

Human frailty, or, Physiological researches into the causes and effects of diseases of the generative system : followed by copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are incapacitated from entering into the holy state of matrimony, with observations on the direful results arising from onanism : also a professional dissertation illustrating the results of chemical tests and examinations of the spermatozoa by the author's newly-constructed urinometer, with powerful lenses : and remarks on gonorrhea, gleet, &c., and venereal and syphilitic diseases, with full and explicit directions for taking the trieseamar, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c.; &c.; / by Medicus.

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OR,

PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES

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INTO THE CAUSES, EFFECTS, AND CURE

OF

DISEASES

OF THE

GENERATIVE SYSTEM,

WITH A PROFESSIONAL DISSERTATION

ILLUSTRATING THE RESULTS OF CHEMICAL TESTS

AND

EXAMINATION OF THE SPERMATOZÆ,

BY THE AUTHOR'S

NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED URINOMETER, WITH POWERFUL LENSES,

WITH FULL AND EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING

THE TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2, & 3;

WITH ALL OTHER INSTRUCTIONS REQUISITE FOR THE

GUIDANCE OF THE PATIENT.

AN ATTENTIVE PERUSAL

OF THIS LITTLE WORK IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY IN

ORDER THAT EACH PERSON MAY

KNOW THE NATURE OF HIS CASE,

AND WHAT PLAN HE SHOULD ADOPT

FOR

COMPLETE RESTORATION TO PERFECT AND VIGOROUS HEALTH.

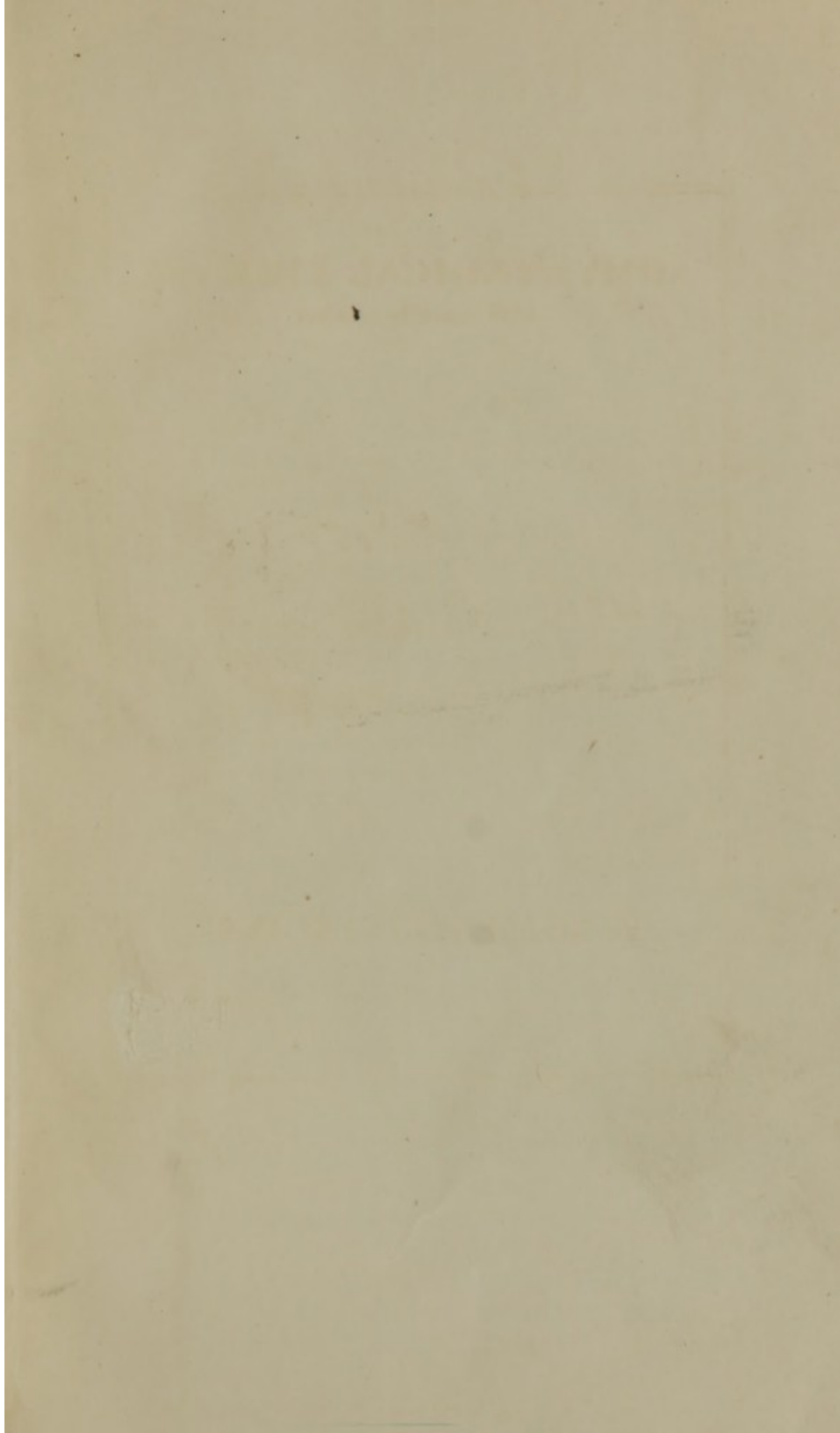
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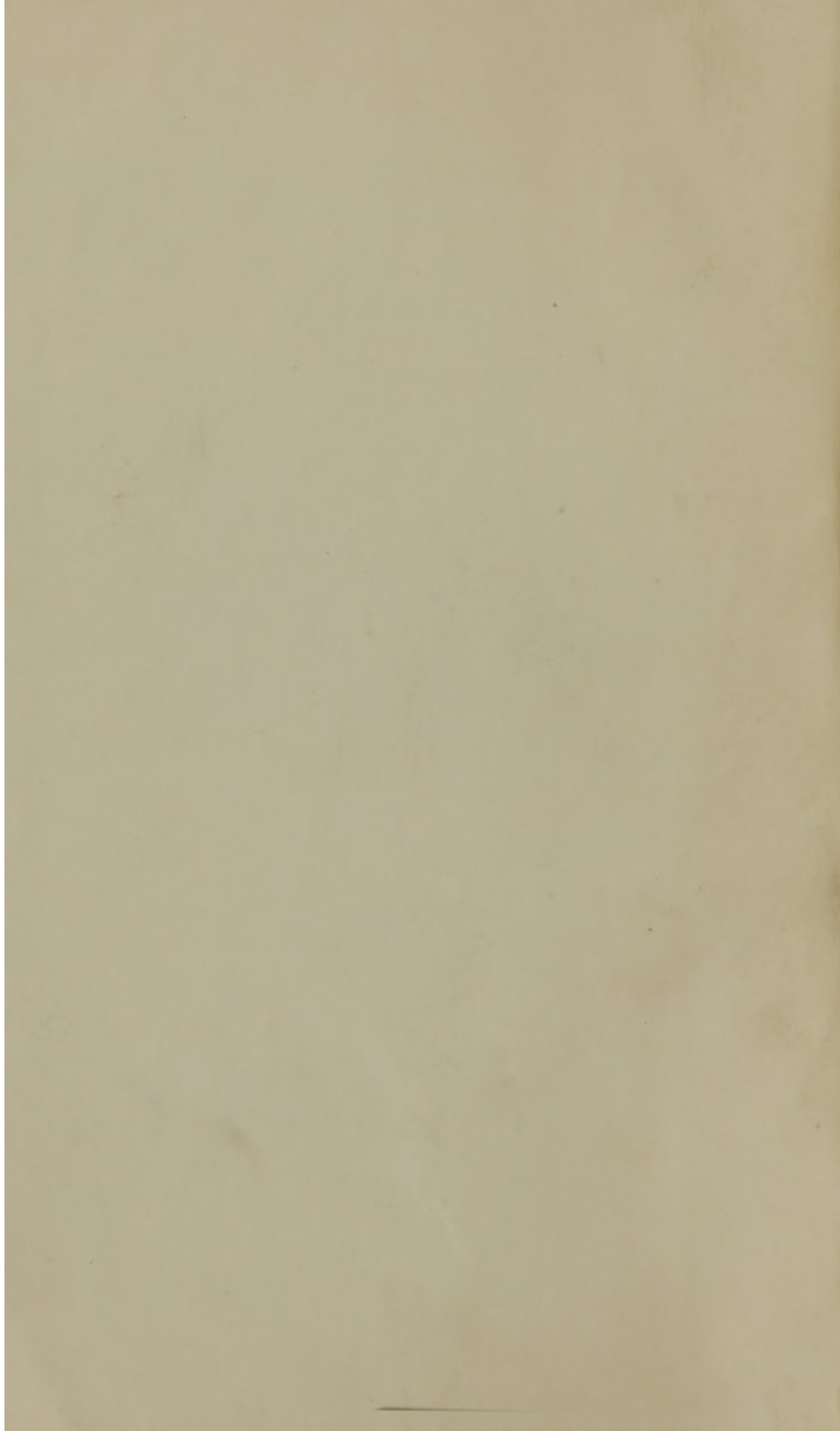
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HUMAN FRAILTY;

OR,

PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES,

INTO THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS

OF

DISEASES

OF

THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM,

FOLLOWED BY

COPIOUS INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE PERFECT RESTORATION OF THOSE WHO ARE INCAPACITATED

FROM ENTERING INTO

THE HOLY STATE OF MATRIMONY,

WITH OBSERVATIONS ON

**THE DIREFUL RESULTS ARISING FROM
ONANISM ;**

ALSO A PROFESSIONAL DISSERTATION

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OF THE SPERMATOOZOA, BY THE AUTHOR'S

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AND REMARKS ON

GONORRHOEA, GLEET, &c., AND

VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES;

WITH FULL AND EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING

THE TRIESEMAR,

AS ADMINISTERED BY

VALPEAU, LALLEMAND, ROUX, RICORD, &c. &c.

By Medicus,

19, BERNERS STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON

**SPECIALLY APPOINTED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT FOR
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H. A. BARROW, 194 BLEECKER STREET,

(FOUR DOORS BELOW McDOUGAL STREET,)

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INTRODUCTION.

THE present era is remarkable for the diffusion of knowledge. Each day brings forth some new and unexpected discovery. In fact, man's intellectual capabilities are apparently inexhaustible. The cloud of ignorance which darkened the human mind is gradually passing away. The consequences are, deep-rooted prejudices, a false view of things are rapidly subsiding, and arts and sciences, which were formerly devoted merely to abstruse subjects, are now constantly forming contrivances, even for our most trivial social enjoyments and comforts of life. Hence the discovery of the TRIESEMAR.

