Morbus Anglicus,
OR A THEORETICK AND Practical Discourse OF Consumptions, AND Hypochondriack Melancholy.
Comprizing Their Nature, Subject, Kinds, Causes, Signs, Prognosticks, and Cures.
Likewise a Discourse of Spitting of Blood, its Differences Causes, Signs, Prognosticks, and Cure.

By Gideon Harvey

Printed for William Thacker, Book-seller in Duck-Lane.
Praemnonition To The Reader.

That I did not raise the structure of this compendious Tract in the Collection of Authors; was, because as Ground too oft ploughed grows barren, so doth a frequent recital of what is contained almost in every Practical...
To the Reader.

Volume 3 which not so much to you, as to me would prove a displeasure, who am only pleased in the improvement of my profession. It is then from Experience and Observation I derive, what I have collected in the ensuing Discourse, whereof the truth, because it shall not appear dubious, shall delineate the Rombs I steer'd by in my endeavors to arrive to a point, wherein I might be serviceable to the publique in the affair of their health. I apprehended this a certain maxim, that diseases were best discovered in their nature and cure,
To the Reader.

cure, where they are observed Endemick, and constantly reigning, and therefore to the intent of being more than ordinary acquainted with Cardinal Maladies, (whereon many others have their dependence.) I seated myself at Paris for a considerable space, where I gave myself the opportunity of seeing four or five hundred Feavors and Agues every morning, not omitting to make sundry observations upon them, which by the help of books or study it's not easy to insinuate into. In Holland, where I had the admission into one of their Colleges in the qua...
To the Reader.

lity of a Fellow (as you may take notice in their Pharmacopoeia Hagensis) Scurveys, Dropsies, and Consumptions I grew so familiar with, that I furnished myself with a variety of most cases, those diseases were frequently visible in, whereunto making addition of what I observed relating to Consumptions and Hypochondriack Melancholy in Italy (where both are very popular) and afterwards of the particular Theorems, taken from a great number of Consumptive Patients in the English Army beyond Sea, (where I served in the Cacity
To the Reader.

parity of Physitian general) and since from my daily practice in London, I have compiled them into this Practical System, orderly digested into a Method, as may serve any for a Directory in the Discern and Curative of all kinds of Consumptions, and Melancholy Hypochondriak. And sure I am, these courses now in vogue for removing these emaciating distempers, are so little advantageous, that it’s the complaint of Patients, they are unskilfully managed in their cure. If now Reader you can extrad out of these sheets, what I am confident
To the Reader.

dent they contain of note and observation more than vulgar, I conclude you may certainly render hundreds obliged to you for their lives, which if in reality you shall find correspondent to what I here pretend, shall imagine my self infinitely satisfied in the character

Of Your Friend and Servant,

G. H.

From my House in St. Dunstan's Court in Fleet-street.
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Both Written by Dr. Gideon Harvey.
A Theoretick and Practical discourse of Consumptions, and Hypochondriack Melancholy.

CHAP. I.

Of the Original and Contagion of Consumptions.

Among diseases, some do more generally haunt a Country, by reason of a certain property in the air, produced through a particular influence of the climat; and the fuming of malign steams out of the earth; whence such diseases are termed...
A discourse of Endemic, or Pandemic: Others, though they are general, do only rage at a certain season of the year, and therefore are called Epidemic, according to which descriptions we may properly style a Consumption both an English Endemic, and Epidemic; the former, because of our consumptive climate, and the latter, because it's most raging in spring and fall, according to the dictate of Hippocrates; Malum ver tabidis, itemque autunnum; that is, the spring is bad for consumptives, and so is the fall. And considering with all its malignity and contagious nature, it may be numbered among the worst of Epidemics, or popular diseases, since next to the Plague, Pox, and Leprifie, it yields to none in point of contagion; for its no rare observation
observation here in England, to see a fresh coloured lusty young man yoakt to a consumptive female, and him soon after attending her to the grave. Moreover nothing we find taints found lungs sooner, than inspiring or drawing in the breath of putrid ulcered consumptive lungs; many having fallen into consumptions, only by smelling the breath or spittle of consumptives; others by drinking after them; and what is more, by wearing the cloaths of Consumptives, though two years after they were left off, if we may give credit to Valleviola. The disease deriving frequently from Consumptive parents to their children, speaks it hereditary; insomuch that whole families, that were descen
A discourse of descended from tabefyed ancestors, have all made Consumptions their road to their graves; and in that order and sympathy of consanguinity, that at Paris I have heard of six brothers, all expired of consumptions exactly six months one after another. Besides I have known several, Father and Son, Mother and Daughter tabefyed or consumed within twelve months one of the other.

Most contagious or catching diseases have their original recorded; the Leprosie in the primitive generation of the Jews; the Pox in the year 1495, but the Consumptions o'retops them all in antiquity, that questionless before all others being the primitive disease, which in all probability put a period to our Protoplasts Adam.
Adam and Eves dayes; for being diseased of their most happy seat paradise, and so far discarded out of Gods favour, they could not but fall into a most dismal, sad, and melancholy drooping, for the loss of their happiness, the occasional cause of a Marcor, or drying and withering of their bodies and radical moisture, or otherwise they might have spun the thred of their lives much longer, their principles of life being created to extend to an æval duration.
CHAP. II.

Of the various significations of Consumptions.

Being conscious of the great errors, that may result out of the misconception of the names of things, I shall therefore set down a distinct explanation of the names of my subject, which are usually variously understood; Physicians in their discourses, making use of several names, which are all translated into this one word of a Consumption, as if they bore no different significations; such are Phthisis, Phthoe, Pye, Tabes, Morbus tabificus, Marcor, Marasmus, a Marcid Fever, an Heptic Fever, and an Atrophia.
Consumptions & Melancholy. 7

The first denomination, to wit, Phthiiis, an Athenian word, is generally taken for any kind of an universal diminution and colliquatiofion or melting of the body, which acceptance its Etymo-

logy φθησις and τὰ φθινον, to consume implies; though some are of opinion the word φθησις ought to be written φθυσις, from φθεύω to spit.

Hippocrates. 7 Aphor. 16. by Phthiiis (Consumption) intends only such a diminution or shrinking of the body, as follows incurable ulcers of the lungs, that are accompanied with a small feaver. Corn. Cel-

sus applied the word Phthiiis to these three diseases. 1. To an Atrophia, and in that signification did Aristotle also take it, when he wrote in 28 Problem. 1. That Dionysius died of a Phthiiis.
A discourse of Phthisis.

2. To an ulcer of the lungs.

3. To a Cachexia, or ill habit of body; but the greek Physitians were wont to call any one * φθηνος, i. e. Phthisicus, who was either grown lean only, or was taken with a proper Phthisis, and consumed away; or who was naturally inclined to a proper Phthisis, namely, by having a long neck, a narrow chest, shoulders sticking out like wings, (whence such a one was called περυγιας, or winged) a weak brain, apt to send down rheums or catarrhs, and weak lungs, that are disposed to receive rheums, and humors from the brain. Lastly, Phthisis is properly and strictly taken according to Hippocrates for a consumption of the body, following an incurable ulcer of the lungs, and atten-
Consumptions & Melancholy. tended with an Hectick Fever. Phthoe is likewise an Athenian word, importing a proper consumption, occasioned by an ulcer of the lungs; though Galen 5 Meth. 15. by Phthoe intends the spitting of blood. Pye is by Aretæus (lib. 1. de caus. & sign. diut.) used for a proper consumption.

Tabes is the Latin word responding to Phthisis, and implies the same proper and improper significations. Hippocrates makes mention of six sorts of Tabes, or proper consumptions, viz. lib. 2. de morb. affirming, that the body oft wastes by reason of a thick phlegm, being retained within the lungs, and there putrefying; according to which sense he writes, that a distillation in the lungs is suppurred or turned to matter.
A discourse of

ter in twenty dayes. 7 Aph. 38.
The second he terms a consump-
tion of the kidneys. Thirdly, the word Tabes is oft in-
tended by him for a consumpti-
tion of the lungs being ulcer-
ted, and depending upon a hot
and dry distemper of the lungs,
or an Hectick Feavor. Fourthly
by Tabes he doth also con-
ceive a consumption of the
lungs with an ulcer and He-
click Feavor. Fifthly, lib. 2.
de morb. He inserts another
kind of Tabes, which he calls a
Tabes Dorsalis, or consumption
of the back. Sixthly, 3 Aphor.
10. & 13. He proposes two
kinds of Tabes, or Consump-
tions, the one a wasting of the
body, occasioned by any inter-
nal cause; the other hapning
through some ulcer in the lungs.
Morbus Tabificus is a term, ex-
pressed
Consumptions & Melancholy. It pressed by Hippocrates, denoting any kind of Extenuation or Consumption.

Marcor, scrie ex ægritudine senectus, scu ex morbo senium, is an extreme diminution or consumption of the body, following the extinction of innate heat, much like to a tree, that’s withered or dried away by excess of heat, or length of time. The said Marcor may likewise be caused by famine, or overabstinence from food. Read Galen lib. de Marcore.

A Marasmus imports three significations, viz. 1. A Consumption or withering of the body, by reason of a natural extinction of the native heat, which commonly happens in those that dye of old age. 2. A Consumption following a fever. 3. An Extenuation of the
A discourse of the body, caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts; which sort is common to young and old folks. A Marasmus, is otherwise distinguished into true and false. The former is an equal diminution of all the parts of the body; The latter is an extenuation of a single part only; as the stomach and liver are oft observed to be consumed or withered, in those that die of an Hecticke Feavor: the like extenuation doth frequently happen to the breast, Mesentery; Colon, Jejunum and kidneys; but the Diaphragma or midriff is only exempted from a Marasmus or withering, because that would necessarily intercept the breath, or occasion a Phrensie, before it could arrive to such a dryness. Lastly, a Marcor is either imperfect,
Consumptions & Melancholy. Tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, being an entire wasting of the body, and excluding all means of cure.

Febris Marasmodes, seu Febris Marcida, according to Galen lib. de Marc. cap. 5. Is an equal withering or drying up of all the parts of the body; it's ordinarily a follower of burning Colliquative or melting Feavors, whereby the humors, grease, fat, and flesh of the body are melted, and afterwards flow into the capacity of the belly: The softer and moistier parts being thus melted away, the feverish heat continuing its adustion or burning upon the dryer fleshly parts, changes into a Marcid Feavor, which said parts wasting gradually through an insensible evaporation.
A discourse of
on of their subtler particles, are at length dried up into the
hardness and toughness of leather.

A Heick Feavor implies a
two fold fense. 1. It's taken
for any confirm'd, fix'd, and
durable feavor, admitting of no
eafie cure, or rather a feavor
that’s grown habitual, in oppo-
sition to a Schetical or movea-
ble feavor, which being but
lately arrived, is easily expel-
led, as a Diary or putrid feavor.
2. It’s more generally under-
stood, for a feavor in the solid
parts, which insinuating into
their penetrals or substance and
essential principles, is there as if
were planted or rooted, and con-
sequently proves the most stub-
born to cure of all other diseases.

An Atrophy is by some taken
for a diminution of the body.
for want of food and laudable nutriment, which being rejected by the parts, must necessarily shrink for want of better nutriment. By others it's understood for a consumption of the parts of the body, weakly, or depravately, or not at all attracting nutriment, whether it be good or bad, or insufficient in quantity. Lastly, it implies a diminution of the body, happening by reason of some fault in the Excretive faculty of the parts, evacuating more than necessary. Peruse Galen de Sympt. differ. cap. 4. The said Consumption may also be supposed to arrive through the fault of the Retentive faculty of the parts, not retaining the nutritive humors long enough. Thus much for the differencing those terms, which might otherwise
A discourse of
erroneously be taken for one
and the same kind of Consum-
ption.

CHAP. III.

Of the Nature of a Consumption
in general.

THE word Consumption, being frequently usurped
by Physician and Patient, doth therefore require a more di-

The word Consumption, being frequently usurped
by Physician and Patient, doth therefore require a more di-

ine. To which purpose note, that it may be des-
cribed in a large, or strict sense, the former comprehending both
a proper and improper, or true and bastard Consumption; the latter only a proper and true Consumption. In the larger
and more general acception, I describe a Consumption to be

Conjunctions & Melancholy. 17

a counternatural, Heick or deeply fixt, hidden, and equal
extenuation or wafting of all the
parts of the body, notwithstanding the daily ingesting of food
with appetite. Where observe,
that the shrinking of the
parts through age, is not
consumptive, but natural,
or defined by nature. Nei¬
ther is the wafting of the body in feavors to be imputed
aConsumption, because it's
acute or violently quick, fche¬
tical or superficial, not lastring,
and of no difficult cure; Where¬
as in a Consumption the exte¬
nuation is slow, durable, habitu¬
tual, and yielding to no easie
cure. Likewise we here ex¬
clude a wafting of the parts by
fasting, that being rather a di¬
fease of the mind, refusing a
timely supply of food to the body.
A discourse of body. Moreover it's requisite the extenuation should be universal, and not of some parts only, as in a dropfie, where the upper alone do undergo a diminution, and the lower an increase or swelling; Nor of a single part, in which case it's termed an Atrophy or withering of a part, as an Atrophy of a leg, arm, toe or finger. Lastly, the wasting of parts must be hidden, that is occasioned by hidden causes, and not by such as are externally obvious, or by over labouring, want of sleep, excess of Amours, or by a course of Physick, &c.

In the preceding Chapter, we have given you an umbrage of a proper and improper consumption; our next affair will be to offer you a brief information of the nature of each in particular;
Consumptions & Melancholy. 19

particular, and because Physicians when terming a disease a Consumpition, generally intend a proper Consumpition, the order of this discourse may justly require the description of that, before the other, which I define to be an habitual Hedrick or rooted slow extenuation or wasting of the parts against nature; or rather, a Devouring of the fleshy and fibrous parts of the body, through an immediate slow corruption of the essential mixture, viz. the Radical Moisture and the Innate Heat. Whence you may deduce, that ordinary extenuations of a month or two, more or less, are not to be nominated proper consumptions, it being impossible it should reach to that depth in so short a time, to offer d the substantial principles of the parts, or the Balsamick mixture.
A discourse of)
Consumptive extenuations
must be against nature, excluding such as are naturally occasioned
through want of food, that's required to fill up the empty spaces
between the pores: But it's rather a devouring of the parts, by
corrupting their fundamentals, whereby every part doth not only shrink,
but grows sensibly less in its substance; so that those parts, as
far as they are thus consumed, can never be recovered, or
augmented, by reason of the dissolution and corruption of
their fundamental mixture, and the return of their substantial
principles to their first Elements; unless it were possible
to infuse new substantials into them, which to imagine feasible,
portends a man to want a grain of his right reason; and
Consumptions & Melancholy: and certainly none but such, as pretend to be mere Chymists, would assert, that potable gold, or gold reduced into a liquor or thin oil, and being thereby rendered potable or fit to be drunk, contains a virtue of recruiting or augmenting Nature's Essentials: which if possible, it's requisite the said potable gold, should be endued with a capacity of being agglutinated and assimilated to the Innate Heat, and Radical Moisture; or at least be virtu-ated with a power of generating the said Essentials out of the humours within the vessels. The former of these instanced ways we reject, because it's impossible a mineral (as gold is) that's dead, inanimate, incapable of receiving life, and of another kind or Genus, should be
be converted into the highest and purest degree of an animate substance, as the Spermatick Essentials are; for if minerals are not convertible into another Species, though of the same Genus; much less can they be surmised reducible into a Species of another Genus; Certainly what cannot be expected from animated plants, yea animals, which though belonging to the same Genus, are only convertible into flesh and other dissipable parts, but not into spermatick ones, it's a vanity to look for in dead minerals. Touching the vain effects of Aurum potabile, you may read more at large, in the second part of my Philosophy, book 1. cap. 1. par. 5. In fine, unless it were possible to infuse the same animate, living sperm into
Confumptions & Melancholy. 23 into the substance, and pene-
trals, or depth of the parts, it's ridiculous to expect repara-
tion from any other means, which makes it apparent, that
it's a difficult task to repair one, that is partly consumed in his
substantials. This by the way; but
to return to the explanation of
the forestated description: Putrid
feavors are generally affirmed to
depend upon the putrefaction of
the blood, whose immediate
effect, is the corruption of the
said nutritive humors, but me-
diately and swiftly (if tending
to death) corrupting the essen-
tial principles of the parts;
whereas in a proper Consum-
ption, the corruption is imme-
diate, and slow. Likewise
other diseases, as Dropies,
Jaundies, Phthificks, &c. to ar-
rive to a period of life, must
ne-
A discourse of necessarily cause a corruption of the essentials, though slow, and not immediately, but mediately by corrupting the blood.

Not to be deficient in any thing, that may add to the illustration of this Chapter. We shall annex Galen's definition of a simple Tobe, or perfect Consumption; lib. de Tabe. A Consumption is the dying of a living creature through dryness. This description is general, and extends to Consumptions of Ulcerated Lungs, and those that attend simple Hectick Feavors; and so far it's agreeing with ours, that it confirms the latter part, viz. that it's a devouring corruption of the essential mixture, which consisting chiefly of an oylly moisture, is corruptible through dissipation, or being dried away, which Ga-
Consumptions & Melancholy. 25

Here intends by dryness, to wit the drying away of the Balsamick moisture. Moreover Galen's Commentators make mention of a twofold dryness, the one accompanied with a heat, which they call a Torrid Tabes; the other with a coldness, termed Ex morbo Senium; when the parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat, and dissipation of their Radical Moisture. Galen in the forecited book, renders all the parts of the body subject to a simple Consumption or Tabes, excepting the lungs, which being of a moist and soft temperature, seem not at all disposed to susceopt any dryness.

But on the contrary, it's ordinary for Smiths, Cooks and others, whose employment is conversant about the fire, to
A discourse of incur such an extrem dryness of their lungs, that in the dissection of their carcases they appear liker sponges, than moist lungs, as I have observed in several bodies.

Improper or Bastard Consumptions, are only slow growing extenuations or wastings of the fleshy parts, directly moving to a true and proper consumption, by reason of some indisposition of the the internal parts, humors and influent spirits. In proper Consumptions there is a devouring of the spermatick parts, and essentials, here only of the flesh and humors; so that a Bastard Consumption is curable with ease, because it's no more than a superficial, and growing malady, relating to the consumed fleshy parts; but the other implies a very
Consumptions & Melancholy. 27
very difficult cure, not by restor-
ing the spermatick parts, (which
as we shewed before) is impos-
sible; but only by flinting and
removing the corruption of the
forementioned essentials.

A Bastard Consumption chiefly
comprehends these following,
1. An Hypochondriack Consump-
tion. 2. A Scorbutick Con-
sumption. 3. An Amorous Con-
sumption. 4. A Consumption of
Grief. 5. A Studious Consum-
pition. 6. An Apostematick Con-
sumption. 7. A Cancerous Con-
sumption. 8. A Dolorous Con-
sumption. 9. An Ulcerous Con-
sumption. 10. An Agigious Con-
sumption. 11. A Febril Con-
sumption. 12. A Cachectick
Consumption. 13. A Verminous
Consumption. 14. A Consum-
ption of the Rickets. 15. A
Pockie Consumption. 16. A
A discourse of Poisonous Consumption. 17. A Bewitched Consumption.

These all tending to a true Consumption, unless anticipated by a mortal acute distemper, justly come under the notion of Bastard or growing Consumptions: Neither is it my purpose, to treat further of these diseases, than relating to Consumptions, the manner whereof, how they may be conceived to cause extenuations, I shall succintly set down in a particular Chapter.
Of all diseases, none is experienced to exercise the imagination more frequently, with apprehensions of a Consumption, than Hypochondriack Melancholy, and those generally proving so obstinate, that it's no rare thing to observe Hypochondriacks to be posted into Consumptions by force of the imagination. Several patients have applied themselves to me, whose ayle I could determine no other than Hypochondriack Melancholy, nevertheless have in few days by those impetuous phancies, reduced their bodies from an in-
A discourse of different corpulency, to an extreme leanness, and had a rectification of their conceptions been omitted, would doubtless have precipitated themselves into Hebricks.

