*sief. alb. cum opio ana ℥iss.*

*Campbor. ℥j.*

*M. f. Unguentum.*

with which it is to be anointed at Night, and washed with warm Water in the Morning. Of the Chirurgical Operation, see *Celsus*.

### Of a PHTHIRIASIS.

*Phthiriasis.*

*Art. 1020.* A Phthiriasis, or a *Lousiness* of the Eye-lids, is a disorder, wherein Lice breed in the Hair. It is no contemptible disorder (says *Sennertus*); for it occasions sharp Fluxions, and the Eyes at last are much prejudiced by it. The same Author reckons up a great many Medicines for it, but there is no occasion to mention them here, for the Lice are easily killed, only by anointing with Black Soap, let them be of what kind soever. (see *Art. 1569*)

### Of an OPTHALMIA.

#### The Sentiments of RIVERIUS.

*The Definition and Division of the Distemper.*

*Art. 1021.* An Ophthymy or Lippitude, is a Distemper or Inflammation of the Eye with Tumour, Redness and Pain; a slight Inflammation is called *Phlogosis*. It is called a *Chemosis*, when both Eye-lids are inverted, so that the Eyes are scarce cover'd with them, and a Redness seizes the greatest part of the *Iris*. An ophthymy is sometimes *dry* and sometimes *Periodical*. *Lommius* gives us a very elegant description of this Distemper.

*A Description of It.*

“ The Eyes are very much Inflamed (says he)  
 “ with great Pain, Tension, Tumour, burn-  
 “ ing

“ing Heat and Redness; sometimes also with  
 “such Pungent and darting Pains, that the  
 “Eyes seem as if they were pricked with a  
 “Needle or a Thorn; they discharge at first  
 “a hot serous Humour, and afterwards a  
 “purulent matter, sometimes but little in  
 “quantity, and sometimes more plentifully.  
 “A fordes adheres to the great Angle of  
 “the Eye; and when the disorder is very  
 “severe the neighbouring parts are much  
 “Swelled, even down to the Cheeks, and  
 “the Arteries beat violently all round the  
 “Eye; the small blood Vessels swell and be-  
 “come visible in the white of the Eye, which  
 “in Health are not to be seen”.

*Art. 1022.* According to *Avicenna*, the *The Cure,*  
 Patient must be bled in this Distemper  
 even to fainting; *Cupping Glasses* are to be  
 applied to the Shoulderblades and the *Spine*  
 of the Back, gentle *Catharticks* are to be  
 given. The following Remedy abates the  
 Inflammation and restrains the fluxion; let the  
 white of one Egg be beat up with a piece  
 of *Allum*, till it is of the Consistence of an  
 Oyntment, which is to be spread upon Linnen  
 Cloth and applyed warm to the Eye: In two  
 or three Hours it is to be taken away, lest it  
 should bind up the Humours too much. An  
 Oyntment may be made of *Butter* and the  
*Juice of Tobacco* boiled together, which is  
 very effectual. In the declination of the Di-  
 stemper more *resolvent Collyriums* are to be  
 made use of, as

*Rc. Sarcocol. Nutrit.*

*i. e. in latte per aliquot  
 dies macerat.*

*Tutiæ præp. ana ʒss,  
 aloë ʒi.*

*Myrtb. ʒss.*

*Mucilag. sem. fænugr. ʒss.*

*Aq. fænicul.*

— *Euphrag. a ʒifs.*

*M. f. Collyr.*

*In an Invete-  
rate Case.*

In Inveterate Ophthalmies, when other remedies are not sufficient, we must fly to the Use of *Mircurials*, as to the Sheat-Anchor. When the Case is more severe a *Seton* is convenient; sometimes also *Masticatories*, or a decoction of the *Woods*.

### The Sentiments of C O W A R D.

*A Moist and  
Dry Ophthal-  
mia.*

*Art. 1023.* An Ophthalmy is an Inflammation of the *Tunica adnata*, attended with tormenting heat and pain. It is very well divided or distinguished with *Moist and Dry*, as it is attended with a greater or less fluxion of Humours. In a *Xerophthalmia* or a *dry one*, the Eye swells with some Pain, a slight Redness, an Itching, and heaviness, and some small fluxion of Humours, which appears by turns, or now and then, for there is no such thing as an Ophthalmy absolutely *dry*.

*Frogsicks.*

*Art. 1024.* A plentiful effluxion of Serous Humours, although sharp, shews, that an Ophthalmy will not continue long. If those that labour under an Ophthalmy (*says Hippocrates*) are taken with a Looseness, it is good.

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1025.* To enter upon the Cure of an Ophthalmy in a regular Method, we are to begin with *Bleeding*; milder *Purgatives* are also convenient, especially purging *Mineral Waters*, or *sal. Mirabile* dissolved in common Water. With regard to *Topicks*, the State of the Distemper is to be considered very maturely

*To be varied  
according to  
the State of it.*



ly. In the beginning due *evacuations* having been made, *In the beginning.*

Rx. *Aq. Euphrag.*  
 —*fœnicul. dulc. ana ʒj.*  
*Tutiæ prap. ʒss.*  
*Trochisc. alb. Rbas. ʒj.*  
*f. Mistura.*

let them be mixed with beaten them well together, and reduce them into a kind of Pap, to be applyed in the form of a Cataplasim. Mucilages of *Sem. Cydon. Psylli, papav. &c.* are also fit for this purpose, which are often to be renewed, lest they acquire a Sharpness. *The Increase,*

Rx. *Lact. fœminin. ʒj.*  
*Succ. fœnicul. dulc. ʒss.*  
*Camphor. ʒj.*  
*alb. ovi unius*  
*f. Cataplasma.*

Rx. *Aq. plautag.*  
 —*Ros. pallidar. ana ʒiss.*  
*Sacchar. Saturn.*  
*vel Ceruss. lot. ʒj.*  
*Sp sal. armeniac. ʒss.*  
*f. s. a. Mistura.*

Rx. *Aq. Solan. ʒij.*  
*Succ. sedi ʒss.*  
*Opij Thebaic. gr. ij.*  
*albumin. ov. q. s.*

make a mixture for an Ophthalmy by shaking them well together. If an Epiphora be joined with the Ophthalmy, we labour in vain without a mixture of *Vitriolicks*. *In the State,* In the State, *resolvent Medicines* are better than *repellents*, says *Riverius*, especially fomentations *e flor. Sambuci* to discuss, but I would rather make use of the following,

Rx. *fol.*

Rx. fol. Euphrag.

—fœnicul. ana Mj.

Sem. fœnuigr.

aloe lot. ana ℥ij.

aq. font. cum. tautil.

acet. acescent.

In the Declination.

(so that it may be but just perceived by the Taste) ℥j. boyl them to half the quantity and keep the strained Liquor for use. In the declination, if the Ophthalmy hath left any fordes behind it, it should be quite washed away or deterged, before you apply any Ophthalmick Medicine, and this is to be done only with a Solution of *Sarcocolla*, as *Sennertus* advises.

A dry Ophthalmia.

Art. 1026. In a dry Ophthalmy *emollients* and *lenients* are always to be mixed, lest, by the use of *discutients* and *drying Medicines*, the Inflammation should be greatly Exasperated.

#### The Sentiments of PITCARN.

An Internal Ophthalmia.

Art. 1027. An external Ophthalmy is carefully to be distinguished from that which is both external and internal: An *internal* Ophthalmy is an Inflammation of the Retina, which no Body (that I know of) hath described: I shall therefore give you the Pathognomick Sign, which will be of most excellent use in Practice; for if there are Signs of an *external* Ophthalmy, *viz.* Redness, Heat and Pain, and no other Symptom offers itself, it is only an *external* Ophthalmy.

Plentiful Bleeding.

Art. 1028. There is no disease, which by its Nature requires larger *Bleeding*, or oftner to be repeated than an Ophthalmy. “ And “ according to the Observation of some “ *French Surgeons*, once opening the tempo-

“ ral Artery does more Service to diminish  
 “ the Inflammation, than two or three times  
 “ opening of a Vein.

A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

Art. 1029. Sometimes an Ophthalmy is *Epidemick* and *Contagious* arising from some ill disposition of the Air. In the Cure of an Ophthalmy, sometimes bleeding in the Foot is very necessary, to make the greater Revulsion. Where Humours are sharp and corrosive, *fixed Metalline Remedies* are to be added to Collyriums, as *Tut. præparat. Lapis Calaminaris, cerussa, sacchar. Saturni*, especially, *flores Zynici, & flores Fovis*, which *Barbette* mightily commends. In a slight Inflammation a little piece of *Veal* or *Beaf* applied, discusses the Distemper. *Ettmuller.*

Art. 1030. An Ophthalmy oftentimes very easily and very soon shifts from one Eye to the other. This Inflammation and Tumour consequent upon it, as *Pblegmons* of other Parts, is either discussed with Medicines, or tends to suppuration and rupture, which occasions Ulcers, or at the last, which is worst of all, by the unseasonable and imprudent use of refrigerating and repelling Topicks it *gangrenes*. All the best Physicians with one consent advise, not to apply Topicks in the beginning of an Ophthalmia; for many have been made blind by admitting a great farrago of Medicines. *Prognosticks.*

Art. 1031. “ Ophthalmy is often *Scrophulous*; in which case besides *evacuating* Medicines, *Mercurials* and *Specificks* are to be given, also *Millepedes* and *Herb. Euphras.* infused in Beer for common drink for *A Scrophulous Ophthalmia.*

“ for a long Time; but beyond every thing  
 “ I have ever seen made use of, the *Mineral*  
 “ *purging Waters*, such as *Epsom*, and our  
 “ *Alford*, *Lidford*, and *Holt Waters*, &c. be-  
 “ ing drunk for a long time, conquer this  
 “ most stubborn Distemper, or at least ren-  
 “ der it much better, as I have often ob-  
 “ served. For External use the following Col-  
 “ lyrium, take two Drachms of *Mercurius*  
 “ *dulcis*, let it be ground in a marble Mor-  
 “ tar, pouring upon it two Ounces of *Rose-*  
 “ *Water* four times successively, and let it be  
 “ stirred with a red hot iron Pestle, as often  
 “ made hot. Sometimes *Fuller’s Cataplasma*  
 “ *de pomis* is good; and also the following  
 “ Fomentation of *Mr. Boyle*.

Rx. *Flor. melilot.*

— *Sambuc.*

— *calend. ana Mj.*

*Scm. lini*

— *fænuqr.*

— *cymin.*

— *Psylij.*

— *cydon. ana ℥ss.*

*hord. perlat. ℥ss.*

*coq. in aq. font. ℔.*

*vin. Canariens. ana p. æ. ad ℔j.*

*pro Fotu.*

to be used, when the Pains are violent.

*Art. 1032.* D. *Cheyne* in his *Treatise of the Gout*, says, that *Æthiop’s Mineral*, taken in a large Dose twice a Day, and continued a long time, never fails to answer the Physicians Expectation in the cure of an inveterate Ophthalmy, yea, even though it should be *Scrophulous*. p. 50.

The Virtue  
of *Æthiop’s*  
*Mineral*.

The



The following Cataplasm of *Ettmuller* usually eases the Pain in the greatest Inflammations of the Eyes:

Rx. *Pulp. pomor. dulc. assat. q. v.*  
*alb. ov. unius cum sacchar.*  
*chrystal. venè conquassat.*  
*Camphor. gr. xij. M.*

Fresh Cows Dung applied warm to the Eye, in the form of a Cataplasm, is said to cure an Ophthalmy. Ex. *Ephem. Leopoltan.*

### Of an O E D E M A.

*Art. 1033.* An Oedema is an Inflation or *An Oedema,* an oedematous Tumour in the white of the Eye, that is, in the *Tunica Conjunctiva*, without change of Colour, protuding the Eye forwards very much; the Distemper is sufficiently manifest and cannot be easily mistaken. It most commonly begins with a sharp Itching, as if the Place were stung with a *Bee* or *Gnat*. It oftner happens in the Summer than the Winter. *Banister.*

*Art. 1034.* “ There is yet another Species of an Oedema of the Eye, improperly called so by some Authors, which is nothing else but an *Ephysema* happening in the Eye-lids: I have seen the last of these pretty often, but the first not more than once or twice; but this belongs to another Article. (*Art. 999.*)

*Art. 1035.* He that would take a right *The Cure,* Method for the curing of this Malady, besides making other proper Evacuations, should apply *Cupping-Glasses* with Scarification to the Shoulders; as for Topicks, *Fomentations* boiled in Wine and Water, are good, as also  
*Mucilages*

*Mucilages of sem. lini & fœnugræc. cum solutione Myrrh, & aloe in aq. rosar.*

### Of a H Y P O P Y O N.

*An Hypopyon.* Art. 1036. A Hypopyon is a Collection of Matter under the Cornea, (according to Kennedy, in his Ophthalmography, betwixt the Coats of the Cornea) commonly arising from an Ophthalmy, or a violent Contusion. The curative Indications are the easing of the Pains, and the discharge of the Matter by Discuti-ents, &c. Coward. “ If the purulent Mat-  
 “ ter cannot be discussed, the Cornea itself is  
 “ to be opened or divided with the Point of  
 “ a Lancet, but prudently and with caution,  
 “ which Operation is without Danger, nor  
 “ does it always leave an unsightly Cicatrix  
 “ behind it; the Incision being made, and  
 “ the Pus discharged, the Eye is to be healed  
 “ after the same manner as in Wounds of  
 “ the Eyes, or as after the couching of a Ca-  
 “ taract.

### P H L Y C T Æ N Æ.

#### The Sentiments of C O W A R D.

*Plyctænæ.* Art. 1037. Phlyctænæ are Ulcers, some-  
 times arising in the *Tunica Adnata*, and some-  
 times in the *Cornea* itself, like so many small  
 Bladders filled with Water, such as are usually  
 raised on the Skin of any part of the Body,  
 when it is Scalded with boiling Water; they  
 are commonly called in *English*, *Blisters in  
 the Eyes*, and appear like *Millet Seeds*, and  
 are most commonly occasioned by a sharp and  
 corroding Humour, causing a very violent  
 and

and darting Pain. " These Pustles are white  
" in the *Cornea*, but red in the *Adnata*."

*Art.* 1038. Evacuations having been right-  
ly made, *discutients* and *drying Medicines* are  
convenient, which are to be varied as the Di-  
stemper is in the Increase, State or Declinati-  
on. The *Phlyctænæ* are to be deterged with  
*mel. rosar.* with an Addition of a little *Ungu-*  
*ent. Ægyptiacum.* or with *pulv. Nicotianæ*,  
(used with Caution). After Deterision they  
are to be healed and dried with a *Collyrium* of  
*aq. Plantag.* and *Troch. Alb. Rhasis.* *Kennedy.*

*Curative In-*  
*dications.*

### Of an ANTHRACOSIS.

*Art.* 1039. An Anthracosis, or Carbuncle  
of the Eye, is a very dangerous Tubercle,  
occasioned by Inflammation, and may be re-  
ferred to an Ophthalmy.

*Anthracosis*

### Of a SYNCHYSIS.

*Art.* 1040. A Synchysis is a confused Mix-  
ture of the Humours of the Eye by a Blow,  
Wound, or a violent Contusion, *vid.* a Wound  
or Contusion of the Eye.

*Synchysis.*

### Of a PTERYGIUM.

#### The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

*Art.* 1041. A Pterygium, or (what is by  
the Latins called) *Unguis* or *Pannus oculi*, is  
a kind of præternatural Coat, superinduced  
over the Eye, arising from one Corner of it,  
most commonly the Internal, which growing  
successively, at last extends itself to the *Pu-*  
*pilla*; sometimes it is thin and white, some-  
times

*The Descrip-*  
*tion of the*  
*Disease.*

times thicker and more fleshy, rough, ob-  
scure, painful, nay, sometimes it becomes  
cancerous, which is incurable, and must not  
be touched.

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1042.* The washing the Eyes with  
one's own *Water* in a Morning is commended;  
abstergent Medicines are to be used, as *Sugar  
Candy, os sepia, crecus, vitrum or butyrum  
Antimon. Suc. chelidon maj. Vitriol. alb.* In a  
stubborn Case, *Merc. Sublimat.* may be safe-  
ly made use of; also, *Suc. formicarum rub.  
express.* mixed with proper Collyrimus is much  
commended.

*The Difference*

*Art. 1043.* They usually distinguish the  
*Pterygium* or *Pannus* into *Membranous, Va-  
ricose,* and *Adipose*; the *Membranous*, other-  
wise called *Panniculus*, is a carnous and ner-  
vous Excrecence, which admits of a very  
doubtful and uncertain Operation; nor is the  
second *Species* more tractable, if an attempt  
be made to Extirpate it, by reason of the  
prodigious Dilatation and swelling of the Veins:  
The last Sort, which is the *Adipose*, of a  
white Colour and of a fatish Substance, of a  
more benign nature than either of the former,  
may be safely extirpated. Concerning the  
Operation consult the *Author*, as also *Celsus*.

*The Cure and  
Prognosticks.*

*Art. 1044.* If the *Prerigium* be recent, it  
may be taken away with *Ærugo, alum. ust.  
Sacchar. Cand. &c.* The Gall of almost all  
Animals is very much commended. It is really  
a Distemper very Dangerous, and difficult to  
cure; it is often also Contagious, going from  
one Eye into the other, and there is almost al-  
ways Danger lest it should turn Cancerous.



## Of a PROPTOSIS.

(Also Art. 1069.)

Art. 1045. Proptosis, or Staphyloma, is Proptosis.  
 in reality a *Rupture of the Eye*, and ought to be called by that Name, for the Tunica Cornea being broke by any Accident, the Uvea thrusts itself forwards, making a Tumour or *Hernia*, which from the resemblance it bears to some other things, hath different Names given it by the *Greeks*, as *Staphyloma*, or Grape like, *Melon*, or Melon-like, *Helos*, or like a lake, *Myocephale*, or like a Mouse-head, &c.

Art. 1046. As to the Cure, in the begin- The Cure.  
 ning, it will be proper to try what *Astringent Collyriums* will do; if we find these will not answer the end, we must proceed to manual Operation, to wit, to a discharge of the aqueous Humour, by puncture, or *Paracentesis*, which may be done without Danger; for the aqueous Humour will readily be supplied again, and the Wound is not difficult to be cured.

## Of a RHEXIS.

Art. 1047. A Rhexis is a Rupture of the Rhexis.  
 Coats of the Eye, with an *Efflux of the Humours out of the Wound*, arising from a violent Contusion, or a great Exulceration; it occasions perpetual Blindness, if all the Humours flow out. But nevertheless the Globe of the Eye will sometimes be filled again with a watry Humour, but not quite to its natural Dimension: In this Case the Deformity is re-

## Of Distempers of the Eyes. Chap. 10.

trieved with an Artificial Glass Eye. If the watry Humour only flows out, the rest remaining in the Eye, Nature frequently supplies this again, and the Beauty of the Eye and Sight are preserved.

The Cure.

Art. 1048. In these grievous Disorders of the Eyes, *Bleeding* is always necessary as soon as possible, also *Clysters*, and the Wound being first washed with red Wine and a little Honey, *Pidgeon's Blood* fresh from the Animal is to be dropped into it, or a Mixture of *mel. rosar. vitel. ovor. & lact mulieb* may be made use of, and double linnen Cloths are to be laid over it dipped in *the white of an Egg, well beaten with a little Allum.* After this Method of Cure has been continued some Time, a *Collyrium ex Myrrh. Aloe, & croc. in aq. rosar* will be of use.

## Of an OULE or a CICATRIX.

## The Sentiments of COWARD.

Its Variety  
and Progno-  
stik.

Art. 1049. An Albugo, or Leucoma, is a whitish Spot of the Cornea, the broader and thicker it is, so much the more it obscures the Sight, and the more it lies upon the Superficies of the Cornea, the whiter it is, and the nearer it tends to Blackness, the deeper it is rooted, and is scarce Curable. That which is in reality a *Cicatrix* or Scar, left after a Wound or Ulcer of the Eye, is very difficult to be dissipated; that which follows an Ophthalmia often goes away of its own accord.

The Cure.

Art. 1050. The whole hopes of Cure depends on *Emollients, Resolvents, and Discutients*, which are yet to be used with the greatest Caution. To take away a *Cicatrix*, the sharpest

sharpest Topicks, nay Cathæreticks are sometimes to be used with a prudent Hand, first mild Things are to be tried, and afterwards we may proceed to stronger.

R. Rad. althæ. ʒj.

fol. malv.

— Eupbrag.

— Cheledon. maj. ana Mj.

Sem. lini

— sœnigr. ana ʒiij.

flor. melilot. p. j.

coq. in aq. font. q. s. ad ʒiij.

The Eye is to be oftentimes fumigated with the vapour of this Decoction. These Medicines for the Eyes I would rather recommend to be used in the form of Fomentation than Vapour, especially, if into the same Decoction, when it is hot, you drop a few Drops of some Volatile Salt or Spirit, which then perhaps may be of Service, unless you put in too great a Quantity of the Spirit; which would excite Pain, and irritate the Coats of the Eyes. Others use *Sacchar. Cand. in aq. fœnic. seu Eupbrag. solut. Suc. fœnic. vel. Chelidon.* with a few Drops of *Bals. peru.* Riverius says powerfully discusses an Albugo. I have tried the following out of Riverius with success; take four Ounces of *Rose-water*, and dissolve a little *Sal. Armoniac* in it, so that it may gently affect the Tongue, then put it in a brassen Vessel till it grows blue. The *Gali* of Animals, especially *Lucij piscis*, *Suc. Chelidon.* &c. are hot and sharp Medicines, and therefore it is proper to make use of them with *Mucilages* of *gum. Tragacanth. Sem. Cydon,* &c. or with the Powder of *Troch. alb. Rhafis.*

## The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

For a Cicatrix  
in the Eye.

Some Reme-  
dies.

Art. 1051. Albugo, or Leucoma, is a white Cicatrix coming from the Small-Pox, or other Ulcers of the Eye. To take away this Nubecula or Albugo, *fel. anguillæ, ol. papyri, Succ. Chelidon. maj. aq. Sapphirin. Mercur. Sublimat.* are convenient. “ To remove this  
“ blemish of the Eye it is coming into Prac-  
“ tice amongst the *French* Surgeons to per-  
“ form an Operation, which they call *Scar-*  
“ *rification of the Eye.* The Instrument to  
“ perform this Work, which they call a *Scar-*  
“ *rificator,* is made of the Bristles or Beards  
“ of *Rye-grass,* about xx or xxv of ’em tied  
“ together like a little Brush or Pencil; and  
“ with these sort of Brushes they scrape or  
“ brush the Eye, sometimes till a little Blood  
“ comes, repeating the same every other, or  
“ third Day, four or five Times or more;  
“ after each Scarification performed in this  
“ manner, they wash the Eye often with warm  
“ Water, nay almost continually all Day long,  
“ and then at Night apply the Pap of a roa-  
“ sted Apple; and this is the Method of *Scar-*  
“ *rification;* but a more accurate Account of  
“ this Operation, not only in this Case, but  
“ in some other Distempers of the Eyes, I  
“ hear, is expected to be published in *English.*  
“ in a short Time.”

## Of a H Y P O S P H A G M A.

Hyposphagma

Art. 1052. A Hyposphagma, or Sugillation of the Eye, is an *Ecchymosis* by a Stroke or Fall, the Vessels being broke or contused, or any other way hurt, in the Coats of the  
Eye



Eye, the *adnata* or *cornea*, first it appears of a reddish Colour, afterwards livid or black. To which Mischief this also happens, if the *Cornea* is much affected, that all Objects appear of a reddish Colour; for some Veins run to the *Cornea*, in the Part towards the *Iris*; or the Blood may be poured out into it from the neighbouring Vessels.

*Art. 1053.* If the Disorder is great, there will be occasion for bleeding and purging, and the Topicks ought to be *Discutients*. *Galen* uses Fomentations in the beginning of a Decoction of *fænuigræc.* and *Melilot*, and afterwards *Astringents*. *Sennertus*. In a Sugillation of the Eyes the following Cataplasm is very good,

*The Cure.*

Rx. Rad. Sympit. Maj. ʒvj.  
 — Sigil. Solomon. ʒij.  
 flor. Sambuc. ʒiss.  
 farin. fabar. ʒj.  
 coq. in aq. font. q. s.  
 pro Fotu, &c.

The Decoction may be used for a *Fotus*, and the Ingredients of the Roots, &c. may be made into a Cataplasm.

### Of a CATARACT.

#### 'The Sentiments of C O W A R D.'

*Art. 1054.* A Suffusion or Cataract is an Obstruction of the Pupilla, by the Interposition of some opaque Substance, being brought over it, which diminishes or extinguishes the Sight. The Causes of this Distemper are most commonly latent and obscure, yet sometimes evident, as a Contusion, too much reading by Candle-light, the im-

*The Definition*

*The Causes*

The Differences.

derate use of Baths, and in general whatever promotes a Fluxion to the Eyes; an *Epiphora*, sometimes turns to a *Cataract*. Of Suffusions there are a great variety, to wit, *First*, in respect of the Thickness or Thinness of the Matter, of which the Skin or Catarach consists. *Secondly*, in respect of the Colour, whether white or black, citron coloured, or green, or brownish. *Thirdly*, according to the Situation, whether it is situated nearer the *Uvea* or the *Cornea*. For it is certain that a *Cataract* is always contained betwixt the *Uvea* and the *Sclerotica*, where it sometimes seems to swim, and fluctuate like a piece of *Lawn* in the aqueous Humour, and sometimes it adheres close to the Coats, especially the *Uvea*.

The Cure.

*Art. 1055.* A Suffusion in the beginning may be discussed, as many Authors of good Credit testify. A black Suffusion is neither to be cured with Medicines, nor with the Needle. The following is the best Rule to be observed concerning *Cataracts*, to wit, *if any Time the Cataract seems to encrease, and not to yield to the Power of discussing Medicines, let it alone for sometime, that it may grow, until nature has fitted it for Couching.* There is but one

The Rule of Cataracts.

The Operation.

Method of performing the Operation; that is by thrusting the couching Needle, through the *Adnata* and *Cornea*, from the lesser Corner of the Eye towards the Nose, and rowling up the *Cataract* with the same, and then gently moving it down to the Basis of the Eye, that it may be lodged there; this must be performed with a gentle and steady Hand. After this it is necessary to keep the Patient, as quiet as may be, either in Bed or out of it for several Days, and to cover the Eye that has

been

been couched with some *Styptick* or *agglutinative* Medicines.

Art. 1056. “ Presently after the Operation, as soon as the Needle is taken out of the Eye, some Drops of *Pidgeon’s Blood*, fresh from the living Animal are to be dropped into it, and double Cloths dipped in the white of an Egg, beaten up with a little *Allum*, and well moistened with a little Honey of *Roses*, are to be laid over the whole Eye.

*What is to be done after the Operation.*

Art. 1057. “ A Suffusion which proceeds from any severe Distemper, a stubborn Head-ach, or a violent Contusion, is of the worst kind. Suffusions which are green, or of an Ash Colour, or of the Colour of rusty Iron, of Pearls, or a Sea-Turtles Shell, may be cured by the Needle; on the contrary, black or yellow Suffusions, also those of the colour of Chalk, Lead, or a Citron, are not to be touched. Besides the Colour, regard is also to be had to the Substance and Consistence of Suffusions, which are to be distinguished by rubbing the Eye, covered with the Eye-lids; for the rubbing of the Eye with the Finger, makes the Suffusion broader and of greater Extent with or without rending it; for if it presently recovers its former Figure without breaking, you may hope that the Operation will be with an happy Event; but if by Friction the Suffusion breaks in Pieces and Bits, the Operation is by no means to be attempted, but to be deferr’d till the Suffusion is firmer and riper.

*The Prognosistick.*

Art. 1058. “ Concerning the manner of the Operation some Account has been given elsewhere, (*Art. 1055.*) but in the

*Some things to be noted.*

## Of Distempers of the Eyes. Chap. 10.

“ Operation itself, some Things are to be no-  
 “ ted, not so particularly taken Notice of  
 “ there. In *Cataracts* that are not as yet  
 “ ripe, as soon as the Needle is stuck in, *the*  
 “ *Eye presently seems to be filled with a Flood*  
 “ *of some milky Humour*, which probably  
 “ comes from the Bladders of the *Cataract*,  
 “ wounded by the Needle. And sometimes  
 “ the Eye, upon the Introduction of the  
 “ Needle, seems *full of Blood*. Otherwise  
 “ upon the Entrance of the Needle, *the Ca-*  
 “ *taracts seem to be as big again as before*,  
 “ in some Degree like the Tubercles in Oister-  
 “ shells, (or like Frogs spawn in Ponds.)  
 “ These Accidents are only for some time Im-  
 “ pediments to the Operation. Some *Cata-*  
 “ *raacts* however benign and fair they seem to  
 “ be to the sight before the Operation, are yet  
 “ so *tough and rigid*, that they will not give  
 “ way to the couching Needle, and as often  
 “ as they are put downwards, they as often  
 “ rise up again. Others though of seven or  
 “ eight Years standing, are yet *as soft as*  
 “ *Gelly*, and by that means elude the Force  
 “ of the Needle. Others stick so fast to the  
 “ *Uvea*, that they cannot be separated by  
 “ the Needle, and these are the worst of all,  
 “ commonly taking their Original from a  
 “ Blow or violent Contusion. As to the fore-  
 “ mentioned Accidents which happen in the  
 “ Operation, to wit, *a milky or bloody Hu-*  
 “ *mour*, &c. they most commonly vanish of  
 “ their own accord in eight or nine Days,  
 “ yet some Relicks or Fragments, may some-  
 “ times remain behind. Vision sometimes  
 “ presently succeeds the Operation in some  
 “ measure, but oftner about the ninth Day;  
 “ it is not perfect and strong under two or  
 three



“ three Weeks, or perhaps is not to be expected under so many Months. *Banister and others.*”

The Sentiments of P I T C A R N :

*Art. 1059.* The Pathognomonick Sign laid down by *Riverius* and *Plempius*, and others, by no means agrees with a Suffusion; for they affirm that a Suffusion begins, when various Images are seen to fly before the Eyes, as Hairs, Sand, and the like; which Apparitions, according to their unanimous Opinion, if they perpetually offer themselves, it is a Sign that it is a true and legitimate Suffusion. These Apparitions they ascribe to Corpuscles swimming in the aqueous Humour, which form a *Cataract*; but they are ignorant of the Nature of the Eye; for the Corpuscles swimming in the aqueous Humour, excite no Sensation in the *Retina*; nay those things that adhere to the outside of the *Cornea*, represent no Image of themselves in the *Retina*, nor is there any Image of a Cicatrix of the *Cornea* to be perceived, nor, if there be one or several of them, will that occasion any appearances of Images flying before the Eyes; for such is the Concavity of the *Retina*, that to paint an Object in it, that is to concentrate all the Rays in one Point of it, sent from any Point of an Object, the visible Object ought to be removed from the *Retina*, beyond the Distance of the *Cornea*, from the Bottom of the Eye. Hence it follows, that, if the Similitude of Flies, &c. are joined to an incipient *Cataract*, the Eyes are then affected also with a *Gutta Serena*.

*A Mistake of Riverius and Plemp. &c.*

## A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

Some Progno-  
stic Signs.

Art. 1060. If a Suffusion lies deep, the Pupil appears narrow; a *Cataract* is most commonly ripe in six Months time. When upon rubbing the Eye with the Finger, (as was mentioned, Art. 1057.) the *Cataract* spreads itself a little and enlarges, and afterwards returning again to its former size, it is a Sign, that it is not yet come to its full Maturity; but if upon rubbing, as aforesaid, it undergoes no Alteration, it may probably be discussed. *Riverius*. If the Eye affected with a Suffusion, held against the Sun, can perceive no Light, it is in vain to run the hazard of an Operation; for besides the *Cataract*, there is an *Anaurosis*, or *Gutta Serena* joined with it, which renders it an incurable Case. *Barbettee*

A darkness of  
the Chrystal. ne  
Humour.

Art. 1061. That a *Cataract* is most commonly nothing else but a præternatural Opacity or Cloudiness of the Chrystaline Humour, you may see in the Philosophical Transactions, N<sup>o</sup>. 373. And that this was the Opinion of most of the French Surgeons, viz. *Maitre Jan, Antoine, Bissau, Heister, &c.* appears plainly from consulting those Authors: But that membranous *Cataracts* seldom happen almost all agree: (See the following Article.)

## Of a GLAUCOMA.

A Glaucoma.

Art. 1062. Glaucoma is a change of the Chrystaline Humour into an Azure Colour, from the dryness and condensation of the Chrystaline Humour. *Oribasius, Lib. viii. Chap. 47.* says, that the Antients took a Glaucoma and Suffusion to be one and the

same

same Distemper. *Paulus Ægineta* affirms the same. The *French* Disquisitions are very curious in their *Distinction betwixt a Suffusion and a Glaucoma*, see the *Acad. Sci.* Vol. xii. Pag. 47. also Vol. xxii. Pag. 36, &c. But the latter *Greek* Writers take a *Glaucoma* properly, and strictly so called, only for a Change of the *Chrystaline Humour* into an *Azure Colour*, which when it happens, the Sight is obscured; for that Humour loosing its transparency, visible Objects cannot be perfectly transmitted to the *Retina*. This Malady is known from the appearance of a very remarkable Whiteness lying deep in the Eye beyond the Pupil, and all Things are seen as through Smoak or a Cloud. It is therefore distinguished from a *Cataract*, because the Whiteness appears deeper in, whereas in a *Cataract* it seems as if it was in the Pupil itself, and near the *Cornea*. *Sennertus* (See the foregoing Article.)

*The Situation of the Chrystaline Humour vitiated.*

*Art. 1063.* There is another Fault of the Chrystaline Humour, viz. *The Change of its Natural Situation*, viz. When in its broader part, which is convexed like the Seed of a Lentil, is not rightly opposite to the *Foramen* of the Pupilla, but either declines upwards, or downwards, or laterally; and if the Chrystaline Humour changes its Place in one Eye, but retains its natural Situation in the other; or if both differently change their Situation, so that the one tends upwards, the other downwards, or laterally, things appear double; for the *Plane of Vision* is changed, as the Opticians term

*The Situation of the Humour altered.*

term it: This Distemper, as is the foregoing, is altogether incurable. *Sennertus.*

### Of an EPIPHORA.

#### The Sentiments of COWARD.

*An Epiphora.*

*Art. 1064.* An Epiphora is a præternatural Defluxion of the Eyes, which in *England* is called a *Rheum in the Eyes*; the Eyes continually discharging a sharp ferous Humour, which excoriates the Cheeks.

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1065.* The curative Intentions are, *First*, a Derivation of the peccant Humour elsewhere, by *Bleeding, Cupping-glasses, Vesicatories, Catharticks, &c.* *Secondly*, a Correction of the Acrimony by proper Medicines, which is most commonly happily performed by bitter chalybeate Wine; sometimes Wine it self drank liberally cures an Epiphora (especially in those that are not used to drink it) and lastly, the forementioned Evacuations and Alteratives being premised, *astringent Topicks* may be made use of.

#### The Sentiments of PITCARN.

*A Catarrh of the Eye, and its Cure.*

*Art. 1066.* An Epiphora is a sort of *Catarrh in the Glands of the Eye*. Universals being premised *astringent Fomentations* are to be made use of, *Liniments, and Collyriums, &c.* The following Cataplasm out of *Platerus* is attended with good Effects.

Rx. Pulp. pomor. acid.  
 (Vulgo vinos. dist.)  
 in. aq. Ros. macerat  $\zeta ij$ .  
 Mucilag. Sem. fænugr.  $\zeta ss$ .  
 Lapid. Hamatit.  $\zeta ss$ .

*Cort.*



Cort. Granat. ℥j.

alb. ov. unius

ol. Rosar. q. s.

M. f. Cataplasma.

to be applied warm.

## A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

Art. 1067. An Epiphora, that has been of long standing, and happening in old People, is difficult to be cured; nay, often degenerates into a *Fistula Lachrymalis*. The Remedies in the beginning ought to be mild *Astringents*, and afterwards *drying*; *Lapis Calimnaris* is a singular Medicine. The following Ophthalmick Water from *Hoffman*, is good in almost all Distempers of the Eyes, even to a Miracle.

℞. Vin. Rhenan.

Aq. plantag.

—Rosar. ana ℥iij.

Tutia præp. ℥ij.

Myrrh. elect. ℥iss.

coq. ad 3/4 partis consumptionem.  
sub finem in nodul. suspend.

pulv. virid. æris ℥j.

Camphor. gr. viij.

coletur sine expressione.

keep it for use; *Aq. Sappnirina* is also very useful, also the *collyrium certum* of *Dr. Radcliff*.

Art. 1068. To this belongs, if it is not A Rheum of the Eye. the same Distemper, what is generally called a *Rheum*, or *Flux of the Eye*, like as if it was always shedding of Tears, which is a flowing of serose, or thin Humours from the Eye, without any considerable Inflammation; it sometimes proceeds from a *Fistula Lachrymalis*,  
or

or *Ptergium* ill cured ; and in such case it is altogether incurable ; and is commonly called a *weeping Eye*.

### Of a PROPTOSIS.

*Proptosis.*

*Art. 1069.* A Proptosis is a starting out of the Eye, almost out of the Orbit, by a Contusion, &c. See a Contusion and Wounds of the Eye, *Art. 1052, 1073.* To this a *Buphthalmia* may be referred, a great Eye or Eyes very much starting out, commonly called *Gogle Eyes*, arising from a natural Conformation ; how it differs from another Distemper of the same Name, (See *Art. 1045.*)

### Of an ATROPHIA.

*An Atrophia.*

*Art. 1070.* An Atrophia, or a Diminution, a sinking or leanness of the Eye, is when all the Parts of the Eye are diminished and wasted. I never that I remember, found this Distemper as a *particular one*, except proceeding from an Universal Consumption : But *Celsus* and others write of it ; it so rarely happens, as I think, that it scarce requires a particular Cure. To this Class belongs a *Microphthalmia*, or a little Eye, *The Pinck Eye*, or *the Pig Eye*, arising from the natural Make of it.

### Of a MYDRIASIS.

*A Mydriasis.*

*Art. 1071.* A Mydriasis, or a *Dilatation of the Pupil*, is when that Foramen, with which the *Tunica Uvea* is furnished to admit visible Objects, is so præternaturally enlarged towards the Circle of the Iris, that it prejudices the Sight : Visible Objects appear larger ;

ger, and less distinct; there are two kinds of it, the one *Native*, the other *Accidental*; the first is incurable; if it proceeds from Dryness, moistening Things are indicated. Sometimes it is the fore-runner of a *Gutta Serena*.

### *Of a MEIOPIS.*

*Art. 1072.* A *Meiopsis*, or a *Narrowness* <sup>A Meiopsis.</sup> of the Pupil, is a Distemper contrary to the former; to wit, when the Pupil is narrower than it naturally should be. These Distempers are incurable.

### *Of a PLEGE, or Wound of the Eye.*

*Art. 1074.* Wounds of the Eyes, whether <sup>A Plege.</sup> from Puncture, or Incision, or Contusion, are very dangerous. The Flux of Humours to the Part is to be hindered by all the Art we can, *viz.* by Bleeding, Leeches, Clysters, Vesicatories, Intercipients, &c. and the Fever is to be checked with testaceous Medicines, Emulsions, &c. In the mean time the best of external Medicines are *Pidgeons Blood*, fresh from the live Animal, dropped into the wounded Eye, *aq. bord. & mel. rosar. pro Collyrio*, *Oxyrrhodinum*, that is, *Vinegar in which Rose-Leaves have been boiled*, for a Defensative. *Turner* hath the following *Cataplasim* in his *Art of Surgery*, *Pag. 370. Vol. I.*

*R. fol. Ros. rub.*

— *Sambuc. ana Mj.*

*coq. in lact. vaccin. q. s.*

*ad hfs. colatur. add.*

*Mic. panis alb. q. s.*

that it may be reduced by moderate boiling

to a due Consistence, about the End, *adding the White of an Egg, with a little Saffron finely cut,* for a Cataplasm to be applied moderately warm, first anointing the Eye-lid that is swelled with *Unguent. Sambucin.* consult the Author in the Place quoted.

Of an E L C O S, or U L C E R of the Eye.

*An Elcos.*

*Art. 1074.* Ulcers in the Tunica Conjunctiva, or Cornea, from whatever Cause they arise, from a Wound, Inflammation, from the Small-Pox or Burns, &c. are dangerous, and sometimes most difficult to cure, and it is always to be feared, lest they leave an opaque Cicatrix behind them.

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1075.* As to the Cure, the Matter flowing to the Eye is to be diverted and evacuated, the Sordes to be deterged, the Pain, if there be any, to be mitigated, and the natural Temper of the Eye to be restored and preserved. Deterging and drying Things are to be made use of, yet they ought to be mild and temperate, without sharpness and biting. To deterge the Ulcers (the Inflammation, if there is any, being first taken away) there is scarce a better Medicine than *Aq. Ophthalmica Sappharin. Bat.* and then *Collyrium ex Sarcocol.* recommended in the Chapter of an Ophthalmy, and last of all a *Collyrium of Troch. alb. Rhasis cum Camphora, Sacchar. saturni vel Lap. Calaminaris præp. &c.* the Oil of Eggs is much recommended as a detergent.

*Several Sorts.*

*Art. 1076.* Our old Country-man Mr. *Banister* hath reckoned up eight or ten sort of Ulcers in the Eye, from the antient Writers of Physick, as a *round Ulcer, an Ulcer by burns or scalds, a sordid Ulcer, a corroding, a cancerous*



*cancerous Ulcer*, &c. But the Distinction is too nice. However that sort of Ulcer is worth taking Notice of, which the *Greeks* call *Peribrosis*, in the Corner of the Eye, with an Itching scarce to be born. The following Medicine is much recommended by Mr. *Banister*, the Author,

R $\acute{x}$ . *Mucilag. Sem. Cydon.*

— *Lini in aq.*

*Plantag. et parietar extract ana ʒj.*

*Vitriol. alb. in aq. Ros. solut. ʒss.*

*Misce.*

white Vitriol is an Antidote against the Itching.

### The Sentiments of C O W A R D.

*Art. 1077.* All Ulcers of the Eyes are most dangerous and hard to cure: The whole stress of the Cure lies upon the Use of *Detergents* and *drying Medicines*, to which *Lenients* and *Anodynes* should be often added. The Method of treating these Ulcers in the Cure, does not differ from Ulcers in other Parts, only that by Reason of the Tenderness, and great Use of the Parts, they are not to be undertaken in the vulgar way of Cure. Moreover in these Cases *Agglutinatives* mixed with *Detergents* are convenient; amongst which *Riverius* very much commends the Liquor that drops from an Egg hung up in a Wine-Cellar, being first boiled hard and filled with a sufficient Quantity of Sugar-candy; which Medicine, if you would have it more *abstersive*, it is to be done by an Addition of *Powder of Myrrh* to the Sugar-candy, as above prescribed, and it will be rendered thereby more serviceable.

*The Prognostick and Cure of Ulcers of the Eyes.*

## Of a PALSEY.

*A Palsey of  
the Eye.*

*Art. 1078.* A Palsey of the Eye is a paralytick affection of the Muscles of the Eye, by which the Motion is altogether lost or much hindered. It is a Distemper, I believe, that seldom happens; however it hath nothing peculiar in it, distinct from the Palsey of other Parts, with relation to Theory or Cure.

## Of a STRABISMUS.

*Strabismus.*

*Art. 1079.* A Strabismus or Strabosity is a distortion of one of the Eyes, or of both in respect of one to the other; it is a transverse Vision, commonly called a *Squinting*. It proceeds from the inequality of the Action of the Muscles of the Eyes. Infants easily contract this Distemper, sometimes for want of care in the Nurses, who place the Cradles in a wrong Position with respect to the coming of the Light from the Window. Children also, whilst they are growing up, sometimes fall into this disorder, either from an ill Custom of practising it in their play one with another, or else by Contagion, by looking upon others that are affected with it.

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1080.* A Strabismus is very difficult of Cure. If it arises from the wrong placing of the Cradle towards the Window, the Situation is to be altered. *Paulus Ægineta*, to Cure this Distemper, hath contrived a Mask, and adapted it to the Face, so that they cannot see but through two Holes directly forwards. I was once consulted about a young Gentleman that squinted; after due enquiry made, I found, that only one of his Eyes  
were

were affected; wherefore I ordered the sound Eye to be blinded up, so that he should not be able to make any manner of use of it for fourteen Days; in the mean while the squinting Eye was only made use of for all his Play, by which means the Equilibrium of the Muscle was restored, and each Muscle became equipollent to its Antagonist; and, when the other Eye came to be opened, there was a good harmony between them, and the Squinting was entirely cured, and the young Gentleman now for many Years past has not the least blemish of that kind.

### Of an ENCANTHIS.

Art. 1081. An *Encanthis* is sometimes the Consequence of an ill-cured *Unguis* or *Pterygium*, and sometimes it arises from other Causes; there is in the great Angle of the Eye in this Case a Tubercle, the *Unguis* being but in part extirpated, which disorder hinders the Eye-lids from closing so exactly as they ought to do. It is called by the *Greeks*, *Egnanthis*. The Method of curing it is to lay hold of it with a small hook, and cut it out, but it must be done with great care and caution, so as not to hurt the *Caruncula Lacrymalis*. After the Operation it is to be dressed up with a proper Liniment, or with a little *Cadmia*, or with *Shoe-makers Blacking*, &c. *Celsus*.

*Encanthis.*

Art. 1082. " An *Encanthis* is a carnosus  
 " Excrescence in the greater Corner of the  
 " Eye, adhering to the Lachrymal Caruncle;  
 " if it is soft and broad, it may be taken  
 " away with *alumen. ust. and sacchar. cand.*;  
 " but if it be hard and large, it is to be held  
 " up with a Thread passed through the Mid-

*The Cure.*

" dle of it, and to be cut off with a pair of  
 " Scissors and the Wound is to be dressed  
 " with *Tinct. Myrrh and mel rosar.* *Kennedy.*  
 " In the undertaking of this Cure, care is to  
 " be taken, lest the *Glandula Lachrymalis*  
 " should be injured by the Operation, for  
 " upon that a perpetual flux of the Eye run-  
 " ning down the Cheek commonly ensues, as  
 " it happens in a fistula Lachrymalis ill Cured.  
 " (See Art. 1068.).

### Of a FISTULA LACHRYMALIS.

#### The Sentiments of C O W A R D.

The Names  
and Descrip-  
tion.

Art. 1083. *Anchylops*, *Ægilops*, and *Fis-  
tula Lachrymalis* are promiscuously used a-  
 mongst Authors; but an *Ægilops* is a Tumour  
 (or rather a small Ulcer) of the great carunc-  
 cle in the inner corner of the Eye, it is called  
*Anchylops*, when it is not as yet Ulcerated;  
 it is properly called a *Fistula Lachrymalis*,  
 when a sinuous Ulcer is formed there; and up-  
 on compression with the Finger, Matter is  
 squeezed out of the Corner of the Eye like  
 the yelk of an Egg, of a fætid smell. A  
 corrosive Humour, wherever pent up, will find  
 or make its way, from whence in this Case,  
 the excretory Duct being enlarged, they that  
 labour under this Disorder, are perpetually  
 troubled with a draining off of the aforesaid  
 Matter; very frequently it penetrates the *os  
ethmoideum*, corrodes it and reduces it to a  
 miserable *Caries*; in which Case it is not to be  
 Cured without the actual Cautery; this sort  
 of *Fistula* commonly turns Cancerous, and  
 then *Riverius* advises not to meddle or touch  
 it with Medicines.

Its progress  
and discharge



*Art. 1084.* The Cure is altogether Chirurgical, only a few *purging* Medicines may be given inwardly, and some Medicines to take off the acrimony of the Humours, especially *Mercurials* and a decoction of the *Woods*. In the beginning (whilst it is yet an *Anchylops*) *repellents* are most proper that Suppuration may be prevented; for this purpose *refrigerants*, *astringents* and *Vitriolicks* are of Service; but if it can neither be repelled with *refrigerants*, nor dissolved by discutients, but tends to Suppuration, the abscess is to be laid open, and is to be treated with *detergents*, *consolidating* and *cicatrizing* Medicines according to *Art.* There are others, who attempt the Cure of an *Ægilops* with a *chirurgical Instrument*, by perforating a passage through the Bone of the Nose, that the Matter continually draining down that way may be discharged through the Nostrils. “ But “ they are greatly mistaken, who think that “ this *perforation* will answer the end, so as “ that the Matter should flow out through the “ Bone, for the *Perforation* will soon be shut “ up by Flesh growing over it. The Bone is “ not to be *Perforated*, unless it be very “ much corrupted, so as to penetrate even to “ the internal Cavity of the Nose; wherefore if only it’s superficies is Corrupted, it “ will be sufficient to scrape the carious Part “ of it with a proper Instrument, and to “ sprinkle it with Euphorbium, &c. To assist “ the Cure, a *Seton* ought first to be made, “ which is of so much advantage, that an inveterate *Fistula Lachrymalis* without the “ help of it can scarce be Cured, as in some “ Persons, I have observed. *Hercules, Saxon* “ and *Hildanus*.

## Of DIMNESS of the SIGHT.

## The Sentiments of COWARD.

Dimness of  
Sight.

*Art. 1085.* Dimness or Dullness of Sight, is an obscure and imperfect Vision, when visible Objects appear, as if they were encompassed with a thin Cloud. This is the first State and Forerunner of a worse Malady, if it be not prevented, sometimes a *Cataract* follows upon it, if the Person neglects to make use of means to prevent it, or the Physician he Advises with wants Skill. A viscid and phlegmatick State of the Blood, or the Poverty of the animal Spirits, or the defect of the Humour of the Eye, or the ill Conformation of the Parts, may be the cause of this Disorder.

The Cure.

*Art. 1086.* To dissipate this Dullness of the Eyes, such Remedies are indicated, that take away the Viscidity of the Blood, and which relieve the Want of animal Spirits. Sometimes it is convenient to *Bleed*, and to give a *Purge*, with *Calomel*; *Millepedes*, are reckoned amongst the *Specificks*; *volatile Salts*, and *Openers of Obstructions*, do wonders in a Viscidity of the Blood; Spitting excited by *Masticatories*, rather than the Smoaking of *Tobacco*, does good in Autumn; *Cerevisia oxydorica phar. Batean.* may be given; *vitriolick and astringent Collyriums* are to be avoided; *aq. Ophthalmica Sappharin. Bat.* is convenient. In the General there are two Rules most useful for the Sight, though not sufficient upon all Occasions. *First*, every Morning, without any Respect to the Season, to wash the Head, the Temples, and behind the

Two Rules to  
preserve Sight.

the Ears, with cold Water. *Secondly*, To refrain, as much as possible, from high seasoned Meats, and from strong and spirituous Drinkables.

Art. 1087. " Eye-bright taken any way, either reduced to Powder, or drunk in white Wine, or chewed by it self and swallowed, or infused in Wine or Beer, or in Water, like Tea, or the expressed Juice of it, *wonderfully strengthens and improves the Faculty of Seeing, repairs and restores it when weak or decayed.* Arnoldus de villa nova, and others. "

*The virtues of Euphrasia.*

### Of a GUTTA SERENA.

#### The Sentiments of COWARD.

Art. 1088. A Gutta Serena, or *Amaurosis*, in Greek, is an Abolition of the Sight, without any sensible Fault appearing in the Eyes, arising from the Obstruction of the *optick Nerve*, which hinders the Influx of the animal Spirits. That which proceeds from any sudden Cause, is easier Cured, than when that deplorable Misfortune comes on slowly. In a true *Amaurosis*, the Pupil appears blacker and broader than usual, but not always, and there is a Heaviness felt in the Eye-brows.

*The Definition*

Art. 1089. The Cure of this Distemper, after Universals have been made use of, (where they are indicated) is to be endeavoured by *Volatiles, Antiscorbuticks, Chalybeats, Mercurials, Cephalicks*, and *nervine Medicines*; there is scarce any Thing to be expected from *Topicks*, if any are used, they ought to be *Discutients*.

*The Cure.*

## The Sentiments of P I T C A R N.

A Pathognomick Sign.

Art. 1090. If Flies, Sands, Atoms, and such like Images, seem to fly before the Eyes, and there be no appearance of any Inflammation, it is a Pathognomonick Sign, that a *Gutta Serena* is breeding.

The Cure.

Art. 1091. The Cure of this Distemper is to be attempted by Mercurials, yea, by a Salivation, and a Decoction of Guaiacum.

Art. 1092. “ Catharticks (says Etmuller) are safer than Emeticks, Sudorificks, are Convenient, especially *Sassafras* & *Euphrasia*, *Junip.* *Rosmarin.* *Millepedes*, *Masticatoria*, &c.”

## Of a M Y O P I A.

Myopia.

Art. 1093. A Myopia, or near Sightedness, is an Infirmary, which in *English* is called *Purblindness*, it is owing to the natural Conformation of the Eyes; and it is observed that they that have their Eyes so formed, never grow blind, nor want Spectacles in their old Age.

## Of a P R E S B Y T I A.

Presbytia.

Art. 1094. Presbytia, is an Infirmary of a contrary Nature to the former, in this the Sight is better at a Distance, than near; it happens chiefly to old People, and is a Distemper absolutely incurable; but Spectacles are of great help, in this Case.



## Of a NYCTALOPIA.

*Art. 1095.* Nyctalopia is a twofold Malady, of which there are two sorts contrary to one another: In the first Species of it, the Sight is best in the Night, and in obscure Places, in a clear Light their Sight fails, and they can hardly see any thing. In the other sort, they see nothing at all, except in a clear and bright Light. These Infirmities arising from a natural wrong Formation of the Eye, are therefore incurable. *Nyctalopia.*

## Of an HÆMORRHAGE of the NOSE.

## The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

*Art. 1096.* Some Distempers that are really Fevers, and ought to be ranged amongst the *Anomalous kind*, are vulgarly esteemed nothing else but Symptoms; of this sort are *Bleeding at the Nose* and *Spitting of Blood*. *Bleeding at the Nose, and Spitting Blood sometimes depend on a Fever.* At the beginning of such an Hæmorrhage there is commonly a pretty sensible Fever, which upon the bleeding, goes off on a sudden; however a Pain and Heat continue to affect the fore Part of the Head; and the bleeding stops for a time, and after certain intervals comes on again, and thus comes and goes at certain Periods, so long, until that by the use of means or of its own accord it be entirely stopt; but not yet so, but that there is danger of its returning every Year about the same Season.

*Art. 1097.* To allay the too great Heat and Ebullition of the Blood, *bleeding* is convenient (the Blood that is drawn off is like *Pleuritick* *The Cure.*

Pleuritick Blood) also a *slender and thickening Diet* is to be ordered; a *cooling Clyster* is to be given every Day, and a Dose of *Laudanum* at Night. As to outward Applications, let Linnen Cloths four times double, dipped in cold Water, in which *Sal Prunellæ* hath been dissolved, and afterwards gently squeezed out, be applied to the Nape of the Neck, and each side of it, often in a Day. Also after universal Evacuations made, the following Liquor may be applied,

Rx. *Vitriol Hungar.*

*alum. ana* ℥j.

*Pblegm. Vitriol.* ℥ss.

*coq.* ℞c.

boil them till they are dissolved, strain the Liquor when it is cold, and add *ol. vitriol.* a twelfth Part; let a Dossil or Tent made of Lint, and well moistened in this Liquor, be put up the Nostril that Bleeds, there to remain for two Days.

*Cort. Peru.*

*Art. 1098.* “ When a Hæmorrhage of  
“ the Nose depends on a *Fever*, it may be  
“ cured with the *Peruvian Bark*, all one as  
“ spitting of Blood, of which elsewhere  
“ (536.)

*N. B.*

*Art. 1099.* According to the common  
“ Opinion, Hæmorrhages of the Nose hap-  
“ pen by the Rupture of the capillary Ar-  
“ teries; but they are very much mistaken;  
“ for in every *Critical Hæmorrhage*, whether  
“ of the Nostrils, or of the Parts about the  
“ *Fauces* and *Throat*, or of the *Lungs*, or  
“ *Kidneys*, the Hæmorrhoids, or of the  
“ Womb, the Blood is strained through the  
“ Body of the Glands, and makes its way  
“ through

“ through the excretory Ducts, which is a  
 “ thing which deserves to be remarked.

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

Art. 1100. Some Hypochondriack, Scorbutick and Cachetick Persons, are subject to various and strange Hæmorrhages, so that the Blood flows out not by Ounces, but by Pounds. *Who are subject to it.*

Art. 1101. Where there is a too great Effervescence and Heat of the Blood, gentle *The Cure.* Acids are convenient, also *Suc. Mentb. Urticæ,* &c. Steel Medicines answer many Intentions in the Cure of Hæmorrhages; the genuine property of Chalybeats being always to astringe and by accident only to be aperitive, as many be observed by their Effects in promoting and restraining the menstrual Flux. I have known some Instances of Infants and grown Persons also frequently subject to Hæmorrhages of the Nose, cured by the eating of Raisins. In an habitual Hæmorrhage the following Electuary is good,

R. *Pulp. passular. ℥ss.*

*Pulv. Rad. Rhabarb. ʒij.*

*Tart. vitriolat. ʒj.*

*Syr. Cydon. q. s.*

*M. f. Elect.*

*An habitual Hemorrhage.*

The Materia Medica is very extensive in an Hæmorrhage, the following Simples are the most noted; *Fol. Plantag. Urtic. millefol. hed. terrest. polygon. flor. ros. rub. balaust. cort. granator. rad. Symphit. maj. bistort. tormentil. muscus tereft. Gallæ, Sem. hyoscyam. papaverina. (catechu) usnea cran. human. Gum. arab. Sang. dracou. Lap. hæmatit. Tinct. Mart. Sacchar. Saturn. stercus asinum or suillum. caninum.*

Externally

Externally, *Bufo sicc. sterc. porcin. recens. excretum, bol. armen. pil. leporin. crepitus Lupi, alumen ustum, &c.*

### A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

*Some thing  
to be noted in  
bleeding.*

*Art. 1102.* When Phlebotomy is made use of for the Suppression of an Hæmorrhage, the Orifice ought to be made somewhat larger than common to make the greater Revulsion ; and as the Blood runs out, it is a good Method sometime to clap ones Finger on the Orifice to stop it for a little while, and then to let it run again.

*Deligation.*

*Art. 1103.* Deligation of the Limbs contributes towards the stopping of an Hæmorrhage ; yet it is to be noted, that the Limbs are not to be tied all at once for a great while together, because if the Blood was some considerable Time detained in the extreme Parts, and kept too long from the Heart, it would occasion very terrible fainting Fits, *Album Græcum* is a singular Medicine in all Hæmorrhages ; *Sp. vitriol. vei ol. in aq. Simp. instillat.* in dangerous Hæmorrhages is the last Medicine, and seldom fails.

*Several Remedies*

*Art. 1104.* Other Remedies, that are made use of for stopping of Blood, are such as follow, *Calcanth. rubesact. Colophon. pulverisat, Stypticum Regis. ol. Terebinth. decoct. Catechu, decoct. incrassans, decoct. Stypt. elect. Boyleanum, pulv. Galen. Elect. Stypt. Tinct. rosar. Epithem. de Sacchar. Saturn.* in the most deplorable Case, I have tried with Success,



## Of the Loss of SMELLING.

## The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*Art. 1105.* The Sense of Smelling once lost is seldom recovered, especially in old Men. Above all Things the Virtues of the Herb *Marjoram* are said to be very serviceable, used after what Manner soever, also *rosmarinus*, *Suffitus ex succin. gum. animæ*, &c. Remedies that are made use of to Advantage in a *Catarrh*, bid the fairest to do Service in this Case. (470.)

*Smelling  
lost seldom  
Cured.*

*Art. 1106* An *Ozæna* is a sordid Ulcer affecting the Nostrils, it is frequently Venereal, and sometimes turns cancerous.

*Ozæna:*

*Art. 1107.* For the Cure, the Leaves of *Tobacco*, and *Tobacco Ointment* are very useful; if it gathers a Crust, it is to be removed with *ol. amygd. dulc.*; sometimes *Fumes of Cinnab.* are used, and *Merc. dulc.* in Injections, nay sometimes *Merc. Sublimat.* The French use *Mercur. præcip. cum Unguent ros.* mixed together, and applied with Tents. (972.)