The Patentee, in addition to his knowledge of the researches of the most skilful of the Continental Faculty, aided by the most eminent Chemists, in bringing the TRIESEMAR to perfection, has the experience of many years' practice, the result of which the reader will have the full benefit on perusing the following pages. The study, cares, and anxieties resulting from a professional career of a quarter of a century, will be amply remunerated, if the perusal of the following pages be the means of reason reassuming her empire in the breasts of many

who have wandered from the right and proper path—entailing upon themselves ignominy, disease, and mortification. May my exhortations cause them to throw off the bitter infatuation, and regain the blessings arising from rectitude, chastity and that social intercourse with an amiable partner, the crown and summit of all human felicity. I will endeavour to point out from Scriptural authority, from the knowledge of sages of yore, and from the experience of modern philosophers, the evils, troubles, dissensions, heart-rendings, and constitutional infirmities resulting from impure and wanton pursuits.

I have every confidence that this work will not altogether be found useless to the unwary and thoughtless, and to those whose constitutions have become impaired by impure connexion. Many years' practical and successful experience embolden the author to give every hope and encouragement to those labouring under every denomination of the Venereal Disease. This subject will be divided into three classes—Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, and Secondary Symptoms; thus enabling the patient to form a correct idea of his case. I am more particularly inclined to do this, in consequence of the frequent similarity of the symptoms of one disease to another; for example, the untutored often confounding a seminal discharge with Gonorrhœa, &c. I often painfully contemplate, on taking a retrospective view of what has been incontrovertibly

demonstrated to me in the course of my practice, the mass of human misery resulting, alas! from the frailty we inherit from our first parents. Many diseases have been submitted to me, which have been mistaken for other maladies, such as rheumatism, scorbutic eruptions, pains in the limbs, &c., which I traced to their original source—a Venereal taint, after slumbering in the system for years undiscovered, at length presenting itself in various and distressing shapes.

In conclusion, I am incapable of conveying an idea of my heartfelt satisfaction, in not only being enabled to trace to their very source every stage of the direful effects arising from the above enumerated causes, so that the most unsophisticated and inexperienced may clearly understand and perceive the dangerous consequences of pursuing the headlong path of dissipation; but, also, of having the ability of directing them to a sure, safe, and certain method of being restored to pristine health and renovated power and strength; thus eradicating the *noxious weed* that has sprung up, through heedlessness and that which may be justly termed
HUMAN FRAILTY

HUMAN FRAILITY, &c.

CHAPTER I.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE GENERATIVE ORGANS.

IN the present work, devoted to the consideration of special maladies, their causes, prevention, and treatment, it will not be necessary to enter upon a descriptive account of the anatomy of every part of the human body: I shall therefore confine myself to that portion of the frame that is included in the subject matter of my researches. I propose to treat solely of the diseases of the generative system, and their influence on the constitution and intellect: a brief description, therefore, of their anatomical and physiological relations, will be all that is requisite. A brief but accurate description of these parts, and their uses in the human economy, is necessary, in order that what follows may be fully understood.

To render the descriptions and meaning more clear, illustrative engravings will be attached to those portions of the work respectively to which they refer; in other words, the anatomy of these organs will be displayed, not merely in descriptive type, but also in engravings, which I trust will be found to be accurate to a degree; and the diseases

and their consequences, which it will subsequently be my duty to describe, will also be delineated in like manner, and, I trust, as faithfully.

The great importance of the organs of generation, and their preservation in a state of health and vigor, has been generally acknowledged; in fact, the due and proper performance of the special functions with which they are charged has ever been considered essentially necessary to the health and well being of the economy, both physical and mental. They are of admirable construction, form, and use: and constitute a striking evidence of the wonderful skill and contrivance in the adaptation of a special mechanism in the system for the performance of one of its most important and essential functions—that of the propagation of the species. Unequalled in the delicacy of their texture, and the comparative minuteness of their structure, their peculiar fitness for the functions assigned them in the economy, when they are in a state of perfect integrity, excites the astonishment and admiration alike of the anatomist and the philosopher. Their very complexity, while it renders them liable to many disorders, by any of which their utility may be impaired, is wisely rendered subservient to the important purpose of separating and purifying the vivifying fluid.

The male organs of generation may be divided into the *external* and *internal*; the former comprising the penis, urethra, scrotum, and testicles:

and the latter, or internal, consisting of a considerable portion of the urethra, the tubes arising from the testicles, conveying the seed to the seminal vesicles themselves, the prostate and the verumontanum in the prostatic portion of the urethra, and indirectly all the organs engaged in the urinary functions, such as the kidneys, the ureters, and the urinary bladders.

The KIDNEYS, the organs solely engaged in the secretion of the urine, are glandular bodies of an oblong shape, seated on either side of the spine upon and below the two last ribs, and behind the stomach and intestines, and are external to the peritoneum. The right kidney is below the liver when man is in the erect position, and the left below the spleen; the right kidney is generally the lower and the larger. In shape this organ resembles the kidney-bean. The secretion of the kidneys is much influenced by the passions. I need only instance, in proof, the effects of fear on quadrupeds, infants, and even on men, in suddenly increasing the quantity of urine, and producing an insurmountable desire to void it. In patients labouring under some difficulty in passing urine, from the presence of one or more strictures, the mind referring to the complaint will often greatly increase the secretion of that fluid, and multiply the calls to pass it from the body, and thus greatly add to the already existing irritation, and perhaps set up a new disease in the part.

The URETERS are long, hollow tubes, the continuation of the pelves of the kidneys. There is one on each side of the body, and they pass downwards, and slightly inwards to the back and lower part of the bladder. Their use is to convey the urine from the kidney into the bladder.

The BLADDER is situated in the lowest part of the body, which is called the pelvis. It is of considerable size, and admits of distension to a degree that would hardly be credited, were it not a well established fact. This organ in man lies directly on the bowels, but in women the womb intervenes between it and the rectum. It is of an oval shape and is the great receptacle of the urine. It has three coats, one of them being composed of muscular fibres, the constriction of which causes the expulsion of the urine; it has on that account been called the *detrusor* or *expulsor urinæ*.

The PROSTATE GLAND, in shape and size somewhat resembles a chestnut. It is situated below and behind the bladder, and above and in front of the rectum.

The URETHRA is a membranous canal, extending from the neck of the bladder to the end of the penis or yard; it is very vascular, and possesses a certain degree of elasticity. Its membranes are very thin, and almost transparent, and without fibres, so that in itself it does not possess the power of muscular contraction and relaxation. It is, however, provided with muscles, the action of which is to assist

the expulsion of urine, and also of the seed during copulation.

The SCROTUM, or PURSE, is a bag of skin, divided about the middle by a septum, so as to form two cavities, in each of which a testicle is contained.

The TESTICLES, or organs which secrete the semen, are supplied with blood by long and tenuous vessels, which arise from the main arterial trunk, called the spermatic arteries: the blood of which they thus receive serves for the elimination and secretion of the seed,—a process which is effected by the peculiar action of the testicles, and which secreting power gives these organs a value and importance in the human frame not even second to that which attaches to those generally regarded by anatomists as the more noble, being those, the destruction or serious impairment of the functions of which may involve the loss of life. The value which men place on these organs (the testicles), or rather on the due performance of their functions, is rendered evident by the fact that suicide is not unfrequently caused by their supposed or real imperfection; and that men on whom the operation of castration has been performed, in consequence of cancerous or other serious disease affecting the testicles, generally become moping and melancholy, and speedily perish. The same result occurs when, from a similar cause, the penis has been amputated.

Eunuchs, who have been castrated prior to the

possession of those feelings which nature causes to spring up in man after the period of puberty, are of course not subject to the same degree of depression and wretchedness of mind and body as are those who are rendered impotent after having shared in the happiness and delight of matrimonial intercourse. Their disgust of life arises from witnessing the comforts which others enjoy, from which they are for ever debarred, but which they have had no means of fully appreciating. There is a marked difference in the external characteristics of a man and of a eunuch. The latter are rendered, by the degrading operation to which they have been subjected, more effeminate in personal appearance than are those who are in the full vigor and enjoyment of manhood. The voice resembles that of children, the hair is thin and delicate, the limbs are small, the beard and whiskers do not grow, or at best are thin and scattered, and the mental faculties do not attain either vigor or penetration. Most of these changes and differences in the constitution not unfrequently follow the operation of castration, when performed during manhood, if it be complete,—that is, if both testicles have been removed.

The testicles are generally two in number, one on each side of the scrotum or purse; but cases have been published in which there has been only one testicle; and in others, again, there have been found three, four, and even, although very rarely,

five. The older writers, by whom some of these cases have been mentioned, considered the possessors of so unusual a number of testicles to be more than ordinarily salacious.

It occasionally happens that the testicles do not attain their full size and powers of secreting semen. This state has been termed *an arrest of development*,—a phrase meaning that the organs at a certain period of life, prior to puberty, have ceased to grow: generally produced from an early indulgence in self-pollution. A case has been described of a gentleman who, when in his twenty-sixth year, had a penis and testicle which were not larger than those of a boy eight years old, and another of a man thirty years old, in whom those organs presented a similar appearance. Such instances are not beyond the influence of medicine, unless, perhaps, when they occur in the persons of idiots.

Wasting or diminution in the size and power of the organs may occur at any age. The testicle is generally of the proper shape, although diminished in size, but feels soft, having lost its elasticity and firmness. It is pale in texture, and its blood vessels appear to be less in size than in the healthy state. The secretion contained in the seminiferous tubes is entirely devoid of spermatic granules and spermatozoa, the nature and use of which will be mentioned in a short time. It sometimes happens that the organ undergoes what is called the fatty degeneration. The spermatic cord is usually affected by an

extension of the disease; the nerves shrink, the blood-vessels are reduced in size and number, and the cremaster muscle disappears.

When disease of the organ is the cause of its atrophied condition, it becomes altered in shape, being uneven and irregular, and sometimes elongated, as well as diminished in size and weight. The proper glandular structure also seems to have nearly if not altogether disappeared.

Among the causes of this atrophy of the testicle may be enumerated impeded circulation, local inflammation, whether arising from a special cause, or from the transfer of inflammation to the testicles. Excess in sexual intercourse and onanism are also efficient causes of an atrophied condition of these important organs. They will be alluded to more in detail hereafter. Their action is generally preceded by a low kind of local inflammation.