That this is so, is vulgarly known; but why it's so, remains abstruse; wherefore we'll think it worth our pains, to make a succinct disquisition upon the point. In order hereunto you must suppose.

1. That the blood to arrive to a capacity of being nutritive to the parts, is necessary to pass the heart, there to receive a vital impression, and to be exalted to a nutritive juice.

2. That the heart doth impress such a vital and nutritive virtue, by imbueing it with a most energick volatile expansive or diffusive Sulphur, whereby the
Consumptions & Melancholy. 31. The particles of the blood are immediately dilated, attenuated, and expanded, and so is instantly exalted to a cochenille lustre, and alcolized into a spirituous liquor. 3. That the blood being thus expanded and explicated into a turgency, doth extremally through its pregnancy with volatile aculeous salt, vibrate, vellicate, and irritate the fibrous and nervous parts of the heart, which suddenly and impetuously contracting themselves, and the blood by expansion and turgency making a potent renix, occasion a quick and sudden flying open of the semilunar valves, through which the blood is most impetuously ejected or spouted into the great artery, the same force almost at the same instant by irradiation.
A discourse of motion, or by a continued motion upon a continued body, as all liquors are, extending to the extremities of the remotest arteries; as may be rationally conjectured from that impetuous dispersion of blood to a great distance out of a Dog's heart, being speedily cut out whilst yet living. By this forcible contraction *

* By contraction I do not here intend the Syffole of the heart, but a contraction of the expulsive fibres, causing the diastole of the heart. And by the way note, the Syffole of the heart is also performed by contraction, but of the Attractive fibres; So that you are to remember, there is a Syffole of the fibres, and a Syffole of the whole organ, the heart, and that the Diastole of the heart is performed by Contraction of the Expulsive fibres.
and every ordinate longinquous propulsion or pulsation of the blood, each particle of the body is heated, cherished, and maintained in its life; but those pulsations if exceeding in celerity and violence, then the parts necessarily are subjected to a preternatural heat, as happens in all Feavors. On the contrary, those pulsations proving slow and weak, do certainly produce a coldness and an atrophy in the parts, for want of a timely influx of arterial blood. 4. It’s to be remarked, that in the just fertilization of the blood with that vital sulphur, and the just-and timely propulsion thereof to every part, the point of Nutrition doth consist. So that if I declare to you here, how passions, and particularly Melancholy...
A discourse of choleral occasions a depravation and error in the function and pulsation of the heart, whereby the blood is neither sufficiently impregnated with a nutritive faculty, nor vigorously enough propelled from the heart to the ambient parts, you may with reason conclude, the parts must unavoidably shrink, and be rendered subject to an evident extenuation, or a bastard consumption. By the way then, let me inform you, passions are inordinate motions of the sensitive spirits, chiefly residing in the effuges, or mæanders of the central or finest medullar parts of the brain: So that, fear is a retrocession of the sensitive or animal spirits into the intima effugia of the brain, coarctating the Meanders, and endeavouring
Consumptions & Melancholy. 

ing to flee, and lock themselves up, from the presence or approach of an hurtful or unpleasant object. Gladness on the contrary is an expansion, or an expatriation of the said sensitive spirits out of their cells into some larger Meatus, or passages of the brain, where meeting they embrace one another, and oft-times quaver as it were, for the presence or approach of a good object, which may either be pleasant or convenient. Melancholy, or a dull heavy and sorrowful composure of mind, is an imperfect passion growing towards a fear. Here it may not be amiss to illustrate, how the sensitive spirits are engendred. The vital liquor being with that force propelled up into the Carotidal Arteries, is carried about through turn-
A discourse of the windings and windings of the vessels into those small branches, (that are so numerously interspersed through the brain) to qualify its heat and impetuosity, and thence is admitted into the pores of the brain, where meeting with a particular ferment is defecated, or rectified into a subtil oyl, consisting of a great quantity of volatile salt. The subtiler part of this Balsamus Cerebralis being incorporated with sensitive spirits, resides in the filaments of the brain, to exercise the Judicial faculty; the coarser by colliquation, or by insinuation like moisture creeps or insinuates down into the pores of a Lingua Bubula in filtration, insinuates into the exile channels of the nerves, for which it's unctuous or balsamic.
ick moisture seems very pro-
der, to relax and open the said
minime conducts of the sinews,
and through its volatil salt or
erized spirits is apt to pene-
trate to the most remote and
minime effuses of the body.
It's this nervous balsam, that
is the aliment and cherisher of
the promogeneal Balsam, or
radical moisture of all the
parts of the body, and is the
sole quintessence, and the high-
est rectified of all the liquors of
the vessels; and because this
sensitive balsam, requires so
high a rectification, Nature
hath framed the brain of a sub-
stance between glandulous and
medullar, and the upper
part of it disposed into gyros
or windings, to circulate the
subtiler part of the vital liquor
perfectly, before it distils into
the
A discourse of the finest and more uniform medullar lower parts of the brain. The manner whereby the faculty of the brain effects a locomotive action in any muscul is by irradiation, which is a most imperceptible quick instantaneous impression, continued from the ideal impulse of the faculty in the brain, to the part impelled or commanded, in the same manner and quickness, as a pulsation in the heart is by irradiation continued to the remotest artery. This premised, will easily produce a capacity in you to apprehend the solution of the querie, viz. 1. That in hypochondriack melancholy, they are apt to be extenuated and consumed, by reason of a depravation in the pulsative faculty of the heart, not dispensing the blood in due season to every.
Consumptions & Melancholy. 39 every part, happening partly, because the brain doth not transmit that proportion of Cerebral moisture, as may suffice to actuate the pulsation of the heart in its full vigour; whence you may also deduce the heart to be a perfect and strong muscular, consisting of robust fibres variously intertext, and disseminated for relaxation and contraction, and actuated by a continual torrent of Humidum Cerebrale, carried thither through a branch of the eighth Pair. Moreover we must believe, this Conduct of Humidum Cerebrale from the brain to the heart to be subject to be partly intercepted in Melancholy Hypochondriack, by a dull heavy and saturnine habit of the mind, constantly attending that disease, and occasioned
A discourse of caution by the retrocession of the sensitive spirits into their most retired effuges and remotest cells, which exercising a despotick power and command upon the entire oecconomy of the brain, do also prohibit and interdict the animal exchequer from transmitting a just supply of Cerebral moisture to the heart and other musculous parts, whereby the motion of the heart is not only rendered languid, but the whole concatenation of all the musculous motions are become dull and torpid. 2. The arterial blood in Hypochondriack Melancholy being defective in its vital energy, for not being impregnated with a just tincture of vital sulphur, is another partial cause of the extenuation of the parts.
The defect of this vital sulphur in the heart must be chiefly imputed to the forementioned cohabitation of Cerebral Moisture, that being the proper aliment or pabulum of the Innate and radical moisture of the heart, and the principal materia of the vital Sulphur.

The blood upon this defect as it entered the right Ventricle crude, is also with the same marks of crudity propelled out of the left, and therefore not having the true characters of digestion, appears within the vessels gross, glutinous, slimy, and acid. So that the cause of this crudity is none else, but an Acidity the blood carries along with it, which not being corrected by the Alcali of the heart, remains the same it was. From this
A discourse of
this Aulter, Immature, and Crude acidity it is, we must derive the cause of all those evil accidents, that survene an Hypochondriack. Melancholy; some part of it by regurgitating in vapours or moisture out of the coeliack artery into the stomach, doth not only occasion an indigestion, but a heaviness, and corroding pain, which in some Hypochondriack, I have observed they have compared to the cutting of a sharp knife, especially mornings at waking. That winds and rumblings in their stomach and guts, are no less offensive to those patients, hath been asserted to me by many, whose tonitruating noise might have been heard at a great distance, which is solely to be adscribed to the deprevation of the ferment of the stomach.
Consumptions & Melancholy. 43

stomack, and the weakness of the Areheus, or digestive spirits, that breathe out of the nerves and arteries of the stomach into its capacity, effecting rather a tumultuous ebullition, than an analytick concoction, likewise to the defect of the nervous balsome, not sufficiently contracting the fibres of the stomach for to amplexe its contents; if hereunto frequent sputations and yawnings are adjoined, suppose it's an effect likewise of the weakness of the digestive spirits, being unable to mixe the liquid with the solid; likewise a frequent sputation is an effect of a corrupt lymph being vitiated with a depraved acidity: if in this distemper the patient is discommoded with a glowing heat under the short ribs, you may suppose it to
A discourse of to be an exæstuation, orgasmus or preternatural ebullition, hapning upon the arrival of such blood newly alcalized and pulfated from the heart, which meeting with an acerboos acid blood in the vacuities of the spleen, through a contrariety of particles, occasion an inordinate and turgent ebullition, not unlike the Alcali of tartar being affusfed to the Acid of vitriol. From this tumultuation of contrary liquors must necessarily abscede volatil salts, in the shape of fumes of various combinations and mixtures, some retaining the nature of a caustick reverberated calx, and being exuflated to the heart produce syncopees, most violent palpitations, and sometimes pains of the heart, as if prickt with needles,
needles, which in several cases I have known has been mistaken by Physicians for worms of the heart, though afterwards by me removed by an anti-hyochondriack course. Those said pyrosalin exuflations crowding into the sphere of the cranium do create most dreadful Head-aches, sometimes piercing, othertimes pricking, lancinating and beating, raging and flying about the whole circumference of the dura mater. I have more than once seen and cured some very miserable Hypochondriacks, that were most dreadfully tortured in their heads; especially a gentle woman at Paris, that had a recurrent pricking pain all over the head, extending to the globes of the eyes, whither attracting a confluence of acrimonious humours...
A discourse of mours seemed to dislodge them out of their seat, as if it had been an imperfect procidence. It is also by force of these torrid steam eruptions into several parts, (as the face, shoulders, loins, &c.) those flushings as people calls them, are produced; and at this present I have a patient in cure, who is so violently indisposed with those Hypochondriack flushings, being attended with a burning scorching heat, that he oft cries out He is scorched. But by the way let me advert you, some kind of flushings into the face, and glowing of the ears, neck, hands and feet, are occasioned by a torrid ebullition in the liver, by reason of too great a proportion of gall, impelling the blood into an orgasmus or swelling ebullition.
Consumptions & Melancholy.

Dition, whence afterwards those hot effumations into the parts forementioned arise. For the right understanding of this, you must imagine, the office of the liver to be a preparatory of the blood for the heart, in attenuating and digesting it into a more fluid substance and saturated colour, and refining it from its feculency, and crude acerbous acidity; (which ever coagulates the blood into a thick slimy body.) this it performs by a perfusion of a just proportion of gall, retaining the nature of an alcali, and an exalting sulphur, through virtue of the former, abating and correcting the crude acidity, and by means of the latter giving it a florid tincture, and a refined fluid nutritive substance. Whence I assert the gall
A discourse of gall to be the barm or ferment of the venal blood, of which that part that abounds beyond the just proportion requisite for the fermentation is abandoned to the gall-bladder.

Hitherto I have explicated the effects of those alcalized streams, that exhale from the orgasmus in the spleen. There are also oft-times acid evaporations as I expressed before, that are occasioned by the said orgasmus, which through a particular property exert their energy upon the serosities and lymphatick moistures of the body, and thence result to be the true undoubted causes of moist Rheumatisms, and catarrhs; for through their acidoity they are rendred vellicating and pungitive, whereby they irritate and move the fibres of
Consumptions & Melancholy. 49

of the vessels to a contraction, and consequently expulsion, of all moisture, wherein generally acid salts are dissolved. Hence you may readily comprehend, how they are causes of these ructus acidii or four belchings in the stomack, sputations, gripes in the belly and disturbance of the first concoction.

How all these depravate motions and digestions do at length reduce the body to a consumption, I am now ready to describe. The parts for their nutriture do daily alledge and absorb the sweetest of the blood, leaving the salin behind, which through want of the mild and sweeter particles, is apt to fecrocitate and irritate the spirits. These inflaming do calcine and reverterate the said salin matter, until it's become
A discourse of
so absorbing, drying & extenuating, that the parts must necessarily shrink and waste, not only for want of good and laudable food, but also for being dried up and absorbed by these salin acrimonious liquors. Here it will not be impertinent, though I have at large expounded the symptoms and signes of an Hypochondriack Consumption, to repeat them in a brief inventory, to give you a full view of the chiefest of them at once; as for others of less note they are almost infinite.

1. There is a frequent rumbling noise under the stomach, thwarting from the right side to the left, and thence back again.

2. Pinching pains of the Stomach, as if they would girt a man's body close together.

3. Glowing heats
Consumptions & Melancholy. 5. Heats under the short ribs. 4. Frequent belchings, that smell sour or stink. 5. A windiness and puffing up of the stomach, especially after dinner, and in the morning at waking. 6. Much spitting. 7. Vomiting, or at least an inclination to vomit. 8. If upon these signs you find a wasting of your flesh, especially if molested with a cough, you have just cause to suspect your ensuing state.

This sort of consumption is the most frequent I have met with in England, and therefore have been somewhat more prolix, and the rather, because the judicious reader may thence extract indications, which will guide him into a more effectual method for cure, than is now in use; for it's not to be deemed, but that vulgar Physicians...
A discourse of physicians are very ignorant in the removal of this distemper, though it be one of the four Cardinal diseases.

CHAP. V. Of A Scorbutick and other kinds of Consumptions.

The scurvy is also discovered an Hypochondriack disease by its attendance with spittings, belchings, winds, gripes in the guts, glowing heats, &c. in short melancholy Hypochondriack and the scurvy are sisters, their difference only depending upon the proportion of their causes, which are almost the same, only in the scurvy the Alcalized salts do float in greater proportion in the vessels.
Conjunctions & Melancholy.

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Fels, which being of a more diffusive nature, are disposed, together with some part of the thick muddy blood wherein they inhere, to be propelled to the circumference into spots, blotches, boils, ulcers, pustules, bumps of the face, arms and legs. The acid falt is also somewhat different in this disease, being rendered volatile by the addition of an acrimonious sulphur, which makes it sublimable to the gums, where it occasions a pain, swelling, and discoloration; but I shall insist no further upon the description of this disease, since I have compiled a particular tract of it, where you will by experiments demonstratively be informed of its causes, hitherto so erroneously declared by most authors. The manner how the scurvy occasions a Consumption,
is the same, as I have expressed before of Hypochondriack Melancholy, and therefore shall spare my labour of a needless repetition.

An Amorous Consumption implies a rapid extenuation occasioned through love, whose passions, affrights, fear, anger, jealousy and despair do so extremely disperse and consume the vital and animal spirits, that we see its ordinary for young Wenches to be reduced to faintings, swoonings, and extreme weakness, to the admiration of their parents, whence such subituous and effroyable accidents should source. These passions at length by depriving the blood of its alcolized spirits, do render it acid, acerbous and vitriolate, which not long after produces an Hypochondriack Melancholy, and thence
Consumptions & Melancholy. 55
thence are precipitated into cons-
sumptions.
Likewise Grief and study do also by continuation degenerate into Melancholy Hypochon-
driack; which afterwards is in manner a foresaid succeeded by a Consumption. In my other Morbus Anglicus you may read several instances of Consump-
tions engendred by Love, grief, and study, and therefore I shall omit them here.

An Apostematiack Consumption generally oweth its produc-
tion to an Apostem breaking within the body, whose puru-
 lent fumes crowding into the Arteries and Veins, corrupt and affect the blood with a malign quality, which proving very of-
 fensive to the parts, in poysoning and subverting their innate tem-
perature, is rejected, and so
A discourse of their Starved for want of nutriment. The heart, brain, liver and spleen sustain an equal prejudice from those poisonous steams in their innate crisis, whence consequently the whole oeconomy of the body sympathizes in the depredation of their substantials. An Apo-stem in the mesentery proves oft a latent cause of a Consumption, which the dissection of the corps discovers, as I have observed in more than one. Likewise a skirre in the liver, spleen, stomach, or any other important entrail, may cause an Extenuation, by defect of defecation, and intercepting the course of the blood and vital spirits, in compressing the vital and nutritive channels. Cancers and Ulcers do in like manner effect a consumption of the parts.
Consumptions & Melancholy. 57

I have also taken notice, that perfect Consumptions have ensued upon Agues, (especially quartans and Tertians of a long continuance,) and fevers, particularly such as are termed Continent, by impressing a malignant acrimony upon the blood, and corrupting the temperament of the heart and brain, also by amortizing the alcalized spirits of the bowels, by a malignant acidity that's ever predominant in Agues.

Worms in the guts by intercepting the chyle, and converting it into their own substance, do cause a Consumption and sometimes a Marcor in the parts, likewise through a sort of venomous fumes, that exhale from their hearth, and putrid substance, where out they are engendred, the heart is suffocated.
A discourse of cated, the vital Sulphur extinguishing, and the innate temperament of the Brain subverted, whence the body must necessarily shrink for want of good nutriment, those principal parts should engender.

Of a Pockie-Consumption I shall say little, having discoursed of it in a tract of a Heeckick pox, that was added to the last impression of my little Venus.

The Reality of bewitcht Consumptions is asserted by many, and particularly instanced in a Tabefied disease of one of the Kings of Scotland, being cured by decharming the witch craft in Danemarck; likewise in some others, namely Women and Children surprized with convulsions, jactitations, Marcors, and other strange Symptoms.

As to this particular my opinion
Consumptions & Melancholy. import, that the Creator after the confirmation of the whole truth of his word by miracles and supernatural effect's, did establish the sequel of all future actions of bodies on an immutable order of nature, whose operations should for the future continue uniform, and free from those deviations, alterations, and disturbances of supernatural agents, whether good as Angels, or evil as devils and witches, especially since now the end of the creator being answered those supernatural productions would necessarily prove frufraneous, which is an absurdity not to be imagined in God or Nature; wherefore we must rather attribute the cure of the formentioned Kings disease to the good address of his Physicians; As for those direful symptoms.
A discourse of
toms in Women, they must be
derived from Uterin fits, and
to those in Children for the most
part from worms.

A Consumption of the back,
by Hippocrates called a *Tabes
Dorsalis*, implyes a gradual
diminution of the strength of
the back, with an univer-
sal extenuation of the bo-
dy, arriving through an immo-
derate evacuation, or preterna-
tural profluxe of sperm,
or Running of the Reins vul-
garly so called. The symp-
toms of the sperm appear dan-
gersous, whether abounding or
too much deplented, the for-
ter, causong a spermatick deli-
rious feavor; the latter by de-
pauperating the body of its pu-
rest arterial blood, and depreda-
ting of it from the brain and the
morrow of the back, both they
Consumptions & Melancholy. And all parts on them depending must needs be excessively debilitated through want of arterial blood to engender animal and locomotive spirits.

The kidneys are also found to be subject to a perfect consummation, in so much that they have been discovered eaten away to the surrounding skin, and in some to be dried into a friable substance. The occasion of the consumption of the kidneys is to be imputed to a great heat, colliquating and absorbing their fat and parenchyma; to gravel and stone, or to excrementitious choler, and mordant armoniack salt, posted thither with the urin, inflaming, ulcerating, and converting their flesh into matter; or, to a malignant humor in pestilential fevers, causing an im-
A discourse of immediate dissolution of the Balsamick principles; or to poisonous medicines, as Cantharides, the herb Diplacus &c. or to an obstruction of the Emulgent vessels; or lastly to gravel engendred within their parenchyma) or some tumor, as a scirrus, oedema, or Aposhem compressing their substance; and straigntning their vessels.

CHAP. VI.

Of a Consumption of the Lungs.

A Consumption of the Lungs may import two significations; the one, a considerable wasting of the Lungs themselves; the other, their occasioning the entire body to consume.
Consumptions & Melancholy. 63
sume without any great loss of
their own substance. We shall
relate our discourse to both.