*Art. 1108.* A *Polypus* of the Nose is a Sarcoma, or a carnosus Excrecence in the Nostrils, taking its Roots from the upper Parts of the Nostrils, sometimes filling up the Nose, sometimes descending into the *Fauces*; it takes its Name from the *Fish Polypus*, sometimes it is soft and slippery, sometimes arising from one, and sometimes from more small Roots. This Excrecence is sometimes white, sometimes red, and sometimes livid; if it is livid and painful, it is beginning to be cancerous; and a cancerous *Polypus* is not to be touch'd.

*Polypus.*

touch'd. A *Polypus* of the Nostrils is a Distemper very difficult to be cured. “*Rhasis*”  
 “calls a *Polypus* the Hæmorrhoids of the”  
 “Nostrils from their Similitude. Concerning”  
 “the Extirpation of it Chyrurgical Writers”  
 “may be consulted. If it degenerates into”  
 “a cancerous Ulcer, it will admit of no other”  
 “but of a palliative Cure; for which Purpose”  
 “the following Ointment is very good,

R̄ Unguent de plumb.

Succ. Solan. ana. ʒj.

Aq. Rosar. ʒiſs. M.

“Let them be beat a long while together in”  
 “a leaden Mortar, and make an Ointment.”

Art. 1109. “*Riverius* distinguishes be-  
 “twixt a *Sarcoma* and a *Polypus*, and truly  
 “very justly; a *Sarcoma* (says he) is a car-  
 “nous Excrecence bred in the Nostrils, most  
 “like a *Hyperfarcosis*, growing in the lower  
 “Part of the Nostrils; but a *Polypus* in the  
 “upper Part, near the Root of the Nose.  
 “The Cure is to be tried first by gentle A-  
 “stringents, and then stronger Medicines,  
 “amongst which, *Mercur. præcipit. rub.*  
 “mixed with *mel. rosar.* is one of the best  
 “Medicines yet more *Caustick* are to be used  
 “with Caution, and that in the Decrease of  
 “the Moon, when the Tumour is less.”

### Of the Distemper of the TONGUE.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Taste hurt.

Art. 1110. The Sense of Tasting is some-  
 times much impaired, and sometimes almost  
 quite lost. It is said that the chewing of  
*Horse-Radish* before Meals will help to re-  
 cover that Sense; likewise Cephalick and  
 Nervine

Nervine Medicines are proper to be made use of for this Distemper. But if the Defects of Taste and Smell be inveterate, they are difficult to cure, especially in old People.

Art. 1111. Loss of Speech frequently happens from a *Palsey of the Tongue*; it is cured by *Aromaticks*; *Decoct. Salviæ, eruc. sinap. &c.* infused in Wine is good, also *rosmarin. rad. pyreth. Zinzib*, but above all *suc. Salviæ*.

*Aphonia.*

Of Distempers of the TEETH and GUMS.

Art. 1112. A Caries and blackness of the Teeth, is occasioned by taking Things too hot, cold, sweet, and acid Things, fumes of Mercury, the Scurvy, &c. produce the same Disorders.

*Caries and blackness of the Teeth.*

Art. 1113. Therefore the forementioned Things are to be avoided, and the Teeth are to be cleansed after eating, and washed with Wine. A *Pumice-stone* being twice or thrice burnt and extinguished in white Wine, and reduced to a very fine Powder, makes the Teeth very white; some only use the Powder of *burnt Bread*, (which is the best and safest dentifrick.) The *Ashes of Tobacco* is a nasty Medicine, but it makes the Teeth very white. To cleanse the Teeth, and to mend the ill Colour, there are several Dentrificks in practical Books.

*The Cure.*

Rx *Os. Sepiæ* ʒj.  
*Rad. Pyreth.*  
*Lapid. pumic.*  
*Alum. ust. ana* ʒj.  
*Cinam. acutissim.*  
*Lign. aloë.*  
*Tart Rhenan. ana* ʒss.  
*M. f. Pulv. subtilissim.*

For domestick Use, the Powder of burnt Bread

to

## Of Distempers of the Teeth. Chap. 10.

to cleanse the Teeth, is to be used every Morn-  
ing, and afterwards the following Opiate,

Rx. Pulv. flor. ros. rub. ℥ij.  
Myrrh. elect. ℥ij.  
alum. ust. ℥j.  
Sacchar. Saturn. ℥j.  
cremor. aq. calc. supernatant.  
opobalsam. ana ℥ij.  
Aq. Regin. Hungar. q. s.  
M.

After the use of this, let the Mouth be wash-  
ed with red Wine.

A Caution:

Art. 1114. In the use of dentrificks, care  
is to be taken, lest the often and hard rubbing  
of the Gums, should wear away and consume  
them.

Loose Teeth.

Art. 1115. To fasten the Teeth, the fol-  
lowing solution is good, *terræ japon.* ℥ij. in  
*vin. rub.* ℥ss. for a Lotion (says Boyle in a  
great many Places) *gum. lac.* is an approved  
Remedy what way soever it be used.

Putrid Gums.

Art. 1116. In putrid Gums occasioning  
looseness of the Teeth,

Rx. Gum. lacc. ℥ij.  
Crem. aq. calc. Supernatant. ℥j.  
Alum. ust. ℥j.  
flor. ros. rub. ℥ss.  
M. f. Pulv. subtiliss.

to be used with a little *mel. ros.* or red French  
Wine, in which *flor. ros. rub. rad. tormentil,*  
&c. have been infused. When the erosion of  
the Gums is to a very great degree *ung. Ægypti-  
ac.* is to be made use of. (or *mél. unguent  
Ægyptiac. supernatans.*) more may be seen in  
the Chapter of the Scurvy. In rotten Gums  
and loose Teeth, Fuller's tinct. *gum. lac.* is  
very prevalent. " But above all other things,  
" that are to be found in Books, to fasten the  
" Teeth,



“ Teeth, and to preserve them and the Gums  
 “ from Putrefaction, and consequently to pre-  
 “ vent any fætor of those Parts, there is not  
 “ a better Remedy than chewing of the leaves  
 “ of Tobacco in a moderate Quantity; four  
 “ Grains are sufficient for that purpose at one  
 “ time, and that only to be used once a Day,  
 “ holding it in the Mouth for a quarter of an  
 “ Hour. In the mean time the odious custom  
 “ of some is highly to be condemned, who  
 “ chew all Day long, not to pursue these  
 “ commendable purposes, but they know not  
 “ why, perhaps only to indulge a most nasty  
 “ Custom, they have taken up.

*Art. 1117.* *Ol Buxi* wonderfully eases any Pains of the Teeth, (says *Riverius*) *oleum* *origani* is frequently used. *Pix liquida* held in the Mouth takes away the Pain, as I have been told by a Friend. *Rad. Pyreth.* chewed in the Mouth, attracts and discharges great quantities of Humours and eases the Pain. A decoction of *Tobacco* in Wine held in the Mouth, powerfully stops the Pains of the Teeth, (says *Ettmuller*.) “ But above all, “ which I have hitherto known, the Juice of “ the Root of *Iris Lutea* rubbed upon the “ Tooth that is Painful, or the Root itself “ chewed in the Mouth, in an Instant as if “ by a charm, drives away the Pain of the “ Teeth arising from what cause soever. He “ that communicated it to me, affirms that he “ had tryed it forty times at least, with the “ like Success; I my self also have various times “ tryed it, and a great many others have done “ the same by my Persuasion, and I hardly “ ever knew it fail; if the Tooth be hallow “ and the Cavity be large, it may be stop’d “ up with leaf Lead.”

Pains of the  
Teeth.

N. B.

Art. 1118. Sometimes (says *Sennertus*, and I have more than once observed the same) that a Sanies gradually flows from a rotten Tooth through the Roots of it and the Foramina of the Jaw-bone, by which the Vessels enter them, and raises *Tubercles* in the Cheek and Chin, which are by no means to be cured, except the Tooth is drawn. See the Place, p. 262. See also *Chefelden's Anat.* p. 19.

Worms.

Art. 1119. A Decoction of *Savin* held in the Mouth, fetches out the Worms of the Teeth, according to *Ettmuller*.

### Of Distempers of the Ears.

The Sentiments of *EPTMULLER*.

An Inflammation and Ulcer.

Art. 1120. In an Inflammation and exulceration of the Ears, there is felt a considerable burning heat in the Ears, and a stretching or extending and violent throbbing Pain with a redness, and sometimes a Fever accompanies it; sometimes a Delirium and convulsive Motions.

The Cure.

Art. 1121. An Inflammation and Tumour of the Ear is either insensibly discessed or suppurated; Bleeding in the beginning is convenient, also *Sudorificks* as in other Inflammations. Externals are not to be used without Caution, yet fomentations of *Emollients* and *Discutients* are good. If it cannot be discessed; Suppuratives are to be made use of, as an *Onion* roasted under the Ashes, *rad. lil. alb. scric. ping. ol. cham. amygd. amar. &c.* When the Ulcer is broke, if the Matter that flows out is White and equal, &c. it is better than if sordid and sanious, &c. It is sufficient, if only the *meatus auditorius* be kept clean.

.. which

which is best done by washing it with *Urine*; if the Ulcer is very fordid, you may add to the *Urine*, the *Juice of an Onion* and *mel. rosar.*

*Art. 1122.* The Cause of an *Otalgia*, or of a Pain of the Ear is most commonly an Inflammation, of which we have just now spoke; but sometimes it proceeds from the defluxion of some acrimonious Humour, in which Case there is not that great burning Heat and Pulsation. The smoak of *Tobacco* convey'd into the Ear with an inverted Pipe, is good to ease the Pain, also *millepedes* infused in common Oil or *ol. amygd. amar.* and *ol. Scorp.*

*Art. 1123.* The Pain of the Ears is sometimes occasioned by Worms, in this Case there is commonly felt a sharp shooting Pain with a sort of gnawing; sometimes they may be drawn out alive, when that cannot be done, we must endeavour to destroy them in the Places where they are: *Warm Milk* put into the Ears, draws them out by its Sweetness, so that they come forth; the *Juice of Wormwood* kills them or at least disturb them very much; also *ol. nucleorum persicor.* or *amygd. amar. diacolocynthidis Quercetani* with some grains of *mercur. dulc.* alio *elix. propriet. argentum vivum* boiled in some proper Water, &c.

*Art. 1124.* A *Tinnitus* or Noise in the Ears is most frequently a Cronick and very troublesome Distemper; it sometimes ends in an entire Deafness; it is seldom Cured, or if it be helped, it is apt to return again.

*Art. 1125.* Universals being premised, *fumes ex succino, olibano,* and *gum. anima* are very good; *spiritus sal. armoniac* put into the



Ear with Cotton, is commended as a singular Medicine by *Lindanus*; also *fel lucii piscis*, *ol. castor. zibet*, &c. are of use.

The Sentiments of RIVERIUS.

Deafness.

*Art. 1130.* Deafness and thickness of Hearing, only differ in degrees, Sounds unless very Loud make little Impression on them; the Ear is affected in the external or internal Part. The *Meatus auditorius* is sometimes stopped with Wax, or with some other Matter; in the inward part the Ear may be affected by Humours collected in the Cavity, which are most frequently Pituitous.

The Cure.

*Art. 1131.* If the obstruction be in the external cavity of the Ear, it is discernable by the Sight; if you look into it held against the Sun. "For Syringing the Ear, you may use a decoction of Sage and flower of Rosemary in equal parts of Water and white Wine, this Operation is to be performed with great prudence and caution. For the Cure of a Deafness, arising from an internal Cause, after an hundred Medicines have been made use of, nothing promises so much relief, Universals having been premised, as that which is to be had from pumping the Head with the warm *Bath-waters*." The Eggs of *Ants* bruised and put into the Ear with the Juice of an *Onion*, cures the most inveterate Deafness. If the Distemper is very Stubborn after all things tried in vain, it may be proper to raise a *Salivation* by Mercurial Uction.



## The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*Art. 1132.* Amongst the External Remedies in Deafness, above all, a Grain of *Mosch*, or *Ambre*, or *Civet* wrapped up in a Dofil of Lint, and put into the Ears in an Evening, is the best Remedy, especially in old People; *fel. anguillæ* with *Spirit of Wine*, and *fel. perdicis* are commended by *Lindanus*, the Liquor press'd out of the Eggs of Ants, if any thing else will do, is very good. There are some who commend the Fumes of *Sulphur* conveyed into the Ear with a Pipe or Funnel; the last Remedy is Salivation. *Fuller's Vapor* "*auricularis* may occasionally be made use of.

*External Remedies.*

*Of a Relaxation, or falling down of the U V U L A.*

*Art. 1133.* The *Gurgulio*, or *Uvula*, is a pendulous Gland contributing to the Formation and Modulation of the Voice; it is subject to Defluxions as well as other Glands; if it swells below, it grows thin above. It hangs down from the Extremity of the Palate, and is extended to the Fauces and the Top of the Gullet; and therefore affects those Parts with a Titillation, and when it is tumified threatens a Suffocation.

*A Relaxation of the Uvula.*

## The Sentiments of R I V E R I U S.

*Art. 1134.* A pituitous Humour falling upon the *Uvula*, distends and relaxes it making it flabby, so that hanging lower down, it touches

*The Causes.*

touches the upper Part of the Oesophagus, and occasions a *Nausea*.

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1135.* Universal Evacuations ought to be the same as in a *Catarrh*. In the beginning *astringent* and repellent Topicks are convenient, as in the Cure of a *Quinsy*, with which afterwards *Resolvents* and *drying Medicines* are to be mixed. But Medicines in the form of Powders, rather than Liquids, are, for the most part, more useful and effectual, especially if there be no Inflammation. Excision is the last Remedy, but it is not to be attempted without the greatest Caution; for it is very dangerous (says *Hippocrates* in his Prognostick) concerning the Operation consult Chirurgical Writers. “ Let us hear *Tulpius*.

*Excision.*

“ *A falling down of the Palate*, is either in  
 “ silence passed over or but slightly treated of  
 “ by Physicians; and yet it is a Disorder no  
 “ less severe than uncommon. Truly, I have  
 “ seen this Tumour in the Palate arise so  
 “ quick, that one could hardly have the time  
 “ to think of a *Gargarism*, or scarce any  
 “ other Relief, except proceeding directly to  
 “ the use of the Knife, to make an Incision  
 “ into it, which being dexterously and quickly  
 “ performed at that very juncture, I have  
 “ seen not only a great deal of watery Hu-  
 “ mours flow from it, but upon the abating  
 “ of the Tumour, the Person, who was  
 “ just expiring, came to himself again. One  
 “ of the best Medicines for a relaxed Palate is  
 “ *Sem. Cannabis*, boiled in a little Posset-  
 “ drink for a *Gargarism* (says *Ettmuller*,)  
 “ The following Medicines may also be of  
 “ Advantage, used according to the Will or  
 “ Judgment of a skilful Physician; *Decoct.*  
 “ *catechu, decoct. rad. tormentil cum pauc.*  
 “ *sal.*

*Various Me-  
 dicines.*

“*sal. armon. & alum, crud. gargarism. pro*  
 “*uvula, pulvis uvularis.*”

Of the APHTHÆ.

The Sentiments of BOERRHAVE.

Art. 1136. Aphthæ are small, round, superficial Ulcers, affecting the Inside of the Mouth; for they are Exulcerations of the Extremities of the excretory Vessels, for which reason they affect all Places where such emunctory Vessels discharge themselves; and consequently the Lips, the Gums, the inside of the Cheeks, the Tongue, the Palate, the Fauces, the Tonsils, the Uvula, the Gullet, the Stomach, and the small Guts, (even to the Anus) usually almost every where are beset with them. They are usually ushered in with a Fever, beginning with a Diarrhœa, or Dyfentery, Nausea, loss of Appetite, Uneasiness or Anxiety about the Heart, a great Weakness, a considerable Evacuation, Stupidness, and Sleepiness. The Colour of these Aphthæ is various, white, brown, yellow, livid, black, of which the last are of the worst kind. The Taste is altogether lost; and most commonly there is a Dryness of the Mouth, sometimes hard Scales falling off, a Salivation, or a Diarrhœa, nay a Dyfentery, by the Dilation of the Vessels, ensues.

*Aphthæ, what and where.*

*The Colour various.*

Art. 1137. That this Distemper may be the better cured, hot diluting, resolvent and detergent Medicines are to be given, that the Crust may be easily disposed to fall off; and as soon as they are come off, then *Anodynes*, *softening Medicines*, and *moderately strengthen-*

*The Cure.*

ing Medicines are to be used, as the *Gelly of Hartshorn*, or the following,

R̄. *Aq. Rosar. Stillat*  
*Syr. papar. alb. ana* ʒij.  
*Vitel. ovor. ij.*

M.

Let the Patient hold a little of this continually in his Mouth. When the Distemper is pretty well gone off, a *strengthening Cathartic of Rhubarb*, &c. is to be given.

### The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*From whence.*

Art. 1138. Aphthæ most commonly succeed great Fevers; sometimes they are occasioned from some fault of the Saliva, and the Crudities of the Stomach. The approaches of *Aphthæ* in a Distemper may be foreknown by the Taste and Hick-up; and those who have not slept through the whole Course of the Distemper, when they fall into a Doze, then the *Aphthæ* break out; Hick-ups happen, if they are from the Stomach, and then they are most commonly of the worse Sort.

*The Cure.*

Art. 1139. Nothing is of worse Consequence than to purge often in this Distemper. The whole Cure consists in *moistening and diluting*, which softens and gently warms; the best Medicine is *Decoët. rapar. cum nitro*, also *Decoët. herb. bellidis maj. cum ficibus* & *sal. prunel.*

### A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

*Laudanum  
 the last Re-  
 medy.*

Art. 1140. *Spir. vitriol. vel sulph.* mixed with *mel. rosarum*, is commended by *Riverius* both in Children and grown Persons; but if the Distemper is very stubborn (says he) and



and the Flux of Humours plentiful, so that Life is in great Danger, the last Remedy is *Laudanum*, which eases the Pain, and checks the Flux of the Humours.

Art. 1141. *Aphthæ* or *Hick-ups*, or either of them coming on after a Fever, if they do not go away of their own accord, but continue a long Time, they are easily removed with the use of the *Cortex Peru*. To wash the Mouth the following Gargarism may be made.

*Cortex Peru.*

R. *Succ. pomor. agrest.* ℥ss.

*Syr. de rub. idæ.* ʒj.

M. f. *Lotio.*

*Sydenhami Sched. monit.*

Art. 1142. “ Of all the Medicines which  
“ I have hitherto tried, the following is the  
“ best for curing this Distemper,

R. *Terræ Japon. pulv.* ʒiiij.

*Coq. in aq. calc.* ʒxij.

*ad tertias, colatur. add.*

*Sacchar. Saturn.* ʒj.

*Mel. Rosar.* ʒij.

M.

“ Let the Patient take a Spoonful every Hour,  
“ or oftener, and hold it a while in his Mouth,  
“ and swallow it gently ; it is really an inestimable  
“ Remedy. More may be seen in the  
“ Chapter of Childrens Distempers. (1559).

### Of a GUTTA ROSACEA.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 1143. A *Gutta Rosacea* is a tuberos, postulous Redness of the Face, sometimes like Drops of Blood, affecting the Nose and Cheeks, and variously spotting the Face up and down ; great Drinkers are very subject to

*Gutta Rosacea*

it,

it, and they are seldom free of it, as long as they live. Universals premised *saturnine Medicines*, &c. are convenient, and Temperance in the Drinkers.

The Sentiments of TURNER.

The Names  
and Descrip-  
tion.

Art. 1144. The *Gutta Rosæa*, or *Rosacea*, is so called from the small round Drops, or fiery Tubercles dispersed over the whole Face, especially the Nose. It is called *Rubedo maculosa*. “ But more justly in my Opinion, it “ may be called, *the Ensigns of the jovial* “ *Baccanaliens blazoned in their Visages*. It “ is a Distemper very familiar amongst the “ *West-Saxons*, from the detestable Habit of “ hard Drinking they have time Immemorial “ got into; and it is well, if we could say, “ that there only it was *Endemical*. Some distinguish it into three Kinds, which yet are but so many degrees of one and the same Distemper, viz. *Rubedo Simplex*, *Rubedo Pustulosa*, and *Rubedo Ulcerosa*. “ The Face “ and the Nose sometimes grow up into a prodigious Bulk, so that the Countenance becomes frightful and monstrous with a horrible Aspect. I knew a Man, that was gloriously affected with such a *copper Face and Nose*, who whilst he was Solacing himself over his beloved Cups, which was his grand Delight, it would happen sometimes to him, that the Blood would ouze out through the very Skin of his Face in divers Places, and flow from thence pretty plentifully, which to his great Grief would for a while interrupt him from taking his Glass; but presently, so soon as the Bleeding was stopt, like the Dog to his Vomit, or the Swine to “ wallowing

“ wallowing in the Mire, he would return  
 “ with great Joy to his drunken Companions,  
 “ and Drink on, until he had kindled his Face  
 “ into a perfect *Fire-brand*, that one would  
 “ even think, should set every thing about  
 “ it on Fire, and scattering so much Light  
 “ around it, that it would have been suffici-  
 “ ent to lead an Army through a dark Wilder-  
 “ nefs.”

*Art. 1145.* It must be acknowledged how-  
 ever, that this Distemper sometimes happens  
 to the most sober and temperate Persons, but  
 that is very seldom; for the most part it is  
 brought on by Tipling, hard Drinking, and  
 drachming.

*It seldom hap-  
 pens to sober  
 Persons.*

*Art. 1146.* To prepare the way for a Cure,  
 a *moistening* and *cooling Diet* is to be ordered,  
 and the same Regimen is to be observed as in a  
*Psoa*, or in *scorbutick Eruptions*; but the  
 greatest Cautions are to be taken in making  
 these Changes; it is no easy Matter to break  
 off from a custom of Drinking hot and spiri-  
 tous Liquors, and to substitute in the room of  
 'em *Water* and *Small-beer*. *Antimonial* and  
*Mercurial* Preparations both internally and  
 outwardly are the most advantageous. Our  
 Author, according to his usual Custom, hath  
 heaped up a great many Medicines out of *Sen-  
 nertus*, *Mayern*, &c. but at last he observes,  
 that he hath oftentimes found greater Benefit  
 to have accrewed from Medicines easily pre-  
 pared, and less pompous, as *Sal. Tartar. Ni-  
 tri*, *Sacchar. Saturn.* mixed with *Pomatum*,  
 the *Whites of Eggs*, with a little *Allum*, or  
 with a few Grains of *Camphir.* and *Sublimate*;  
 also the following oyl of *Myrrh* is reckoned  
 very efficacious.

*The Cure.*

Rx. *Ovum duriuscule coct.*  
*eximatur vitellum* & *cum*  
*pulv. myrrh. elect.*  
*Impleatur locus.*

Let it be hung in a Cellar, that it may run  
*per deliquium*, and it makes a very good Cos-  
 metick; also *Unguent. faciale Bat.* may be  
 made use of.

Several Reme-  
 dies.

Art. 1147. “ In slight pustulous Erup-  
 “ tions I have successfully used the following  
 “ Liniment,

Rx. *Unguent. Diampomphol.* ℥ss.  
*Mercur. dulc.* ℥j.  
*Alum. ust.* ℥ss.  
*ol. rhod. gt. iij.*  
 — *Rosar. q. s.*  
 M.

“ Where the Case hath been much worse the  
 “ following Liniment and Lotion, Universals  
 “ first rightly premised have been beneficial;

Rx. *Litharg. auri.* ℥j.  
*sacchar. saturn.* ℥j.  
*Unguent. pomat.* ℥j.  
*ol. Rhod. gt. iv.*  
 — *amygd. dulc. q. s.*  
 M. f. *Liniment.*

“ anoint the Places most affected in the Face  
 “ every Day in the Evening.

Rx. *Aq. plantag.* ℥iv.  
*succ. limon.* ℥ij.  
*mercur. sublimat. gr. xij.*  
*Camphor.* ℥j. M.

“ Infuse them close and hot for half an Hour,  
 “ keep the strained Liquor for a Lotion to  
 “ be used two or three Times a Day. This  
 “ last



“ last is *Fernelius’s Aqua Divina*, and the  
 “ following *Pitcaru’s*.”

Rx. *Litharg. auri.* ʒij.  
*mercur. sublim. corrosiv.* ʒj.  
*acet.* ʒx. M.

drop into it some Drops of *Oil of Tartar per deliquium*, till it grows white like Milk.

“ For the same Purpose you may use also  
 “ *Aluminatum Batean.* Universals having  
 “ been duly premised.”



CHAP. XI.

Being the eleventh ASSEMBLAGE  
 of Diseases.

*Of Cutaneous Distempers.*

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

ART. 1148.



LACKNESS of *Blackness of the Skin.* the Skin is either *natural* or *accidental*, the first is incurable; the latter, which is con-

tracted by a burning Heat of the Sun, is taken away with the Juice of *Citrons*; the same is done by *Spir. vin. camphorat*; also with *Tinct. benzoës*. Some Cosmetick odoriferous Soaps are required by delicate Persons, such as the following,

Rx. *Sapon. venet.* ℥j.  
*amygd. amar.*  
 *nuc. persic. excort. ana* ʒij.

*Pulv.*

*Pulv. Rad. Ireos florent.*  
 — *Ari ana* ʒj.  
*Sal. Tart.* ʒss.  
*Ambr. gris mosch.*  
*cum spir. Rosar. solut ana* ℥ss.  
*Zibeth. gr. v.*  
*essent. Benzoës q. f. M. f. Massa,*  
 in the form of Soap. “ The following is a  
 “ very famous Cosmetick,  
*Rx. Flor. bismuth. ʒij.*  
*unguent. Pomat.*  
*albiss & fragrantiss. ʒvj.*  
*ol. Rhod. gt. ij. M.*

as is also the *arcanum cosmeticum Batean.*

*Lentigo.*

*Art. 1149.* *Lentigines* are Spots of a yellowish Colour, of the bigness of a Lentile-Seed, scattered over the Face, Neck and Hands; they adhere very firmly the Skin, nor are they easily cured in those, who have been troubled with them any time. *Lac Virginis, ol. tart. per deliquium, ol. myrrh. per deliq. cum albumine ov. parat. &c.* are used by some to take them away.

*The Cure.*

*Ephelides.*

*Art. 1150.* *Ephelides* are of a brown Colour and sometimes with a roughness, to which Women are chiefly subject, they do mostly appear in the Forehead, sometimes in the Checks, and in the Neck and Hands, they spread long and broad sometimes as wide as the Palm of ones Hand; they particularly affect Women with Child, in which they are also distinguished by the other Signs of Child-bearing.

*Liver Spots.*

*Art. 1151.* The *maculæ hepaticæ* or Liver-spots are of an obscure yellow Colour, sometimes almost as broad as the Palm of the Hand, sometimes less with a sort of Asperity of the Skin; they chiefly arise on the Neck, Breast,

Breast, and Back, and often in the Hands, with a remarkable Itching. They are cured as the *Lentigines*. (1149.)

Art. 1152. "The *Sudamina*, or *Sweaty* <sup>*Sudamina*</sup>  
 "Eruptions, appear in the Neck, Breast and  
 "Hands, &c. and are occasioned by a bilious  
 "Sweat exasperating the Skin. *Schmitz*."  
 They are like Millet-Seeds, the proximate Cause is too sharp a Serum. *Ettmuller*.

## E S S E R E.

Art. 1153. *Effere* is a sort of Tubercle *Effere*.  
 not taken Notice of by the Greek and Latin Authors; but is described by *Avicenna* and the *Arabians*, and is often found in our Regions. It is called *Effere*, *Sora*, and *Sare*; small Tubercles break out, tending to a Red, something hard; with considerable Itching, they suddenly seize the whole Body, just as if a Man was stung with *Bees* or *Wasps*, or bit with *Gnats*, or stung with *Nettles*, and are occasioned by bilious and sharp Humours. These Tubercles most commonly in a short space of Time, without the Assistance of any Art, usually go away of their own accord; and perhaps it is a Disease a little more mild and benign, than the Eruption which we commonly call a *Rash*, or *Sydenham's* second Species of an *Erysipelas* (1168.) As to the Practical Part for the Cure great Circumspection and Caution is needful, especially if a Fever be joined with it; for in the Diagnosticks, Prognosticks, and Cure of these sort of Eruptions, I have known Physicians of the first Note deceived.

Art. 1154. *Phlyctænæ* or *Phlyctenes*, are <sup>*Phlyctænæ*</sup>  
 small Blisters itching and hot, full of a lim-  
 pid

pid Serum, which usually arise betwixt the Fingers, and about the Wrists; sometimes they degenerate into an Itch or a Ring-worm; they are to be cured as other cutaneous Eruptions.

*Sirones.*

*Art. 1155.* *Sirones* are Pustles in the Palms of the Hands, and the Soles of the Feet, breaking out in the Summer-time, and are troublesome with a considerable Itching, occasioned by small Worms called *Sirones*, which may be taken out with a Needle; *Mercurial Ointments and Lotions* are to be used to destroy them.

*Vari.*

*Art. 1156.* *Vari*, are small and hard Tumours, from a Redness at the Bottom, they are acuminate with whitish Heads, they most commonly arise in the Neck and Face, of the Bigness of a Hemp-Seed. They generally seize young Persons of both Sexes that are Salacious; when a very great Redness is joined with it, it is difficult enough to cure, and though the Pustles are removed, yet the Redness remains, to which if an Inflammation and Hoarseness are joined, it is a Sign that a *Lepra* will likely ensue. *Lac. virginis, sacchar. saturni, essentia, benzoës, camphorata, &c.* may be used for the cure.

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1157.* The *Lichen, Serpigo, and Herpes*, are affections much like one another, differing only in Degrees.

*Art. 1158.* In a *Lichen* the Skin is rough with corroding Pustles breaking out here and there, also with branny Crusts and accompanied with an exceeding great Itching spreading to the neighbouring Parts.



*Of an HERPES.*

## The Sentiments of TURNER.

*Art. 1159.* A simple *Herpes* is when single Pustles (most commonly in the Face) arise; they are whitish or yellow, and sharp pointed, with an inflamed Basis; having discharged a Drop of Matter, which they contain, they dry up of their own accord. *A simple Herpes.*

*Art. 1160.* The second sort of a *Herpes*, is *Serpigo*, which we commonly call a *Tetter*, or a *Ring-worm*. When many small Pustles arise together in Heaps, and sometimes of a round Figure, or Annular, with a considerable Pain and Itching. A *Serpigo* never comes to Digestion, but upon scratching discharges a thin Humour. *Serpigo.*

*Art. 1161.* It is not cured without great difficulty, for when it seems wholly to be extinguished, it usually breaks out again at certain times of the Year. The common People usually apply Ink; but when the Case is very stubborn proper evacuations ought first to be made, the *Mineral purging Waters* do very well, and afterwards the following Lini-ment, *The Cure.*

R̄. *Unguent. Rosat.* ʒj.

*mercur. præcip.* ʒj.

*Arcan. corallin.* ʒss.

*ol. Rhod. gt.* ij.

M.

*lac sublimat.* is also very Effectual, as I have often experienced; but it is to be used with Caution, lest it should occasion an Inflammation

tion. The following Lotion is commended by Parey,

R. Sulph. commun.  
 calcanth. rubefact.  
 Alum. Rup. ana ℥j.  
 acet. opt. q. s.  
 Macera, &c.

let the Liquor be strained off for a Lotion.

Herpes Mili-  
 ris.

Art. 1162. The third sort of an Herpes, is, *Herpes Miliaris*, in *English* called the *Shingles*, it consists of a vast Number of small Pustles, breaking out in several Parts of the Body, viz. in the Neck, Breast, Loins or Thighs, &c. The Place affected is a little inflamed, and there is commonly a slight Fever attending it; white Pustles arise and are Suppurated, small round Crusts succeed like *Millet Seeds*, whence it takes its Name.

The Cure.

Art. 1163. In treating of this Distemper, the curative Indications as to internal Remedies, are altogether the same as in an *Erysipelas*; especial care is to be taken, lest the Pustles should be struck back; therefore *Dis-cutients* are convenient: The larger Pustles are to be snipp'd with Scizars, and *ceratum ex oleo & cera* is to be applyed, to prevent the Cloaths sticking to them. In the Declination drying Medicines may be made use of, as *unguentum diapomphol. tutiæ*, or rather our *cerat. de lapide calaminari*. "The following application is looked upon as very effectual,

R. Sem. sinap. contus. ℥iss.  
 vitriol. virid.  
 in. q. s. aq. plantag. solut. ℥ij.  
 Misce.

"Unguentum Herpetirum Bateanum also may be of use."

Art.

Art. 1164. “ An *Herpes miliaris* is next  
 “ a-kin to a *Psora*, (says *Wiseman*) for which  
 “ reason it requires *Mercurial Catharticks* and  
 “ *alteratives*, for a rational Cure.”

### The Sentiments of SCHMITZ.

Art. 1165. An *Herpes Exedens* is a Pu- *Herpes Exe-*  
 stulous Inflammation, with an Itching and *dens.*  
 Redness, Ulcerating the Parts where it spreads  
 itself; it arises from a hot caustick Bile; it  
 easily penetrates the Surface of the Body,  
 even to the Epidermis or Cuticle, where,  
 when it is retained, and does not transpire, it  
 corrodes that part.

Art. 1166. To cure this Distemper, Ca- *The Cure.*  
 tharticks are frequently to be made use of.  
*Unguentum diapompholyg. alb. Rhafis*, and  
*Plates of Lead Macerated a long Time in aq.*  
*aluminosa* are good. If the Humour is so  
 sharp, that it occasions a *Phagedænick Ulcer*,  
 which by no means gives way to the milder  
 sort of Medicines, stronger are to be made  
 use of; as *Arsenic. sublimat. optimè trit.* mixed  
 with *Unguent. alb.* Lastly, if the Ulcer  
 spreads more and more, the *actual Caustery* is  
 to be made use of.

### Of an ERYSIPELAS.

#### The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

Art. 1167. An *Erysipelas* or *St. Anthony's* *An Erysipelas*  
*Fire* seizes any part of the Body; but espe-  
 cially the Face: The Patient is taken sudden-  
 ly whilst he is in the open Air, (the Country  
 People call it *Planet-Struck*) the Part affected  
 Swells a little, with a great Pain and intense  
 Redness,

Redness, (and a great Heat) and is beset with a vast Number of small Pustles, which when the Inflammation is increased, are converted into small Blisters. The Malady gradually creeps further and further, and spreads itself from place to place, and is attended with a Fever.

Another sort  
of it.

Art. 1168. There is another sort, though it seldom happens, commonly arising from a Surfeit, or a debauch of drinking spirituous Liquors. A small Fever, which leads the Van, is presently followed by an eruption of Pustles almost all over the Body, which look like the *Stings of Nettles*, and sometimes rise up into Bladders, presently they go away again with an Itching scarce tolerable, but as often as they are scratched, they appear again. (See Art. 605.)

The Cure.

Art. 1169. Bleeding is proper, and the next Day a gentle *Purge*, and a *Paregorick* at Night. For external use a *discussing Fomentation*, and the following Mixture,

R. Spir. vin. ℥ss.  
 Theriac. Andromach. ʒij.  
 Pulv. piper. long.  
 — Garyoph. ana ʒij.

M.

Let Cap-Paper, well moistened with this Mixture, be applyed to the Part affected; the Cure here spoken of is with relation to the common *Erysipelas* first described. The Blood in this Case is like *Pleuritick Blood*, and sometimes *Bleeding* is required two or three Times.

Art. 1170. The other Species mentioned (Art. 1168.) is to be treated almost after the same manner, only it needs not external Remedies.

The



## The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

Art. 1171. An *Erysipelas* gently pressed with the Finger, shews a white Spot, and immediately again grows Red, which is not so in an Inflammation, unless it is pressed more forcibly. *Scorbutick* Persons are Subject to this Distemper.

*The difference from an Inflammation.*

Art. 1172. In this Distemper *Catharticks* must not be given, and *Bleeding* is most dangerous; for it is a cutaneous Distemper; and therefore the Cure is to be begun and ended with *Diaphoreticks*, amongst which *Rob. Sambuci* is very efficacious, it being a powerful sudorifick; externally all unctuous Medicines, astringents, and those that are actually cold are to be avoided. *Spiritus Theriacalis camphoratus* is a commendable Medicine. *Erysipelas's* irregularly treated with unctuous and mucilaginous Oyntments will cause a *Gangrene* to come on suddenly, which if great Care be not taken will end in Death.

*The Cure.*

*A Caution.*

## The Sentiments of F R E I N D.

Art. 1173. The Medicinal Writers do not agree in their Opinions concerning purging in the Cure of the *Erysipelas*; but what they deliver upon that Subject is full of doubtings and uncertainties, and that at a Point of time, when the Distemper is most dangerous and threatening. For my own part to me Experience has been in this Case a sufficient Guide, that I can freely pronounce it to be a right Practice, that when the Head is affected with an *Erysipelas*, and there comes upon it a *Coma*, a *Delirium*, or *Convulsions*, wherein the Brain

*Purging in an Erysipelas of the Head.*

is evidently attack'd, purging is the only Indication, that can afford any Hopes of recovering the Patient. Nor in these difficulties are we to wait (which we also experience in the *Small-Pox*) till either the Fever is abated, or the Tumour is subsided. For to endeavour to make opposition to the Fever with Cordials, or refrigerating Medicines, to apply Topicks, what does it at last amount to, but to trifle till the Patient dyes in the middle of the Course of Cure? The Learned Author gives a remarkable Example in his Practice of this kind. *De Febrius commentar. vij. p. 117.* which see.

## A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

*Art. 1174.* For an *Erysipelas* to be struck inwards, is dangerous; but from within, outwards is good, (says *Hippocrates*.)

An Epithem.

*Art. 1175.* The following Epithem, is commended by *Barbette*,

Rx. *Trochise. alb. Rbasis* ℥j.

*Camphor.* ℥j.

*Spir. vin.* ℥j.

*Aq. sambuc.* ℥vj.

M.

let Linnen Cloths be wet with this, and applied warm, and renewed as often as dry.

Sydenham's  
mixture  
vindicated.

*Art. 1176.* *Turner*, much commends a Mixture of *ol. sambuc. & aq. calcis cum pauco spiritu vini camphorat.* He thinks *Sydenham's* Mixture too hot, but I believe he talks without experience; for it is really a Medicine in this Distemper, not enough to be praised, as I have often experienced for these twenty Years. A *Cataplasma ex fimo vaccini* is very good to ease Pain.

*Art.*

Art. 1177. In a *Symptomatic Erysipelas*, A Symptomatic Erysipelas  
the following Liniment is good,

R. Ol. Sambucin.

Lixiv. tenuior. ana p. æ.

M.

let them be shaken together along while in a Viol, till they unite in an Ointment: Fuller's Lotion ad Erysipelas is a very good Medicine, which the Author commends from his own Experience. (See Effere, 1153.)

### Of a P S O R A.

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

Art 1178. The Itch is either *moist*, which A moist and dry Itch. appears under the form of cutaneous Ulcers; or *dry*, which represents a dried and thickened Sanies.

Art. 1179. The moist is easier Cured than The Cure. the dry; the Body is to be purged with Hel-lebor and Mercurials; absorbents and sudorificks prepared of Antimony are successfully used, decoct. è lignis, viperina, rob. sambuc. &c. externally Medicines made ex saturno, mercurio, sulphure, calce viv. camphorâ, nicotianâ, litharg. &c. are approved Remedies.

R. Unguent. nicotian. ʒss.

flor. sulphur. ʒij.

mercur. dulc. ʒj.

ol. hiperic. q. f.

M.

Baths also are convenient of proper Herbs and Roots, (boiled in a slender Lixivium) See more in the Chapter of Infants Distempers (1561.)

## The Sentiments of C E L S U S.

*A Psora what* Art. 1180. The *Itch* or *Psora* is a Red hardness of the Skin, out of which many small Pustles arise, of which some are moister, some dryer: A Sanies is discharged from some of them, which makes a continual itching exulceration, and spreads in some very fast; in some it totally goes off, but in others, returns at certain times of the Year. The ruffer it is, and the more it itches, the more difficult it is to Cure; wherefore the *Greeks* call that *ἀγροΐαν* that is, *Wild*. “ In younger People, it often  
 “ preserves them from other Distempers, or  
 “ carries them off and Cures them, if it  
 “ continues long, it may degenerate into a  
 “ Leprosy; in old Folks it is stubborn and  
 “ hard to Cure; *the dry* is harder to Cure  
 “ than the *moist*; that which arises from the  
 “ internal Fault of the Humours or Viscera,  
 “ and most commonly breaks out critically,  
 “ is not to be checked, nor to be repelled in-  
 “ ward.”

## The Sentiments of W I L L I S.

*What Parts it* Art. 1181. A *Psora* or *Itch* is an Eruption  
*Effects.* of Pustles all over the Body, especially about the Joints, and betwixt the Fingers, proceeding from a salt and sharp Humour, which produceth of a great Itching occasioning a Necessity of Scratching. No infection of any Distemper (except the *Plague*) is more certainly and sooner propagated and spread than the *Itch* or *Psora*.



Art. 1182. After *Bleeding*, the following *The Cure.*  
Medicated drink is most useful.

Rx. Rad. polypod. quercin.  
Lapath. acut. ana ʒiij.  
fol. fen. opt. ʒiv.  
Epithem.  
Turbitb.  
mechoacan. ana ʒij.  
santal. citrin. ʒj.  
sem. coriandr. ʒvj. M.

prepare them according to Art and make a Bag, for four Gallons of Beer; after five or six Days, let it be drawn, and take twelve Ounces every Morning, or thereabouts, for eight or ten Days. For external use, *Sulphur* seems to have a sort of specifick Virtue in this Distemper, and is the Basis of almost all Liniments,

Rx. Axung. porcin. ʒiv.  
flor. sulph. ʒss.  
pulv. zinzib. ʒss.  
ol. tart. per deliq. q. f.  
M. f. unguent.

to which some drops of *ol. rhod.* may be added for smells sake, Oyntments of *argent. viv.* are dangerous. There is yet an easier and more elegant method of curing the Itch, to wit, by wearing a Shirt four or five Days, that has been boyled in spring Water and Powder of *Sulphur* and dried; for so the Distemper is usually Cured without bathing, or the trouble or nastiness of anointing with ill scented Unguents. Poor People take Brimstone in Milk inwardly.

## A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

*Black Soap.* Art. 1183. *Borellus* for poor People and common Soldiers, recommends only to make use of *Black-Soap*, but it must presently be washed off, lest it excoriate the Skin.

*Rad. hellebor. alb.* Art. 1184. The following Unguent,  
 R $\acute{c}$ . *Pulv. Rad. hellebor. nigr. q. v.*  
*flor. Lact. q. f.*  
*M. f. Unguentum.*

occasions a sharp Pain, and sometimes an Inflammation; and therefore not so convenient for all People, but it seldom fails of curing the Distemper, where it may be used. *A decoction of the same Root,* is perhaps a safer, and a more elegant Medicine.

*Animalcules.* Art. 1185. Some have conjectured, by the intollerable Itching that attends this Distemper, that *animalcules* are the cause and constitute the essence of it; from whence they believed that the *Contagion* is so easily communicated; but we do not meet with any thing certain, as to this matter, except what is delivered by *Dr. Bononius, Philos. Transact. N $^{\circ}$ . 283.* who (if Credit is to be given to him) hath put the matter out of doubt; for he, in the place cited, hath described the Animalcule in external Shape much like a Tortoise, and he hath given us the Figure of it, and upon farther Search hath discovered the Eggs, from whence they are produced by Generation as fast as Lice. The Curious may see the Place.

*Salivation.* Art. 1186. In an inveterate Distemper not giving way to other Medicines, a Salivation may be raised.

Art. 1187. The best Shop-Medicine is *Stronger Me-*  
*unguentum ex oxylapatho.* The most powerful *dicines.*  
 are Baths, and *Barbett's* Liniment which is as  
 follows ;

Rx. Sulph. crud. ℥ij.  
 Sapon. Venet. ℥iss.  
 Nitr. præp. ℥ss.  
 Litharg. aur. ℥ij.  
 Mercur. dulc. ℥iss.  
 Unguent. alb. camphorat. ℥j.  
 ol. Lign. Rhod. gt. iv.  
 M. f. Liniment.

Internally, *Æthiop. mineral. bezoar. mineral.*  
*carn. viperin. antimon. diaphor. tint. antimon.*  
*decoct. è lignis gum. guaici.* &c. outwardly  
*unguentum herpeticum, unguentum psoricum*  
*mercuriale, lotio mercurialis* ; these last are to  
 be used with caution.

### Of an IMPETIGO.

#### The Sentiments of WILLIS.

Art. 1188. An Impetigo hath various *What it is.*  
 Names, It is called *Lichen, vitiligo, Lepra Græ-*  
*corum,* &c. First little pimples or red Pustles, *Its descripti-*  
 sometimes single, sometimes a great many to- *on.*  
 gether, rise in several parts of the Body, but  
 especially the Arms and Legs ; to which more  
 fresh ones join and enlarging their borders  
 broader, they spread themselves into an *Orb* or  
*Circle* ; the Superficies of every one of these ap-  
 pears a little White and Scaly, if scratched, the  
 Scales fall off, and often a thin ichor ouzes  
 out, which is presently dried up, and hardens  
 again into a scaly Crust. This Distemper  
 sometimes attacks one single Limb only, the  
 rest of the Parts being untouched ; and is of a  
 middle

middle kind, betwixt an *Itch* and a *Leprosy*; it differs from the *former*, in the form of the appearance of the Pustles; for in a *Pfora*, they are almost every where single, and though in a small Compass, yet are remote from one another; *here* a great many are aggregated together in little heaps and clusters, scattered up and down at distance from one another. A *Leprosy* is a much worse ailment, of an horrible aspect, *viz.* Crufty and Scaby, every where contiguous, and spreads over the whole Body.

The Cure.

Powerful Medicines.

Art. 1189. An *Impetigo* is very difficult to be Cured, and is most commonly incurable, if it degenerates into a Leprous disorder. Nothing but the most powerful Remedies that are in Nature, will take place in curing this Distemper, as *Bleeding*, *Mercurial Catharticks*, medicated *Whey*, *Steel Waters*, expressed *Juices of succulent Plants*, *decoct. è lignis*, *chalybeate Medicines*, *Salivation*, &c. It often comes on upon the *Venerreal Distemper*, or an inveterate *Scurvy*. Bathing sometimes does harm; I have known a great many not very bad of an *Impetigo*, who going to *Baths*, have returned wholly Lepers. I have often found the purging Waters do a great deal of Service against a slight *Impetigo*, but *Tunbridge Waters* are better, &c. but above all *Viperine Medicines* in this Distemper, as also in an *Elephantiasis* and the *Leprosy* it self have very powerful Effects. Amongst Topicks, Baths, or Liniments made of *Tar*, are far to be preferred to any others whatever, forms of both kinds are laid down by the Author. The strongest are *Mercurial Ointments*.

Art. 1190. " How serviceable in the cure  
" of this Distemper washing the whole Bo-  
" dy



“ dy in the Sea itself, and Swimming often  
 “ and long in Salt Water, is an Experiment  
 “ sufficiently known, and approved by the  
 “ most skilful *Physicians*.”

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*Art. 1191.* A *Leprosy* is a Kin to a confirmed *Scurvy*; for it is the highest and most stubborn degree of a *scorbutick Itch*; but in a *Leprosy*, there is a far greater corruption of the Nutritious Juice, than in the *Itch*, for as much as not only the Skin, but the Fleshy parts that lye under it are Ulcerated; the *Wild* and inveterate *Itch*, usually degenerates into a *Leprosy*. The Contagion is sometimes propagated to the third and fourth Generation. Amongst the external Signs, the Skin appears, sometimes tending to a Livid or a black Colour, sometimes yellowish and a red inclining to Black. When the Part affected is exposed to the Air, it is presently Wrinkled, exasperated and grows Cold, the whole appears unctuous, so that Water sprinkled upon it will scarce stick to it, it gradually grows thick, and is rendered Wrinkled and Rough. It looks as if sprinkled with Bran, sometimes Purple, sometimes Whitish, as if it were crushed in with Lime, especially in the Face, and is deformed with a great many bunches, and soft Tubercles without Pain, especially behind the Ears, about the Forehead, the Chin, and Limbs, which are affected with a *Morphew* or *Scurf*, *Impetigos*, and a stiff dry *Scab* and other *Pustles*; (for the rest of the Diagnostick Signs, consult the Author, P. 587.)

*A Leprosy.*

*The Diagnosticks.*

*Art. 1192.* An inveterate *Leprosy* is incurable; the Blood in a *Leprosy* is fætid and blackish;

*The Prognosticks.*

blackish; a *Serpigo* and *Impetigo* about the Fingers and Toes, with small Hairs growing up, is a bad Sign.

The Cure.

Art. 1193. It is to be Cured as the *Lues Venerea*. *Viperine* Medicines are the best. Artificial and natural hot Baths are frequently made use of.

### The Sentiments of TURNER.

In what places  
most common.

Art. 1194. The *Leprosy* of the Greeks is not so frequent amongst us, or malignant as amongst Foreigners, where the *Lazar-Hospitals* are built for the reception of the Infected, to prevent its spreading amongst the rest of Mankind. *Ambrose Parey*, takes Notice that it is to be found in some parts of *Germany*, but more frequently in *Spain*, and all over *Africa*, and in some parts of *France*.

Art. 1195. The *Leprosy* most commonly breaks out first about the Elbows and Knees, and presently spreads further, and gradually shows itself all over the Body.

Art. 1196. An hereditary and an inveterate *Leprosy* are altogether incurable. To cure this Distemper, the Antients and Moderns jointly commended *Viperine* Medicines, also preparations of *Antimony*, *Mercury* and *Sulphur*, *guaiacum*, *rad. oxylapath. polypod. epithem.* &c. *Jacobus Dovynetus* mightily extols the Virtues of a *Decoctum corticis ulmi*, drank with white Wine for a long Time, and asserts that it is a certain Remedy; it may be seen in *Bates's Dispensatory*. Though almost all Authors speak so much in praise of *Viperine Medicines*, yet *Fernelius* and *Palmarius* affirm that they are altogether useless, especially in hot Constitutions. *Salivation* itself, is found  
unable

Salivation.

unable to Root this most stubborn Distemper quite out. Amongst the rest I usually apply the following Liniment.

Rx. Unguent. è flor. aurant. ʒj.

Mercur. præcip. alb. ʒiss.

Camphor. ʒss.

Vitriol. alb. ust. ʒj.

M.

“ Our Author has a great Number of forms,  
 “ collected out of the best Authors, and in-  
 “ deed hath writ very Learnedly and Hand-  
 “ somely of cutaneous Distempers.”

*The Sentiments of Deodatus in Fabricius*

HILDANUS.

Art. 1197. *The Eliphantiasis of the Greeks,*  
 or *the Leprosy of the Arabians,* is a contagious  
 Distemper, metamorphising the Body with a  
 great variety of Deformities. There breaks  
 out either in the Skin of the Face, or the  
 Fore-head, or the Cheeks, or the Elbows, the  
 Thighs, Hands and Feet, Tubercles easily  
 moveable and without Pain, and tending from  
 a Lividness to a Red, and making a horrid  
 Appearance; in the Mouth, in the Palate,  
 and in the Fauces about the Root of the  
 Tongue, Tubercles arise sometimes Yellow-  
 ish, sometimes Livid; betwixt the Toes, or  
 in the Soles of the Feet, especially in the  
 thick and hard Part of it, also in other Parts of  
 the Limbs Ulcers and Fissures penetrate the  
 true Skin, grow broad, and creep farther with  
 callous and swell'd Lips, and upon the slight-  
 est Hurt we are apt to Bleed, though without  
 Pain; Ulcers also prey upon the Nostrils, Tu-  
 mours are formed in the Ambit of the Ears,  
 the Lips grow thick, the Hands and the Feet  
 are very much puffed up and swelled. The

*The Descrip-  
 tion of an Ele-  
 phantiasis.*

## The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

The Distemper  
described

Art. 1198. The *Elephantiasis* of the *Arabians*, is so called, because the Skin appears tumid, wrinkled and rough, like that of an *Elephant*; it sometimes seizes old Men that indulge themselves too much with Wine. It is a red Tumour of the Feet (and Legs,) livid or blackish, with varicous Ulcers, out of which a sharp limpid Serum flows; sometimes also only scaly Crusts affect the whole Feet. Here the *Leprosy* is universal. This Affection is most commonly Critical, and therefore Care is to be taken, in using external Repellents, lest you should occasion a worse Distemper.

## The Sentiments of TURNER.

Scarce known  
in our Regions

Art. 1199. An *Elephantiasis*, or the *Leprosy* of the *Arabians*, is a Distemper scarce known, at least now-a-days, in our Regions. It is elegantly described by *Aretæus*, it takes its Name (says he) from its foul and deform'd Aspect, from the unequal Protuberance of the Parts, and the thickness and roughness of the Skin interspersed here and there with Wrinkles and Fissures, and tumid Lips, in some Measure resembling the Skin of an *Elephant*. " I have seen a Beggar lying in the Fields, near London, miserably afflicted with this Distemper.

Incurable.

Art. 1200. This Distemper is called by Authors, *Leontiasis* and *Satyriasis*, and by reason of the greatness of the Distemper, is acknowledged by most Physicians altogether Incurable. Remedies fit for the *Leprosy* of the *Greeks*, if any others are of Service here

Decoct.



*Decoct. ulmi. Pharm. Bat.* causes most stinking Sweats (says the Author) and drank with white Wine, it Cures an *Elephantiasis* and *Leprosy* of the Greeks.

## TOWNE'S Opinion.

*Art. 1201.* In the *Caribee Islands* the Negro Slaves (and some of the White Inhabitants) are subject to an *Elephantiasis*; it commonly succeeds some other violent Distemper; and it is wont chiefly to happen to those, who out of Necessity have the Misfortune to live upon unwholsome Food. Then in the Author follows *the Description of the Distemper*, which may be seen, it is pretty much the same with that mentioned by *Aretæus*. The Distemper being perfectly formed, the Person is otherwise well, nor perceives any Inconveniency, only the troublesome Burthen of a monstrous Leg, with which however we have known some continue to do hard Labour for twenty Years. The nature of the *Elephantiasis* is such, that if it happens in one Leg only, and that Leg be Amputated, in order to get rid of it, it will soon after attack the sound Leg.

*Common among the Negroes.*

## Of BURNS.

From *Pavins* in *Hildanus*.

*Art. 1202.* A *Burn* or *Scald* is a Solution of Continuity of the Cuticle and the Skin itself most commonly, and sometimes of the musculous Flesh, Veins, Arteries, Nerves, &c. by the Violence of Fire; this Burning is

*The Definition.*

immediately attended with a very sharp Pain, Inflammation and Pustles; and if the Burn is deep, and the Body of an ill Habit, it soon degenerates into a most fætid and malignant Ulcer.

*The first Degree.*

*Art. 1203.* There are three Degrees of a Burn: In the first Degree the Skin is Red, the Pain is very sharp and pricking, as if the Skin was rubbed with Nettles, presently the Place is puffed up and Pustles arise, in which clear and white Water is contained, and at last the Cuticle is seperated; the first and chief Business is, to hinder Pustles from rising, and this is done by dipping the Place burnt as soon as possible in Oil or hot Water, or holding it to the Fire; for Fire is the Antidote of the Mischief done by burning, hence Onions bruised in a Mortar with Salt, and a little Soap attract the fiery Particles to itself.

*The Cure.*

*The Second Degree.*

*Art. 1204.* In the second Degree, the part is presently puffed up, grows red, is painful, burns and heats, and the very moment Pustles arise, and the Patient complains of a stretching of the Skin; for it is contracted and thickened by the force of the Fire. In this case where the true Skin is burnt and contracted; not Onions, Salt, Soap, &c. are to be applyed, but emollient Remedies, Hot and Moist; the following Ointment may be put upon the place Burnt.

R. Unguent. Basilic. ʒj.

ol Rosar.

—Lilior. alb. ana ʒss.

Vitel. orov. No. ij. M.

And a defenfative being applyed, the part affected is to be wrap'd up in a Bandage wet in Oxycrate; Saffron may be added to the fore-mentioned Ointment, or also Opium, in extreme Pain.

*Art.*

*Art. 1205.* In the *third Degree*, the very *The Third Degree.*  
Moment whilst the burning Matter adheres to the Body, the Skin presently turns Black, or at least Livid, and hath but an obtuse Sense, if it be pricked with a Lancet; for it is a hard and dryed Crust, when that falls off, it leaves a deep and foul Ulcer.

*Art. 1206.* The *third Degree* is very dangerous; for there is fear of a *Gangrene*, in which Case deep Incisions all about the *Escar* ought to be made in several Places quite thro' even to the Flesh, and that is what ought to be done the first or second Day; this being done, the Ointment prescribed in the second Degree may be applyed, and a *Defensative*, &c. *Bleeding* is convenient for revulsion's sake. But the following fomentation is very efficacious to ease the Pain, softening the Skin and promoting Suppuration. *The Cure.*

Rx. Rad. alth. ℥ij.

Sem. Cydon.

ſænuſ. ana ʒss.

flor. Chamæm.

— Melilot. ana Mj.

coq. in q. ſ. Aq. font.

pro Potu; et add. Spir. Vin. parum.

But if the Burn is so great, that it actually degenerates into a *Gangrene*, we are to proceed cautiously and with Judgment, and always something is to be applyed, that resists Putrefaction.

*Art. 1210.* The Pustles in all Burns are *The Blisters to be Cut.*  
presently to be cut in the beginning, that the Sharp and hot serous Humour may speedily be discharged.

*Art. 1211.* In burns of the Eyes *Defensatives* are to be applyed to the Forehead and *Burns of the Eyes.*  
Temples; the Fluxion of humours to the Part,

is to be restrained by *Bleeding* and all possible Means; let Womens Milk mixed with *aq. rosar.* be continually dropped into the Eyes, and apply the following Cataplasim.

Rx. *Pulp. pomor. assat.* ʒij.

*farin. fænugr.* ʒij.

*bord.* ʒj.

*coq. in lact. vaccin. q. s.*

*ut fiat Cataplasma*

*cui add. Croc. ʒss.*

In the mean time let Universals be rightly made use of. In all Burns, where the Pain is violent and intolerable, a Cataplasim may be apply'd, *ex mic. panis, alb. in lacte. coct. cum pauco croco & opio*, to mitigate the Pain for a Time at the least, but in Burns of the Eyes we are to be cautious of *Opium*. *Pidgeons Blood* warm from the Animal is reckoned an excellent *Anodyne*.

Of preventing  
a deform d  
Cicatrix.

Art. 1212. A great deal of care is to be taken lest an unsightly Cicatrix should be left after the Cure of the Burn, and that this inconveniency may be prevented from the beginning to the latter end of the Cure, *emollients* are to be used, and afterwards *a thick plate of Lead anointed with Mercury, is to be applyed.*

The Face  
burnt with  
Gunpowder.

Art. 1213. If the Face is burnt with Gunpowder, and grains of Powder stick in the Skin, the Powder must, as soon as may be, be picked out, as much as possible, with a Needle, or some sharp Instrument; but if the Surgeon is not called in the beginning, so that the Skin already is Cicatrized and black Spots are left in it, it is necessary to ulcerate the Skin again with a Vescatory.

Burns by  
Lightning.

Art. 1214. Fire from Lightning, is the most Vehement and Dangerous of all, it contains



tains some Supernatural qualities in it, with which an Animal sometimes is presently killed. If the external Parts are hurt, they are to be healed according to the degree of Burning, as in other Cures, only that Medicines that cause Putrefaction, and relax the *Efchar* have no place here; but the *Efchars* are presently to be divided according to Art; and the best *Cordials* are to be given inwardly.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

*Art. 1215.* Of all the Medicines whatever yet have been found out, *Spirit of Wine* easily gains the pre-eminence in Burns, since it defends the subjacent Skin from all Putrefaction, and preserves it, and by that means presently performs the Cure, not in the least hindring digestion, which goes on but very slowly in these Cases, *viz.* if linnen Cloaths dipped in *Spirit of Wine*, are presently applyed to the Parts hurt with scalding Water, Gunpowder, or the like, as soon as the mischief is done, and the same frequently repeated, until the Pain occasioned by the Fire is quite vanished, and afterwards if it be applyed only twice a Day it will be sufficient.