Injuries of the head, especially of the back part, have not unfrequently been the cause of atrophy of these organs, and it has been known to occur without any apparent cause.

The fact that injuries of a severe nature affecting the back part of the head are sometimes followed by such a result, would tend to support the views of the phrenologists, who contend that the seat of sexual desire is in the cerebellum, which is there located, and between which and the organs of generation they say there is a great sympathy. The brain, either in its entire, or in a particular part,

undoubtedly exercises great influence on the desire for sexual intercourse. In fact, the influence of the mind on the organs of generation, and of the latter on the mind, is completely reciprocal.

So much similitude is there in the structure of the brain and of the testicle, as well as a most extraordinary sympathy between them, that experience in the course of a practice extending through a series of years, has demonstrated to me, that there are many cases where the human mind suffers under a species of derangement in consequence of diseases of the organ of generation, especially from *tabes dorsalis*.

The PENIS consists of the cavernous bodies (*corpora cavernosa*), and of the spongy body (*corpus spongiosum*), the latter terminating in the gland or glans. These are enveloped in a loose folding of common integuments.

The absorbents of the penis are very numerous, and terminate in the glands of the groin.

The spongy substance of the urethra, which forms the GLANS PENIS, is covered externally with an exceeding thin membrane or cuticle, under which are placed the very sensitive nervous papillæ, which are the chief seat and cause of pleasure and pain in this part. We may now understand why many, in the venereal act, have not the GLANS distended, though the whole penis is, at the same time, turgid; because the GLANS belongs entirely to the cavernous body of the urethra; and if that body be paralytic

or weakened from any preceding or existing cause—and this we have often known to proceed from irregular practices—so that the spongy body of the urethra cannot be distended, impotence will arise, which, if not perfectly understood, cannot be cured by any physician.

CHAPTER II.

CHEMICAL ANALYZATION AND EXAMINATION OF THE SEMEN, WITH THE AUTHOR'S NEWLY CONSTRUCTED URINOMETER WITH POWERFUL LENSES.

ON microscopic examination, the seminal fluid is found to possess many of the properties of other animal mucilages. It is of a blueish-white colour, and nearly of the consistence of cream, but more unequal. That which is first discharged by living animals has nearly the properties of what is found in the vasa deferentia and other vessels of the testicles: it is whiter and more opaque, while that which follows more resembles common mucus, but is less viscid. It has, when first voided, a peculiar heavy smell, which has been compared to that of the farina of the Spanish chesnut. This odour appears to be derived from the secretions of the seminal vesicles, the prostate and mucous glands of the urethra, as pure semen obtained from the

epididymis or different vessels has not any such smell. Its taste is said by one of our most eminent physiologists to be at first insipid, with, however, a certain degree of pungency: after a little time it stimulates and excites a degree of warmth in the mouth. Vauquelin describes it as having a sharp and slightly astringent taste. Its specific gravity is greater than that of any other fluid in the body: it sinks in water, is coagulable by alcohol, is soluble in nitric and sulphuric acids, is softened by vegetable acids, evaporates by heat, loses its viscidness on the addition of lime water, which however is increased by potash and soda, and it is thickened by ammonia. When exposed to the air, it soon liquefies, and then becomes specifically lighter than before, but it always remains heavier than water. When it does liquefy, it will combine with water at any temperature, but it will not do so at the time of ejection, nor will water dissolve it at any temperature, from zero to the boiling point, if it has not been previously liquefied.

According to the detailed experiments of Vauquelin, which were published in the "*Annales de Chimie*" for 1791, and which have been quoted by Fourcroy, Richerand, and others, human semen appears to be composed of ninety parts of water, six of common animal mucilage, three of phosphate of lime, and one of soda. It exhibits a very marked alkaline character, changing the syrup of violets green, owing to the soda which it contains. The

animal mucilage is not pure albumen: but Riche-rand observes it should rather be considered as a gelatinous mucus, on which its indissolubility in water, its odour, and spontaneous liquefaction seems to depend.

The application of the power of the microscope to semen has shewn that very minute bodies swim in it; these move with rapidity and from their various motions, and from their avoiding obstacles, their retrogression, and change of velocity, they have been regarded as animalculæ. They are formed like a tadpole, with a round head or body, and a narrow tail. They are found in very great numbers in healthy seminal fluid, and closely crowded together. Ludovic Haume is said to have been the discoverer of these animalculæ, and to have shewn them to Lewenhoeck in 1677; Lewenoeck has since claimed the discovery as his own.

These animalculæ are not found in the fluid contained in the seminal organs before puberty; but are always present afterwards, and do not disappear while man retains the power of procreation, having been met with in persons of a very advanced age, whose virile powers have not ceased, and which can be easily tested by the author; they are stated to be either imperfect or altogether wanting in that of mules; and they are, without doubt, absent from the semen of persons who are suffering from, or have been debilitated by, continued disease, or the dreadful effects of masturbation.

Those animalculæ are called SPERMATOZOA. A spermatozoa consists of a flattened oval and perfectly transparent body, terminating in a filiform tapering tail; and these together measure from one-fiftieth to one-fortieth of a line in length. Wagner has shown that they are developed within cells, and originate from the spermatic granules, being formed by the dispersion of the nuclei of these cells.

These animalculæ are peculiar to the spermatic fluid, and constitute the chief characteristic of this secretion. They live for many hours after they have been ejected from the urethra.

The spermatic fluid also contains a number of minute round, colourless, granular corpuscles, which vary in quantity, but are usually much less numerous than the spermatozoa. Both these elements of the sperm are suspended in a clear transparent fluid, termed the *liquor seminis*, or seminal liquor. The quantity of seminal fluid emitted during the act of sexual congress varies from one to two or three drachms.

In the mature semen of man and of most animals, there is scarcely anything mixed with the liquor seminis save the moving seminal filaments; this fact may sometimes be verified with the contents of the vas deferens and epididymis in the bodies of chaste men. But the substance met with in the tubes of the testicles contains younger cell forms, which are mechanically admixed with the fertilizing fluid. Loose epithelial cells, and a few scattered

oil drops, may also be present, and where the seminal evacuations succeed each other too rapidly, large quantities of the semen-cells are found in the emissions.

There is a singular fact connected with the history of these animalculæ (the spermatozoa): they have been discovered in very large numbers, and in a very lively state, on more than one occasion, in the fluid removed by operation in hydrocele, both simple and encysted. In the former, or simple hydrocele, their presence has been attributed to a wound of the testicle by the instrument used in operating; and in the encysted form, it is supposed that it is owing to a rupture of one of the seminal tubuli.

It has been already remarked that spermatozoa are deficient in the semen of mules, or hybrid animals. Hence depends the impotence or sterility of those creatures; they are utterly incapable of generation.

CHAPTER III.

CERTAIN MEANS BY WHICH THE AUTHOR CAN OBTAIN A CORRECT KNOWLEDGE OF THE PATIENT'S CASE.

THE only certain means that the author can adopt for obtaining a correct knowledge of the patient's case, is having an opportunity of testing the urine with HIS NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED URENOMETER, WITH

POWERFUL LENSES. *He will then, in the first place, ASCERTAIN THE PRESENCE OR NOT OF SPERMATIC ANIMALCULES OR SPERMATOCOA, so essential for the propagation of the species; secondly, if present, their healthy or diseased state; lastly, and of equal importance, if they are divested or not of that vitality, without which they cannot possibly answer the purposes designed by nature. There is a direct communication between the urinary passages and the seminal vessels; consequently, when the semen abounds with spermatozoa (the fertilizing portion of the semen), there is invariably detected the presence of these animalcules in the urine.*

With the aid of his newly-constructed URINOMETER—in fact, indispensably necessary in Medicus' private practice—it can be unerringly ascertained whether the discharge, frequently mistaken for gonorrhœa, is from the prostate gland, the seminal vessels, or from improper connection.

CHAPTER IV.

NERVOUS AND SEXUAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCE, ETC.,
THEIR ORIGIN AND CONSEQUENCES.

IN treating on this highly important subject, it is my chief aim to shew, by incontrovertible proofs, the manifold evils society endures by licentiousness and ~~an~~ unrestrained indulgence of the passions. Sages

and moral writers of every age have described in eloquent terms the direful and awful results of masturbation—a passion that captivates the imagination of its victim imperceptibly, step by step, till every moral feeling is obliterated, and all the physical powers destroyed.

In man the desire for procreation arises at puberty, and may and can be indulged in, if health and the requisite powers continue, at all times and seasons of the year. Being endowed by nature with the exalted function of reason, he is left a free agent, having the full power to use or abuse his capabilities, with the consciousness that if he do abuse the functions with which he is gifted, he must abide by the penalty.

Of all the excesses to which man gives way, self-abuse produces the most deadly consequences; so that the feeling which was implanted in him for the propagation of his race, and intended as a solace, and to induce a yet more tender and a closer bond between the sexes, has been, and is, by him, perverted into a weapon of destruction.

The changes which take place in the human frame at the approach of puberty are very great and most important; they are, indeed, of an importance unsurpassed at any other period of human existence. These changes are both physical and moral. I need not dwell on the physical alterations that then occur, further than to allude to the difference in the *timbre* of the voice, which

becomes deeper and fuller, the more manly appearance of the body generally (we are speaking of the male only), the sprouting of the tubes (to be followed subsequently by the eruption of hair on the chest in some persons, and by the ultimate growth of whiskers, moustache, and the beard); and lastly, by the great alteration in the genital organs, which rapidly increase in size, the testicles obtaining the power of secreting semen—a most important secretion; for it is the very essence of the vital principle—the balsamic portion of the blood; it is, in fact, the embryo of the species.

The sin of Onanism,—so named from the man who, we are told in sacred History, was the first to practice it, and who met with an awful and immediate punishment for his crime, is condemned by the Divine law, and by every code of Ethics. It constitutes a fearful violation of the laws of nature, and, as such, cannot be pursued long ere its deluded victim pays the due penalty; and that penalty is one of the heaviest that can afflict mankind on earth; ruined health, wretchedness of mind and body, great impairment of the functions and the senses, and a marked diminution of the intellect.