Reflecting upon the particu-
lar substance of the Lungs,
their situation, and connexion,
we shall discover them to be
very much exposed to extern
and intern injuries, and no less
capable of injuring the Noble
parts, whereby the whole by rea-
on of its absolute dependance
on them must likewise receive a
great prejudice. Anatomy exhi-
bits the Lungs to be of a laxe,
porous, light, or spungy tex-
ture of substance, which wise
Nature hath so formed, for to
answer her scope, in a continual
motion of inspiring and expi-
ring the Air, whereunto a
weighty body would otherwise
prove very disobedient, and
unless porous and pervious,
A discourse of like to a Spunge unfit to imbibe and transcolate the Air; for in effect the office of the Lungs is only to serve the heart in the capacity of Aereal strainers, to strain the air and separate it from gross, or other offensive inherent it may carry with it. Wherefore since the Lungs by reason of their office are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the Air, (which is subject to momentary alterations, now cold, hot, dry, or moist, then thick, thin, foggy, rymy, stinking, poisonous,) they must necessarily lye open to great yea irreparable dammages, especially where their bodies are so unapt to resist or sustain them, because of their thin, and lacereable texture.

To these insensible hurts we may annumerate those they sus-
Consumptions & Melancholy. 65

Stand from their expiration of all sort of noxious and fuliginous steams, and stinking putrid breaths, and besides all that being constantly employed in motion, without acquiring a moment's rest. Their situation is within the breast, hung perpendicular under the Brain, and near to the heart, whose wings they represent, whereto they are connected by the Arteria Venosa and Vena Arteriosa; by means of which situation they are exposed to receive all the droppings from the Brain, whence Coughs, Phthisicks, Ulcers; besides the ill humours the Vena Arteriosa conveys thither, which together with those distillations from the Brain, finding them a very fit Cistern, because of their Sponginess, do oft force them into such a swelling,
A discourse of
ling, as may justly be termed a
Dropsie of the Lungs. Next
considering their coherence
with the heart, are thereby
rendred more capable of doing
the greatest mischiefs.

From the precedence you may
now observe, how facil it is to
drop into a Consumption of the
Lungs, a Disease that is so
fattal to Londons Inhabitants,
and no wonder, but a greater
wonder any can steal away into
their Graves without a Con-
sumption, considering the per-
nicious air of the City, the
weakness of Lungs people
inherit from their Parents, and
their expoval to those injuries,
we have just now instanced.

CHAP.
CHAP. VII.

Of the kinds of Pulmonique Consumptions.

A Consumption of the Lungs is either without, or with an Ulceration. That without arrives through a Skirrhosity, Apostem, Putrefaction of humours within its pores, or a Crude Tubercle. 1. The Lungs oft imbibing Phlegmaticque and Melancholique humours, (that are distilled from the Brain, or conveyed therethrough its pores and chanals,) are now and then apprehended Skirrhous, by dissipation of the subtiler parts, and petrification of the groffer that remain; or they may be left indu-
A discourse of indurated through the gross relics of a Peripneumonia, or inflammation of the Lungs.

2. By Dissection of expired Pulmonicks, their Lungs have oft appeared full of small hard Imposthums.

3. Excrementious humours, such as are expectorated by a Cough after a Cold, or in an Asthma Peripneumonia, or Pleurisie, are very apt to putrefie and corrupt the Lungs, (as appears by the stinking breath of such that are so indisposed,) whereby their accessory nutriment being vitiated, and rejected by them, are occasioned to waste.

4. A Crude Tubercle obstructing the inspiration of fresh air, and expiration of the fuliginous streams of the heart, doth thereby extremly inflame and dry the Lungs, the continuation where-
Consumptions & Melancholy. 69 of doth at last reduce them to an absolute withering.

How these kinds of Consumptions propagate their evil to the whole body, may easily be collected from the former discourse.

CHAP. VIII.

Of an Ulcerous Pulmonique Consumption.

Here I must make my Reader familiar with the Traditional notions, young Students in Phylick derive from their vulgar Authors, upon an Ulcerous Consumption of the Lungs. And to be more methodical, it's not unnecessary to digest their documents into several classes.
A discourse of

1. Let's make a disquisition of what they make of it. Pulverinus, Godofred. Steegbius fol. 447. and Sennert. 305. define it a disease of a diminished bulk, (diminuta magnitudo.) Hollerius, Duretus, Forest. Nic. Piso, &c. state it a Disease of a discontinuated Unity, (Soluta Unitas,) because it sourceth from an Ulcer in the Lungs. Platerus passes it by, though Mercurial subtly spies three sorts of Diseafes in it, viz. a diminished quantity, a discontinuated unity, and a hot distemper. But Capivac. comments it chiefly to be an hot distemper, there being a continual heat of the parts, and an inflammation of the Lungs, always conspicuous in that Disease. What to assert among these once great Rabbies seem at first sight difficult, but
but upon a little pausing on the matter, you'll find it a clear case. Those that infer a discontinuated Unity, namely the Ulcer in the Lungs for the Disease, mistake the Disease for its cause, the Ulcer being the chief cause of the Consumption. Neither can they be reputed orthodox, that fling in their verdits for a diminished magnitude, that rather appearing an effect, or symptom of the Ulcer in the Lungs, and so is the heat of the parts. Because I will not insist longer upon these trifles, shall step over to give you a brief of the causes, they allow to the foresaid Consumption; though indeed I ought to touch, what part they generally conclude the place affected; which some will have the Lungs, others the heart, and many the whole body.
A discourse of

The Author of that Treatise intitled De Definit. Medic. brings in likewise the breast, throat, and affera arteria being affected with a malign Ulcer, for seats of an Ulcerous Consumption.

Touching the internal causes of this sort of Consumption, Dogmatists do universally state an Ulcer of the Lungs to be the immediate cause, which happens sometime in the Parenchyma or flesh of the Lobes of the Lungs; other times in their pipes, (bronchia.)

This Ulcer in the Lungs may be occasioned by several causes, viz.

1. Sharp bilious corrosive humours, issuing out at the pores or lips of the veins, and infinuating into the spongy substance of the Lung, whose flesh they after-
Consumptions & Melancholy. 7\textsuperscript{2} wards devour and corrupt, soon making a putrid hole or cavern, which is thence termed an Ulcer of the Lungs.

2. Hippocrates assigns a ferin (wild and taring) Catarrh falling into the Lungs, for another antecedent cause of a Pulmonary Ulcer. A ferin Catarrh is an hot, thin, and sharp distillation of Rheum, which streaming to the Lungs, gnaws their veins and flesh, and so effects an Ulcer.


4. The rupture of a vein in the Lungs, effusing blood into their pores, where it immediately putrefies and ulcerates.

The Ulcer these causes produce in the Lungs, Hippocrates.
A discourse of
tes calls a ferin (wild) Ulcer, because the Nails of those, whose Lungs are Ulcerated, are recurvated or turn'd back like the claws of wild beasts, namely, when they begin to draw near to their extreme fate.

Moreover this sort of Ulcer is ever circumscribed with an inflammation, which being digested into matter, renders the Ulcer so much the more fordid.

To these we'll add two more, namely, a Pleurisy, which by expectorating sharp putrid matter through the Lungs, doth now and then occasion an Ulcer.

Lastly, an Empyema or a collection of purulent matter in the capacity of the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the Patient into a Phthisical Consumption.

Chymists impute the cause to
Consumptions & Melancholy. 75
a corrotive salt, that’s divorced from the Sulphur and Mercury of the blood, and afterwards dissolved in those liquors, that distil into the Lungs.

CHAP. IX.

Containing a disquisition upon the cases practised.

Those fruitless attempts in the vulgar cure of consumptions are evident arguments, Physicians do extremely hallucinate in the discern of their causes, and therefore we may justly pry into those abstruse notions they wrap them in, and unravel what is so strongly knit in every Doctor’s pericranium. To this purpose we are to dismember their doctrine into various parts, and subject their examination...
A discourse of

tion to these ensuing queries.

1. What kind of Choler is it that proves so ravenous upon the Lungs?

So careless are Authors in this particular, that they imagine the cause of a Consumption sufficiently declared, by imputing it to excrementitious chol-er; but whether they denote the ordinary yellow, vitellin, green, red, or adult black chol-er, is left as a bone for every Readers discretion to knabbel at: if we should commit the first of these, namely yellow, or vitellin chol-er to the test, common observation in yellow Jaundices, and other Diseases excuses them from such an Ulcerous acrimo-
ny, wherein though very copious and rampant, injure the body no other way, than by de-
forming it with a citrinous dis-
coloration.
In the next place, yellow gall is so familiar with the substance of the Lungs, that they seem to thirst chiefly after the more yellowish or choleric part of the blood for their nutrition.

Green gall, the institutists would persuade us, to be an effect of an over-hot Stomach, produced out of the hotter proportion of the chyle, which varies in deepness of colour, according to the intenseness of the heat of the Stomach, some being of a lighter green-like Verdigrase, thence call'd æruginous choler (Bilis æruginosa,) other of a deeper stain, or of a dark brownish green, like boil'd Colwort leaves, or woad, thence termed Bilis Glastera; another of a green different from both, like to a leek.
A discourse of therefore denominated Bilis Poracea, i.e. Leeky choler. Neither it's their judgement, any of these greens should be capacitated to damnifie the Lungs, because of the remoteness of their harth; and was their Spring of a nearer situation, they cannot well tell, how from a corrosive choler to derive the other Symptoms, that usually attend Pulmonique Consumptives, as moist Phlegmatique coughs, frequent spittings, drowliness, and dulness of the senses; which rather declare their dependance on a cold Phlegmatique humour, than a sharp choleric one. Whence we may deduce a second and third Query. viz. 2. How chance such cold Symptoms in Consumptions to issue from an hot cause? 3. Upon fur-
Consumptions & Melancholy. 79

Furmisal that Eraginous choler should gnaw Ulcers into the Lungs, is it transmitted to them from the brain (whether it may be supposed to be sublimed from the Stomach) by distillation, or through the Vena arteriosa? If either way, why should it pass through the principal parts, as the Heart, or the Brain, without annoying either, which seem of a more tender disposition than the Lungs, that are hardened with the weather, or extern air they inspire?

4. It's wonder Authors never summon'd blow choler for the cause of Consumptions, which the expectorated matter oft appears tinted with; and beyond that, the Lungs of expired Consumptives do not seldom appear full of those blow kind of Spots, which instance together.
A discourse of
with the eruption of blew spots
(exanthemata livida) in malig-n Feavors, are a certain attest
of blew gall. This the Instit-uutists have so little noted,
that they never thought of put-
ting it into their Institutes.
However not questioning whe-
ther Green, Blew, or Black be
the mischief, supposing it to
be any of them, and situated
neer or about the Stomack,
why should it prove more Anar-
rhopous, (flowing upwards) so
as to attaque the Lungs, than
Catarrhopous, (flowing down-
wards,) as it doth in a Dysen-
tery, pains of the Hæmorrhoids,
inflammation of any of the
lower parts, Diabetes, or a hot
Dysury. 5. In what part of the
body is the true spring, or source,
where this corrosive choler is en-
gendred? 6. Whether a Pulmo-
nique
Consumptions & Melancholy.

1. Consume Consumption never happeneth but upon spitting or coughing up blood? 7. By what power or quality doth the same stagnating in the Lungs cause a Consumption?

8. Whether that consuming flesh is harboured in the Pipes, or substance of the Lungs within their Pores? 9. Whether the foreign flesh distils from the head, or be imported through the vessels? 10. Whether an Hecick Fever be a cause of a Consumption, or a symptom of the cause of a Consumption, or symptom of the Consumption itself?

11. Whether a Pulmonique Consumption cannot happen without the concomitance of an Hecick Fever? 12. Whether there be no other sort of true, perfect or proper Consumptions, than a Pulmonique Consumption? These and many others.
other problems being passed by, not only for stating of them, but resolving, do impeach Physicians of their sloth, and absolute insufficiency of curing Consumptions, which unless determined is a pregnant testimony, they manage their office in that Disease with as little Skill as Conscience. Neither is the reader to behave himself so strict and precise as be contented with no less clear a solution than a demonstration, our notions in Physick being of that scantness, as seldom reach beyond a rational conjecture, which if I engaged to remonstrate here in this Chapter, should in order of discourse be obliged to make use of the terms and principles inserted in this and the preceding Chapter, and that with the same disadvantage
Consumptions & Melancholy. 83. Vantage other assertions have hitherto so obscurely been proved. Wherefore I shall refer you to the next ensuing Chapter, where I do expect a grain’s or two allowance, which all men have granted them in attempting a solution of doubts by themselves stated.

CHAP. X.

Touching a more apparent cause of a Pulmonique Consumption.

Though the opiniater apprehension of modern physicians doth so much inappropriate notions, as if barricadoed from all other intellectual approach; I shall not withstanding presume to advert my reader by these subsequent positions;
A discourse of
tions, or causes more apparent,
in the ingendering of Pulmoni-
que Consumptions, than those
vulgarly allowed.

Thesis 1.

Symptoms impressed by corro-
sion point at corrosive bodies for
their causes. In Pulmonique Con-
sumptions the preternatural con-
comitants viz., an universal heat
of the body, an Hectick Fea-
ver, a torminous diarrhē, acre.
and hot distillations, &c. have
all a stamp of a Corrosive quality,
and consequently are introduced
by a corrosive humour.

Thesis 2.

There are but two sorts of cor-
rosive humours engendred within
the Body of man, namely, Cho-


Consumptions & Melancholy. And between these the impute of a Consumptive cause will lie. Touching Fleam, and that they single out for pure blood, neither can be imagined participant of acrimony, but rather demulcers, and qualifyers of it. Which of the two abovementioned corrohives is the chief actor here, the following positions will resolve you.

**Thesis 3.**

Choler is the lightest, and most inflammable part of the blood. Whence namely from its inflammability its resembled to, and called a Sulphur. This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming choler bitter, as the vulgar laying more pet-temptorily implyes, it's as bit-
A discourse of ter as Gall; whereas in effect, there's nothing gustable sweeter; for what is most inflammable must be most unctuous, fat and oily, nothing being apter to take flame than Oyl, Fat, Butter, and other unctuous bodies; and what is most oily and unctuous must needs partake of a sweet savour, namely, of a fat sweetness, which Physicians term *Pingue dulce*, or a fat sweet; and of that gust is Choler, being the flower and butter of the Blood. This appears more evident in milk, which is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted with a greater quantity of *Serum* or whey, (that is a certain waterish liquor floating in the Vessels) in the Glandules of the breast: now milk being charned in a Tub vomits up it's.
Conjunctions & Melancholy.

It's butter, which is that light and inflammable part reduced to its native colour, and above-termed choler.

Thesis 4.

Choler is in itself resistent of having any kind of bitterness extracted, or produced out of it; nor, not by any kind of inflammation. If any force will impress such a bitterness, as is thought to be in choler, it must be by adustion or putting it into a flame, which is so far from admitting an Empyreume, or conceiving any bitter ashes, that consisting of a pure oily nature, when set in flame, it burns clear away without leaving any cindars or adult matter, to attest its latent bitterness; as doth more plainly appear in But-
A discourse of Butter, Tallow, or Oyl, burning away in a Lamp, without leaving any thing bitter behind them.

Thesis 5.

What amaritude or acrimony is deprehended in Choler, it acquires from a commixture of Melancholy, or external malign bodies imported with the air. This Thesis is a necessary consequence of the next preceding; for if choler cannot be rendered acrimonious or bitter of itself, nor by inflammation; than necessarily Whatever acrimony or amaritude at any time redounds in it, must be derived from the admixture of another sharp bitter substance, which among the humours can be no other than Melancholy; Phlegm and pure
Consumptions & Melancholy. 89
pure blood, being reputed al-
layers of acrimony, and upon
that account Avicen counter-
mands letting blood in chole-
rick bodies, because he esteems
the blood (which he chiefly
here intends pure blood and
Phlegm) a frenum bilis, or a
bridle of the Gall, obtunding
its acrimony and fierceness.

Thefis. 6.

Choler being set on fire, and
acting upon Melancholy, or ra-
ther calcining it into small aci-
ated minimal bodies, is by their
incorporation with itself, ren-
dred acrimonious and bitter;
whence I conclude Choler ac-
cidentaly bitter and acrimoni-
ous, but not in itself.

This bitterness and acrimo-
ny varies in intenseness, acord-
A discourse of ing to the degree of calcination of Melancholy, and proportion of Choler it is admixed to.

Thesis 7.

Choler, by the premisses is evidenced of being capable only of flaming and kindling a fever in the body; and consequently Melancholy calcined by the flames of Choler must remain the sole cause of acrimony, and corrosion, and inclusively of occasioning Ulcers both within and without the body.

Thesis 8.

The heart beating vigorously and strong, doth together with its Sulphurous flames expel the foresaid calcined melancholy to the
Consumptions & Melancholy. 91

ib- circumference, especially if the said humor be diluted with the serofity of the blood. Neither is this sole vital faculty sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the periphery or outward parts, unless the animal faculty be concurrent with it, to supply the Fibres with Animal Spirits, which do not only render them strong to expel, but sensible of feeling the least sting of any offensive humour, whence they are immediately stimulated to contract themselves, and by means of that contraction to expel. If on the contrary the heart beats weak, and the animal faculty be found faintish, the forefaid acrimonious humour remains within and causes internal erosions.

Moreover, notwithstanding the
A discourse of the strength of both faculties, the humours expelled to the circumference, are apt now and then to regurgitate, by reason of obstructions in the capillary veins, terminating in the extremities.

Hitherto we have discoursed of the same causes, how they happen to engender several Diseases, though in the same bodies, but at different times. That which falls next in consideration, is an answer to the fourth Query of the Chapter preceding, viz. Why the same corrosive humour should sometimes prove Anarrhopous (flowing upwards,) and generate Diseases in the upper parts; and otherwhiles Catarrhopous (flowing downwards,) impressing maladies upon the lower.

The occasion of the various diver-
Consumptions & Melancholy. The diversion of the forefaid humour is situate partly in the disposition of the part Mandant; the strength and weakness of the vital and animal faculty, the parts transmitting, or giving passage, the disposition of the part recipient, and the qualification of the humour transmitted.

The part Mandant is here chiefly intended for the place, where this acrimonious humour is generated, and harth or spring, whence it sourceth and erupts.

The place is, where the acrimonious humours are primarily concocted, or receive the form of humours, and where they are afterwards further wrought, purified and clarified. This assertion probably will accuse many parts more, than
A discourse of
than what ordinarily Physicians
have their eye on.

The Stomach is a part that
primarily digests, and converts
Victuals transmitted thither, into a whitish or cineritious
humour, called the Chyle, which
if it be not exactly dissolved
into an even thorough-melted
juice, must necessarily abound
with thick and gross admix-
tures. Now, it's a received
saying among us, that the fault
of the first concoction or di-
gesture is not amended in the
second, (vitium prime coctionis
non corrigitur in secunda;) wherefore the chyle being trans-
mitted crude and gross into
the Vessels, and arriving in the
Spleen and Liver, sticks in the
capillar veins, and keeps in the
heat or hot steams, that should
arise out of their Parenchyma
(or
Confumptions & Melancholy. 97
(or fleshly substance) to ferment, attenuate, and deject the blood. The heat of those entrails being thus inclosed and pend up, redoubles, and gradually after it hath extremely dried and scorched, burns and calcines them into a kind of fixt Salt, which according to the nature of the Victuals, whence they received their constitution and the intention of heat, proves a Nitrous, Vitriolat, or Armoniack Salt.

The Spleen in this case is found to contain a Mine more frequently producing an Armoniack, and Vitriolat Salt, with a small admixture of a coagulated Sulphur.

The Liver is the more fertil parturient of Nitrous, and sometimes of a Vitriolat and Armoniack tartar, but with so copious
A discourse of copious a commixture of coagulated choler or Sulphur, that it ought rather to be named a Cinnabrin or Æruginous Sulphur, from the greater proportion of Sulphur to a far smaller of Salt. The heart we conceive to be the sole mine of Arsenical Sulphur, whose pernicious steams insulting upon the Vital Spirits, produce malign and spotted Feavors.