*The Virtues  
of Spirits of  
Wine.*

[A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

*Art. 1216.* In superficial Burns (says *Tur-*  
*uer*) I commonly apply *ol. lini. & aq. cal.*  
shaked together, or *ol. sambuc. & alb. ovor.*  
The watry Bladders are to be Cut, and *ungu-*  
*entum diapomph.* or which is better *ceratum*  
*nostrum de lapide calaminari* to be applyed to  
the Parts excoriated. The same Cerat (serving  
a great many Intentions) is also good in the

*Several Re-  
medies.*

second degree of Burns. And really it is a Medicine of great Virtue, not only in this Case, but also in curing Wounds and Ulcers. There is an Example in the Author of the Cure of a very grievous Burn, in which the whole Practice is handsomely Illustrated. Let the Surgeon consult the Book. “ Where  
 “ many Parts or the whole Body is burnt, the  
 “ Patients seldom recover, but dye miserable  
 “ by the violence of the Symptoms. *Wiseman*  
 “ commends a Cataplasim *ex fimo equino* to  
 “ draw out the Fire. *Calx viva* often wash-  
 “ ed with *ol. lini.* or *Hyperici*, also *ceratum*  
 “ *ex cerussâ* & *ol. lini*, *Sp. vini. camphorat.*  
 “ &c. are vulgar Remedies, but not to be  
 “ contemned. The following is Mr. Boyle’s.

Some common

Rx. *Sacchar. Saturn.* ℥ss.  
*acet. vin. alb. opt.* ℥iv.  
 f. *Solutio*, deinde add.  
*ol. Sambucin.* q. f.  
 M. f. *Unguentum.*



## C H A P. XII.

Being the Twelfth ASSEMBLAGE of  
 DISEASES.

### Of Tumours in General.

The Definiti-  
 on of a Tu-  
 mour.

Art. 1217.



NEVER met with a Definition of a Tumour, but what was in some part Erroneous; wherefore I offer the following. *A Tumour in General is a præternatural Magnitude of some Part, or*  
 of

of the whole Body, wherein the Augmentation is owing to a morbid State.

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

Art. 1218. Tumours properly so called, proceed either from *Stagnation*, that is when the Passage of the Fluids is hindred, or by gradual *Congestion*, where the Tumours are bred as if by a Secretion made; or lastly by the *generation* and *collection* of a new Humour in the Part. We have Examples of the first Species in Phlegmons, Oedematous Tumours, Flatulent Tumours, &c. Critical Tumours are bred gradually by Congestion; by the generation of a new Humour in the part, Tophi, Cancers, Ganglions, all Tumours incised, &c. are produced.

Three Species of Tumours.

Art. 1219. As to remedies, the applications in general for Tumours are of three kinds, or may be divided into three Classes (according to so many intentions of Cure) *Resolvents*, *Discussants*, and *Suppuratives*, *Repellents* being justly laid aside by the best Practitioners.

The Curative Intentions.

Art. 1220. *Resolvents*, *emollients*, or *attenuants* of the first Degree are, *radices* & *herbæ malv. alth. mercurial. violar. lilior. alb. parietar. flor. melilot. sem. lini, fœnuigr. caricæ pingues, uvæ passæ, axungiæ, medulla, ol. amygd. dulc. lilior. alb. unguent. dialth. &c.*

Resolvents of the first Degree.

Art. 1221. *Resolvents* of the second Degree, are *radices* & *herb. apii, puleg. cepæ cost. chærefolii, sambuci, cicut. scabios. flor. hyper. croci, sambuci, chamæm. adeps anserin. ursin. gum. tacamahac. styrac. liquid. terebinth. farin. fabar. sperma ceti, ol. cham. amygd. amar. hyperic, laurin. empl. de cicutâ cum ammoniac diachylon. &c.*

Of the second Degree.

Of the third  
Degree.

*Art. 1222.* Resolvents of the third Degree, are *radices et herb. bryon. cucumer. agrest. raphan. cepæ crud. asari, scill. absynth. centaur. min. nicotian. sem. sinap. cruceæ, cymini. gum. ammoniac. galban. bdell. sagapen. opopanax. elem. myrrh. nidus hirundin. spir. urinæ, armoniaci, spir. vini, fermentum, ol. lateritium, scorpiorum, terebinth. lumbricorum, nicotianæ; petroleum, bals. sulph. Unguentum martiatum, diachylon cum gummi, oxycroc. diasulphuris, de cicutâ cum ammoniaco, de ranis cum mercurio.* Various compositions may be made out of the forementioned Simples, Fomentations, Cataplasms, &c.

Discussants.

*Art. 1223.* Discussants are of a Kin to the forementioned, (nay most Simples and Compounds of the Resolvents of the third Degree are Discussants) such as the following, *radices fœniculi, ireos, aristolochiæ rotund. cucumer. asinin. pyreth. zinzib. flor. sambuci, plantæ aromaticæ, origan. puleg. thym. majoram, rorismacin. absynth. salviæ, rutæ, sabin. lavend. hyssop. abrotan. flor. cham. melilot. lavend. salu. croci, anthos, bacc. junip. lauri. N M. mac. &c. aromata, sem. anethi, cymini. fœnic. rutæ, sinapeos, castor, camphora, ol. lumbric. cham. cymini. anis, spicæ, terebinth. succini, sulphuris, stercora animalium, &c.* Out of the forementioned Simples may be made Fomentations, Cataplasms, &c. The following Cataplasm powerfully discusses,

*Rx. Fol. Lauri,*  
 — *Rorismarin.*  
 — *Rut. ana Mj.*  
*flor. chamæm.*  
 — *Sambuc.*

*Summit. Aneth. ana Mss.*  
*Coq. in aq. et vin. ana p. æ.*



*ad mollitiem.*

*far. fabar.*

*furfur.*

*Stercor. vaccin. ana ʒiij.*

*Mellis ʒiv.*

*M. f. Cataplasma.*

“ The following Fodus is very discuffing,

*R. Summit. hiperic.*

— *Absynth.*

— *Centaur. min. ana Mij.*

*fior. Chamæm.*

— *Sambuc. ana p. ij.*

*Bacc. junip.*

— *Lauri ana ʒifs.*

*Coq. in lixiv. ten. ℥ vj. ad ℥iv.*

*in colatur. diffolv. fal. armoniac. ʒj.*

*ufus tempore add.*

*Spir. vin. commun. ℥j.*

*M. pro Fotu.*

*Art. 1224.* Whilst these Externals are made use of, internally *Diaphoriticks* ought to be given, and they are chiefly to be chosen out of the *Alkaline Tribe*. *Internal Diaphoreticks.*

*Art. 1225.* Lastly *Suppuratives* are Medicines, which render Suppuration easier and quicker; the more eminent are the following, *Suppuratives.*  
*radix alth. lilior. alb. brionia, cepæ coctæ, allii sub cineribus affat, herb. malvæ, alth. flor. mel. chamæm. croci sem. lini, fænugr. far. bord. tritici, mic. panis alb. caricæ pingues, gum. ammoniac. oleum. lilior. alb. chamæmil. unguent. alth. fermentum acre, sapo venetus, stercus bovinum, &c.* The following Cataplasn is very effectual,

*R. Rad. alth.*

— *Lilior. alb. ana ʒij.*

*fol. Malv. Mj.*

*Pulv. sem. lin. ʒj.*

*ad*

*ad mollitiem coctis add.*  
*Cep. sub cineribus affat. ʒvj.*  
*Unguent. Basil.*  
*ol. lilior. alb. ana. q. f.*  
*M. f. Cataplasma.*

Above all *Milk* is a good Suppurative, in which *sapo venetus* is boiled, more or less according to the Indications, this applyed with double Cloaths, wonderfully ripens and opens Abscesses.

*A Phlegmon  
 what.*

*Art. 1226.* A Phlegmon or Inflammation is a Tumour resisting the touch, with Tension, Redness, a throbbing Pain, and a burning Heat; sometimes it consists of pure Blood, and is called a *genuine* Inflammation, and sometimes it is *Spurious*, approaching nearer to an Erysipelas, or oedematous Tumours, or Schirrhous; all Inflammations are either insensibly discussed, or Suppurated, or if they are ill treated they degenerate into a Gangrene.

*Prognosticks.*

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1227.* Internally *sudorificks* of the *alkaline Tribe*, are convenient; and all those things may be conveniently used here, which are good in a *Pleurisy*. v. g. *Sperma ceti* with *antinom. diaphoret.* adding some *volatile salts*. Externally in the beginning, a *decoction* of *Sulphur in Urine*, which is commended by *Paracelsus*, also *stercus vaccinum, equinum, &c.* If it is Erysipelatous, *spir. vini camphorat. cum flor. sambuci. incoct.* is convenient. Where there is a great burning Heat attending an Inflammation, oily Medicines are strictly to be avoided. If it cannot be discussed with the above-mentioned Medicines, it is to be brought to Suppuration with proper Remedies, already recited; and when it is thoroughly Suppurated, unless it breaks of its own accord, the abscess is to be opened either with a Lancet or a Caustick

stick *ex lixivio de sapone & calce viv. in lapidem simul coctis*; and afterwards to be deterged, and healed; the following Liniment answers all intentions,

R. *Terebinth. clar.* ʒj.

*Mel. Ros.* ʒvj.

*Balsam. Peruv.*

*cum vitel. ov. Solut.* ʒss.

*M. f. Liniment. digestiv.*

Art. 1228. Very often by the coagulation of the Milk in the Breasts, or what otherwise Stagnates by a vitious acidity, an Inflammation of the Breasts happens in Women giving Suck; but this is sometimes Erysipelatous; it is attended with Tumour, Pain, Redness, &c. All Inflammations of the Breasts are dangerous, because they most commonly tend to Abscesses, and thence become sanious Ulcers; sometimes also they prove *Fistulous*; if they terminate not in Abscesses, they are indurated into *Scirrhus's*, which easily degenerate into *Cancers*; for Inflammations of the Breasts, especially proceeding from coagulated Milk, can seldom be discussed.

*An Inflammation of the Breasts.*

Art. 1229. It is to be observed in the General in all Distempers of the Breasts, that, when one Breast is affected, the Milk ought to be dryed up in the other, otherwise it will not admit of a Cure; while the Milk flows also to the other, and so exasperates the Malady. *Aq. calcis vivæ*, if any thing else, always abates the Inflammation of the Breast, resolves and discusses it. One of the most experienced remedies for an Inflammation of the Breasts, is a Cataplasm made. *Ex farina fabarum, lupinorum, & lentium in oxycrato coctis & subactis*, and mixed with a little white of an Egg; *Emp. de spermate ceti Myrsicis*.

*The Cure.*

sicht. *Emp. de cicutâ*, &c. likewise resolve Inflammations. But these Tumours are seldom discuss'd, and therefore it is safer to promote Suppuration.

Hard Tumours.

Art. 1230. " When there is a hard Tumour without Inflammation, the following Cerate is convenient.

Rx. *Summit. absynth. pulv.* ʒij.

*Sem. Lentium*

— *fenugr.*

— *fenicul. ana* ʒj.

*Succ. hyosciam.*

— *Cicut. ana* ʒiiij.

*Unguent. Dialth.* ʒij.

*Axiung. anat.*

— *Anser. ana* ʒj.

*Sevi cervin.* ʒij.

*Styrac. liquid.* ʒss.

*Ceræ q. s.*

*f. s. a. Ceratum.*

" *Cicuta* applyed by it self heats too much, and Ulcerates the Skin, but boiled in Wine, and bruised with hogs Lard, softens these hard Tumours. *Wiseman.*

An Inflammation of the Testicles.

Art. 1231. An Inflammation of the Testicles often happens, by a Blow or violent Bruise by Riding; it is attended with violent Pains, and sometimes Convulsions (and Vomiting) and sometimes there is fear of a Gangrene, unless it is presently discuss'd; sometimes it terminates in an Abscess.

The Cure.

Art. 1232. As to the Cure, Bleed plentifully as soon as possible, and give a lenient and emollient Glyster; Internals ought to be the same, as in other Inflammatory Distempers. Externally to discuss and dissolve the Tumour, the following is an approved Remedy, *viz.* A Cataplasin *ex. farin. fabar.* boiled in oxy-

crate



crate and applyed, *sem. cymini* may be also conveniently added, also *flor. cham. et melilot.* and it will be more Discutient; if the Tumour cannot be discuffed, it is to be *Suppurated* with the milder Digestives. An Inflammation ill Treated, most commonly terminates in a *Scirrhus*, and sometimes degenerates into a *Cancer*, especially if attended with an acute Pain; in this Case *discuents* are to be used, but especially *Emp. de cicuta cum ammoniac.* is advantageous.

*It degenerates into a Scirrhus or Cancer*

*Art. 1233.* A Furuncle, which we call a *Boil*, is a small Inflammation in the outward Parts, tending into a sharp Tubercle, not above the bigness of a Pidgeons Egg, with a Redness and Pain, sometimes with a very Violent one, as if a hot Coal was put to it.

*Of a Furuncle.*

*Art. 1234.* “Furuncles most commonly  
 “are void of danger, for the most part they  
 “betoken the Strength of the Constitution,  
 “by throwing the peccant Matter outwards.  
 “To make use of Repellents would be acting  
 “contrary to Nature; they cannot be discuffed,  
 “nor ought they; they oftener Suppurate of their own accord, and being  
 “opened they heal of themselves; if not  
 “they may be healed with a little *Balsam. Peruv.* Where they are *habitual* they must  
 “be prevented by internal Alteratives, for  
 “which purpose *rosmarinus*, also *radix bardanæ* are supposed by some to be Specifics.”

*How to be handled.*

The Sentiments of SENNERTUS.

*Art. 1235.* The Gums are subject to Inflammations, (which the *Greeks* call *Parulis*) attended with Pain, and sometimes they Impostumate;

*Parulis.*

*Prognostick*

postumate; which terminate in Ulcers, sometimes in a Cancer, Fistulas, and a Gangrene. The malady appears of it self, which except it be relieved by seasonable help, terminates in Apostems, and ill conditioned Ulcers, nay sometimes in a Gangrene, or a Cancer that is incurable.

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1236.* We are to endeavour in the beginning to prevent Apostemation, by *Revulsion*, *Derivation*, and proper *Gargarism's*; but if it tends to Suppuration, let *Figs* cut in the Middle be applied. If the abscess does not open of its own accord, it may be opened with a Lancet. When the Abscess is laid open, it may be cleansed with *hydromel*, and at last the Ulcer may be dried and healed up.

#### The Sentiments of CELSUS.

*Epinyctis,*  
*what.*

*Art. 1237.* Epinyctis is a Pustle of the worst kind, it usually is either of a sublivid, blackish, or whitish Colour; round about it there is a violent Inflammation, and when it is opened, a mucous Ulcer is found within, answerable in Colour to the humour of which it consists. The Pain of it is excessive, beyond what one might expect from so small a Tubercle; for 'tis no bigger than a Bean. They generally arise in the upper parts of the Back about the Shoulder-blades, and commonly in the Night, from whence the Name *Epinyctis*, is given to this Tumor by the *Greeks*. “ These  
“ Tubercles are not dangerous, yet trouble-  
“ some, by reason of the Pain, and uneasiness  
“ they occasion in the Night, which shews  
“ that there is an adust and vitious Humour  
“ abounding in the Blood. *Epinyctis* is a Tu-  
“ mour that ought always be brought to Sup-  
“ puration;

“puration; when they are opened, they discharge a Bloody fanies; they are to be treated with *Digestives* and *Detergents*, and to be cured as *Boils*. *How they are to be handled.*

*Art. 1238.* “*Terminthus* is believed to be a-kin to the *Epinyctis*; but what was properly the *Terminthus* of the Antients (says *Sennertus*) is scarce sufficiently known, only what is learned out of *Galen*, who writes that by the name *Terminthus* is signified certain black Pustles arising chiefly in the Legs, and is so called from the similitude they have in Figure, Colour, and Size with the Fruit of *Terminthus*, that is, *Vetches* (as they commonly Translate it, or as others, which is juster, the Fruit of the Turpentine Tree.” *Terminthus.*

Of a Phyma, Phygethlon, Bubo, and Parotis.

*These are four of the most remarkable Inflammatory Tumours of the Glands.*

#### The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*Art. 1239.* A *Phyma* is a Tumour of the Glands (under the lower Jaw) round, acuminated, more or less, Red and Painful; it arises very hastily and comes to Suppuration. *Phyma.*  
 “It is more easily cured in Children, than it is in grown Persons, but then in these it seldom happens.” In the Cure, Repellents are to be avoided. Nature is chiefly concerned in the Suppuration of it, and therefore her endeavour is to be assisted by the application of *Suppurative Medicines*. “*Diachylum cum Gummis* may be applied, but a Suppurating *Cataplasim* is best.” *The Cure.*

*Art.*



Phygethlon.

Art. 1240. *Phygethlon*, called by the Latins *Panus*, by the reason of its likeness to a Fungus growing to a Tree, is a hard Tumour, larger than a *Phyma* and Redder, and more Painful. It is Cured (sometimes) with *Discutients*, for which purpose *ol. tartari fœtidum* or *ligni guaiaci*, are convenient; sometimes *emollients* mixed with *Anodynes*, are added to these, &c. but they are most frequently Suppurated.

The Cure.

## The Sentiments of SENNERTUS.

A Bubo.

Art. 1241. A *Bubo* is an Inflammatory Tumour in the Groin, or under the Armpit; it appears with Redness and Pain, and most commonly is attended with a slight Fever; and if it happens from a *Crisis*, when the *Buboe* appears, the other Distemper is presently relieved. *Benign Buboes* (for we treat not here of *Venereal* and *Pestilential* ones) are not Dangerous, especially if they are brought soon to Suppuration; but if they continue long, and ripen slowly, they are not without Danger, since they easily degenerate into dangerous *Fistulas*.

Prognosticks.

The Cure.

Art. 1242. *Buboes* are to be Cured in the same manner as other Inflammations, but this is to be well observed, that the *Suppuratives* that are to be made use of here, ought to be stronger than in other Inflammations; for the Glands are colder than other Parts, nor have they such exquisite Sense. "Wherefore *cupping Glasses* may be applyed with advantage; to this purpose also *fermentum acre*, *sapo niger*, *stercus columbinum*, *sem. sinap*, *urticæ*, *caricæ*, *cépæ assatæ*, &c. are convenient."



## The Sentiments of E T M U L L E R.

*Art. 1243.* *Parotides* are Inflammations of *A Parotis.*  
the Glands behind the Ears; they often appear after imperfect *Crises* of Fevers, by a good provision in Nature. Suppuration is to be procured, and they are to be treated as *Buboes*, and other Inflammations tending to Suppuration.

*Art. 1244.* “A *Ranula* is a Tumour un- *A Ranula.*  
“der the Tongue, soft, whitish, and almost  
“Pellucid, seemingly a Species of an Oede-  
“ma, hindering the Motion of the Tongue  
“and Speech. It is most commonly without  
“Danger, except it continues long, and is ill  
“treated; for then it is to be feared, lest it  
“becomes *Cancerous*.”

*Art. 1245.* “It is to be opened with a *The Cure:*  
“Lancet, or rather with an actual Cautery,  
“a mucus commonly is Discarged, of the  
“Colour and consistence of the white of an  
“Egg. Sometimes also, small Stones have  
“been observed to be bred there; and there-  
“fore they are always to be searched after by  
“the *Surgeon*. After opening the Mouth is  
“to be washed often in a Day, with a *de-*  
“*coction* of Barley, *mel. rosat.* & *tinct.*  
“*myrrb.*”

*Art. 1246.* A *Paronychia* is a Tumour com- *Paronychia.*  
monly happening in the ends of the Fingers,  
to wit, in the extreme Joints, yet so, that the  
rest of the Joints are not excluded. And some-  
times it is Erratick, and passes out of one  
Finger into the other, so that one being heal-  
ed, the next is presently infected, till it hath  
successively affected them all; the Pain is so  
great, that sometimes the whole Arm is great-

*The Causes.* ly affected by the Communication of Pain that it gives it: It arises from a sharp humour very Corrosive, immediately seizing the *Periosteum*, and the *tendons*, adhering to it; it is followed by an Inflammation tending to an Abscess, but it more frequently *Gangrenes*.

*The Cure.* Art. 1247. The sooner the Ichor is ripened, the less danger there is of a Caries of the Bone; some for this purpose apply human Excrement, and by that means the Pain ceases, and the Tumour is dissolved and stopped. "A Cataplasm of living Earth *Worms* presently eases the violent Pain, as most Authors testify." But when a *Paronychia* hath taken deeper Root, *incision* is necessary, which is the safest way, even to the Bone; which being done *Theriaca* dissolved in *Spirit of Wine*, is a good dressing.

*A Paronychia in the Toes.* Art. 1248. To this also belongs, that most pernicious Malady, which seizes the *Toes* with most severe Pains, and is nothing else but a *Paronychia of the Toes*, which is followed with a Gangrene and Mortification, and at last Death. It proceeds from the same Cause, and requires the same method of Cure. The Amputation of the Toe is the safest way of proceeding.

*Two kinds.* Art. 1249. "A *Paronychia* is really a Disorder by no means to be slighted; by the Latins it is called *Panaritium*; there are two Species of it, one *benign*, commonly called a *Whitflaw*; the other *malign* called a *Felon*; in the first sort, Suppuration is easily obtained, and upon its discharging a white Matter it is easily healed. But the other is a most dangerous Malady, and is seldom Cured without *timely incision* even to the Bone."

*Art. 1250.* Periones or Chilblanes afflict the Hands and Feet in the Winter time, the parts affected Swell pretty much, and from a Whiteness incline to a sort of Blewness, (they Itch violently) are Painful, and at last, sometimes they Ulcerate, and sometimes they pass off without Ulceration. (Universals being premised) let the parts affected be anointed with *Petroleum*, which prevents Ulceration and Cures them, when Ulcerated. *The Cure!* “*Unguentum rosatum cum ol. terebinth. in a roasted Turnip, is an approved Medicine* (says *Wiseman.*)”

### Of an ANEURISMA.

#### Of the Sentiments of SENERTUS.

*Art. 1251.* An Aneurisma is a Tumour by an Aperture or Rupture of the inner Coat of the Arteries, and a dilatation of the outward. It is sometimes occasioned by unskilful Bleeding; when the outward Coat, as the softer is united, and the inward, as the harder, remains open; or from some external Cause the same may happen. *Aneurisma.*

#### The Sentiments of WISEMAN.

*Art. 1252.* Our famous *Wiseman* thinks that an Aneurisma does not proceed from a dilatation or relaxation of the outward Coat of the Artery, but rather from a *Rupture of both Coats*, or a *Wound*, by which means a Tumour is formed by the Extravasation of Blood in the Intestices of the Muscles; and this Opinion seems much more probable; *Wiseman's Opinion.*

however it be, as to the method of Cure the matter comes to the same Purpose.

Art. 1253. "Aneurisms no doubt sometimes happen only by a *Dilatation* of the Coats of the Arteries (and herein we agree in Opinion with some of the best Physicians) as it often happens in *varicose Veins*; at least they are for the most part formed after this manner, however when they are of a long standing, and grow to a great Bulk; the Coats of the Arteries are broke in a great many Places, especially the Internal, as is manifest from Dissections. If any one would have an accurate History of this Distemper, let him consult Dr. *Freind's* History, Med. p. 179. &c. and still for a more accurate explanation of the Nature of an Aneurism, See *Philosoph. Transactions*, N<sup>o</sup>. 402."

A History.

Art. 1254. "In the *Philosophical Transactions*. N<sup>o</sup>. 265. there is a remarkable History of an *Aneurism* of the *Aorta*. A Man by some misfortune having received a violent contusion of his Breast, fell into an *Hæmoptosis* or spitting of Blood, which continuing a long time, he at last Dyed: His Body being opened, they found an *Aneurism* of the *Aorta* of so great a Bulk, that it had filled the whole right side of the Thorax."

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

The Cause.  
N. B.

Art. 1255. An Aneurism is a Tumour from a Collection of Arterial Blood, caused by an Arteries being corroded, or too much relaxed, or broke by some violence, or by an unskilful Hand in Bleeding. Aneurisms are very



very frequently occasioned by a violent *Palpitation of the Heart*, so that the Branch of the descending Artery swells. An Aneurism frequently affects the Neck, sometimes the Legs and the Arms but seldom, through some violent motion. It is a soft Tumour yielding to the Touch, and sometimes not; sometimes with, sometimes without Pulsation, not differing in Colour from the rest of the Skin.

*The Diagnostics.*

“*Therefore it is Dangerous,*” because sometimes by unskilful *Surgeons* it is taken for a Tumour Suppurated; so that if it is opened, the Patients dye immediately under their Hands of an Hæmorrhage. “*In the Neck,*” “*I have not seen one Cured, (says Barbette)*” “*by a palliative Cure, however they may live some considerable time.*”

*Prognosticks.*

*Art. 1256.* If an Aneurism happens by the fault of Bleeding, let the Part hurt be presently bound with a strong *Ligature*, and let a *Vein be opened* in the other Arm. It is very curious what *Horstius* observes, that the application of *Laudanum Opiatum* stops the Bleeding of an Artery. *Galen's Plaster ex Thure, alce, pilis Leporinis et alb. ovi.* is a thing well enough known, also *Lamina Plumb.* *Astringent Plaisters (with Sacchar. Saturn.)* are good. These being ineffectual the Cure is to be performed by manual Operation, *viz.* by deligation of the Artery (only above.) Of the new Method of the *French* in an *Aneurisma*, see the Place (p. 1246.)

*The Cure.*

### *Of a VARIX.*

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER.*

*Art. 1257.* A *Varix* is a Tumour by a relaxation

laxion of the Coats of the Veins, whereby the Blood almost stagnates in the Veins. It is a Distemper frequent in Women, in the last Months of their being with Child, also after hard Labour. This Distemper in some is very advantageous, for the preservation of Health, particularly in the Hypochondriack Melancholly, (whence a Flux of the Hæmorrhoids is Healthful to such.)

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1258.* The Cure in a great Measure, depends on good Bandage; a fomentation *ex alum. frust. acac. (flor. ros. rub. cort. querc. &c.)* boiled in Vinegar is good. In a Rupture of the Veins, and a great Hæmorrhage, the best Medicine is *stercus suillum* springled upon it in the form of Powder, and over it Linnen Cloaths pressed out of *Astringents* and applied with Bandage, &c.

### Of the HÆMORRHOIDS.

#### The Sentiments of WISEMAN.

*The Piles.*

*Art. 1259.* The *Hæmorrhoids* of the Anus are *varicose* Tumours of the *Hæmorrhoid* Veins; the Distemper is either *Simple*, when the Veins only Swell; or *Compound*, when the Neighbouring parts are also affected, or when an adventitious Body is formed adhering to them, or hanging as an Appendix, from whence the excrescences there produced, (by reason of some resemblance) are called *ficus, cristi Galla, condylomas, &c.*

*Bleeding or blind.*

*Art. 1260.* The *Hæmorrhoids* are either of the *bleeding* kind, or else what they call the *blind* Piles, the first discharging Blood, the latter Swelling only, without bleeding, yet very Painful!

*Art.*

Art. 1261. The Body is carefully to be kept open. For the Inflammation, which often happens, the following Fomentation is good, The Cure,

Rx. Fol. Plantag.  
 — Polygon.  
 Summit. Rub.  
 — Equiset. ana. Mfs.  
 flor. verbasc. Mij.  
 — Ros. rub.  
 Cort. Granat.  
 flor. Balaust.  
 Bacc. Myrtil. ana ꝑvj.  
 Sem. lini ꝑij.  
 coq. in q. s. aq. font. et vin. rub.  
 pro Fotu.

In extremity of Pain,

In great Pain

Rx. Ol. vitel. ov. ꝑij.  
 opij gr. vij.  
 M. f. Unguent.

also bals. sulphur. Rulandi eases Pain.

Art. 1262. In too great a Flux of Blood, Inflammation  
 Bleeding, Cupping, &c. are convenient for Revulsions sake. Internally *Astringents and Opiates*, as in other *Hæmorrhagies*; externally *Suppositories ex cort. granat. flor. balaust. thure, mastich. &c.* with *gum. tragacanth. ichthyocol. alb. ovor. &c.*

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 1263. Care ought to be taken to distinguish a right between a true Flux of the *Hæmorrhoids*, and a bloody scorbutick *Diarrhœa*, otherwise called a spurious scorbutick *Dysentery*, (636.) The true *Hæmorrhoids* are most commonly opened by the attrition of the *Fæces*, and the Blood is discharged together

The difference from other Distempers.

ther with the Excrements, but if the Blood is discharged promiscuously, both before and after the Excrements without Pain and Gripes, it is probable that it is a *scorbutick Flux*. The *Hæmorrhoids* in length of time are apt to render Men unfit for Venereal Embraces, to the great Chagrin of the fair Sex.

*Apertion.*

*Art. 1264.* When there is a Suppression of the *Hæmorrhoids*, or when they degenerate into the Blind ones, they are to be opened; of opening them, See the Place p. 173. *Aloetick Medicines* promote the Flux of the *Hæmorrhoids*. “ Externally *Leeches* are convenient, or rubbing the *Anus* with the *fresh* “ *Leaves of a Fig-Tree a little bruised*; the “ *Fig-Leaves*, besides their being rough, contain a sharp and almost caustick Milky juice, “ by the *Acrimony* of which the turgid “ *Veins* are made to Bleed. Or if this is not “ sufficient, *Suppositories* are to be put up of “ *biera piera cum pulvere colocynthidos* and “ *Honey*, which considerably stimulate the “ *Hæmorrhoids*, and a *Cataplasm* may be applied “ *ex stercore columbino, sem. staphidis a-* “ *gricæ & lupinorum.*” In great Pains a Fomentation is convenient of a Decoction of *Verbasc. flor. sambuc. & sem. hyoscyam. Scorbutaria* is convenient, but *chelidonium minus* answers all for internal Use, whatever way it is

*Pains.*

*Various Remedies.*

Used, *Camphora* and *sacchar. saturni* for external use in Ointments. For the Exulceration of the *Hæmorrhoids* a Liniment of *aur. fulminans* and *ol. amygd. dulc.* is a singular experiment amongst the *English*, says the Author.

The Sentiments of RIVERIUS.

*An immoderate Flux.*

*Art. 1265.* *Mercurialis* observes, that *Tamarinds*



*marinds* have a peculiar and wonderful Power in checking the Flux of the *Hæmorrhoids*. In an immoderate Flux, a Fomentation of *verbasco. taps. barbat. fol. plantag. flor. ros. rub. balaust.* &c. boiled in an Astringent Wine is good; as also *unguentum Comitifs*. Having Cured the Flux of the *Hæmorrhoids*, care is to be taken to prevent their return, which is done by a proper *Diet*, *Bleeding* twice or oftener in a Year, gentle *Purging*, &c.

*Art. 1266.* *Ol. buxi* above all things eases the Pain, if one drop is applyed to the *Hæmorrhoids*, or mixed with *ol. sem. Lini*; also *saccharum saturni in aq. ros.* for a Fomentation ceases the Pain. In violent Pain.

### The Sentiments of MAYERN.

*Art. 1267.* *Chalybs* or *ferrum* is a Specifick in this Distemper, removing the Obstructions of the Viscera, correcting adust Bile, and very much dulcifying it, strengthening the Bowels, &c. A Drink may be made *ex battituris*, or *ferris rubigine*, Herbs and specifick Roots, &c. Spaw-Water and the *mineral acidula*, are very good; Varnish, which the Painters use, is a singular Medicine in curing the *Hæmorrhoids*, both open and latent; if they are open, and the Varnish sticks too close to the Skin, you may *add ol. rosar.* By the use of this, CHARLES the Vth. was Cured by a Woman, when other Medicines would not do; and Varnish is prepared *ex ol. lin. ℥xij. tereb. Venet. ℥iv. sandarac. purissim. sive gum. junip. ℥iij.* let them be melted over a gentle Fire, &c. Of *Suppositories*, See the Place,

*R. Unguent. Populn. ℥ij.*

*Cochinell. in alkool lævigat.*

*Sacchar.*

*Sacchar. Saturn. ʒj.*

*ol. hyperic. q. s. M.*

Mix them with continual rubbing in a leaden Mortar, and make an Ointment to be applyed with a Tent, and to be wore continually.

### A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

*The Virtues of  
Scrophularia.*

*Art. 1268.* If any one is in a great torment with a violent Pain of the *Hæmorrhoids*, (says *Sennertus*) a little quantity of *Scrophularia*, either of the Root or Leaves, taken any way presently eases the Pain, made use of in Substance whether it be dry or green, or the Decoction of it will do the same. To ease the Pains of the *Hæmorrhoids* (says *Cbesneau*)

*Unguent. de  
Linaria.*

*Unguentum de linariâ* first found out by *Volphius* is the best Medicine, which he communicated to a great many *German* Physicians. I never found the like *Anodyne*, though I have used several; it is prepared after the following manner. Take of the Herb *Toad-flax* with the Flowers, as much as you will, boil it with *Hogs-Lard*, till it grows Green and makes an Ointment, when it is used, add as much of the white of an Egg, as the quantity of the Ointment requires.

*Onions, &c.*

*Art. 1269.* An *Onion* or a *Leek* roasted under the Ashes with *Oil of Roses*, and a little *Saffron*, is very much commended by *Solenander*, (and certainly a *Leek* with Butter, Fryed in a Pan wonderfully eases the Pain.) Of the Virtues of *chelidon. minus* in this Distemper *Solenander* may be consulted, who hath Writ excellently of it. *Ol. succini* used by it self, eases the most violent Pain. The following Liniment is a very good Medicine.

*R. Balsam.*

Rx. Balsam. Sulph. Terebinth.  
 Unguent. Nicotian. ana p. æ.  
 M. f. Linimentum.

And the following of Mr. Boyle.

Rx. Sacchar. Saturn. ꝑ℥s.  
 acet. opt. ꝑ℥iv.  
 ol. Sambucin. q. f.  
 M. f. Liniment.

It has been observed, that *Rosemary*, eaten every Morning with a little Honey, quite takes away the *Hæmorrhoids*. To ease the Pain and Heat, and gently to stop an immoderate Flux, above all, I recommend (says *Dolæus*) to the young Physicians, this ordinary but useful Medicine.

Rx. Alkool. lapid. Sciſſil. q. v.  
 Butyr. insuls. q. f.  
 M. f. Unguentum.

Sometimes also the following Remedies upon occasion may be made use of; *Tabulæ divinæ*, *fotus ad hæmorrhoidum delorem*, *fotus ad hæmorrhoidum fluxum immodicum*, *electuarium styptic*. *Cataplasma de ovis*, *enema de verbasco*, *unguentum hæmorrhoidale*.

### The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

Art. 1270. An *Hernia Varicosa* is a varicose Tumor of the Spermatick Vessels, easie enough to be felt by the Hand; like small extended Ropes distributed every way, and appear like Nodes unequally conglomerated like Grapes, with a relaxation of the Testicle, more or less; some kind of Pain (sometimes Acute) is perceived. It is a Distemper difficult of Cure, and which also sometimes hath some occult quality of a *Cancer*.

*Hernia Vari-  
cosa.*

Art. 1271. " In general the Medicines *The Cure.*  
 " that

“ that are good in other *varicose* Tumours,  
 “ especially in the *blind Piles*, are also good  
 “ in this Distemper; the great Misfortune is,  
 “ that it will not admit of Bandage. *Psychro-*  
 “ *lusia*, or cold *Bathing* gives relief by con-  
 “ tracting and strengthening the relaxed Ves-  
 “ sels, as also Lotions and astringent Fomen-  
 “ tations used Cold, and above the rest, the  
 “ following,

Rx. *Liquor. Coriariorum,*  
*quo utuntur Subigendis corijs,* ℥j.  
*Sacchar. Saturn.* ℥ij.  
*Alumin.* ℥iss.  
*f. Solutio.*

“ For the forementioned Use; Bleeding is al-  
 “ so convenient, Purges with *Hellebor. nigr.*  
 “ & *calomel. Rubigo ferri cum gum. Ammoni-*  
 “ *ac. millepedes, Tinctura Hellebor. nigri Ab-*  
 “ *sorbents, antiscorbuticks, &c.* But above  
 “ all, I commend by experience *ol. lini* taken  
 “ inwardly very often.”

*Oedema.*

*Art. 1272.* *Oedema's* are soft Tumours,  
 which give way to the pressure of the Finger,  
 and detain the Marks of the Impression a long  
 Time, they are cold, without Pain and  
 White, often happen in the Legs. In a *Leu-*  
*cophlegmatia* the whole Body seems *Oedematous*.  
 “ An *Oedema* most frequently takes its Ori-  
 “ ginal from Phlegm alone, and is called a  
 “ *perfect Oedema*; but sometimes it is mixed  
 “ with other Humours, and is called an *im-*  
 “ *perfect Oedema*; of this kind are *Oedema*  
 “ *Phlegmonoides, Erysipelatodes, Scirrhomodes,*  
 “ &c.” These Tumours most commonly  
 come after other Distempers, especially Chron-  
 nick, sometimes also upon Sleepy and con-  
 vulsive Distempers, they also frequently hap-  
 pen to Women with Child,

*Art.*



*Art. 1273.* *Stomachicks* and *Aromaticks* *The Cure.*  
 are convenient internally, *Sudorificks* and  
*Diureticks* sometimes mixed with them; ex-  
 ternally Fomentations and *discussing* Cata-  
 plasms of *absynth. roremarin. cham. salv.*  
*puleg. rut. flor. sambuc. melilot. cham. bacc.*  
*junip.* boiled in a Lixivium and Wine; *Sul-*  
*phur vivum* may also be added whilst they  
 are boiling. The *Dung* of some Animals  
 with human Urine, are also counted very  
 good.

### The Sentiments of W I S E M A N.

*Art. 1274.* An *Oedema* is most commonly *Prognosticks.*  
 without Danger; some grosser Bodies, and  
 given to indulge themselves in Eating, Live a  
 long time with œdematous Legs: When it is  
 complicated with a Dropsy or Phthisis, this  
 Distemper shews the Deficiency of the natu-  
 ral Heat, if it tends to an Abscess, it is Dan-  
 gerous; if it hardens, it usually tends or ter-  
 minates in a *Scirrhus*. As to the Cure, the  
 internal Medicines, are the same as in a *ca-*  
*chexy* and a *Dropsy*; the External are *Discu-*  
*tients* and *Bandage*. “But above the rest,  
 “for internal use it is to be remembered, that  
 “*Tinctura Hiera* hath excellent Effects.”

### The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*Art. 1275.* A *Scirrhus* is a hard Tumour, *A Scirrhus.*  
 resisting the Touch, without Pain, immove-  
 able; most commonly it grows by degrees in  
 the softer Parts; besides the Glands, it Seizes  
 other Parts, especially the Flethy, whether  
 Internal, *viz.* the Viscera, or any external  
 Part of the Body whatsoever. *N. B. A*  
*Scirrhus*

*Scirrhus* is either *Legitimate*, that is wholly without Pain, or *Spurious*, attended with Pain, and is of a livid Colour, which sometimes turns Cancerous, so that if it is Cured, there is Danger of its degenerating into a Cancer.

*Prognosticks.* “ A *Schirrus* which is without Pain, and which Hairs grow upon, is esteem’d altogether Incurable; that of a livid Colour, is very Dangerous, and often degenerates into a Cancer; a small and Imperfect *Scirrhus*, that has some Sense of Pain, and is sometimes, tho’ seldom Cured.”

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1276.* “ As to the Cure, Purging is to be ordered with *Merc. dulcis* and *Helleb. nig.* several times repeated, and in the Intervals may be given with Advantage the *absorbent Powders, antimon. diaphoret. cinab. antimon. Elect. nigrum, decoctum e lignis, milleped. viv. vel. præp.*” In the mean time externally the Stronger *resolvents* are to be used, mixed with moderate *Discutients*, that the Tumour may gradually be Dissolved. *Stercus bubulum* boiled in Vinegar wonderfully dissipates a *Scirrhus*; also *ol. tartar rectificat.* though fætid, powerfully softens and discusses hard Tumours, as also a *Cataplasm* of *Bryony* with *Stercus capril.* A *Scirrhus*, if it cannot be gradually dissolved, is not to be Suppurated, lest it should turn Cancerous, it is to be left untouched; or by the application of *Nitre* dissolved in Vinegar, it is to be hardened into a Lapidous Substance. “ A *Scirrhus* which is destitute of all Sense is incurable.”

*Scrophula.*

*Art. 1277.* *Struma's* or *Scrophula's* are Tumours either without Pain and *benign*, of the same Colour with the Neighbouring Parts, moveable, &c. or Painful, fixed, of a blewish

ish or sublivid Colour; these Strumas are called *Malignant*, scarce or not at all Curable. The first sort of *Strumas* are to be tryed with *discutients*; *Emp. de cicutâ cum ammoniac.* In the beginning a Fomentation is convenient with a Sponge dipp'd in *aq. calcis*; *emp. de ranis cum mercurio.* Scrophulas suppurated are not immediately to be opened; but, as long as may be, the abscess is to be kept close, that the greater part of the Strumous Gland may be turned into pus, by Suppuration; for the whole, if possible, is to be consumed. Internally *purging* is convenient with *bellebor. nigr.* and *mercur. dulc.* and *acidum absorbentia* are to be given, &c. Those that adhere to the Bones, are almost Incurable.

The Cure.

## The Sentiments of WISEMAN.

Art. 1278. "A *Struma* or *Scrophula*, is  
 " a Tumour hard and unequal, seldom Pain-  
 " ful, most commonly of the same Colour  
 " with the rest of the Body, sometimes slight-  
 " ly red or livid" arising from a peculiar  
 acidity of the Serum of the Blood, which any  
 where falling upon the Glands, Muscles, Mem-  
 branes, nay the Bones themselves, is Co-  
 agulated and hardened. The Glands are fre-  
 quently the seats of this Distemper, but espe-  
 cially and primarily the Glands of the Mesen-  
 tery, which never escape, if the Distemper  
 shews itself any where in the Body. It very  
 often appears in the Lips, especially the up-  
 per, making it thick and chops it.

Definition.

Art. 1279. "The Prognostick is most  
 " commonly taken from the greatness of the  
 " Distemper, and the rest of the Circumstan-  
 " ces of the Constitution of the Patient; it  
 " is

Prognosticks.

“ is a Distemper very hard to be Cured, and  
 “ where hereditary it is Incurable, as also in  
 “ old Persons it is scarce Cured after the Age  
 “ of Forty.”

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1280.* The internal Medicines are, *Catharticks, alteratives and specificks, milipedes, lac. asinum, decoct. sarsæ, “ Pulv. ad  
 “ strumas Batean. spongia calcinata, parony-  
 “ chia cum folio rutaceo, &c.* Sweat promo-  
 “ ted after the same manner and means, as in  
 “ the *Lues Venerea*, is very good here, and  
 “ even alone takes away *Strumas.*” Exter-  
 nally the Indications are *Resolution, Suppura-  
 tion, and Extirpation.* The softer *Struma*'s  
 are often discussed; *Strumæ Phlegmonoides*  
 are frequently Suppurated, but those that are  
 Old, hard and crude are seldom brought to  
 perfect Suppuration. If a *Struma* is move-  
 able and free, Extirpation by *Incision* is the  
 readiest Cure; but if the *Struma*'s are greater  
 and lye deep, Extirpation is better performed  
 by *Causticks*, amongst which the best for this  
 purpose is that, which is made of *Calx viva*  
*boiled in a Lixivium of Soap.* Apertion be-  
 ing made by a *Caustick*, the *Struma* is to be  
 consumed by *Escaroticks*, for which you may  
 make use of the Powder called *Sine Pari*  
 made of equal parts of *Merc. sublimat. auri-  
 pigment* and *calx. viv.* *Merc. præcip.* is mil-  
 der with or without *alumen ustum*, yet it makes  
 but slow work of it.

*Art. 1281.* “ The young Surgeon would  
 “ do well to read this excellent Treatise over  
 “ and over several Times with Care and At-  
 “ tention.



## A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

Art. 1282. Some have taken notice that Medicines to Cure the *Scrophula*, are taken with greater success in the last Quarter of the Moon, and ought to be continued till the New. A decoction *fol. tussilag.* taken inwardly for a long Time, Cures the *Scrophula* or *King's-Evil* above all things yet known, as it appears by an Experiment communicated to me formerly by my Friend Dr. Francis Fuller, See the place *Med. Gymnast.* p. 93. *Paronychia folio rutaceo* is also taken for a Specifick infused in Beer. An Infusion of *Rosemary* like Tea, also *rad. Scrophular.* are very much commended by *Ettmuller*. “*Lamium album* boiled in Milk coagulates it, the Whey taken inwardly, and the Curd applyed to the Ulcers without any other Remedy Cures the Distemper, as I have been credibly informed by a Country-man of my Acquaintance, who was Cured himself and one of his Neighbours, both of them deplorably *Strumatick*.” There is a History of *Strumas* Cured by the application of a Dead Man's Hand, in the *Philosophical Transactions*. The following Plaister dissolves *Strumas*, or brings them to Suppuration, and never fails, says *Zacutus Lusitanus cum juramento lib. 1. prax. admirand. observ. 101.*

*The Virtues  
of Tussilago.*

*Paronychia,  
&c.*

Rx. Rad. bryon. magn. in  
talcolas ten. Sect. ℥ss.  
frige in Sartagine, donec  
contabescat, cola et add.  
Terebinth. abiet. ℥ss.  
Cer. flav. ʒv.  
M. f. s. a. Unguentum.

White Tu-  
mours.

Art. 1283. Tumours of the Joints called white Swellings, come under the denomination of *Strumas*, or may, and truly are most commonly the worst Kinds of them, concerning these Empericks, and young beginners sometimes are very much puzzled, confounding them with *Luxations of the Limbs*, from whence arise a thousand Accidents; for which reason Caution is necessary to distinguish rightly.

Prognosticks.

Art. 1284. These Tumours cannot be discussed, or at least seldom, and with great difficulty; but if they tend to abscesses, they often include *Pandora's Boxes*, Caries of the Bones, rottenness of the Tendons, Fistulous Ulcers, and the Cure at last after tedious endeavours is often only imperfect, and there is left at the best but a stiff and inflexible Joint, and what is yet worse, sometimes it ends in an Universal Tabes.

The Cure.

Art. 1285. The internal Cure is the same as in other strumous Distempers, *Suffusion of cold Water* here does a great deal of Service, in particular it has been told me by Persons worthy of Credit, that many have been Cured by holding the Part affected under a *Mill-Stream* for some Minutes, and repeating it various Times, as a cold Bath. The same may be done by pumping cold Water on the Part. And Dr. *Cheyne* also testifies that this sort of Remedy is infallible in this Case, See *Tract. de Arthritide.* p. 87. If proper Bandage be seasonably made upon the part affected most commonly it prevents the Fluxion. Delays are dangerous; for these sort of *Abscesses* require the greatest Skill of the Surgeon, as was said above.

## Of a SPINA VENTOSA.

The Sentiments of WISEMAN.

Art. 1286. A *Spina Ventosa*, which is a *Spina Ventosa* species of the *Scrophula*, is a Protuberance of the Bone, without the Colour of the Skin being changed; it seldom happens, except in Infants and young Persons: In lesser Bones, as of the Skull, the lower Jaw, the Fingers, &c. it is Curable, but not in the greater.

Art. 1287. The Place is to be opened the whole length of the Protuberance, and the carious Bone is to be treated after the same manner, as will be afterwards said in Ulcers with carious Bones. *The Cure.*

Art. 1288. "Let the Surgeon, that is curious, consult Dr. *Freind's Hist. Med.* Vol. II. p. 54. &c. concerning the nature and treatment of this Distemper taken from the writings of *Rhâsis* and *Avicenna*."

## Of a CANCER.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 1289. A Cancer is a Tumour altogether singular, and entirely of it's own kind. At the first beginning of it a shooting or pricking pain is felt, and from a small Tumor no bigger than a Pea, a Puncture is perceiv'd at first by the Patient; from thence it gradually grows larger, sometimes pretty suddenly, sometimes more slowly, and in process of Time, it becomes a hard black, livid Tubercle; when it is Ulcerated, there is a most violent heat, corroding and preying upon the Part like *Aqua-*  
*A Cancer, a singular Tumour.*  
*fortis,*

fortis, with a very great Putrefaction and Stinking Smell; the Veins encompass the Tumor on every Side being swelled and black, like the *Claws of a Crabb* (from whence it takes it's Name.) It often succeeds *Strumous* and *Schirrhous* Tumors ill treated, but in the Breasts it begins of itself, sometimes it happens in the *Genitals* of both Sexes. In the external Parts of the Face, the Mouth, Nose, Lips, &c. it is call'd *Noli Me tangere*, also *the Wolf*; which are really species of the *Cancer*. We are to endeavour, by all means, as much as we can, to prevent a *Cancer's* becoming Ulcerous. "For when the Skin is  
 " once broken, a dismal Scene is opened,  
 " and nothing but a miserable Death to be  
 " expected; the Cancerous humour most  
 " greedily devouring the fleshy Substance  
 " where ever it comes, and thrusting forth  
 " fungus's in abundance like so many Cauly-  
 " flower Heads; and being of a Caustick na-  
 " ture it corrodes and destroys the Nerves and  
 " blood Vessels; from whence ensues a pro-  
 " fuse loss of the vital Fluids, which almost  
 " takes the Life away, and most commonly  
 " immoderate *Hæmorrhagies* conclude the  
 " doleful Tragedy bringing on their much de-  
 " sired and welcome Death." A Cataplasm of *Cicuta* powerfully palliates a *Cancer* (but care is to be taken, lest it excoriates the Skin) *Issues* in proper Places are to be made by actual Cautery. Inwardly Purges, are to be given of *Hellebor* and *Merc. dulc.* a *Decoction of the Woods*, *Millepedes*, also *testaceous Powders* and *Asses Milk*, &c. A *Cancer* ulcerated is scarce or not at all curable *Ol. Sterc. Human.* is the best Medicine in Cancerous Ulcers; for, if anointed with this Oyle, their further Pro-  
 gress

The palliative  
Cure.



gress is prevented. *Saturnine Medicines*, are also of great Use wonderfully *absorbing*, and sweetening the sharp corrosive acid ; but the Raddical Cure is to be had from *Arsenical Preparations*, (as some pretend, if we may rely on their Word for it.)

### The Sentiments of HILDANUS.

*Art. 1290.* *Galen* hath laid down a two-fold Method of curing a Cancer, the first of which is performed by Medicines, purging off the atrobilious Humours, the other consists in the Extripation of the Tumour. As to the first Method, except Remedies are to the subduing of a Cancer, since after a while administered presently in the Beginning, it is certain it can contribute little or nothing, the Matter is so compacted and hardened, that it will not give way to Purgings. The other way prescrib'd by *Galen*, is an Extirpation of the Tumour ; this some perform with the *actual Cautery*, others by *corrosive Medicines*, and others by *the Knife*. As for *Actual Cauteries*, I think with *Albucafis* they are not adviseable in *Scirrhus* and *Cancerous Humours* and *Ulcers*, for as much as by the force of the Fire, which acts by the highest degree of heat and dryness, makes them harder and the atrobilious Matter becomes more malignant: Moreover Extirpation which is made by *Escharotick Medicines*, or *Stepticks*, or any such like corroding Medicine, I have still a suspicion of, considering the Danger the parts are exposed to. And Experience hath taught us that by such sort of Medicines as these, *Cancerous Ulcers* are exasperated and grow worse. Extirpation remains, which is done by Hand

*The Cure by Medicines.*

*Actual Cautery.*

*Escharoticks.*

*Instruments.*

and cutting Instruments, which are to be chose before the rest, and yet it hath its Inconveniencies and Difficulties.

### A Miscellany of Quotations.

*Occult Cancers not to be cured.*

*Art. 1291.* Those that have occult Cancers (says *Hippocrates* in his *Aphorisms*) it is better not to cure them ; for when Cured they presently die ; but not cured they continue the longer time, that is (if I mistake not the meaning of the old Man) Remedies do more harm than good, and an officious trial of Cure, hastens Death.

*A Epithem.*

*Art. 1292.* Certainly, if any thing *Wise-man's Epithema* may be applied with some advantage to an occult Cancer, which is made of a Solution of *Sacchar. Saturni in aq. Sperma. Ranar.* to which upon any violent Pain, *Troch. alb. Rhasis with Opium* may be added. " The Plaister if any one please may " be, *de Minio sump. Pharm. Lond. edit. ult.* " *in linteo Extensum*, which is most mild and " innocent."

*What sort of Cancer may be extirpated.*

*Art. 1293.* A Cancer that is small, beginning, free and in a convenient part of the Body, not adhering to the great Vessels, arising from an external Cause, in a young and sound Person, is the only one of the whole Body that may be extirpated with any good hopes of Cure.

*What are not to be Cut.*

*Art. 1294.* Those that have Cancers in any of the Cavities of the Body, either the Palate, the *Anus* or Womb, if they are cut or burnt, the Ulcers cannot be cicatriz'd.

*An Emperick Medicine.*

*Art. 1295.* Amongst the *Empyricall Medicines* the following is much cry'd up, take two Ounces of the Warts that grow dang-ling

ling to the hinder Heals of a Stone-horse, wash them in common Water, then infuse them in white Wine all Night, and afterwards let them be dry'd, and reduced to Powder; the Dose  $\zeta\text{ss}$ . twice a Day, in any proper vehicle. *Sapo venetus* ad  $\zeta\text{j}$ . given twice a Day, either in the form of Pills, or dissolved in a proper Vehicle, is said to cure a Cancer by some Occult or specifick Operation. See *Turner's Art of Surgery*, p 83. Vol. I.

*Art. 1296.* Dr. *Winter's* Admonition is reasonable in this Case, Those that are troubled with a Cancer (says he) let them begin, where they usually end, that is to say, by making use of a *Milk Diet and the Bristol Waters*, as the sheat Anchor, and shunning the use of too many Medicines, especially *Mercurials* and *Topicks*.

*Art. 1297.* Inwardly also *Antimonials*, *Mercurials*, and *Viperine* Medicines may be given, a *Decoction of the Woods, Millepedes*, &c. *Cerevisia ad cancerum, cerevis. ad Scrophul.* *Several Remedies.*

## Of FLATULENT TUMOURS.

The Sentiments of SENNERTUS and Others.

*Art. 1298.* Flatulent Tumours (which the Greeks call *Emphysema's*) arise from Flatus's or a flatulent Spirit, a thick Phlegmatick or melancholy Humour, affording matter to produce Flatulencies. These Tumours discover themselves, in that the Parts they affect are puffed up, sometimes more, sometimes less, without alteration of Colour; sometime indeed some sort of Pain is occasioned by the distention of the Parts, yet no heaviness is per-

*A flatulent Tumour substance.*

perceived, pressed with the Finger they leave no Mark, and are most commonly in the Eye-brows, the Knees, the Scrotum, the Præputium, &c.

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1299.* Internally Medicines that discuss Flutus's are Convenient. These Tumours are not unadvisedly to be laid open, especially when they happen in the Joints, in other Places they are easily Cured by making a small puncture. External applications ought to be Discutients. " If you will apply a Plaister, let it be *de cymino with a little calx viva*. I have known a great many *Emphysema's* (says *Turner*) discussed by the application of *calx viva*, wash'd and laid on in the form of a *Cataplasm*, also with Cloths dipped in a strong Solution of *aq. calcis*. Care is to be taken to distinguish it well from an *Aneurism*. See *Art. 1255.*"

*Capsular Tumours.*

*Art. 1300.* Tumours contained in their proper *Cystis's*, are as difficult to be handled as *Strumas*, of this kind are the *ganglium*, *lupia*, *meliceris*, *atheroma*, *fleatoma*, *bronchocele*, &c. It hath been observed, that these Capsular Tumours, sometimes wax and wane as the Moon does.

*A Ganglium.*

*Art. 1301.* *Ganglium* is a Tumour upon a Tendon of the same Colour with the rest of the Body, without Pain or Danger. It is Cured frequently only with dry and long continued *rubbing*, sometimes by rubbing with *Spittle* without any other Medicine; some apply a *plate of Lead besmear'd with argentum vivum*; " or the following Plaister renewed every third or fourth Day,

*Em-*



R $\acute{x}$  *Emplat. de Ranis cum Mercur.* ℥ss.  
*de Cicut. cum Amoniac.* ℥ij.  
*Argent. viv. gr.* xvj.  
*minij* ℥j.  
*Styrac. liquid* q. s.  
*m. f. Emplast.*

R $\acute{x}$  *Mercur. dulc.* ℥ij.  
*Galban. colat.* ℥i.  
*m. pro Emplast.*

If it yield not to these Medicines it is to be taken away by Excision.

Art. 1302. *Lupia* is a soft and round Tumour rising in the Joints, and dry Places, differing from a *Ganglium* but very little, viz. only with regard to its Situation and Softness, the matter is frequently contained in a *Capsula* or *Cystis*; it requires almost the same Cure with a *Ganglium*. *Lupia.*

Art. 1303. *Meliceris*, *Atheroma*, and *Steatoma*, are Tumors, which have a peculiar Matter, included in a proper *Capsula* or *Cystis*. If the Matter contained within is like Honey, it is called *Meliceris*; if like the Paste of Flower, which is called *ἀθήρα* *Atheroma*; if like Suet *Steatoma*. All these Tumors are of the same Colour with the rest of the Body, from very small beginnings in length of time, they greatly enlarge themselves. They are not dangerous, yet continuing a long Time, they become troublesome, but sometimes they tend into Abscesses of their own accord, when they do not, they are not so difficult of Cure as *Scrophulous* and *Scirrhus* Tumours. *Meliceris, Atheroma, Steatoma.*

Art. 1304 The Cure of all of them is almost the same, and requires the same Diet and Medicines with *Oedemas*; “most commonly they are so benign, that they scarce  
 “ need *The Cure.*

“ need internals.” If they do not break o  
 their own accord, they may be laid open so  
 as to take away both the Contents and the  
*Cystis*; for if any of the *Cystis* is left, the Tu  
 mour will grow again, “ or a foul fistulou  
 “ Ulcer will remain, which will require a very  
 “ long and difficult Cure, and therefore what  
 “ cannot be taken away with the *Knife* is to  
 “ be consumed with *Cauteries*, lest the Tu  
 “ mour should repullulate.

*Talpa* or  
*Testudo*.

*Art. 1305.* *Talpa* or *Testudo* is a soft and  
 broad Tumour, raised by a Collection or im  
 pure Humours putrefying betwixt the Skull  
 and the Skin, resembling the form of a *Mole*  
 or a *Tortoise*.

*Prognosticks.*

*Art. 1306.* These sort of Tumors, as well  
 as some other corroding humours collected  
 about the Head, by reason of the Vicinity o  
 the Brain, and the Sutures of the Skull, which  
 are very obnoxious on such occasions to be  
 come Carious, are not without Danger; those  
 that have already occasioned a Caries of the  
 Cranium are to be reckoned of an ill kind.

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1307.* As to the Cure, Universals being  
 premised, the Tumour is to be treated with *Re  
 solvents* and *Discutients*; if it cannot be taken  
 away with *Discutients*, (which seldom happens)  
*Suppuratives* are to be made use of; and truly  
 a perfect Suppuration is not always to be wait  
 ed for: But if there are only some Signs o  
 Suppuration, the Tumour, is seasonably to  
 be opened, lest the bone should grow Carious

*Art. 1308.* The Tumour which they call  
*Nata*, *Natta*, or *Napta*, is great and soft  
 without Pain or discolouring, growing chiefly  
 on the Back, but sometimes on the Shoulder  
 and other Parts, hanging from a small Root  
 yet growing so, as to weigh some Pounds, and

to become as large as a *Melon* or *Gourd*, and having not always the same Shape, it is therefore called by Authors, by different Names. The matter sometimes contained in it seems Carnous, but it is not true Flesh, but like Fat. It is not Cured unless by Extirpation. "In  
 " the Philosophical Transactions No. There  
 " is a History of a great *Natta* growing to  
 " the lower Jaw, weighing twenty Pound,  
 " whose basis was five Fingers broad; it was  
 " Cut off, and the Person perfectly Cured."

### Of a RUPTURE.

#### The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*Art. 1309.* There are in reality only two sorts of Ruptures properly so called, *to wit* the falling down of the *Intestines* or of the *Omentum* without the *Abdomen*, the latter is not so troublesome nor dangerous as the former. But the Name taken in a large Sense, comprehends a great many more Tumours, as will appear from what follows.