This maniacal delusion not only deprives the system of its salutary and essential support, but also obstructs the power of seminal excitement; and by stimulating the organs to transient vigours, brings, ere middle life succeeds the summer of manhood, all the sensible infirmities and foibles of age; pro-

ducing in its impetuous current, such an assemblage of morbid irritation, that even on trivial occasions its excitement is of a high and inflammable character, and its endurance beyond the power of reason to sustain; and when, at last, the lucid interval breaks through the dark clouds, what is the retrospect? what lights upon the mind's eye?—all that is opposed to every honourable and honest feeling! because the more reflection is concentrated on this surreptitious act, the more derogatory to every thing manly does this singular and extraordinary deviation from the dictates of nature appear. When we are in possession of every gift of Nature, and have the means of establishing on a firm basis our happiness and the felicity of every one connected with us, how little do we cherish those blessings; like the moth, we flutter round the flame, until we perish by that which dazzles us. How dreadful are the effects of youthful indiscretion,—a momentary pleasure is sought for in self-gratification,—a mind agonised by remorse, a shattered nervous system, an enervated body, and an incapacity for entering into the marriage state General Debility, Loss of memory, Imbecility of mind, Consumption, impotency, and every description of mental and physical infirmity, are its inevitable results. Alas! no language can describe the horrors of this destructive and solitary vice, so tyrannical in its sway, so utterly master of all the noble energies of life, that, once plunged into its abyss, the social

compact of reason and sensibility evaporates, and nerveless apathy succeeds. Then, let it be devoutly hoped, that those who have made themselves martyrs to this solitary, secret, and pernicious pursuit, will pause, and reflect, ere the melancholy hour arrives, when ministering relief will be unavailing, and the power of re-animation lost; let them shrink abashed with fear and horror to think of the great and incalculable danger and guilt produced by such vile contamination, the impiety of which alone ought to be like gates of adamant, against a deed visited with instant death by the wrath of an offended Deity.

How imbecile, then, must be their imagination, who seek for pleasure by delusive and deceitful means! True felicity and earthly happiness can never attend those whose faculties of mind and body are corrupted, and buried in the vortex of imaginary enjoyment and desires. If those, then, who labour under the mental infatuation of such poisonous principles, would only let reason resume its sway, and nature her prerogative, how sudden would be the transition from all *ideal*, to real, pure, and substantial bliss: for if life's nature, in its various forms, conditions, and demands, becomes invaded, and the passions and sensibility of the frame corrupted, how can you possibly look for the attainment of *reciprocal* love and conjugal regard, when the basis is destroyed, and you yourself have violated and perverted its source and influence?

But another all-powerful claim hangs over you, a sacred debt, an awful responsibility and duty which you owe to your inheritance, your forefathers, and, above all, to your Creator, who ordained you for the propagation of mankind, and that you should not destroy the noble powers bestowed upon you, by following a destructive habit of so immoral a tendency, of so heart-rending a description, and of so degraded a condition.

Then let no illusion force your thoughts and inclinations contrary to their natural duties: for if, by a self-exterminating power, you annihilate the grace bestowed upon you from above, in vain shall you seek to partake of that ethereal abode prepared for those who leave the path of error for righteousness and life. But if this malady is still pursued (to the certain destruction of its disciples), celibacy should for ever separate those who have rendered themselves unfit to be united in the bands of affection and the ties of nature; for, in the holy state of matrimony, where you are called upon as you shall answer for it at the dreadful day of judgment, if you know "any impediment," &c., &c., what impediment can equal that of self-insufficiency or Impotency. Perjury here arises, and the unhappy partner of your fate, whom you have sworn to love and cherish, becomes linked to unfruitfulness and contempt; the bright dawn of hope becomes obscured; discontents, jarring, and reproaches invade the heart; and what should be a life of joy becomes

a life of pain; for without the fond endearments of wedded life, vainly may you hope to number your years by a reciprocity of regard, feeling, and sensibility.

Then let it be conjured, that the victims of such deadly self-intemperance will no longer continue to dwell in the purgatory of sin, but, by self-castigation, throw off the bitter infatuation, and by a persevering endeavour regain the blessings of mankind.

It will be admitted, we may venture to say, by every one who constitutes the well-disposed portion of society, that an ardent desire is implanted in the breast of all animated nature, where natural inclinations have not been perverted, to exercise those functions bestowed upon them by their Creator for the propagation and increase of their species. It is, in fact, one of the first mandates issued forth to man when he was called into existence; for we find in the first chapter of Genesis, verse 28, the following emphatic words: "And God blessed them, and God said unto them, 'Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth.'" Naturally we inherit from our first parents those gifts bestowed upon them by their beneficent Creator. Then shall we pervert them? Shall we, then, for the purpose of gratifying a depraved appetite, a loathsome passion, convert the blessings of our all-powerful Benefactor into a curse? Shall we defile that structure erected in the image of God for such vile and grovelling

purposes? Heaven forbid,—for the penalties are awful! Therefore, if you have rushed into the vortex of dissipation and self-abasement, stem the torrent, extricate yourself from the whirlpool; adopt means to remedy the evil; follow the instructions of a medical adviser in whom you can confide, and who has made diseases of this nature his entire study, and not to the general practitioner; for maladies resulting from sensuality are so capricious, so various and complicated, that they require the entire study and experience of the most skilful to trace them to their source and to remove them. With sincere repentance and a firm resolution, every evil may be remedied, and you will be enabled to occupy your proper station of life. But if you are so infatuated, so frail, as to persist in those contaminations, the results must be deplorable.

The consequences to a person thus degenerated uniting his destinies with a fair and amiable partner are fully described in this work; also the disappointment—the disgust—the mortification and misery that are sure to follow.

A transitory moment may arise—the victim of illusion, on beholding the charms of his beautiful wife, may experience the most ardent desires; but, alas! on attempting to accomplish them, he finds, to his chagrin, from what an eminence he has thrown himself: on approaching the object of his admiration, he finds himself incapable of performing those offices so essential to substantial bliss. How

degraded must be the individual thus situated !—he shrinks, abashed, from the witness of his infirmities ; and, instead of being a partner who would respect, esteem, and love him—participate in his joys—sympathise with him in his sorrows—in lieu of all this, she looks upon him with disgust, loathing, and contempt. May these words sink deep into the heart of the Sensualist, and cause him to reflect on the sacrifices he makes for a fleeting and imaginary pleasure, which passes away like a shadow, leaving in its place the greatest miseries that can possibly be conceived.

One of the greatest blessings promised to those observing the behests of the Almighty is fruitfulness—the power of reproducing ourselves in the images of our progeny. The greatest curse—barrenness ; sinking into the grave unlamented—soon to be forgotten—we may say, without a name ; for how can our memory be perpetuated if we leave this transitory state without offspring to continue our name ?

On a woman being united to him she loves, how is the thrilling delight she regards him with enhanced by the idea, that through the instrumentality of him in whom she delighteth, she will derive one of the greatest blessings bestowed upon man—children, who will be dependent on her cares, attention, and maternal solicitude in their infancy, creating all those endearments which sweeten the bitter draughts all mortals are doomed to quaff,

however complete their happiness may be in this world of tribulation ; then to watch them expanding from the bud, as it were, to maturity, and, in return, become the companions, the confidants, the comfort of the parent ; and when old age approaches, and if the nuptial knot should be severed by death, for those children to be the solace of the widowed mother,—her protectors, her guardians against the ills of the world.

When once the destructive practice is established, the barrier of intellectual control is destroyed ; for the mind—that changeling of social, cultivated man—by a singular adjunction, becomes not its corrector, but its exciter and co-operator, in defiance of culture, moral feeling, moral obligation, and religious impressions : thus the man, who, at the advent of youth and genius, was endowed with gaiety and sociality, becomes, ere twenty-five summers have shed their lustre on him, a misanthrope and a nadirpoint of discontent ! What moral region does that man live in—what moral feeling does he cherish, that would not unite all the energies of his nature to stem the torrent of so fatal a cataract ! Is it nothing to give license and tacit approbation to a weakness and predilection that break through all the barriers of nature, and give to the individual a callous insensibility foreign to the native texture of his heart, and darkens all the brilliant and enthusiastic prospects of the future ? Is it nothing to surrender up all the fine and manly enjoyment of social

and conjugal intercourse, and substitute in their place a deep and barren misery? Is it nothing to light the gloomy torch that guides, by slow and melancholy steps, to the sepulchre of manhood, in the gay and fascinating spring-time of youth and ardent desire; when the brilliant fire of passion, genius, and sentiment, ought to electrify the whole frame? Is it nothing to raise a host of sensations of the most depressing nature, all hostile to the natural ardency of youthful passions?

To begin the career of manhood by the abuse of Nature's functions, and that, too, when the system has not completed the powers of its organization, is contrary to all the rules by which health and happiness may be attained. Exclusively absorbed by this fatal passion, all the powers of mind and body are wasted in illusion, and an age of care and anxiety follows ere the full period of manhood has been reached; and, under the varied forms of its peculiar excitement, it produces morbid sensibility, an erotic imagination, and their consequent results—hypochondriasm, hysteria, indigestion, &c.—which, on their first approach, are considered of too light a character to merit attention: and thus time passes on till the whole system is involved in relative or positive disease. In some habits a few weeks' indulgence in this infatuated propensity will induce these diseases, either by sympathy or connection; and where a predisposition to insanity exists, madness will follow. It not only occasions *impotency*, by

producing a paralysis of the muscles and nerves concerned in sexual intercourse, but it destroys the excitement itself by which the act is induced, and the feelings which lead to it are maintained. The consequences are, before having the power of performing the act of coition the semen escapes, causing the disgust of the woman, and a contemptuous feeling difficult to remove; and, on the other hand, the chagrin and indescribable mortification of the man, penetrating into his heart, and almost upsetting his reason, thus extinguishing the innumerable blessings attending connubial felicity. By this practice a constant irritation is kept up in the system, which, by its perpetual influence, renders the delicate fibres of those organs incapable of the act of coition: for, by its repetition, the organs of generation are so familiarized with the dictates of the imagination, that they are more readily excited into action, and that imperfectly, by this morbid and vitiated influence, than by the effects of their natural stimulant. It produces that debility which must ever result from excessive action of every organ, and that general exhaustion of the nervous system which is the morbid consequence of power unnaturally exerted beyond its limits. Thus the foundation of an aversion to Paphian pleasures is laid, and *nocturnal emissions* soon follow. Some slight local irritation of the parts agitates the first link of that chain of ideas which has been artificially associated with the action of these organs. Uninterrupted by

external impressions, the chain continues; and the organs perform their functions in compliance with this excitement, and that too frequently, at all hours of the day and night, and apparently from the most trivial cause. These repetitions are more than the human frame can bear, and they produce that incapacity for erection in the male which lays the foundation of impotence, and which causes in the female an aversion to sexual intercourse. The mind, by becoming interested in the performance of this act, and by the exhaustion of the nervous energy which its frequent performance induces, becomes debilitated: silently tortured by the bitterest agonies of remorse, the wretched victim of this foul propensity suffers from a general lassitude of the nervous action, in which the whole system participates, but more particularly the organs of digestion; for such is the sympathy of these parts with the act of impression, that all the physical and moral sensibilities are directed to them, as to one common focus. A stronger illustration of this fact cannot be met with than in Dr. Darwin's "Zoönomia," where, treating of that hallucination of mind produced by the predominance of one particular impression, he mentions the circumstance of a man who shot himself, leaving upon the table a slip of paper containing these words only, "*I am impotent, and not fit to live.*"