The Stomach is likewise oft stuffed between its tunicks and in the smaller branches of Vessels, that are inserted into its body, with the dregs of obstructive crude chyle, whereout such Salts and Sulphurs are calcined and extracted, as in acrimony and corrosion prove no wise inferior to those engendred in the Spleen or Liver, since produced with so intense
Consumptions & Melancholy. A heat as is required for the first solution of the hardest food; and probably a stronger heat, being raised to a higher pitch by obstructions, and the ebullition of some of those acrimonious bodies already engendred.

That the Stomach is so common a spring of Consumptive sublimations and distillations, needs no other proof, than the sense of the Patient, attesting a great clog and oppression at his Stomach, oft crying out, If that were removed, he should be well; besides his nauseousness, vomiting, and difficulty of digestion, he finds his gullet all along very sore, rough, and stuffed with vapours, subliming upwards, which sometimes may not reach so high as his brain, but are imbibed by
A discourse of
the tonsils and other Glanduls
about the Throat, where in like
manner aforesaid, they are
dissolved into an oyl, and so
distill between the Membranes
of the Affera arteria into the
Lungs. To this the remedies
add an unquestionable verdit;
Vomitives being twice or thrice
exhibited in the beginning or
augment, do oft eradicate the
mineral cause of a Consumption.
Likewise Lobocks, and Syrups
that are so usually prescribed,
do immediately seem to abate
and demulce the hoarseness and
violence of a Cough, by mol-
lifying the ruggedness of the
intern tunick of the Gullet,
and thickning or rendring the
matter of the Cough, that
ascends upwards between the
tunicks of the foresaid Oesopha-
gus, more glib or slippery. So
that
Consumptions & Melancholy. That we must not imagine, Syrups or other expectoratives do advantage in Coughs, by slipping down between the Epiglottis; for as I instance before, that must necessarily occasion a greater Cough, and difficulty of respiration. Neither is’t probable they circulate about to the heart and Vena arteriosa, to arrive to the Lungs; for before that time their sweetness whereby they are supposed to lenifye a Cough, and other virtues, would be obtused and altered into other qualities; or if we should admit that supposal, they could not be thought to auxilicate the Cough in so short a space as they do.

Having now given you a divertisement in declaring the parts Mandan, we are to proceed in illustrating, whence the said salin and sulphurous
productions receive their direction or first motion, that renders them *Anarrhopes*, not passing by to indigitate at the parts *Transmittent*. We'll suppose the Spleen the chiefer of the two harths, or parts *Mandant*, and principally obstructed in its lower parts and Splenick branch, whence a potent heat breaking forth caueth the *Orgasmus* to boyle or tend upwards, or rather sublimes the forementioned calcined Salts through the Arteries up into the right Ventricle of the Heart, where having passed another reverberation they are propelled into the Lungs through the *Vena arteriosa*.

Moreover we must likewise allow a small commixture of *Sulphur* to the Salts, which doth not only contribute a force to
Consumptions & Melancholy.

As to the calcination, but a facility to the sublimation. This fixed Vitriol or sometimes Armoniack Salt being impelled into the pores of the Spungy flesh of the Lungs, meets there with a ferocity, or waterish kind of moisture, dissolving it immediately into an Oleum per Deliquium, like other calcined Salts are apt to do, when they arrive to any waterish moisture, as being put in a Cellar, or placed over warm water. The salt now turned into a corrosive liquor or oyl, is rendered capable of penetrating into the smallest and deepest pores of the Lungs, whose flesh it soon dilacerates and gnaws into an Ulcer; and not only so, but being indueed with a quality, all other calcined Salts are (as you may experience by holding...
A discourse of

Allom or Saltpeter in your mouth) of attracting and raising fleam and moisture out of the Lungs, and other parts adjacent, doth continually incite the Lungs, to avoid great quantities of spittle, fleam, and other sharp stinking matter by Cough.

Lastly, the Stomach as it first sowed the Seeds of this evil, so it continues likewise to foment them, and act the part of another chief Mandant; and in some it's found to be sole and principal; which as I expressed before, being stuffed in it's tunicks, obstructed in the inserted Vessels, and clogged round about with a weight of acrimonious humours, doth likewise glow with a strong heat, whereby the said saline accumulations (gatherings or heaps)
Consumptions & Melancholy. 103

heaps) are sublimed, according to the length and direction of the intern and extern membranes of the Oesophagus to the brain, by whose waterish moisture it's likewise dissolved into an Oleum per Deliquium, which through it's attracting and raising of liquor, doth overwhelm the brain with seam and moisture, whence because of it's weight and pricking, it's continually precipitated into the Lungs, viz. according to the direction and longitude of the membranes, down into the aspera arteria that is between it's membranes, not through the Epyglettis for that would immediately set the patient a Coughing. Thus a ferin Catarrh happens, which through it's corrosive quality oft Ulcerates the Lungs; especially if
A discourse of seconded by those Salin sublimations from the Spleen.

Neither is the Liver alwayes excusible, now and then transmitting a cinabrin Sulphur, through the Vena cava to the Brain, or Heart, and thence to the Lungs, being likewise generated by a reduplicated heat, occasioned through the obstructions of its Capillars, and branches that tend to the Gall-Bladder. So that hereby the Spleen more frequently and principally, next the Stomach, then the Liver, do demonstratively appear to the parts Mandant; the Brain, Heart, Thymus, Glandules of the Gullet, and Tonsils the parts transmitting, or only giving passage to the humours forced up thither from other parts.

Here you may take notice of
Consumptions & Melancholy. 105
grand error among Practiti-
orers; opinionating the Brain
the chief part Mandana, when
distempered with a cold humo-
rous intemperament, and “di-
stilling into the Lungs: and of
this sinister sentiment are they
so confidently possessed, that
they bend all their prescrip-
tions and devices to dry up this
fountain of Rheum, to which
purpose Crato's Amber Pills,
Fanseca's Decoction of Sanders,
Eraflus his Dyet Drink of
Guaiacum and Salsa; absor-
ing Emplasters to be applied
to the head, Fontanels, Ven-
tofoes, Velicatories, and Phlebo-
tomy are all summoned, in as
Herculean auxiliaries, to dry
the Brain, but rather to the
purpose. In strict Chryvbus im-
hibi Another opinion they are
very fond of, is, that the an-
giard...
A discourse of the eternal part of the Aspera arteries is the part transmittent, an absurdity every drop that goes down the wrong way will confute. What other ridiculous tenents they foment touching Catarrhs, were a shame to recite to such as know better things.

How the Vital and Animal faculties prove accidental occasions of this evil, though their faintness, whereby they are incapacitated of propelling those noxious sublimates downwards, is apodictically expressed in the beginning of the eighth Thesis, and therefore we'll supersede the needless pains of a repetition, only we'll add the positive concurrence of the Animal and Vital Spirits in directing and derivating the foresaid sublimates to the heart and brain.
Confumptions & Melancholy. brain; namely, encountering
with each annoying and perni-
cious effumations are compelled
to a retreat to their Spring
head, whether they do like-
wise conduct those Salin steams
along with them. The Reci-
pient part is the Lungs, who
art partly passive in being forced
to receive, and partly active
in attracting such corrosive
Salts. Their situation and con-
nexion obliges them to receive
the precipitates from the Brain,
Heart, and Stomach; their acts
of expiration attract potently
from the Veins, Arteries, and
other parts, as appears in those
fuliginous smoaks, and putrid
steams they expire. What
doeth further dispose them
to a necessity of receiving
those salts, and other malign
humours, a repeated Survey of
Chap.
A discourse of Chap. 22. will abundantly satisfy you.

The qualification requisite in the humour transmitted (viz. the distilled liquor) may easily be deduced from the premisses; namely, a degree of acrimony wrought into a tartarous humour by calcination, reaching at least to the ascent of a Vitriolat, if not an Armomiack Salt.

By the way, take this for none of the least important remarques, that this liquor, that's produced out of the solution of a Vitriolat Salt sublimed to the Brain, if accidentally it should penetrate into the concave of the Nerves, (as it would easily do, since consisting of a sharp saline thin insinuating substance, were it not diverted by being precipitated into
Consumptions & Melancholy. 109 into distillations, it ordinarily causes Convulsions and Epilepsies.

The Second, Third, and Fifth Problems being all resolved in the contents of the solution of this fourth, we'll step over to the sixth; Whether a Pulmonique Consumption never happeneth but upon spitting or coughing up blood? Galen and his Cotemporaries did commonly observe Pulmonique Consumptions to follow a spitting of blood, whence many of his Socrators do still persist in the same tenent, not considering, that what was usual in Galen's time may be less common now, for Pulmonique Consumptions do as frequently appear among us here, that are molested only with an acrimonious moist kind of Cough.
A discourse of such as those, that have fallen into that evil upon spitting of blood, happening upon a rupture, or corrosion of a vein in the Lungs.

Besides my own sentiment, I'll insert the observations of Argenterius and Fernelius; The former in his Comment. 3. in Art. Medic. Gal. gives a relation of four women, that dyed all of exquisite Ulcerous Pulmonique Consumptions, none whereof coughed up blood. And Fernelius writes thus: Some upon the spitting only of a liquid and yellowish humour, being taken with a small Fèavor, have begun to consume, and a long time after did spit a little blood mixed with matter; but I have likewise observed in many that dyed Consumptive, in whom there was
Consumptions & Melancholy. Not the least appearance of blood throughout their whole sickness.

Moreover, observe there is an Ulcerous disposition of the Lungs; And both these may be appositely termed causes of a Pulmonique Consumption, or Consumption of the Lungs. By an Ulcerous disposition of the Lungs, I intend a perfusion of acrimonious, saline liquors (such as I instanced before) throughout the body of the Lungs, insensibly drying, gnawing, and absorbing their flesh, and likewise insensibly dissipating it into vapours and exhalations through the pores of the Parenchyma, and ambient Membrane; which latter though Galen denies to be pervious with a number of small holes, is found to be so by Aristotle's and others experience. Thus,
Thus the Lungs of many deceased Consumptives have been discovered quite consumed, nothing remaining but the ambient Membrane and a number of withered veins and filaments without the precedence of spitting of blood or matter.

Moreover as I observed in Cap. 23. a Consumption of the Lungs may also arrive upon a scirrhosity, hard Apotems, (as Atheroms, Steatoms, &c.) putrefaction of humours within its pores, and a crude tubercle, or drying scorching fuliginous steams continually fuming from the heart, without the least appearance of expectorated blood. In this particular I remember one of our elderly Oxford Physicians proved disappointed of his Prognosticks, or rather Diagnosticks. A Scholar
larity applying himself to him for
information, whether he were
in a Consumption, was an-
swered with a question, whe-
ther he spitted blood? where-
at the Scholer replied nega-
tively; then said he, 'tis but
a Ptifick Cough, and I'll war-
rant you from a Consum-
ption, though three months
after he left a Skeleton behind
him, to witness what he dyed
of.

The Seventh, Eighth, and
Ninth Query you'll find solved
by what is declared already.

The Tenth is, Whether an
Heclick Feavor be a cause of a
Consumption, or a symptom of
the cause (Symptoma causae)
of a Consumption, or a Symptom
of the Consumption it self
(Symptoma symptomatis?)
Certainly it's a symptom of the
cause,
A discourse of cause, and a fellow symptom with the Consumption of the entire body.

The Eleventh demand is, Whether a Pulmonique Consumption may not happen without the concomitance of an Hectick Feavor? This I may safely conclude, there is many a Pulmonique Consumption without the evident signs of an Hectick Feavor, viz. a sharp equal heat over the whole body, a glowing of the extremities an hour or two after meat, a quick low pulse, &c. without which I can attest, I have found several Consumptives, though for what I knew, there might very probably have been a latent Hectick. However for the most part there is a sensible Hectick attending Consumptives. But out of this discourse
Consumptions & Melancholy. 

...course there may be a very important question started, whether that Hectick Feavor be a Morbus in esse (a Disease already generated,) or a Morbus in fieri (a Disease in engendering?) If we suppose it a Morbus in esse, then though the Ulcer were dried up and cured, the Hectick would remain, as being a Fire kindled out of the Innate heat and Radical moisture into an actual flame, and depending upon no fuel but its self, which would continue burning until the radical moisture were burn'd away. On the other hand, if we consider it as a Morbus in fieri, then it must have its dependence upon purulent streams dispersed from the heart together with the blood to the parts, where arriving they cause
A discourse of
cause a kind of heat and glowing in the substantial principles, whereby they are set in fire, until the purulent acrimonious steams are dissipated. The symptoms make this appear very probable, viz. a glowing heat being a new fermentation two hours after victuals, excited through the appelling purulent corrosive steams, transported thither with the blood. 2. The Pulsces confirm the same inference, changing quick, hot, and acre at the advent of the foreboded steams; and after a while when they are consumed and expelled by transpiration, they return to a more moderate motion, until the next flood of fermenting matter. 3. Were this assertion not admitted, that the foreboded Pulmonick Herick is a Morsbus in fieri; than necessa-

ily
rily an Hectick once kindled would impell the Patient into a Marcour, though the Ulcer in the Lungs were cicatri-
zed; the contrary whereof hath been discovered in several; so that you may rest certain, that the Ulcer being cured, the He-
dick vanishes with it. Hence you may extract, what I intend by an Hectick Feaver, namely the Innate heat kindled into a destructive fire, violently absorbing the oyl Radical moisture, through the appulse of saltin
steam, which through their contrariety to the Balsamick mixture excite a fervent fermentation in this latter, like oyl of
Vitriol, powdered upon oyl of tartar, or water upon lime.

Lastly, wee'1 conclude Ulcers that succeed the bursting of a Vein in the Lungs, and some others
A discourse of others induced by other causes, to depend for a considerable time, before they can attain to that height of exciting an Hechick Fever; for we cannot suppose the Heart to consist of so small a force, as not to be able to resist those purulent fumes for a while, and divert them from the other parts, into whose Penetrails to insinuate, some proportion of time must be allowed.

The Twelfth and last Interrogatory is, Whether there be any other sort of true, perfect, exquisite, or proper (for those terms are reciprocately used by Authors) Consumption, besides a Pulmonique Consumption? This Query implies rather a controversy about words, than the thing itself; for if they resolve to term no other an ex-
Confusions & Melancholy. If you take the word 'consumption' or proper consumption, but a consumption of the lungs, (words being to be understood, ex intentione imponentis, from the intention of him that imposes the word,) then the case needs no debate; but if the words are to be taken (ex apprehensione intelligentis) from the apprehension of those that understand, or whom they are spoken to, then the register of consumptions will be much enlarged. Now so it is, that the common intendment states a proper consumption, a dissolution or corruption of the balsamick principles; and consequently if differencing perfect consumptions by the variety of their causes, and seats of those said causes, we must infer many more, as an hypochondriack, amorous, ulcerous, can-
A discourse of Cancerous, Renal, Dorsal, and many other sorts of Consumptions before commented upon.

If probably I have not proposed resolves to these Queries, that are enough seasoned for every Reader's palat, I must beg his excuse upon pretence, it's but the first rough draught, which upon a second attempt may be rendered better polish'd: However such as they be, they'll prove a more luminous and sovereign Directory for the Conservative, Preservative, and Curative part of a Consumption, than any hitherto offer'd to view.
Of some less frequent and rarer causes of a Pulmonique and other sorts of Consumptions.

To decline confusion of causes we have reserved these, being of a more rare emergency, for a particular remarque. This distinction of Consumptions is universally observed, that some are moist, others dry. A moist Consumption receives it's nomenclature from a moist sputation or expectoration that attends it; a dry one is known by its dry Cough: This latter, besides the ordinary praecited causes, is sometimes occasioned by various accidents of the Heart, as Wounds.
A discourse of Wounds, Ulcers, Bones, Stones, and Worms, that are bred in it, and particularly by a Marcour, or a Hellick of the Heart, which together with the Lungs, as Melangthon witnesses (lib. i. de Anima) were found to be as dry as a Baked Pear, in the expired body of Casimir, Marquess of Brandenburgh. Thus likewise Telefius reports the heart (and consequently the Lungs) of a noble Roman dried away by an immoderate heat, to nothing but the skin. Fermelius in his Pathol. lib. 5. cap. 12. tells us of one that dyed Consumptive, whose heart was afterwards discovered to be corroded into three large Ulcers, the steems of whose matter must needs have infected the Lungs. Baubinus among his observations registers this follow-
Consumptions & Melancholy. Following, that he dissected a Corps, wherein he found the Lungs consumed; the capacity of the breast to be full of putrid and coagulated blood, the Pericardium (a skin wherein the heart lies inclosed as in a bag) to contain above a quart of white matter, and the heart extremely extenuated and consumed about the surface. The symptoms that molested the party, were a Cough, a pain in his Breast, difficulty of respiration, and an Hectick Fever. The Pericardium is likewise summon'd by Petr. Salins de cur. Morb. c. 7. for an apparent cause of a Tabes or Marely, if anywise affected, as suppose inflamed, or putulated. This may seem strange, that an ignoble part should bring the whole body in danger; but then
A discourse of considering its nearsituation to the heart, the cause is obvious enough, whence to derive its Consumptive symptoms.

Some might rather imagine, that the drying up of the waterish humours contained in the Pericardium, (supposed by most modern Anatomists to be destined for to moisten and cool the heart) may now and then impell a man into a Consumption, for want of which water, the heart dryes away and shrinks, whereunto the other parts are obliged to sympathize. But in my opinion it's questionable, whether any such waterish liquor be floating in the Pericardium, whilst a man is yet living; for in Beasts, as Dogs or Cats, whose breast hath been pierced alive, to discover, whether the said Membrane
Consumptions & Melancholy. the heart, is wrapt up in, be moistened with that kind of fe
rocity, no such thing was de
prehended, in whom notwithstanding there appeared the
same necessity for a cooler, as
in men, whose languishing
heart probably whilst a dying,
may seem faintly to sweat such
kind of moist drops into its bag.
2. There have been some, that
were born destitute of a Pericar
dium, witness Columbus lib. 15.
Anat. where he recites the An
atomy of a Scholar at Rome,
whom he found wanting of a
Pericardium; so Galen lib. 7.
cap. 13. Administ. Anat. doth
likewise instance a Boy, whose
heart lay visible, because the
breast-bone was part cut out,
and the Pericardium partly pu
trefyed.

A dry Consumption may like
...
A discourse of wife chance upon a Vomica, or a tumor of humours turn'd into matter and inclosed in a bag, (whereby Authors would have it differenced from an Apostem) in the Lungs, which before it breaks causes a stertour in breathing, and a very troublesome Asthma.

A Pulmonique Consumption doth sometimes happen upon a Varix, or vein swelled in the Lungs, which in length of time doth burst, whence an effusion of blood, and soon after a congestion of purulent matter succeeds.

Hippocrates in coae præd. makes mention of a kind of suppuration, that survenes Lethargies, which doth commonly terminate into a Consumption: viz. quicunque verb serventur ex Lethargicis ut plurimum suppuratione. those that recover of
Consumptions & Melancholy. 127
a Lethargy, for the most part become suppurred. But lib. i. de Morb. he relates five kinds of Pectoral suppurations more, that tend to the same period, unless according to 15. Aphor. lib. 5, they expectorate the matter in 40 days. viz. First, there is a suppuration of steam distilling from the head into the hollow of the breast. The second follows a Pleurisie not expectorated. The third happens upon the bursting of a vein in the breast. The fourth upon a Phlegmatique Pleurisie. The fifth succeeds a varix in the breast bursted, or sweating out (per Diapedesin) blood.

But those that are curious to be further satisfied touching the manner of Pectoral or Pulmonary suppurations, let them peruse Hipp. lib. 1. de Morb.
A discourse of where he doth most incomparably illustrate that subject. Here may be questioned, Whether Phleam according to Hippocrates his dictate is suppurable, or disposed to be converted into matter? Pure Phleam certainly is not, but being mixed with other humours is experienced to be suppurable.