*How many Ruptures.*

*Art. 1310.* A Rupture properly so called in General, is a falling down of the small *Intestines* or the *Omentum* out of their Places or Limits by a wound or relaxation of the *Peritonæum*. Sometimes it is Hereditary, so that ruptured Parents get ruptured Children, but this does not often happen (however I knew such a Family) A Rupture in old Persons, is most commonly Incurable. The *Iliac Passion* is frequently produced by a Rupture; sometimes the *Intestines* are Inflamed, and seized with a Gangrene. Ruptures are commonly and frequently in the *Groin*, *Scrotum* or *Navel*; but sometimes in other Places; some-

*The Definition of a Rupture.*

*In what places it happens.*

times above, sometimes below the *Navel*, sometimes in the Sides, far above the *Groin*, sometimes in the upper musculous part of the Thigh, sometimes near the Spine of the Back, &c. as *Barbette* observes. “ *M. Mery’s* Observation is very curious concerning a Rupture, wherein the Urinary Bladder fell down into the *Scrotum*, so as to perform it’s Office there; but this Infirmity, he thinks, was owing to an original Maleformation of the Body. *Memoir de l’ Acad. Vol. XVII. p. 246. &c.*”

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1311.* The *Intestines* being first discharged of the excrements they contain by a carminative emollient Clyster, are to be reduced into their Place with Caution, using a *Fomentation* of Emolliments and Carminatives with *Spirit of Wine*, &c. and being so reduced, are to be retained in their natural Place by Art and due Bandage, lest they should fall back, so that the *Peritonæum* ruptured or relaxed may be Healed. *Vulneraries* inwardly are convenient, especially *Perfoliata* and *Symphytum majus* are commended; continually lying upon the Back is the *Panacea* in Ruptures, and especially for old Men. “ Whoever is much weakened with a Rupture ought to take care, (as *D. Harris* prudently admonishes in his *Dissert. Med. & Chirug*) of filling the Stomach with im-  
 “ proper Food, and of disturbing with drink-  
 “ ing hot and spirituous Liquors, and to re-  
 “ frain from windy Things and such as may  
 “ cause Colick Pains and Convulsions, and  
 “ from contracting a violent Cough, be-  
 “ cause those Concussions and tumultuous  
 “ Motions of the Body, usually enlarge a  
 “ Rupture in a horrible manner.”

*Art.*



Art. 1312. “ *Hernias of the Intestines* *Hernias not reducible.*  
 “ that cannot be reduced, are attended with  
 “ great and sudden Danger. Pretty much  
 “ the same Symptoms as are in the *Iliac Pas-*  
 “ *sion* come on, most violent Pains, irregular  
 “ Vomitings, Hickups, and at last a languid  
 “ Pulse, and cold Sweats, the undoubted  
 “ Signs of an approaching Gangrene, and of  
 “ speedy Death. Some have attempted the  
 “ Cure by Incision, but it is a bold Experi-  
 “ ment, that rarely if ever succeeded; for  
 “ it is so very difficult and dangerous an Ope-  
 “ ration, that it ought not rashly to be under-  
 “ taken; and for this reason chiefly, be-  
 “ cause, almost always, the Operation is un-  
 “ dertaken too late.”

Art. 1313. *Pneumatocele* or a windy Rup- *Pneumatocele*  
*ture*, is a Tumour of the Membranes of the  
 Testes, occasioned by Flatulencies, and it is  
 only an Inflammation of the Testes, sometimes  
 of one, sometimes of both, and sometimes al-  
 so, there is a tensive Pain of the *Scrotum*,  
 yet without the Sense of any weight.

Art. 1314. “ Infants by reason of the *A Temporary Rupture.*  
 “ moistness of their Temper, and the lax-  
 “ ness of the Fibres, are very subject to this  
 “ Disease, and by the Flatulencies contained  
 “ in their Bowels, *a sudden Inguinal Rupture*  
 “ *is often occasioned*, and sometimes of the  
 “ Testes, which presently subside so soon as  
 “ the Flatus’s are discharged.”

Art. 1315. This flatulent *Rupture* is of all *The Cure:*  
 the slightest and easiest to Cure; Internally  
 remedies that discuss Flatulencies and a *flatu-*  
*lent Cholick* are convenient; externally *discu-*  
*ssive Fomentions*, *Cataplasms ex farina fabarum*,  
*sem. cumin. fimo vaccin. sulph. viv. &c.*

*Hydrocele.*

*Art. 1316.* *Hydrocele* or a watry *Rupture*, is a watry Tumour of the *Testes*, occasioned by the Stagnation of the *Lympha* in those parts it is a *Dropsy* peculiar to the *Testes*, and distinguished from a Tumour of the *Scrotum*, which happens in an *Ascites*. It is like a *Hernia Carnosa*, but the *Hydrocele* retains an Impression, which the *Carnous* will not do; besides it discovers itself by its Clearness or Transparency.

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1317.* The Cure is to be endeavour'd Internally, by *Hydragogues* and *Diureticks*, externally by *Discutients*. A *Cataplasm* is also good here, described in the Section of a *Hernia Ventosa* (1315.) with the addition of *Bals. Sulph.* Concerning the Chirurgical Operation, See the place, p. 991.

*A Sarcoccele.*

*Art. 1318.* A *Sarcoccele* or *Hernia Carnosa* is a Tumour from the preternatural growth of superfluous Flesh; it most commonly happens upon a Bruise or Blow, and from an Insensible beginning is gradually Increased, otherwise than in other Tumours of the Testicles; it is attended with little Pain, but there is felt a Sensation of weight in the *Scrotum*. "It is a true *Sarcoma*, or rather a *Scirrhus* Tumour, and there is always a Danger, left in progress of Time, it should degenerate into a *Cancer*: And therefore timely *Castration* is to be ordered, of which Chirurgical Writers may be consulted. The superfluous Flesh sometimes grows to the *Second common Coat of the Scrotum*, and not to the Testicles, in which case it may be taken away without the hurting them."

*Prognosticks.*

*Art. 1319.* "A *Sarcoccele* (says *Barbette*) is hardly curable by the help of any Method, unless by Chirurgical Operation, and seldom

seldom without Castration ; when it is ex-  
 tends itself to the Groins commonly looked  
 upon as Incurable. Internally Medicines  
*ad Strumas* are convenient, especially *rad.*  
*ononidis* taken inwardly for a long Time, is  
 commended by almost all Writers." Ex-  
 ternally *Resolvents* and *Discutients*, *Emp. de*  
*picuta cum ammoniaco*, *de ranis cum mercurio*,  
 by this the natural power or energy of the  
 Testicle will be endangered. " These prov-  
 ing ineffectual chirurgical Assistance is to be  
 made use of, let an Apertion therefore be  
 made by a potential Cautery, applied in the  
 upper part of the *Tumour* ; and suppurat-  
 ing Medicines put on, that by this Means,  
 if possible, that Flesh may be taken away,  
 yet every Dressing the whole Matter is not  
 to be let out, that by that means the re-  
 maining superfluous Flesh may be consumed  
 the better. *Castration* only remains as we  
 said before concerning a *Hernia Varicosa*.  
 See Sect. of a *Varix* (1270)."

*Hernia Veri-  
cosa.*

*Art. 1320.* " Bronchocele, or a guttural  
 Rupture, improperly so called, is a promi-  
 nent Tumour in the Throat, starting out  
 with a great Bulk without change of Col-  
 our, however soft and moveable and with-  
 out Pain ; sometimes a *Sarcomatous* or dead  
 Flesh is included in it, sometimes a Hu-  
 mour like Honey or Water ; sometimes al-  
 so there are Hairs mixed with little Bones ;  
 it is most commonly without Danger ; but  
 sometimes the putrefying Matter acquires a  
 malignant Nature, from whence degener-  
 ating into a Cancer it proves Mortal. It  
 is an *Endemick* Distemper amongst the In-  
 habitants of the *Alpine* Mountains.

*Bronchocele  
what.*

*Prognosticks.*

*Art. 1321.* " Universals being premised,  
 " the

*The Cure.*



“ the peccant Matter is to be discuffed and  
 “ diffipated. *Aetius* amongst *Topicks* recom-  
 “ mends *Bdellium* & *caprinum stercus* dissolved  
 “ in *Vinegar*. If it does not give way to Me-  
 “ dicines, by Advice of *Rogerus* two *Setons*  
 “ are to be made, that the Humour may  
 “ gradually flow out by those Out-lets, and  
 “ the remaining Part is to be consumed gra-  
 “ dually by corrosive Medicines. *Lastly*, if  
 “ it be free of the Veins, Arteries, and Nerves,  
 “ it may be taken out with it's Cystis by *In-*  
 “ *cision*; the *French* perform this Operation  
 “ with Success. Of this Tumor consult *Tur-*  
 “ *ners Art. Chirurg. p. 178. &c. Vol. I.* also  
 “ in his *Append. p. 21. &c.* Though it is a  
 “ Tumor contained in a Cystis, yet from the  
 “ Structure of the Part, the Extirpation  
 “ thereof is of an uncertain Event. He who  
 “ undertakes this Operation, takes a *Wolf* by  
 “ *the Ears*, as one may say.”

### Of a falling down of the ANUS.

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*Ani Prociden-*  
*tia.*

*Art. 1322.* A falling down of the *Anus* is,  
 when in voiding the Excrements the *Intesti-*  
*num Rectum* is protruded forth and falls down  
 out of the Body in such sort, that it cannot  
 naturally be drawn back again into its Place,  
 or though it does sometimes goe up of itself,  
 it presently falls down again. It is sometimes  
 a chronick Distemper, (especially when it de-  
 pends on a Palsy) and is difficult to Cure.  
 The Causes of a *Procidentia Ani*, are Costive-  
 ness, a *Diarrhæa*, *Dysentery*, or especially a  
*Tenismus*; it is most difficult to cure when  
 attended with the *Hæmorrhoides*.

*Art.*



*Art. 1323.* In order to the Cure, if there be an Inflammation it is first to be asswaged with emollient and discutient Fomentations, and the Impediments being removed, the Anus is to be reduced into its natural Place:

“Gentle Laxatives are sometimes to be given according to the Circumstances of the Distemper”, otherwise when there is no Inflammation, or Tumour, it may be fomented with *Astringents*, which may be used in the form of *Fumes*. “*Parey* applies a Sponge dipped in *Astringents* to the Anus. The Patient should, if he can, discharge his Excrements standing, and so it does not so easily fall down”.

Amongst the *Astringents* I have not yet known a more effectual Remedy than the *fotus pro hernia varicosa*. (1271.) “A *Tenesmus* frequently attends it, in such a Case Remedies for a *Tenesmus* are to be given (*Art. 640*”).

*Art. 1324.* “The *Intestinum Rectum* being prolapsed is in danger from the external Cold, lest it should Gangrene, wherefore it is presently to be reduced. The Reduction may sometimes be performed by the following Method, other remedies being ineffectual, *viz.* by giving the Person five or six claps on the Buttocks with the Palm of the Hand, by which the elevator-Muscles of the Anus, lift up the *Intestinum Rectum* into it’s proper Place.”

## Of WARTS and CORNS.

## The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Warts and  
Corns.

Art. 1325. " Every Body knows what  
" fort of Tumours Warts and Corns are.  
" Warts are either smooth, or Jagged, or Pen-  
" file, *i. e.* hanging down, called *acrochor-*  
" *done*s.

The Cure of  
Warts.

Art. 1326. If Warts are only rooted in the  
Skin, they are easily Cured or taken away ;  
but if they rise from the Tendons underneath,  
they can hardly be eradicated without a great  
deal of Danger ; the same is true of Corns of  
the Feet. The Juice of *chelidon. maj.* or *esula*  
or *dentis leonis vel tithymali*, &c. often anoint-  
ed takes away Warts. Water with *Sal. Armo-*  
*niac.* dissolved in it, is an Experiment of *Bo-*  
*rellus*'s. " And Dr. *Mapletoft*, some time  
" Professor of Physick at *Gresham College*, af-  
" certified, that this was the only certain Me-  
" dicine he knew of in Physick, indeed it must  
" be allowed, this Medicine is commonly  
" most efficacious, but not Infallible ; nor yet  
" is our Art (the most Noble of all others) so  
" uncertain as that Learned Gentleman hath  
suggested.

The Cure.

Art. 1327. " A Corn (says *Celsus*) some  
" times elsewhere, but chiefly grows in the  
" Feet, and commonly comes upon a Bruise,  
" though sometimes otherwise, and is Pain-  
" ful. Corns by *Pliny*, are called *Morticini*.  
" *i. e.* dead Flesh". As to the Cure, they are  
to be softened with *Emp. Mynsicht. è galban-*  
*croc.* cum *salè ammoniac.* and afterwards to  
be pulcked cut ; *Emp. de ranis cum mercur.* may  
serve for the same Purpose. Also fresh Bee  
bounc

bound on like a Plaister, often takes them away; and by this means, its said, they will oftentimes fall away of their own accord.

*Art. 1328.* There have been sometimes *Horns.* Proluberances in the Skull in the Shape of Horns; but it is a Thing exceedingly rare, and look'd upon to be Preternatural; these Horns however are the only visible ones, that Mankind have been known to be subject to; if there are any other kind, that are imaginary and invisible, they do not fall under our Consideration.




## C H A P. XIII.

### Being the Thirteenth Assemblage of DISEASES.

#### Of CONTUSION, &c.

*From mine own Observation and Reading.*

*Art. 1329*  UR Bodies often receive Damage, either *Contusion.* by a fall from some high Place, or a violent Blow, or the pressure of incumbent Weight, &c. the fleshy parts are bruised, and the Bones dislocated and sometimes broken. From the forementioned Causes an *Ecchymosis.* often happens, with

or without Tumour, which is really an Accumulation of little Wounds, by an attrition of the solid Parts and the Vessels; which occasions a Stagnation of the Liquids, which are aggregated together, and sometimes Putrify, and sometimes they adhere to the external Integuments, which are also sometimes here and there wounded and lacerated.

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1330.* In the Cure of an *Ecchymosis*, we are principally to endeavour, that the extravasated and Coagulated Blood, which hath acquired an Acrimony should be gradually dissolved again, insensibly consumed, and discharged through the Passages or Pores of the Body. Internally Medicines are convenient which *absorbe acids*, dissolve the coagulated Blood, and also gentle *Diaphoreticks*, *Spermaceti* with *lap. cancror.* is highly commended *succin. præparat. corol. rub. &c. Antimonium diaphoreticum, & salia volat.* are excellent. Externally in the first Place *resolvents*, and those that insensibly dissipate grumous Blood are to be used. This is done sometimes with *Spirit of Wine, simple or Camphorated*, or with *Saffron*, applyed with Linnen Cloths; it will be more effectual if *Theriaca* is added, and *Bals. Sulph.* also, especially in Contusions of the nervous Parts. In slighter Contusions, *Beef* cut in thin Slices and applyed is very good. But if an *Ecchymosis* cannot be dissolved by these and the like Medicines, we are to endeavour, that the extravasated Blood may be turned into Pus; but if there is danger of a Gangrene, the Bruised Part is presently to be scarified Deep, and the clotted Blood as much

*A Gangrene to be prevented.*



as Possible, is to be taken away, and it is to be treated as a Gangrene, of which elsewhere (1384.) “ In all large Bruises, *Bleeding* is “ necessary.

*A Miscellany of Quotations.*

*Art. 1331.* A certain Youth fell from a high Place, and all his Limbs were very much bruised, so that he seemed as if there was hardly any hopes of his Life. His Father took *Honey-Combs with the Honey*, and boiled them in Wine, to the Consistence of an Ointment, which he spread upon a warm *Sheepskin* stript of from a Sheep just killed, and wrapped up his Son in it. This was done three Days successively, and the Lad was perfectly recovered. From *Riverius*.

*A singular Remedy.*

*Art. 1332.* Take of the Leaves of *Solanum lignosum*, i. e. of the Plant *Better-sweet* four Handfulls, the Powder of Lin-Seed four Ounces; boil them together in Greek-Wine or Hog's-lard, to the consistence of a Cataplasm, which apply warm to the bruised Part; in one Night's time it dissolved a Tumour the bigness of a Man's Head, and hath healed deplorable Contusions of the Muscles (says *Hulse in Ray*;) and the Virtues of the same Plant are very excellent for internal Use; for it is the Basis of *Fuller's Traumatick Infusion*; the Author adds, that it is a singular Experiment for a Fall from an high Place or a Contusion, for it wonderfully discusses the extravasated and grumous Blood, &c.

*The Virtues of Dulcamara.*

*Art. 1333.* In a simple Contusion, Em-  
brocations are sufficient with *ol. rosar. myrtil.*  
& *aceto*, and an Application of the following  
Cataplasm, or such a sort of one,

*In a simple Contusion.*

Rx. *far. Hord.*

— *fabar. ana* ℥iij.

*Pulv. Nuc. Cupress.*

— *Balaust.*

— *alum. rup.* ℥ss.

*flor. Ros. rub.* ℥iij.

*alb. ov. No.* ij.

*acet. q. s.*

*M. f. Cataplasma.*

*Art. 1334.* Besides the Medicines just mentioned, sometimes the following may be of use. *Bolus ad casum, pulvis ad casum, ol. sem. lini* taken inwardly, *Emplast. smect. &c.*

### The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*A Contusion of  
the Head.*

*Art. 1335.* A violent Contusion of the Head, sometimes cracks or cleaves the Skull, either in the place contused, or the opposite, (which is called a *Contrafissure,*) sometimes it penetrates both Tables, sometimes the external only, the internal not being hurt, and on the contrary. The signs of a Fissure are manifold, as bilious Vomiting, Vertigo. or Giddiness, a Flux of Blood out of the Mouth, Nostrils, &c. sudden Loss of Speech, and in a short time a Delirium, Convulsions, a Palsy: These Symptoms sometime happen presently in the Beginning, when the Damage is very great; sometimes on the fourth or seventh Day, when the Hurt is slighter. If the Person holds a String fast betwixt his Teeth, and the Surgeon pulls it hard, if he hath a Fissure, he will feel a Pain in the Place where it is. Where there is a Fissure, it is necessary most commonly to perforate the Skull, to open a Passage for the Blood and Matter to flow out. It is to be observed, that simple and seemingly

*Signs of a  
Fracture.*

ly slight Wounds of the Head sometimes grow painful after the fourth or seventh Day, and upon that comes a shivering and a Fever; if these and other Symptoms happen, there is a Suspicion of a Fissure or Fracture of the Skull, but if there are no other Symptoms, the *Trepan* is not presently to be made use of; for a Fever may be occasioned by other Causes. “ In Contusions of the Skull, and “ Wounds of the Meninges, a violent *Ophthalmia* happens on the seventh or eleventh “ Day, and it is a Sign of approaching “ Death.” *Baglivi.*

The Sentiments of BOERHAVE.

*Art. 1336.* In Contusions of the Head, and the Matter collected by that Means, sometimes various Tumors are occasioned, an Erysipelas, an Oedema, Pains, Convulsions, Rottenness of the Bone and Periosteum, Fevers, Death. The Skull in young Persons depressed, or drove inwards in elderly People upon a Fracture, presses upon the Brain, and according to the Variety of the Place pressed, according to the Depth of the Impression made, the acuteness of the fractur'd Bone, produces Stupidness, Vertigo's Tingling, Noises in the Ears, Dimness of Sight, Delirium, vomiting of Cholera, Pains of the Head, Convulsions, Palsies, involuntary Urine or Stools, Apoplexies, Fevers, Death. A violent Concussion of the Head, sometimes produces the same by breaking, compressing, &c. “ In these Distempers our celebrated “ Author is diligently to be consulted *de Cap. “ Vulneribus*, who (if I am able to judge) “ is the best of all Writers. In violent Con-

*The Effects of a Contusion of the Head.*

*A violent Concussion.*

“cussions of the Head *Hippocrates bis Aphorism* is always to be remembered, to wit, “whatever is bruised, it is necessary that it should Putrify, and turn into Pus.”

## Of LUXATIONS.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Luxation of  
the Bones.

Art. 1337. The Bones are said to be luxated, when the Heads of them are removed out of their natural Places; and this luxation is most commonly caused by external Force, but sometimes arises from an internal Cause; for this Misfortune sometimes happens to those, who are over-run with the Scurvy, or are subject to *Catarrhs*; for in these the nervous Fibres are relaxed, and resolved, and almost become insensible, so that a *Scorbutick Palsy* often ensues.

Twofold.

Art. 1338. A Luxation is twofold, to wit, *perfect*, when the Bone is altogether moved from its Place; or *imperfect*, when the Bone is not wholly thrust out of its Place, but sticks yet in the Margin of its Cavity.

Progresses.

Art. 1339. The Thigh-bone, of all others, is the least liable to a Dislocation, and the Luxation of it is the hardest of all to cure; in grown Persons it is seldom or never reduced, but that it leaves a perpetual Lameness. The Reason is because the strong Ligament, by which it is bound in its Cavity, is either broke, or very much relaxed. “It is very probable (as Mr. *Chejelden* observes in two Dissections *Anat.* p. 33.) that the Bone of the Thigh is seldom or never Luxated, and that a *Fracture of the Neck of that Bone*, is often taken for a Luxation, “by



“ by which the Thigh is shortned, &c. For  
 “ it is impossible (as he rightly remarks) that  
 “ the Head of that Bone should find a firm  
 “ and fixed Place amongst the Muscles fit for  
 “ the Motion in walking, as in the *Acetabulum*.  
 “ The Luxation of the *Talus* or *Pankle*  
 “ is of all the most dangerous; because  
 “ about the Bone of the Instep, the Heel, the  
 “ three *Ossa innominata*, and the *os Cubiculare*,  
 “ &c. there are a great many Tendons, which  
 “ occasion a most violent Pain, Inflammation,  
 “ and sometimes Convulsions. “ The Shoulder-  
 “ Bone (as *Barbette* observes) is not often  
 “ dislocated, and also but seldom reduced,  
 “ but that there remains some small Protu-  
 “ berance, for which Reason the Patient  
 “ often cannot put his Hand to his Head.  
 “ The Luxation of the *Vertebræ* of the Back  
 “ forwards, is looked upon to be a mortal  
 “ Case; and the same may be said most com-  
 “ monly of the Ribs Luxated internally.”

*Art.* 1340. As to the Cure of a Luxation; *The Cure.*  
 a Bone that is luxated, is timely to be reduced  
 by manual Operation, by making due Exten-  
 sions, &c. which being done, the Chirurgeon  
 hath nothing else to do, but to keep it firm  
 in its Place by convenient Bandage, placing  
 the Limb in a right Position, and to prevent  
 Inflammation and other Accidents, which  
 otherwise may easily happen. The Bandages  
 ought not to be too *strict*, lest Tumors  
 should be occasioned by too great a Constriction  
 or straightening of the Vessels; nor yet  
 too *Slack*, lest the Bone that is reduced should  
 slip out of its Place again. If it be attended  
 with Inflammation, before the Bone is re- *Inflammation.*  
 duced, nothing is to be done to reduce the  
 Luxation before the Inflammation is discussed;

as long as that continues, so long the Part is unapt for Extension, for if a Limb, wherein there is a Luxation, attended with an Inflammation, be violently extended, the Pain that it occasions, will sometimes bring on Convulsions, which may kill the Patient. Therefore to prevent the approaching Inflammation, or to discuss that which is present, the following Fomentation is convenient :

Rx *Summit. hiperic.* m iſs.

*Beton. Cham.*

*Rorismarin. ana* m j.

*Rad. Consolid. maj.* ʒiii.

*Aristoloch. rotund.* ʒvi.

*Sem. 4. calid. maj. ana* ʒſs.

*Coq. in aq. font. et vin. ana* q. ſ. ad ſbii.  
pro Fotu.

and let the Bandages be dipped in the ſame, to be made uſe of warm : where there is a greater Contuſion, let the Quantity of *Conſolidida* be increaſed ; but of *Aristolochia* where it is ſlighter ; where the Pains are violent *Capita Papav.* may be added. An *Oedematous* Tumour ſometimes happens upon it, in which Caſe let the Parts affected be anointed with a *volatile penetrating Oil*, *Petroleum* is alſo good, and *balsam. peruv.* tempered with *Spir. Junip.* In Luxations alſo it is convenient to anoint with *ol. hyperici.* and *ol. Terebinth. ſætid diſtill'd Oil of Tartar*, is a horrible Medicine in reſpect of its Smell, but a noble one in reſpect of its Efficacy ; Medicines prepared *ex Lumbricis* are convenient. both internally and externally. I have learnt by Experience, that an Egg beat up with *ol. Terebinth* and a little *Vinegar*, is a moſt uſeful Remedy in Luxations, and ſatiſfies all Intentions, *Belleſte.* That alſo of Mr. *Boyl*

*Oedema.*

is good, to wit, *furfur tritici* boiled in *Vinegar*; this last may do for a recent Sprain, where the Bones are not dislocated.

## Of FRACTURES.

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*Art. 1341.* In Fractures of the Bones, the Bone is either broke transversly, or is split lengthwise, and is properly called a *Fissure*. Fractures oftner happen in old People than in young, because their Bones are drier, and consequently more brittle. *A Fracture.*

*Art. 1342.* Longitudinal Fractures of the Bones, that is, *Fissures*, are difficult to be known, but easily cured; if neglected or not rightly cured, they occasion an Ulcer, especially if a Caries happens in the Place of the Fissure, they are very dangerous, and often occasion a Necessity of cutting off the Limb. *Longitudinal.*

*Art. 1343.* Transverse Fractures are easily known, but more difficult to cure. A Bone broken in the middle Part of it is a slighter Fracture than about the Joints. A Fracture with a Wound, and a large Contusion and Hurt is a worse Case, and more dangerous, as also when the Bone is broken into a great many Pieces. In old Persons, the Thigh-bone broke is very seldom or never restored without Lameness. The lesser Bones broken are commonly united in seven or fourteen Days, but the greater Bones hardly in less Time than twenty to forty Days. *Transverse.*

*Art. 1344.* In the cure of Fractures there are two Intentions, or Ends, which a Surgeon is to aim at, *viz.* to reduce the broken Bones, Extension being made, into their natural Situation, *Prognosticks.*

ation, and when they are reduced to fix them there by Bandage and Splints: for then Nature unites them again firmly together, and a *Callus* is formed, which in Substance is like that of a Bone, but only differs from it in Conformation. If there is an Inflammation, it is to be cured before any thing is to be done about the Fracture, which being removed, and the Bone reduced, let the Place of the Fracture be anointed with *ol. hyperic.* or *ol. lumbricorum terrest.* with some Drops of *ol. terebinth.* and let *emplast. ex tacamahac.* be applied macerated with a little *ol. distillat. roris-marini*; the Plaister being applied, put on three or four Splints at the most, which are to be bound together with Ligatures; but the Ligatures ought to be moderate; for if they be too tight they stifle the Part, and occasion a Gangrene. It is found by Experience, that *lap. osteocol.* from ℥ss. to ℥j. taken inwardly, above all other Medicines, is of a singular Efficacy in breeding and augmenting the *Callus's* of broken Bones, however obscure it is, after what manner it operates. Hitherto of *simple Fractures*; some are complicated with a Wound called *compound Fractures*, in these after the Reduction of the Bone, the Wound is to be considered, which is to be treated as other Wounds, of which afterwards; the Plaister applied to the Fracture ought to be perforated, in the Place of the Wound, that by that Means the Wound may be commodiously treated. If the same Bone happens to be ever broken again, it does not usually break in the *Callus*, but near it.

*The Virtues  
of Osteocola.*

*Compound  
Fractures.*



## Of WOUNDS.

*The Sentiments of BOERHAVE.*

*Art. 1345.* A Wound is a recent Solution of Unity, fresh with Blood in a fleshy Part, made by some hard and sharp Body. The Parts wounded gradually recede further and from one another; the Blood most commonly flows out at first with Violence, and gradually stops of its own Accord; upon which a Crust of Blood is incrassated in the Cavity of the Wound, and a diluted, reddish, thin Liquor flows out; the Lips of the Wound begin to grow red, hot, and painful, to swell and retract; and at the same time a small Fever usually advances with Heat and Thirst in great Wounds; then the third or fourth Day, sooner or later, the Liquor discharged is tough, white, fat, of an equable Matter, called *Pus*; at the same time the Redness, Heat, Pain, Humour, retraction of the Lips, and the Fever cease, or are diminished; and by Degrees the Cavity of the Wound from the Bottom upwards, and from the Circumference towards the Centre is filled up again with new Flesh, the white Edges growing together, or towards one another; at last the Wound is dried up and covered with a Cicatrix.

*An Account of Wounds in general.*

*Art. 1346.* When a great Artery is totally divided, a mortal *Hæmorrhage* succeeds, but a smaller Artery being cut a-cross, flying back, and withdrawing within the neighbouring solid Parts, is a Stoppage to itself; but if the Artery cut a-cross is not wholly divided, a perpetual *Hæmorrhage* is occasioned, but that

*Wounds of the Arteries.*

that being suppressed, or stopped, an Aneurism happens from the thinness of the Cicatrix giving way.

*Hæmorrhage.*

*Art. 1347.* “ To stop the Hæmorrhage  
 “ in Wounds, besides Legatures of the Ves-  
 “ sels, and the Application of Buttons, a  
 “ great many *Stypticks* may be made use of;  
 “ the most common, or usual, are the fol-  
 “ lowing: *Pulv. Galen. alum. ustum, colcothar.*  
 “ *vitriol. muscus Indiæ, stypticum Regis, ol.*  
 “ *terebinth. tinct. antiphthistica Ettmulleri,* or  
 “ rather *Michaelis* (see *Ettmuller*, Vol. I. p.  
 “ 476) in Truth one of the best of Medi-  
 “ cines, *Helvetii stypticum, viz. tinct. chalybis*  
 “ *cum tartaro præp. spir. vin. extract.* and  
 “ this is the last Remedy of those which  
 “ are of the most Note in the rational Way;  
 “ except any one will suffer himself to be  
 “ deluded and deceived with what is imposed  
 “ upon the World by the Titles of *New-*  
 “ *lights*, which in Truth are no other but  
 “ *Ignes fatui*. Alas! there will always  
 “ be Montebanks and Impostures as long as  
 “ they find the World so Credulous. But  
 “ doth this only prevail among the Vulgar?  
 “ I wish I were not obliged to say that those,  
 “ who have had the Dignity of Knighthood  
 “ conferr’d on them, and such as have had  
 “ sumptuous Monuments raised on them after  
 “ their Death, had not encouraged such vile  
 “ Impostures; but it will be answer’d me,  
 “ that the *Anodyne Necklaces* were in use in  
 “ the Time of *Oribasius*; that may be true  
 “ enough, there might be such Vermine in  
 “ those Days: Our Ancestor-Physicians in  
 “ every Age and *Hippocrates* himself, loud-  
 “ ly complains that the World was pestered  
 “ with most impudent Pretenders. A little  
 “ Bit

“ Bit of *Opium* thrust into the Orifice of the  
 “ bleeding Artery, as they say, presently  
 “ stops the Hæmorrhage. It is worth remark-  
 “ ing here, that Dr. *Eaton's Styptick*, is the  
 “ same, or at least, not much different from  
 “ *Helvetius's Styptick*, which has for some  
 “ time lost its Credit abroad, and is now re-  
 “ newed again here with so much Ostenta-  
 “ tion. Dr. *Sprengell* (*Philos. Transact.* No.  
 “ 383.) hath demonstrated very plainly, that  
 “ in both the greatest Virtue depends on the  
 “ Spirit of Wine, and that the Spirit of Wine  
 “ alone produces those Effects.

Art. 1348. The Nerves when they are wholly divided, fly back, and hide themselves, contracting their little Branches above the Wound, and occasion Pain and Obstruction in the neighbouring Parts; but in the Part below the Wound, Numbness, want of Motion, and a wasting. The Nerves pricked, or half divided, occasions Pains, sometimes at the first obtuse, sometimes very brisk ones; first in the Place of the Wound, afterwards throughout the whole Plexus and the neighbouring Nerves, after that ensue Heats, Tumours, Redness spreading far and wide, Fevers, Deliriums, Convulsions, Inflammations, when the Part inflamed is laid open, it discharges a sharp thin Serum, most times pretty plentifully; afterwards it produces Insensibility, Stiffness, Dryness, and want of Motion, or else a Gangrene and Death; much the same Symptoms happen when the Tendons receive any kind of hurt; and likewise when the Membranes are wounded, since they are often the Productions of the Tendons and Nerves, wherefore they are also affected after the same manner.

*Wounds of the  
Nerves.*

*Of the Ten-  
dons and  
Membranes.*

Art.

Cured by Suture.

Art. 1349. " The great Tendons that  
 " happen to be cut afunder, or broken may  
 " be cured by Suture, if care be taken to  
 " bring the two Extremities rightly together,  
 " so that Nature may unite them with a Cal-  
 " lus, and the Use of the Limbs preserved.  
 " The *French* Surgeons frequently, and also  
 " some of ours, perform this with good suc-  
 " cess. *M. Petit* hath an instance of *both the*  
 " *Tendons of Achilles* cut afunder, and cured  
 " only by bandage without Sticking. See  
 " *Memoirs de l' Acad. Anno 1722. p. 8.*

The Cure.

Art. 1350. " The Wounds of the Nerves  
 " and Tendons (says *Barbette*) are very lia-  
 " ble to Putrefaction, and are very dan-  
 " gerous; a Wound by Functure is more  
 " dangerous than by Incision. It is to be  
 " well observed in these Wounds, that exter-  
 " nal Cold is very hurtful; this is to be un-  
 " derstood not only as to Medicines ought to  
 " be moderately Heating and Drying, by no  
 " means Sharp, such as *ol. lumbricor. rutaceum,*  
 " *hyperici, terebinth. ceræ sp. lavend. comp.*  
 " *elix. proprietat, balsam. peru. opobalsam. gum.*  
 " *elemi, sp. vini, &c.* In a fresh Puncture of  
 " a Tendon or Nerve (as *Job Mek'ren* says)  
 " let a small piece of Lint presently be apply-  
 " ed, dipped in the following or some such  
 " like Mixture.

Rx *Ol. Terebinth.*

*Spi. vin. ana p. i.*

*Ol. ceræ, in quo*

*aliquid Euphorbij solutum, pij.*

*Misce.*

" upon this apply a small piece of Lint, and  
 " presently apply a warm Spatula, that  
 " the Heat and the Strength of the Mixture  
 " may be carried down into the cavity of the  
 Wound;



“ Wound ; after this has been done, the  
 “ Wound may be dressed up with a Pledgit  
 “ armed with *Basilicon*, and upon that *Empl.*  
 “ *stict. Paracelsi*. In a Puncture of a Tendon,  
 “ according to Dr. *Cbeselden's* Observation  
 “ and reasoning the Arm is to be held in a  
 “ bent, and not an extended Posture.

*Art. 1351.* “ Bleeding sometimes, espe- *The Puncture*  
 “ cially by unskilful Surgeons, occasions the *of a Tendon.*  
 “ danger of loosing a Limb, to the Hazard  
 “ of the Life, also by a Tendon. Those that  
 “ have a Tendon Punctured, do not imme-  
 “ diately feel much Pain, but in twelve  
 “ Hours after Bleeding they complain of it,  
 “ not so much in the Orifice lately made, as  
 “ in the Parts Tending to the Armpits, where  
 “ at the last the Pain fixes itself, and it is felt  
 “ most of all, when the Arm is extended ; on  
 “ the Part hurt there arises a Swelling, not  
 “ exceeding the bigness of a small Nut ; but  
 “ a watry Humour or Ichor constantly flows  
 “ out of the Orifice, which is the chief *Diag-*  
 “ *nostick* of the Puncture of a Tendon. I *The Cure.*  
 “ have known the Puncture of a Tendon  
 “ more than once cured by the following Ca-  
 “ taplasm.

R̄ *Rad. lilior alb.* ʒiv.  
*coq. ad teneritud.*  
*in lact. vaccin. ℥ ij.*  
 Deinde R̄ *Farin. Lini*  
 — *avenac. ana* ʒij.  
*coq. farin. ad Consistentians*  
*Cataplasmat. in q. s. lactis*  
*à Rad. prædict. colati*  
*Et cum Radicibus contusis Misceantur.*  
*Et s. s. a. Cataplasma.*

“ to be applyed hot to the Part affected  
 “ Morning and Evening. *Sydenham.*

*What Wounds  
are Mortal.*

*Art. 1352.* The following Wounds are Mortal; Wounds of the Cerebellum, also of the Brain when they are so deep, that the Medulla Oblongata is much hurted; deep Wounds of the Spinal Marrow, especially in the upper Part; Wounds of the Heart penetrating into the Cavity; also large Wounds of the Lungs, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Pancreas, Mesentery, Stomach, Intestins, of the Womb in Women with Child, of the Bladder about its greater Arteries, of the Aorta, Carotids, and the like large Arteries and Veins. Large Wounds of the Bronchia, Wounds on both Sides of the Thorax penetrating the Cavity, of the Diaphragma, especially in its nervous Part, great Wounds of the Stomach, the small Guts, &c.

#### The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*Of the Tempo-  
ral Muscle.*

*Art. 1353.* Wounds of the Temporal Muscle are very Dangerous, and seldom cured. (they most commonly occasion *violent Convulsions.*)

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1354.* The Cure of Wounds consists in the Union of the Parts that have been disunited, which is only the Work of Nature, which by the assistance of the nutritious Juice distributed to all the Parts, gradually renews and restores them; and the Surgeon's Business is here to assist her, by observing and attending her steps in this good Work, first by removing the external Impediments, and then by applying Remedies, which are benign and Friendly to the Part called *Vulneraries* and *Balsamicks*. For internal use during the Cure of Wounds *Vulneraries* and *Alkalies* are good, amongst which *album græcum*, *cancri fluviantiles*, *mercurialia*, &c. are of great Account.

“ Nay

“ Nay the whole internal Cure consists in promoting and preserving a gentle *Diaphoresis*; and therefore the *mixtura simplex* of *Paracelsus* is most convenient for wounded Persons”. In fresh Wounds it is not always necessary to go the long way about for a Cure, but rather the *Hæmorrhage* being stopped, and extraneous Bodies removed, presently to drop in some Drops of *bals. peru*, which sometimes will cure the Wound by the first Intention; yet sometimes it is necessary, that laying aside Balsamicks, *digestives* should be applyed after the common Method, to wit, where there is a considerable as well as a Wound, Contusion as it happens in *Gun-shot Wounds*, *digestives* (1367) commonly consist of *Terebinth.* and *vitellum ovi.* as the basis, to which as there is occasion, a little *Honey* with *myrrh.* or *bals. pure,* or *gum clemi,* &c. may be added, especially if Suppuration is required near the nervous Parts, which otherwise will be apt to putrify. *Elixir proprietatis* preserves all the Parts from Putrefaction, by reason of the *Myrrh,* as also *Colcothar vitricl.* commended by *Helmont,* out of this *Felix Wurzius* prepared his *Unguentum fism. Balsam. peru* is preferred before the rest of Balsams, and *bals. saturni terebinthinatum* is also good, and *bals. Sulph.* made with *ol. Hiperici,* *ol. Momordicæ* is commended; *ol. hyperici* pressed out of the Seeds, in which the Flowers are infused, is an excellent Medicine, *Spiritus Theriacalis* for washing recent Wounds, is excellent to prevent Putrefaction, &c.

*Art. 1355.* The best Practitioners in Surgery make use of Tents very sparingly, and never without great necessity; for when they are too officiously used, and continued too

*Texts.*

long, they prevent the Consolidation of the Wound, and dispose the cutaneous Parts about the Lips of it to Callosity.

What follows concerning the Use and Abuse of Tents, and the dressing of Wounds but seldom, I have taken out of a Book, that is scarce and hard to be got, *de rarâ Medicatione Vulnorum*, written by *Johannes Baptista Magatus*.

*Art. 1356.* Tents and Dossils are to be look'd upon as extraneous Bodies, troublesome to the Part affected, Nature always endeavouring to force them out; they distend the wounded Part, compress it, and are a burthen to it, and therefore expose it to the danger of Fluxion. Nevertheless, sometimes the use of Tents and Dossils are on some particular occasions to be admitted, and are necessary, and in nowise to be rejected, as for Instance, in some complicated Cases, when the healing up the Wound ought to be declared, as when the Viscera are wounded, or Matter is contained in the cavity of the Abdomen or Thorax, or is collected under the Cranium. In such like Cases the *Roman Surgeons*, to give them their due Praise, for many Years back, from long and sedulous Observation, instituted a new Method of curing Wounds, which consisted in opening the Wounds more seldom, and leaving greater intervals between their Dressings, than what was customary: This they found out by Experience, rather than by reasoning, and any Deductions from the Doctrine of the Ancients. This Method *Cæsar Magatus* cultivated, and endeavoured to reduce into Practice. *Ludovicus Septalius*, the most famous Ornament of *Italy*, was mightily pleased with it, and made use of it in his Practice with good success, and recommended

*A New Method of curing Wounds.*



ed it in his Writings. As often as a Wound is opened and uncovered, so often Nature is disturbed and diverted from her proper Work, and though one might expect Advantage from the Application of fresh Medicines, yet the detriment proceeding from the frequent opening, is greater than the benefit of the new Medicines, the virtue of which the Wound often does not stand in need of, *for the healing of the Wound is the work of Nature only. The State and Condition of a Wound may be judged of, without opening of it so frequently, as is usually done;* yet however in some Cases the opening and uncovering of it is very necessary, to wit, when any manual Operation is necessary, as to remove any extraneous Body or to pull out the Splinter of a Bone, &c. When proud Flesh rises, or when there is a suspicion of a great deal of fordid Matter, when there is a violent Pain, Erosion or Itching; under these and the like Circumstances, Wounds are to be opened, that these inconveniencies may be relieved by proper Remedies.

Art. 1357. By Parity of Reason, Experience teaches, that the same Method of Cure may be transferred from Wounds to Ulcers, and that with the like happy Success; we have often seen deplorable Ulcers very officiously treated, with a great many Medicines, at last easily cured in this way, the Bodies being first cleansed of *cocochemical Humours*, and the Ulcers deterged of fordid Matter.

Ulcers,

Art. 1358. Gun-shot Wounds, after the Extraction of the Bullets, are to be cured as other contused Wounds; *bleeding* is necessary; for Revulsion (says *Galen*) which when it is immediately performed, brings present help, the next Day a *lenitive Clyster* ought to be

Gunshot  
Wounds,

given, and the following Fomentation made use of.

℞ *Summit. hiperic.*  
 — *Centaur. min.*  
 — *Scord. absynth. ana* Mj.  
*Flor. ros. rub.*  
 — *Cham. melilot.*  
 — *Sambuc. ana* Mis.  
*furfur. p. i.*  
*coq. in q. s. aq. font. ad ℥ iss.*  
*Colatur. add. vin. auster. ℥ i.*  
*Spir. vin. ℥vj.*  
*M. pro. Fotu.*

If good laudable Pus is discharged, to wit, white, equal, soft not fætid, &c. all is safe; but if the Matter answers not our wish, *præcip rub.* is to be mixed with the Dressings. *Wise-men.*

*Dangerous.*

*Art. 1359.* Gun-shot Wounds are the worst of all, and the most dangerous, for they are always complicated with a considerable Contusion, and a Lacreation of the Parts; they are brought to Supperation very slowly; scarce before the third or fourth Day.

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1360.* As to the Cure, all Extraneous Bodies, being first removed out of the Wound, instead of the common Digestive, *Parey's Balsam*, may conveniently be made use of, it is particularly recommended for the Cure of Gun-shot Wounds; *Sennertus* and *Barbette* thus describe it,

℞ *Catel. recens nati* No ij.  
*ol. Lilior. alb.*  
*vel violar. ℥ iv.*  
*coq. ad ossium dissolutionem,*  
*deinde add. Lumbricor. terrest.*  
*in vino coct. ℥ i.*  
*coquantur iterum simul,*  
*colatur.*

*colatur. add. Terebinth. Venet* ℥iij.

*Spir. vin.* ℥ifs.

*M. f. Linimentum.*

which is an excellent Medicine to ease the Pain, and to digest gun-shot Wounds. But when the Wound is suppurated, and all the contused Parts separated, *deterfives* are to be used, and the Wound treated according to art, till new Flesh grows of its own accord, and fills up the Wound.

*Art 1361.* Superficial Wounds of the Head, *Wounds of the Head.* are easily cured, with *bals. peru.* or *el. hyperici*, applying over it *emp. de betonica*; but above all other Medicines whatever, for Wounds of the Head *emp. de gum. elemi*, or *linimentum Arcaei* is esteemed the best; all unctuous things are to be avoided; *gum. elemi* also mixed with *terebinth.* is good in Wounds of the Head. Of the excellent Virtues of the *Linimentum* & *gum. elemi* you may consult the Author himself. The Virtues of this Liniment, which I myself have found out (says he) are, that it concocts, digests, mundifies, and also incarnates, in all Cases, wherein I made use of it, it never deceived my Expectation; and all those whoever have tryed it, have not undeservedly given it the Title of an excellent Balsam.

*Art. 1362.* When the Pericranium is hurt, so *The Coanium hurt.* that the Bone lies bare for sometime, or when it putrifies, the Bone is deprived of the Vessels of the Periosteum, and consequently of its own, the Liquid stagnates in them, and putrefying casts of a Scale, upon which the Bone turns yellow, brown, black, and at last exfoliates. In this Case the Cure is performed (safely, readily and expeditiously) by perforating the Bone gently with a *small Piercer*

in several Places near one another, even to the middle, by which means an *Exfoliation* is prevented, the *Periosteum* grows again, by applying Pledgits dipped in *Spirit of Wine and Mastich* dissolved in it, and thus the Cure very expeditiously performed; From *Boerhave*,  
 “ Whom a young Surgeon, not experienced in  
 “ Wounds of the Head and the Scalp, shou’d  
 “ consult, above all others whatever, to avoid  
 “ Mistakes in Practice. In all Wounds of  
 “ the Head, especially great ones where the  
 “ Cranium is laid bare, we are to take care  
 “ at the Times of Dressing to preserve the  
 “ wounded Part from external Cold as much  
 “ as possible”.

*Balsamum Samaritanum.*

*Art. 1363.* The *Samaritan Balsam* is much commended for curing Wounds by some, especially *M. le Clark*, it is made of *Wine and Oil of Olives*, reduced into a Balsam by long boiling; there is also another more compounded, which is approved of by frequent use,

*R. Vin. Hispan.*

*ol. Rosar. ana ℥ss.*

*Sacchar. cand.*

*Mel. violar. ana ʒij.*

*coq. in Balsamum.*

boil them together with a gentle Fire, and make a Balsam. *Bellesto.*

*Wounds Inflamed.*

*Art. 1364.* *Aq. Calcis*, either by it self, or mixed with *Camphor* or *Sacchar. Saturni*, takes away the Inflammation of Wounds above all other Things.

*Synovia.*

*Art. 1365.* *Synovia*, is a Flux of whitish Water from Wounds of the Joints, it is a dangerous Symptom, and very often leaves behind it an Atrophy of the Parts; to stop this Flux, let some Astringent Powder be sprinkled



sprinkled upon it. A certain Surgeon made use of *Usnea Cran. Humani*, and the *Lacca*, which the Painters use, of each equal Parts; otherwise *Hogs-dung* mixed with Blood from the Wound, and boiled and applied as a Poullice to the Wound, is a singular Experiment. *Ettmuller*.

## Of ULCERS.

## The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

*Art. 1366.* An Ulcer is a Solution of Continuity, from a corrosive acrimonious Humour, with a loss of Substance; this corroding Quality in Ulcers is a sharp Acid, changing the proper Nourishment of the Part into an acrimonious Excrement or Sanies; but an Ulcer is either *simple* or *complicated*, *sinuous*, *fistulous*, *cancerous*, &c. Old Ulcers occasion a wasting of the Body, slow Fevers, and other Accidents, as well as Ulcers of the Lungs. *An Ulcer, what.*

*Art. 1367.* Old Ulcers are seldom cured without the Use of Internals, and these Internals ought to be *Absorbers of Acids*, *Openers of Obstructions* and *Sudorificks*, especially *Decoctions of the Woods*, *Antimonial*, *Viperines* and *Volatiles*; amongst *Purgatives*, *Extract. Hellebor. nigr.* with *Mercur. Dulc.* is the best; but *Emeticks* often repeated, are preferred to render the Cure of Ulcers easy: For when these and such like Internals are altogether neglected, most commonly the Surgeons Endeavours are in vain. In stubborn, and other incurable Ulcers, *Salivation* it self is to be made use of. Old Ulcers sometimes cannot be healed, unless an *Issue* be made on the opposite Side. As to external Remedies, *The Cure.*  
they

they are in general *Digestives*, *Detergents*, *Sarcoticks*, or such as *incarn*, and *Epuloticks* which cicatrize, and are to be used by a prudent Surgeon, according to the Variety of the Conditions of the Ulcer in the Cure; the following is an experienced Digestive :

*Digestives.*

℞ *Terebinth. Venet* ʒj.

*Vitel. ovi unius*

*Mel. Rosar.* ʒvj.

*Ol. hiperic.* ʒj.

*M. f. Unguentum.*

sometimes *Gum Elemi*, *Unguent. Basilic.* Thus, *Mastiche*, *farin. bord.* &c. may be added.

*Detergents.*

*Deterging Medicines* used by Surgeons are very numerous; the most noted are the following: *Radix apii. aristolochiæ utriusq; fol. nicotianæ, flor. hyperici, album græcum camphora, bals. peru. myrrâ. aloe euphorbium, Preparations of Sulphur, Saturnines æs viride, arsenicum, aq. calcis vivæ, mercur. dulc. mercurius præcipit. bals. sulph. oleum & unguent. nicotian. unguent. ægyptiac. apostolorum.* "Also  
" *ol Camph.* to wit, *Camphor dissolved in a*  
" *double Quantity of Spirit of Nitre, &c.*"

*Sarcoticks and Epuloticks.*

*Sarcoticks and Epuloticks* only differ from one another in degree, the following is esteemed as very good:

℞ *Unguent. Diampbol.*

— *Tutiæ ana* p. j.

— *Diasulph. Ruland.* p. ij.

*ol. Nicotian. parum M.*

" There is scarce a better than *D. Turner's*  
" *Cerratum de Lapide Calaminari*, which is  
" as followeth:"

*Art. 1368.* In old Ulcers the following Emplaster is very good:

℞ *Butyr,*

R̄ *Butyr. recent. inſals.*

*Cer. Citrin. ana ℥iij. ſs.*

*ol. oliuar. puriſm. ℥iv.*

*Lapid. Calaminar. opt.*

*Subtleſſimè trit. ℥ij. ſs.*

*f. S. a. Emplaſtrum.*

R̄ *Calc. viv. bis vel ter lot.*

*et parum ex ſiccāt q. V.*

*ol. lini q. ſ.*

*Bol. rub. parum ut*

*Sit coloris carnoſi.*

*Art. 1369.* A long ſtanding Ulcer, or one *Callous.*  
that has been unſkilfully treated, often turns  
*Callous*, ſometimes only encompaſſes the Edges  
or Orifice of the Ulcer, but frequently hardens  
and poſſeſſes the whole ulcerated Sinous;  
and ſuch ſinous Ulcers, with an internal *Cal-*  
*lous*, are called *fiſtulous Ulcers*, which are *Fiſtula.*  
difficult to cure by reaſon of the *Callous*, and  
are incurable except that it be firſt taken  
away. The *Sinous* is to be enlarged with  
*Rad. Gentian*, and the *Callous* to be conſumed  
with *Pulv. alum. uſt. merc. prærip. ſuc. Nico-*  
*tian*, &c. Sometimes it is neceſſary that  
the whole *Fiſtula* ſhould be divided and laid  
open, and then the *Callous* is either to be  
taken away by manual Operation, or elſe de-  
ſtroyed by the Remedies juſt mentioned.

*Art. 1370.* A *Caries* of a Bone often hap- *A Caries.*  
pens in old Ulcers, which is a Corroſion of  
the Bone it ſelf, and as it were an Ulcer of  
it; if the Bone is bare, firſt ſomething oily  
and fat appears, then it gradually grows  
yellow, then blackiſh, and afterwards grows  
full of Holes, and as if penetrated with  
Peircers; if the Bone lies hid, the *Caries* is  
to be diſcovered with a Probe; for then the  
Bone in the Bottom will not appear ſmooth  
and

and slippery, but unequal and rough, and the Matter which flows out of the Ulcer is fordid and fat, oily and sharp, and in a greater Quantity, nor can the Ulcers be cicatrized. The Lips of the Ulcer are to be dilated, and unctuous Medicines to be avoided; Powder of *Euphorbium* is an experienced Medicine, the next to which is *Rad. irid. florent. Mercur. dulcis* is much commended, as also *ol. garyophol.* to promote an Exfoliation. “*Ol. Camphoræ, that is, Camphir dissolved in a double Quantity of Spirit of Nitre,*” is cried up by iome, *Hist. de l' Acad. Vol. IX. Pag. 74.* If these and the like Things have no Success, the Bone is to be laid bare, and to be scraped; and if the Corruption is deep, a Peircer, or which is better, an *actual Cautery* is to be made use of; for above all Things the Touch of a hot Iron dries up the Moisture of the Bone, and disposes it to a quick Exfoliation.”

The Cure.

### The Sentiments of WISEMAN.

Simple Ulcers.

Art. 1371. In treating of simple Ulcers it is often my Custom, to digest, deterge, and incarn the Ulcer with *Ung. Rafilicon,* and *Mercur. Præcipit.* in a greater or lesser Proportion, mixed together as Occasion requires, and afterwards to close up the Ulcer with *Cicatrizers.* But simple Ulcers are seldom found; for they are most commonly complicated with various Accidents, as *Intemperies* or *Disorders in Temper, Pain, Fluxion, &c.*

Intemperies.

Art. 1372. “Sometimes an *Intemperies* happens in Ulcers, which so much hinders the Cure, that there is no room to expect it, unless that is first corrected; and this

“ is



“ is forefold ; in a hot Intemperies the Pus *Hot.*  
 “ or Matter is sharp, the Lips of the Ulcer  
 “ red, attended with considerable Pain.” In  
 “ such Case, *Refrigerants* are to be made use  
 of, moderately *astringent* and *repelling* Me-  
 dicines ; such are *astringent Fomentations*, *Un-*  
*guent. album camphoratum*, *refrigerans Galeni*,  
*popul.* and the like.

*Art. 1373.* In a *Cold* Intemperies, “ The *Cold.*  
 “ Lips of the Wound are soft, whitish, and  
 “ when Matters succeed ill, they turn livid.”  
 Here *Discutient* and *attenuant Fomentations*  
 are convenient, as in *œdematous Tumours*,  
 and *Unguents* and *Emplasters* ought to be  
 drying and detergent, which are sufficient-  
 ly known.

*Art. 1374.* In a *moist* Intemperies, “ The *Moist.*  
 “ Flesh is soft and lank, often proud Flesh  
 “ attends it, and a plentiful Flux of Hu-  
 “ mours.” Here *drying* and *astringent* Me-  
 dicines are indicated, as *Unguent. diapomph-*  
*lig. tutiæ* ; *è calce lota*, *nutritum*, *desicca-*  
*tiv. rub.* &c.

*Art. 1375.* “ Ulcers with a dry Intempe- *Dry.*  
 “ ries, where there is little or no Pus, are  
 “ hard to cure” The Topicks ought to be  
*moistening*, *emollient Fomentations*, *Unguent.*  
*Basil* and *Mercur. præ.* *Unguents* and diges-  
 tive Plaisters ; in all these hitherto mentioned,  
 internal Medicines are not to be neglected.

*Art. 1376.* In all Ulcers with a great deal *Ulcers with*  
 of Pain, internals being rightly premised, *Pain.*  
 which are indicated, the Condition of the  
 Ulcer is to be minded, that the true Cause  
 of the Pain may be known ; it is to be ob-  
 served, whether the Humour is thick, which  
 is called *Sordid*, or thin and *ichorous*, which  
 is called *Sanies* both are peculiarly to be  
 cor-

corrected by Detergents: This being rightly performed, and the Pain still continuing, *Lenients* and *Anodynes* are to be made use of. *Cataplasms* of *Muc. sem. psyllii cydonior. farin bord. croc. vitel. ov. &c. Unguent. populn. refrigerans Galeni* &c. cool and ease the Pain; but according to Variety of Causes, different Indications arise.

*A Fungus.*

*Art. 1377.* *Spongy* and *fungous* Flesh frequently happen to grow in Ulcers, arising from too great an Afflux of Humours, or the unskilfulness of the Surgeon; it is to be suppressed by *drying* Medicines, or to be taken away by *Causticks*; the milder are *Lap. tutiæ alum ust. mercur. præcip.* The stronger, *Vitriolum Rom. aq. Lap. Medicamentos. aq. viridis Fallop. &c.* “Of the  
“ rest of the Affections and Accidents of  
“ Ulcers, the Author may be consulted,  
“ who hath written with great Candor and  
“ Modesty”.

#### *The Sentiments of BELLOSTE.*

*A singular.*

*Art. 1378.* To conclude, we shall add that Experiment of *M. Belloste*, for its singular Virtues in the Cure of Ulcers; It is a Remedy that can easily be prepared, being nothing else but a *Decoction of Walnut Leaves, in Water with a little Sugar*: The Method of using it is by wetting a Cloth in it, and putting it upon the Ulcer, and renewing it no oftner than every second or third Day, till the Ulcer is healed. This Medicine, however simple and vulgar it may appear, suppurates, deterges, incarns, resists Putrefaction, &c. sooner and more successfully than any one Medicine yet known, (says the Author)  
who

who is much more copious in its Praise, p. 260. " I have had the Thanks of some very expert and able Surgeons for the Notice I have taken here of this plain simple *Euporiston.*"

*The Sentiments of WISEMAN.*

Art. 1379. To the Class of Ulcers belongs a *Fistula in Ano*, which is a sinuous Ulcer commonly arising from a *Phyma*, or the internal *Hæmorrhoides*. Fistulas which arise from a *Phyma*, are the worst, very painful and hard to be cured; for as much as they penetrate deep into the Interstices of the Muscles, and there form Sinous's; and the remoter the Sinous's are from the Anus, so much the worse, because they admit of no opening by *Incision*: " So our Author thinks; because " in that Case it is necessary to divide the " sphincter Muscle of the Anus: But Mr. " *Berbeck*, a Surgeon of *York*, a very honest Man, and famous for this Operation, " affirms, That he hath often divided the " Sphincture of the Anus, adds moreover, " that if the Patients, during the Cure of " the Wound, could not retain their Excrements, yet after the Wound was thoroughly " cured, the retentive Faculty of the Sphincter was restored." See *Chefelden's Anat.* p. 63.

*Fistula in Ano.*

*From a Phyma.*

Art. 1380. Fistulas arising from the internal *Hæmorrhoides* are bred gradually betwixt the Coats of the *Intestinum Rectum*, and have a small Perforation near the Verge of the Anus, from whence their issues out a thin *Sanies* or *Ichor* without Pain, but in process of Time the Parts are attended with itching and

*From the Hæmorrhoides.*



and Excoriation; the Orifices at last become callous, and sometimes for a Time are shut up, and then at certain Intervals break out again.

*The Sentiments of SENNERTUS.*

*Fistulas not  
presently to be  
healed.*

*Art. 1381.* Fistulas in Ano, unless something betides them, which creates great Molestation, such as an exorbitant Evacuation of Humours, with a Fœtor, or the like, are in great Measure to be left to Nature, as serving for a Drain for the Discharge of superfluous peccant Humours in *Cacochymical* and *Cachectical* Bodies, redounding to their Benefit. These, I say, especially, if they have been of long standing, ought not to be cured, but rather kept open. But simple Fistulas that are recent may be cured without Danger.