Returning to the immediate object of our investigation, let us inquire, in the first place, if there be no moral turpitude attached to an act that counter-

acts the end for which we were designed? Secondly, has the constant repetition of this act no effect on the animal mechanism? Thirdly, will not the seminal vessels, by being emptied too frequently and too rapidly, be filled with greater abundance of fluid, but of a less healthy and natural character? Agreeably to the laws of the animal economy, as this elaborate secretion is increased in quantity, all the other secretions must be impoverished; this effect, therefore, does not confine its operation to muscular energy alone, but causes its influence to be felt also by the intellectual powers. Galen says, that "every pore is full of semen; that it has excellent virtues, and very speedily communicates some of its power and energy to all parts of the body." "Nature," says an elegant writer, "has given us hunger for the preservation of the individual, and lust for the support of the species:" reasonable creatures correct their incentives, and make them conducive to the purposes of friendship and society, by placing them in subjection to moral sentiment and the influences of the intellect. In fact this practice not only injures the body, but the mind also, and that at a period when it is full of genius and power: even when the passions are developing themselves in the zenith and energy of their action, its influence is felt throughout the whole fabric, acting with fearful energy on the mental faculties, and rendering the individual unqualified for the ordinary and necessary avocations of social life: reducing him

to a state of childish imbecility and premature decrepitude, and bringing on all the habitudes of premature age, ere the middle of life has arrived: he carries with him the form and aspect of other men, but without the vigor and energy of that season, which his early youth bade him hope to attain. Buffon observes: "How many men cease to be men, or, at least, cease to enjoy manhood, at thirty? How many at eighteen receive the impression of the seeds of a disgraceful disease itself, which it is impossible afterwards to eradicate? For an abuse of the sexual impulse greatly accelerates old age: and unfortunately, as the season of life advances, to its imbecility are added all the errors that approximate to youthful sensuality; thus the desire for venery is either transient and insufficient, or totally annihilated, producing a debility little short of death. In the generative system, it forces and weakens the vessels of these organs to such a baneful extent, that when the luxuriance of youthful passion prompts to the lively intercourse of sexual bliss, they feel, they burn, with all the ardour of endearing blandishments, yet want the energy and capabilities necessary for their gratification."

Onanism is a sin, condemned by the laws of God and man, and the results are so fearful, and the retribution and remorse which follow so harrowing, that a human being, endowed with reason, must be infatuated indeed, if he deliberately entails all this misery on himself—for what? the momentary grati-

fication of a perverted desire, which passeth by like a fleeting shadow, producing anguish of heart, contempt for oneself, and a deprivation of all the noble attributes of man. A learned and excellent divine, speaking of the abominable habit, says—"The crime itself is monstrous and unnatural, as its practice is filthy and odious to extremity: its guilt is crying, and its consequences ruinous: it destroys conjugal affection, prevents natural inclinations, and tends to extinguish posterity." Nor can this latter misery be overrated; for no bodily ailment, it is certain, imposes such dire discomfort as the inability to exercise the reproductive functions, and to beget our future representatives.

The punishment for UNNATURAL IMPURITIES committed with others is CAPITAL, whereas, in self-pollution, neither the CAUTIOUS or the COVETOUS imagine they have anything to fear. What a strange thing it is, therefore, that a man should show bashfulness and the utmost cowardice to his fellow creature, (even should that fellow creature be the most impotent wretch,) and that he should behave with gigantic boldness to the Almighty Creator of heaven and earth. What comfort must a man have, in reflecting on the past actions of his life, who, hardly coming to half the age he might reasonably have expected to have arrived at, finds himself enervated by the practice of self-pollution, his spirits sunk, his body wasted, and his strength decayed, and in continual danger of being forced to resign his impure breath upon the least inclemency of the season, or any other trifling accident?

Individuals scarcely turned of forty years of age, and many even younger, who have lived rather freely, are not unfrequently, about that period of life, *greatly changed in their powers of sexual intercourse*. They may, indeed, in general health and personal appearance be stout, and for several years not very sensible of *the degeneration of their powers*, but the frequency of their inclination for such duties gradually becomes much diminished, and that is a symptom which is at all times indicative of approaching impotence; for the inclination gradually and entirely ceasing, the want of power speedily follows, or rather both are lost together.

In others, about the same time of life, the physical power ceases first, and the inclination continuing, often for many years after, they are obliged to gratify themselves in amusements which are the mere *pantomime of amorous indulgences*. Such individuals, being otherwise in tolerable health, are recoverable.

Constitutional exhaustion and general enervation and debility, resulting from premature, intemperate, and *unnatural venereal excitement*, are, without doubt by far the most frequent causes of impotence and barrenness in both sexes. By this evil habit it so occurs, that the generative organs, and the entire nervous system are excited to a degree beyond what takes place during actual copulation; and the natural and certain consequences of such excitement are prostration and premature and total destruction of

the sexual energies. The spermatic fluid, which, as every one knows, it is the office of the testicle to secrete, every one should at the same time be aware is not, as is too commonly supposed, an excrementitious fluid, and intended, like the urine, to be eliminated from the body; but on the contrary (except during an occasional act of generation), should be received into the circulation, and thence distributed to every part of the system. It is the presence of the semen in the circulating fluids of the male, and the accumulated influence of unexhausted ovaria in the system of the female, which gives to the countenances of the continent and chaste, the peculiar expression of energy and vigorous health which generally characterise them, and which, though the features themselves should not be fashioned to the lines of beauty, never fails, notwithstanding, to impress the beholder with a sense of admiration and some feeling of respect.

The causes which lead to the indulgence in this wretched vice are numerous, and, unfortunately, too effective; one of these may be described as a peculiar amatory disposition, in force ere the approach of puberty, and which, especially with boys in the habit of associating freely with elder lads, as at the principal public schools, causes a salacrity which leads to the practice of self-indulgence, and that to a most ruinous extent. The danger that thus accrues is maintained by the ignorance of these unhappy and unfortunate youths that they are doing

wrong, and inflicting an indelible injury on their constitutions, inasmuch as, ere they become aware of the nature of the sad results, so much mischief has accrued, so much misery of mind and body from this wretched practice, that the utmost efforts of art are requisite to restore health, and the wonted equilibrium of the frame.

Hippocrates, the most ancient and just observer, described the ills that are occasioned by self-abuse under the title of *Tabes Dorsalis*: "This disorder arises from the spinal marrow, and those of a lascivious disposition are afflicted with it. They have no fever, and though they eat well they fall away and become comsumptive. They feel as if a string or stitch descended from the head along the spinal marrow. Every time they go to stool, or have occasion to urinate, they shed a great quantity of thin seminal liquor. They are incapable of procreation, and they frequently dream of the act of coition, hence ensuing nocturnal emissions. Walking, particularly in rugged paths, puts them out of breath and weakens them; occasioning a heaviness in the head and noise in the ears, which are succeeded by a violent fever, (*lypirai*,) that terminates their days." In a further description of the disease, he also observes "that it is caused by the wasting of the marrow of the back-bone in an unnatural way;" by which doubtlessly he meant the sperm or seminal liquor. "The patient," says he, "is free from fever, yet feels a kind of burning heat on some in-

ternal part: sometimes eats and digests well; and if you ask him with respect to his state, he tells you that he feels a cold running stream from the superior part of his body (the head we suppose,) into the spine of his back, and when he discharges his urine or his excrement there is sometimes an evacuation of liquid semen." "This man," continues the sage philosopher of Cos, "will be rendered incapable of propagating his species, or answering the purposes of the marriage bed, unless the healing art afford him relief.

"He is generally short-breathed, feels languid after arising in the morning, with weakness about the loins, and especially after much exercise, and sleep does not afford him the wished-for refreshment. An intermitting dimness of sight sometimes attacks him, his memory fails, and his spirits become dejected."

Hippocrates further observes, "that when this distemper continues for a length of time, it assumes various appearances in the constitution, and makes other stages under different characters; if not rightly understood it may end in an atrophy, or nervous consumption; or, perhaps, in phthisis, or consumption of the lungs, where the healing art but too often proves in vain."

There can be nothing more dreadful than the picture which Aetius has left us of the ills that are produced by too great a discharge of the semen. "Young people," says he, "have the air and appearance of old age: they become pale, effeminate,

benumbed, lazy, base, stupid, and even imbecile ; their bodies are bent : their legs are no longer able to carry them ; they have an utter distaste for every thing, are totally incapacitated, and may become paralytic." "The stomach is disordered," says Aetius, "all the body weakened ; paleness, bodily decay, and emaciation succeed, and the eyes sink into the head." These testimonies of the most respectable ancients are confirmed by innumerable modern writers. Sanctorious, who has examined with the greatest attention all the causes which influence the human body, has observed that onanism weakens the stomach, destroys digestion, obstructs that insensible perspiration, the irregularity of which produces the most fatal consequences, occasions the liver and kidneys to be overheated, causes a deposition of stone in the bladder, diminishes the natural heat, and usually occasions the loss of, or at least weakens, the sight. Lommius, in his beautiful commentaries upon the passages of Celsus, supports the testimony of that author with his own just observations. "Frequent emissions of the seed relax, dry up, weaken, enervate, and produce a crowd of evils ; apoplexies, lethargies, epilepsies, faintings, the loss of sight, tremors, palsy, spasms, and every species of the most racking gout."

The description which Tulpius, that celebrated physician of Amsterdam, has left us cannot be read without horror. "The spinal marrow does not only waste, but the body and mind both equally languish, and the man perishes a miserable victim."

"Nothing," says that renowned physician, De Louvain, "weakens the stomach and abridges life so soon." Blanchard has been an eye-witness to a simple gonorrhœa, to consumptions, and dropsies which have flowed from this source.