Hippocrates lib. de Glandul. describes a Sciatiqute Consumption (Tabes coxendica; ) Alius morbus oritur ex defluxione capitis per venas in Spinalem Medullam, inde autem in Sacrum os impe-tum facit, & in coxendicum acetabula, sive juncturas deponit, & si tabem fecerit homo marcescit; atque hoc modo, contabescit & vivere non expetit. i.e. Another Disease takes its beginning from a defluxion of the head through the Veins into the Mar-
Consumptions & Melancholy.

Marrow of the Back; thence forceth to the *os sacrum*, and expels (to wit the distilled humour,) into the Hip joints.

The Lungs do sometimes though very rarely grow fast to the *Pleura* (the skin that lines the breast within,) whence such as are detained with that accident are termed *Lung-grown*.

The symptoms attending, are a heavy pain in the breast, a difficulty of respiration, faintness, &c. which continuing do advance their subjects to a Consumption. This sort of Consumption might be annumerated to an *Asthmatick Consumption*, as Mercatus and others are pleased to term it, since the symptoms appear not different from those in an *Asthma*, saving there is only a Cough wanting to make up the train.

The cause
A discourse of this Lung-growth is imputed to a superficial sanguineous or ichorous exulceration, whose matter being somewhat glutinous, cleaves to the forefaid Pleura, and dries up to it, whereby it's fastned. The truth hereof is evidenced in the dissected bodies of those, that were Lung-grown, whose Lungs are ever found ichorous and matterly near the place of adhesio, witness the dissected bodies of Ferdinand the Emperour, and Francis the French King, whose Lungs, according to the Testimomies of Gesner, and Holstzack, were not only deprehended fastned to the sides of the breast, but in a great part putrefied and sanguine. But whether those filaments that serve in lieu of ligaments to tye the Lungs to the Pleura, being
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shortened by a strain, or imbibition of humours, may not produce a Consumption, seems not improbable; an Asthma it's certain they do, and consequently may attract humours to the Lungs, and prove an accidental cause of overheating and overdrying the heart, for not expiring the fuliginous streams, that issue thence, and not inspiring fresh air sufficient to cool and moisten it. On the other hand, those said filaments being overmuch relaxed, or broken, do induce that accident which may be properly stiled the Rising of the Lights. Some other infrequent Consumptions may happen, but such as scarce appear among ten thousand Consumptives, and therefore shall forbear their insertion, committing their nar-
CHAP. XII.
Of the Procatarlick or external causes of Pulmonique Consumptions.

Those Procatarlicks that required a larger comment, as love, grief, &c. we have discoursed of in particular Par. Others that are limited in a narrower extent of speculation, and particularly such as promote English Bodies beyond those of other Nations into Consumptions, we intend to treat of here.

To begin with these latter, it's not improbable the causes must be inherent in those non naturals,
Consumptions & Melancholy.

rals, whose quality, and our use of them differing from other Nations; transport our bodies beyond theirs into extenuations and Marcors.

1. We differ extremely from all others in our dyet. Flemings and Germans buy flesh meat by the pound, and eat it by ounces; we buy meat by whole joynts, and eat it by pounds.

2. They usually boyl and roast their meat, untill it falls almost off from the bones, but we love it half raw, with the blood trickling down from it, delicately terming it the Gravy, which in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter.

3. Flesh once a week is a variety to their great ones, once a month a delicacy to their Burgers.
A discourse of (Citizen’s,) and once a year a feast to the rabble, and that at their Kirnisses or Fairs only. But their thriving dyct is Cabbage, Turnips, Salates, Butter-milk, Whey, &c. Which renders them alike in fatness, witness their Brawny Necks, and Trype Guts. But here on the other hand great and small, rabble and all, must have their bellyes stuffed with flesh meat every day, and on Sundayes cramb their guts up to the crop with puddin.

4. Neither is the difference only in the eating part, but drinking, they overwhelming their panch daily with a kind of flat Scarbier, or Rotgur; we with a bitter dreaghish small liquor, that favours of little else than hops and muddy water. The wine they so much de-
Consumptions & Melancholy. 135
debauch themselves with, is a
kind of crude dull flumd Bur-
deaux; we with Canary. Thus
we have parallel'd the dyets of
two Nations, in order to a fur-
ther examination of their dif-
ferent effects, rendering those
of a squabbish lardy habit of
body; us of a thinner though
more fleshly appearance, and
some who by their stronger na-
tures, exercise, or labour,
are equally matcht to digest
and subdue that mass of flesh
they daily devour, acquire a
double strength to what thole
Hermites receive from their
Herbage.

But since we experience that
sort of feeding, doth scarce
improve our carcasses beyond a
lean habit, and the contrary
dyet to stuff the hides of our
Neighbours with a large pro-
por-
A discourse of portion of Grease and Tallow, gives us argument, to impute to it a great part of the occasion, that inclines us so much to Consumptions. But to declare to you the great mischiefs (which is my chief business) this flesh greediness heaps upon us: a Plethory both ad vasā and vires, is the first and immediate effect; the next, a Plethora ad vasā (an over fulness of the Veins and Arteries with blood) doth easily upon a small commotion or heat of body, fall or other accidents, burst a Vein in the Lungs, whereupon commonly follows an Ulcer, and soon after a Pulmonique Consumption.

Moreover, note that a Plethora produced by immoderate eating of flesh is more imp-
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petuous and turgent, and therefore so much disposed to burst a Vein; whereas any other Plthory engendred of Fish, Milk, or Herbs, being less turgent, and diluted with watery fhumors seldom swells to that height.

The Plethora ad vires is the evident cause, that renders us universally lean, by suppressing our spirits and hebetating their vigour, whereby they are not only incapacitated of digesting the alimonious humours into flesh, but of attracting blood to the parts to nourish them; which defect reduces the body to a leanness, and if continued to a Consumption.

Lastly, know, that flesh meat being so nutritive, and likewise hard of digesture, doth abound with the most and worst
A discourse of the worst dregs of any other kind of meat, especially if not totally digested, as seldom it is by those that glut down such immeasurable proportions of flesh. These dregs immediately per- fuse the blood with melancholy, cause obstructions of the Spleen and Liver, and stick in the capillary insertions of the Stomach, being soon incinerated and calcined into such Salts as we premitted in the preceding Chapter: which after a short interlapse of time produce Coughs, Pifsicks, and at last a Pulmonique Consumption.

For a further proof hereof wee'll add a dictate or two of Hippocrates lib. de veter. Med.

He saith that Meat eaten in greater quantity than what is convenient, takethyes the body. And lib. de loc. in homine; he speaks
Consumptions & Melancholy. speaks thus: If the body conquers the meat it eats, it flourishes; but if it be overcome, and yields, the body grows lean.

Now let's pass to the other part of your Diet, that so much admired Mistress of your fond Palats, Canary, to whose debauchery a far greater number of Murders may be imputed, than to the fury of the Sword. What malignant Feavors, Dysenteries, pernicious Consumptions, doth it impell English bodies into? Sack drinkers that sometimes have over balanced their panch with that liquor, do by their beastly return of it present their Spectators with a view, what a most filthy corrosive greenish oyle it's converted into, by the preternatural heat of their stomach, which in length of time
A discourse of time being congested in some considerable quantity, and floating in a violent stream through the Vessels, is the cause of so many malign Feavors, as generally reign here towards the latter end of the Summer. This is the account of its acute effects; its Chronical ones are, a vehement drying and inflammation of the bowels and humours, whereby great and obstinate obstructions are engendred, by drying away and absorbing the subtler and more waterish part of the humours, and leaving the großer behind, which soon turn to an adult melancholy, the further effects whereof have been sufficiently declared already.

Neither are the meaner sort of people destitute of their Ambrosia,
Confumptions & Melancholy brosia, who must needs every day after Sunset bestow three pence out of their groat, in Strong Beer, a liquor that attributes the better half of its ill qualities to the Hops, being an inland drugg, consisting of an acrimonious fiery nature, setting the blood upon the least Cacochyamy into an Orgasmus by an ill ferment it yields to the stomach, Liver, and Spleen, which doth likewise render the humours fiery, acid, and melancholique. Small Beer, though it partakes less of the Hopes, yet according to their proportion, corresponds in offensive and insalubrious qualities; whence we may observe, that Patients in Feavors and many other distempers, receive a sensible prejudice from that rot-gut, (though the quanti-
A discourse of the quantity of Hops being less by the foresaid Orgasmus, it excites. By this you may judge, since small Beer at the best proves so unwholesome a drink, what it doth at worst, perhaps being brewed with a thick muddy and clayish water, which the Brewers covet the rather, because of adding a body or substance to the drink, which the dead remainder and small quantity of Malt can in no wise contribute to it: now to give a stronger taste to this dreggish liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of Broom, or Hops, whereby small beer is rendered equal in mischief to strong.

The third Endemick cause, whence we may derive our extenuating diseases, is the Air, which as I have expressed to you before in Chapt. obtains
Consumptions & Melancholy. 

Maintains a more particular and immediate power from its continual commerce with our Lungs and Vital Spirits, of committing violence upon them and the Vitals. There is none who hath traversed the least tract of ground beyond his native Soil, but can attest the strange alterations the Air produces upon bodies, especially if diseased: The Air o’th Alps subjects the Inhabitants to distillations to their throat, which congested do in a short space swell into a huge mole; the Indian Air disposes Northern bodies to Dysenteries; the Spanish Air ingenders the Kings evil; that of Padua a blindness, where I remember I took notice of several blind folks, but whether the Air of that place had produced that acci-
A discourse of
accident in them, or whether they came from other places thither to be cured by stroaking their eye-lids over Saint Antonio di Padua's Tomb, by which means great numbers (as they told me) have been reduced to their perfect sights, I inquired not. The Air at Rome is likewise very pernicious, especially all the Summer, at which time, as I was informed there, no person will hazard to travel towards Naples; for fear of incurring that dangerous phrensie and burning Fever, which the change of Air unavoidably brings upon them; especially upon those that return from Naples to Rome, among whom scarce one in a hundred escapes, though they use the extremest remedies, as actual cauteries and scarifications for
Consumptions & Melancholy. 143
for their recovery. What calamitou
ous effects the Air of this City wroug
 upon us the last year, you may read in
my Discourse of the Plague. In fine, there's
no cause of questioning, but that the Air
doth evidently concur to the produ-
cution of several Diseases, and particu-
larly of this English Endemick; but through
what means or disposition, it's that I
am about, to illustrate to you. The situation
of this Island is such, as disposes it to a
continual cloudiness, which in the Summer
renders the Air cooler, and in the Winter
warmer. The matter whereout those perennial
clouds are raised is the Sea that surrounds us,
which clouds so attracted, the westerly winds,
blowing three fourths of the year, do con-

A discourse of continually blow upon us: in lieu whereof, if eastern winds did perflate our clime more frequently, would not only blow away those misty clouds, but exceedingly clarify and refresh our Air. These clouds, as they are raised out of the Sea, so they still partake of the salin bodies, they drew up with them thence, which descending upon us by degrees, and being perfused through the Air, do through their salin acrimony corrode our weak Lungs, and with their thick foggy substance obstruct the Bronchia Pulmonum, or Lung-pipes. This Pulmonique indisposition of the Air, is very much heightened in great Cities, especially where a great quantity of Sea-coal is burned, as here in London, where the number of Brew-
Consumptions & Melancholy. 145.

Brew-houses, Cooks, and Smiths-shops, besides all other Private houses, Brick and Lime Kills about the City, make a smoak, that at a distance London appears in a morning as if were drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after smothered with a smoaky fog, the consequence whereof proves very offensive to the Lungs, in two respects. 1. By means of those Sulphurous coal smoaks, the Lungs as it were stifled, and extremly oppressed, whereby they are forced to inspire and expire the Air with difficulty, in comparison to the facility of inspiring and expiring the Air in the Country, as people immediately perceive upon their change of Air; which difficulty, oppression, and stopping must needs at length
A discourse of

length waft the Lungs, and
weaken them in their fundi-

tion. 2. Those fuliginous fmoaks
partly consisting of falin cor-
rofive steams, seem to partake
of the nature of Salt armoniack,
whereby they know and in time
Ulcerate the tender substance
and small veins of the Lungs.
That coal fmoak is of fo cor-
rofive a quality is easily expe-
rienced by those, that are be-
set with fmoak in a room,
whose eyes it bites and gnaws
that it forceth them to wa-
ter, and by pricking their Throat
and Lungs puts them into a dry
Cough. These falin corrosive
steams are very much intend-
ed by the addition of those,
that exhale from Houses of Of-

cine, Pissing places, and other
nafty stinks and fumes great
Cities are ever pestered with.

Another
Another great cause of the frequency of Consumptions among us, and especially about the City, is a continued descent of weak Pulmonique Children from Consumptive Parents, who propagate and transfuse their Pulmonique Seminaries to their whole subsequent generation; which occasions so many hundreds to drop hence every year to the Country for fresh air.

Hitherto we have insisted upon those causes, that effect Consumptions Endemick to this Island; there remains a citation of such others, as indifferently may produce that malady in any other Country. Immoderate feeding upon Powdered Beef, Bacon, Salt Fish, Pickled Meats, Anchovies, and debauching with Brandy, Sack, H 3 and
and other strong Wines and Spirits, do inflame and acuate the blood, whereby it's capacitiated to corrode the tender veins of the Lungs, whereupon follows spitting and coughing up of blood. A fall, (and according to Hippocrates lib. 2. de Morb.) vehement exercise or labour, violent vomiting, a blow upon the breast, calling a lowd, do oftimes occasion a vein to burst in the Lungs. Catching cold on the breast, by going cool in the morning or evening; (as many do by leaving their Doublets unbuttoned, or women by running up and down in their Smock sleeves, or lying naked with their breast in the night) doth impell the blood suddenly into the Lung-veins, whereby being overfilled, burst into an effusion.
Consumptions & Melancholy. Those that are naturally destitute, or have lost their Vulva, are likewise very incident into a rupture of a Lung-vein, in admitting the cold air, without that previous alteration, the Columella contributed, by hindering the cold air to irrupt suddenly into the Lungs. The eating of a Sea hare is thought to corrode the Lungs by a Specifick property. Plin. lib. 7. 2. writes, that there is a certain people in Ethiopia, whose sweat precipitates any into a Consumption whom it touches.

Consumptions do frequently arrive upon a sudden suppression of the Hæmorrhoids, witness Hippocrates 6 Aph. 12. If upon curing of Hæmorrhoids that have ran long, you don't leave one, there is danger of
A discourse of

Dropsie, or Consumption; be-
cause nature was wont to eva-
cuate its burden of vitious Me-
lancholique and Cholerick
blood out at those veins, which
passage being stoppt, it's forced
to regurgitate upwards to the
Lungs; the like happens upon
the stoppage of Womens cour-
se, which if not suddenly
look'd to, lets them undoubted-
ly into a Consumption,
Dropsie, or some other dange-
rous Disease, as Hippocrates
lib. de Morb. also observet.
viz., Si virgo ex sup persione
mensium in tabem deveniat, &c,
What constitution of the year
is most like to engender Con-
sumptions, Hippocrates tells us:
First, for moist Consumptions
that survene distillations of
sharp putrid fleam, a moist and
Southernly Autumn upon a dry
and
Consumptions & Melancholy. 151 and Northern Summer, is apt to produce them. 3. Apbo. 13. Secondly dry Consumptions generally appear upon a long continuation of hot and dry weather. 2. Apbo. 16. per squaiores vero tabes, &c. The season or time of year for Consumptions is the Autumn. 3. Apbo. Autumno invadunt Febres, Hydropes, Tabes, &c.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Signs of a beginning or growing Consumption.

The surest cure for a Pulmonique Consumption, is to prevent it in those, that are naturally inclined to that evil, or have but lately conceived the Seeds of it, and are just a...
A discourse of budding. But because the preventive part is frequently neglected, upon hopes of wearing it out, or by changing the air, or for want of knowing the state they are in, (which to discern in the commencement is difficult even to Physicians themselves, who are not seldom mistaken in that point,) the impending danger whereof requires a mature caution, I shall delineate such natural and adventitious dispositions, as appear suspicious.

1. To descend from Phthisical Parents, or such as were Pulmonique, that is affected with any kind of trouble in their Lungs, be it a Cough, difficulty of breathing, Asthma, or a Pulmonique Consumption, is a great argument, since it's observed that Consumptions prove so hereditary
Consumptions & Melancholy. 153
ditory, and that sometimes in
a strange manner; viz. some
deriving their extenuating Di-
seases from their Grandfather,
though their immediate Par-
ents did not seem troubled
with the least kind of disem-
per in their Lungs. The rea-
ton is, because those heredita-
ry seeds remained dormant in
their Parents, and never were
reduced in actum, which never-
theless were transfused into
their Children, in whom they
might be raised to growth.
2. Brothers or Sisters taking
their passage through that Di-
sease to their Graves, leave an
ill omen to the remainder of
their kin.
3. Whom nature
hath shaped with a great head,
long neck, narrow breast, and
shoulders sticking out like
wings, and a lean habit of bo-

Adiscourse of
dy, seem very much inclined
to a Consumption. 4. Such as
are subject to thin sharp
Coughs, itching of the Eyes,
a tickling in their Throat, pains
of their Sides, and do not
thrive upon a good dyet, are
prepared for a Consumption.
5. To omit letting blood at
certain seasons that the body is
accustomed to, or to escape
bleeding at the Nose, or avoiding
blood by the Hæmorrhoids
if usual, or for women to be
obstructed in their Courses, ar-
gues danger. 6. Especially at
the fall, and in persons aged
from Eighteen to Thirty five
years. 7. To be apt to spit
blood oft, though it distills
from the Head, or is expressed
out of the terminations of veins
in the Throat, signifies a Phthi-

cical inclination, and is dan-
gerous;
Consumptions & Melancholy. 155
rous; because it's a sign, the
blood is sharp and thin, and
may upon a small provocation
vent its fury upon the Lung-
veins. 8. And lastly, any of
the Procatarckrick causes men¬
tioned in the Chapter preceding,
or the beginning of this Ter-
tise, or any other Disease,
producing a durable leanness
and dryness of body, with a
short, dry, or moist Cough,
portends an ill consequence, as
you may observe out of Hip-
ocrates. 2 Apb. 3. in all Di-
seases it’s better for the belly
to be thick; on the contra-
ry, when the belly is very
thin, and very much consumed
it’s dangerous.

CH'AP.
CHAP. xiv.

Of Signs, Diagnostick and Prognostick, and of the several kinds of Spitting of Blood.

Since spitting of blood doth so frequently forerun Ulcers in the Lungs, it's requisite I should tell you, what kind of spitting of blood forebodes danger of a Consumption. Therefore know, that blood evacuated at the mouth with the spittle, may either distill from the brain, or palat, or be expressed out of the Throat, or Gullet, or forced out of the Stomach, Breast, Mediastinum, Diaphragma, Lungs or Wind-pipe. Among these, blood forced out of the Lungs gives the worst appearance,
Consumptions & Melancholy. 157
ance, and doth seldom vanish without leaving an Ulcer behind it.

Moreover there is a very considerable difference in respect of danger, in blood that issues out of the Lung-veins, which are apt to shed their humours upon these four occasions.

1. Upon a rupture or bursting, among the Greeks called γηξία.

2. Upon the corrosion of a vein, that is, when it's eaten through by sharp gnawing blood, in Greek termed γίδων.

3. A vein gaping or its lips being forced open by a Plethory, is apt to effuse a quantity of blood, in Greek called Αναζόμως.

4. When the Tunicks of the
A discourse of
the veins are grown thin, and
the blood is likewise rendered
subtil and piercing, it's apt to
sweat through, which is nomi-
nated a \textit{Stigmatis}.