*Incision by a  
Thread.*

*Art. 1382.* When a *Fistula in Ano* is so conditioned, that an Operation may be performed, without danger of injuring the Sphincture Muscle, so as to render it incapable of retaining the Excrements; there are two Ways of doing it, *viz.* either by *Ligature* or *Incision*. By *Ligature* it is to be done thus: Let the Surgeon take a Thread of Silk, or some Horse-hair, and thread it into the Eye of a leaden or tin Probe, with which let him introduce the End of the Thread into the Fistula, and with the Fore-finger of the other Hand, being anointed with the Oil of Roses, and thrust up into the Anus, let him lay hold of the End of the Probe, and draw forth the Thread, and then tye the two Ends together as tight as the Patient can well bear it; and thus by tying it a fresh

*Art.*



every Day somewhat streighter, it will cut quite through, and the Fistula will be laid open; and after that the Callus must be destroyed, and the Ulcer healed, &c.

*Art. 1383.* A more expeditious way is by making an Incision with an Instrument, after this manner: A hollow leaden Probe is to be thrust into the Fistula, till it penetrates into the Intestinum Rectum, and then the Instrument being passed into the Anus, with the Guidance of a Finger, the Fistula is to be cut according to the Direction of the Conductor, yet taking care not to hurt the Hæmorrhoid Veins, to occasion an Hæmorrhage. When the Incision is made, a Dossil is to be put in, armed with the *White of an Egg*, and *astringent Powders*; the next Day *Hippocrates* sprinkles it with *Verdegris*, and thrusts in a bit of Sponge spread with Honey, that the Fistula may be kept open; and this he continues seven Days, untill the Callus is consumed; in the mean time a Sponge wet in rough Wine is to be put in, to suppress the Humours. Concerning the destroying the Callus we have writ elsewhere, (1369.)

*Incision with  
an Instrument.*

### *Of a GANGRENE and SPHACELUS.*

#### The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*Art. 1384.* The Word *Gangrene* signifies the Beginning of a Mortification of a Part, which yet is not altogether without some Pain and some Heat; but a *Sphacelus* or *Necrosis* is a perfect Mortification, where there is a total Loss of Life in the Part; therefore a *Gangrene* and a *Sphacelus* which succeeds it, differ only in Degrees.

*A Gangrene  
and Sphacelus  
what.*

*The Causes.*

*Art. 1385.* A Gangrene sometimes comes upon Fractures, Wounds ill handled, ill kind of Ulcers, and Tumours, especially those of the inflammatory Kind; but sometimes it proceeds from internal Causes. In gangrenous Parts the Colour is changed into a pale, obscure, sublivid or blue, and at last black; but the Flesh that before was stretched, becomes flaccid and soft, and when a Sphacelus is confirmed, the Skin separates from the Parts of its own accord, and a discoloured Water flows out of an ill Smell, and the Part affected breaths out a cadaverous Stench.

*Diagnosicks.*

*Prognosicks.*

*Art. 1386.* It is most certain that a Gangrene from an internal Cause is Mortal. For though an Amputation be made, yet the Mischief will break out again, and of Necessity Death will ensue.

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1387.* To stop a Gangrene, *Sudorificks* and *Alexipharmicks* are to be made use of internally, and externally, a *Decoction of Calx viva* is wondrous, either by itself, or more effectual if *Sulphur* is boiled in it, and *Mercurius Dulcis* is dissolved, with an Addition of *Spirit of Wine* (camphorated.) In a severer Gangrene, deep *Scarification* being first made, *Herse-dung* boiled in *Wine* or *Urine* is very good; this was an Experiment of *Sylvius* and *Barbet*, and a great Secret, (and it would be better if *Spir. Sal. Armon.* was added). *Unguentum Ægyptiac.* also used hot may be of Service, *Scarification* having been first made according to Art, &c. “ It is a common Practice amongst our Chirurgeons, to apply to the scarify’d Place, ol. Terebinth. hot, with a third Part of Tinct. Myrrh. and Aloes, and to apply upon it an Emplaster of Theriaca Londinensis.”

*The*

## The Sentiments of BOERHAVE.

*Art. 1388.* The Signs of a Gangrene, are when the Symptoms of Inflammation suddenly disappear without the Cause having been removed, a dull Sense, a pale Colour, of the Colour of Ashes, Brown, Livid, &c. Softness, Flaccidity, not rising again if depressed, Pustles full of a Lymphatick Ichor, Yellowish or Reddish, in the Place inflamed; when upon a Sense of Cold, there is a great Itching and Pricking, with a Redness, which is soon succeeded with a deadly Blackness.

*The Signs of a Gangrene.*

*Art. 1389.* In a perfect Mortification, Sense and Motion are entirely taken away, (there is a sort of Heaviness felt in the Part;) the Colour is livid, brown or black, the Flesh is Flaccid, and Cold; there is a cadaverous Smell, a deep mortiferous Corruption, preying upon all the adjacent Parts, even to the Bones. A *Gangrene* is presently to be remedied; a *Sphacelus* immediately to be extirpated. In old Age it is almost always mortal, from what Cause soever, also in Hydropical, Phthysical, and scorbutick Persons.

*A perfect Mortification.*

*Art. 1390.* To promote Suppuration, Scarification to the quick Parts is convenient; for thus the Suffocation being lessened, instead of a spreading Gangrene, there is made an Abscess, by which the Skin and gangrenous Fat are separated from the Parts yet alive that lie underneath. The Parts scarified are to be fomented with *spirituous Liquors*, which resist Putrefaction, and soften the Hardness of the Eschar, warming Cataplasms are diligently to be applied to the Part affected, that may administer a continual

*The Cure.*

*A Gangrene  
from Frost.*

nual Supply of Heat; to this Purpose also contributes the opening the Part more seldom than is usually done. If a Gangrene is occasioned by the Severity of the Weather, wherein the Part affected is frozen; the best Method of Cure is to cover it over with Snow, or to lay upon it Cloths dipped in cold Water, until the Spicula, caused by the Frost, be attracted by the Imposition of the Snow or cold Water, and the Part has recovered its natural Heat; otherwise, if the frozen Part was to be heated by the Fire or hot Fomentations were to be made use of, it would soon cause Putrefaction, the Spicula of the Frost being by that Means drove in the farther, rather than drawn out. After this hath been done, the Person is to be supported with warm Cordials, and a Sweat is to be promoted. Of *Amputation* see the Place, N<sup>o</sup>. 496. and consult other Writers in Surgery.

#### The Sentiments of BELLOSTE.

*A singular  
Medicine.*

*Art. 1391.* *Belloste* extols the following, as the best and only Remedy for a *Gangrene* and *Sphacelus*,

Rx *Spir. Nitr.*

*vel Aq. fort.* p. ij.

*Argent. viv.* p. j.

*fiat Solutio.*

Cloths dipped in this Solution are to be laid on the gangrened Part, and the dead Flesh will be readily separated from the Sound, nor is there any Occasion, says the Author, to think of any other Medicine to stop a *Gangrene*; because there has not been ever found any Remedy else whatever, that will so expeditiously and effectually do it.





## C H A P. XIV.

### Being the Fourteenth Assemblage of D I S E A S E S.

#### Of the CHLOROSIS or GREEN- SICKNESS.

The Sentiments of E T M U L L E R.

Art. 1392.



CHLOROSIS, or  
the Green - Sickness,  
in Virgins, is different  
from a Cachexy in  
Women; for this last

*A Chlorosis  
what? differ  
from a Cac-  
hexy.*

either preceeds, or is the Consequence of a Suppression of the Menses: A Chlorosis is peculiar to Virgins or Widows, or Women who live without having any Commerce with Men, or such whose Husbands do not sufficiently satisfy. The Complexion is pale, attended with a bluish or reddish Circle under the Eyes, Anxiety and Sadness, a slow and disorderly Fever, an irregular and unequal Pulse, Vomitings in the Day-time, &c. A Suppression of the Menses is for the most Part only an Effect of this Disorder. *Lindanus* observes, that such would willingly, and are very desirous, to live in a conjugal State.

*The Sentiments of RIVERIUS.**A Description  
of this Disorder.*

*Art. 1393.* The Symptoms usually attending this Disorder are Paleness, Listlessness, Sloth, swelling of the Face and Eyebrows, Palpitation of the Heart, difficulty of Breathing, Drowsiness, absurd Longings, &c.

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1394.* For the Cure, Universals being premised, we must have Recourse to Bitters and Chalybeats; a Decoction of the Lig. Guaiac. in more, than ordinary cold Constitutions is found very serviceable.

*Of MENSTRUATION.**Menstruation.*

*Art. 1395.* “ It would be difficult, as well as tedious, and not agreeable to my intended Brevity, to go about here to trace out the *Rational* and explain the *Theory* of Menstruation; for which Reason I shall only just touch upon it. I dare assert (how much soever I may seem to differ from a Physician of great Reputation lately deceased) that the *Menses* proceed intirely from the superfluous Chyle concocted into that sort of viscid Humour, which by Degrees mixes with the Mass of Blood, and, as is well known of all the several other Secretions, is separated by the Glands, and passes off through the Ducts of the Uterine Ones, situated there for that very Purpose, as manifestly appears on the Dissection of those Parts. The *Menses* are considerably more viscid and thick than the rest of the Blood, and have generally an ungrateful and unusual Smell, very different from what is  
“ drawn

“ drawn off by Bleeding, or flows from an  
 “ Hæmorrhage. ’Tis true, they are red,  
 “ which is owing to the Serum and Globules  
 “ of the Blood being discharged together  
 “ with them, occasioned by the Communi-  
 “ cations in those Ducts more than ordina-  
 “ rily enlarged; by which Means the Mat-  
 “ ter erected is a Compound of Blood, and  
 “ the forementioned glutinous, thick and  
 “ viscid Humour. The Quantity discharged  
 “ at a Time in a healthy and natural State,  
 “ is ordinarily from about five or six Ounces  
 “ to eight or ten at most, and not from  
 “ twenty to thirty, according to that fore-  
 “ mentioned Author. The Fœtus in the  
 “ Womb is wholly nourished by the Chyle  
 “ of the Mother, conveyed with the Blood  
 “ through the umbilical Vessels, and not  
 “ from the menstruous Blood; nor is the  
 “ Milk in the Breasts, as that learned Gen-  
 “ tleman fancied, when, in his Youth, he  
 “ wrote his Treatise *de Emmenologia*, sepa-  
 “ rated from the Matter which would other-  
 “ wise have been thrown off through the  
 “ urinary Passages, but from the Chyle is  
 “ self, with very little or no Alteration”.

#### The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

Art. 1396. The menstrual Flux is peculiar  
 to Women (yet some Instances there have  
 been of Women who never heard it) for  
 amongst the other Animals there is no such  
 Flux, except in the Monkey and Barb-Fish.  
 There are some very few Instances of Men  
 that have had a Monthly Flux through the  
 Penis. “ I never met with more than two  
 “ of these preternatural and rare Instances,  
 “ *Lifter*

*Peculiar to  
Women.*

“ *Lifter*, in his *Dissertation de Humoribus*  
 “ says that Men, as well as Women, have  
 “ a menstruous superfluous Chyle; but that  
 “ it is changed into Urine, and passes off at  
 “ uncertain Periods, as the *Menses* in Vir-  
 “ gins before they come to Puberty, and  
 “ elderly Women past the Time of Child-  
 “ bearing. This Opinion is founded on the  
 “ 65th and 66th *Aphorism of the first Book*  
 “ of *Sanctorius*, viz. even those Men who  
 “ are in a perfect State of Health, and ob-  
 “ serve the utmost Moderation in living;  
 “ once a Month increase beyond their  
 “ usual Weight, to the Quantity of one or  
 “ two Pounds, and at the Month’s End re-  
 “ turn again to their usual Standard in the  
 “ same Manner as Women do: But then  
 “ the *Crisis* is made by a Discharge of Urine  
 “ either increas’d in its Quantity or more  
 “ turbid Just before the *Monthly Crisis*  
 “ made by Sleep, there is felt a Heaviness  
 “ in the Head, and a Lassitude all over the  
 “ Body, which Symptoms, when the Dis-  
 “ charge by Urine is made, immediately  
 “ vanish”.

*The Time of  
 its Beginning  
 and going off.*

*Art. 1397.* The menstrual Flux, as a  
 critical Alteration of Nature, ordinarily be-  
 gins about the Age of fourteen, and ends  
 about forty nine; though it sometimes an-  
 ticipates the former, and continues beyond  
 the later Date. “ I knew a young Girl that  
 “ had it in the fifth Year of her Age; and  
 “ some others in their eight or ninth Year:  
 “ But in those so young, I have never yet  
 “ been able to observe that it has regularly  
 “ continued or appeared oftner than once  
 “ or twice: I know an Instance in a Gen-  
 “ tlewoman now alive, and upwards of  
 “ seventy



“ Seventy Years of Age, who from the first  
 “ Year of her Maturity has had her Men-  
 “ strual Discharges regular without any In-  
 “ terruption, and now even to this Day, tho’  
 “ in so advanced an Age, they observe their  
 “ Periodical Returns, and are of their due  
 “ Colour and Consistence, except one other  
 “ which I have met with since I wrote this,  
 “ *viz.* in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No.  
 “ 337. I question whether the whole History  
 “ of Physick can furnish us with any such like  
 “ Instance”.

### *Of a Suppression of the MENSES.*

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*Art.* 1398. Those who never had the *The Cure.*  
 Menses, and yet enjoy a good state of Health  
 are not to be treated with Medicines for it,  
 that being the Office of Nature. Amongst  
 the Purgatives in the Cure of this Disorder  
*Colocynth* (of Consequence the *Pil. ex Duobis*)  
 and black Ellebore Root are well known to  
 stimulate the Womb, and excite the Menses,  
 particularly with an Addition of *Mercurius*  
*dulcis. Rad. Angelic. Fol. Marrhub. alb. &c.*  
*infused* in white Wine with Aromaticks and  
 Bitters are very much in Use. *Savin* is a most  
 powerful Remedy, the Oil of which has a  
 wonderful Efficacy to promote the Menses  
 and expel the *Fætus*, as likewise the *Borox*  
*Veneta*; *Aristolochia* is almost a Specific.

*Art.* 1399. In the Cure we must endeavour. *The Curative*  
 First, to rectify the Chylification of the Sto- *Indications.*  
 mach. Secondly, to correct the Crudities of  
 the Blood with volatile, Saline, and Aroma-  
 tic Medicines. Thirdly, To remove the Vif-  
 cidity

cidity of the Humours which obstruct the Vessels of the Womb. Fourthly, and lastly, to excite the Menstrual Fermentation of the Blood by Specifics. Stimulating Medicines are to be given at the Time when the Menses should flow naturally, if that could be known; but if it can't, then enquiry should be made whether the Patients don't sometimes feel an uncommon Motion and Agitation of the Blood, with unusual Pains in the Loins and Throbbings in the adjacent Parts, or small feverish Heats, &c. for then is the Time to give forcing Medicines; but, if none of these Symptoms are to be found, 'tis on all Hands agreed, that Specifics are most effectually given about the Time of the new Moon, and in the Increase. " 'Tis to act the Part  
 " of a Quack (says *Forestus*) to pretend to  
 " excite the Menses in an emaciated Subject".  
 Rosmary is of noted Efficacy in removing the Disorders consequent upon an Obstruction of the Menses. Black Urine is look'd upon as a good Symptom.

#### A Miscellany of Quotations.

*The Virtues of  
 Mercury and  
 Steel in this  
 and other  
 Distempers.*

*Art. 1400.* Quicksilver (says *Pitcairn*) more powerfully promotes the Menstrual Flux than Steel, by a force of the same Kind, tho' greater. The same may be said of *Gold*, if it be reduced by grinding (as it might be) into such small Parts, as that their Surfaces in respect of their Bulk may be so great, to render the Particles as light as Water. The Leprosy, the Fluor Albus, the Lues Venerea, Scurvy, &c. will be more safely and expeditiously cured by *Gold* than *Mercury*.

Art. 1401. "The Antients greatly esteem'd *Rad. Helleb. nigr.*  
 " the Root of the *Black Hellebore*, as an At-  
 " tennant, and it has been particularly made  
 " use of as an *Emmenagogue* in the Modern  
 " Practice, amongst which Tribe it is a Me-  
 " dicine of no mean Note, especially in Hec-  
 " tick Constitutions, where *Chalybeats* can by  
 " no means safely be ventured upon. Exter-  
 " nals are often used with Success, such as  
 " Fumigations, Baths, Fomentations, &c. *Hip-  
 " pocrates* very frequently order'd them". Be-  
 " sides the foremention'd *Emmenagogues*, *Cau-  
 tharides* with *Camphir* (from two Grains to  
 vi. at a Dose.) All Preparations of *Steel*, *Enf-  
 veneris*, *Extractum Ephraeticum*, *Tinctura  
 Martis*, *Enema hystericum*, *Enema Terebin-  
 thinatum*, *Electuarium Martis*, *infus. Chalyb.  
 amarum*, *Mistura Ephraetica*, *vinum Chaly-  
 beatum*, &c.

### Of difficult MENSTRUATION.

#### The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

Art. 1402. In some Women, especially *Difficult Men-  
 struation.*  
 such as live a Sedentary Life (and those who  
 never bore Children) Menstruation is attend-  
 ed with racking Pains and Uneasiness; some-  
 times resembling the Colic, Labour-Pains, or  
 Hysterick Fits, &c. which if not timely re-  
 medy'd threatens a total Suppression.

Art. 1403. "During the Time of this *Cure*  
 " painful Flux, Carminatives and Stomachicks  
 " ought to be given"; after which the Me-  
 dicines proper for a Suppression of the *Cata-  
 menia*; in the Fit Carminative and Turpentine  
 Clysters are convenient, which are known to  
 promote a difficult Flux; *Sperma Citi* is much  
 commend'd.

commended. If the Pains and Symptoms are very excruciating we must have Recourse to *Laudanum*, always mixing it with such Medicines as are proper to stimulate the Menfes. Externally the following Fomentation has its Use,

R $\bar{c}$  *Fol. Laur.*  
 — *artemif. a Mij.*  
 — *Puleg. Mj.*  
*Flor. Cham.*  
 — *Sam. buc. ana pj.*  
*Rad. Angelic.*  
 — *Levist. ana ʒij.*  
*Bacc. Lauri ʒj.*  
 — *Jump. ʒss.*  
*Concis. & contus. cog.*  
*in vin. Hispan. vase clauso*  
*pro Folu.*

*The Menfes  
 flowing thro'  
 unnatural  
 Passages.*

*Art. 1404.* When the Menfes happen to force through any unnatural Passages, [as the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Gums, the Salival Glands, *Afophagus*, Intestines, Bladder, Breasts, Skin Wounds, Ulcers, &c.] the *Saphæna* ought to be open'd or cupping Glasses applied to the Groins, inside of the Thighs, or the Legs.

#### The Sentiments of HAMILTON.

*A Remedy for  
 the violent  
 Pains of the  
 Catamenia.*

*Art. 1405.* Some Women, when the Flux is at Hand, are seiz'd with violent Pains, little inferior to those of Child-bed; to alleviate which I never knew a more efficacious Remedy, than fresh drawn *Oil of Sweet Almonds* or *Linseed*, the Quantity of half an Ounce, or six Drams, either by itself or mix'd with *Syrup of Violets*, being given every Night for some Months. (I can from my own Experience recom



recommend this Medicine, though it ought to be given in larger Quantities).

*Of immoderate FLUX.*

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*Art.* 1406. In those who labour under this Disorder the strength of the Stomach is impair'd, and they have usually racking Pains in the Back and about the Loins; they are generally Women of a Scorbutick Habit, their Flesh loose and soft, and inclinable to Drop-sies. In Women advanced in Years this Disorder proves for the most Part incurable.

*An immoderate Flux.*

*Art.* 1407. As to the Cure we ought to observe, that the Flux should not be stop'd of a sudden, lest worse Consequences might ensue. *Rhabas* is prefer'd to all other Purgatives by reason of its astringent Quality. Bleeding increases the Disorder, and therefore should not be used. "However we are taught by daily Experience that a Revulsion made by bleeding is of very great Service: the Quantity of Blood should be drawn from the Arm at several small Distances, which may be done after the following Manner, viz. by placing one's Finger on the Orifice of the Vein alternately stopping and letting it flow; by this means I have known several cured by Bleeding, when all other means have proved ineffectual". Opiats are here of use, particularly the *Sem. Hyosciami* (from whence arises the Benefit of Mr. Boyle's *Electuary*) also *Succ. Plantas. Urticæ Menthæ, Decoct. Cort. Granot visc. Quercin. Tincture and Syr. é Coral. Saccharum Saturni, &c.* are of Advantage. Preparations of Steel,  
tho

*The Cure.*

tho' they stimulate the Menfes, yet have this peculiar Property that they prevent an immoderate Flux; for all *Chalybeats* are properly Astringents. "Mercury and Steel (says *Pitcarn*) checks a Diarrhæa as well as an immoderate Flux of the Menfes by promoting the other Secretions, by which the Circulation is duly and equally perform'd thro' all the other Parts of the Body". As in other Hæmorrhages, so likewise in the Uterine, the Dung of Animals, as of the Dog, the Ass, and the Hog, proves a Styptic, (the last of these the Country People use for their Cattle when they make bloody Urine. The following Powder or such like is frequently given in Red Wine,

*R* Coral. rub. præp.

Lapid. Hæmatit.

Bol. Armen. ana ʒj.

Borac. calcinat.

Alum. crud. ana ʒfs.

Laudan. opiat. gr. iv.

f. Pulv. pro Chart. vj.

A Paper to be taken twice a Day with a Glass of Red Wine. Some Physicians recommend a Sponge dipp'd in Red Wine and Vinegar, or Cloths dip'd in Frog's Spawn, with a little Vinegar and Alum to be applyed externally. All our Endeavours prove in vain to Women that are given to drinking. "This Disorder (says *Waldschmidius*) is generally long, and paves the Way for a Dropsy or Consumption; and those Women, who have suffer'd much in this Way continue afterwards for the most Part very sickly. The mildest Evacuations are most proper, as likewise Sudorificks, in particular the Rob of Elder, Juniper, &c. The Mistletoe is

" an

“ an experienced Medicine of *Paracelsus* in  
 “ this Disease”.

The Sentiments of HAMILTON.

*Art.* 1408. In an immoderate Flux of the  
 Menfes, the following Apozemis excellent, *A particular  
 Remedy.*  
 ℞ *Cort. aurant.* No. vij.  
*coq. in aq. font.* ℥ iij. ad ℥ ij.  
*colatura cum Sacchar.*  
*alb. q. s. edulcetur.*  
*Dosis sit Coch. x ter*  
*quatirve in die.*

I have used this Remedy with very great suc-  
 cess, particularly, when there is no remains  
 of the *Placenta* after the Birth or Abortion  
 left behind. (I can commend this from my  
 own Experience in Practice) I likewise use to  
 prescribe some purging Pills with Opium,  
 which I have found to lessen the Menstrual  
 Discharges as well as the Disorders of the  
 Stomach and Bowels.

*Art.* 1409. “ Moss of the Human Skull is *Other Reme-  
 dies.*  
 “ highly commended by some; but acid  
 “ Mixture with Florence Wine taken plen-  
 “ tifully (answers the Intention beyond  
 “ any other Remedy, as I have very often  
 “ experienced. The Description of it is as  
 “ followeth,

℞ *Aq. plantag.*  
*Syr. Papav. errat. ana* ℥ ij.  
*ol. vitriol* ℥ ij. M.  
*Dos. Coch. j. in Haust.*  
*vin Florent. —*

“ There are a great many other Medicines  
 “ very useful in this Disorder, such as *Haustus*  
 “ *japonicus*, *Pubvis Hæmoptoicus*, *Tinct.*  
 “ *Rosat.*

“ Rosar. Fotus ad Hæmorrhoidum Fluxum im-  
 “ modicum, &c.

Of the FLUOR ALBUS, or WHITES.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

The Descrip-  
 tion.

Art. 1410. The Matter of this Flux is sometimes white, pale, yellow, green, or blackish, sometimes sharp and corroding, sometimes very foul and fetid; the usual Symptoms are a Discolouration of the Face, Pain in the Small of the Back, swelling of the Eyes and Feet. “ *Sylvius Delaboe* observes, “ that this Flux is very often produced by a “ long and habitual Grief and Melancholy”.

The Method of  
 Cure.

Art. 1411. For the Cure we must begin with Bleeding, afterwards three or four Purges; and then the whole Indication depends upon invigourating and strengthening the Tone of the Blood; to which Purpose let the Patient observe the following Method.

Rx *Theriac. Andromach.* ꝑss.  
*Conserv. flaved. aurant.* ꝑj.  
*Diascord.* ꝑss.  
*Zinzib. condit.*  
*Nuc. Moschat. Condit. ana* ꝑiij.  
*Pulv. é dul. oy. Comp.* ꝑss.  
*Cort. extern. Granat.*  
*Rad. Angelic. Hispan.*  
*Coral. rub. præp.*  
*Trochise. de Ferr. Lemn. ana* ꝑj.  
*Bol. Armen.* ꝑij.  
*Gum. Arab.* ꝑss.  
*Syr. é ros. sicc. q. s.*  
*M. f. Elect.*

of which let her take the Quantity of a large Nutmeg three Times a Day for a whole Month,



Month, drinking after each Dose six spoonfuls of the following Infusion

R̄ Rad. Enul Campan.

— Imperator.

— Angelic.

— Calam. arom. ana ʒss.

— Fol. absynth. Roman.

— Marrhub. alb.

— Centaur. min.

— Calamintb. vulg.

— Salv. Sicc. ana Mj.

Bacc. Funip. ʒj. M.

Let these Ingredients be cut small and infus'd cold in two Quarts of Canary, and strain'd at the Time of use. Let her eat Food of light and easy Digestion, wholly abstaining from all sorts of Herbs and Fruits, and drink at her Meals Spanish Wine. The same Method and Medicines are proper in the Cure of a Diabetes, bleeding and purging only omitted.

### The Sentiments of FULLER.

Art. 1412. 'Tis worth while to distinguish *The Difference* rightly the *Whites* from an *Ulcer of the Womb* and an *Gonorrhœa*. The *Whites* are usually attended with a spontaneous Lassitude, and a heavy aking Pain of the Loins. The Humour discharged is for the most Part White, now and then yellowish, serous, more or less pituitous and slimy; in the beginning it is mild and without Smell, but by Degrees grows sharp and excoriating. In an *Ulcer*, a Pain with Itchings in the Uterus, or at its Neck is perceived from the very beginning; the Matter discharg'd from it is sanious, bloody or purulent, white, and often fœtid. A *Gonorrhœa*

R

rhœa

From a Gonorrhæa.

*rhæa* is attended with a most excruciating pain and heat of Urine with Strangury, which grows worse at the Time of making Water. The Discharge is usually less than in a *Fluor Albus*, but much thicker, at first white, afterwards yellow, greenish, sharp, corrosive, but rarely fætid. The Pudendum is bedewed with a mucous Matter, and is sometimes ulcerated. A Gonorrhæa (according to *Charleton de Catamenijs p. 151*) may be rightly distinguish'd from the Fluor albus, for as much as that does not stop upon the coming of the *Catamenia*, but flows with them, and continues from the very Time of their going off; whereas the Fluor albus ceases upon the Eruption of the *Menses*, and for some Time after.

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

The Nature of the Disease, and to whom it happens.

Art. 1413. The Fluor albus or white Flux in the Beginning is usually mild, after some time it grows sharp, and causes Itchings, and from white becomes yellow or green and fætid. There is no Age but what may be obnoxious to it, Girls of three or seven Years of Age, old Women, &c. are equally liable to it, Women that have had, as well as those who have never had, the *Menses*, as well before as after their stated Period; nay even Women with Child; It observes no regular Type or Period, but flows sometimes more, sometimes less plentifully; it often flows with the *Menses*, and continues sometimes after they stop; It is discharg'd too at the Time of the *Menses*, tho' more plentifully before and after. It can be deem'd nothing but a Gonorrhæa

*norrhæa* in Women, not unlike a simple *Gonorrhæa* in Men, which proceeds from the *Prostrate Glands*. [Our Author has very well explain'd the *Ætiology* and Seat of this Distemper] As the *Coryza* in the Nose, too great Weeping in the Eyes, coughing and spitting in the Mouth, such is this Flux of the Womb.

*Art. 1414.* In the Cure of this Distemper *The Cure.* we ought first to have Recourse to a Vomit and Stomachicks, afterwards we should endeavour to correct the Cachectic Crudities of the Blood by *Chalybeats* and *Volatiles*. Lastly we must depend upon *Specifics*; Purges should be sparingly given, unless be *Rhubarb* and *Mercurius dulcis*; *Sudorificks* and *Diureticks* are chiefly useful in Scorbutic Habits, particularly *Decoctions of the Woods* and *Terebinthmate Medicines*: A *Decoction of Rosemary* continued to be drank for a good while Cures this Disorder; a *Decoction of the Pine Apple*, with the Wood of the *Mistletoe*; likewise of the white flower'd *Archangel* are almost *Specificks*; as also is the *Osteocolla* [and *Campbir* according to *Greenfield*] an *Electuary of the Mistletoe* (it matters not upon what Tree it grows) with a sufficient Quantity of the white of an Egg, and a little *Syrup of Marsh Mallows*, as I have found by long Experience, effectually cures the *Fluor albus*, if given for a good while in large Doses. I have not yet experienced the Virtues of the *Mucilage of the Berries*.

*A Miscellany of Quotations.*

*Art. 1415.* The Difference betwixt a *Vene-* *The difference.*  
*real Flux* in Women, and that which is not

*Venereal* (says *Pitcarn* in Mfs.) is that, in the Venereal, the Matter is evidently thin and ferrous, whereas in the other 'tis viscid.

*Cured as a  
Gonorrhœa.*

*Art. 1416.* Though the Flux be not virulent (otherwise than in Men) it yields to no Medicines but such as are proper for the Venereal Distemper. For the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa* (see *Art. 980.*) from *Pitcarn's* Mfs.

*Other Remedies.*

*Art. 1417.* The following Medicines are often used in this Disorder; *Electuarium de Colophonia*, *Elect. Styptic.*, *Emulsio Styptic.* *Haustus contra fluorem*, *Haust. Japon.* *Haust. Saturn.* *Pil. ad Colluviem*, *Pil. Saturnia.*

### Of the FUROR UTERINUS.

#### The Sentiments of SENNERTUS.

*A Species of  
Madness.*

*Art. 1418.* The Uterinus Furor is a particular Species of Madness. Women who labour under this Frenzy have strong and ungovernable Appetites and Inclinations to Venery, with which however they are not to be satisfy'd. The Cause is owing to too great a Quantity of an over-heated Semen.

*Art. 1419.* This strong and violent Passion is to be cured, by preventing too great a Secretion of the Semen, or by a lawful Evacuation of it, or by such Medicines as will destroy it.

### Of CONCEPTION and PREGNANCY.

#### The Sentiments of SENNERTUS.

*The Signs of  
Conception.*

*Art. 1420.* The Signs of Conception are chiefly these that follow, *viz.* a Retention of the Semen in the Uterus, Suppression of the



the Menfes, loathing of Food, fwelling of the Belly, rifing pointed towards the Stomach, Motion felt in the Womb, not like Water fluctuating there, or flying Vapour, but an eafy gentle regular Motion, laftly fwelling of the Breasts, and the Nipples changing to a lived Colour, and Milk in the Breasts; if there are all thefe Signs the Woman has no longer Reason to doubt her being with Child. Obfervations from the Urine are fallacious. See more under the Title of a *Mole* (1426, 1429.) “ you may conclude a Woman to “ be with Child (fays *Hippocrates de Superf*) “ by the finking of the Eyes, changing their “ Native Whitenefs to a livid; if there is “ likewise an Averfion to Food, with a gnaw- “ ing Pain at the Mouth of the Stomach and “ Water Pangs. Thefe recited Signs (as “ *Sponius* has juftly remark’d upon this Part “ of *Hippocrates*) are equivocal, and are to “ be found in Women that are not with Child “ as well as thofe that are; wherefore a Phy- “ fician upon thefe alone, without feveral o- “ ther concurring ones fhould not declare the “ Woman to be with Child; and fince the “ Knowledge of it is fo intricate, the Phy- “ fician ought to be upon his Guard, and not “ give his Opinion too haftily about it, wrong- “ ly depending upon one or more of thefe “ Signs: The whole fhould carefully be “ weigh’d together before he concludes her “ to be with Child.

*The Sentiments of* E T T M U L L E R.

*Art. 1421.* Some Women before they are Pregnant have luftful Defires, which when they have conceived feem Extinct. The clo-

*Other Signs.*

ting of the Womb is a sign of Conception; this may be found by the Midwife. There is no one certain and infallible sign of Conception. Soon after Conception a certain shivering or wandering Sense of Cold with Rushings spreads itself over the whole Body, and the Women complain that they feel what they cannot describe: Hence succeed a variety of Symptoms in the Stomach and Digestion, Vomitings, false Appetites, &c. a gradual Swelling invades the Belly pointing upwards towards the Navel, it first rises on the *Linea alba*, when the Sides are near equal, and as it were depress'd, which is worthy Observation.

*Notable Remark.*

*Art. 1422.* "Some few Women have a regular Discharge of the Menfes thro' the whole Time of their Pregnancy, others, which indeed is more common, have 'em for the first four or five Months from the Time of Conception, tho' every Return they lessen in Quantity, 'till they are intirely stopp'd. If they continue to flow after the fourth Month the Child generally proves weak and sickly, if beyond the sixth, it greatly endangers Abortion.

*How to be distinguished from a Dropsy.*

*Art. 1423.* Pregnancy is distinguish'd from a Dropsy by the fresh Colour of the Face, Sprightlyness of the Eyes, which are Signs of Conception; in a Dropsy that Brightness of the Eyes is lost, &c. In Women with Child the Belly rises upwards, and is acuminated in the Middle with an unequal Tumor; whereas in the other Case the Swelling is uniform and equal. The Water in Dropsical Women is felt to fall from side to side, whenever they turn themselves, and may be perceived to fluctuate upon handling the Belly; the Thirst

in this Case is likewise greater ; *Ephelides* or brown Spots appearing on the Face is a Sign of Pregnancy. In Women with Child (says *Barbette*) the Face continues in its natural State, or grows thinner, but in the other Case it most commonly swells and is discolour'd.

*Art. 1424.* “ The Causes of Barrenness are  
 “ very difficult to be accounted for ; *Barrenness.*  
 “ ration and the prolifick Powers of each  
 “ Sex are as yet so very obscure: Where the  
 “ Womb is in a sound and natural State it is  
 “ judged capable of conceiving ; but in what  
 “ that healthful State consists is a Question  
 “ hard to be resolved. If the Man (says  
 “ *Ettmuller*) injects seed (of due Consistence)  
 “ plentifully, and there is no defect in the ex-  
 “ ternal Formation, he is free from any Im-  
 “ putation, and the Cause of Barrenness must  
 “ be in the Woman, who may be incapacitated  
 “ a thousand Ways.

### *Of a MOLE.*

The Sentiments of *SENNERTUS.*

*Art. 1425.* A Mole is a Lump of fleshy *What a Mole*  
 Matter, of no certain Shape, destitute of *is.*  
 Bones and Bowels, bred in the Uterus by an  
 imperfect Conception ; sometimes there hap-  
 pens but one, sometimes more are generated  
 and brought off at the same Time ; sometimes  
 they come off without a Fætus, at other Times  
 before, with or after the Pætus Women have  
 sometimes gone with them for several Years  
 together. 'Tis thought that Moles cannot be  
 generated without the joint Concurrence of  
 both Sexes.

*Art.*

*How to be distinguished from a true Conception.*

*Art. 1426.* A Mole is easily distinguished from a true Conception by its Motion, which is but tremulous and palpitating; nor does it happen upon every Change of Situation as in a true Conception; besides a Mole falls with a dead heavy Weight from side to side as often as the Woman turns her self in the Bed. Moreover a true Conception may be discern'd from a Mole by the Shape of the Abdomen, which in a true Conception rises chiefly towards the Navel and is pointed, each side being at the same time somewhat depress'd; whereas in the Case of a Mole the Abdomen is distended equally every Way. The Breasts indeed swell, but there is no real Milk in them, but a crude Matter arising from a Suppression of the Menses. Moles are attended with Danger when alone; they continue in many Women for several Years together, nay in some, even to old Age; they sometimes occasion no other Inconvenience than an Uneasiness and Weight.

*To expell a Mole.*

*Art 1427.* For bringing off a Mole bleeding is first necessary, then brisk purging, repeated, as the Patients strength will allow: and lastly, such Medicines as tend to promote the Menstrual Flux, particularly such as are efficacious in expelling a *dead Fætus*, and forcing off the *After-birth Pessaries* are often used for this Purpose; if these Methods fail of their desired Success, we must have Recourse to a skillful Surgeon. Women have sometimes various other Monstrous and preternatural Births as may be seen in the Writings of practical Authors.

*Monsters.*

*A watery Vesicular Mole.*

*Art. 1428.* “ From a Confusion of the  
 “ nutritious Humour and Membranes in the  
 “ first Months of Pregnancy is form'd the  
 “ watry



“ watry Vesicular Mole, which is made up  
 “ of a great Number of particular Mem-  
 “ branes Vesicles, to wit, of an infinite  
 “ Number of *Hydatides* of different sizes con-  
 “ nected together, consisting of a great Quan-  
 “ tity of Blood Vessels, forming a large bulk,  
 “ soft and yielding every way; such a vesicular  
 “ Mole I myself saw brought away from a  
 “ Woman attended with a large Hæmorrhage;  
 “ but she recovered and had several Children  
 “ afterwards”.

*Of an Inflation of the Womb.*

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*Art. 1429.* The Uterus when inflated with *A windy Mole,*  
 Wind swells and increases gradually, as in  
 Women with Child, the Menfes at the same  
 Time are either totally suppress'd or flow but  
 sparingly, the Breasts also have Milk in them,  
 from which Symptoms Women in this Condi-  
 tion believe themselves to be with Child;  
 thus, exceeding the usual Time of going with  
 Child, they continue for a Year or longer;  
 after which, either by the Use of Medicines,  
 or by Labour-pains, or something without  
 either a flatulent Eruption of Wind breaks  
 from the Uterus and the Big-belly goes off;  
 from whence this Distemper is call'd by some  
 Physicians a *windy* or *flatulent Mole*: but this  
 sometimes, without any such manifest Erup-  
 tion, insensibly passes off, and the Belly sub-  
 sides. It seems to be owing to a Retention of  
 the Mal-Seed in the Uterus without Concep-  
 tion. The swelling does not rise exactly in  
 the middle of the Abdomen, but expends it  
 self every Way, one while growing bigger,  
 at

at another Time less ; 'tis attended with considerable Tension and Pain, but the swelling is less weighty than in a true Conception.

*How to be treated.*

*Art. 1430.* 'Tis sometimes necessary to open the internal Orifice of the Womb to give vent to the Wind, as likewise to discuss it by internal Medicines, such as strong Purges and Altenants.

#### The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

*A fleshy Excrescence.*

*Art. 1431.* There are two Species of Tumours of the Abdomen peculiar to Women which resemble a Dropsy. The first is a Preternatural Growth of Flesh in the Parts within the Abdomen, which swells the Belly into as great a bulk as Water inclosed therein usually does. The other sort has its rise from Wind and Flatus's, which not only raises the Tumour, but brings on other Signs of Pregnancy and Counterfeits a true Conception ; but at length the Tumour decreasing, with the same Degrees that it increas'd, convinces them of the Mistake, and baffles their vain Hopes. (1429.)

*Wind.*

#### *A Dropsy of the Womb.*

#### *The Sentiments of BOERHAVE.*

*Dropsy of the Womb.*

*Art. 1432.* In the Cavity of the Uterus, the internal Orifice being close shut, there is oftentimes such a Quantity of Water collect- ed, that the whole Abdomen counterfeits an Ascites ; and is very difficulty distinguish'd from it by reason of the fallacious Symptoms of Pregnancy. (1423)

*Art.*

*Art. 1433.* The Cure is effected by relaxing the Os Uteri with Fomentations, Vapours, Uterine Medicines, &c. *The Cure.*

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*Art. 1434.* A Dropfy of the Womb is a watry Tumour, which takes its rise from a large Quantity of clear and limpid Water, sometimes, tho' rarely, yellowish; this Disorder often deceives Women into a belief of their being with Child; indeed 'tis sometimes join'd with a true Conception (as I myself have known) a Fluctuation of the Water contain'd in the Uterus, with the falling of it from one side to the other, an insensibility of the Tumor when pressed, a great weight pressing upon the Vulva, and very often an OEdematous swelling of the Labia Gudendi are signs of this Disorder. It is distinguish'd from an *Ascites* by the brisk Colour of the Face, absence of Thirst, the Tumour beginning in the lower Parts, &c. If a Dropfy of the Uterus comes on after Conception, the Fætus within two or three Months is brought off by Abortion. 'Tis likewise observeable that upon the Discharge of the Water the Women dye. *Dropfy of the Womb.*

*Art. 1435.* A true Uterine Dropfy is very rare; "but when it joyns itself with a true Conception little or nothing is to be attempted, for the Waters commonly breaks away of their own accord before the Birth". It requires in general near the same Method of Cure as an *Ascites*, particularly *Elaterium cum Mercurio dulci*, as likewise Vomits and stimulating Clysters, also Medicines which stimulate the Uterus, such as *Borax*, *Crocus*, *extractum Sabince*, *Castoreum*, *Myrrha*, &c. *How distinguish'd from an Ascites.*

Uterine *The Cure.*

Uterine Injections, *ex Decoct. Mezer. Therma Sulphuræ, &c.*

*A Dropsy of the Ovary.*

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

*Dropsy of the Ovarium.*

*Art. 1436.* A Dropsy of the Ovary arises from an Obstruction of one of the Ovaries, the Coats of which, by the obstructed Matter being lodged there, become so vastly distended, as by degrees to weaken and destroy its Texture; which being ready to burst, Nature supplies with some Vesicles or Bladders for the Reception of the Humour, which at length breaking and emptying themselves into the Cavity of the Abdomen produce Symptoms resembling those of an Ascites.

The Sentiments of BOERHAVE.

*Who are liable to it.*

*Art. 1437.* There is a Species of Dropsy peculiarly attending Women, which is a Dropsy of the Ovaries, with which Barren Women or such as are in Years are most commonly affected; it is very difficultly known, nay scarce ever but upon Dissection of the Body after Death; it is never cured, but frequently degenerates into an Ascites.

*An History.*

*Art. 1438.* " An unmarried Woman of about five and twenty Years of Age fell into this Disorder; her Belly gradually increased for about a Year, 'till she appear'd like a Woman ready to be deliver'd. The Physicians, whom she consulted, suspected her to be with Child; the Midwives boldly asserted that it was so; she herself still insisted on her Innocence. I being sent for, " and



“ and having, upon Examination, thorough-  
 “ ly apprized my self of her Disorder, de-  
 “ clared it to be a *Dropsy of the Ovary*, and  
 “ that it was incurable. Within a few Weeks  
 “ after she died, when upon Dissection we  
 “ found in the Cavity of the Abdomen about  
 “ six Quarts of a Citron colour'd Water; in  
 “ the lower Belly was a Tumor, as big as a  
 “ Man's Head, pointing towards the right  
 “ *Hypogastrium*; we presently discover'd it  
 “ to be the left Ovary that was so vastly  
 “ swell'd, the other being sound; on the  
 “ Surface of the Tumour were several *Hyda-*  
 “ *tides*, one about the bigness of a Goose-  
 “ Egg, others less. The whole weigh'd se-  
 “ ven Pounds. Upon cutting into it we plain-  
 “ ly discover'd that the Tumour was *Strumous*  
 “ and the Species of *Steatoma*. The Uterus  
 “ was sound and in its Virgin State; The  
 “ Glands of the Mesentery were swell'd, three  
 “ of them remarkably bigger than the rest  
 “ being about the bigness of a Pidgeon's  
 “ Egg, and were strumous of the *Melicervis*  
 “ Kind. The Liver and Spleen were a little  
 “ discolour'd, but not *Scirrhus*. In the Ca-  
 “ vity of the Thorax were two Pints of Wa-  
 “ ter much like that in the Abdomen; one  
 “ Lobe of the Lungs was a little wasted; the  
 “ Heart sound; the whole Body was great-  
 “ ly emaciated. About thirty Years since I  
 “ was present at the Dissection of a Woman  
 “ in St. Thomas's Hospital, who died in this  
 “ very Disorder, by which I happen'd to  
 “ have a true and just Diagnosticae Prognostic  
 “ of the preceeding Case”,

*Art.* 1439. “ In the Philosophical Tran-  
 “ sactions of the Royal Society No. 381. We  
 “ have a very remarkable and singular In-  
 “ stance

*Cured by Ex-*  
*cision.*

“ stance of the Cure of this Disorder, by a  
 “ large Section, perform’d by Dr. R. *Houftoun*  
 “ in a Woman of fifty eight Years of Age.  
 “ See the Place”.

*An Incistated  
 Dropsy.*

*Art. 1440.* “ There are likewise of this  
 “ Kind, which the French call *Hydropfies en-*  
 “ *kistees*, or Dropsies included in Cistises. In  
 “ this Case the whole Abdomen is sometimes  
 “ filled, pressing upon and very much  
 “ straightening the Bowels. It has its Original  
 “ from a Cistis form’d of Part of the O-  
 “ vary itself, or some Part adjacent. There  
 “ is a very curious and well wrote History of  
 “ this Disorder by *du Verney Memoir de l’ Acad.*  
 “ p. 187.

## Of ABORTION.

### The Sentiments of RIVERIUS.

*Signs of Abor-*  
*tion.*

*Art. 1441.* Abortion is an untimely Ex-  
 clusion of the Fætus. The usual Symptoms  
 preceeding it are an Heavyness about the Loins  
 and Hipps, a Listlessness, lost of Appetite,  
 Shiverings and Tremblings succeeding by  
 turns, Pains of the Head, particularly in the  
 bottom of the Eyes, a Contraction of the  
 Sides and upper part of the Belly, Flaggyness  
 and Extenuation of the Breasts; but the most  
 certain sign of imminent Abortion is a violent  
 and almost continued Pain about the Kidneys  
 and Lions, bearing down towards the Os Pu-  
 bis, and Os Sacrum, with a kind of expulsive  
 Motion in the Uterus itself; which Pains and  
 Symptoms, if attended with an overing of  
 pure or ferous Blood or Water from the Ute-  
 rus, shew Abortion at hand, and are certain  
 Indications of the Vessels and Membranes  
 being

being broke, and the Mouth of the Uterus open. " In general whatever causes the Death of the Fætus, causes likewise its Abortion ; for the Fætus being dead cannot remain long in the Uterus without Putrefaction, and tho' there have been some few Instances of the Fætus being retain'd in the Womb after it has been dead, even almost to a Consumption of it ; yet those Instances are exceeding rare. *Daventer*".

*Aretæus* observes, that he never knew any recover, who were seiz'd with Convulsions either at the Time of Miscarriage or just after. A Miscarriage with the first Child is more than ordinary dangerous.

Art. 1442. The principal Medicines in Use to prevent Abortion are the *Tormentil Roots*, *Mastiche*, and *Kermes Berries* ; when Plaisters are used this Caution ought to be observ'd, *viz.* that they should not be continually wore but sometimes taken off, otherwise by overheating the Kidneys, they often bring on the Gravel, Strangury and bloody Urine.

To prevent  
Abortion.

Art. 1443. A Woman whom I had under my Care, having miscarried three Times successively, and being gone two Months with Child complain'd of Pains about her Navel and Loins, which threaten'd Abortion, I order'd her to be blooded, by which she was immediately relieved ; but at the periodical Time of her having the Menses before she was with Child, the Pains came on again, for which, as often as they return'd, bleeding was repeated, *viz.* the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Month, and the 9th she was deliver'd of a Son, &c.

Bleeding several  
Times.



*The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.*

*A breaking of  
the Water too  
soon.*

*Art. 1444.* Sometimes there happens an untimely Efflux of the Waters for some Weeks before the Birth, which threatens Danger, for 'tis to be fear'd that the Fætus is dead; tho' it sometimes happens without any ill Consequence attending it.

*Remedies a-  
gainst Abor-  
tion.*

*Art. 1445.* *Decoctum Verbeni*, also *Grana Kermes* are commended against a Miscarriage; likewise *Cancri fluviatiles*, *Tinct. Coral. Succ. Cydon*, *Citri Pulv. Pelliculi ex Ventriculo Gal- lin. exsie.* A piece of toasted Bread dipp'd in some generous Wine and rubb'd with *Spices* may be outwardly applied to the Abdomen and Loins. Abortion from a serous Cachexy may be best prevented by a *Decoction of Guaiacum.*

*Excessive Vo-  
miting.*

*Art. 1446.* Vomiting in Women with Child, if it exceeds the middle of their Reckoning, ought rather to be curb'd by Bleeding than by any other Method; in the last Months it becomes very dangerous, and requires gentle laxative and proper Stomachick Medicines; outwardly *Emplastr. magistrale Stomach.* *Hamilton* observes, that the Vomiting of big belly'd Women, if it raises Thirst, is most successfully stop'd by a gentle Cathartic (such as a *Pil. Tartar. Querectan.* ʒss. *vel* ʒij. let the Patient, says he, likewise drink some Doses of *Oil of sweet Almonds*, p. 13, and 43.



## A Miscellany of Quotations.

*Art. 1447.* A Miscarriage has the same *Prognoſticks.* common Symptoms with a full timed Birth; but is attended with greater Danger, the greater ſtill if it ſhould happen the 6th, 7th or 8th Month.

*Art. 1448.* The follow Medicine is *Sole-* *A particular*  
*nander's* *Remedy.*

Rx *Masticb.*

*Tbur. alb. ana ʒſs.*

*Myrtil.*

*Bol. Armen. orient.*

*Lacrym. ſang. dracon. ana ʒſs.*

*M. f. Pulvis.*

Put a drachm of this Powder in a date ſtoned, which roll up in Paper, then wet it in Claret, and roast it in warm Aſhes, and let it be eaten and repeated as occasion may require. This Remedy, which I firſt learn't the Experience off from my Maſters at *Bononia*, I have found very efficacious (ſays this Author) not only in an immoderate Flux of the Menſes, but alſo in preventing Miscarriage.

*Art. 1449.* Linſeed Oil, according to Dr. *Other Rem-*  
*Hamilton*, p. 42. is a particularly experienc'd *dies.* Remedy againſt Miscarriage. The following are likewiſe ſometimes uſeful. *Empl. ſmeſtic*  
*Tabulæ Embryonum* particularly *Fotus aſtrin-*  
*gens*, *Fotus Stomachic.* *Electuarium contra*  
*Abortum*, *Miſtura conſolans*, *Miſtur. acida*,  
*Tinctura Roſarum*, &c.

## Of difficult BIRTHS.

*Art. 1450.* Experience convinces us (ſays *The Time of*  
*la Mote*) that ſome Women go longer with *going with*  
S Child *Child.*

Child than others. The most usual Time is about the end of the 9th Month ; tho' some Women are deliver'd the 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th. Nay, as the same Author adds, some go out the whole Year? It appears from Observati- on that Children that are born the 8th Month dye more frequently than those born the 7th, which is very difficult to account for.

### The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

#### *True Pains.*

*Art. 1451.* The true and genuine Labour- Pains begin at the Loins and tend down to- wards the lower Part of the Abdomen to the Region of the *os Pubis* ; hence seizing the Buttocks and Hipps, and so bring on a trem- bling of the Knees, which is occasion'd by the Spasms it causes. If the Pains at any Time tend to the Feet and Arms it is a bad Sign. It is evident too from Observation that Wo- men who have an easy Labour for the first Child, have afterwards difficult Labours, and often die either at the Time of Delivery or soon after ; and on the contrary the more dif- ficult the first Labour is, so much the more easy are the following ones.

#### *False Pains.*

*Art. 1452.* The spurious pains are generally Colic, Iliac or Hysteric ; which may be easily distinguish'd from the true ones, tho' they are sometimes join'd with them.

#### *Of the break- ing of the Membrances.*

*Art. 1453.* It is not always advisab- le to divide the Membranes including the Fœtus, nor indeed should at any Time be done, un- less there is a Prospect of a speedy Delivery ; and the Fœtus is in its natural Posture.

#### *The Causes of difficult Deli- veries.*

*Art. 1454.* A dead Fœtus, an Hæmor- rhage preceding the Birth or Convulsions, are Circumstances which make Delivery more than ordinary

ordinary difficult and hazardous. The Umbilical Chord in common surrounds the Forehead of the Fœtus; when it happens to be twisted round the Neck or any other Part it is very dangerous, and should be disentangled before the Time of delivery.

*Art. 1455.* Another unnatural Posture of the Fœtus, exceedingly dangerous, is when the Feet present first and the Hands at the same Time hang'd downwards; it frequently happens in this Case, that after the Body of the Fœtus is drawn out of the Uterus, the internal Orifice contracting itself, closes upon its Neck, and keeps the Head still behind in the Uterus, (such Births as these are call'd *Agrippa's*) when this Posture is not to be alter'd, the Midwife should at least attempt to push one of the Arms upwards to the Head of the Child, &c.

*A wrong Posture of the Fœtus.*

*Art. 1456.* If the Body is costive or the Intestines inflated with Wind, a Carminative-emollient Clyster, given even in the very labour, is of considerable Service in promoting the Delivery, and is forever practis'd by the French Midwives. "What is necessary during the Delivery, and what is the Office of a Midwife may be collected from what follows".

*Some short Hints containing a perfect Idea of the Art of Midwifery, chiefly taken from Dauter, who has more clearly treated this Branch of Surgery than any one hitherto, explaining the Causes of difficult Births, and the Method of remedying by Art those Inconveniences that attend them.*

*Art. 1457.* 'Tis very useful, nay absolutely necessary for Midwives to have a thorough Knowledge of the Bones that form the Pel-

*The Knowledge of the Pelvis necessary.*

*vis*, as likewise of the *Pelvis* itself; without which Knowledge they go on in the dark, rashly and inconsiderately to perform that Office; and in order to attain such a clear and distinct *Idea* as is requisite, they ought frequently to take a view of the Human Sceleton, where they may observe that in a Female one the lower Parts of the Sedentary Bones are generally further distant from each other, and don't bend down so much towards the *Os Coccygis* as in a Male one; which the most wise and beneficent Creator thus contrived to obviate the many Difficulties of Child birth, which are however but too frequent.

The Figure  
and Capacity  
various.

Art. 1458. The size and Figure of the *Pelvis* is different in different Women. The Form and make of the *Pelvis* is of very great Consequence to Women going with Child, or in Labour. A right Line is the Rule of its self and an oblique one; so that whoever knows the true and natural Form of the *Pelvis* will be easily able to distinguish a wrong Disposition of it. The *Pelvis* in some is too *streight*, in others too *capacious*, in some again there is not a sufficient distance between the *Ossa Pubis* and *Os Sacrum*, and its Appendix the *os Coccygis*, such is call'd *Pelvis plana*. All these ill Formations of the *Pelvis* occasion many and various Accidents and Inconveniences which happen in the Practice of Midwifery.

The Situation  
of the Mouth  
of the Womb.

Art. 1459. When unskillful Midwives come to handle Women they thrust their Fingers into the Vagina in a Direction lengthways of the Body, by which means they meet with the Curvature of the *Os Sacrum*; which resisting their Fingers, confounds them so that they cannot find the Mouth of the Uterus; whereas



whereas it plainly appears from the Make of the *Pelvis* (which ought to be well observed) that its longitudinal Cavity is not according to the longitudinal Direction of the Back-Bone, but ascends obliquely forward towards the Navel: Wherefore, in order to find the *os Uteri*, the Fingers should not be directed to the *os Sacrum*, but from the Bottom upwards obliquely as if they were to reach the Navel.

*Art. 1460.* The Uterus and Vagina are united, and the Acute Part of the Uterus, which is near its Mouth, is thrust into or is prominent in the Vagina; so that in Women that are not with Child, nay even in the first Months of Pregnancy it feels *accuminated*; but at the Time of the Birth the Mouth of the Uterus, as well as its Body, is so relaxed and extended, that the Vagina and Uterus, seem to be but *one Bag*, and there can't be perceiv'd any difference betwixt the *os Uteri* and *Vagina*, only that the *Vagina* feels thinner and softer, and the Mouth of the Uterus somewhat harder, and not seem to the Touch to be *accuminated*. From this Change of Circumstances, if need be, we may venture to prognosticate how far off or near the Time of the Delivery is tho' the true Time cannot be from hence infallibly fore-known.

*How it is before, and at the Delivery.*

*Art. 1461.* 'Tis most certainly true that an ill Posture of the Fœtus in the Womb is not so often the Cause of a difficult Birth, as the ill Situation of the Womb itself. The larger the Fœtus is, so much the higher it rises into the Abdomen, for when the Cavity of the *Pelvis* is not capacious enough to contain the Uterus enlarg'd with one or more Fœtus's, with the After-births and Humours, it must necessarily follow, that the Womb must ascend

*The Posture of the Womb various.*

end above the upper Part of the *Pelvis* into the Abdomen; and there either retains its natural Posture or not; if it does, it is term'd a *right and well seated Uterus*; and then its acuminated Part is according to the Direction of the Cavity of the *Pelvis*, whilst the bottom or *Fundus* is placed near the *Navel*; but the Situation of it being chang'd, inclining a little to this or that side, it is term'd an *oblique or ill seated Uterus*, of which there are four sorts very remarkable. The *First* is, when the Mouth of the Uterus is too much suspended by the fore-part, bearing towards the Pubes, when the Infant, easily inclining with its Head thither, sticks fast, or, which is worse, falls with its Head upon these Bones. The *second ill Situation of it* is, when in large-belly'd Women the Uterus hangs forward with its Mouth towards the *os sacrum*. The *Third* is when the Fundus of the Womb is plac'd in the left-side, either a little higher or lower, with its Mouth turn'd towards the spine of the right Hiac Bone, or the *os Pubis*. The *fourth* and last is the Reverse of the third. From these and such like unnatural Situations of the Womb proceed difficult Labours, which terminate in the Death of the Mother or Child or both, if not timely prevented by the Assistance of a skillful Midwife.

The descent of  
the Womb.

Art. 1462 Some few Days before the Time of the Delivery the Belly appears somewhat less, because at this Time when the Infant is rightly situated, it falls with its Head forward into the Cavity of the *Pelvis*, prognosticating a safe and speedy Delivery: But when either the Child is in an ill Posture, or the Womb oblique, it does not so easily fall into the Cavity of the *Pelvis*. The falling of  
the

the Child is very often attended with Uneasiness to the Mother, either as to her walking, making Water, going to stool, or producing the *Hæmorrhoides*, &c. which is occasion'd by the Pressure of the Child's Head; nay sometimes causes swellings in the Privy Parts. These Symptoms rarely go off till after Delivery.

*Art. 1463.* When the approaching Hour of Delivery is at Hand, the Loins and Hips are affected with Pains, increasing and returning by Intervals, with a *bearing down*, and owzing of a sort of glutinous Matter from the Uterus; which, when it begins to turn red, is the most certain Indication of an approaching Labour. Upon due search the skillful Midwife will be able easily to distinguish between the true and spurious Pains. For whereas by the true ones the Orifice of the Womb will be dilated, by the others, it is always more closely contracted. The Motion of the Blood is now likewise greatly increased, the Face appears inflamed, a shivering and Tremor seizes the whole Body, but especially the Knees; 'tis sometimes attended with Vomitings, &c.

*The Signs of Delivery.*

*Art. 1464.* A natural Birth is when (the Womb and Child being in a right Posture) Nature is sufficient of herself without any Art or Assistance to bring the Child to the World without any need of Midwife's Help, except it be to receive the Child, and divide the Navel-string, &c.

*A Natural Birth.*

The Delivery of some Women, especially such as are in Years, is attended with greater Difficulty. Wherefore the Midwife to make it the more easy, should, at the Time of Labour, introduce one of her Hands into the Vagina turn'd towards the Back, and at the

*What is to be done in a difficult Labour*



Time gently move her Fingers as far as she can, under the Head of the Child, taking care to hold her Hand quiet still till the Labour Pains come on; the other Hand in the mean Time should be placed upon the Abdomen, near where the Fundus of the Womb lies; as the Pains come on, she is to assist with both her Hands, the Hand within being employ'd to force back the Point of the *os sacrum*, whilst the other Hand should gently press the Uterus downwards. *N. B.* The Enlargement of the *Pelvis* is chiefly procured by pushing back the *Os sacrum* either the whole or its Point the *Coccyx*. The forcing back the *Coccyx* strongly at the return of every throw, especially in a Plain *Pelvis*, is the most useful Means to facilitate the Birth.