When *tabes dorsalis* has existed for a length of time in the constitution, with frequent and involuntary discharges of the semen, from ideas arising in the mind during sleep, or by unnatural practices, the seminal vesicles become so relaxed and weakened, that they have not sufficient power to retain it. By its short continuance in the seminal vesicles, it has not time to become elaborated, nor to communicate that balsamic, sedative, and strengthening quality to the nerves of the human frame, which by nature it was intended to do. Almost as fast as it is secreted from the blood, the slightest stimulus in the mind from external objects causes it to run off by its own reservoirs into the urethra; and in course of time the natural secretion of the gland through which the semen passes becomes vitiated, till at last these organs become merely a common cistern or sink to carry off involuntarily the most precious humor of the human body.

The secretion of the prostate gland in this disease will sometimes run off, as well as the semen, with the urine, and sometimes when straining at stool; AND IT REQUIRES THE UTMOST SCRUTINY WITH THE AUTHOR'S NEWLY — INVENTED URINOMETER TO DISTINGUISH THE ONE FROM THE

OTHER. In particular stages of this disease, experience has taught me that the nervous system of some patients will become affected in a peculiar manner, according to the variety of constitutions and temperaments; besides, many foreign circumstances occasion a considerable difference in the manner in which the nervous systems of different individuals are attacked in consequence of this malady. Many instances are not wanting, where an atrophy or nervous consumption has succeeded, and also phthisis or consumption of the lungs, which puts a period to life.

By way of distinction from other consumptions, this disease is termed *tabes dorsalis*, because the seat of the disease at its commencement is generally perceived to affect the patient about the loins, and the small of the back, the seminal functions being the chief seat of the disorder. In the beginning of this disease the body is sometimes costive, with symptoms of heat in some parts, whilst others are cold, with lowness of spirits and melancholy; but whether these are real symptoms or not, must be ascertained by the experienced practitioner. When it is taken early, and rightly understood, it is not dangerous; but when it has existed for a length of time, the constitution will decay, and, as I have frequently observed, it is attended with peculiar circumstances, which differ from other consumptions; for when the patient has discovered the cause of his malady, he

despairs of a cure, which if rightly managed and properly understood it is impossible he should miscarry.

If the cause of the patient's sufferings have not been removed, the decay of the constitution makes a further progress, and spreads far and wide. I know, from experience, that when any corrupted humour becomes absorbed into the general circulation of the fluids, the blood and nervous aura will be more or less vitiated and impaired. A pain, with weakness, sometimes seizes the small of the back, and now and then a troublesome sensation seems to descend, by the backbone, upon the loins; the patient by degrees will sometimes grow chilly, and any air colder than ordinary pierces the spine. After the patient has suffered thus for some time, a langour seizes on the spirits; and this may happen to both sexes, for women are subject to this disease as well as men. Moving pains of the head will often take place, and wandering pains of the legs, arms, and joints, accompanied sometimes with a weakness of the senses, whereupon all sensation becomes vitiated; the eyes suffer from clouds and mists that seem to fall before the sight and intercept the light; and the ears sometimes sing and tingle, as if something were breeding in their hollow cavities. Upon an involuntary emission of the semen, which will be sometimes frequent, the strength of the patient seems to fail with it, and the mental and bodily powers sink under the drain

upon the vital functions, and death follows sooner or later, unless the malady be arrested by energetic measures.

I shall now conclude this subject with the following summary, consisting of seven heads, shewing at one view the leading symptoms attending diseases arising from perverted indulgences.

I.—*Involuntary nocturnal emissions*; pains in the back, and often in the head; weakness of the memory and sight; and a mucous discharge from the urethra, especially after straining at a discharge of the excrements; an aching pain, rolling, and a pendulous condition of the testicles, as represented in the plate. The testicles being the secretory organs of genital fluid, are furnished with arteries, veins, lymphatics, and nerves, like other glands, and are suspended by the cremaster muscle. When therefore, from any cause, the texture is weakened, a pain will be felt, and this is increased by their hanging down, caused by that general relaxation of fibres that affects the whole body, and the cremaster muscle in particular.

II.—All the intellectual faculties are weakened, loss of memory ensues, the ideas are clouded, and there is an incapability to attend to general business and even to ordinary occupations, reading, writing, the society of friends, &c.; the patients sometimes fall into a slight madness; they have incessant irksome uneasiness, continued anguish, and so keen a remorse of conscience that they frequently

shed tears. They are subject to vertigo; all their senses, but particularly the sight and hearing, are weakened; and their sleep, if they can find any, is disturbed with frightful dreams.

III.—The power of the body decays, and the growth of such as abandon themselves to these abominable practices before it is accomplished, is greatly prevented. Some cannot sleep at all; others are in a perpetual state of drowsiness. They are all affected with hysterical or hypochondriac complaints, and are overcome with the accidents that accompany these grievous disorders—melancholy, sighing, tears, palpitations, suffocations, and faintings. Some emit a calcareous saliva; cough, slow fever, and consumption, are chastisements which others meet with for their crimes.

IV. The most acute pains form another object of the patients' complaint; some are thus affected in their heads, others in their chest, stomach, and intestines; others, again, have external rheumatic pains, aching numbness in parts of their body, when they are slightly pressed.

V.—*Pimples not only appear in the face* (one of the usual results), but even suppurating blisters and carbuncles upon the nose, chest, and thighs: and painful itching in the same parts. One patient complained of fleshy excrescences upon his forehead. All these symptoms show to what an impure condition the blood is reduced.

VI.—The organs of generation also participate in

that misery of which they are the primary cause. *Many patients are incapable of erections*; others discharge their seminal liquor upon the slightest titillation and the most feeble erection, or in the efforts they make when at stool. Many are afflicted with *a constant gonorrhœa, which entirely destroys their powers*, and the discharge resembles fetid matter or mucus. Others are tormented with painful priapism, dysuria, strangury, heat of urine, and difficulty in rendering it, which greatly torments them. Some have painful tumours upon their testicles, penis, bladder, and spermatic cord. In a word, either the impracticability of coition, or a deprivation of the genital liquor, renders every one imbecile, and more or less impotent, who has for any length of time given way to this crime.

VII.—The functions of the intestines are sometimes quite disordered, and some patients complain of stubborn constipation, others of hemorrhoids, of a fetid matter from the fundament, or else of occasional and troublesome attacks of diarrhœa.

The physiognomy, that faithful mirror of the state of soul and body, gives the first indication of the internal disorder. The complexion and plumpness, which jointly confer a youthful look, and which is the sole substitute of beauty (for without this even beauty produces no other effect than cold admiration,) are the first things that disappear; then a leanness succeeds, and the skin becomes rough and dry, and tinged of a lead colour; the eyes lose their

brilliancy and deaden, and by their languor express that of the whole frame; the lips lose their vermilion hue, the teeth their whiteness; and, in a word, it is no uncommon thing for the whole body to receive such a shock, as for the face to become entirely distorted.

CHAPTER V.

TRIESEMAR,

The great Continental Discovery, for invigorating Debilitated Constitutions, the removal of Impotency, and the cure of all Diseases resulting from errors committed from the commencement to the decline of Life.

This is the age of research; all nature is ransacked for ensuring the comforts and happiness of man, and ameliorating the calamities inherent in frail humanity. *The professors of the healing art on the Continent, aided by the most eminent chemists, have* DISCOVERED AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY *for that class of disorders on which I am treating, and to which the medical men of Britain (with few exceptions) have paid but little attention. This Preparation*—THE TRIESEMAR—*is so invaluable, that it is secured to the author by the ROYAL LETTERS PATENT OF ENGLAND, BY THE SEALS OF THE ECOLE DE PHARMACIE DE PARIS, AND THE IM*

PERIAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, VIENNA. The discovery was not made before it was required, How many complete wrecks of the human form, crawling emaciated on the face of the earth have been produced from this deficiency in medical science—a mere resemblance of man externally, but, in reality, deprived of all those attributes and characteristics which make man the most noble and perfect of the creation. *Thousands have already experienced the salutary effects of this invaluable medicine.* The Patentee has the inward satisfaction of knowing full well, that, whilst he is the architect of his *own fortune*, the world will also share the benefit to a far greater extent, to be equalled only by the grand discoveries of *Jenner and the immortal and renowned Harvey*; *one the extirpator of that pestilential scourge, the small pox, the other the discoverer of the CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.*

Many persons, although fully sensible of their debilitated condition, and others who may have the germ of disease in their constitution, are prevented from taking remedies for their recovery from fear of discovery; for, generally speaking, the remedies for those cases being fluids, renders the taking of medicines without suspicion no easy task. What a boon, therefore, must the TRIESEMAR be to humanity, as it can be carried in the waistcoat pocket and eaten at all times, it being devoid of taste and smell, and all nauseating qualities.

Before publicity was given to the TRIESEMAR,

it was administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. &c., in their private practice, with astonishing success.

Seminal emissions arise from relaxation of the seminal vessels, brought on by bad habits acquired in youth, excesses, or the exhaustion produced by the enervating influences of hot climates. The malady is local, and must be treated accordingly. This is the chief reason the use of the TRIESEMAR No. 1 is attended with such salutary effects, for it acts directly on the muscles of the seminal vessels, restoring their powers, so that the semen (after a few weeks' use of the medicine) is prevented from escaping. Then follows a decided and beneficial change to the constitution. The testes, the secreting organs of the semen, and all the parts connected with it, regain their power and vigour, become capacious and of a firm texture, and, instead of the seed being wasted, it is diffused throughout the body. The entire demeanor of the external man is changed—a metamorphosis pleasing and congratulatory, for all appearances of effeminacy vanish, a confidential manly mien taking its place; and instead of the hair and beard growing sparingly, or not at all, THOSE EMBLEMS OF STRENGTH AND VIGOROUS HEALTH improve in their growth, a token of satisfaction to the individual renovated, and restored to manly vigour.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 is celebrated for its fine, rich, stimulating, balsamic, and stomachic qualities, and

also for the complete reinvigoration of the nervous system, so that the faculties become restored to their proper power and functions, and the fallen fabric of life is raised up to beauty, consistency, and duration, while the evidences of premature decay give place to sound and pristine health.

Since the introduction of the TRIESEMAR, the Patentee has received numerous favourable communications of its efficacy from every part of the civilized world, establishing its success in a much shorter time than important improvements in the healing art generally meet with.

Before proceeding further, it is necessary to state that there are three Preparations of the TRIESEMAR, each compounded on the same chemical principles of the discoverers; and in order that the purchasers of the same shall perfectly understand the properties of each, they are distinguished thus: TRIESEMAR No. 1 — TRIESEMAR No. 2 — TRIESEMAR No. 3.