This latter is oft cured, and
therefore of a more hopeful
aspect; but the two former for
the most part contemn all reme-
dies. The bursting or corro-
dion of a Vein in the Pleura
succeeds these former in a ma-
licious \textit{Omen}. Any of these
bloody sputations being too
suddenly cured, oft changes
into a tragick Scene. The
like happens upon external ap-
plications of restringent medi-
cines to the breast, or in case
internal restrievives be exhibi-
ted without dissolvents, to dis-
solve the crumbs of blood, that
usually concreasce out of the ex-
travasated humours, which
otherwise.
otherwise would occasion a suffocation. A bloody sputation, whether proceeding from the Lungs, or Stomach, intimates less danger in Women, whose obstructed courses were the cause of it; because these being carried down do seldom miss a cure of the former, as Hippocrates doth likewise aphoristically tell us; A Woman vomitting blood, her courses breaking forth puts a stop to her vomitting; but this is to be understood, in case a Vein gapes or is forced open by a Plethory, not if a Vein be bursted or corroded.

The same reason holds good in men, surprized with a sanguin sputation upon a sudden cohabitation of their Hemorrhoids, which being recalled do frequently stilt the other Symptom;
A discourse of symptom; but if their Hæmorrhoids have disappeared for a considerable time, then such a sputation survening upon it proves more perilous than others.

Spitting of blood is more curable in Plethoricks, and young folks, than in others in a thinner habit of body, and old people, because as Hippocrates implies in 2 Aph. They are less endangered in Diseases, whose Disease suits with their nature, age, and habit of body, and time, than those whose Disease is in no part agreeable.

In summa, any kind of spitting of blood imports a very discriminous state, unless it happens as I said before upon the gaping of a vein, or being opened, but not bursted or corroded.
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corroded) by a Plethory, in which case it's a great help to nature, being over burden'd with blood; and it usually stops of itself. Thus I have known several women vomit up great quantities of blood, possibly a pint or two, without any prejudice. Some I have heard of, that have coughed up a quantity not much less, no kind of detriment following upon it. A Vein bursted or corroded in the Lungs, is look'd upon to be for the most part incurable (though some do escape,) because of the continual motion and coughing of the Lungs, tearing the gap wider, and hindring the conglutination and cicatrization of the vein; besides their remote distance from the Stomach, the vertues of Medicines, being quite spent before
before they can arrive thither. Spitting of blood being complicated with other chronical Diseases, as great obstructions of the Bowels, Asthma, &c. is rendered less capable of cure than otherwise. A varix or a vein swelled in the Lungs doth oft a good while after burst out into a sudden spitting of blood, the patient not dreaming of the least Disease his body should be subjected to; for the Lungs being insensible within, cannot advert him of any tumor or swelling. This accident usually happens, when a man hath had a fall, or bruise upon his breast, whereby the greater part of the blood was suddenly impelled into a Vein of the Lungs, where it causes that swelling, which possibly may burst a month or six weeks after,
Confumptions & Melancholy. 63
after, for want of taking something at the beginning to dissolve the impu...ed blood.

A broken Vein conglutinated, or a corroded one cicatrized, is very apt upon a small irritation, as a cough, vomit, fall, &c. to burst again, or return to an Ulcer, because the cicatrise, or agglutination is performed by a dissolvable, or sometime friable kind of humour, that's easily colliquated, or rent asunder by the continual motion of the Lungs, and especially if rendered violent by a Cough, or other accident. Wherefore persons that have been so indisposed, ought to refrain from taking Vomits, or moving their bodies violently; and timely to remedy any kind of Cough, or other Pulmonique Diseases.
We have given you a large comment of the Prognosticks of spitting blood; the remainder of this Chapter we'll employ in the Diagnosticks. Blood that's evacuated from the Lungs is forced up with a Cough without any pain, and if a Lung-vein be bursted, generally at the first gush a great quantity is coughed up, which afterwards comes up in smaller proportions.

The blood that's evacuated at first, appears thin, pure, and florid, with a little yellowish froth upon it; that which is afterwards evacuated, shews paler, and watered, with a few bubbles on it; at last it's expectorated mixt with flem. That which sweats through the veins, comes up diluted in small quantities mixt with flem.
Consumptions & Melancholy. If a Lung-Vein be corroded, the blood at first comes up in a smaller proportion; afterwards in fuller streams. Physicians do vary much in the colour of Pulmonique blood that's evacuated, some will have it a purple, others a florid, yellow, or natural red. As to that, Lung-blood generally appears somewhat lighter than a natural red, because it's conceived to be rendered more aereous by the Lungs. Nevertheless it varies according to the constitution of bodies; for in some it may be purple, in others yellow, or red. Another dispute that's moved among Authors is, whether Lung-blood is always evacuated with a Scum or froth upon it, according to Hippocrates,
A discourse of crates, 5 Aph. 13. Those that spit out frothy blood with coughing, it comes from the Lungs. For to decide this controversy, you must note, there is a fourfold substance concurring to the constitution of the Lungs.


2. The tough substance of the Ligaments, that tye the great Vessels to the Lungs, and joyn the pipes together.

3. The Parenchyma or flesh of the Lungs.

4. That which the small veins and arteries consist of. This considered, observe that the blood that's evacuated out of the pores of the corroded Parenchyma of the Lungs, is ever frothy, because it's forced through a number of small holes or pores in the Lungs, whereby...
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whereby it's rarefyed and rendered frothy. But the blood that's cast out of the greater Vessels is not always throughly frothy, but only a top, which is caused by its being mingled with the Air in the coughing it up; and for that reason blood that's vomited up, may also appear frothy, as Hippocrates lib. de Coactis, tells us, those that spit up frothy blood, and are troubled with their right side they spit it from the Liver, and commonly dye. Thus likewise we see that blood evacuated in a Dysentery is frothy a top. So Avicen doth witness, the blood to be frothy, that's propel'd out of a Vein of the Breast; and Paulus writes the blood out of the Throat to be frothy. Last of all, you must distinguish between pure blood.
A discourse of blood, which usually is expectorated less frothy, and that which is mixt with windy steam and melancholy, or only windiness.

This simple bloody sputation of the Lungs is differenced from that, which concomitates a pleurisie, or a Peripneumonia, because these two latter are ever painful, to wit a pleurisie is attended with a stitch, the other with a heavy pain of the breast, besides other Diagnostick symptoms; whereas a simple blood spitting arrives without any pain or feavor. Blood that's cast out of the throat or wind-pipe, is spit out with a hawking, or a small cough, and that in small quantities or streaks; that out of Gums is spit out without hawking, coughing, or vomiting; that
that out of the breast is expelled with a difficult cough, and shews livid and full of crumbs; but blood that distils from the head, since it may be ejected by cough, vomit, hawking, or spitting, may easily delude both Patient and Physician, unless there be a narrow inspection made; for sometimes a small vein bursting in the head will trickle down (but with a tickling in the Throat) in great streams in the wind-pipe or stomach, whence it’s returned by cough, or vomit; the usual way to find out the spring of this flood, is to cause the Patient to gargle twice or thrice a sharp Oxycrate, which will either stop the cough, or appear with a deep tincture.

Another way for trial is, that the Patient is to hold his mouth.
A discourse of mouth full of water, and blow his Nose hard, by which means if there be a vein burst in the head, some blood will come forth at the Nostrils. Moreover the Physician is to enquire into the Proctarctick causes, whether the party be troubled with a Head-ach, or hath had a fall, or taken could, and is enrheumed, or the face be high coloured.

Blood that's ejected by vomit, no doubt but comes out of the Stomach-veins, but whether it be blood that's destined for its nourishment, or whether sent from the Spleen or Liver, and effused into the Stomach through the Splenick branch, or Gastroick vein, is also nicely searched into by Prac-tick Authors.

If the evacuated blood be florid
Consumptions & Melancholy. 171
florid it's Stomach-blood, if black and in great quantity, its Splenetic, if red and copious, its Hepatic. Moreover, if the blood be Splenic, signs appear of an affected Spleen; if Hepatic, of the Liver.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Diagnostick signes of a confirmed Consumption of the Lungs.

You must appeal to your memory to have read in the foregoing part of this Treatise the distinction of Proper and Improper Consumptions, this latter we have dissected into its several kinds, among which I am only to tell you,
A discourse of you, that an Improper Pulmonique Consumption is deciphered with nothing but a kind of a Pulmonick Disease, be it a Cough, Dyspnea, Asthma, &c. and a discernable wasting of the flesh, protracted to some continuance, which doth certainly menace the sudden consequence of a Proper Ulcerous Pulmonique Consumption.

As to the evidencing a confirmed Consumption of the Lungs, the signs are these:

1. There is an old Cough, contracted possibly at the latter end of the fall, or in the winter, or the first approach of the Spring, and continuing for three, six, or nine months, with spitting blood the whole time.

2. Observe that such a cough that
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that proves so durable, doth
not always continue at the
same stand, but is far more ur-
gent sometimes than other times,
and somewhat again returns
to that remission, that it seems
to be quite gone, until the pa-
tient relapses of his own ac-
cord, without any provocation
of an external cause or er-
rour, into the same or rather
worse state than before.

3. The matter expectorated
is thick, tough, glewy, frothy,
uneven, bubbly, grayish; or
thin, liquid, crude; or thin
and mixt with thick, clotty,
blewish, yellow, greenish or
blackish flem, or streaks only.

4. A difficulty of breathing,
with a kind of a whistling
noise.

5. Violent stitches up and
down the breast, and back,
A discourse of below the shoulders, which for a while are movable; afterwards fix either under the shoulders or paps, which then give a strong presumption of a confirmed Phthisis.

6. The face looks cadaverous, and livid, with a dark bluish or brown circle about the under eye lids, the eyes appear hollow, flat and shrunk, without their natural gloss.

7. All this while the appetite is wanting, and is bent to nothing more than to a draught of stale strong Beer; though that be as bad as rats-bane for them: and this is a very usual attendant.

8. The body is sometimes loose, and sometimes bound; or in some it's generally loose, and in others contrary.

9. They sleep unquietly, and disturb-
Consumptions & Melancholy. Disturbed with fiery or melancholique dreams, and feel hot and glowing at their waking, being likewise much disposed to sweat about their breast, neck, and head. Their limbs do oft feel sore and weary. For the most part they are drowsy and lumpish all day. By this time an Hectick Feavor begins to shew it self, by a quick, soft, low, and unequal Pulse; a small glowing of the palms of the hands and feet after meat, &c.

This is the first degree of a confirmed Pulmonique Consumption, from which the second degree differs in the intension of the forementioned Symptoms; namely,

i. The Cough sounds more hollow and deep; continues longer before any matter is brought.
A discourse of brought up; and is more urgent in the night than the day.

2. The humours or fleam that are expectorated, are turned into a thick matter.

3. The body is consumed to nothing but skin and bones; the flesh of the Muscles being withered into dry tough strings, the skin feeling rough and dry like Leather: And the face changed into an Hippocratean visage, otherwise called a Mortiferous face, and deciphered i pro

7. viz. a sharp Nose; hollow Eyes; the Temples fallen and retch'd; the Ears contracted, and their fibres turn'd; the skin about the face-head hard; retched, and shrunk; the colour of the Face is Greenish or Blackish.

4. At this degree the Legs and
Consumptions & Melancholy. 176
and Belly usually swell, and
sometimes burst out at the toes
into a water.

5. The appetite is quite lost.

6. A sensible Hectick Fever,
ger, growing higher in the
night than in the day, because
the cold of the night stops the
pores; it's known by a quick,
hard, low, uneven in motion
and fortitude, Acre or flinging
Pulse, and a glowing heat of
their body an hour or two after
Victuals.

7. It's ordinary for Consump-
tives in this degree to enter-
tain their visitors with strange
rambling discourses, of their
intent of going here and there,
or doing this or that, as if they
did in no wise expect to change
their dwellings into a grave.

8. They are extremely fret-
ful and peevish; never well at
rest.
A discourse of rest but always calling for this or that, or changing their seats or posture of lying or sitting.

9. They are incident to Convulsions in their Necks, and Gripes in their Bellies.

10. They are very subject to Nocturnal pollutions (or evacuations of the Sperm without Phanfie, ) the reason whereof Aristotle gives 5 Probl. 53. because sharp colliquations falling to the spermatick parts, excite the excretive faculty,

11. Aristotle among his Problems doth likewise write, that Consumptives are very apt to breed Lice, which probably are engendred out of their clammy sweat, by a putredinal heat that attends them.

12. Their Cheeks appear oft of a red rofie colour, especially after meat.
13. At last they spit out pieces of their Lungs, it may be small grisly bits, that are eaten off from the Lung pipes, or small light uneven pieces of spongy flesh.

14. If you desire a particular remarque, whereby to know which of the parts are most apt to consume first, that so you may be forewarned in time, I'll resolve you: A Consumption is nowhere so visible as at the fingers ends, whose flesh commonly shrinks before any part of the body, and that for two reasons. 1. Because it's the finest, tenderest, and most delicate kind of flesh, consisting of a most exact temperature, whereby it's the better disposed for the touch, no part of the body feeling so exactly; which tender confidence renders
A discourse of renders it the more colliquable and consumptive.

2. Because the heat of the body reflecting at the fingers ends, redoubles, and is more intense than in any other part; as doth more evidently appear in Feavers.

The last and third degree fortells the nearness of their fate, for the most part following within three or four daies upon the appearance of these signs, which Hippocrates doth orderly digest in 5. Aphor. 14. and 7. Aphor. 72. After the evacuating of blood upwards follows a Tabes, and evacuation of matter upwards; after a Tabes, a defluxion from the head; after a defluxion, a loosness and a stoppage of the expectoration; and after the stoppage, death. To be more particular. 1. There is
Consumptuus & Melancholy. 180 is a looseness, whereby the matter that should be evacuated upwards by Cough, is drawn downwards, or rather fixt in the Lungs; not only so, but the Spirits, that should actuate the Lungs in the expectoration, are consumed, dispersed, and drawn downwards, whereby the Lungs are rendered unable of Coughing up the purulent matter, which remaining causes a stoppage, that doth suddenly suffocate the heart. 2. A shedding of the hair is another fatal sign, hapnning only at last, when the body is quite exhausted, and contains not so much excrementitious moisture, as to nourish the hair. Read 5. Aphor. 12. Quibusque tabidis capilli fluunt, &c. 3. A stinking breath, a sign the purulent matter is affected with
A discourse of the worst degree of putrefaction, the immediate effect whereof is a \textit{fætor} or stink. 4. The Nails of the Fingers and Toes bending, or turning crooked like the claws of a Beast. This arrives, because the flesh underneath is consumed, whereupon they are dried into a crooked round shape like horns, that bend crooked by being over dried by lying in the Sun, or before the Fire. 4. Frequent sweats, especially on their breast. 5. \textit{Rhuses lib. 4. Con.} writes, that Consumptives, when they are near death, grow light headed. This sign holds true in some, but not in others, many dying with their perfect understanding and memory. Yet this is frequent, that their sight grows dimme, and therefore can not see at that distance
Consumptions & Melancholy.

They could before, which makes them oft imagine, they see strange things, which they don't. Their hearing is also grown very dull upon a sudden; for otherwise Consumptives in the first and second degree have a very sharp hearing. 6. Their voice is very hoarse. 7. The spittle of Consumptives being powred upon burning coals, stinks very strong.

5. Aphor. 11. *Cum tabi implicitis, quod tussiendo exclusitum spatium, graviter leat, dum carbonibus ardentibus infunditur capillique defluant, funestum.* 8. They fetch their breath at last very easily, yet not without the sense of a great clogg at their Stomach; and a whisling or whisling in their Windpipe.

9. Their Pulse is intermittent every sixth or eighth Pulsation,
A discourse of
in others it's caprizeans, myurus, or formicans. 10. Their Feet
and Legs dye first, which commonly are cold and dead
a quarter of an hour or more before the other parts.

Thus we have delineated the
whole History of a Consumption, that absolves it's course
without spitting of blood. There
remains only an observation
or two, upon that which is
attended with a bloody sputa-
tion, which either happens at
the beginning, whereupon ne-
cessarily follows the spitting of
matter, according to that Apho-
rism, Post sanguinis sputum,
puvis sputum, &c. Whether
the matter expectorated be
fleam, or pus, is known by
stirring it with a flick; if it
be fleam, it will cleave and
flick; if pus, it will divide and
separate;
Or thus, being dropped into a basin of salt-water, if it descends to the bottom in a grayish powder like flour, it's purulent matter; if it swims, it's sleet; if it partly swims and partly sinks, it's a mixed substance. If the ulcer in the lungs be deep in the parenchyma, it's discovered by a hard cough; and if almost extending to the ambient membrane, then there is a sore kind of pain with a hard cough; but if the cough be painful and the matter comes up easy, it's a sign the ulcer is in the wind-pipe, as the expectorated cartilaginous particles do further declare. The patient having for a while coughed up purulent matter, is ever and anon upon a fit of coughing, fretting, or anger, or any other commotion of humours.
A discourse of humours, apt to expectorate small quantities of diluted blood with slem.

We'll put an Epilogue to this Chapter, inserting only the signs of matter expectorated through the Lungs from a suppuration of the breast. The proper signs of a suppuration are comprehensively mentioned by Hippocrates, lib. de coac. prænot. 49. Those that are grown suppured, especially upon a Pleurisie, and Peripneumonia, (which is also to be supposed upon a Squin-sie, the suppuration whereof is more dangerous than any other) are troubled with small beats in the day, but violent in the night, and do spit nothing out, that is worth taking notice of; they sweat about the neck and shoulders, and their eyes grow hollow; and their cheeks are red;
Confumptions & Melancholy. 187
but the extremities of their fingers are worse hot and rough. Their Nails are turn'd crooked, and grow cold; and there arise tumours about their legs, and pustules about their bodies; they have an aversion from Vituals. Besides these, 1. There preceded a distillation of Rheum from their head, or a Pleurisie, Squinsie, or Inflammation of the Lungs. 2. A Fever, according to 2. Aphor. 47. Whilst matter is engendring, pains and feavers arise, &c. 3. Beating or aking pains. 4. Great shiverings and difficulty of breathing, near the time of the tumour breaking; which being broke, the Feaver and pains abate, and the matter (if not expectorated) is propell'd into the capacity of the breast, whereupon the Patients stirring or turning
A discourse of turning himself abed from one side to another, it makes a fluctuating kind of noise, like the rumbling of water in a Cask. After a while, it corrodes the ambient membrane of the Lungs, and is expectorated with a hard deep or hollow cough.

CHAP. X VI.

Of the Prognosticks of a Pulmonique Consumption.

As the kinds of Pulmonique Consumptions are various, so are their Prognosticks, wherefore we must instance these latter in the connumeration of the former. First, touching the Sex, and Ages a Consumption is harbour'd in. Children cæteris
Consumptions & Melancholy. 189
ceteris paribus are more frequently cured than those of ripier years; next Women, who as they are less disposed to the surprise of Consumptions, by reason of their courses carrying those acrimonious humours away, before they can attain to make any head; so for the same reason, their cure, when at any time illapled into that Disease, is easier performed than in men, among whom old men that are Consumptive, are the least capable of help, because naturally they abound so much with salt fleam, that heightens and irritates the continent cause of their malady. Before we deviate from this particular of the Sex, take in this observation; that women whilst a breeding, are now and then allarum’d at the second month
Consumptions & Melancholy. 192 not been well laid, or purged after delivery, foretells an equal danger.

The procatarctick causes render the Disease more or less curable: a Consumption of grief, as it moves more slowly than others, so it's malign effects are impressed with a more certain and irresistible force; wherefore unless prevented in the bud, takes an ineradicable root. Next hereunto for obstinacy of cure are an Hypochondriack, Amorous, and a Studious Consumption. As for a Cachectick and AguishConsumption they admit usually of an easier cure than others. A Poysonous, Ulcerous, Renal Dorsal, Verminous, Bewitch'd, Dolorous, Apostematick, and Pockie Consumption, are more
A discourse of or less curable, or incurable, according to the Age, Sex, Climat, Season of the year, Habit, Temperament, Part affected, Duration, and other ill symptoms attending the Disease.

Having but cursorily proposed to you a declaration of the prelages of Bastard Consumptions; we'll imploy the more time and paper in relating the Prognostick signs of Pulmonique Consumptions, according to the several degrees observed in the preceding Chapter.