Natural and  
genuine Pains

*Art. 1465.* Natural and seasonable Labour-Pains are requisite to produce a happy and speedy Delivery, rushing on like a storm in their due time and manner, by which Pains the Muscles of the Abdomen and Intestines being strongly contracted make such a Depression and Impulse upon the Uterus, as if they would force it out of the Body; by these, thus strongly forcing, the Mouth of the Womb is open'd, the *Fætus* brought forward and the Birth procured; but it sometimes happens that these Pains are slight and ineffectual, which are call'd, or may properly be call'd wandering and bogling Pains, indeed after a sort invading the Party, but not sufficiently penetrating, nor making a due Effort on the Uterus, but at length leaving the Work unfinish'd, degenerate into Torture or Convulsions preventing the natural Labour. In this Case forcing Medicines are by no means proper, serving only to increase the  
Torture;



Torture ; but on the contrary Lenients and Anodynes ought to take Place.

*Art. 1466.* The Midwife, after having *Examination by the Touch.* ask'd of the Woman in Labour some few particulars, ought as soon as may be to *examine by the Touch*; which should be done by the two first Fingers, that she may be the better able to distinguish every particular by the Search. Hence the Situation of the Womb will be best known ; and whether the Mouth of it lyes above *the middle of the Pelvis, whether forward towards the Pubes, or backward towards the Os sacrum, whether in the rightside or left, whether it is open, and how open it is, what presents first, whether the Head or any other Member, or the protubrance of the Waters.* If the Mouth of the Uterus lies in the middle of the *Pelvis*, and the Child's Head offers right to it, nothing is to be immediately attempted, till Nature brings on the Labour by the force of the genuine Throws.

*Art. 1467.* But if, tho' the Mouth of the Womb be rightly situated in the *Pelvis*, the Midwife cannot feel the Head, or the Buttocks of the Child, or any thing presenting to the Mouth of the Uterus, but the protubrance of the Waters, she may be assured of a difficult Labour, which calls upon her to be diligent in her Office, and, if she finds herself unequal to the Task, requires her to call in the Assistance of an experienc'd Man-Midwife ; for the Child offers itself transverse, wherefore as soon as the Waters break away, the Head should be brought to the Mouth of the Womb, if it may be, but if this is not practicable the Child should be delivered Feet foremost.

*The Signs of a difficult Labour.*

*Ill Posture of  
the Infant.*

*Art. 1468.* If instead of the Head one Hand alone, a Foot, a Knee, Elbow, the Umbilical Chord, or one Hand with the Feet present at once, it is attended with equal Danger. When the *Nates* offer first, there is less Danger, for as much as the Child in this double Posture may be excluded by the more violent Throws; but if the Midwife be expert, when the Waters break away, she may easily alter the Posture of the Child, and bring the Feet forward, which will make the Delivery still easier. If one Foot only offers, the other should be sought for, otherwise there is Danger of a Luxation of the Hip.

*The Posture of  
the Womb to  
be try'd by the  
Touch.*

*Art. 1469.* If the Midwife upon search finds that the Situation of the *Os Uterus* not about the middle of the *Pelvis*, but either turn'd too much forward towards the *Pubes*, or backwards towards the *Os sacrum*, or in one side towards the *Coxendix*; a great deal of Danger is like to ensue, which increases in Proportion to the ill Situation of the Uterus; in this Case we can have no Dependance upon Nature; and Delays instead of being attended with Success, may produce a great deal of Mischiefe; wherefore no Time should be lost; for in such Situations of the Womb as before described, if the Work is committed to Nature, or only the common Helps made use of, the Case frequently terminates in the Death of the Mother as well as the Child. The Delivery requires a skillful Surgeon, the Danger every Moment increases, the Task becomes more difficult, the Woman's excruciating Pains increase, and her strength to bear them wasts; every Delay hurrys on a fresh Danger, which can be no way avoided but by a speedy Delivery.

*Art.*

*Art. 1470.* Tho' the Position of the Womb should be good, if the *Fætus* happens to be in an ill Posture, a difficult Birth must needs ensue; so on the contrary, tho' the *Fætus* should offer right, at the same Time the Position of the Womb be wrong, the Birth is attended with great Difficulty; but greater arises from an ill situated Womb, than an ill situated *Fætus*, but the greatest and almost insuperable Difficulty of all is when *both these happen together.*

*Difficulty both from the ill Posture of the Womb and Child.*

*Art. 1471.* Lastly, whether the Womb has a right or more or less oblique Position, when the Waters break away, if any Part (whether a Hand or Foot, &c.) offers it plainly shews that the Delivery is to be attempted with all possible Expedition.

N. B.

*Art. 1472.* The contractive Power of the Womb is wonderful; at the Time of the Labour, when the Waters are broke away, the Womb becomes less, and is so forceably contracted, as strictly to inclose the Infant; wherefore it is necessary, upon the breaking away the Waters, to bring off the *Fætus* with all speed, otherwise *a difficult Labour must be expected.* If the *After-birth* does not soon follow the *Fætus*, but adheres still to the bottom of the Womb, the Womb is presently so contracted, that unless some clotted Blood remains behind, and the *After-birth* be extracted in very few Hours, it is not easily to be opened again. After the Birth of the *Fætus* and Exclusion of the *Secundine*, if the Midwife (as 'tis her Duty) holds her hand some little time in the *Uterus*, she will feel it contract and close upon her Hand, which is ever the Case, except some heterogeneous Body prevents it.

*The Contractive force of the Womb.*

*-Art.*



*The After-burthen to be brought off.*

*Art. 1473.* Wherefore immediately upon the Delivery of the Child, the Midwife ought to put her hand again into the *Uterus* to extract the After-Burthen; which if done soon, the Mouth of the Womb being still open, may be done without any great Pain or Inconvenience; by this means the Delivery is ever most safely and truly perform'd; hence the Midwife upon a due search will be assured, not only whether the *Secundines* are loose or adhere to the Womb, and whether there be one or more Children dead or living still behind, or if there be any thing else to be excluded, but will also find, whether any Part of the *Secundine*, or Membranes or grumous Blood remains behind, &c.

*The falling down of the Womb to be prevented.*

*Art. 1474.* In a more than ordinary large *Pelvis* there is great Hazard, least in Delivery, the Ligaments being too much relaxed, the *Uterus* itself or *Vagina* should prolapse together with the *Fœtus*, to prevent which great Misfortune the Midwife ought with the utmost Care and Diligence to support strongly the Mouth of the *Uterus* with her Hands.

*Upon the Efflux of the Waters, the Birth is to be hastened.*

*Art. 1475.* If the umbilical Chord either alone, or with one Hand, Elbow, Shoulder or Knee presents itself, the Midwife is carefully to observe the breaking away of the Waters, that she may then find in what Posture the Child is, considering with herself, whether it would be more adviseable to attempt to bring the Head forward, or extract it by the Feet foremost, than to delay the Birth in hopes to bring it Head foremost, and at last perhaps be obliged to search for the Feet.

*A Footling Delivery in most difficult Cases the safest*

*Art. 1476.* In general, in every oblique Situation of the Womb, or ill Posture of the *Fœtus*, the most safe, expeditious, and least painful



painful Method is to hasten the Birth, by extracting the Infant's Feet foremost, and that at first, upon the breaking away of the Waters, if it be evident that the true and genuine Labour Pains are come on; by this Method many Women, as well as Children are saved, who would otherwise Perish.

1477. 'Tis very common to give the Woman in Labour an *emollient Glyster* to discharge the gross Feces and relax the *Uterine Passages*, even sometimes a *stimulating one* to rouse and quicken the sluggish Pains. Some Men-Midwives have greatly commended the Use of a Syrring to inject Oil into the Passages every way, between the Pains, but this is not thought absolutely necessary.

*The Use of Glysters.*

Art. 1478. The Delivery of Women by the help of Instruments, I may venture to say, is rarely, nay never can be of use, except when, thro' want of Care, the Child has been neglected, or where the *Birth is monstrous*.

*Instruments.*

Art. 1479. To know for certain whether the Child be dead or living in the Womb is scarcely possible. *A Dissolution of the Cuticle on the Top of the Head*, which never happens till after Death, is the most certain Sign, which is only to be known by the Touch.

*A dead Infant*

Art. 1480. Women with Child are sometimes seiz'd with an Hæmorrhage from some violent Passion of the Mind, a Fall, Bruise, or over reaching, which immoderate and continued Flux proceeds from the Separation of the *Secundine*, and cannot be stop'd, so that the Blood coming away in clotts, at length brings on a *Deliquium*, and unless the *Fætus* be excluded Convulsions and Death ensue, wherefore in such Case the *Fætus* should immediately

*When there is large flouding a speedy Delivery is necessary.*

mediately be brought away without any Expectation from Delays.

*The Sign of a  
dead Infant.*

*Art. 1481.* Amongst the Signs of the *Fætus* being dead in the Womb recounted by Physical Writers, there is not any one (says *Baglevy*) more certain and almost infallible than a *Tenesmus*, or continual Inclination to go to stool. Women in Childbed often dye very suddenly (says *Waldschmidia*) owing to an internal *Aneurism*, which proceeds from too great straining at the Time of the Birth, the Blood flowing into the Cavity, makes the Cause of the Death so very obscure, that the by-standers and Physicians are at a Loss what to attribute it to, till convinced by Dissection after Death.

*An Aneurism.*

*Forcing Medi-  
cines.*

*Art. 1482.* Forcing Medicines unless in Natural Births are highly improper to be given. Besides the more common Medicines for the promoting the Birth, and bringing away the *Fætus*, a Decoction of *Horse Dung* is commended, likewise *Aurum fulminans*, as Specific in extreme Cases; *Pulvis Testicularum equin*, is much esteem'd by Practitioners. *Sternutatories* often promote the Exclusion of the *Fætus*. When the Case is dangerous, when the *Fætus* is dead, to promote its Exclusion, *emetics* may be given, particularly *Mercurius Vitæ*. Some give *ol. succin*, against xii. add xxx. sometimes also *Emollient Baths*. *Mistura hysterica spiritusasa*. *Trochisci hysterica*, *Trochisci de Myrrha*. &c. are used.

*Of the Retention of the After-Birth.**The Sentiments of WALDSCHMIDIUS.*

Art. 1483. Midwives and Nurses, frequently commit a very dangerous Error by their Indulgence, when they suffer Women in Labour to be remov'd too soon before the After-Birth is brought off; whereas they ought not to be dismiss'd the Chair, or put to Bed before the *Secundine* is extract-ed. For it is more easily separated and brought away whilst the Navel String (as a Guid) is yet fresh; and if the Mouth of the Womb is already closed, it ought to be again open'd, by introducing one of the Fingers, which is so prudently to be manag'd, as to gain admission for the rest: When if the bottom of the Womb can be felt, search should be made where the *Secundine* adheres, which is to be cautiously separated by passing the Finger between the *Placenta* and *Uterus*; taking particular care not to lay hold on the *Uterus* itself, which may be easily distinguish'd; the *Placenta* being by reason of the Number of its Vessels, of a more unequal and harder Surface. " If the *Secundine* is not brought away, it soon putrifies; hence proceed Fevers with violent racking Pains in the Bowels, and about the Region of the Womb just below the Navel; but if it happens to come away by little and little, it frequently occasions a violent *Hæ-morrhage*, difficulty of Breathing an intolerable foetid Breath, Faintings and Swoonings, and at length Convulsions. The matter discharg'd after a very few Days becomes

*The Secundine retained.**The Symptoms coming upon it.*

“ becomes Sanious, and exceeding foetid,  
 “ from whence, the *Lochia* having a cadave-  
 “ rous Smell, we are assured that part of the  
 “ *Secundine* remains still behind in the  
 “ Womb, which gradually comes away pu-  
 “ trified.”

Forcing Me-  
 dicines.

Art. 1484. The Medicines proper for bringing away the after Birth, are much the same with those in Use, for promoting a difficult Birth, and expelling a Dead *Fœtus*, particularly the *Pulv. Secundin. Human. præp.* also *pulv. Sabin.* ʒss. *cum Croc.* ʒss. likewise *Ol. Succin. Borox, Castoreum, &c.* The common Cataplasim *ex sem. Lin. in ol. Lini Coct.* is externally apply'd and approv'd. Of Injections and Pessaries, see p. 11. 28.

### Of the LOCHIA.

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

The Cause of  
 the *Lochia.*

Art. 1485. After the Delivery, the Womb contracts itself again by the Assistance of its Fibres, from which Contraction, as from a wet compress'd Sponge, are produc'd its Purgations or *Lochia.* At first the Flux is almost pure Blood, afterwards more diluted; lastly a white serous Humour; the Quantity as well as continuance of this Purgation, is various and uncertain, with some it continues fifteen Days, with others only Eight.

Sweat.

Art. 1486. Gentle Perspiration, to the seventh or ninth Day, to Childbed Women is very useful; when this happens, they are thought free from Danger, whereas otherwise they rarely escape without a Fever, or some other more violent Symptoms; but care



is to be taken, least too much Sweating should check the *Lochia*.

*Art.* 1487. A Physician should be careful not to disturb Nature, if the *Lochia* should chance to be discharg'd through any unnatural Passage, for it very often happens for the best. *A Caution.*

“ When at any Time, upon a Suppression of the *Lochia*, there arises a disorderly Motion of the Blood, with Vomitings, Thirst and Watchings, I have frequently found (says *Willis*) that *Laudanum* mix'd with *Saffron* and given to the Patient, has been attended with good Success. When the Breasts were affected with a pretty deal of Pain, at the coming of the Milk, the *Lochia* commonly stop; but flow again as soon as the Pain ceases (as *Baglivy* has rightly observed)” *Suppression of the Lochia.*

*Art.* 1488. The following Medicines greatly conduce to the promoting the *Lochia*, viz. all Preparations of *Myrrh.* *Crocus Borax,* *Castor.* *Rad. Zedar.* *Antimon. diaphoretic.* *sperm. Ceti* to promote, if necessary, a greater Fluidity in the Blood; in the more violent Symptoms *Laudanum*, all *Emenagogues*; *Aristolochia* is almost a Specific in bringing away a dead *Fœtus*, the *Secundines*, and strongly promoting the Flux of the *Lochia*. *To promote the Lochia.*

*Art.* 1489. To check an immoderate Flux are serviceable, all the Preparations of *Quinces,* *Tinctura & syr. e Corallijs,* *Lapis Hæmatis,* *Crocus Martis astringens,* mild acids, *Trochisci de Carrabe,* *Alumen ad ʒj.* in Conserve of red *Roses*. *The moderate Flux.*

## Of AFTER-PAINS.

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*After-Pains.*

*Art. 1490.* The After-Pains attending Childbed Women, are a kind of *Tenesmus Uteri*, which if very violent often occasion a suppression of the *Lochia*. *Herb. Chæresfol.* & *Sperma Ceti* are much recommended by Practitioners, and particularly *Ol. Amygd. dulc.* also *Decoct. flo. Chamæm. Antibystericks* & *Nervous Medicines* [*Anodynes* joyn'd with *antibystericks* & *Saffron* may be given to Advantage] *Tinct. Succini* extracted with Cinnamon Water, and afterwards temper'd with a little Cinnamon, is a Specific, (says *Baglivy*). Another excellent Medicine is the *Bolus ad Casum Onions* boyl'd in Wine and afterwards fry'd with Oil, and applyed warm to the Belly in form of a Cataplasm (according to *Bayriny*) give immediate Ease.

*Of some other Disorders incident to Women with Child and in Child-Bed.*

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*Oedematous Tumors.*

*Art. 1491.* Sometimes *Adematous Tumors* form themselves about the *Labia Pudendi*; in which Case (according to *Lister*) a discutient Fomentation of *Calx Viva* is excellent. Likewise a Fomentation made with the Decoction of *Camomile and Elder Flowers* in Wine and Water, (or which is better in Wine and a small *Lixivium*) also *Melilote Flowers and Fæmigræc Seed*.

*Art.*

*Art. 1492.* In Case of an Excoriation or Rupture of the Pudendum *Ol. Hyperici et rosar* mix'd with the *Telks of Eggs* is useful. When there are Chops or Fissures, let a Decoction of *Turneps*, or the following *Lini-ment* be used,

R $\bar{x}$  *Cer. alb.* ʒss.

*Ol. Amygd. dulc.* ʒj.

*Balsam. Peruv.* ʒiij. M:

Of a Rupture of the *Perinæum* and its Cure by *Suture*, vide p. 11. 40. "A Rupture of the *Perinæum* is a deplorable as well as troublesome Disorder, which, if not timely cured, becomes very unseemly; wherefore it is the Duty of a Midwife (whenever such a Misfortune happens) not to conceal it (as has been a wicked Custom amongst them) but to call in the immediate Assistance of a skillful Surgeon, that the Parts so broken, may be again united by *Suture* as their Art directs."

*Art. 1493.* The *Emplastrum de Cicuta* may be applied to the Breasts to drive away the Milk, as it serves to lessen the Quantity and prevent any Induration, for the same Intention the *Emplastrum Diachyl Simpl.* and milking the Breasts upon red hot Irons. "It is likewise common among the Women for the same Purpose to put double linnen Cloths dipp'd in *Spirit of Wine* under the Arm-Pitts." It may be observ'd in general, that the bad Breast is rarely to be cured before the Milk is dryed away in the well one. Inflammations of the Breast are very seldom discuss'd; *As Calcis vevæ* [perhaps with *Sal. Armoniac*] if any Thing does, bids fair to allay and dissipate the Inflammation;

*Of drying away the Milk, and disorder of the Breasts.*

Cataplafma ex Farimis, Empl. e Spermate Ceti, de Cicuta, &c. are also useful. An indurated Tumor without Pain and Scirrhus threatens a Cancer, and ought to be treated with difcuffing and penetrating Medicines, fuch as Empl. de kanis cum Meruino, de Cicuta cum Ammoniac, &c.

### Of the Milk Fever.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

*The Milk-Fever easily cured.*

Art. 1494. About the Third or Fourth Day after Delivery a Fever ufually comes on, which is call'd the *Milk Fever*, and continues generally for two or three Days, 'till the nutritious Juice is perfectly converted into Milk; it goes off again about the feventh or ninth Day with a gentle breathing Sweat, rarely requiring the Affiftance of a Phyfician. The *Testaceus Powders* with gentle *Diaphoreticks* anfwer this Intention; obferve at the fame Time to promote the Flux of the *Lochia*, if it flows too fparingly.

*Malignant Fevers.*

Art. 1495. In all acute and malignant Child-bed Fevers great Regard fhould be had to the Flux of the *Lochia*, and to the Symptoms of the *Primæ vice*. Thefe Fevers prove of very bad Confequence unlefs accidentally prevented in the beginning by a *Diarrhæa*, Flux of the *Lochia* or fome fuch other *Evacuation*. A tingling in the Ears, and a heavinefs of the Head coming on about the third or fourth Day are particular Indications of violent nervous Symptoms; which if attended with great anxiety, difficulty of Breathing, with a weak and irregular Pulse, the Cafe is desperate.

Art.



*Art. 1496.* In all these Fevers, great Regard should be had to a Suppression of the *Lochia* in order to promote that Discharge; unless where, tho' now stopp'd, it has had its due and regular Course; then these are to be treated as other Fevers. Childbed Fevers are generally *malignant*; in which *Sal. volat. Corn. Cew. succin. Cinnabaris Antimony, anti-hecticum Potery, Tinct. Coral, &c.* are of excellent Use.

*The Cure.**Of the Febris Miliaris or Miliary Fever.*

The Sentiments of HAMILTON.

*Art. 1497.* The *Miliary Fever* takes its Name from the Pustules or Bladders resembling in Shape and Size the Seeds of Millet; it is likewise call'd a *Fesicular Fever*. The Bladders are at first fill'd with a limpid *Serum*, which afterwards turns yellow, not much unlike the colour of Pearl. There are two Species of this Fever, *Simple* and *Compound*, it is call'd *Simple*, when these Pustules appear alone; but when little red Pimples, such as are vulgarly call'd a *Rash*, are interspersed with the Miliary ones, it is call'd *Compound*. This Fever is frequently attended with Colic Pains, Nephritic, Pleuritic, Rheumatic, or such as imitate those of Labour; with an Oppression of the Breast, sinking of the Spirits, Watchings, a hurry of Spirits, when the Patient endeavours to compose to sleep, vulgarly call'd a *Hurry in the Head*, a quick and low Pulse, &c. The Eruptions for the most Part appear on the Breast, Neck, and between the Fingers, sometimes over the whole Body. It is very difficult to determine the very Day of

*The Name and Description.**The History of this Fever.*

their Eruption ; tho' I think, as far as I have been able to observe, they usually appear about the tenth or eleventh Day from the beginning, if the Fever proceeds regularly ; and decline about the eighteenth, unless the Morbific Matter is in too great Abundance, then not till about the twenty first or twenty second Day.

Often happens  
to lying in Wo-  
men.

Art. 1498. This Fever (call'd by *Ettmuller Febris purpurata*, p. 401.) Women in Child-bed are mostly liable to, which continues in general about eleven Days, from the first Perception of Heat and Pain before the Birth, to the Eruption after Delivery. A *Diarrhœa* happening in this Fever is dangerous, as it not only prevents the Eruption, but the Flux of the *Lochia*, difficulty of breathing, with loss of Speech and tremblings of the Tongue, particularly if attended with a nervous *Dyspnœa*, are very threatening Symptoms.

The Cure.

Art. 1499. For the Cure of this Disorder, the *Testaceous Powders*, which support a moderate warmth, and at the same Time correct the Acidity of the Blood, and promote gentle breathing Sweats are to be exhibited, *Blisters* are necessary to be continued thro' the whole Course.

Rx. Pulv. e chel. 69 a Comp.  
Sperm. cet. ana ʒj.  
Croc. gr. v.  
Syr. Paralyf. q. s.  
M. f. Bolus.

To be given every six Hours. A want of Spirits, and Oppression of the Breast with Sighings are inseperable, and essential Symptoms of this Fever. *Antimonium diaphoreticus* is a Noble Medicine to promote the Eruption of the Miliary Pustules, and not less serviceable

serviceable in taking off the Delirium, as I have very often experienced. The Dose of it is ℞j every six Hours.

Of Delirium in Child-bed Women.

Art. 1500. A Delirium attending Lying-in Women is a Symptom of the worst Importance, generally terminating in Death, or degenerating into a long continued *Mania*, which often proves perpetual. *Delirium*

Art. 1501. The *Lochia*, if the Case requires it, are diligently to be promoted by Internals, outwardly *Blisters* to the Legs, and the following Cataplasm to the bottoms of the Feet. *The Cure.*

℞ *Capit. Papav.*  
*cum semin. Contus.* ℥iv.  
*Sal. armoniac.* ℥ss.  
*Stercor. bovin*  
*recens excret* ℔j.  
*spir. vin. q. s.*  
*M. f. Cataplasma.*

Of the falling down of the Womb.

*The Sentiments of* E T T M U L L E R.

Art. 1502. The falling down of the Womb, or more properly speaking, *the Prolapsus of the Vagina*, is in the beginning only a small Tumor hanging out betwixt the *Labia Pudendi*, increasing afterwards to the bigness of a Goose Egg, sometimes a Child's Head, and hanging down even to the Knees; it is sometimes ulcerated, nay mortified. It is for the most Part occasion'd by the *Fluor albus*, or a difficult Birth, or by the violent Force used

*The falling down of the Womb.*

by the Midwife, in which last Case it is almost incurable.

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1503.* The Part so falling down is first most conveniently to be reduced to its natural Situation; afterwards *astringent Fomentations*, made with *red Wine* and *Smith's Forge Water*, as in the Case of the *Prolapsus ani* (1323.) are to be used. Also the following *Fotus Metroproctoticus* of *Dr. Sydenham*;

Rx Cort. *Quercz* ℥ij.

coq. in aq. font ℔iv.

ad dimidium, sub finem

addendo Cort. *Granat.* ℥j.

flor. ros. rub.

— *Granat. ana.* Mij.

deinde adde vin. rub. ℔ss.

*Colatura sit pro Fotu.*

“ Pessaries made with Cork, and wrapp'd in  
 “ fine Linnen are sometimes used. The In-  
 “ ternals are *Rhubarb*, *Calomel*, *Chalybeats*  
 “ and *Bitters*, and in a Word all the Medi-  
 “ cines proper in a *Cachexy* and *Fluor albus*.  
 “ Some have found a Cure by lying a Bed for  
 “ some Weeks”. It may be cut away if  
 “ threatned with a Mortification, for which  
 “ Operation consult the Writers in Surgery.  
 “ The Observation of that excellent Surgeon  
 “ *Barbette* should nevertheless be remember'd.  
 “ It would seem (says he) absur'd to a skill-  
 “ ful Anatomist what has been affirm'd by a  
 “ great many Physicians; that the Womb  
 “ may be cut out without any hazard of  
 “ Life”.





## CHAP. XV.

### Being the Fifteenth Assemblage of DISEASES.

#### *Of Children's Distempers in general.*

The Sentiments of HARRIS.

Art. 1504.



INFANTS in their Temperature are naturally very humid, and all Diseases Incident to them are of

*An Acidity the Cause of most of the Diseases of Children.*

the same Kind, and proceed chiefly from one and the same Cause; for whatever Disorders Infants are found to labour under, and by whatever Names distinguish'd, their Excrements seldom or never fail of having a sourish Oracid Smell, and chiefly from the beginning I have observ'd them to be affected with frequent sour Belchings. A predominant acid therefore is the Source from which every Symptom attending Children may be said to take its Rise. According to *Hippocrates de vet. Med.* "Αρα ὁξύς Χυμὸς ἀνεπιήσει τῶν λοιπῶν μάλις αἴσι.

Art. 1505. Children very easily fall into Disorders, which unless unskillfully treated, may as easily be removed. It should be enquired

*The Diagnostics how to be traced.*

quired whether they are affected with a nausea or vomiting, and how long that Symptom has continued. Whether the Milk or Aliment so thrown up be coagulated. Whether their continual crying, Watchings and Restlessness indicate griping Pains in the Intestines; whether they have souer Belchings or Hiccups; whether they are troubled with a Cough; whether they go to stool more frequently or more seldom than is requisite; what colour their *Fæces* are of, whether whitish, greenish or ting'd with Bile; whether they are thirsty and feverish; whether they have little *Ulcers* (call'd *Apthæ*) in their Mouths; whether they have the usual Icorous Discharge from behind their Ears; whether they have *Epileptic Fits*; whether it be about the Time of their breeding Teeth; whether their Belly swells; whether they appear yellow as in a Jaundice, or of a ruddy colour, hue, &c.

*Little Regard  
to be had to  
their Pulse or  
Urine.*

*Art. 1506.* Children's Pulses are accelerated, or other ways varied by so many Causes, that no certain Judgment can be thereon founded. Their Urine in a perfect State of Health is commonly very turbid, so that no useful Indication can arise from thence.

*The Procatar-  
tic Causes.*

*Art. 1507.* The procatartic Causes of Infants Disorders are various; as sometimes an Hereditary *Diatheſis*, or malignant Disposition, arising from the State and Condition of the first Principles of Generation; or from the Mother, during her Time of Gestation; after these, their Causes and Effects may be reduced to the four following Heads. First to taking Cold, which affects Infants with feverish Indispositions, &c. Secondly, to the Nurse's Milk being too thick, which proceeds from the immoderate use of spirituous Liquors,  
or

or from venery (which brings down the *Catamenia*) or the Hysterical Passion, if the Nurse be Hysterical. Thirdly, to the too early use of Flesh, which produces Crudities; from which Worms and many other Inconveniences derive their Original. 4thly, to admitting the Use of spirituous Liquors. The Bowels of Infants, on whatever Cause it may originally depend, most commonly abound with so great a Degree of Acidity as impedes the natural Chylification, and the nutritious Juices, instead of being duely concocted, are changed into a Coagulum, which is the *Primordium* of almost all their Disorders. And that such a Coagulation depends on, or is at least derived from such a Degree of Acidity much oftner than from any other Cause, will be evident, if we may Credit our Senses themselves, or observe that the true and successful Method of Cure depends chiefly upon such Medicines as are proper to sheath those acid Particles, and dissolve Coagulations.

*Art. 1508.* At least, if this *Hypothesis* be not entirely founded upon Truth with Regard to an Acid's being the Principle of all the Disorders incident to Children, 'tis nevertheless abundantly Satisfactory, if by the Use of *Absorbent* and *Testaceous Medicines* we meet with greater success than has hitherto been obtain'd by other Methods heretofore practiced; which will evidently appear to those who shall hereafter try the Experiment.

*Confirmed by the Method of Cure.*

*Art. 1509.* Infants that are fat and corpulent, of a Pituitous Habit, having the Crowns of their Heads soft, like gelly, and the *Suture Sagitalis* for a long Time open (vulgarly call'd an *Open Mould*) are exceedingly liable to the *Rickets*, *Convulsive Coughs*, and *Stubborn Aphæ*

*Prognosticks.*

*Apthæ*, and lastly to *Scrophulous Disorders*. Children of thin and spare Habits are the most tender, and liable to the most intense Heats, and Fevers of the worst Kind, I mean the most inflammatory (in Proportion to their tender Age) and such as affect the whole nervous System. Children born of hysterical Parents, of a tender and sickly Constitution, &c. recover with Difficulty from any severe Distempers.

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1510.* As to what regards the Cure of Infants Distempers in general, we ought in the first Place, duely to consider their natural Weakness, and to make Choice of such Medicines as are proportionate to their tender Bodies; for the more mild and gentle the Remedies made Use of are, the more certain and successful will the Event be.

*Bleeding seldom necessary.*

*Art. 1511.* As to bleeding of Children, notwithstanding there may be such a particular Translation of the Febrile Matter to the Lungs, with a convulsive Cough, which seems indeed to require it in very young Infants, yet 'tis plain that such a Remedy is but ill adapted to their Natures, and no better suited to Infancy than old Age, and therefore I think it not safe to seek Relief from such a Remedy in any Disorders of Children, except in those *Convulsive Coughs*, or *Coughs that are the Attendants of an acute Fever*; or in dangerous *Contusions*, which may sometimes befall them.

#### The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*Merc. dulc.*  
*and Aurum*  
*fulminans.*

*Art. 1512.* There seems to be Virtue in *Merc. dulc* peculiarly suited to Children's Disorders, but yet the *Aurum Fulminans* is a better



better Medicine ; a Grain or a Grain and a half may be given at two Doses to sucking Children ; it brings off exceeding fœtid Stools, and sometimes proves Emetic. In Epilepsyes, convulsive Asthmas, Gripes, Convulsions, &c. the *Aurum fulminans* is a Medicine that may be safely relyed on, p. II. 77. II. 79.

*Art. 1513.* Infants newly born may be purg'd with *ol. amygd. dulc.* and *Syr. Violar*, or with *Syr. de Rhabarb.* or *de spin Cervin*, which is an excellent Cathartic in those Cases ; it may be repeated till the mucilaginous Serum in the Stomach, and the *Meconium*, a black and viscid Excrement lodged in the Intestines, be evacuated. The *Colostrum*, or first Milk is a medicinal Aliment contrived by Nature for that very Purpose ; moderately nourishing and gently purging for some Days together, according to the tender Constitution of the Infant.

*Art. 1514.* “ The *Syrup of Peach Blossoms* is the safest and most gentle Emetic for Infants, which likewise gently opens the Bowels. For new born Children it may properly be substituted in the room of *ol. amygd. d.* *Syr. violar.* &c. Its Dose is from ʒij. to ʒj. This is a Medicine of great Esteem in the Modern Practice”.

*Purging off  
the Meconium.*

*Syrup of Peach  
Flowers.*

### *Of a Purple Efflorescence.*

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*Art. 1515.* Infants the third or fourth Day after their Birth (sometimes later) are afflicted with purple Miliary Eruptions in the Skin (vulgarly call'd the *Red Gum*) which soon disappears. Nurses commonly treat this Disorder

*The Red-Gum*

der

der with the *Pulv. Gascen. Confect. Alkerm,* and *Saffron* in generous Wine, &c. It seldom requires the Assistance of a Physician.

### Of Fevers attending Infants.

#### *The Sentiments of HARRIS.*

*Two Indications for the Cure of Fevers.*

*Art. 1516.* The principle Indication with regard to the Cure of Infants Fevers consists in a due Preparation of the Acidity, by which means it may be the more effectually discharged; and this seems to be necessary before the acid Humors can conveniently be purged off. For according to *Hippocrates*, concocted Humors, not crude ones are to be evacuated. This previous Preparation of the Acid is not to be attempted by Medicines strictly call'd Sudorifics, but rather by Absorbents, such as the *Testaceous Powders. Volatile or lixivial Salts, and volatile Spirits*, ought not here to be used, on account of their being so very disagreeable to such tender Bodies.

*The Method of Cure.*

*Art. 1517.* For a Child of a Year old, in a Fever, or tormented with Gripings in the Bowels (as it frequently happens) I usually order about a ʒj. of some of the following Powders, to be repeated every fourth Hour. *Ocul. Cancr. Chel. Cancr. Test. ovor. ostrear. Canchar. os sepiæ Cret. Coral. Corallin. Margar. Mater perlar. Lap. Bezoar. Pulv. Gasc. spec. de Hyacinth, &c.* with a little of the following Julap.

℞ *Ag. lact. alexiter.* ʒiv.

*Ceras. niqr.* ʒij.

*Pæon. C. Epidem. ana* ʒij.

*Sacchar. perlat. q. s.*

*M. f. Julap.*

The

The Form may very easily be varied, yet the same Intention retain'd. Sometimes an *Emulsion of Sweet Almonds*, &c. may be of Service to allay the Thirst and contemperate the Humors.

*Art. 1518.* About the third Day after I am consulted (unless the *Small Pox*, *Measles* or *Scarlet Fever* appear) I order a Child of a Year old to be purged after the following manner,

*Some Cathartic to be given.*

Rx *Syr. de Cichor. cum Rheo* ℥ij.  
*Pulv. Rhubarb. gr xv. vel ʒj.*  
*Aq. lact. alexiter.*  
 — *Cinam teu. ana q. s.*  
*ad diluendum Misce*

Or, Rx *Syr. de Rhamu. Cathartic. ʒij.*

*Pulv. Diaseu. gr. viij. M.*

Or, Rx *Pulv. Cornachin gr. vj.*

*in Coch. Aq. Ceras. niqr. sumend.*

But nothing can be better adapted to so tender an Age than Rhubarb. To quicken its purgative Quality may be given a ʒj. or ʒij. of *Chryst. Tact. genuin* in a Draught of Water-gruel, and this Course ought to be repeated two or three Times as the Case requires.

“ But here arises a necessary Caution to the  
 “ Physician, that, as Children’s Fevers are  
 “ very apt to terminate in critical Tumors,  
 “ such as Phyma or Phygethlon ought to be  
 “ omitted, and Suppuration promoted”.

*Art. 1519.* In irregular Symptoms arising from an extraordinary Putrefaction of the Humours, it may be adviseable to give gr. vj. of *Œthiop. min.* (yea sometimes ʒj. or ʒss.) or gr. iv. of *Mercur dulc.* mixed with a little of the *Flor. sulph.* in a Spoonful of some grateful Syrup, the Night preceeding the Cathartic. This Course being skillfully Prosecuted,

*Irregular Symptoms.*

secuted, the most threatning Symptoms usually vanish, or are at least in great Measure subdued; and the Danger, which before was very great, is by this Means much abated.

### Of the JAUNDICE.

#### The Sentiments of SYLVIVS.

Of the Jaundice.

Art. 1520. The Jaundice usually seizes Children soon after they are Born, yea they are sometimes Born with it, having the Cause of this Disorder in them before their Birth, which probably owes its Original to a glutinous, pituitous or viscidious Humour. In my Opinion, Children may often be affected with this Distemper without any Obstruction of the *Ductus bilarius*, to wit, from the spirituous Disposition of the Bile which hinders it from fomenting.

The Cure.

Art. 1521. All Icteric Medicines are not so safely to be given to Children as to Adults. The following Powder given in the Mothers Milk once or twice a Day, usually cures Infants of this Distemper in a few Days. *Rx Pulv. Croc. angl. Bezoar. min. ana gr. j.* Whenever the Child is too costive, an easy and convenient Remedy is *Rhubarb*, particularly the *Syr. de Cichor. cum Rheo.* The *Pulv. vipera-rum* may likewise be of use; [also *Millepedes Sal. Succin. &c.*

Many die of it.

Art. 1522. “ We find this Disorder rarely treated of by practical Writers; nevertheless ’tis certain that a great many newborn Infants dye of it, chiefly by the Negligence of their Nurses, for (say they) they grow yellow and must dye, and so neither



“ neither administer any thing themselves,  
 “ nor seek for any Assistance from others.

### *Of Gripings in the Bowels.*

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*Art. 1523.* New-born Infants are extremely liable to violent Gripings in the Bowels, they are continually crying, and kick with their Feet; they discharge great Quantities of Wind, and their Excrements are of a green Colour; they have manifest convulsive Motions of the Intestines from whence sometimes proceeds an *Hernia*. *Gripes.*

*Art. 1524.* A Glyster and other proper laxative and absorbent Powders having been previously given, the *Sperma Ceti* with *Ol. anis.* may be of extraordinary Service. A Liniment of *Ol. Cham.* & *Rutæ* with some few Drops of *Ol. anis.* *Junip.* to which may be added *fel. bubul. q. f.* may be used externally. *Fuller's Enema ad Tormini* is likewise good. *The Cure.*

*Art. 1525.* “ This (says *Harris*) is seriously  
 “ to be observed, that all the Gripings, Rest-  
 “ lessness and Watchings of Infants, are with  
 “ as much certainty assuaged for a Time by  
 “ the *Testaceous Powders*, as in adults by *Nar-*  
 “ *cotics* themselves. *N. B.*

### *Of VOMITINGS.*

*Art. 1526.* Vomitings to which Children are subject, are serviceable, let the Cause from whence it proceeds be what it will, unless it be too violent; 'tis frequently owing to some ill Quality in the Milk. *Vomitings.*

*Art. 1527.* If it becomes too frequent, and at the same time what is thrown up be *The Cure.*

discolour'd, a *Glyster* should be injected; and Carminatives, such as *Nuc. Muschat*, &c. should be internally used; toasted Bread soak'd in Wine, and then sprinkled with Spices may be externally applied to the Stomach.

### Of Costiveness and Diarrhæa.

#### The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

#### *Costiveness.*

*Art. 1528.* Children are commonly lax in their Bodies, at least 'tis requisite they should have two stools a Day. Costiveness, for the most Part, proceeds from some Fault either in their Milk or Pap.

#### *The Cure.*

Besides the ordinary Laxatives used in this Case, *Mouse-Dung* from No. ij. to No. vj. according to the Age of the Patient, is a most excellent Remedy. Laxative Liniments of *Colocynth*, *Scammony*, &c. may be used. "In tender Constitutions it may suffice to anoint the Abdomen with Butter before the Fire; also washing their Buttocks and Thighs every Day with cold Water."

#### *Diarrhæa.*

*Art. 1529.* A *Diarrhæa* in Infants, must not (says *Harris*) be stopp'd with *Astringents* or *Opiats*; but the unruly Humours are rather to be assuaged and sooth'd with *Testaceous Powders*; that at length they may be purg'd off with *Rhubarb*. A *Disentery* (says *Barbette*) in Infants is often found very favourable; for sometimes they are troubled with it several Months together, without the least ill consequence arising from it, if the case be left intirely to Nature.

Of an Atrophy or Consumption of  
Infants.

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

Art. 1530. Leanness and an Atrophy in Infants is owing to an Obstruction in the lacteal Vessels and the Glands of the Mesentery, which hinders the Aliment from passing into the Blood. Hence their Limbs are emaciated, their Bellies swell and grow hard; their Stools for the most part are observ'd to be liquid and copious. This proceeds from the Viscidity of their Food, and is a dangerous Disorder. In all Bodies (says *Dolæus*) that I have dissected, who dyed of this Distemper; I found the Glands of the Mesentery swell'd and obstructed. The natural Passage of the Chyle being thus impeded, it naturally follows, that the Parts must be deprived of their nutritious Juices. How it happens.

Art. 1531. In the Cure of this Disease, the Diet ought to be extremely thin and Attenuating. *Volatiles* and the milder *Chalybeats* may be of Use; and outwardly Liniments of the *Gum Ammon.* A Marasmus or lingering Consumption of Infants (says *Sydenham* in his *Schæd Monit.* p. 55.) is cured in the same manner as a Phthisis, by giving an infusion of *Rhubarb* in small Beer or slender Ale; which Remedy I my self have found to answer very often. *Reusner* affirms that *Hillerus* has frequently recovered Children with *Colts-foot*, fry'd in the same manner as we do *Clary*. (the Juice also of this Plant is of great Efficacy.) The Cure.

The Dryness  
of the Parts.

Art. 1532. The *Arcanum Aluminis* of *Felix Wurtzius* p. 473. is much recommended for a Dryness of the Parts. The *Unguentum ad Atrophia*, as also the Remedies for the Rickets are of use in this Disorder.

### Of a Convulsive COUGH.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Hooping Cough.

Art. 1533. Convulsive Coughs in Children are very frequent, in which they Cough so long, till at length they bring up by Vomit a Mucous matter from their Stomachs, after which they are easy for a Time (perhaps half a Day) and then it returns in the same manner. It proceeds from the Stomach, as does also the *Asthma* of Infants; which is a short and difficult Respiration. “Coughs to  
“ which Children are liable mostly pro-  
“ ceed from the Stomach, (as *Waldschmid*  
“ rightly observes) a tough, viscid, acid  
“ Matter lodging in the Coats of the Sto-  
“ mach (says *Dolæus*) is the Cause of this  
“ Disorder. But sometimes there is a more  
“ dangerous Cause, which is a certain Salt  
“ communicated to tender Bodies by means  
“ of the Air, which coagulates the Lymph;  
“ which growing sharp, and stagnating or  
“ overflowing, affects the *Larynx*, from  
“ whence proceeds this convulsive Cough.  
“ Infants are frequently troubled with Ca-  
“ tarrhs and a rathing in their Breasts, of  
“ which many dye; for they grow Feverish  
“ and then are suffocated; for which reason  
“ Children are to be kept from the cold Air;  
“ for if thro’ the carelessness of the Mother  
“ or Nurse they are exposed to cold Winds,  
“ they

Catarrh.



“ they easily fall into this Disorder, from  
 “ which it is very difficult to recover them.”

*Art. 1534.* In the Cure of this Cough, *The Cure*  
 particular regard must be had to the Stomach;  
 without a Vomit the Cure can hardly be  
 effected, but by the help of that Remedy,  
 this Disorder as well as the aforementioned  
*Asthma* is easily overcome. Vomiting may be  
 promoted with a Feather dipp'd in Oil, &c.  
*Turnip Broth* is much in Use amongst old  
 Women. *Sperm. Ceti* in Broth is admirable.  
 “ Bleeding (says *Sydenham*) procures great  
 “ relief to Children labouring under a *con-*  
 “ *vulsive Cough*; and far surpasses all pecto-  
 “ ral Remedies. *Method.* p. 207. By Bleed- *Bleeding and*  
 “ ing and repeated Purgings, without other *Purgings.*  
 “ means, this Cough may be cured; but the  
 “ milder *Catharticks* ought here to take place,  
 “ which are to be given a Spoonful at a  
 “ Time, having a due respect to the Age of  
 “ the Patient. *Eipist.* p. 29. Drinks and liquid  
 “ Aliments ought to be taken in less Quanti-  
 “ ties than usual; and in their stead a mild  
 “ Decoction of *Sarsa, Chin. Santal. Rasur.*  
 “ *Ebor. C. C. C. with diuretic and antispasmo-*  
 “ *dic Ingredients* may be used. The Decoe-  
 “ tion or Syrup of *Castor and Saffron, also De-*  
 “ *coct. Rad. Pecon. Mar. Visc. Querin. Hyssop.*  
 “ have relieved many.”

*A Miscellany of Quotations.*

*Art. 1535.* The Flesh of fry'd Mice eaten, *Other Remes-*  
 is vulgarly deem'd a Specific; but above all *dies.*  
 the *Cup-Moss* taken in any form, is an ap-  
 prov'd Medicine which seldom fails of Suc-  
 cess. A Decoction of the Moss grown upon  
 Trees (according to *Baglivi*) especially that

of the *Oak*, is found by experience to be most efficacious of all others; it is likewise good in other convulsive Disorders. The *Aurum Mosaicum* (so justly esteem'd against Convulsions) ought to be given only to those of a more mature Age, as also *Ol. Sulph. p. Campan.* fresh Whey from the Cheefe may be used for a common Drink. *Expressio Millepedum ad Pertussim*, *Zulap. Moschat. Syr. ad Tussim convulsivam*, &c. are sometimes successfully given.

R $\bar{x}$  *Milleped. in*  
*vin. alb. demers. q. v.*  
*Exprime Succum*  
*et add Sacchar. alb. q. s.*  
*ut fiat Syrupus S. æ.*

This Syrup (says Dr. Cheyne in his *Treatise of the Gout*, p. 116.) given a Spoonful at a Time, infallably cures a convulsive Cough.

## Of the EPILEPSY.

### *The Sentiments of WILLIS.*

*An Epilepsy  
 from what  
 Causes.*

*Art. 1536.* There are two particular Junctures in which Children, such especially as are subject to Convulsions, are usually affected with the Epilepsy, *viz.* within the *first Month* after their Birth and at the Time of *Dentition*; tho' this Disorder often happens at other Times and from other Causes; as from the ill state of Health, or Pregnancy of the Nurse; from the Milk coagulating in the Stomach, or degenerating into a puttriliginous Acid or Bitter, a feverish Disposition, Ulcers of the Head or other Parts, or Eruptions suddenly disappearing; alterations of the Air, periodical Chances of the Moon, &c.

“ When

“ When we perceive in Infants (says *Dolæus*)  
 “ frequent Yawnings, Stretchings, fluttering  
 “ motion of the Eyes and Eye-brows, disor-  
 “ derly motion of the Hands, extensions of  
 “ the Arms, Tremors and Frightfulness, at-  
 “ tended with watchings; an Epilepsy is  
 “ grealty to be fear'd, these Symptoms being  
 “ commonly the Fore-runners of it.”

Art. 1537. The Nurse ought to take *an-* *The Cure.*  
*tispasmodic Medicines*; let her likewise take  
 Mornings and Evenings *Rad. & Pem. Pæon.*  
*mar. et sem. fænic. d.* boyl'd in Whey. The  
 following Liniment may be used about the  
 Noftrils, Temples and Neck of the Infant.

R $\bar{x}$  *Ol. Capiviij*  
 — *Castor. ana* ℥ij  
 — *Succin.* ℥ss. M.

A learned and experienc'd Physician lately told  
 me that he knew many cured by the follow-  
 ing slight Remedy, *viz.* take two handfuls  
 of green Chamomile, and cut it small, and  
 let it be put into two Bags made of fine Lin-  
 nen, or Silk, which, being dipp'd in hot  
 Milk and press'd out, are to be alternately  
 apply'd to the Abdomen. *Untzerus* greatly  
 recommends the *Gall of a sucking Puppy Dog*,  
 the whole quantity contain'd in the Gall Blad-  
 der is to be taken out and given to the Child,  
 mix'd with a little *aq. flor. Tiliæ*.

*The Sentiments of HARRIS.*

Art. 1538. The *Testaceous* Powders, espe- *Testaceous*  
 cially if given with *Castor*, are well adapted *Powders.*  
 for the cure of Convulsions and Epilepsies.  
 Many other Medicines, which by the vulgar  
 are accounted *Specificks*, are cryed up like-  
 wise by some of the gravest Authors, as well

as the most celebrated Practitioners, whose Virtues nevertheless (as far as I have been able to observe) never answered their intended Purposes. In Convulsions of Infants, which take their rise from Gripes occasion'd by sharp Humours vellicating the Nerves, those Medicines which blunt contemperate or break the acid Particles, and that, without heating the Body, and carry off by stool the Acidities so sheath'd and broken, after other things have been try'd without success, justly claim the Preheminence before all other Medicines in the Cure of this dreadful Symptom.

*The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.*

*The Causes.*

*Art 1539.* An Epilepsy in Infants for the most Part proceeds from one of the Six following Causes. *First*, from the *Meconium* too long retain'd. *Secondly*, from vitiated Milk. *Thirdly*, from Difficulty in breeding Teeth. *Fourthly*, from some violent Passions of the Nurse. *Fifthly* from Costiveness. *Sixthly*, from Worms.

*Aurum fulminans.*

*Art. 1540.* The Virtue and Efficacy of the *Sulphur of Antomy and Aurum fulminans* in an Epilepsy is wonderful, being given gr. j. at a Dose, or in more tender Constitutions gr. iis. for two Doses, with other appropriated Medicines. (1512.)

*Other Remedies.*

“ Two or three Drops of *ol. Succin.* with  
 “ the like Quantity of *sp. Vitriol.* given in  
 “ *black Cherry Water*, usually takes off the  
 “ Fit immediately; but above all other Me-  
 “ dicines, which I have hitherto experienc'd,  
 “ the *ol. Sulph. per. Camp.* effectually removes  
 “ this Disorder, particularly in the first  
 “ Month; it may be given in some cephalic  
 . Julap<sub>2</sub>



“ Julap, as much as is sufficient to procure a grateful Acidity. The *Pulv. ad Gullet.* may be given to prevent a Relapse.”

## Of DENTITION.

*The Sentiments of HIPPOCRATES.*

*Art. 1541.* Breeding of Teeth is attended *Breeding Teeth* with an Itching of the Gums, Fevers, Convulsions, Diarrhæa's, to which Symptoms, Children are chiefly subject in breeding the *Dentes canini*, and particularly such as are of a gross and costive Habit. “ Birds undergo the same Inconveniencies (says *Lister*) in casting off and renewing their Feathers, which for a Time puts a stop to their Singing. The Case is the same with the Caterpillars in casting their Skins. The matter in the Maxillæ from whence the Teeth are form'd (says *Dolæus*) is like the white of an Egg, thin and Mucous, contain'd in their Cells, which Daily grows harder, 'till it is sufficiently harden'd to force its way through the Gums, at which Time the poor tender Infants are most severely afflicted. This cutting of the Teeth is attended with Itchings of the Gums, superfluous Flesh, little Blisters, Fungus's, Inflammation of the Jaws, Frights, startings in their Sleep, Watchings, Slaverings, Vomitings, Epilepsy, Tremblings, Diarrhæa's, Fevers, Convulsions, Tumors on the Gums, from whence proceed Abscesses and sometimes Death itself.”

*Art. 1542.* “ Tho' no certain Time can *The Time.* be assign'd (says *Boerhaave*) for the production of the Teeth, being in some sooner, in others

“ others later, yet this general Observation  
 “ may be made, that they are bred one af-  
 “ ter another in the space of two Years,  
 “ viz. within the first seven Months the  
 “ *Incisores* or fore Teeth, then the Jaw  
 “ Teeth, afterwards in the fifteenth or seven-  
 “ teenth Month, the *Canini* or Eye-Teeth  
 “ break forth. Children hardly ever breed  
 “ all their Teeth in the first two Years.” See  
 Art. 1544.

*The various  
 Symptoms.*

Art. 1543. No Distempers incident to Children affect them with so many violent Symptoms as the difficult breeding of Teeth; for from the Inflammation of the Gums in cutting the Teeth, very often proceed Gripings in the Intestines, Watchings, Restlessness, Looseness or Costiveness, green Stools and Vomitings, Aphæ, Fevers, Convulsions, &c. These Accidents (as *Baglivi* has rightly observed) are owing to some defect in the Solids, for the Solid Fibres of the Gums being Irritated, Prick'd and Contracted; the Oscillation is continued to the Intestines, and there occasions Diarrhæa's, which indeed prevent some of the more severe Maladies above-mentioned.

*Two Seasons  
 for breeding  
 the Teeth.*

Art. 1544. The time of Dentition is two-fold, the first when the Tooth endeavours to thrust itself without the Jaw-Bone, and when the external and upper part of the Gums without any appearance of a Tumour is usually circumscribed by a white Circle; the other is when the Tooth is so big as to swell the Gum, and endeavour forceably to make its way through it; in this case it may be adviseable to facilitate its Passage, by making an Incision in the Gum. “ About the 4th,  
 “ 5th, or 6th Month after the Birth, the  
 “ Teeth

“ Teeth ordinarily begin to make their Ap-  
 “ pearance; first the *Incisores*, then the *Ca-*  
 “ *nini*, and lastly the *Molares*. About the  
 “ 7th Year, there comes a new set; and  
 “ about the 21st, those call'd the *Dentes Sa-*  
 “ *piantiæ*, or the two inner *Molares* make  
 “ their way (vid. *Art.* 1542.) some tho' ve-  
 “ ry rarely, are born with Teeth. I knew  
 “ a Woman, who not only in her Infancy,  
 “ but likewise through the whole course of  
 “ her Life was entirely *Toothless*.”

*Art.* 1545. Almost every Symptoms that *The Cure.*  
 arises in breeding Teeth require one and the  
 same method of Cure, that is to say, Medi-  
 cines that absorb and contemperate the Acid,  
 and afterwards gentle Catharticks.

*Art.* 1546. “ Infants at the time of cut- *Drieling.*  
 “ ting their Teeth, commonly slobber very  
 “ much and are attended usually with a Di-  
 “ arrhæa; from which Symptoms a favour-  
 “ able Prognostic may be drawn: Wherefore  
 “ it may be of use to rub the Tooth which  
 “ is near cutting, with a *Tobacco Leaf* wrap'd  
 “ round the Nurses Finger, and moistened  
 “ in a little Ale, which gently moves the Sa-  
 “ liva and the Belly, which always ought  
 “ to be kept Soluble; if Convulsions attend  
 “ the Infant, the following Powder of Dr.  
 “ *Willis* may take place.

Rx *Ocul. Caucr.*

*Margar. præp.*

*coral. rub. præp. ana ʒj.*

*ol. Sulphur. quantum*

*imbibendo excipiet*

*M. f. Pulv. dos. ʒj.*

“ The Spirit of Hartshorn (says *Sydenham* in  
 “ his *Sched. monitor.* p. 54.) however vulgar  
 “ and trifling a Medicine it may appear, an-  
 “ ivers

“ swers the end in breeding Teeth, beyond  
 “ any Medicine that has hitherto occur'd to  
 “ my Knowledge, (given in the Quantity of  
 “ three or four Drops in *aq. Ceras. nigr.*) a  
 “ small Dose of *sp. C. C.* (says *Boerhaave*)  
 “ effectually takes off Convulsions arising  
 “ from this Cause. Against the Gripes the  
 “ *Enema ad Tormina* which follows, may  
 “ prove Serviceable.

Rx *Pulv. Cret. albissim.* ℥ss.

*Herb. Rut.*

*flor. cham. ana* Mfs.

*coq. in aq. font.* qf.

*ad* ℥iv. *Colatur add.*

*Tinctur. Castor.*

*Diascord. ana* ℥ij.

*Syr. de Mecon.* ℥iss.

*ol. anis. gr. x. M. f. Enema.*

## Of WORMS.

### *The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.*

*Worms.*

*Art. 1547.* Worms coming off of their own accord, either by the Mouth or Anus, are almost ever attended with Danger, for they shew some Malignancy in the Disorders, from which they endeavour to fly. Practical Authors advise, that in all Infants disorders, particularly in Obstructions, regard be had to Worms.

*The Signs.*

*Art. 1548.* The chief Symptoms of Worms, are a copious Saliva in the Mouth upon an Empty Stomach, Scratching the Nostrils, Frightfulness in Sleep, a grinding of the Teeth, swell'd Belly, a dry Cough, Thirst, Looseness, Gnawings when the Stomach



mach is empty, a Paleness and Redness of the Countenance alternately.

*Art. 1549.* Take an ounce of Quick-silver boil it in half a pint of common Water, [or which is better in the Decoct. alb.] or let them be well shaken together in a Glass Vessel, and after the Mercury is subsided, let the clear Liquor be pour'd off by Inclination, and given to the Infant for its ordinary drink. This is a most effectually Vermifuge. “ Much the same is that Medicine so universally celebrated in *Italy*,

*Various Remedies.*

Rx *Argenti vivi* ℥j.  
*Infund. per noctem*  
*ni Aq. Galegæ* ℥ij.  
*mane decaute tur Liquor, &c.*

“ It may be drank in the Morning. *Boyle*”. Externally applyed the following Liniment may be useful

Rx *Aloe* ℥ij. *Myrrh* ℥ss.  
*ol. absynth. gr.* vj.  
*fel. Taur. q. s.*  
*M. f. Linimentum.*

to which may be added as a stimulus a few Drops of *ol. Colocynthidos*. Of other Vermifuge Medicines elsewhere, (684.) “ The *Native Cinnabar* is a very efficacious as well as safe Remedy in these Cases. The Powder of *calcined Tin* is yet a more effectual Medicine, and is almost reckon'd as a Specific: Hence the following Worm Powder of *Quincy*.

Rx *Stanni calcinat.*  
*Musc. corallin.*  
*Sem. Sanctonic. ana* ℥j.  
*Sabin. croc. ana* ℥j.  
*M. f. Pulvis.*

“ It's Dose is from ℥ss to ℥j. This is not  
 “ Cathartic.

“ Cathartic. The Author is more elaborate  
 “ in its Recommendations, which see *Bates's*  
 “ *Empl. vermifugum* & *syrupus vermifugus*  
 “ are sometimes of use. In extream Cases  
 “ (says *Chesneau*) I sometimes make use of  
 “ *Argentum vivum*, which is an unparallel'd  
 “ Remedy against Worms. I sometimes give  
 “ to young Children with great Safety, a  
 “ Drop of it as large as a Pea in a Spoon  
 “ with a little Milk”.

*Crinones or  
 Comedones.*

*Art. 1550.* *Crinones* or *Comedones*, are small  
 Worms under the Skin, disposing Infants to a  
 Consumption; they mostly infest the Muscu-  
 lar Parts, as the Back, Shoulders, Legs and  
 Thighs; they occasion a troublesome itching,  
 which makes Children restless and uneasy, and  
 at last renders them tabid. They are to be  
 destroyed with a *mercurial Lotion*. “ These  
 “ probably are the Worms which *Cetius* de-  
 “ scribes, and calls *Dracunculi*; They often  
 “ infest the *Æthiopians* and *Indians*; but are  
 “ rarely found in our Country”.

## Of the RICKETS.

The Sentiments of BOERHAVE.

*The Rickets,  
 a new Di-  
 stemper.*

*Art. 1551.* About the middle of the six-  
 teenth Century, a new Disease, call'd the  
*Rickets*, now so common among us, first ap-  
 pear'd in *Britain*, then thro' all *Germany* and  
 the Northern Parts of *Europe*; Infants are ne-  
 ver born with this Disorder; it rarely hap-  
 pens before the ninth Month after Birth, and  
 scarce ever after the second Year; but very  
 frequently in that Interval.

*The Method of  
 Cure.*

*Art. 1552.* The Cure consists in a light  
 Diet, of good and easy Digestion, dry Meats  
 that

that are not Fat, season'd with the milder Spices, taken often, and in a moderate Quantity: Drinkables ought to be used sparingly, and that pure Ale, not that which is stale, but well boyl'd, and of a pretty full Consistence; the Air should be warm and dry; as likewise should be their Cloaths, which ought to be made with Wool; carrying them in Arms, shaking, swinging, drawing them about in any Vehicle, frequent Frictions with warm dry Cloaths perfum'd with Spices, especially on the Abdomen and Spine, may prove of Use; the frequent Application of Cantharides, the gentler Emetics prudently repeated; afterwards Purgatives and strengthners given successively for some Days; lastly, a continued use of corroborative, drying and Antiscorbutic Medicines, with such as are good to cheer the Spirits. It may be ask'd whether plunging in Cold Water be of service? "It is answer'd, that in this Case cold bathing is very Efficacious, as appears from daily Experience". Of which more particularly, consult *Floyer, p. 111. 145. 222, &c.*

*The Sentiments of GLISSON.*

*Art. 1553.* The Diagnostick Signs of the Rickets are a Looseness and Softness of the Flesh, Weakness and Languor, Sluggishness and Listlessness; in this Disorder there is an unequal Nourishment of the Parts, the Head grows beyond its due Dimensions, the Face fuller and more florid; the fleshy Parts below the Head are daily more and more extenuated in the Progress of this Disorder; there are certain Protuberances and Nodes about some of the Joints, which are particularly conspicuous in

*The Diagnostick Signs.*

in the Wrists, tho' not so observable in the Anclés; the like Tumors appear in the Extremities of the Ribs, where they are joyn'd by Cartilages to the *sternum*; some of the Bones grow crooked, especially the *Tibia* and *Fibula*, as likewise the *Radius* and *Ulna*, but not so frequently, sometimes also the *ossa Femoris* and *Humeri*; sometimes this Disorder hinders the Bones from arriving to their full Length; lastly, there appears an unequal Pro- tuberance of the Head, especially on the fore part of the *Os Frontis*; their breeding Teeth is more slow and troublesome, and the Teeth grow loose by very slight Injuries, sometimes they grow black, or fall out in Pieces; as the Disorder grows more confirm'd the Breast be- comes narrower from the Sides, and the fore- part acuminated; there is also a kind of an in- flated Fullness of the Abdomen and a Tension of the *Hypochondria*; also a frequent Cough, difficulty of Breathing, and many other In- conveniences arising from the Lungs. Chil- dren that are troubled with this Disorder are sometimes averse to lying on the right side, and sometimes on the left, by reason of the Lungs adhering to the *Pleura*, or a Tumor in the opposite side.