The following pages are devoted to a description of the qualities of each number, their use, with explicit directions how they are to be taken, and also every necessary regulation for the guidance of the patient.

TRIESEMAR NO. 1,

FOR GENERAL and LOCAL DEBILITY, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, want of MANLY POWER, PAINS in the BACK, LOINS, and KIDNEYS, &c. *Adapted for* YOUTH, MANHOOD, and OLD AGE

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

Cures GONORRHŒA, however virulent. It is also adapted for gleet and stricture, however long standing, without the use of instruments; gravel, and all diseases of the GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

Is the great continental remedy for all venereal complaints, namely SYPHILIS, SECONDARY SYMPTOMS, and all classes of disorders that the *English physician treats with mercury*, to the destruction of the unfortunate patient's health and life, AND WHICH ALL THE SARSAPARILLA IN THE WORLD CANNOT REMOVE.

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING THE TRIESEMAR NO. 1.

For Seminal Emissions, want of Manly Power, Debility, both general and local, Pains in the Back, Loins, and Kidneys. Adapted for YOUTH, MANHOOD and, OLD AGE.

One of the TRIESEMAR (which is a single dose,) to be taken four times a day: it may be eaten as it is (being pleasant to the taste), or dissolved in half a tumbler of boiling water, and when cold drunk off.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

To be observed by those labouring under Generative Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Nocturnal Emissions, or Deficiency of Natural Strength, while under a course of the TRIESEMAR No. 1.

ADVICE AND PLAIN RULES FOR PATIENTS.

The first step that should be taken with regard to the cure, is to leave off those practices that have occasioned the disease ; though it may appear to be a difficult matter, as the very soul itself is generally so much polluted that it can dwell on no other idea. However, by a sincere repentance, and fixed determination to desist before it is too late, there is not the least doubt but that the irritability and tendency to excitement may be subdued, provided the following rules be attended to.

A due attention to air, exercise, sleep, and regimen, are in all cases proper, and in some absolutely necessary. A few words on each of these heads will be sufficient.

Wherever the patient is, he must not neglect exercise : it should be moderate at first, and augmented by degrees, being always left off before a feeling of great fatigue is experienced. All exercise is best fasting ; and with regard to the kind of exercise most conducive to health, none is preferable to walking. Violent or long-continued exercise of mind or body impairs the muscular strength, on account, it is presumed, of the dissipation, of the subtle enlivening fluid. In fact, excess of all kinds is certain to be injurious.

Much depends on a due regulation of sleep, especially as the want or disturbance of that great restorative is one of the most distressing symptoms

of the disease. To contribute effectually to the cure, it should be sound and not too long. The best way of procuring sleep is upon a hard bed or mattress; rising early, taking sufficient exercise and proper food during the day, and avoiding suppers. The greatest attention should be paid by the patient both to the quantity and quality of his food: he should rather eat a little, and often, than gorge himself with a full meal at any one time. This rule is the more necessary, as a preternatural voracity of appetite is a frequent symptom in this and every other species of decay. Animal food should be taken once a day. Hot and heavy suppers are very injurious in every way. They not only tend greatly to disturb and disorder the functions of the stomach, which in this complaint are rendered preternaturally weak, but they also have a great tendency to increase that irritability which renders the sleep broken and unrefreshing.

Roots—as potatoes, parsnips, carrots, &c.—afford much nourishment: and, at dinner and supper, drink good pure water, discoloured with a little wine, or else very good table-beer, &c. Spirituous liquors in any form are very injurious, as are also some malt liquors. From two to three glasses of port wine or claret may be taken, especially after or during dinner.

During the time the patient is under a course of this medicine, the author *particularly* recommends sponging the whole body with cold water, or a

shower bath, every morning on first getting out of bed: it should be done quickly, and followed with a rough towel. It has considerable effect in giving tone to the skin, and maintaining a proper action in it, and thus proves a safeguard to the injurious influence of cold and sudden changes of temperature therefore, a person who is in the habit of thus fortifying the skin, will be much less likely to suffer injury from heated rooms, and the change from a hot room to the cold air. It also exerts a peculiar influence on the skin itself, which, in the numerous and exhausting complaints dependant on onanism or their causes, becomes rough and dry, the pores of the skin being in an unhealthy and unnatural state, in common with the other excretory organs of the body.

The cold bath recommends itself in a variety of cases; and is particularly beneficial to the inhabitants of populous cities, who indulge in voluptuousness or lead sedentary lives. In persons of this description the action of the solids is always too weak, which induces a languid circulation, a crude indigested mass of humours, and obstruction in the capillary vessels and glandular system. Cold water, from its gravity as well as its tonic power, is well calculated either to obviate or remove these symptoms. It accelerates the circulation of the blood, promotes the different secretions, and gives permanent vigour to the solids. These important purposes are always most essentially answered by sea-

bathing: salt water ought to be preferred, not only on account of its superior gravity, but likewise for its greater power of stimulating the skin, which promotes the perspiration, and prevents the patient from catching cold. The warm bath occasionally renders essential service by reducing the local tendency to congestion and spasm. Cases, however, may occur in which the water in the hip-bath should be tepid, and sometimes even quite cold, that it may act as a tonic and deterrent to the skin. The general warm bath would be injurious, by determining blood to the brain, and causing congestion of that organ which is already in an irritable state.

Before retiring to rest it will be necessary to bathe the generative organs, in a bidet or basin of cold water, with a large sponge, for at least three minutes, at the same time taking care to move the foreskin back, as there is often a secretion around the nut of the penis of those patients whose seminal vessels are relaxed from an indulgence in solitary habits, and which it is absolutely necessary to remove to prevent excoriation. Then dry the parts well, gently moving the foreskin over the nut again.

Impotent persons are speedily, perfectly, and permanently cured by the use of the TRIESEMAR No. 1 with the assistance of cold bathing, which strengthens the constitution, invigorates the general health, and favours the reproduction of the semen.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, trembling of the hands, head-ache, faintings, and female

complaints, are under its immediate influence ; and when the system has received a shock, and is debilitated, from imprudence and inattention in the early part of life, or is sinking under the advance of years, or by long residence in hot or cold climates, this medicine will afford immediate assurance of returning strength, by giving tone to the muscular system and organs of digestion.

All cases of local and general debility, nervous irritability and excitement, indigestion of the most fearful and exhausting kind, intense melancholy, depression of the spirits, partial or complete extinction of the reproductive powers, and non-retention of the urine, and seminal emissions, are permanently cured by the TRIESEMAR No. 1, and patients restored to the full enjoyment of health and functions of life.

CHAPTER V.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS
ON
VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC INFECTION
IN EVERY STAGE :

INCLUDING
GONORRHOEA, GLEET, STRICTURE, AND
SECONDARY SYMPTOMS ;

WITH REMARKS ON
DISEASES RESULTING FROM THE SAME ;

GIVING THE READER THE BENEFIT OF
THE AUTHORS PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF A SERIES
OF YEARS.

THE ravages and miseries this class of disease have caused in every part of the world are too well known to require my entering into a minute detail ; but unfortunately many do not give the subject any consideration, but rush headlong into all kinds of excesses, unmindful of the dreadful results upon the health, the reproductive functions, and on life itself.

Before I enter into details of the various forms of this disease, it is necessary to make a few general remarks.

The Venereal Disease is generally occasioned by the absorption of a specific morbid poison, during the act of coition with an infected person. It assumes so many different shapes that no two cases

are alike. Difference of constitution, the malignity of the venereal virus, the nature of the patients' avocations and habits of life, all influence the various symptoms that present themselves. These accidental circumstances influence even the predisposition for contagion, and the length of time before the evils resulting from impure connection are manifested. All these facts show the necessity of taking prompt measures to eradicate completely the disease from the system before it is too deeply rooted, for the disease is easily removed in its early stages.

The virus, in slight cases, is merely confined to the generative organs; but when the poison is conveyed into the system, through the medium of the absorbent vessels, no part of the body is exempt from its ravages. If those cases are improperly treated, and mercury injudiciously administered, the most revolting disfigurements ensue in the face; venereal ulcers spread all over the body, converting the frame into a putrid mass: the gums become rotten, and the teeth fall out;—the finale in this world a premature death. The truth of all this is fully exemplified on an inspection of the various anatomical collections in the museums attached to every hospital throughout the United Kingdom.

Although generally the existence of the disorder is ascertained from external appearances—such as chancre, buboe, &c.—yet the system may be affected by it without these symptoms occurring; though eventually blotches on the skin, ulcers on the ton-

sils, &c., will be convincing proofs of the existence of a secondary disease.

Sometimes the most excruciating agony in the limbs is mistaken for rheumatic pains; those sensations are caused by vitiated humours, and at length settle in the shin bone or clavicle, or in some of the other long bones.

These are some of the results arising from venereal contamination. Bad enough, if all these evils are confined to the individual transgressing, but, unfortunately, the disease is frequently transmitted to the offspring, even if the least germ is lurking in the system of the parent. Knowing the likelihood of these casualties, it is the duty of every person that has been infected, previous to marrying, to have the system purified, thus preventing evils too terrible to reflect on.

GONORRHŒA, CLAP, AND GLEET.

GONORRHŒA, or clap, is a peculiar inflammation affecting the mucous membrane of the urethra, resulting from impure intercourse and excesses. It is very frequently, under the treatment ordinarily adopted, one of the most troublesome and obstinate of all the maladies that are caused by promiscuous intercourse, and when neglected, or opposed only by inefficient remedies, it induces a train of most severe and dangerous symptoms; besides, which it lays the foundation for a series of organic changes in the canal of the urethra, of which the principal

may be the formation of one or more strictures, with a thickening and a dilatation of certain parts of the canal, diseases of the bladder and kidneys, hæmorrhages, stone, &c., &c. All these, as I shall soon show, may be averted by appropriate treatment, employed early.

The symptoms of an approaching clap, are heat and a tingling sensation at the orifice of the urethra, with a scalding pain on passing water. These are soon followed by a mucous discharge, which soon becomes thick and yellow, and is poured out in large quantities. All these symptoms are increased with severity towards night; and there is superadded *chordee*, which consists in painful erections, the penis being curved to one side, attended with the most agonizing pain—pain so severe that it has caused stout and powerful men to waste away in the course of a few weeks, so as to be scarcely recognizable. This is not the only complication; the inflammation often extends along the canal as far as the verumontanum, and then passing into the seminal vesicles, runs down the vas deferens to the testicle, which partakes in the inflammation: then follows the SWELLED TESTICLE.