A Consumption of the Lungs in the beginning is very curable, but herein differs from all other curable Diseases, that it's not to be worn away by change of dyet, or moderate exercise of body, or a cheerful
ful spirit, whereby many other maladies have been dislodged, but in stead of being demulced by counterpoising preservatives of the Patient, goes on it's way, until it hath made an absolute conquest of the body, and notwithstanding though remedies be used at it's first appearance, unless they are prescribed by a dexterous hand, so as to hit the humour of the Disease, and temperament of the Patient, like a Cancer is rather irritated and eats deeper into the parts. So that Consumptives, though their case appears not with so discriminous an aspect, ought not only to be solicitous for remedies against their evil, but to be assured of their skill that apply 'em, for a fault committed in the cure at first
A discourse of first, admits of no appeal afterwards.

The first degree of a Pulmonique Consumption implies a difficult and long cure; and may easily upon neglect of the patient, or usage of improper Medicines, be render'd incurable.

The second degree is formidable; and but few of this rank recover, and many more are turn'd over into the Empiricks pit. However we'll add some notes out of Hippocrates to discern the curables from the incurables. 1. Their spittle must be tryed, if it stinks being poured upon the coals; or stinks as it's cast into a Basin of salt water; or being spit upon the ground, if it shews with round clear specks like glass spectacles, signifies a desperate
Consumptions & Melancholy. 197
desperate and irrecoveable condition. The like presage read in a gray, blew, yellow, green, black, mixt, and uneven spittle. Take a survey of Aret. lib. de sig. & caus. Morbid. diut. cap. 8. If on the other hand the spittle appears first sanious, afterwards matterly, white, smooth, even, and without stink, there's some hopes. 2. If the Patient be free from a putrid Feavor, that increases in the night, is another hopeful sign. 3. They must be free from drouth, which confirms the absence of a putrid Feavor, otherwaies frequently affecting Consumptives in the beginning and first degree. 4. The flood of humours, that used to distill into the Lungs, must be diverted (or rather derivated) through the Nostrils. K 3 5. It's
A discourse of

5. It's also supposed, the party be not reduced to the greatest extenuation. 6. His ordure must be rather hard, than soft; for a looseness is generally very prejudicial. 7. It's required the Party should have a square, fleshly, and hairy breast, and not very bony, which signifies a competent strength of nature in the Patient. If the contrary signs appear, you must expect nothing but death. The case is the same with those who feel a great oppression upon their breast; speak hoarse, and seem to have a stiff neck; (or at least is not very flexible,) and the joints and knuckles of their Fingers shew big, and their bones small: Add hereunto the symptoms of the third degree, which bring death along with them.
You are also to make distinction of the part affected; for an ulcer of the breast is of a less difficult cure than one in the windpipe, and that in the vessels of the Lungs worse than it; but an ulcer in the substance of the Lungs is the most deplorable of any, which the University of Physicians declare absolutely incurable, though Hippocrates seems to assert some curable, namely, in whom the seven forementioned conditions are deprehended. This sentiment we find likewise confirm'd by the experience of several reputed Authors; Cardan in his Treatise de Cur. Admirand. No. 2. 4, 5, 6, 7, 10. Recites many Consumptives by his care and skill perfectly restored, among which number were several of the
A discourse of the second and third degree; but I doubt he quack't a little sometimes: however Eras-tus exceeds him in asserting cures much more incredible. Saith he, in his Dist. Paracels., part. 1. pag. 210. I'll tell you something, that's hard to be believed: God hath restored some Consumptives, that made use of my help, who it was clearly apparent, scarce beheld the half of their Lungs. And in another place he vaunts to have cured many Consumptives in the beginning, and some that were absolutely desperate. Ingraffias, in Consil. pro fift. pet. Franc. Arcæus de febr. cap. 8. Valleriola lib. 2. Obs. 3. lib. 3. Obs. 6. & lib. 5. Obs. 5. 6. Halidæus. lib. 3. Cons. 7. Beniven. de Abd. c. 44. Forest. lib. 16. Obs. 58. Crato Cons. 152. Poterius cent. 3.
Consumptions & Melancholy. And amongst the Ancients Avicen. 3. Sen. 10. 
Tract. 5. cap. 5. Rases 4 cont. Valese de taranta lib. 3. cap. 2. 
Abynzoar. lib. 1. Theysh. trat. 11. cap. 2. Mesues cap. de Phthisi,
besides many others, do bring in perfect cures of Consumptives of all degrees; but quetionless performed with great
difficulty, because of the continual motion, and coughing of the Lungs, (thereby taring the Ulcer wider) and their
remote distance, and at last the Ulcer is only covered with a limber callus, that easily falls off, upon any commotion of
body, cough, or cold taken in the breast, and so forceth patients into an incurable state.

An Hereditary Consumption, likewise one that's engengred.
by malign arsenical fumes under ground (whereunto those that dig in Mines and coal pits are much subjected) are incapable of any sort of cure.

A spitting of blood that happens upon the bursting of a Lung-Vein, unless it be stopped or conglutinated in three or four daies at farthest, either occasions a Phlegmone or inflammation of the Lungs, which suppurring turns to an incurable Ulcer, and a Proper Consumption, or by evacuating an insupportable measure of blood kills the Patient by inducing a Syncope or suffocates him by coagulating in the Lung-pipes.

An Ulcer in the left lobes is more perilous than in the right, because it's nearer to the heart. The same reason makes a suppluration contained on the right
ight side of the Medistinum more dangerous than on the left.

A Consumption ensuing upon a pitting of blood is of quicker termination, than one that's occasioned by an Ulcerous disposition of the Lungs; and fomented by salin distillations from the brain, which may be protracted to some years. Avicen and Erotian write of a Woman that was Consumptive three and twenty years together. Jul. Alexandrinus and Mat. de Grad. cap. 54. com. in 9. lib. Rasius speaks of another Woman that lived Consumptive eight and twenty years. Forestus knew another Woman that strove eight years with a Consumption. Neither is this case very rare in this City, there being many, I can attest of.
A discourse of that have been lingering so many years, though affected with a Chronicle cough, difficulty of respiration, and an extreme lean habit of body. The reason of this prorogation is imputed to a certain absorbing salin distillation, which being imbibed by the Lungs, is not so corrosive as to gnaw Ulcers into them, but doth only absorb their nutriment, and insensibly diminish their Parenchyma, whereunto the whole body sympathizing, is also insensibly emaciated. But that which is far rarer is, that Ulcerous Consumptions of the Lungs should extend to so long a space, as Arzulanus reports of two that spitted matter four years together.

We have reserved this insertion touching the Prognostick of this Disease by the Urin for the Epilogue.
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Epilogue of the Chapter, which usually is various throughout the whole course of the Disease: in the first degree it's thick and turbid, with a pretty deal of settling; at the second it appears thin and obscure without any sediment, or very little, and of a pale straw colour, and a greenish circle at top; though in some I have observed it bloody and obscure, like water, where raw flesh hath been washed in; in others it's thin and blackish. At last it's evacuated clear like water, and in a small quantity; But this is not Universal.

CHAP.
CHAP. xviii.

The Preservative for Consumptions.

The Preservative part relates to the preventing a Consumption in those that are inclined, or have lately conceived the seminaries of a Consumption. Who they are that are thus inclined, or are just entering the threshold of a Consumption, the foregoing discourse of Chap. XV. will acquaint you. In the interim take notice, that the same means we intend to prescribe for a cure, are likewise excellent preservatives, requiring only a moderation, according to the age of the Disease, time of
Consumptions & Melancholy. 207 of the year, and other circumstances.

The Indications taken from the Nonnaturals, which probably have made a great part of the first occasion of that Consumptive disposition, point at a mature change and rational correction of them.

1. The air appearing so malicious in this Morbifique conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard. Wherefore it's of absolute necessity for Initiate Consumptivies, to change the air how bad or good soever it may be reputed, wherein they have conceived or bred their consuming Seminaries; if bad, as thick, foggy, misty, smoaky, moist, putrid, cloudy, or salin and acrimonious, they must make choice of a serene, thin, dry, temperate, sweet, and plea-
A discourse of pleasant air; thus Galen, lib. 5. Meth. Med. advised all tabefied persons, and such as were only disposed to a Phthisis, to remove to Tabiae, a hilly place situated between Surrentum and Naples, whose temperature and dryness of air, produced by the Sulphureous smocks of the Mount Vesuvius that's hard by to it, concurred to cure many a desperate Consumptive.

2. Though the air be generally experienced good, notwithstanding the Patient having contracted his evil there, possibly by reason of some hidden contrariety that air harbours against his temperament, is a sufficient indication for his changing the air, and that for a considerable time, it may be a year, or two. For a moist Consumption the middle of Eng-
Consumptions & Melancholy. 20

England, as Worcestershire, Gloucester, or Oxfordshire, seems to be enrich’d with an air propitious for their recovery; however I imagine that some places of Languedoc one of the South Provinces of France, may for air excell that, or Galen’s Tabia. For dry Consumptions a moister air is more proper.

Neither it’s only the change of air, that proves so sovereign to Consumptives, but the change of Bread, Beer, Flesh, Company and other circumstances, do very much conduce thereunto.

2. What advantage a loose diet imports to a healthful constitution, the same detriment it contributes to a declining or crazy one; wherefore since every small distemper assumes so easie a growth from

the
A discourse of
the least disorder of dyet, how
much the more may a Consumptive disposition, the worst
of distempers; which certainly
is an argument of the necessity of a strict dyet, now here
prescribed to you in these rules.

1. Abstain from all obstructive, melancholique, and dreg-
guish victuals, as Beef, Pork, Goose, Ducks, Cheese, Crusts of Bread, Pyecrusts, Pudding, Salt fish, hard boil'd or fry'd Eggs, or any kind of fryed Meat. Likewise from hot Spices, as Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, &c. and pickled meats, as An-
chiovy, Pickled Oysters, or Herrings, Pickled Cowcumber,

2. Feed only upon meats of easie digesture, and inclining
somewhat to a moist temperature; as Veal, Chickins, Pou-
leta,
Confumptions & Melancholy, etc., Mutton, Lamb, Sweetbreads, Parch’d Eggs, &c. and among the sorts of Fish, Soals, Whitings, Perch, &c. among Herbs, Lettuce, Endive, Succory, Sorrel, Porcelain, Chervil, &c. but note that they must be boil’d.

3. Neither are you to allow your self flesh meat too liberally, because according to 2 Aphor. 11. Impure bodies the more you feed them, the more you hurt them, and 1 Aphor. 17. When nourishment is taken beyond nature, it breeds a Disease; because nature being oppressed and distemper’d, cannot concoct the meats it assumes into that temperate juice it doth when it’s in better temper; but rather converts them all into ill humours, which must necessarily give an addition to those Consumptive

saint
A discourse of

dalin corpuscles; and beyond
all others flesh meat, as I have
intimated before.

4. Dyet most upon Spoon
meats, as Veal or Cock Broaths
prepared with French Barley,
Succory, Maiden hair, Agrimo-
ny, Grass roors, Sweet Fennil,
and Perily roots, Railsons and
Dates.

Buttermilk affords a most
Medicinal and Sovereign food
in this disease. I remember I
once knew a young Fellow at
the Hague, who was fallen
into an Ulcerous Consumption
upon spitting of blood, and
notwithstanding the danger of his
Disease required the most po-
tent Remedies, refused all help,
and wholly devoted himself to
Buttermilk, by which sole dy-
et he recovered beyond the ex-
pectation of all that saw him:

whence
Consumptions & Melancholy.21 whence you may deduce of what consequence a strict dyer is.

5. Refrain from flesh meat at supper, in lieu whereof you may now and then entertain your self with a Pippin roasted with Saffron, and sweetened with Sugar of Roses, and carui Confects.

6. Drink no kind of strong Ale or Beer, or any liquor that contains Hops or Broom for its ingredients: but make use of small Ale brewed, out of an indifferent proportion of Malt, and a sufficient quantity of brown Sugar, in new river water, which excels that of the Thames. This makes the pleasantest and most delicate small liquor, proving very agreeable to the Palat and Stomach, and preventing Diseases. Most wines seem
A discourse of noxious, yet Rhenish Wines. (I mean those small Wines, Bacbrach and Deal) do accidentally impinguare by helping the digesture, removing obstructions, and rendering the blood fluid and digestible. This is verified by the corpulent and fat habits of body of the Inhabitants of the Rhine, whom I observed all a long, in descending that River from Basil in Switzerland as far as Collen, to be universally very fleshy, fat, and healthful: and my self, though entering into Germany in a lean case, was so much improved, before I left the Rhine, that in respect of corpulency and fatness I differed little from any of them, which I could impute to nothing but their wine.

For motion observe these rules.
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rules. 1. Walk daily in a pleasant, airy, and umbragious Garden, Park, or Field. 2. Gentle travel in a Coach or on Horseback through a healthful and diverting country, doth oft conquer an initial Consumption. What concerns the Excretions and Retentions, and Passions of the mind, regulate your self according to former instructions. These precepts being thus observed, we are to reflect upon indications drawn from internal causes of growing extenuations; viz. the subftracion of salin corrosive humours, engendred by the Spleen, and sublimed upwards by reason of its obstructions. In this case the opening of the left Median in Plethoricks; afterwards the application of Leeches to the Hæmorrhoids; and here-
A discourse of hereupon a prescription of a laxative and deoppilative whey, will answer all indications; and for particular derivatives, issues, and lenitive Glysters contribute great relief.

CHAP. XIX.

The curative part for spitting of blood out of the Lungs.

Here you are to distinguish, whether the Lung-vein be burst; or corroded; or sweats out blood; or gapes. The first of these indicates a sudden evacuation of blood by Phlebotomy, for depletion and revulsion; and afterwards requires conglutination. The second indicates likewise a subtraction of blood in the beginning,
Consumptions & Melancholy. 217
ning, for to revel and draw from the Lungs, and demulce the acrimony of the blood; and thereupon make use of conglutinating Medicines. The two latter indicate Phlebotomy for revulsion; restringents to stanch, and incrassatives to thicken the blood.

Wherefore at the first budding of this Symptom, especially if a vein be bursted, and the spitting of blood copious, immediately evacuate as large a quantity of blood out of the arm, as the Patient can bear without swooning; for the greater and more sudden the evacuation is, the sooner the blood spitting stops; in which case expedition is very necessary, for otherwise the continual coughing would attract a greater stream of blood, and create a more difficult cure. So that
Practick Authors advise ill, for subtracting blood in smaller proportions out of several veins at several times; which method, if the Patient cannot suffer the other, may notwithstanding be used, and seconded by Cupping-glasses applied from below the shoulders downwards; likewise gylsters, rubbing and tying of the extremities. Purgatives during the violence of the symptom are to be refrained; but afterwards, for to prevent its return, may be prescribed, and those only lenitives mixt with restringent purgatives, as Myrobolans, Rhubarb, &c. The other indications are to be answered out of these several classes.

Classis 1. Of ordinary conglutinatives and Emplasticks, Cirquefoil, Tormentil, Millfoil, Cumphry, Willow weed, &c. Syrup of Cumphry of Fernelius. The Emplasticks
Consumptions & Melancholy. 219

plastics are Bole armene, Terra sigillata, Sanguis Draconis, B. dianum, gum Arabick, Dragant, Amylum (or the finest kind of flower, they make starch of), Mastic, Frankincense, &c.

Pyrola, Shepherds pursè, Sanicle, Golden Rod.


Druraries.
A discourse of 

Extracts, Torches, Sublingual Pills, Apozems, and distilled waters, according to their best experience. To these we'll sub-

spect as are more specifically recommended by famous Au-

Thors. *Trallianus lib. 7. cap. 1.*

To thefe we'll sub-

spect as are more specifically recommended by famous Au-

Thors. *Trallianus lib. 7. cap. 1.*

doeth beyond all others, and that

Justly extoll these following specificités, 1. The juices of Leeks and Nettles, with a small quanti-

ty of Vinegar, do most egregiously stop the blood of a bursted Vein.

2. He tells us, that the juice of Porcelain being drunk, is a most excellent and powerful remedy.

3. The decoction of Comfry root is very much commended by him.

4. The juice of Knot-grass doth singularly conduce to any kind of spitting of blood. The same ver-

tue he attributes to the juice of young Masticke leaves; and particu-

larly expresses an eftereem for Sumach. And beyond those fore-
Consumptions & Melancholy. Before the aforementioned Specifics he attributes an incomparable quality of checkering the most desperate kind of bloody sputation, to a Blood-stone, ground upon a Porphyry to an impalpable powder, and exhibited in a dose of Knot-grass juice.

Galen 7. de Compi. Med. prefers Henbane Seeds; but Ama- tus Lus. Cent. 6. car. 4. speaks wonders of the juice of the greater sort of Nettles. Hollerius lib. 1. cap. 27. Sets a great esteem upon Knot-grass. Daretus writes a great praise of the Distill’d water of those tails that hang upon Willow Trees. He puts likewise a great confidence in Trochisci è carabe. Valetius upon Hol. exerc. 27. recites a cure of one that spitted blood, who had tried all the famous Physicians he could hear of, and at last was cured by Scaliger, who prescribed him this powder.
A discourse of


The same prescription he found afterwards extant in Serap. cap. 25. tr. 2. except that here is an addition of coral. car. and Marg.

Syr. ephymyt. fernel. and Syr. coral. Quercet. are likewise in great request. Platerus writes he cured a Woman with Trochis. Alkekegi cum opio taken in Goats milk. Quercetan's Aq. ad Hemoptysin is much commend-ed. Chymists exhibit 9, or 10. drops of Oyl of Vitriol in the juice of Knot-grass; they likewise make use of Tincture, and

Salt
Salt of coral, crocus Martis, oil
mart. tinct. Smaragd. oil. succin-
&c. But beyond all these I pre-
sfer Cerus. Antimon. prepared
with Spirits of Vitriol, especially
where there is suspicion of
coagulated extravasate blood,
which may be conjectured by
the Fever, farts, difficulty of
respiration, and excretion of
crumbs of blood; in which case
the Physician must look to his
business, or else loses his Patient.

Galen prescribed oxycrate to
dissolve the said coagulated
blood. Others commend Pulv.
carb. tilia. coagul. boedi, cervi, le-
poris, sanguis boedi non concretes.
rad. rub. tinct. camphora. sperm
caeti, mumia, ocul. cancrocr. cicer.
rub. pulv. & Aq. chervil. Diaph.
in per cent. Spir. dulce. Merc. ef-
sent. Bellid. &c. But Mouse-dung
taken from one Scruple to half
a dram in chervil water excels
them all. L 4 To
To return to the remainder of this Chapter; Those practiced Medicines, proving defective in stanching that internal bleeding, take your refuge to narcoticks, among which that of Hælæus is most famous, whereby he cured many in desperate cases, viz.

R. Sem. Hyoscyam, papav. alb. 2 x. terr. Sigil. coral. rubr. 2 v. Sacchar. ros. vet. q. s. m f. Elec. Dos. 3 j ad 3 j fæ Manec fero. This composition Crato 5. Epist. f. 377. afferts to be excerpted out of Rhases his Cont. Laudanum opiatum, pil. cynoglos. Diacod. Pil. ex styrace, Philon. rom. may also be brought into use here. In cases of that importance, I would advise Physicians not to lose their time and opportunity in giving flight remedies, but ascend to those more effectual Medicines. The breast may be annointed with cool and mild
Consumptions & Melancholy. 225

mild restrictives, as Oyl of Roses, Violets, Myrtils, &c, Camphor dissolved in Oxycrato, wherein clouts or rags being steeped and applied about the Testicles, and sometimes about the waist, are very helpful. Issues in the Legs are most effective in revelling the corrosive humours.