The Internal  
Parts affected.

Art. 1554. " Internally the Liver is bigger  
" than its due Proportion, the Stomach and  
" Bowels are increas'd in Bulk; the Glands  
" of the Mesentery are enlarged, if not stru-  
" mous; the Lungs are puff'd up and tumi-  
" fied, sometimes ulcerated, strumous and ad-  
" hering to the *Pleura*. The jugular Veins  
" and carotid Arteries are larger than ordi-  
" nary; lastly a Feebleness of the Parts with  
" a Numbness and Slothfulness to Motion.  
" This Distemper of itself seldom proves  
" Mortal,

Prognosticks:



“ Mortal, unless, the Symptoms increasing,  
 “ it degenerates into a *Consumption, Dropsy of*  
 “ *the Lungs,* or an *Ascites*; the sooner it  
 “ comes on after the Birth, the more dan-  
 “ gerous, the more severe the worse. Those  
 “ that are not cured before the fifth Year,  
 “ are unhealthy for their whole Lives after.  
 “ Scabs or Itchings coming upon this Distem-  
 “ per conduce very much to its Cure”. *Mayow.*

*Art. 1555.* The Medicines proper for the *Simple Me-*  
*dicines.*  
 Cure of this Distemper are all the *Capillary*  
*Herbs*; chiefly *Tricomones, Radix osmund. re-*  
*gal.* the young tender Buds of the *felixmas.*  
*Ling. Cervin. veronica mas, Tussilago, Rad.*  
*rub. Tinctor. Curcum. sarsaparil. Chin. Lign.*  
*Guaiac. and ejudem Gummi, Chalybs, sperm.*  
*Cet. Vermes terrestres, Millepedes.* *Rhubarb*  
*Rhubarb* is recommended beyond all other simple Medi-  
 cines, it being moderately warm and drying,  
 grateful and comfortable to the Spirits in all  
 Parts, it gently shakes off the Drowsiness of  
 the Spirits, invigorates the weaken'd Parts,  
 and in some measure corrects the Internal Slip-  
 peryness of the Bowels; restores the Pulse to  
 its pristine Vigour, increases the Heat of the  
 external Parts, cherishes and stirs up the  
 Vigour and Activity of the internal ones,  
 chiefly those that serve in the Office of Nutri-  
 tion: It is certainly a Medicine equally safe  
 and well suited to all Ages and Constitutions.

*Art. 1556.* Proper Purgatives, especially *The Cure.*  
 Preparations of *Rhubarb*, given and repeated  
 at convenient Intervals are useful in this Dis-  
 order. Issues and Blisters are likewise conve-  
 nient. The following Clyster is very effica-  
 cious.

R: *Fim. equi non Castrat. ℥iſs.*  
*Sem. anis. fenic.*

X

*Malv.*

----- *Malv. contus. ana* ℥ss.

*flor. Cham. p. j.*

*coq. in ser. lact. q. s.*

*in Colatur. ℥iv.*

*dissolv. syr. violar. ℥x.*

*Sacchar. rub.*

*ol. rosar. ana* ℥ss.

*M. f. Enema.*

'This is to be observ'd in Friction, that is to be omitted where the Bones protuberate, and used more freely in the Cavities, and that it should be used no longer than till the Part becomes moderately red. " Of the Efficacy of " *Friction*, and the Virtues of *Coltsfoot*, particularly in the Cure of this Disorder, and " that of an *Atrophy*. See *Fuller's Medicin.* " *Gymnastic*". p. 96.

#### The Sentiments of MAYOW.

The Method of  
Cure.

Art. 1557. Since the Rickets owe their Original to some Obstruction in the *Medulla Spinalis*, and the Weakness of the Nerves arising from thence, the chief Indications of Cure depend upon the Nerves being strengthened and the Obstruction removed, in order thereunto *Venesectio*, or the Application of *Leaches*, purging Medicines, also Digestives, Diuretics, Diaphoretics, and Specifics are to be made use off. *Laxative Clysters*, and sometimes *strengthening ones*, *ex Decoct. sim. equin. flo. Rorismarin, &c. Enema Terebinth. cum express. Milleped. viv, &c* may be injected. The purging Course is to be pursued with *Rhubard* and *Calomel*. *Issues* are of excellent Service, especially if made betwixt the first and second *Vertebra* of the Neck. Besides the Specifics of the vegetable Kind, the

*Ens*

*Ens Veneris* of the egregious *Mr. Boyle* is much commended, as also *Volatile Salts, Elixir. Proprietatis, Bals. Sulph.* Sometimes also the Use of *Steel* is proper, which is indued with a singular aperient Quality, and not only helps Digestion, but likewise strengthens and restores the Tone of the Viscera; but it is not to be used without Caution; for in a Cough, Pleurisie, Tautness of the Lungs, Hectic Fever and other Disorders of that Kind, the Use of *Steel* should entirely be forbid. For the swelling of the Abdomen the following *Fomentation* is exceeding useful, that is to say, the Patient is to be placed in a convenient Vessel, and covered almost over with Barley soak'd in boiling Water, (as is usual in brewing Beer.) and there continue till a gentle Breathing Sweat is obtain'd.

Art. 1558. “ The Liquor which drops from *Other Remedies.*  
 “ Snails a littled bruised, commonly, tho’  
 “ falsly, call’d *Oil of Snails*, is greatly  
 “ esteem’d in this Disorder both externally  
 “ and internally, chiefly in Hectic and Phthi-  
 “ sical Infants. The Virtues and Uses of the  
 “ following Remedies may be judg’d of by  
 “ the Reader himself. *Flo. salis Armoniac.*  
 “ *Martiat. Batean. Cerevisia ad Rachitidem,*  
 “ *ax. Limacum Pectoralis, Emplastr. Spinale,*  
 “ *Linim spinale, omnium Fulleri. Sydenham’s*  
 “ *Epist. de Rachitide, p. 148.* may be like-  
 “ wise consulted.

## Of the A P T H Æ.

## The Sentiments of SYLVIVS.

Apthæ.

Art. 1559. *Apthæ* are little Ulcers, sufficiently known, affecting the whole Superficies of the Mouth, and extending themselves to the *Œsophagus*, and, as is supposed, to the Stomach itself; they are commonly white, sometimes yellow, and sometimes black, which latter are the most dangerous. “ *Apthæ* (says “ *Dolæus*) which are vulgarly, tho’ falsely “ judged to be small Ulcers, are really, but “ very slight Escars which arise on the Tops “ of some Pustules in the Mouth”, &c.

The Cause and Cure.

Art. 1560. *Apthæ* seem to owe their Origin to acid Humors and Vapours convey’d to the Mouth; for which reason the Cure consists in correcting and amending the acid Humors and Vapours, and in detarging and healing the Parts affected by the *Apthæ*. *Testaceous* and *Absorbent* Powders are first to be given, and afterwards the Humors should be gently evacuated by *Syr. de Cichor. cum Rkubarb. Mucilago ex. Sem. Cydon*, (says *Ettmuller*) mix’d “ with the Juice of the *Semperviv. maj.* makes “ a good *Liniment* for anointing the *Apthæ*; “ but more excellent than all the others is the “ *succus Raparum*, roasted in a close Vessel “ over the Fire and press’d out, without “ Sugar; *Allum Græcum* and *Sp. sulph. cum melle rosaceo* is excellent. In young Children troubled with the *Apthæ* (says *Bonetus*) nothing brings such immediate Relief “ as the *ol. Raparum* mix’d with a little Sugar. “ The following is much recommended by “ Mr.



“ Mr. Boyle, and indeed sometimes answers  
 “ Expectation.

R $\bar{c}$  *Succ. Sempervin. maj.*  
*Mellis opt. ana p. æ.*  
*coq. paulisper ad clarificand.*  
*deinde add. alum. rup. q. f.*  
*ad saporē mediocriter austerum.*  
*f. Mistura.*

“ Let the Mouth and Throat be anointed  
 “ with a Feather every Hour or oftner. The  
 “ Author cryes up this Remedy as a Specific.  
 “ *Decoct. Cort. Ulmi* with a little *Melrosac.* is  
 “ certainly the best *Gargainsm* for the curing  
 “ of the *Apthæ*. We ought not (says *Dolæus*)  
 “ be over-fond of *purging* in this Disorder,  
 “ because a *Diarrhæa* is very apt to succeed  
 “ it, which is the worst Symptom can hap-  
 “ pen”. But of the *Apthæ* more elsewhere  
 (1136.)

Of Cutaneous Disorders.

*Art. 1561.* “ *Crustalactea. scabies* (1178.) *Scablinesis,*  
 “ *Tinea* (995.) &c. are Diseases with which  
 “ Children are very often afflicted. They  
 “ are infested very frequently with *scabby*  
 “ *Eruptions* in several Parts of the Body, par-  
 “ ticularly their Faces are won't to be crusted  
 “ over with a dry and most loathsome Scab.  
 “ *Hildanus* advises us not to be over hasty in  
 “ curing this Disorder, but rather to commit  
 “ the Case for sometime to Nature, unless the  
 “ Muscular or Nervous adjacent Parts are in  
 “ Danger of being injured, gentle *Purgatives*  
 “ and *Alteratives* may be used: *Antimon,*  
 “ *diaphoret. Æthops minerale,* &c. are servi-  
 “ ceable”.

## The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

The Cure.

Art. 1562. For the Cure of these Disorders, the internal Medicines *ex Fumana*, *Tinct. Coral. Rob. sambuci*, *Diaphoretica*, *Viperina*, *Cin-nal. antimon. Mercur. dulc.* are highly proper. The Scab is either moist and running, or hard and dry; in the first Case it is to be sprinkled with *pulv. Lapid. Calamin. Tutice, Ceruss. flo. sulph. Campb. &c.* in the latter it may be anointed with *ol. amygd. dulc.* with a few Drops of *ol. Tartar. per deliq.* or *Bals. sulph. Lixiv. vulgar, &c.* Medicines *ex Nicobana* may be applied. *Mercur. dulc.* is here more safe than the other Mercurials. The following is an excellent Ointment for the *Tinea*,

Rx *Litharg. auri*  
*Ceruss. ana ʒij.*  
*flor. Sulphur*  
*Argenti viv. ana ʒj.*  
*ol. Rosar q. s. M.*

Let the Cure of the *Tinea* be begun in the Decrease of the Moon. Of these Disorders more elsewhere (1178.)

## Of Head-mould-shot, and Horse-Shoe-Head.

Art. 1563. “ In the weekly Bills of Mortality at London, we find two remarkable Names or Titles of Diseases, *viz. Head-mould-shot* and *Horse-shoe-head*, which none of our Physical Writers, as far as I can find has ever touch’d upon; yet a great many Infants die of these Disorders, as is apparent from the fore-mention’d Accounts.

Art.

Art. 1564. “ *Head-mould-shot* is a Disorder affecting new born Infants, in which the Edges of the Bones of the *Cranium* at the Sutures and especially the Coronal, lie over one another; so that the Fibres of the *Meninges* are stretch’d and torn asunder, and the Brain itself compress’d, whence Convulsions frequently happen, which carry them off.

Art. 1565. “ *Horse-shoe-head* is a Disorder in which the Sutures of the Skull lie too open, so that there are large gaping Chinks between the Edges of the Bones, which Openings sometimes remain unclosed for some Years. Its commonly a sign of a weak Constitution and a short Life. The Nurses usually embrocate the Parts affected with *Brandy or Rum*, to which some add the *White of an Egg or Palm Oil*”.

### *Of the Venereal Disease.*

The Sentiments of HARRIS.

Art. 1566. Infants that have received the Infection by sucking their Nurses, altho’ they are affected with Spots, Pustules and Ulcers, and tormented with nocturnal Pains, are most easily cured with the *Farina sarsaparil*, which is almost insipid, or at least not ungrateful to the Taste, given in their Panada or Pap, adding for the Stomachs, take a little of the *Santal. citrin*, with purging at proper Intervals, I have often with Pleasure seen tender Infants perfectly restored to Health.

*How cured*

## Of the PHTHIRIASIS.

*The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.**The Cure.*

Art. 1567. Phthiriasis is a lousey Distemper, to which most Children are liable. Let the Head be wash'd with a Lixivium in which has been boil'd the *Sem. Staphidisagr.* and anointed with the following Ointment.

Rx *Ol. spic.* ʒij.

— *amygd. dulc.* ʒls.

*Unguent. Nicolian* ʒvj.

*M. f. Linimentum.*

This will destroy all those Animals in one Night's Time.

*Cocculus Indicus.*

Art. 1568. " The Powder of *Cocculus Indicus Berries* sprinkled on the Head, infallibly destroys them. *Condrochius* (who has wrote a particular Treatise of those Animals) says, he has a thousand Times experienc'd the Use of this Powder, and that in small Quantities, mix'd with Hog's-lard, a boild Apple or the like, applyed to the Head, miraculously destroys Lice, more effectually than the *Staplis Agria*, and more safely than *Argent viv*".

*Crab-Lice.*

Art. 1569. " To destroy the *Crab-lice* in Adults, lodging in the Groins, the anointing the Parts with *Black Soap* is an infallible Remedy, neither is there Occasion to seek for any other, Dr. *Turner* proposes *Lac. Sublimab*, but that's a Medicine not so safe to be used about the genital Parts.

*Bugs.*

Art. 1570. " There's a kind of most loathsome and hateful Animal, which none of the *Greek or Latin Authors* that I have met with



“ with, have taken Notice of, call’d with us  
“ a *Bugg*; sufficiently known by the *Citizens*  
“ of *London* by its painful and venomous  
“ Bite; not unlike a *Ricinus* or *Tyke*, which  
“ is a livid Insect full of Blood, and exceed-  
“ ing troublesome to Dogs, Sheep and Oxen.  
“ ’Tis probable that the above-mention’d  
“ Powder of the *Coccul. Indic.* (*Art.* 1568.)  
“ sprinkled about the Bedstead and Blankets  
“ might destroy this loathsome and detested  
“ Animal. Dr. *Shaw* assures us, that if the  
“ Place bitten be presently rub’d with a Solu-  
“ tion of *roach Allum* in Spittle, the Venom  
“ is immediately extinguish’d and the Pain  
“ ceases”.





## C H A P. XVI.

### Or, The Sixteenth Assemblage of D I S E A S E S.

Being a Treatise of *Poisons* ;

*Collected from the best Authors, after  
the Manner of the preceeding Chap-  
ters, not without Contributions of my  
own here and there interspersed.*

*The Proem.*

*Art. 1571.*



WE have too frequently experienc'd that the Lives of Men, who have received any *poisonous Infection*, are in extream Distress and Danger, and attended with every Thing but Despair ; and that, where Symptoms of such Disorders appear, Medicinal Application must immediately be made, for Delay is Destruction. This induced me to add a Sheet or two on this Subject, as a Matter of no small Importance, that in difficult Cases requiring such Dispatch, this little Performance of Mine might be referred to for Direction and Succour.

*Poison what.*

*Art. 1572.* Whether any Thing be absolutely, and in itself Poison, is yet a Subject of Controversy. Nay, *Paracelsus* makes no Scruple to assert that all Things are Poisons,  
and

and nothing void of such a noxious Quality. Whether any Thing be Poison or not, is determined entirely, according to him, by the Quantity taken. Meat or Drink of any kind taken to excess proves often Poison in the Event, or, which is the same thing, causes a violent Death. But when we speak of Poisons, those alone must be considered as such, the smallest Portion of which is to a Human Body remarkably injurious.

*Art. 1573.* Poison in general is that, which inwardly taken or admitted from without by some peculiar Quality or Power of acting is to our Bodies exceedingly pernicious. To be always fatal to Man is not essentially in Poison; but it may suffice, if from some secret Faculty it powerfully annoys him; of this kind is, what not being entirely Mortal, causes *Madness, Foolishness* or *Insatiation*.

*The Definition of Poison.*

*Art. 1574.* The spending of Time on vain Speculations is not the Purpose of this Undertaking, or making it a matter of Dispute, whether Poisons destroy by too much Heat or Cold, by corroding the Vessels, by a Putrefaction of Humors, by a piercing Irritation of the Nerves, by an Agitation of the Animal Spirits hurrying into Madness, and the like, for great is the Variety. A Passage of *Sylvius* (by the way) may be worth our Observation, *viz.* although every sharp Quality seems to produce a Sense of heat to the Parts capable of being so affected, yet in our Bodies there are found two such Qualities causing a different Effervescence or violent Fermentation, the one hot, the other void of heat, not so sensibly apparent, distinct therefore from one another, and the Object of different Treatment or Method of Cure. Would any one attentively consider the Effects and Symptoms of Poisons,

*The Manner how Poisons kill.*

Poisons,

Poisons, he must acknowledge, they owe their Rise and Progress to one or both these acrimonious Properties, either latent or apparent. As soon as either of them appear then are they vigorously active, the Corruption of the Juices is perceived, and forthwith their malignant Nature, as often as either lurks concealed, slow and gentle is their Action, the Humors are not so speedily vitiated, and the Malignity but by little and little discovers itself.

*Two kinds of Poisons.*

*Art. 1575.* Since human Bodies are terribly annoyed by Poisons two ways, either as they are inwardly taken, or as they may by outward attack insinuate themselves, I shall treat of both separately, and first of those which are taken inwardly.

*Signs of Poisons taken inwardly.*

*Art. 1576.* The Signs subsequent to such Infection are nasty and unfavoury Belches, soon after a surprizing change of the Pulse and motion of the Heart, failure of Strength, pressure of the Heart, Palpitation, Faintings, Swoonings, Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, Tremblings, Convulsions, Hiccoughs, insensibility, knawing Pains, and sometimes Erosions of Stomach and Intestines, Thirst, Suppression of Urine, vomiting of filthy Matter, Looseness, Coldness of the extrem Parts, cold Sweats, swelling of the Tongue, blackness and swelling of the Lips, Distension and swelling of the Stomach and Hypochondria, sometimes the whole Body is swoln and bloated, abundance of black Eruptions appearing on its Surface, and Death at last draws up the Rear. But all these circumstances and Symptoms are not to all Persons infected equally incident.

*The Prognosticks.*

*Art. 1577.* Great is the difference of Poisons, some more pernicious than others, quick-



er or slower in Execution, according to the Quantity, Quality, or other Circumstances. The Prognostick is chiefly to be taken from the Number and Violence of the Symptoms; if upon speedy Applications of proper Medicines the Patient be relieved, there are hopes of his Life. But it often happens upon the Recovery, that the Body contracts so ill a Habit from the Poison, as stubbornly adheres, and a long time after exerts itself; being the Parent of many and dangerous Distempers. That the *Indians*, and from them the *Italians* have attained such a knack of poisoning, as shall fatally dispatch at a certain predetermined Time, as at the end of a Week, a Month, a Year, is mere Fiction and vulgar Error: for be the Malignity what it will, Nature at all times exerts its utmost Powers in opposing it, and if equal to the attack checks and frustrates it.

*Art. 1578.* Common Indications for this Purpose are in general only two. *First*, To recall, as it were, and fetch back the Poison the same way by which it entered, if possibly it may be done; *next*, that it may entirely be defeated by proper Alexipharmicks. We are very apt to think, that the Alexipharmick and Bezoardick Medicines, which for the most part are called Cordials, do not properly act against or attack the Poison itself, but only strengthen and enable the Body to expel the Enemy, and so by Accident only be serviceable in these Cases. From what preceeds, it appears plainly, that all Expedients must be used, that the Poison inwardly taken be forthwith discharged; and that a Vomit may most conveniently answer the end, it must not be over strong, sharp or corroding, but gentle,  
and

*The Cure.*

and prepared of such Things as are of an oily and mucilaginous Nature, and may retund and blunt the acrimonious Property of the Poison. Whatever of this kind offers itself must be immediately used, for delay is destructive. Warm Water mix'd with a good Quantity of Oil is as effectual as any Thing; that wanting, Butter may supply the Place; fat and mucilaginous Broths are very requisite. The mere provoking a Vomit is insignificant; it must be continued even till there is no appearance of any poisonous remains from taste, smell, qualm, pain, or gnawing of the Stomach, or the like. If any of the Poison hath made a descent into the Guts, which is often the Case, they must be washed and cleansed by a repeated Injection of Glysters. Some gentle Purges must be taken, that the upper Part of the Intestines may be freed. *Cassia*, *Manna*, *Rhubarb*. and the like are proper: Emulsions also of *Amyg. dulc. melon. cydon. gum. arab.* &c. with *syr. de althæâ*. If in the Body at last are any remains of the Poison, they must be diverted from the Heart and Bowels, thrown upon its Surface, and discharged by Sweats, which Alexipharmicks also are effectual for, and ought not to be discontinued, till all the peccant Matter be quite dislodged. *Vinice Treacle* is deservedly allowed by the common Suffrage of the World to be the prime *Antidote*; but it is to be given in a larger Dose than common to two or three Drams (as observed by Dr. *Harris in Pharmacolog. Antiempir.* p. 285.) But this rule is not always to be followed, especially when we have to do with Poisons of a narcotick Quality. In the mean time a suitable Diet must be enjoined, and a Milk  
one

one is principally recommended by the best of Authors. Other Eatables should be fat and unctuous. Gelly Broths of Calfs Feet, shavings of Ivory, Hart's Horn, &c. are very serviceable.

Art. 1579. Poisons are specifically divided into three sorts from the Difference of Bodies wherein they naturally exist, that is, the *Vegetable*, *Mineral*, and *Animal*. To treat of the more eminent of these will answer my present purpose, from which Instances we may easily deduce a *Praxis* proper for the rest.

*Division of Poisons.*

### *Vegetable Poisons.*

Art. 1580. These of all Plants are most baneful, and very frequently distinguished as such by antient Writers. It appears in Authors from innumerable Instances that the Leaves of Hemlock are poisonous, the Root, and the Juice expressed. Its Leaves are sometimes gathered by a pernicious Mistake, instead of *Chervil* or *Parsley*, and eaten in Sallads: The Roots likewise unwarily taken for *Parsnips* have been of fatal Consequence. The destructive Nature of its Juice sufficiently appears from the *Atbenian* Custom of giving draughts of it to condemned Malefactors. By this the great *Socrates* the wisest of the Philosophers is said to have been taken of. But whether this *Attic Poison* was the very Juice of this Plant, or otherwise compounded, may admit of some enquiry, though here no way requisite.

*Hemlock and Aconite.*

Art. 1581. That Hemlock is hot and acrimonious is manifest from reason and experience, and this the very learned *Wepher* hath,

*Hemlock hot and sharp.*

hath, contrary to the Suffrage of all Antiquity, put beyond all doubt. It particularly offends and pricks with its *Stimuli* the nervous Membrane of the Stomach, irritates its Fibres to a violent Constriction, by which Means what through the vehement Twitchings, what the severe constringing Power mostly acting near the Orifices of the Stomach, where the more remarkable Nerves are disseminated, the principle Seat of the nervous System is furiously agitated, whence proceed Convulsions, &c. and both the Heart and Brain unhappily Sympathise.

*Effect of Hemlock taken inwardly.*

*Art. 1582.* This taken inwardly affects the Stomach and Præcordia in the same Place with a pricking Pain and Heat, a sort of Drunkenness, Giddiness, Epilepsie with the Loss of Senses, and a wonderful shaking and distortion of Head and Limbs, convulsive Motions throughout, flowing out of Blood from the Ears, a Tumour of the bigness of ones Fist, near the Pit of the Stomach, Hiccoughs, vain attempts to Vomit, swelling of the Face and lower Part of the Belly, a Flux of green Froth from the Mouth after Death.

*Method of Cure.*

*Art. 1583.* The Indications for Cure are to free the Stomach immediately from the Hemlock, to check and subdue the acrimonious Quality, to recruit the vital Spirits which have been impaired by the violence of the Symptoms, to raise those that are sunk by the irregular and interrupted Motion of the Blood, to repair the Damage done to the Stomach or Intestines by inflaming, excoriating or exulcerating, and to restore and preserve the Body by a proper and laudable Rule of Diet. The shortest, surest and safest Method of discharging the Malignancy is by a  
seasonable



seasonable Vomit, nor is the strongest requisite, because the Hemlock itself by its constringent Property will be sufficiently apt to provoke and irritate: Large and repeated Draughts of warm Water and Oil will answer the purpose. For urging a Vomit in this Case, fat Broths are proper, *Decoctum hordei cum oleo simplici, aqua tepida cum butyro, lac cum oleo & butyro, sincerum aut aqua dilutum, cerevisia cum oleo & butyro, oleum lini vel nucis* of themselves are nauseous, fitter therefore for facilitating a Vomit mix'd with warm Water, Milk, Barley-gruel, Ale, or Broths of any kind, which one and all take of and qualify the sharpness and pungency of the Poison. These Endeavours must be continued till the whole Malignity be discharged from the Stomach. But if these measures be found insufficient and not equal to the design, recourse must be had to more violent Emeticks, as *Oxymel scilliticum, sal vitrioli, decoct. cort. virid. jugland. decoctum fol. nicotianaë, &c.* While this Trial is made, fat and unctuous Glysters must be injected, and suppositories thrust into the Anus *ex melle & sale cottis hier. pier. sapone sal. gem. vel alumine, &c.* for Glysters and Suppositories are apt to dispose the peristaltick Motion of the Guts, then irregular, to their proper and downward Inclination. The giving a purge, unless the most gentle, is scarcely consistent with Practice. All the Poison being thus evacuated from the Stomach and Intestines, then must we fly to generous Wine and Alexipharmicks. *Tberiaca, Mitbridatum, Electuarium, Orvietanum,* and the like are principal *Antidotes.* Their efficacy consists in thinning and diluting the

Blood wheresoever stagnating. This is also the Benefit resulting from what are stiled *Cordial Waters*, *Confectiones de Hyacinth. alkermes*, *lapis bezoardicus*, *item tinctura bezoardica*, *salia volatilia*, *mixtura simplex Paracelsi*. If there be any Room to suspect that the Coats of the Stomach or Bowels are any way impaired or ulcerated, it is highly imprudent to indulge a Patient with seasoned Meats, much less with Vinegar, nor indeed with too much Wine. Proper then would it be to prescribe *Decoctum hordei cum passulis*, *sem. anisi aut decoctum rad. chin. saffra*, &c.

*Art. 1584.* It is very probable, says the ingenious *Dr. Mead*, that the *Cicuta* of the Antients, a Treatise of which was published by *Wepher*, was our *OEnanthe Cicutæ facie* of poisonous Juice. But our *Ray*, that most skilful Herbalist asserts, that the common *Cicuta major* was the *Athenian Poison*, and the *Cicuta aquatica* of which *Wepher* hath wrote an entire Book, the *Cicutaria palustris*. See *Hist. Plant. V. I. p. 451. 452.* But that the *OEnanthe Cicutæ facie* is a Plant distinct from both. See *Ray* again p. 441. This very learned and applauded Author may perhaps support this his Conjecture, and he has my free leave, for I have neither leisure nor inclination to dispute about it. In the mean time it must be acknowledged they are of the same Family, and differ little in Appearance or Quality.

*Prescription of  
the OEnan-  
the Aqua-  
tica.*

*Art. 1585.* The *OEnanthe aquatica cicutæ facie* we find thus described in the Place before cited by *Ray*. “ *Paludapio foliis non  
“ absimilis est rutæ pratensi similior (nostrâ  
“ sententiâ apio aut petrosilino similior quam  
“ Thalicthro) multo pullulatu virore tetro  
“ colore*

“ colore & facie cicutæ. Caules bicubitales  
 “ spargit é radice in pares asphodeli albi  
 “ bulbos multipartita & quasi brachiata nullius  
 “ fibræ vinculo aut interventu continuos  
 “ teneros gustu acres & ingratos, succo lacteo  
 “ primùm deinde flavescente viroso & exalce-  
 “ rante prægnantes. In rivulis non in sep-  
 “ trentrionalibus duntaxat, sed & meridiona-  
 “ libus engliæ provinciis copiose provenit.”

Whether the Roots of this Plant are poisonous and malignant, or wholesome, this Author doubts, and submits the matter to farther Examination. But the following Relation fully determines the matter.

*Art. 1586.* About three Miles from the Place of my Abode and Practice, and seven Years since, it happened that four Children had eaten the Roots of this *OEnanthe*. They it seems, being dismissed from School and their A. B. C. about eleven o'Clock in the Morning, stroling about the Meads met with these Roots by the Side of a Rivulet, which with a Piece of broken Candlestick, that unluckily offered itself, they dug up. Being highly delighted with the Work, and now pretty well furnished they cry one to another, what charming young *Carrots* are here! then by mutual Inducements greedily fall too, not through Hunger, but Wantonness. Well, what was the Consequence, Home they go, begin to sicken, but not a Word of the *Carrots*. These Children were three Brothers and a Sister, whose Father alone was at that time living. The youngest Boy was not yet four Years old, nor the eldest nine: The middle one about five, and the Girl six or seven. There was nothing but crying and howling, the Father amazed at the Sight of his Children

*The OEnanthe eaten and a Relation of its effects.*

dren can no way account for the Disorder. Not long after they were taken Speechless, seized with a Giddiness, and fell with their Faces to the Ground. Terrible Convulsions with an entire Privation of the Senses succeeded. They all cast their Stomachs, the Girl purged upwards and downwards, sometimes in lucid Intervals they eat and drank. The Father was astonished at and bemoaned with a Flood of Tears the miserable *Metamorphosis* of his Children; nor could he help giving into the vulgar Notion of *Charm* and *Sorcery*, as the Cause of these Distractions. Great enquiry is made between their Fits, when they were come a little to themselves, about what they had eaten, but nothing extraordinary was confessed. After this upon searching their Pockets were found Pieces of a certain Root, on the Discovery of which, all that could speak acknowledged they had eaten of it, and gave immediate Suspicion of Poison. Upon this a Messenger was dispatched to me with a Sample; as fortune would have it I was no stranger to what was brought. But being at that time otherwise engaged, I sent an Apothecary with proper Materials and my best Instructions, who as I imagined, found the poor Children almost expiring; now one, now another, now all together labouring under epileptick Paroxysms, with violent Convulsions and foaming Mouths. By my Directions he gave them a good deal of Oil, with large and frequent Draughts of warm Water. Having first pumped clean as it were the Stomach, I made use of my favourite Medicine on such occasions, the *Tincture Bazaridica*. Depending on this I thought any other needless, and only indulged them with



a little Wine in their fainting Fits. A dose of this Tincture for the Eldest was a Spoonful and half, and for each of the little ones lesser Quantities according to their Ages in a Draught of Ale; their Diet in the mean time was Broth and Milk Meats. Within twenty-four Hours two were restored to their former Health, though much weakened. More slow was the Recovery of the other two, nor was the Malignity discharged in less than five or six Days. I took care that frequent Glysters should be injected, and probably used other remedies which now escape my Memory. They all, though with great difficulty, did well; and are now at the Penning of this, living to attest it.

Art. 1587. This same Father of those Children, a Man of Credit and Integrity, assured me, that two Years after this Accident, a Pig of his breaking forth from the Sty, got into the same Meadows, where it is reasonable to suppose he rooted up and devoured this pernicious Vegetable, for in few Hours he grew violently sick. A Pig Doctor of the Neighbourhood was sent for, who tried his utmost Skill to little purpose, for the Animal frothing and foaming at Mouth died in miserable Convulsions.

*A Pig destroyed by eating this Root.*

Art. 1588. The bulbous Root of the *Corona imperialis* taken inwardly, hath almost the same Effects with the *Cicuta*, according to the Attestation of *John Rhodius* in *Wesper*, and requires therefore the same Method of Cure. The *Esula* or almost all the *Tithimali* are sharp and malignant, inwardly taken purge violently, excoriate the Stomach and Guts, and are almost as pernicious as the *Cicuta*. The same may be said of *Euphorbium* and

*Corona imperialis, esule euphorbium, bellaberus.*

*Hellebore*, when given in two large a Quantity, and indeed of some other *Emetick* and *Cathartick* Medicines too frequently used.

*Aconitum* or  
*Napellus*.

*Art. 1589.* As for these Plants, they are Poison throughout, effectual in the dispatching Man and Beast, as is confest on all Hands by Physicians, unless immediate Relief be brought. The *Napellus* growing on the Tops of the Alps is of a most virulent Nature, and deservedly judged the first among the *vegetable Poisons*; but being transplanted in Gardens of a moister Soil, loses much of its Malignity.

Effect of it  
inwardly taken.

*Art. 1590.* The *Napellus* inwardly taken cause the following Symptoms, a swelling of the Lips, Tongue, Eyes and the whole Face, a weight upon the Breast, pressures of the Heart, trembling of the Parts, giddiness, swoonings, horror, madness, lethargy, all which are certain Attandance of the Infection, which if the Patient possibly gets over, yet is he afterwards miserably preyed upon by a *Hectick Fever*.

Method of  
Cure.

*Art. 1591.* As for Remedies the *Radix contrayew.* from  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. to  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. with *Pheriaca* or *Mithridatium* is a Principal one (the Poison being first discharged by Vomiting, and other general Means used, as in *Art. 1578.*) Some extol the Juice of *Radishes* as a Sovereign Cure, some again have as great an Opinion of *Lapis bezoar. oriental.* founded on an experiment of *Matthiolus* made on two condemned Malefactors.

*Coccula officinarum* or  
*Bacca Cocci indici.*

*Art. 1592.* These Berries are deservedly reckoned among Poisons. The Progress and Severity of their Symptoms in Beasts, (according to *Wepher's* Experiments) are equal to those which result from the *Cicuta Aquatica*

in Men. They certainly are of a virulent and irritating Property, not unlike to *white Hellebore*. For the manner of Cure therefore we refer you to the preceding Article 1583.

Art. 1593. The *Tew* in its Leaf, Juice *Taxus.* and Berry is fatal to Man and Beast. Persons receiving an Infection from it, feel an universal Chill over the Body, are under the Apprehensions of being Strangled, affected with a violent Looseness, and for the most Part suddenly carried off. Proper Evacuation being made by Vomiting, some generous Wine must be drank, with an infusion of *Fol. absyn. flores rorisma, rad. Zedoar. serpent. virgin. sem. cardamon.* with other Aromaticks. For the Fever and Looseness *Terra sigillata, solus armen, lapis bezoar. coral. rubr. rad. tormentill, &c.* are very requisite.

Art. 1594. *Opium* for its power and efficacy in many Cases singularly useful, and worthy of the highest Encomiums, which in those of extream distress indulges with sweetness of sleep and mitigation of pain, qualifying and composing the humane Frame when in great disorder and perturbation, when given in too large a Dose, beyond all dispute, at once commences Poison; and although in one light its aspect be fair and engaging, in another it is baneful and terrible. The greatest Caution therefore must attend the use of it, and care taken lest *Opiates* at any time be promiscuously or extravagantly given. For the Intention of *Narcoticks*, which lull and stupifie the Sense, is only that a Patient may by ease and quietude recover and recollect a little his Strength and Spirits, which have been impaired too much by the violence and hurry of Pains. That Physician who courts favour

and applause by a constant dozing of his Patients out of their Pain, flatters them into greater Evils, and complements with Perdition. But this by the way only — *Opium* falls not under my consideration any other-wise than as Poison.

Effects of  
*Opium* given  
in too large a  
Quantity.

*Art. 1595.* These are as follow, a Heat of Stomach and seeming weight there, a kind of cheerfulness at first with the *Sardonic*-laugh, a Relaxation and Weakness of every Part, Alienation of Mind, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight from a Relaxation of the *Tunicæ*, with representation of various Colours, actual Blindness, Stammering of Tongue, Doziness, Slowness of Pulse, flushing of Face, Laxity of the lower Jaw, swelling of the Lips, Difficulty of Breathing, Fury and Madness, Lechery, great itching of the Skin, Inclination to Vomit, Giddiness, lethargick Affections and apoplectick Vomitings, Hiccoughs, irregular Pulse, Convulsions, cold Sweats, Faintings, cold Expiration, Death. All these Symptoms scarcely appear in all Persons, but some in these and some in others, according to the Difference of Constitutions and Quantities given.

Method of  
Cure.

*Art. 1596.* This principally consists (as in all Poisons taken inwardly) in giving a Vomit, and if the Malignity hath got into the Intestines that sharp Glysters be injected, and at last a Dose of *Cream of Tartar* be prescribed. After application of proper Antidotes, among which the *Lixivial Salts* are most eminent, as also *white Soap* or *Soap of Tartar* rather, if it can be procured, a Draught of old Wine, or Spirit of Wine, with the Yoik of an Egg, is very useful for taking of the Resinous, that is, the most pernicious



nicious part of the Opium, which cleaves to the Stomach. Recourse lastly must be had to *acid Medicines*; the Patient roused up, and by some means or other kept in Action; exposed naked to the Air, and in extremity immersed in cold Water.

*Art. 1597.* Black Henbane, is a common Plant of a Soporifick and Poisonous property, easily betraying itself by the Noisomness of its Smell. From eating the Root, Leaves or Seeds, arise the following Symptoms; Dryness of the Jaws and Tongue, numbness of Limbs, languor of Spirits, Itching all over, alienation of Mind, Bawling, Delirium, Giddiness, loss of Sight, difficulty of Breathing, Suffocation. For the Cure, consult the last Article. *Hyojeyamus.*

*Art. 1598.* The baneful Night-shade is a malignant and stupifying Plant. Children sometimes unwarily eat its Berries under the name of wild Cherries. The Symptoms attending the Eating, are these, intense Thirst, Hoarseness, pain of the Stomach, deadness of Sleep, privation of Reason, Delirium, distension of the Hypochondries, Apoplectick affections, Death. *Solanum.*

*Art. 1599.* These are of the same deadly and narcotick quality, as some have affirmed, for indeed the last is yet a matter of some dispute among *Botanists* and *Physicians*. *Mirbadagora and Coriandrum.*

*Art. 1600.* This is a virulent Narcotick, very expeditious in the dispatch of Dogs and Cats. Upon the swallowing some of it, they die within a few Hours convulsed; and we may reasonably suppose it would have the same effect on the humane Species. Common experience proves it equally pernicious to Birds, for the Powder sprinkled upon Flesh, will commonly decoy and kill Ravens, Crows, and *Nux vomica.*

and the like. For the Cure, see the Article of Opium (1596.)—

*Planta Narcotica.*

*Art. 1601.* These narcotick Plants lastly treated of little differ from the nature of Opium, either in their malignity or manner of Operation. For Brevity's sake therefore the Reader is referred to the Article on that Subject. (1595.)

*Fungi.*

*Art. 1602.* These are the lowest and basest kind of Vegetables, of which if some are absolutely Poisonous and come not under the denomination of Eatables, yet others indeed are surprisngly delicious to nicer Palates. All the Species of them are Pernicious, and *Seneca* might ingeniously call them a *voluptuous Poison*. *Athanasius Kircher* in his Book *de Peste*, writes to this effect. The Fungus of every sort is fraught with noxious and virulent Properties, and although they are not immediately offensive, yet in some compass of time, by the Operation of the Viscera on them, the hitherto latent evil displays itself. Away then with these woeful Delicacies, these treacherous Gratifications. What is a Pleasure so precarious to be so highly rated? Is Life then so burthensome, that we should give it up for so trifling a Morsel? And shall we put even Death upon the Spur, that is already on the Gallop towards us? Thus alas! we shorten a being, of which we first received a longer Lease, and are so far from the appearance of Frugality, that we are even Prodigal in the Consumption of it.

*The effects of the Fungi.*

*Art. 1603.* The Fungi when eaten, particularly the Poisonous sort, affect the Patient with the horror and imminent danger of Suffocation, blow up the Stomach, excite Hiccoughs

coughs, bring on the Cholera Morbus, sometimes Epileptic, Swooning, cold Sweats, profound Sleep, &c. nay, even Death itself. Many instances of which we find in Authors of the best Credit. Upon my once unwarily eating some of these vegetables a violent Diarrhæa seiz'd me, and a continued as well as painful inclination to go to Stool, as well as desire of making Water. Not being apprised of the Occasion, nor sensible of any Pain or Sicknes of Stomach; I trusted to Nature for relief, till on the third Day, on the continuance and aggravation of my disorder, the Mushrooms came into my Head. Upon this recollection I chewed a dose of *Rhubarb*, but it answered not the intention. The fourth Day finding my self worse, and my strength much impaired, a kind of giddiness also attending my weakness, not without a grievous excoriation of the Anus; I took in the Evening an infusion of *Ippeacuana* for an Emetic, which gave me three or four Motions; and going to Bed a Dose of the *Confectio Fracastorii*, and was according to my wish happily freed from all my disorder.

*Historia.*

*Art. 1604.* To answer this purpose, the *Fungi* must be forthwith evacuated by a Vomit, and other means used, as was observ'd before for the Cure of Poisons in general. *Lixivial Salts* are of a surprising Efficacy, particularly that *Lixivium* which is prepared from the Twigs and Cuttings of the Vine when reduced to Ashes. Against the injury receiv'd from these *Fungi*, there are no better Remedies than the following, *Theriaca Andromache cum oxymelite simpl. vel scillitic. gallinarum simum duntaxat candidum decoctum*

*Method of Cure.*

*coctum mulso venena fungorum boletorumque astringit. Lister de Humoribus. p. 392.*

### Mineral POISONS.

*Art. 1605.* After our Treatise of vegetable Poisons in the foregoing Sections, we regularly proceed to the more eminent in the Class of Minerals, both Natural and Artificial, and first of Arsenick.

*Arsenicum.*

*Art. 1606.* It is confessedly granted that Arsenick is a Poison of a superior Nature, and is either Natural or Artificial. The Natural also is of two sorts; *Orpiment*, or the Golden or Orange-colour'd: *Sandarach*, or the red Arsenick. The Artificial, which is likewise twofold, is prepared from these by Sublimation; the one kind from *Orpiment*, and is called the white *Chrystalline Arsenick*, the other from *Sandarach*, simply called *Arsenicum*. Either species of these inwardly taken, produce generally the same terrible Symptoms; though *Sandarach* is rather milder than *Orpiment*, *Orpiment* than the white *Chrystalline Arsenick*, which last is the most exalted Poison.

*Effects of it taken inwardly.*

*Art. 1607.* These appear by pricking, twitching, irritating and burning Symptoms, whence arises a cruel Pain and heat of Stomach; a raging torture of the Bowels, Vomitings, insatiable Thirst, roughness and dryness of Tongue, Jaws and Throat, Hiccoughs, exceeding Melancholly, palpitation of the Heart, Swoonings, coldness of the extrem Parts; sometimes ensues a discharge upwards and downwards, black, noisome, and filthy as Carrion; Gangrene and Mortification



cation of the Stomach and Intestines, lastly a violent Death.

*Art. 1608.* As for the Cure, all kind of *Method of Cure* Evacuations being first made, according to the preceeding directions of *Art. 1578.* relating to Poisons in general, in this case all manner of diluting, oily, mucilaginous, and the like things are highly requisite. The *Bezoarticum Minerale* mixt with Butter, as appears from an Observation of *Wepber*, blunts and reduces the corrosive Acrimony of the Poison.

*Art. 1609.* The external application is of very dangerous Consequence; for we have several instances from Physical Authors, of Lives that have been lost by Ointments, in which this was only an ingredient, sometimes the loss of Reason through Madness, sometimes the use of Limbs for ever. *Its being used by way of Ointment.*

*Art. 1610.* *Quick-Silver* can hardly be reckon'd in the Class of Poisons, it being known to be given in many cases without prejudice, to the quantity of some Ounces. The external Use very often proves much more injurious, as appears from those, who in the Venereal Disease or the Itch, have made the unhappy experiment; very many it hath suddenly been destructive to; hath caused a Tremor, Insensibility, Palsy, perpetual Lameness, and the like to some; to others, an ill, and generally incurable habit of Body. I knew one, who for the Itch, made use of a Mercurial Girdle about his Waist, upon which all the parts below became Senseless and Paralytick. Various but fruitless means were tried for his Recovery; even the *Bath*, to which he was sent, did him but little Service. However I wrought  
a com-

*Argentum vivum.*

a compleat Cure, when all other attempts were baffled, by a Mercurial Salivation and a Decoction of the Woods.

*Mercurius  
precipitatus.*

*Art. 1611.* Though *Quick-Silver* be not of a virulent Nature, yet some preparations of it are exceedingly Poisonous, as the *Precipitate* of various Sorts, but above all the *Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus*. This like raging Fire, catches and destroys all before. The taking it, is immediately succeeded by a roughness of the Jaws and Tongue, racking pains of the Stomach, with a distention of the Abdomen, violent Reachings and Vomiting, with the throwing out of Mucous, frothy and often bloody Matter, frequent Stools of the same attended with severe Pains, burning and insatiable Thirst, swelling and inflammation of the Tongue and Jaws, Swoonings, cold Sweats, Tremblings, Convulsions, Mortification of Stomach and Bowels, which speedily closes the whole with a miserable Death.

*Method of  
Cure.*

*Art. 1612.* Bless us, what a horrible Scene is here! an instance of wretchedness almost beyond a possibility of Relief! the efficacy of the best means will be owing as much to expedition as their Virtue. The Stomach must immediately be freed from its baneful Inmate, by an Emetick. The difficulty of these Circumstances challenges at once a Man's bravery and resolution. The first instruments of defence are to be taken in Hand. Oil, Butter, and warm Water scarce is the meanest dwelling destitute of, and these are principally useful in fortifying the inward Parts against the Stimuli of this Poison. These give quick and great annoyance to the Enemy; compose and becalm all disturbances within; prepare

prepare the way for proper Antidotes; render their application safer for repairing and rectifying the mischievous injury received. We see in the precipitation of Magisteries that all corrosive qualities in the solution of Bodies are destroy'd by Oil of Tartar. Whence we may presume that *Oleum tartari per deliquium*, or *Sal Tartari*, or *Absynthii* and the like fixed *Alcalious* and *Lixivial* Salts, may be of some efficacy in quelling the outrageous virulence of this Mercury, and so indeed they are beyond all *Antidotes* we are yet acquainted with. Whatever hath been advanced concerning the Powers of the Powder of *Chrystal*, and the like, I must confess, sways very little with me.

*Art. 1613. Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus* when swallowed must, as other Poisons be immediately be discharged again by Emeticks (says Dr. *Shaw*) and therefore the *Ærugo Æris* to gr. one or two is recommended by him in this Case, because quickest in Operation. This indeed is giving Poison to expell Poison, which some perhaps may entertain a favourable Notion of; for one Nail drives out another, and Fire expels Fire. But I had rather combat this Evil by safer Methods, and on fairer Ground.

*Art. 1614. Verdegrease* taken inwardly is of most pernicious Consequence, as also some bad Preparations of Antimony. These are somewhat of the Nature of *Arsenick*, though of a lower Degree, and productive of the same Symptoms, and therefore require the same Medicinal Treatment. Subjects scarce worthy to be particularly discussed.

1615. Acid Spirits, as Aque fortis, Spirit of Nitre, Spirit and Oil of Vitriol are commonly

monly deemed Poisons. But their pernicious Property, be what it will, proceeds mostly from their being corrosive, whenever taken through imprudence or mistake, they prey like Fire on the Jaws and Tongue, Stomach and Intestines, not without bitter Tortures, the Apprehension of immediate Suffocation, and extreme hazard of Life itself.

*The Cure.*

*Art. 1616.* Proper and speedy Assistance must be given, which consists in Things being presently administred of a softning and viscid, as also fat, oily and mucilaginous Nature. Of themselves Mucilage of *Sem. Cydon. Gum Tragacanth*, &c. greatly answer this Intention. To repair these 'corroding Injuries, Cow's Milk, says *Montanus*, takenly largely, according to the Exigence of the Thirst, which is always great on this Occasion, is of extraordinary Virtue. Fixed Salts likewise and Testaceous Powders are here very beneficial.

*Litharge, &c.*

*Art. 1617.* *Lithargyrum, Cerussa* and *Minium*. There are too some Metallick Recrements of Lead, and other Artificial Preparations which are reckoned poisonous. as the *Litharge* of two sorts, *Cerussa* and *Minium*, *white and red Lead*. These in some measure Rival the Powers of *Arsenick*, though not equally destructive. Whoever have taken these Poisons must be referred to the preceding *Art. (1608)* The Remedies for *Arsenick* being here equally proper.

## VENENA ANIMALIA.

*Animal Poisons.*

*Art. 1618.* Poisons exceedingly pernicious to human Bodies, which are communicated either by the Bite, the Sting, or by the eating



ing of certain Animals, come now under our Consideration.

*Art. 1619.* Of poisonous Animals, these are accounted chief. In the Bites of Serpents of all kinds or Adders; the Poison is infused at the insertion of the Teeth, whence follow all the fatal Symptoms presently to be observed. Authors agree that the Poison of the Vipour is neither distinguishably, slow, nor expeditious in its terrible Operation. We will treat of it therefore in this place as a sufficient Example of the rest of this kind.

*Serpents and Adders.*

*Art. 1620.* Vipera! The Viper is a viparous Animal, other Serpents viparous. The Bite of them is fatal in seven Hours, sometimes in not less than three Days. Vipers are more fretful and venomous in Summer, and consequently more so in hotter Climates than cold, as is the Nature of all Serpents and Adders whatsoever. There are two conglomerated Glands in the forepart of the Head, to the bulk of which several small ones conspire, where nice Dissection hath discovered a Secretion of yellowish Juice. Each of these Glands covered by one common Membrane have an excretory Vessel, which Vessels by uniting themselves from a Duct running to the Root of the Teeth which are jagged and perforated. There in a little Bladder is the Repository of this Liquid, scarce exceeding a Dropt in Quantity. It consists, as appears from *Dr. Mead's* Observation with a Microscope, of Salt Particles exceedingly Minute, which like very Darts issue forth and annoy.

*The Viper.*

*Art. 1621.* The Symptoms following the Bite of a Viper are sharp and pricking Pains where the Wound was received, a Tumor first red, and afterwards turning black and blue,

*The Symptoms.*

sensibly distending itself to the neighbouring Parts ; the Skin frets and breaks out into little Bladders ; in some Space of Time a surprizing Faintness ensues, a Pulse quick, weak, and sometimes intermitting, Palpitation of the Heart, Stupefaction of Senses, great Sickness of Stomach with bileous Vomiting, Dulness of Sight, sometimes Pains about the Navel or Region of the Liver, difficulty of Breathing, Hiccoughs, Tremors, Convulsions, cold Sweats, Chilness of extrem Parts, and unless seasonable Recourse be had to proper Remedies, or peculiar Vigour and natural Strength of the Person infected Stem the Torrent and defeat the Evil, Death is the dismal Conclusion. If the Patient should survive this Malady, yet a Tumor with Inflammation remains for some time ; filthy Corruption keeps oozing from the Wound, and some little Pustles break out round it like the *Herpes exedens*, not without an universal Yellowness of Skin representing the Jaundice.

*Cure general  
and parti-  
cular.*

*Art. 1622.* The Cure for Poisons received into the Body from external Injury is grounded upon three principal Cautions. *First*, That the Poison be immediately extracted. *Secondly*, That it be prevented from insinuating itself Deeper. *Thirdly*, If any of the malignant Matter hath made its way into the Arteries and Veins, that it must be attacked and dislodged by Alexipharmicks, as if it had been inwardly taken. What *Celsus* says, in relation to Bites of Serpents comprizes the whole Practice of the Antients, namely, that the Part must be bound above the Wound, tho' not so hard as to deaden and benumb it ; next, that the Poison be exhausted by the Application of a Cupping Glass, a deep Scarification  
being

being first made, or by the Suction of another Person whose Mouth is free from any ulcerous Disorder. By barely tasting the Venom of the Serpent is not communicated, but by the Wound it gives (those that are well however have no Occasion to make the Experiment) about which it is very proper to make an Incision. For washing it out afterwards *Theriaca* and *Mithridatium* must be dissolved in Spirit of Wine. A young living Cock cut asunder and applied to the Wound is very serviceable, or the warm Flesh of Kid or Lamb. The Patient should not omit drinking a Quantity of neat Wine with Pepper, or any thing apt to excite Warmth and Heat, and not suffering the Juices to stagnate, for Coldness is the fatal Effect of most Poisons: All Diareticks, being of an extenuating Nature, are useful. As to the Practice of the Moderns, we must with Mr. *Boyle* observe, that a hot Iron held over the Part affected immediately after the Bite, so checks and weakens the Venom, that the Patient is restored safe and sound, free from any ill Consequence, except a Pain in the Part, and that of no continuance. A far more safe and expedient Remedy, in the Opinion of others, is the thoroughly burning out the Place with an actual Cautery. But above all, many Instances and Experiments evince that the *Fat of Vipers* immediately applied and rubbed on the Wound, works a present Cure, nor needs the Assistance of any inward Medicine. But this not being always at hand, and the Venom soon making its way into and infecting the whole Mass of Blood, we must fly for Relief to other internal Remedies first offering themselves, the Principal of which is the *Sal viper-*

*rarum.* A sufficient Quantity given the Patient in Bed, and several Times repeated for the raising a gentle Sweat, perfects a Cure. The most useful and active *Alexipharmicks* in this Case are *Cardiaca Bezoartica*, *Theriacalia*, *Alexiteria*, &c. A general Preventive Antidote hath yet never appeared, nor is it reasonable to suppose it ever will.

*The Aspe.*

*Art. 1623.* Of all Serpents the most venomous is the *Aspe*. The Wound it gives being small as the prick of a Needle is scarce visible. Yet through that is conveyed so large a Quantity of noxious Juice, as within few Hours infects the whole Frame and dispatches a Man in a trice. The Symptoms are heaviness of Head, dimness of Sight, dulness of Senses, Numbness, Drowsiness, Paleness, Coldness, frequent Yawnings, Convulsions, and in the space of three Hours, without speedy Relief, Death itself. The Bite of this Animal must be treated by way of Cure as that of the Viper or other Serpents.

*Spiders.*

*Art. 1624.* Though the Species of Spiders are many, some also more venomous than others, yet all annoy after one and the same Manner, to wit, by infusing their Poison by the very little Wound they make; by getting or falling into Eatables or Drinkables: Or lastly, when thrown into the Fire by offending in their very Smoak. A Numbness attends the Part which is bit, not without Coldness and Shivering, swelling of the Belly, flatus of the Intestines, paleness of Face, involuntary Tears, trembling of the extreme Parts, convulsive Symptoms, cold Sweats, constant and fruitless Inclination to make Water, Extension of the Yard.

*Art.*



*Art. 1625.* The external Injury received *The Cure.*  
 from Spiders requires the same Method of  
 Cure as the Bites of other poisonous Animals.  
 Fig-Leaves alone are of admirable efficacy, if  
 the Milk distilling from them be twice or  
 thrice dropped on the Wound the Venom is  
 conquered, the Pains cease, and the usual  
 Symptoms are prevented. If these Creatures  
 are swallowed, a Vomit must be taken, as in  
 other virulent Cases of such internal Harm ;  
 common *Alexipharmicks* must be prescribed,  
 especially that very excellent one *Resina Abie-*  
*tis sicca.* Garlick frequently eaten is benefi-  
 cial, *Vinum Aromatisatum, &c.*

*Art. 1626.* Not only the Part affected, but *Scorpion.*  
 the whole Body endures excessive Torment  
 from the sting of a Scorpion. Little Eruptions  
 arise round the Wound, which is swoln and  
 inflamed ; and the Misery of the Patient ap-  
 pears in Trembling, Paleness, Hiccoughs,  
 Vomitings, &c.

*Art. 1627.* For the Cure of this, the Scor- *The Cure.*  
 pion himself (according to *Celsus*) is the grand  
 Specifick, sometimes bruised and drunk in  
 Wine, sometimes bruised and applied to the  
 Wound. Sometimes by the Animals being  
 laid upon live Coals the wounded Part is re-  
 lieved by Suffumigation, and by having af-  
 terwards the dead ones bound upon it. Some  
 are for Garlick and Rue beat up and masked  
 in Oil. But above all external Means, as the  
 Fat of the Viper heals the Wound it gives, so  
 the Oil of Scorpions in a parallel Case is the  
 best of Medicines. Internal Remedies here  
 are the same as are used for the Bites of other  
 venomous Animals.

*Art. 1628.* The Toad is a mere Body of *The Toad.*  
 Venom, the very Centre and Repository of

Terrestrial Poisons. As a Man hath the greatest Averſion to a Toad, ſo hath a Toad to Man. Granting they have no Teeth, yet their Gums being hard and rough by a powerful Adheſion ſo operate upon the Part, as to force through the Pores of that the malignant Juice over the whole Body. The virulent Quality of theſe Animals is exalted by their Rage, and conſiſts chiefly in their Excrements, particularly a ſharp Urine impregnated with a burning volatile Salt, derived from their Food, ſuch as thoſe little Beetles found in their Stomach or Gut. For Toads when dead are affirmed to be no way poiſonous. They diſcharge their Venom on Herbs by piſſing, ſpitting and vomiting, eſpecially on Strawberries, which they are ſaid to be very greedy off. This is not only deſtructive by its getting into the Body, but by barely being ſprinkled upon the Skin, unleſs preſently waſhed off by Urine or Salt Water.

*Effect of this  
Poison and  
Cure.*

*Art. 1629.* By this Infection the Patient turns Yellow, ſwells throughout, a ſtammering enſues with blackneſs of Lips and Tongue, an Aſthmatick ſhortneſs of Breath, Vomiting, cold Sweat, Giddineſs, Convulſion, Swooning, Death. If it be taken in at the Mouth, the Phyſician muſt of Conſequence preſcribe a Vomit, order a Glyſter, reduce the Strength of the Malignancy by warm and attenuating Alexitericks, as *Tberiaca* and *Mithridatum* diſſolved in generous Wine; and at laſt diſſipate and diſpel it by bathing in Salt Water, and uſing much and vigorous Exerciſe.

*Cantharides.*

*Art. 1630.* Cantharides in their external Application are ſometimes injurious to the Bladder, cauſe Strangury, even excite bloody Urine. Inwardly taken from their Admiſſion

to emission they corrode, inflame, and ulcerate, affect the Palate with a tast like that of Rosin of Cedar or Pine, are principally injurious to the Urinary-Passages, causing an inflammatory Heat, Excoriation, continued Erection of the Yard, bloody and painful Strangury or Suppression of Urine of all Kinds, a Mortification of the Urinary Vessels ensues, then Death itself.

*Art. 1631.* The Method of Cure consists *The Cure.* first in ejecting the *Cauterides* as soon as possible, and that by a Vomit with warm Water, or fat Broths. Glysters must likewise be injected of a diluting and oily Nature. For blunting the acrimonious Particles the Patient must drink freely of milky-messes, Emulsions, and whatever is oily and mucilaginous. The *Lemniæ Earth* is much esteemed for this Use, and, as *D. Gronvelt* asserts, *Camphire* is most excellent.

*Art. 1632.* There are Powder of Adamant, *Mechanick* Chrystal, Glafs, the filings of various Metals, *Poisons.* and the like; these received into the Body like little Knives cut and lance the Bowels, and operating with a hasty or slow fatality elude the Skill of the Physician.

