

didas, que cahio em outra queixa mais penosa, por-  
que o assaltaraõ dores de estomago tão grandes, & in-  
toleraveis, que perdia o juizo: deste excesso entendi  
que as taes dores procediaõ de copia de flatos, a que as  
cruzas deraõ causa, & para remedio de huma, & ou-  
tra queixa lhe aconselhei bebesse agua cozida com  
macella, que para vencer dores de estomago, & de  
colica flatuosa he efficacissima, como certificaõ mui-  
tos Authores, (1.) & eu o observei em hum Religioso  
Franciscano, que depois de padecer dous annos dores  
continuas de estomago, se livrou totalmente dellas  
com beber a dita agua; mas como ella no caso presen-  
te nenhum proveito fizesse, entendi que as taes dores  
procediaõ de materias mordazes, & acido-salinas que  
picavaõ, & estimulavaõ as tunicas do estomago, &  
fundado nesta razonavel conjectura, me pareceo acer-  
rado darlhe huma purga, paraque evacuados os taes  
humores, o livrasse de tão grande martyrio: porém  
no mesmo dia, em que eu determinava darlhe a pur-  
ga, cresceraõ tanto as dores, a febre, & o incendio das  
aguas, que tive medo de purgallo sem conselho de al-  
guns Medicos mais experimentados: & como o doen-  
te visse que eu appellava a sua causa para outros Juizes,  
entendeo que mais era politica, & razao de estado,  
(por elle ser hum Religioso grave) do que medo, nem  
falta de ciencia; & como assentasse nesta presumpção,  
& tivesse de mim grande conceito, não quiz admittir  
outros votos, com que me foi preciso tomar sobre  
mim todo o peso da enfermidade; resolvime a conti-  
nuar com as sangrias, porque a febre, as dores de esto-  
mago, & o incendio das aguas continuavaõ: mas (Deos  
nos livre) fizeraõ tal estrago as que novamente man-  
dei fazer, como se fosse o mais presentaneo veneno,  
porque além de acrescentarem as dores, & as ancias,  
lhe sobrevieraõ huns vomitos de humor tão verde,  
que parecia cumo de ervas.

(1.)  
Schroderus lib. 4. Pharmacopæ-  
pæ Medicæ c. 89. fol. 480. de  
camomilla ibi: *Mitigas dolorem,*  
*mensis, & urinam ciet, usus in-*  
*signis est in dolore colico.*

Laguna lib. 3. cap. 148. man-  
cavilla, fol. 361. ibi: *Resuelve*  
*subito las ventosidades, y dolores*  
*frios del estomago.*

**Observation XXV.**

The **Reverend Father Fr. Francisco**, a monk of the Carmelite order, while preparing to make a journey to Brazil as Secretary to Father Fr. Matheus, Provincial of said Order, before embarking, attended to many matters. This exhausted him to such an extent that he fell into a fever, languor, and laxity of his entire body. As symptoms of this, he suffered from **very red urine, a flushed face, and frequent fever**, along with the other mentioned complaints. The onset of the excessive work brought this about. I ordered him to rest from his affairs and, in that condition, I administered two purgative aids, made of **forty drachms of malted sugar and four drachms of diaphenicum**, which acted copiously; but instead of relief, his condition worsened to such an extent that **I ordered him to be bled eight times**. However, the **bleedings were so unfortunately unsuccessful that he fell into an even more distressing complaint, because he was afflicted with such intolerable stomach pains that he lost his senses**. From this excessive situation, I understood that the pains were caused by an overabundance of humors, which resulted from his fever, and to remedy such a grievous condition, **I advised that he drink water boiled with chamomile**, which is highly effective for stomach pain and flatulence, as certified by many authors. [1] I also observed in a religious Franciscan, who, after suffering two continuous years of stomach pain, was totally relieved by drinking this water. However, as in this case, there was no benefit, so I decided that the humors were caused by corrosive materials and acidic-saline substances, which burned the tunics of the stomach, and based on this reasonable conjecture, I believed it appropriate to administer a gentle purge. By purging and evacuating these humors, the patient would be free from such great suffering. But at the same time, when it was determined to give the purge, the pains, the fever, and the burning of the humors increased, and with the advice of more experienced doctors, I feared the purgative action might do more harm than good. Since the patient, by their presumption, held themselves in the highest regard and did not wish to admit other opinions, even though they now had the heaviest weight of disease, they refused to proceed with the purging remedy and preferred to continue the bloodletting, because they believed that the fever, the stomach pains, and the burning of the humors would continue. But, as God willed, these measures again failed, and the condition worsened.

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**Footnote:**

[1] Schroderus *Pharmacopoeia Medica*, fol. 480, concerning chamomile: *Mitigat dolorem, movet et urinam* ("Relieves pain, and moves the urine"). In cases of stomach pain.

Laguna, *Lib. 3, cap. 148*, concerning camomile: fol. 361. Also: *Resolves flatulence and alleviates cold stomach pain*.