Galen supposing that sometimes a distillation of sharp humours might corrode an Ulcer into the Lungs, advised a Consumptive Woman to shave off her hair, and apply an Emplaster of Pigeons dung, or Thapsia, to extract, absorb, and divert those humours in the Brain; ( others make an issue on the head at the sutura coronalis for the same purpose, ) which kind of practice must necessarily rather add to the Disease in attracting a greater quantity of humours out of the whole to the head, after-
wards falling down upon the removal of the Emplaster in fuller streams to the Lungs than before; besides such a kind of rough Medicine being very dishonorable to the dignity and temperature of a noble part, might infer irreparable dammages. But since we have made it visible, that the brain is only a part transmittent, and that humours oft are precipitated to the Lungs before they arrive to that height of the brain, there can no kind of benefit be expected from so irrational an application. On the other hand, those subliming humours ought rather to be intercepted before they are mounted to the head, by sublingual Pills, Trochisces, adstringent and incraffating Syrups, Loochs, Electuatures, &c. To the same intent Celsus lib. 3. c. 23. approves of exulcerations made under the Chin,
Consumptions & Melancholy.

Chin, on the Shoulders, Breast or Neck; Hildanus writes he cured several initial Consumptions chiefly by drawing a Seton through the Neck. When all is done, they do nothing, until they bend their design and force to the Part Mandant, and eradicate the root of the Disease; which done, there remains nothing more.

The Patient is obliged to abstain from flesh, and diet upon Panada, Rice Milk, Boyl'd Porcelain, Lettice, Potch't Eggs, &c. Some commend Pork, upon the answer of the Oracle, that advised Dumninus the Philosopher to Hogs flesh, whereof as oft as he eated, his spitting of blood stoped; and leaving it off, returned possibly because the juice of this sort of flesh is glutinous; for the same reason others approve of Eels, Muscles, Cockels, Crabs, Lobsters.
A discourse of Lobsters, &c. Damocrates the Physician cured a Roman Woman only with Goats milk fed with Mastic leaves. Trallianus relates, he cured several with Milk only.

His drink ought to be a decoction of steel dust, burned Harts-horn, red Sanders, or Knot-grass, and sweetened with Sugar of Roses, dissolving in it besides a convenient quantity of Sal. Prunella; or an Emulsion made of the four greater cold seeds, white Poppy seeds, and spirits of Vitriol. He must forbear much talk, walking, and all violent motions, and passions.

I'll only add an observation of a very speedy cure; one Mr. S. D. a Merchant, who through a violent vomit brake a Lung-vein; I caused immediately a large quantity of blood to be drawn out of his right Arm; and
thereupon gave him this following;


This he took thrice and was perfectly cured. The like effect it performed on one W. S. a Taylor.

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CHAP. XX.

The Cure of a Pulmonique Consumption.

The Indications in the first degree point at sutable preparatives, to prepare those corrosive salin humours, and remove the forementioned obstructions of the Spleen, Stomach and Liver; which is to be performed by Agrimony, sinitory, Succory, Scabious,
A discourse of

Borage, Buglos, Endive, Maidenhair, Harts-tongue, Spleenwort, Cuscusa, Burnet, Grass roots, ditch Dock roots, the five opening Roots, the four greater cold Seeds, Syr. e 5. rad. bizant. de cichor. cum Rh Some of these or all you may make use of in Whey, whereby having prepared those adult humours, it's necessary they should be purged by gentle purgatives and laxatives; as Poly-

Pod. Sem cartham Mania, cassia, tamar. Syr. ros. sol. de Cichor cum. Rh.ros. sol. cum Agar. de pom. mag. de Epithym. Senna, Rhab, agar. crem. tart. Tart. vitriol, &c. Out of these you may compose Apo-

zems, to prepare the humours and at the same time purge them; but by degrees (per Epicrassa ) after this if there was a small quantity of blood evacuated at the Hæmorrhoids by Leeches, would be very advar-

tagous.
Consumptions & Melancholy. The cough in the mean while must be remedied with Syrups and Looschs, sublingual Pills and Trochises to expectorate the humours out of the Lung-pipes. If the matter be tough thick and cleaving, it must be cut, attenuated and deterged; if thin, it must be thickened by incassatives, as Syr. Nymph. jujub. lo ch è Papatav. portal. &c. This kind of short cough in the first degree is that which Physitians call a Tus-sis Vulpina, a Fox-cough. Touching the curative of the second degree, where we meet either with an Ulcer in Lungs, or an Ulcerous disposition; the former, namely the Ulcer, must be cleansed or deterged, and afterwards cicatrized or consolidated. The first is performed by hot and dry Medicines; the latter by cold and dry. Moreover, there must be a particular respect had to
A discourse of
to the urgent symptoms of this
degree, viz. the He&rick Feavor
and Consumption of the parts:
Having first subtracted a part of
the vicious humours, by a laxa-
tive as Manna, cassia, Syr. ros. sol.
&c. it's generally agreed upon
by the most famous ancient and
modern Phvlicians, that milk is
the only Medicine and food, that
will answer all indications; for
by it's wheyish part it cleanses
and deterges; by it's checughtly it
conglutinates; by it's buttery
part it restores and nourishes the
consumed parts; And by it's
unctuosity promotes expectora-
tion. But since there are sev-
eral sorts of milk, you are to make
distinction of them. Womans
milk is most nourishing, but less
detergent; Asses milk is more
cleansing, and less restorative; but
Goats milk is between both; that
is, it's more nourishing and less
cleansing.
Cleaning than Asses milk, and more cleansing and less nourishing than Womans milk. But because the cleansing faculty is most requisite, Asses milk is universally preferr’d; and to render it the more effectual, it’s advisable to feed the Afs with restringent and deterrent herbs, as Yarrow, Plantain, Vine leaves, Knotgras, Bramble-bush leaves, &c. Plate-rus records several cured by Womans milk suck’d warm out of the Breast; and among the rest there was one, that thro’ well with his Wives milk, that he purposely got her with child again to prevent his want of milk for the future. Chamels milk is a degree beyond Asses for cleansing. In stead of Womans milk, Sheeps or Cows milk may be used. Likewise Mares milk alone, or Cows milk being diluted with Whey, may be substituted.
A discourse of Stituted in stead of Asses or Camels. Touching the use of milk, you must observe the quantity, time, and correction of it; for the quantity, you must accustom your self to it by degrees, beginning from a quarter of a pint, and ascending to a pint or a little more; according to the parties appetite, & strength of digestion. The time must be in the Mornings and Afternoons, taking your dose always five or six hours before and after meat, warm from the Cow or Ass, and before to refrain sleeping upon it, for otherwise it would fume up to the head. Lastly, because milk is so apt to sour in a weak Stomach, you must sweeten it with Sugar of Roses, or clarified Honey. Some boil it with yolks of Eggs, to make it more nutritive; others quench steel in it to render it more conglutinating.
But after all these Encomia, know that a milk diet in many cases proves hurtful, particularly, 
1. When the body is affected with a putrid flow erratic, discernible, or sometimes latent) Fever, as generally it is. 
2. Con- 
sumptives are very subject to evaporation and fumes flying to the Brain, obstructions of the Bowels, and disposition to engender hot Cholerick and Saline humours; all which evils milk is very apt to increase, nothing being more vaporous than it, nothing more Feverish, nothing more obstructive, by reason of its cheesy parts, and nothing more convertible into hot cholerick humours than its buttery parts, as appears in Children, whom it doth so extremely fill with green and yellow gall, and flem; and disposes them to Catarrhs, Consumptions, Feavers, Loose-
A discourse of\n
nesses, &c. 3. Most Phylitians forbid milk to those, that are troubled with weak Stomachs, scorbut Belchings, Grumblings in their Guts (Borborygmi) Loosenesses, all which Consumptives are seldom free from. 5. Many passages of Hippocrate also dissuade. 2. Aphor. 11. and 17. and lib. de vet. Med. Meat eaten in too great a quantity tabes the body, and lib. de loc. in hom. If the body doth not digest the meat it eats, it's rendered lean; besides several other places, which would prove too tedious to recite. Wherefore you must be very careful, you do not exceed in your milk diet; but the surest way is not to meddle with it without a Physician's advice. Moreover take away the root and cause of the Consumption, and the body will soon thrive upon it.

For these reasons I do attribute much
Consumptions & Melancholy. 237 much more to a whey diet, which I have advised to many, with the greatest success imaginable, enjoying them to drink nothing but white Whey sweetned with Sugar or old Conserve of Roses; to Dine and Sup upon Buttermilk, boil'd with French Barly beaten in a Mortar, or Oat-meal, and afterwards sweetned with Sugar of Roses, and coloured yellow with English Saffron. But lest they should be cloyed with that, they may gratifie their Palats with variety of Broaths, and especially with Broath made of an old Cock, with the addition of aperitive and Pulmonique herbs, which together with the use of some laxatives only, is in great vogue among the Italian Physicians for the cure of Consumptions. Some advise their Patients to dyet upon Crabs, Lobsters, Oysters, Cockles, Muscels, Frogs,
A discourse of Frogs, Snayls, &c. But against reason, those meats being of too hard a digestion for weak Stomachs; nevertheless the juices expressed out of them, or liquors distilled from them, are experienced very prolicious. Others prescribe milk boil’d with flower, thick pistan, confections of Capons, Partridge, and Tortiles flesh, Crabs, Lobsters, Sweet Almonds, Pistaches, White poppy seeds, the four greater cold seeds, &c. For their ordinary drink, they approve of Barly Water, Small Methelgin, the decoction of Hartshorn, or the Small Ale described in Chap. 34. But beware of stale Beer.

The Air ought to be dry and temperate; witness the story of that old Woman, that was preserved many years by the dry Air of a Bakers Oven, where she was used to work. Aretaus commends
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mends a Sea Air, and therefore the Ancient Physicians were
wont to send their Patients
to Alexandria, to have the
benefit of the Salt Air during
the Voyage, which being of a
drying nature, they conceived
might conduce to the drying
up of the Ulcer in the Lungs.
But in my opinion the Sea Air
being nauseous, moving one to
Vomit, and stirring the hu-
mours of the body, should ra-
ther prove offensive. Pliny doth
highly esteem the Air of Forests,
where pitch is collected.

The detergents for the Ulcer
are composed out of Vulnera-
ries, agglutinatives, and pecto-
rals; viz. Burnet, Centaury, Be-
tony, Agrimony, Vervain, Mouse-
ear, Avens, Ladies Mantle,
Arsmart, Periwinkle, Bugle,
Lilly of the Valley, Solomon's
Seal, Serpentine, Snakeweed.
A discourse of

Ariftol. rot. Cicer. rubr. Ifop, Water Germander, Colts-foot, Card. Benedict. Lung-wort, Maibair, Scabious, Peny-royal, Ground Ivy, Cudweed, Ros solis, Origan, Horehound, Oak of Jerusalem, Calamint, St. Johns-wort Elicampaine, Squils, Orris, Myrth, Therebinthin, Fox-Lungs, Spec. diaireos, Diacalaminthe, Louch San. & expert. é pulm. vulp. Syr. nicot. è ped. cat. &c. The agglutinatives we have set down in the Chapter preceding, and are to be made use of when the Ulcer is sufficiently cleansed. The experience of famous Practitioners recommends to us several Specifics. 1. Ros solis is extold above most other Pulmonicks by several, 2. Speedwell is likewise very frequently used against Ulcers in the Lungs, an Herb certainly without
Consumptions & Melancholy

1. Camerarius speaks much in the praise of Oak of Jerusalem; which also makes the basis of Syr. Boiryos, described in the Land. diff. 4. The generality of Physicians attest Spitted Lung-mort to be a most egregious Pulmonicu, both for deterging and conglutinating an Ulcer in the Lungs. 5. An ingenious Physician at Padua told me this following for a great secret in an Ulcerous Consumption of the Lungs. Masterwrought boyld in Metheglin, and afterward mix'd with a third part of aq. Sperm ranar. 6. Langius and others make use of Ground Ivy, for the last and extreme remedy. You may take it either distilled, in the Juyce, or Syrup; dissolving only in them some Conserve or Sugar of Roses. 7. Saffron is commonly filled
A Discourse of

siled the soul of the Lungs, which when they are ready to
be stifled and choak'd with thick
tough slem and purulent mat-
ter, have been miraculously re-
covered by a dose of Saffron
in wine; wherefore no pre-
scription for Pulmoniques ought
to pass without some grains of
Saffron in it. 8. Millepede
Palmers have for many Ages
been reputed the greatest deter-
sives and cleansers of the Lungs,
a quantity of them being tyed
in a fine Linnen rag, and steeped
in Methelgin or Whey, and
so used; or being burned to
ashes in an oven and mixed
with old Conserve of Roses.
Tract. 5. cap. 5. Mesues. cap. de
Phthifi. Valleriola lib. 5. Obs. 5.
Forest. libr. 16. Obs. 58. Mon-
tan. in Conf. 152. do all bring
in unquestionable Testimonies of
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of several, by them particularly
mentioned, desperate Consump-
tives, perfectly cured of deep
and fordid Ulcers in the Lungs,
by the sole means of Sugar of
Roses; but of at least a year old,
and devoured in great quanti-
ties several times in a day,
and so continued for some
weeks. 10. Fonseca consult. 58.
tom. 1. sets a great value upon
the Decoction of yellow San-
ders. 11. Arcans lib. de Febr.
Eraus lib. 3. Cons. 8. Fracast.
lib. 3. de morb. contag. cap. 8.
Ingrassias in consult. pro fist. pet.
Stabelius in Disput. and seve-
rnal others, recite a great num-
ber of Phthisical cures; and those
desperate ones, performed by a
Decoction of Guaiacum wood.
12. Italianus lib. 7. c. 1.
speaks wonders of the use of
Bloodstone. Cardan writeth no
less of the Decoction of Crabs
Legs.
A discourse of Legs and Tails; Ferr. of the Syrup of Cumhrey, others of the Syrup of St. Johnsons flowers, and Syrup of Tobacco. 12. For Compositions, this following powder of Holy Abbas is by Valescuus, Forestus, Rondelins, and all others received for a singular Medicine, whereby the three former cured some Consumptives, beyond their own expectation. R. Sem. pop. allb. 3x. gum. arab. amyl. a 3ij. sem. portal. malv. althb. a 3v. sem. cneurb. Cucum. tiril. exdon. a 3 viij. Sp. d. glycyr. gum. tragac. a 3 iij. m. f. Pute. 13. This of Trilitianus I effect equally with the best of compositions. R. Sec. semperdici, passi serenici, mel. attic. a. cyath. 2. Sem. uric. cucum. triv. cupres. a 3 j. coq. ad Consump. med. part. Colat, adde pic. liq. cyath. & coq. ad confit. melis; buic admisse nard. Syr.
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riac. 3i. thuris 3 iij. Croci, pip. alb. 
a 3 iij. m. f. Eleci. Aqua Lim-
num magist. and Aqua &
spiritus Lumbricorum both de-
scribed in the London Dispen-
satory, are experienced to be of
ingular vertue in Pulmonique
Consumptions.

Here I have registred to you
the most efficacious Medicines
of this and the former ages,
which unless applied by a
dexterous hand, may sooner
cure than kill. Moreover note
these deterlives may be mixt
with the restrigents, conso-
divatives, and inocrassatives of the
preceding Chapter, according
as the Patients condition shall
require.

For external means, drying
suffumiges or smoaks are oft
prescribed with good success.
They are usually composed out
of Frankincense, Myrrh, Pitch,
Olibanum,
Adifcottry of Olibanum, Benzoin, Styrax, Gum. Hederae, Amber, Rose leaves, Coltsfoot, dryed, Sanders, lign. Albes, &c. but the fume of Sandarachab is particularly commended. Emollient and temperate Oyls and Liniments seem to facilitate respiration, which the Physician must always have an eye to, and therefore its necessary he should ever mix some lenient pectorals with his other Medicines: If fumes in the lower parts do also divert.

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magist. ocul. cancror. magist. par-
lar. tin&. sul. & magist. coral. rub.
sacchar. litters. Mynfigh. ani-
m n diaphor.

To Dogmatists this Chymic-
ical practice seems suspicious; in
regard that vomits do violent-
ly conquassate the Lungs, and
tare the Ulcer wider. Moreover
Hip. 4. Aph. 8. doth very much
condemn vomits in such, as are
only disposed to a Phibilis, much
more in those that are already
racked. Hereunto may be re-
plied, that vomits though they
infer some small detriment to
the Lungs, yet they import a far
greater benefit by working im-
mediately upon the parts man-
dant; and Hip. himself lib. 2. de
Morb. did frequently exhibit
Hellebor to Consumptives, which
is experienced to be a very chur-
chish Medicine.

On the other hand Chymists

M 4 quarrel.
A discourse of quarrel with Dogmarists for letting blood in Consumptives, where nature is already so much defrauded of its Genius, and consequently rather hungers for a greater supply of nutriture: this objection they easily answer, in asserting that in many Consumptives there is a Plethora ad vitam (though in no wise ad vitam) a great acrimony in their blood, and an impetuous afflux of humours to their Lungs, which do very urgently indicate Phlebotomy; whereby Hipp. 5. Epid. 6. recovered a Consumptive, whose disease contemned all other remedies; and Galen. 6. Epid. cured a Woman of a Phthisis by the same means. Several other Authors likewise observe many rescued from imminent Consumptions by detracting small proportions of blood. No doubt but Phlebotomy, and Vomits have
Consumptions & Melancholy. have their use in this malady, but the Temperament, Age, Sex, and Idi Synechiae of the Patient, degree of the Disease, and other urgent or contraindicating symptoms must be exquisitely observed.

It's time I should take leave of my Reader, which the urgency of my affairs doth now prompt me to; However for his farewell wee'll entertain him with some few observations of mixt cures, namely partly spagyrical, and partly dogmatical.

**Obs.** I. One T.G. a Merchant's Apprentice, upon a continued debauch, was surprized with a tedious Cough, oft expectorating small quantities of blood, whereupon he soon dropt into a proper Consumption, but was in a short time recovered by these means; I advised him to the Country, where by my appointment a proportion of...
A discourse of blood was extracted twice out of the Haemorrhoids by Leeches. Before and afterwards was several times purged with this bole. K. extract. rec. cass. 2 3/8 pulp. tamarind. man. calabr. 2 3/4 crystal tart. 2 3/4 Rhad el. pulv. agar. rec. troch. 2 3/8 spic. nard. gr. 4 cum sacchar.

M F. Bol. for sixteen dayes he took this Elect. mornings and evenings, drinking upon it a draught of Decoct. of red Sanders sweetned with Sugar of Roses, and acuated with a drop or two of Spir. Sulphur. per camp. R. Magist stypt. Specif. He&. croc. angl. 2 gr. 4. Conserv. ros. vet. 2. j.

M F. Bol. His ordinary drink was white Whey; his dyet broaths altered with herbs, and oft-times Buttermilk.

Obs. 2. A young woman aged
Consumptions & Melancholy. aged 24. spitting blood and matter upon the stoppagoe of her courses, was let blood out of the foot, and oft purged with Diaprunum lenit. 3 5/8 Merc. dul. gr. 15 crem. tart. Ej She drank a decoct. of Sarsa with Veron. agrimon. heder. ter. Dates, Cor- rents, and Liquorish for 21. dayes, at the expiration of which term she was cured of her Cough, and there appeared a shew of her flowers. I advised her also to Looch. Papap. and 2 Pulm. vulp. ana. and to make a Fontinel in her left leg.

Obs. 3. A Child aged 3. de¬formed with the Rickets, and consumed to skin and bones, was cured in a month by the Tincture of tartar, taking two drops twice or thrice a day in Whey.

Obs. 5. A Smith that had expectorated putrid, thick, ugly
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ugly matter for at least two
months, I cured out of chari-
ty; I gave him two doses of
Antimon. resuscit. the prepara-
tion whereof I have divulged to
you in Venus Unmask'd, and
advised him to drink twice a
day a small draught of Spring
water being rendered bitter with
root burn'd out of wood, and
sweetned again with brown
Sugar, which in a month per-
fectedly cured him. I thought
to have presented you with se-
veral other remarques; but
that the Bulk of this Treatise
being already swell'd beyond
my purpose, obliges me to
come to an

E N D.