*Art. 1633.* There yet remains another sort *Venena Dis-* of Poisons, such as vinous Spirits and intoxicating distilled Liquors. The frequent and *tillatoria.* excessive tipling of them, as is the practice of each returning Day, hath destroyed Myriads of Mortals, nay, hundreds of thousands more than all the Poisons put together; whence I used to stile this most pernicious and depopulating evil emphatically, *The Harm*, It proves not only the Parent of very many, and those the worst of Diseases, but to numbers suddenly Fatal; upon which account, if it de-

erves not the Appellation of Poison, I must confess I know not what does. (See *Art.* 1572. 1573.) Spirit of Wine taken inwardly is Death to almost all Creatures ; to Vegetables of all Denomations without Exception, when applied by way of Pabulum, even to the *Parent Vine* whence its self is derived.

*An Evil scarce curable.*

*Art.* 1634. The generous Physician hath here an unpleasant task upon his Hands. Men addicted to these spirituous Liquors abominably sacrifice Day, Night, and themselves to continually sipping, as it were, a liquid Fire. When all digestion is lost, the solids unbraced, the Juices corrupted ; when the human Fabrick, which hath been long torturing, is just falling to the Ground, then are we called in to its Support. Well, what must we do? even turn *Scavengers* ; and ten to one but after all the Discharges made, after the emptying Piss-pots and Close-stools, the abandoned Sot returns at once like a Sow that is washed to wallowing in the Mire. Thus he irrecoverably prostitutes his Health to the last, being prodigal of that Life, of which he ought to be most tender, and his early Period is the consequence of Intemperance. What advantageth then the *Doctor*, and what the *Divine*? fruitless would be the Endeavours even of a *Luke* himself in both his Capacities, either as *Physician* or *Evangelist*. Deaf as a Rock to all Counsel and Persuasion, he runs into the very Arms of Death, and courts Destruction. To this he is prompted by an eternal Thirst, which he greedily Indulges, and the greater the Indulgence, the greater the Thirst ; the Thirst of those pernicious distilled Liquors, with which the Tragick Scene is expeditiously closed, and the dismal Catastrophe



trophe in the last Moments is the finishing both his Bottle and himself.

*Art. 1635.* O Temperance, thou Source of humane Bliss, far exceeding our Praise and Admiration! the Glory and Security of the first Age of the World, which for thy sake alone, was accounted Golden! the distinguishable Beauty of *Saturn's* happy Reign! ever held in favour by the good and Virtuous, ever to be equally embrac'd to the latest round of Time, if Virtue then may have a Being thou art, if any thing be such, the very Principle and lasting Promoter of real Comfort and Composure of Senity, both of Mind and Body. Those that regard thee, thou regardest, crowning a length of Years with Health and Pleasure, with a Countenance chearful and amiable, with Limbs brisk and active. Such in short are thy Gifts and Graces, as extort Applause and Encomiums from thy very Enemies; such thy Worth, as the most intemperate must acknowledge; whom the neglect and contempt of thee may render the proper Object of that severe Line of the *Satyrists*,

*The Praise of  
Temperance.*

*Virtutem hanc videant, intabescantque relictâ—*

*How to form a Judgment on a poisoned  
Person deceas'd.*

*Art. 1636.* Having thus shadowed out, as my proposed Method of treating of Poisons (especially the more noted) required their Nature, manner of Operation, and method of Cure; it may be no abuse of Time, to give some few hints for a Physician's forming a regular judgment on View, if called to in-  
spect

spect a dead Body, the sudden Death of which, attended with several Circumstances, may have caused suspicion of Poison. But this indeed might be gathered from preceding Articles, due regard being had to the particular Poisons. The surface of the Body distended and Swoln, black, brown, or livid Spots, a Tongue swoln and blackish, black Nails, or yellowish, easily slipping of a spontaneous falling off of Hair even in whole Locks, are very evident Tokens that the Person was taken of by some corrosive Metallick or Vegetable Poison. Upon opening the Body, if the Bowels appear black and blue, or of an Orange Colour, or blackish; if there be Gangrenes and Mortifications of the Stomach and Intestines, these also are flagrant Testimonies, if preceded by constant Vomiting, painful wringing of the Guts, bloody Stools, heat of Urine, Yawnings, Convulsions, Swoonings, Cold-sweats, palpitation of Heart, loss of Speech, and other deplorable Symptoms of that kind. Narcoticks and Opates, leave (to the best of my Knowledge) no outward shew of themselves, except the Eyes being horribly fixed. For what Indications they make before, you must consult *Art. 1595*. But in giving judgment from the Signs abovemention'd, it behoves a Physician to be very prudent in forming, and very diffident in declaring upon it. For all these, which are known to result from the Corrosive quality of the Poison, may possibly be the Effect of a sharp inbred Humour, arising merely from a vitiated habit of Body. More adviseable therefore will it be without convincing Proof, to absolve the Guilty, than by any means condemn the Innocent, which is  
entirely

entirely agreeable to all Laws both divine and humane. But some Cafes are fo manifold and glaring as to demand at once another kind of Sentence.

*The EPILOGUE.*

WHAT I undertook, is now brought to a Conclusion, where I must beg leave to give the candid Reader one ferious Caution, that he fhould confider thefe little Commentaries, as originally wrote for private Ufe and help of Memory, therefore not over Correct, Regular and Artful. Very few Gentlemen, I am apt to think, converfant with the Practice of Phyfick, are deftitute of better fupplies from their own Obfervations and Collections. But fince things of this Nature have often different Aspects, and eclipsed rather enlightened; and the Sentiments of Men are not altogether the fame, it may be no way irrational to conclude, that others may reap fome Advantage from my Labours, as I (to fpeak the Truth) have a plentiful Harveft from the Lucubrations of others.

I muft yet farther intreat, that no one would give too creduoufly into what is advanced in thefe fhort Sketches and Obfervations, but rather by all means confult the Authors from whom they are derived. For in tranfcribing, I may probably have given fome improper turn to their Sentiments; I may have delivered them in an obfcure or imperfect manner, if not wholly miftaken them. *Dulcius ex ipfo fonte libuntur Aquæ.*

*May*

*May the great God above, the eternal and inexhaustible Source of all blessings, to whose goodness the Success of all Medicinal skill and application is for ever owing, of his wrocted Grace favour my endeavours, that what I have Collected from others, or learned from my own experience may conduce to the general welfare of all Mankind, which to every private good must always be preferred.*

Δόξα τῷ ἐν ὑψίστοις Θεῷ.







## ADVERTISEMENT.



OR brevity's Sake, lest the Book should swell too much, I thought fit to omit here the form of Medicines taken out of the *London, Bates's and Fuller's Dispensatories*, as being known to every Body; only making a bare Citation of them and their Authors: But some of the rest, especially those that are least known, which occur in this Work, and are not described in the Body of the Book, I thought it necessary to Subjoin in this Place.

Therefore let the Reader take notice, that by the Capital Letter B. is meant *Bates's Dispensatory*, and that by the rest of the Letters as underneath the Names of the Authors are signified, *viz.*

B.	Bates Dispensf.	Mu.	Musgrave
Bar.	Barbette	P.	Pitcarn
Bo.	Boerhaave	Pu.	Purcell
D.	Diemerbroeck	P. L.	Pharm. London,
E.	Ettmuller	R.	Radcliff
F.	Fuller	S.	Sydenham
G.	Greenfield	Syl.	Sylvius
H.	Harris	T.	Turner
L.	Lifter	W.	Willis
M.	Morton,		

A.

Acetum pestilentielle. B.  
 Æthiops mineralis. B.  
 Aluminatum. B.  
 Antihecticum Poterii. B.  
 Apozema diuret. G. *Art.*

735

Aq. Balsamica. F.  
 Benedicta. B.  
 Cosmetica. P. *Art.*

1147

Divina Fernelij. *ibid.*  
 Limac. scorbut. F.  
 Pectoral. F.  
 Omnium flor. B.  
 Ophthalm. Sapphirin. B.  
 Prophylactica *Art.* 192  
 Sclerotyrbica F.  
 Theriacalis. D. *Art.*

192

Arcanum Cosmeticum. B.  
 Aurum fulminans. B.  
 Aurum Mosaic. B.

B.

Balneum psoricum. Bar.  
 R. Rad. lapath. acut. brion.  
 ana ℥vi. fol. fumar. M.  
 vj. flor. cham. M. iij. fur-  
 fur ℔i. sulph. crud. ℥ij.  
 nitr. ℥j. alum. ℥iss. sal.  
 commun. ℥ij. aq. font. q.

f. ad. Balneum.

Balsamum Rhamelij.  
 R. Sapon. venet. ℥ij. cam-  
 phor à ℥ij. ad ℥ss. sp. vin.  
 q. f. f. f. a. Balsam.  
 Balsamum Saturninum. B.  
 Sulphur. anifat. B.  
 Bezoarticum minerale. B.  
 Bolus ad casum. F.

C.

Cataplasma anginosum. F.  
 De cymino. F.  
 De halecibus.  
 Hydropicum. F.  
 Ex nido hirundinis. *Art.*  
 207  
 De ovis. F.  
 Pestilentielle. B.  
 De pomis. F.  
 De rapis. F.  
 Soleare. B.  
 Stomachicum. F.  
 Suppedale. Mu. *Art.*

934

Ceratum de lapide calami-  
 nar. T.

R. Butyr. recent. mense  
 Maio collect. infalit. cer.  
 citrin ana ℔iijss. ol. oli-  
 var. purissim. ℔iv. lapid.  
 calaminar. select. subti-  
 lissimè trit. & cribrat. ℔ij.  
 & ℥x. Let the Wax and  
 Butter melt over a gentle  
 Fire

Fire, along with the Oil,  
and when strained pre-  
sently sprinkle in the  
Powder gradually, conti-  
nually stirring the Mix-  
ture from the Bottom of  
the Vessel, till it begins  
to grow cold, and the Pow-  
der can subdue no longer.

Cerevisa ad Cancrum. F.

De Dauco. F.

Hydropica. F.

Hysterica. F.

Ictericca. F.

Melanagoga. *Art.*

443

Ad melancol. *ibid.*

Purgans hydropica. F.

Ad rachitidem. F.

Scorbutica. F.

Ad Scorphyulas. F.

Chalybs sine acid. B.

Chalybs tartarifatus. B.

Cinnabaris antimonii. B.

Collyrium Boyleanum.

Rx. Aq. Rorismarin. ℥ij. aloes  
subt. pulv. ℥ss. vitriol.  
alb. vitr. ant. croc. metal-  
lor ana ℥vj. digest them  
with a gentle Heat for a  
Month, pour off the clear  
Liquor.

Collyrium certum. R.

Rx. Aq. plantag. Euphras.  
rosar. ana ℥j. troch. alb.  
Rhas. ℥ij. lap. tut. ℥ij.  
vitr. Roman. gr. ij. M.  
pro collyr.

D.

Decoct. amar. febrifug. M.  
*Art.* 36

Decoct. catech. comp. F.

Coccineum.

Ictericum. F.

Incrassans. F.

Ad mors. canis ra-  
bidi. B.

Nephriticum. F.

Nigrum. *Art.* 48.

Phthificum. F.

Decoct. pleuriticum.

Rx. Hord. perlat. ℥j. uvar.  
pass. maj. enucleat. ℥ij.  
raf. ebor. CC. ana ℥ij.  
rad. liquorit. ℥vj. sem.  
anis. ℥ss. coq. in aq. font.  
℥ij. ad ℥ij. colat. add.  
succ. firm. equi mascul.  
per express. ℥ij. M. dof.  
℥iv. every fourth hour.

Decoctum sistens. F.

Ad sitim. B.

Stypicum. F.

Variolosum. F.

Ulmi. B.

E.

Electuarium contra. abor-  
tum. B.

Boylean. F.

Cepha-

- |                              |                                       |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Cephalicum. F.               | admisce sal. gem. ℥ij. M <sup>o</sup> |
| Chalybeatum. Pu. <i>Art.</i> | f. Enema.                             |
| 405                          | Enema amar. F.                        |
| De colophonia. F.            | Apoplecticum. F.                      |
| Epilepticum. B.              | Balsamicum. F.                        |
| Hydragogum. Syl. <i>Art.</i> | Emollien. G. <i>Art.</i>              |
| 825                          | 735                                   |
| Hystericum. F.               | Febrifugum. F.                        |
| Martis. F.                   | Hystericum. F.                        |
| Peruvianum astring. F.       | E quatuor oleis. F.                   |
| Peruvianum astring. F.       | Terebinthinatum. F.                   |
| Peruvianum epileptic.        | Ad tormina. F.                        |
| F.                           | De verbasco. F.                       |
| Stypticum. F.                | Ens veneris. B.                       |
| Ezinzibere. F.               | Epithema de calce. F.                 |
| Emplastrum cephalicum. F.    | De sacchar. Saturni. F.               |
| Ischiaticum. F.              | Saponoceum. F.                        |
| Mamillare. B.                | Stomachicum. F.                       |
| Pleuriticum. F.              | Expressio asthmatica. F.              |
| De pyrethro F.               | Diuretica. W.                         |
| Roborans. F.                 | ℞. Milleped. viv. tinct. sal.         |
| Smecticum. B.                | tart. ana ℥ij. bruse them             |
| Ad strumas. B.               | together, and make a                  |
| Ad strumas. Bar.             | strong Expression, the                |
| ℞. Emplast. de ranis cum     | Dose g. 40. or 50.                    |
| mercur. ℥ss. galban. ℥ij.    | Expressio milleped. simpl.            |
| sacchar. saturni sal. vo-    | F.                                    |
| lat. ammoniac. ana ℥ss.      | Ictérica. F.                          |
| ol. rut. q. s. M. f. Em-     | Ad Pertussim. F.                      |
| plast.                       | Scorbutica calida. F.                 |
| Emulsio asthmatica. F.       | Temperata. F.                         |
| Brunneri. F.                 | Extractum pectorale. F.               |
| Pæoniata. B.                 |                                       |
| Styptica. F.                 |                                       |
| Enema acre. Bo.              | F.                                    |
| ℞. Pulp. colocynth. ℥ss.     |                                       |
| fol. tabac. ℥iss. coq. in    | Flores salis armoniac. B.             |
| aq. font. q. s. ad ℥x.       | Fotus                                 |





## L.

Lac sublimatum.

R̄ Aq. calc. viv. ꝑiv. mercur. sublimat. corrosiv. gr. xij. dissolve it in a Glass Vessel, with a gentle heat. The Quantity of the Sublimate may be increased or diminished as there is occasion.

Lac Virginale. P. L.

Linimentum anodynum. R.

*Art. 236*

Paraliticum. F.

Pleuriticum. F.

Pforicum. B.

Lohoch Myrrhifāt. F.

Ad raucedinem. F.

Rubrum. F.

Viride. F.

Vitellinum. F.

Lotio Lanfranci. *Art. 984*

## M.

Mistura acida.

R̄ Aq. plantag. fyr. papav. errat. ana ꝑiss. ol. vitriol. ꝑij. M.

Mistura balsamic. nephritic. F.

Consolans. F.

Corallata. F.

Ecphractica. F.

Expectorans. F.

Simplex Paracelsi.

*Art. 78*

Stomachica. F.

## N.

Nitrum Saturnifatum. B.

Nodulus Hystericus. B.

## O.

Ol. ranarum. B.

Oxymel asthmaticum. F.

## P.

Phænigmus. Mu. *Art. 934*

Pil. Balsamic. M.

R̄ Milleped. præp. ꝑij. gum. ammoniac. purissim. ꝑiss. flor. benzoin. ꝑij. extract. croc. balsam. peruv. ana ꝑj balsam. sulph. anifat. q. s. m. f. pil.

Pil. cathartic. in scorbuto.

R̄ Gum. ammoniac. colat. ꝑj. extract. fol. hellebor. nigr. ꝑij. calomel. ꝑij. balsam. peruv. q. s. m. f. massa; dof. ꝑij.

Pil. ad colluviem. F.

De creta Palmarij. B.

Diuretic

Diuretick. F.

Pil. Hydragog F.

Hydropic. Bontij.

Art. 825

Hysteric. F.

Pil. volatiles.

R̄ Sal. volat. CC. vel. am-  
moniac. ʒij. gum. ammon.

ʒj. extract. croc. pulv.  
carn. viper. ana ʒj. bal-  
sam. peruv. q. s. m. f. pil.

Pulv. diureticus. G.

Art. 735

Ad guttetam. B.

Hæmoptoicus. F.

Pleuriticus. B.

Uvularis. F. and B.

S.

Semicupium Hildani.

Art. 988

R̄ Rad. & fol. alth. rad. &  
fol. malv. rad. fœnic. apij,  
petroselin. eryng. marin.  
ana ʒij. [rad. rapar. ʒij.]  
herb. parietar. violar. ve-  
ron. flor. cham. melilot.  
genist. ana mj. sem. lini.  
fœnuigr. ana ʒj petroselin.  
anif. genist. fœnic. ana  
ʒij. coq. in q. s. aq. font.  
pro semicupio.

Stypticum regis. B.

Succi antiscorbutici.

R̄ Fol. cochlear. hortens.  
beccabung. nasturt. aquat.  
ana p. æ. bruise them to-  
gether and press out the  
Juice to ʒij. then add  
White Wine or Rhenish  
ʒj aq. raphan. comp. succ.  
aurant. acid ana ʒss. m.  
The Dose ʒiij. twice a  
Day, with or without a  
little Sugar.

Suffitus ad catarrhum. F.

Syrupus de peto. B.

Vermifugus. B.

T.

Tabellæ domestic. S. Art.  
488

Tabellæ embryonum. B.

Tinctura antiphthifical. F.

Bezoartica. B.

Tinctura cantharidum. G.

R̄ Pulv. cantharid. ʒj. sp.  
nitr. fortissim. ʒij. digest  
them together twenty-  
four Hours, so the Can-  
tharides will be quite dis-  
solved, and the Liquor  
will be red, to this add  
sp. vin. ʒvj. digest them  
together, the longer the  
better; afterwards filtrate  
the Tincture and keep it  
for use. The Dose from  
A a 2 xij.

xij. to xl. Drops twice a  
Day in a Draught of  
White Wine.

Tinctura epileptic. F.

Gum. laccæ. F.

U.

Vapor ad anginam. F.

Vinum chalybeatum. F.

and S. L.

Vinum hydropicum. F.

Viperinum. B.

Vitriolum mart. B.

Unguentum digitale. B.

Hæmorrhoidale. F.

Pleuriticum. F.

Unguenta ad ulcera venerea.

R̄ Mercur. præcip. rub. ℥ij.

præcip. alb. ℥j. ol. tart.

per deliquium. ℥ij. un-

guent pomat. ℥ij. m.







A

# SYLLABUS

OF THE

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASES,

OR,

A compleat LIST of the various Complaints of the SICK, reduc'd into an Alphabetical Order;

To the End that a Physician may with the greater Ease, readiness, and certainty, discover the true Distempers and their Causes, and may be able to distinguish rightly between them.

*No Body can be Ignorant of the Use of this Index.*

Let the young Physician, who is not much versed in the Practice of Physick, Examine his Patient very carefully, to find out all the Symptoms and Complaints, either from the Sick Person himself, or those that are about him. When that is done, let him look for the Symptoms in the Index, and consult the Book in the Places he is refer'd to; and from thence he may be enabled to form a Just and seldom mistaken Judgment of the Nature of the Distempers, however **O**bscure and Complicated it may happen to be.

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

## A.

### Symptoms.

### Diseases.

### Art.



Bdomen swel-	} <i>Dropsy,</i>	801
led, <i>see</i> swel-		
ling of the Ab-	} <i>Hydrops vesicalis</i>	815
domen		
Anger	} <i>Diarhæa</i>	621
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	<i>ver</i>	
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# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
<p>Belchings</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">acid</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">continual</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">insipid</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">nidorose</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">of several Tastes</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">of a rotten Smell</p> <p>Belly swell'd, <i>see</i> swelling</p> <p>Belly griped, <i>see</i> gripes</p> <p>Belly puff'd up, <i>see</i> Tension of the Belly</p> <p>Belly's Tumour, <i>see</i> Tumour of the Belly</p> <p>Bladders, like burns</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">watry</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">miliar</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">serose and yellowish</p> <p>Bloody Flux, <i>see</i> flux of Blood</p> <p>Bones, crackling</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">crooked</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">protuberating, <i>see</i> Nodes and Tophi</p> <p>Breathing difficult, <i>see</i> Dyspnoea</p> <p>Breath, foetid</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">strong</p> <p>Breast with a Heaviness</p> <p>Breast's ill Conformation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">B.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>The Hysterick Passion</i> 399</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>Scurvy</i> 869</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>A Disease of the Stomach</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">} 581</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>Nepbritick</i> 708</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>Asthma</i> 547</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>A Disorder of the Stomach</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">} 583</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>The same</i> 584</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>Melancholy</i> 426</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>Poison</i> 1576</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>Ascites</i> 807</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>Empyema</i> 240</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>Worms</i> 683</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>Small Pox</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">} 135</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">} 140</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">} 143</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>A miliar Fever</i> 1497</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>Scurvy</i> 885</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>Rickets</i> 1553</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>Rickets</i> 1553</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>Spina Ventosa</i> 1286</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>Bastard Peripneumony</i> 214</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>After Birthretainey</i> 1483</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>The Scurvy</i> 869</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>Empyema</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>Asthma</i> 545</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">} <i>Phtisis</i> 404</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Breast's</p>

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Breast's great Oppression	{ <i>Eruptive Fever</i>	117
	{ <i>Miliary Fever</i>	1497
	{ <i>Bastard Peripneumony</i>	216
Ratling noise	<i>Peripneumony</i>	ibid.
Bubo in the Groin	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	961
Bubo's	{ <i>A malignant Fever.</i>	77
	{ <i>The Plague</i>	171, 180

## C.

Cachexy	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
Carbuncles	<i>Plague</i>	171, 181
Caries of the Bones	<i>After the Small Pox</i>	145
Carbuncles in the Urethra	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	990
Catarrh	{ <i>Slow Fever</i>	69
	{ <i>Phtisis</i>	491
Cavities, or Pits after the Impression of the Fingers	{ <i>Dropsy</i>	801
	{ <i>Oedema</i>	1272
Cheeks red	<i>Phtisis</i>	494
Children slothful and dull	<i>Rickets</i>	1553
Cholera morbus	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
Chylofis, <i>see</i> Loofeness, Diarrhæa	{ <i>Cæliack Passions</i>	629
	{ <i>Cæliack Passion</i>	629
Chyle evacuated by Stool by Urine	<i>Diabetes</i>	697
	{ <i>Greek Sicknefs</i>	1392
Circle blewish or redish under the Eye	{ <i>Intermitting Fevers</i>	34
	{ <i>The beginning of almost-all Fevers</i>	102
	{ <i>The Measels</i>	123
Cold felt, on the Top of the Head in the Abdomen along the Back	{ <i>Hysterick Passion</i>	396
	<i>The Colick</i>	646
	<i>Hysterick Passion</i>	402
	Colick	



# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.	
Colick Pains	{	<i>In the beginning of the Small Pox</i>	137
		<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
		<i>Remitting Fever</i>	50
		<i>In Labour</i>	1452
		<i>Stone in the Kidneys</i>	739
Congelation	{	<i>Hysterick Passion</i>	396
		<i>Catalepsis</i>	350, 351
Coma	{	<i>Burning Fever</i>	65, 114
		<i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
Condyloma's about the Anus	{	<i>Hæmorrhides</i>	1259
		<i>Lues Venerea</i>	961
Consumption of the Body	{	<i>Nervous Phtisis</i>	513
Continual desires of making Water	{	<i>Small Pox</i>	137
		<i>Stone in the Bladder</i>	720
		<i>Strangury</i>	761
Contraction of the Parts	{	<i>Tonick Convulsions</i>	365
Convulsion	{	<i>A burning Fever</i>	65, 116
		<i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
Convulsions in Infants	{	<i>Breeding Teeth</i>	1543
		<i>Worms</i>	1548
Convulsive Motions	{	<i>Epilepsy</i>	375, 379
		<i>Poison</i>	1576
Costiveness	{	<i>Distemper of the Stomach</i>	581
		<i>The Gout</i>	925
		<i>Colick</i>	643
		<i>Iliack Passion</i>	666
Coryza	{	<i>Slow Fever</i>	69
		<i>Burning Fever</i>	63
Cough small	{	<i>Worms</i>	683
		<i>Measels</i>	123

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
<p><b>A Cough,</b></p> <p>with pain of the Head</p> <p>moist and long</p> <p>perpetually troublesome</p> <p>a great one</p> <p>troublesome and dry</p> <p>fierce in Infants</p> <p>dry and troublesome</p> <p>from the Stomach</p> <p><b>Crises of Fevers</b></p> <p><b>White Crust on the Blood</b></p>	<p><i>Hysterick Passion</i></p> <p><i>Slow Fever</i></p> <p><i>Pleurisy</i></p> <p><i>Scurvy</i></p> <p><i>Stomach Cough</i></p> <p><i>Bastard Peripneumony</i></p> <p><i>Asthma</i></p> <p><i>Phtisis</i></p> <p><i>Asthma</i></p> <p><i>Eruptive Fever</i></p> <p><i>Dropsy</i></p> <p><i>Dropsy of the Breast</i></p> <p><i>Convulsive Cough</i></p> <p><i>Empyema</i></p> <p><i>Worms</i></p> <p><i>Vomica of the Lungs</i></p> <p><i>A Cough</i></p> <p><i>Continual Fevers</i></p> <p><i>Pleurisy</i></p> <p><i>Rheumatism</i></p>	<p>396</p> <p>69</p> <p>212</p> <p>869</p> <p>485</p> <p>214</p> <p>554</p> <p>491</p> <p>554</p> <p>118</p> <p>821</p> <p>836, 837</p> <p>1533</p> <p>240</p> <p>1548</p> <p>543</p> <p>485</p> <p>58, 59, 91</p> <p>228</p> <p>854</p>

## D.

<b>Dancing surprizing</b>	<i>Chorea Sancti Viti</i>	394
<b>Deafness</b>	<i>Malignant Fever</i>	77, 99
<b>Deliquium, see fainting</b>		
<b>Delirium</b>	<i>Calenture</i>	64
	<i>Fever</i>	32, 58, 65, 115
	<i>Worms</i>	683
furious without a Fever	<i>Madness</i>	427
melancholy without a Fever	<i>Melancholy</i>	427
rageing or rabid	<i>Hydrophobia</i>	450
perpetual and great	<i>Phrensy</i>	245, 247
	<i>Paraphrenitis</i>	254

**Diarrhæa**

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.	
Diarrhæa,	{	<i>Hysteric Passion</i>	396
		<i>Gout</i>	918
		<i>Phtisis</i>	497
		<i>Scurvy</i>	870
		<i>Small Pox</i>	132
	colliquative	<i>Fever</i>	109
	in Infants	{ <i>Breeding Teeth</i>	1543
	with Stools of various Colours	} <i>Worms</i>	1548
			} <i>The Measels</i>
	with oily Stools	<i>Diarrhæa</i>	
with racking Pains	}	<i>Cholera morbus</i>	607
		<i>Dysentery</i>	631
		<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
		<i>Remitting Fever</i>	50
		<i>Remitting Fever</i>	50
Dysentery			
Dysfury	}	<i>Ulcers of the Kidneys or</i>	
		<i>Bladder</i>	720
Dyspnæa, or difficulty of Breathing	}	<i>Dropsy</i>	801
		<i>Phrensy</i>	255
		<i>Bastard Peripneumony</i>	214

## E.

Epilectick Fits	<i>Small Pox</i>	131	
Erysipelatous Tumor	<i>Small Pox</i>	142	
Exanthema, or Eruptions	}	<i>Plague</i>	170
		<i>Small Pox</i>	138
Excrements, whitish grey or pale of the colour of ashes light and windy like cows dung green oily of various colour	}	<i>Cæliac Passion</i>	629
		} <i>Jæundice</i>	843
	} <i>Colick</i>		646
			<i>Gripes</i>
		<i>Diarrhæa</i>	619
	<i>Measels</i>	123	

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Excrements, cast out at the mouth	} <i>Iliac Passion</i>	666
Extenuation of the fleshy Parts	} <i>Atrophy</i>	1530
	} <i>Phtisis</i>	494
	} <i>Phtisis nervous</i>	513
Eyes hollow	} <i>Empyema</i>	240
	} <i>Phtisis</i>	498
Eyes, a horrid look of them running	} <i>Poyson of Opium</i>	1636
	} <i>Measels</i>	123
serous defluxion of them	} <i>Epiphora</i>	1068
heaviness of them	} <i>Measels</i>	123
inflamed with tumor heat and pain	} <i>Ophthalmia</i>	1021
	} <i>Malignant Fever</i>	77
unusual change of them	} <i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
punctures of them	} <i>Eruptive Fever</i>	117
red	} <i>Peripneumony vera</i>	216
shining	} <i>Ectropium</i>	1018
Eye-lids inverted	} <i>Hydatis</i>	1001
oedematous	} <i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
heavy	} <i>Green Sicknefs</i>	1393
swell'd	} <i>Measels</i>	123
itching and red	} <i>Tracoma</i>	1009
	} <i>Conception</i>	1420
livid		

## F.

Face, full and florid in Infants	} <i>Rickets</i>	1553
scabby in Infants	} <i>Milky crust</i>	1561
turgid and little swell'd	} <i>Fever</i>	96
pale	} <i>The Green Sicknefs</i>	1392
red	} <i>Burning Fever</i>	66
red and pale successively	} <i>Worms</i>	1548
red and with pustles	} <i>Gutta rosacea</i>	1143
Face,		



# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Face, red after eating	{ <i>Nidorose crudity of the Stomach</i>	584
Fainting	{ <i>Hysterick Passion</i> <i>Syncope</i>	402 571
Fauces pained and inflamed	<i>Quincey</i>	200
Falling down of the Guts	<i>Rupture</i>	1310
Fever burning	{ <i>Inflammation of the Bowels</i> <i>Inflammation of the Stomach</i>	62 258
	{ <i>Catarrh</i> <i>Diabetes</i> <i>Empyema</i> <i>Cachexy</i>	469 695 240 793
Slow Fever	{ <i>Green Sickness</i> <i>Rheumatism</i>	1392 854, 857
Small Fever	{ <i>Gutta Serena</i>	1059, 1090
Flyes and Hairs before the Eyes	{ <i>Gutta Serena</i>	1059, 1090
Fluctuation of water perceiv'd	{ in the Belly } <i>Ascites</i>	809
	{ Breast } <i>Dropsy of the Breast</i>	801
	{ Womb } <i>Dropsy of the Womb</i>	1434
Flux of Blood	<i>Dysentery</i>	636
	<i>Hæmorrhoids</i>	1263
	<i>Inflammation of the Pancreas</i>	267
	<i>Scurvy</i>	1263
Flux of the Belly, <i>see Diarrhæa</i>		
Flux of the Waters too soon	<i>Miscarriage</i>	1444
Furuncles	{ <i>The Scurvy</i> <i>Small Pox</i>	869 145

## G.

Gangrene and Caries	<i>After the Small Pox</i>	145
Gestures various	<i>Chorea sancti viti</i>	391
Globe fealt in the Abdomen	<i>Hysterick Colick</i>	661
	<i>Gonorrhæa</i>	

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms	Diseases.	Art.	
Gonorrhœa, virulent	<i>Veneral Disease</i>	964	
not virulent	<i>Catarrhal Gonorrhœa</i>	966	
Gripes of the Belly	}	<i>Colick</i>	643
		<i>Dysentery</i>	631
		<i>Worms</i>	683
		<i>Scurvy</i>	877, 880
Grumbling of the Gutts,	}	<i>Hysterick Passion</i>	400
<i>see Belchings</i>			
Gums, bloody	}	<i>Scurvy</i>	869, 889, 892
			<i>Breeding Teeth</i>
		<i>Parulis</i>	1235

## H.

Hæmoptoe, or spitting Blood	}	<i>A particular Fever</i>	1096
		<i>Phtisis</i>	533, 536
Hæmorrhage at the Nose	}	<i>Burning Fever</i>	66
		<i>Continual Fever</i>	58
		<i>Particular Fever</i>	1096
		<i>Small Pox</i>	132
Hæmorrhoides		<i>Vomiting Blood</i>	596
Hair falling off	}	<i>Phtisis</i>	493
		<i>Poison</i>	1636
Head too big	}	<i>Dropsy of the Head</i>	832
		<i>Rickets</i>	1553
Heavyness of the Head about the Diaphragma of the Body of the Breast		<i>Catarrh</i>	469
		<i>Empyema</i>	240
		<i>Hydrophobia</i>	451
Heat of the Loyns		<i>Empyema</i>	242
Heart-burn		<i>Diabetes</i>	695
Hæctic heat	}	<i>Worms</i>	683
		<i>Phtisis</i>	494
		<i>After the Small Pox</i>	145

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Pungent Heat of the Loyns	<i>Nephritis</i>	708
Hemicrania	<i>Head-ach</i>	282
	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
Hoarseness	<i>Cholick</i>	649
	<i>Worms</i>	683
	<i>Suffocative Catarrh</i>	479
	<i>Slow Fever</i>	69
	<i>Lues Venerea or Pox</i>	961
Clangous or sharp	<i>Suffocative Catarrh</i>	482
	<i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
	<i>Small Pox</i>	155
	<i>Miscarriage</i>	1441
Horripilation or Shivering	<i>In the beginning of almost all Fevers</i>	20
Humours wasting	<i>Coliquative Fever</i>	73
Hypochondria, distended	<i>Hysteric Passion</i>	399
	<i>Colick</i>	646
oppressed and streightned	<i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
	<i>Phtisis</i>	522

## I.

Jaundice	<i>Colick</i>	646, 841
	<i>In Women with Child</i>	846
Imposthume of the Ears	<i>Pleurisy</i>	228
Imposthume, or Empyema	<i>Dropsy of the Breast</i>	836
Indigestion	<i>Melancholy</i>	426
	<i>Distemper of the Stomach</i>	579
Inflammation of the Prepu- tium	<i>Veneral Disease</i>	961
Inflammation about the Heart	<i>Melancholy</i>	426
Ischury	<i>Stone of the Kidney, or Blad- der</i>	752
	<i>Indisposition of the Blood</i>	756

Itching,

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art <sup>s</sup>	
Itching of the Hands and Feet, with heat and redness	}	<i>Pernio</i>	1250
Of the Anus	}	<i>Ascarides</i>	681
Of the whole Body	{	<i>Faundice</i>	840
	}	<i>Psora</i>	1181
L.			
Lamenefs	}	<i>Chorea Sti Viti</i>	391
	{	<i>Hypochondriac Affection</i>	400
Languor	}	<i>Gout in the Stomach</i>	916
	{	<i>English Sweat</i>	194
	}	<i>Syncope, or Swooning</i>	571
Lassitude, <i>see</i> Weariness			
Laxity, or softness of Flesh in Children	}	<i>Rickets</i>	1553
Lips, swelled and Blackish	}	<i>Poison</i>	1576
Lipyria	}	<i>Fever</i>	104
Liquors drank coming out at the Nostrils	}	<i>Quinzy</i>	200
Lividness of the Countenance	}	<i>Quinzy</i>	200
Livid Spots, on the Superfices of the Blood	}	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	262
Lochia, discharged by other Passages	}	<i>Lochia</i>	1482
Like a cadaverous Smell	}	<i>After-birth retained</i>	1483
Loss of Appetite	{	<i>Phtisis</i>	522
	}	<i>Distemper of the Stomach</i>	602
Loss of Speech	{	<i>Colick</i>	649
	}	<i>Worms</i>	683
Loosenefs, <i>see</i> Diarrhæa			
Love		<i>Nervous Phtisis</i>	518
Lying only on one Side		<i>Empyema</i>	240

Lying



# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Lying on the distemper'd Side on the opposite Side	} <i>Pleurisy</i>	224

## M.

Memory weak	} <i>Apoplexy</i>	314
	} <i>Palsy</i>	336
Menses stopp'd	} <i>Conception</i>	1420
	} <i>Womb inflated</i>	1429
Milk in the Breasts	} <i>With Child</i>	1420
A Sort of Milk not true	} <i>Mole</i>	1487
Mind depraved	} <i>Chorea Sti Viti</i>	394
Motion of the Hand and Feet deprived	} <i>Colica Pictonum</i>	655
Motion of Objects seeming undulating	} <i>Vertigo</i>	303
in the lower Belly	} <i>Hysteric Affection</i>	287
gentle and orderly in the Womb	} <i>Conception</i>	1420
gentle and palpitating	} <i>Mole</i>	1416
Mouth distorted	} <i>Spasmus Cynicus</i>	362
stinking	} <i>Scorbutus</i>	889
itching	} <i>Scorbutus</i>	869
	} <i>Scorbutus</i>	885
frothing	} <i>Quinzy</i>	315
	} <i>Apoplexy</i>	379
	} <i>Epilepsy</i>	200, 206

## N.

Nails, black and yellow	} <i>Poison</i>	1636
	} <i>Empyema</i>	240
curved backwards	} <i>Dropsy of the Breast</i>	836
	} <i>Phtisis</i>	493

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Nausea and Vomiting	Costiveness	611
	Stone of the Kidneys	739
	Conception	1421
	Intermitting Fever	34
	Nephritis	713
Nephritick Pains	Hysterick Passion	396
	Gout	920
	Intermitting Fever	37
Nodes, and Tophi	Gout	910
	Venereal Disease	961
Nodes in the Wrists, and the Extremities of the Ribs.	Rickets	1553
Excrescencies of the Nostrils, white, red, or livid	Polypus of the Nostril	1108
Nostrils, itching scratching	Burning Fever	66
	Worms	1548
Numbness of the Leggs	Stone in the Kidneys	708

## O.

Objects seem to turn round	Vertigo	303
Oedematous Habit of Body	Anasarca	799
	Leucophlegmatia	797
	Nervous Phtisis	513
Oedematous Tumours	Scurvy	858
	After the small Pox	145
Ophthalmia	Intermitting Fever	37
Oppression of the Breast	Eruptive Fever	117
Ozæna	Lues Venerea, Pox	961

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Pain, of the Head	Almost all Fevers	34, 58
	Hysteric Passion	396
	Costiveness	611
	English Sweat	194
	Worms	683
Of the Limbs	The Gout	908
	Scurvy	884
	Rheumatism	854
Of the Head and Back	Small Pox	131
Of the Head with a burning Heat and Sensation of Cold	Head-ach	280, 281
	Heavy periodical of the Head	280
Pricking and heavy of the Head	Intermitting Fever	37
	Scurvy	869
Of the Neck	Burning Fever	66
About the Region of the Heart	Plague	183
	About the Pit of the Heart	Disease of the Stomach 599
About the Clavicle and the Breasts	Peripneumony	216
	Considerable under the bastard Ribbs	Inflammation of the Stomach 258
pungent, burning, dart- ing, beating of the Limbs	Gout	918
	Obscure in the right Hypochondrium	Hepatitis 268
In the left Hypochon- drium	Inflammation of the Spleen	271
	violent of the Intestines	Cholick 643
Throbbing of the In- testines	Iliac Passion	666
	Inflammation	261

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Pain, of the Intestines, tormenting in one Point	<i>Cholick</i>	643
Violent about the Navel	<i>Iliack Passion</i>	666
In the Bulb of the Eye	<i>Phrensy</i>	255
Gentle in either part of the Breast	<i>Vomica pulmonum</i>	443
Pricking towards the Shoulder Blades	<i>Pleurisy</i>	212, 216
In any Part of the Throat	<i>Pleurisy</i>	218
Afflicting the middle of the Belly like a Girdle	<i>Biliose Cholick</i>	644
Of the Abdomen	<i>Costiveness</i>	611
Violent about the Navel	<i>Iliac Passion</i>	666
Under the Breast Bone	<i>Scurvy</i>	880
Universal throbbing and darting	<i>Petechial Fever</i>	79, 112
Erratick seizing the external Habit of the Body	<i>Rheumatism</i>	854, 857
Nocturnal	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	961
Like those in Labour	<i>Intermitting Fever</i> <i>Cholick</i>	37 1452
Erratick, especially in the Legs	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
Like Ulcers in the Throat	<i>Eruptive Fever</i> <i>Small Pox</i>	118 131
Pricking Pain of the Side	<i>Pleurisy</i> <i>Intermitting Fever</i>	212 37
Heavy Pain of the Loyns	<i>Continual Fever</i> <i>Intermitting Fever</i> <i>Rheumatism</i>	58, 112 34 854
Sluggish Pain of the Loyns	<i>Whites</i>	1413
		Pain,



# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Pain, heavy and fixed about the Loyns	} <i>Stone of the Kidneys</i>	728
		} <i>Rheumatism</i> 854
Dull of the upper Parts	} <i>Distemper of the Pancreas</i>	596
		} 596
On the Top of the <i>Pe- nis</i> , Itching and fre- quent Erection	} <i>Stone in the Bladder</i>	730,
		} 729, 743
Palate ulcerated	} <i>Venercal Disease</i>	961
		} <i>Green Sickness</i> 1399
		} <i>Hysterick Passion</i> 398
Palpitation of the Heart	} <i>Scurvy</i>	869
		} <i>English Sweat</i> 194
		} <i>Poison</i> 1576
		} <i>Cholicka Pictonum</i> 655
Palsy	} <i>Scurvy</i>	880
		} <i>After the Small Pox</i> 145
Parotides	} <i>Intermitting Fevers</i>	34
		} <i>Remitting Fever</i> 49
Periodical return of Symp- toms		
Peripneumony	} <i>Gout</i>	919
		} <i>Petechial Fever</i> 79, 80
Petechiæ, or Spots	} <i>Small Pox</i>	140, 142
		} <i>Burning Fever</i> 65
Phrensy	} <i>Continual Fever</i>	58
		} <i>Conception</i> 1421
Fica	} <i>Distemper of the Stomach</i>	603
		} <i>Intermitting Fever</i> 37
		} <i>Remitting Fever</i> 50
Pleuritick Pains	} <i>Worms</i>	683
		} <i>A Fever</i> 107
Præputium hot and Painful		
Pubes hot and Painful	} <i>Venercal Disease</i>	961
		} <i>Inflammation of the Bladder</i>
Pulsation, in the Abdomen under the Stomach	} 717	717
		} <i>Cholick</i> 646
		} <i>Hysterick Passion</i> 400
Pulse, quick	} <i>A Fever in General</i>	20
		} <i>Idem</i>
Strong and Uniform		

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Pulse, quick, weak, flag-gering	} <i>Idem</i>	32
Quick, unequal	} <i>English Sweat</i>	194
Weak and Languid	} <i>Malignant Fever</i>	74
Hard	} <i>Pleurisy</i>	227
Strong	} <i>Apoplexy</i>	326
Slow	} <i>Scurvy</i>	886
Pupil, narrow	} <i>Cataract</i>	1060
Black and larger	} <i>Gutta serena</i>	1088
Purple colour under the	} <i>Green Sickness</i>	1392
Concave of the Eyes	} <i>Scurvy</i>	889
Pus, white, yellowish, dropping from the Eyes	} <i>Fistula lacrymalis</i>	1083
Spitting viscid Pus	} <i>Phtisis</i>	527
Pustles white, leaving like Millet Seeds	} <i>Herpes miliaris</i>	1162
Rising in Clusters	} <i>Serpigo</i>	1160
Thick, Painful, red with Inflammation, spreading broader	} <i>Erysipelas</i>	1168
Yellow, with a dry Crust up and down the Body, especially on the Forehead and Chin	} <i>Venereal Disease</i>	962
Inflammatory, ulcerating the Parts	} <i>Herpes exedens</i>	1165
many together, squamous, &c.	} <i>Impetigo</i>	1188
Small, Reddish, with hardness of the Skin, and great itching	} <i>Pfora</i>	1180
Reddish	} <i>Small Pox</i>	131
Several on the Penis and elsewhere	} <i>Venereal Disease</i>	961
Like netling	} <i>Sort of Erysipelas</i>	1168

Pustle,

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Pustle, or rather Tubercle, sublivid, blackish, or white	} <i>Epinyctis</i>	1237
R		
Ratling in the Throat and Breast	} <i>Quinzy</i>	200
	{ <i>Dysentery</i>	631
	{ <i>Intermitting Fever</i>	34
Rigour and Horror	{ <i>All Fevers</i>	20
	{ <i>Plague</i>	183
	{ <i>Pleurisy</i>	212
	{ <i>Rheumatism</i>	854
returning by Fits	{ <i>Miscarriage</i>	1441
Universal restlessness	{ <i>Burning Fever</i>	65
	{ <i>Malignant Fever</i>	74
Redness of the Cheeks	{ <i>Phtisis</i>	494
Resolution of the nervous Parts	} <i>Palsey</i>	332, 335
Respiration, thick, labori- ous and wheezing	} <i>Asthma</i>	545, 554
the like in Infants	{ <i>Asthma in Infants</i>	1533
	{ <i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
quick, thick, and heavy	{ <i>Bastard Peripneumony</i>	214
	{ <i>After Birth retained</i>	1483
	{ <i>Small Pox</i>	155
thick	{ <i>Burning Fever</i>	65
	{ <i>Peripneumony vera</i>	216

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Respiration difficult	Quinzy	206
	Suffocative Catarrh	479, 482
	Hysterick Colick	663
	Dropsy	801
	Dropsy of the Breast	837
	Jaundice	840
	Bastard Peripneumony	216
		242
	Phrensy	255
	Rickets	1553
Rheumatick Pains	Scurvy	869
	Vomica of the Lungs	541, 543
	Remitting Fever	50
	Venereal Disease	961
	Scurvy	869

## S

Saliva, plentiful froathy	Worms	1548
	Diabetes	703
Salivation	Continual Fever	61
	Phtisis	495
	Scurvy	869
	Small Pox	132
Sardonick laughter	Melancholy	434
Scab, wild and inveterate with tubercles, soft and without Pain	Leprosy	1191
Scotomy, or dimness of Sight	Epilepsy	303
	Apoplexy	314
Great Sickness at Stomach	The Gout	911
	Distemper of the Stomach	581
Sickness, the greatest at the Stomach	The English Sweat	197
Sight dull	Cataract beginning	1085
	Burning Fever	66

Sight



# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Sight lost	{ <i>Cataract</i>	1054
	{ <i>Gutta Serena</i>	1088
dull and obfuscated	{ <i>Poison</i>	1576
	{ <i>Opium</i>	1596
Skin dry	{ <i>Burning Fever</i>	65
	{ <i>Faundice</i>	840
Skin yellow	{ <i>Cachexy</i>	794
	{ <i>Faundice</i>	840
Sleepiness	{ <i>Measles</i>	123
	{ <i>Small Pox</i>	131
Slothfulness	{ <i>Green Sickness</i>	1393
	{ <i>Faundice</i>	840
	{ <i>Fever</i>	28
Smell Cadaverous	{ <i>Gangrene</i>	1385
	{ <i>Signs of Death</i>	28
	{ <i>Measles</i>	123
Sneezing	<i>Apoplexy</i>	315
Snoting	{ <i>Faundice</i>	843
Sorrowfulness, or Sadness	{ <i>Diarrhœa</i>	621
	{ <i>Sorrow</i>	843
	{ <i>Nervous Phtisis</i>	518
	{ <i>Hysterick Passion</i>	396
	{ <i>Epilepsy</i>	375
Spasms	{ <i>Fever</i>	116
	{ <i>Catarrhus Suffocativus</i>	476
	{ <i>Colick</i>	649
Speech lost	{ <i>Worms</i>	683
	{ <i>Malignant Fever</i>	74
Spirits depress'd	{ <i>Miliary Fever</i>	1497
	{ <i>Burning Fever</i>	66
Spitting of Blood	{ <i>Peripneumony</i>	216
	{ <i>Pleurisy</i>	212
	{ <i>Sort of Erysipelas rash</i>	1168
Spots, or Efflorescencies	{ <i>Malignant Fever</i>	75
	{ <i>Measles</i>	123
	{ <i>Small Pox</i>	125

Spots

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Spots, confluent	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	122
Spot whitish in the Eye	<i>Albugo</i>	1049
Spots brown cutaneous	<i>Ephelides</i>	1150
livid on the Surface of the Blood	} <i>Venereal Disease</i>	962
		} <i>Petechial Fever</i> 80
red like Flea Bites	} <i>Measles</i>	123
	} <i>Small Pox</i>	125
red and broad	} <i>Scarlet Fever</i>	120
red, big, round and distinct	} <i>Petechial Fever</i>	86
yellowish and blackish	} <i>Petechial Fever</i>	83, 86
		} <i>Plague</i> 172
livid and palish	} <i>Petechial Fever</i>	80, 86
		} <i>Small Pox</i> 143
black, brown, livid	<i>Poison</i>	1636
	} <i>Plague</i>	172
purple	} <i>Scurvy</i>	869
	} <i>Small Pox</i>	132
	} <i>Plague</i>	172
black, violet colour	} <i>Small Pox</i>	144
	} <i>Phtisis Scorbutica</i>	527
red and purple	} <i>Scorbutus</i>	869
like Lent-il Seeds, red or yellow on the Fore- head, Temples, &c.	} <i>Venereal Disease</i>	961, 962
		} 961, 962
Spitting crude and glutinous Matter, with black Fila- ments	} <i>Asthma</i>	548
Stiffness of the Back Bone, or its inflexibility	} <i>Stone in the Kidneys</i>	728
Stomach, heavy	<i>Hydrophobia</i>	445
burning hot	<i>Gout</i>	925
with violent and trou- blesome Pain	} <i>Heart-burn</i>	600
heavy Pain		} <i>Disease of the Stomach</i> 584
		Stomach,

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Stomach, inflated	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
inflamed	{ <i>Asthma</i>	547
	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	869
with a gnawing and violent Pain	{ <i>Poison</i>	1576
	{ <i>Application of Vesicatories</i>	110
Strangury	{ <i>Nephritis</i>	713
	{ <i>Sand and sandy Settlement</i>	746
Strength lost	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	869
	{ <i>Faundice</i>	840
	{ <i>Malignant Fever</i>	174
Strength lost suddenly	{ <i>Petechial Fever</i>	82
	{ <i>Plague</i>	79
	{ <i>English Sweat</i>	194
	{ <i>Poison</i>	1576
Stupor, in general	<i>Poison</i>	1576
of the Arm or Foot	<i>Apoplexy</i>	314
of the Leg	<i>Nephritis</i>	708
	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	869
Suffocation, threatening	{ <i>Quinzy</i>	200
	{ <i>Asthma</i>	554
	{ <i>Suffocative Catarrh</i>	479
	{ <i>Falling down of the Uvula</i>	1133
Suppuration of the internal Ear	{ <i>Pleurisy</i>	228
Swallowing, difficult	{ <i>Burning Fever</i>	66
	{ <i>Quinzy</i>	200
	{ <i>Small Pox</i>	144
totally hindered	{ <i>Palsy of the Gullet</i>	343
Sweats,	{ <i>Continual Fever</i>	58, 111
	{ <i>Intermitting Fever</i>	30
	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	889
colliquative	{ <i>Phtisis</i>	489
		Sweats,

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.	
Sweats, plentiful	<i>Bilious Colick</i>	649	
critical	<i>Fever</i>	91	
glutinous	<i>Fever</i>	97	
morbifick	<i>Soporose Distempers</i>	294	
perpetual and plentiful	<i>English Sweat</i>	194	
Swelling of the Abdomen	}	<i>Dropsy Ascites</i>	801
		<i>Dropsy Vesical</i>	815
of the Hypochondria	}	<i>Hysterick Passion</i>	399
		<i>Colick</i>	646
of the pit of the Heart	<i>Asthma</i>	647	
of the Face, Abdomen and whole Body	}	<i>Poison</i>	1576, 1590, &c.
of the Jugular Veins	<i>Apoplexy</i>	325	
of the Breasts	}	<i>Big with Child</i>	1420
		<i>Mole</i>	1426
		<i>Womb inflated</i>	1429
of the Feet	<i>Dropsy of the Breast</i>	836	
of the Præputium	<i>Veneral Disease</i>	961	
without change of Co- lour	}	<i>Flatulent Tumour</i>	1298
of the Belly.	}	<i>Ascites</i>	809
		<i>With Child</i>	1420
		<i>Dropsy of the Ovarium</i>	1436
		<i>Mole</i>	1426
		<i>Tympanites</i>	827
		<i>Womb inflated</i>	1429
Swelling sudden	}	<i>Worms</i>	689
		<i>Fissure of the Skull</i>	1336
		<i>Poison</i>	1636
Syncope, or great languish- ing	}	<i>Ascarides</i>	681
		<i>Worms</i>	683
		<i>Poison.</i>	1576

Sleep



# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Sleep heavy or deep	Apoplexy	315
	Coma, Lethargus, Carus	295,
		296, 297
	Worms	683
	Plague	179
	English Sweat	197

## T.

Taste, ungrateful and bitter rotten or putrid	Continual Fever	58
	Empyema	243
Tears involuntary	} Burning Fever	66
	} Eruptive Fever	118
Teeth carious, being loose, and the Gum bleeding	} Scurvy	369
Gnawing of them	} Epilepsy	379
	} Worms	1548
Tendons leaping, <i>see</i> Spasms and Convulsions	} Continual Fever	32
	} Eruptive Fever	118
	} Ascarides	681
Tenefmus	} Stone in the Bladder	730, 741
	} Dead Fœtus	1411
	} Ulcer of the Bladder	718
Tension of the Belly	Scurvy	369
Testes inflamed	Venereal Disease	961
Testes retracted	} Stone of the Kidney	728
	} Nephritis	708
Thickens, and scabby Tu- mour of the Skin, with wrinkles and chops, &c.	} Elephantiasis	1190
	} Burning Fever	65, 105
	} Continual Fever	58
Thirst very great	} Diabetes	695
	} Dropsy	801
	} Poison	1576
Thorax Pained, all over heavy	} Bastard Peripneumony	214
	} Peripneumony	216
Tibia painful	Scurvy	880

Tingling

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Tingling of the Ears	{ <i>Venereal Disease</i> <i>Burning Fever</i> <i>Spotted Fever</i> <i>Febris Puerperarum,</i> or <i>Childbed-Fever</i>	961
		66
		83
		1495
Tongue white	{ <i>In the beginning of Fevers,</i> <i>the Measles</i>	123
		65
Dry, Yellow, Black, parch'd up	{ <i>Burning Fever</i> <i>Spotted Fever</i>	83
		170
Swell'd	{ <i>Plague</i> <i>Poison</i>	1576
		65
Rough	{ <i>Burning Fever</i> <i>Continual Fever</i>	58, 107
		200, 206
Tonsils tumify'd	{ <i>Quinzy</i> <i>Scurvy</i>	869
		32
Tremblings	{ <i>Fever</i> <i>Wrath</i> <i>Old Age</i> <i>After birth retained</i> <i>Poison</i>	358
		358
		359
		1576
		171
Tubercle, sharp and inflam- matory	{ <i>Carbunculus</i> <i>Furunculus</i>	1233
		1289
Hard, livid and blackish	{ <i>Cancer</i> <i>Ascites</i>	801
		815
Tumor of the Abdomen	{ <i>Dropisy vesical</i> <i>Empyema</i> <i>Phyma</i>	240
		1239
		1272
Of the Glands accumi- nated	{ <i>Oedema</i> <i>Hydrocephalus</i>	832
		1243
Whitish, cold without Pain	{ <i>Parotis</i> <i>Natta</i>	1308
		799
Watry of the Head Behind the Ear	{ <i>Anasarca</i>	799
		799
Fleshy and big in the Back	{ <i>Tumor,</i>	799
		799
Of the whole Body	{ <i>Tumor,</i>	799
		799

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Tumor, in the extremities of the Hands and Feet	} <i>Paronychia</i>	1247, 1248
Hard, without Pain, moveable without change of Colour	} <i>Scrophula</i>	1277
Hard, livid, without Pain	} <i>Scirrhus</i>	1275
Hard, livid and black- ish, pungent	} <i>Cancer</i>	1289
Varicose in the Anus	<i>Hæmorroide</i>	1259
With Inflammation and throbbing Pain	} <i>Pblegmone</i>	1226
Inflammatory in the Groin and Arm-pits	} <i>Bubo</i>	1241
Giving easily way to pressure, and not leaving any Impres- sion	} <i>Flatulent Tumor</i>	1298
Soft without change of Colour, most com- monly Pulsation	} <i>Aneurisma</i>	1255
Soft and broad, be- twixt the Cranium and the Skin	} <i>Talpa</i>	1305
Soft in the Joints	<i>Lupia</i>	1302
With a Protuberance of the Bone	} <i>Spina Ventosa</i>	1286
About the Heart	} <i>Inflamation of the Stomach</i>	258
Of a Tendon without Pain	} <i>Ganglion</i>	131
Varicose of the Sper- matick Vessels	} <i>Hernia varicosa</i>	1270
From the relaxed Coat of the Veins	<i>Varix</i>	1257
Of the Tongue	<i>Poison</i>	1576
		Tumor

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.	
Tumor, oedematous of the Genitals	} <i>Venereal Disease</i>	985	
		Of the Legs, cold	809
Of the Belly	} <i>Ascites</i>	809	
		} <i>Pregnancy</i>	1420
			} <i>Dropſy of the Ovarium</i>
		} <i>Mole</i>	
			} <i>Tympanites</i>
		} <i>Womb inflated</i>	
U.			
Vertigo	} <i>Apoplexy</i>	314	
		} <i>Baſtard peripneumony</i>	214
			} <i>Poiſon</i>
Vibices	<i>Petechial Fever</i>	79	
Ulcers, ſinuouſ in the Can- thus of the Eye	} <i>Fiſtula Lachrymalis</i>	1083	
		} <i>Cancer</i>	1289
Cancerouſ and callouſ	} <i>Lues Venerea</i>		961
		Corroſive	} <i>Herpes exedens</i>
Voice, clangouſ	} <i>Small Pox</i>		
		} <i>Suffocative Catarrh</i>	479
	} <i>Burning Fever</i>		65
		} <i>Small Pox</i>	155
Loſt	} <i>Suffocative Catarrh</i>		482
		} <i>Cholick</i>	649
	} <i>Worms</i>		683
		} <i>Hysterick Paſſion</i>	396
} <i>Cholick</i>	643		
	} <i>Conception</i>	1421	
Vomiting		} <i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
	} <i>Worms</i>		683
		} <i>Phtifiſ</i>	494
	} <i>Small Pox</i>		131, 137
			Vomiting



# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Vomiting, enormous	{ <i>Cholera morbus</i>	607
	{ <i>Plague</i>	183
Bile and Phlegm	{ <i>Iliac Passion</i>	668
	{ <i>Inflammation of the Kidneys</i>	713
Bloody	{ <i>Distemper of the Pancreas</i>	596
Black Matter	<i>Disease of the Stomach</i>	596
Humours of different Colours	{ <i>Melancholy</i>	426
	{ <i>Poison</i>	1576
Excrements	<i>Iliac Passion</i>	666
Voracity, or too great an Appetite	{ <i>Hypochondriack</i>	408
	{ <i>Disease of the Stomach</i>	604
Urine, like sound Persons	<i>Malignant Fever</i>	74
	{ <i>Infants Fever</i>	776
White	{ <i>Worms</i>	776
	{ <i>Small Pox</i>	776
Chilous	<i>Diabetes</i>	697
	{ <i>Diabetes</i>	698
Copious	{ <i>Hysterick Affection</i>	777
	{ <i>Asthma</i>	549
	{ <i>Hysterick Passion</i>	777
	{ <i>Asthma</i>	549
	<i>Cachexy</i>	777, 793
Watry, thin and pale	<i>Green Sickness</i>	777
	{ <i>Cholick, Nephritick, or Hysterick</i>	663
	{ <i>Malignant Fever</i>	777
	{ <i>Nephritis</i>	708
	{ <i>Small Pox</i>	137
Thick and red	{ <i>Gout</i>	909
	{ <i>Cholick</i>	644
	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	663
Saffron colour'd	{ <i>Faundice</i>	840
	{ <i>Hypochondriack</i>	779
	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	779
	C c	
		Urine

# A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.	
Urine, bloody	}	<i>Stone</i>	787
		<i>Scurvy</i>	787
Sweet	}	<i>Diabetes</i>	663
		<i>Faundice</i>	843
Black and green	}	<i>Quartan Fever</i>	781
		<i>Vinuous Disease</i>	781
Black and thin	}	<i>Burning Fever</i>	66
		<i>Strangury</i>	761
Small quantity	}	<i>Bilious Cholick</i>	646
		<i>Dropsy</i>	801
		<i>Small Pox</i>	137
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