This very common and very painful complaint is an inflammation of the body of the organ itself, which becomes swollen and enlarged, and very painful to the touch, and even by its own weight when hanging down. The pain is not confined to the testicle itself, but darts upwards in the direction

of the vas deferens, and of the spermatic nerves, shewing clearly the course the inflammation pursued before it reached the testicle. The usual indications of inflammation are present in the scrotum, covering the testicle, as well as in the organ itself, and they are accompanied by more or less severe symptoms of inflammatory fever, such as a quickened, rapid pulse, heat of skin, great thirst, furred tongue, head-ache, pain in the small of the back and limbs, lassitude, general weariness and exhaustion, &c. Nor do these signs materially abate until the inflammatory action in the testicle has in a great degree subsided.

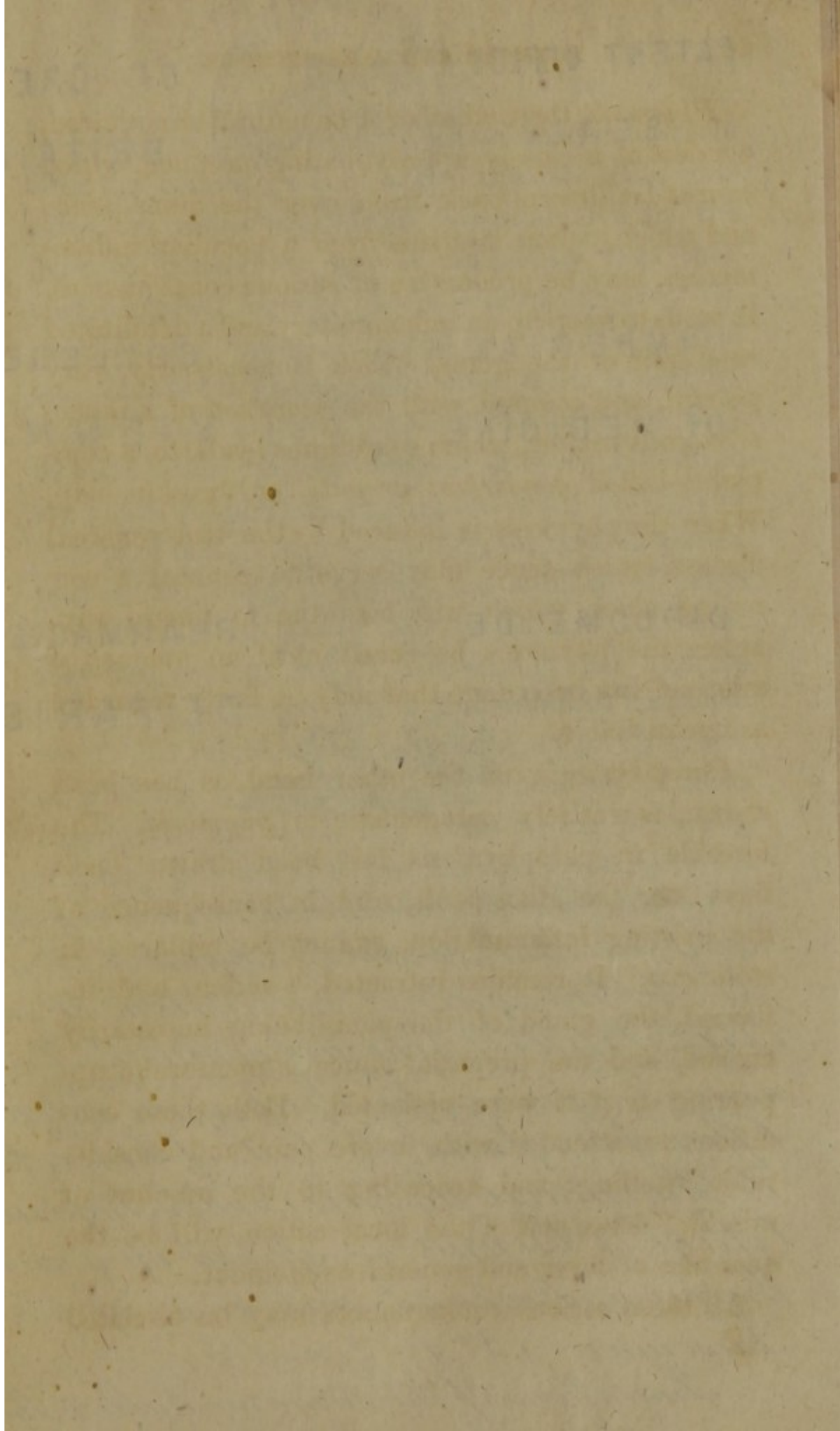
There are, further, other complications which may arise during the progress of an attack of gonorrhœa, and which may also occur without any special or specific venereal cause to excite them; depending then solely on a peculiar irritation set up by excesses and by bad and destructive habits.

These are respectively named *phymosis* and *paraphymosis*. They are antagonistic to each other, both being affections of the foreskin or prepuce. In the former, when originating in gonorrhœa, it is impossible to draw back the swollen and inflamed and tender prepuce from the glans penis; while in the latter, the reverse takes place, the inflamed foreskin remaining somewhat behind the glans which it cannot be made to cover, and which it constricts and strangulates, sometimes even so as to induce gangrene of the inflamed and strangled part.

Phymosis, then, whether it be natural or acquired, consists of a closely approximating prepuce, which cannot be drawn back from over the glans penis, and which, when it arises from a peculiar inflammation, may be productive of serious consequences. It tends to keep up an inflammatory and a debilitated condition of the glans, which is necessarily very painful, and covered with the secretion of a mucosebaceous matter, which sometimes leads to a complaint called *gonorrhœa preputi*, or foreskin clap. When the phymosis is induced by the true venereal disease, its existence may serve to conceal a corroding ulcer, which will continue to make way, unless the phymosis be cured, until an amount of mischief has been done that may be fairly regarded as irremediable.

Paraphymosis, on the other hand, as has been shewn, is entirely antagonistic to *phymosis*. The foreskin in paraphymosis has been drawn back from over the glans penis, and, in consequence of the existing inflammation, cannot be replaced in *stairu quo*. It remains retracted, swollen, and inflamed, the gland of the penis being necessarily curved, and the preputial mucous membrane appearing as if it were vesicated. Both these conditions are attended with severe pain and considerable swelling; and according to the amount of mischief done, and of the local action, will be the quantum of fever and general excitement.

All these serious consequences may be obviated



PATENT OFFICE
SEAL



OF GREAT
BRITAIN.

IMPERIAL
OF MEDICINE.



COLLEGE
VIENNA.

DIPLOME DE
ECOLE DE PHARMACIE.



PHARMACIEN
DE PARIS.

The Patentee considers it necessary that every expedient should be adopted to secure the Public against imitations of the Triese-mar. None are genuine unless the annexed engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are affixed upon each Wrapper, and around each case of the Triese-mar. N^o 1. 2. and 3.

Imitations of the same are liable to the severest penalties the Courts of Law can

by having recourse to appropriate treatment early after the commencement of the disease. The remedies, or rather the drugs recommended for the cure of gonorrhœa, are so numerous that they may be called legion; but it is not a *legion of invincibles*, for few of them can be reasonably relied on. It is not my purpose to enter upon a description of these impotent applications, whether they be for external or internal use; for were I to do so my pages would swell rapidly under my hands, and instead of being comprised within the modest space I purpose to occupy, five times the number of pages I intend filling would hardly suffice. I must therefore content myself with stating that hitherto no remedy is known to the profession at large, on which full reliance can be placed, as to its power of effecting a cure; while the *principal* of those employed—and used, too, on a wrong *principle*, if I may be allowed to pen the effete and worn-out pun—are such as to excite nausea and disgust in the stomach, and disorder the general health long ere nature—often, under the old plan, the only curative agent to be relied on—has had time to effect a cure, by wearing out the tendency of the parts affected to be influenced by the morbid poison.

CHAPTER VII.

MOST IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS TO PATIENTS TAKING
THE TRIESEMAR.

No one is authorized to prepare the TRIESEMAR but the Patentee. He is *protected* by the ROYAL LETTERS PATENT OF ENGLAND, and all the rights and emoluments arising from the same are also *secured to him on the Continent* by the SEALS of the ECOLE DE PHARMACIE DE PARIS, and the IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF VIENNA; therefore, whoever attempts to foist spurious imitations on the public, hazard the greatest risks of being visited by the severest penalties and punishment Courts of Law can award. The simplicity of its form has often tempted various druggists to imitate the TRIESEMAR, representing it as equally efficacious; whilst the spurious article does not contain, in the remotest degree, one component part of the genuine one; therefore patients are cautioned from purchasing any thing of the kind recommended by druggists, as the only reason that prompts them must obviously be the mere love of lucre.

None are genuine UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY THIS LITTLE WORK, *and Engravings of the* SEALS of the PATENT OFFICE of England, the DÈPLÔME DE PHARMACIEN ECOLE DE PHARMACIE DE

PARIS, and the IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE OF VIENNA, *affixed upon each wrapper.*

The TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Richord, &c., &c. Price \$3, or four cases in one for \$9, which saves \$3.

For advice, the usual Fee of \$5 must be sent direct to

DR. BARROW,

194 BLEECKER STREET,

(Four doors below McDougal Street.)

NEW YORK.

And in purchasing the \$27 cases (*which can only be had in America from Dr. B. at the above Establishment*), there is a saving of \$9, independent of which THE PATIENT IS ENTITLED TO THE FULL BENEFIT AND ADVANTAGE OF SECURING DR. BARROW'S ADVICE, *either by letter or personally, without the usual Fee of \$5, and which can only be dispensed with on remitting for a \$27 case.*

The patient is requested to be as minute as possible in the description of the case, station, age, habits, occupation, and position in society.

On remitting \$27 for a case of TRIESEMAR, the Patient is also entitled to the benefit of having his urine tested by the author's NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED URINOMETER with the powerful lenses. He will,

therefore, enclose with the \$27 a two ounce flat bottle, containing the urine, *securely corked and sealed*, packed carefully in wool, (to prevent breaking,) in a seidlitz box, which, with the flat bottle can be obtained from any druggist. The parcel to be addressed thus :

PER EXPRESS—CARRIAGE PAID.

DR. BARROW,

194 BLEECKER STREET,

(*Four doors below McDougal Street,*)

NEW YORK.

Every expedient is adopted by the author to ensure the most inviolable secrecy, so desirable to the patient.

For the convenience of patients residing in remote parts of the Continent of Europe, America, or the East or West Indies, \$54 cases of the TRIESEMAR, are prepared, so that there may not be any intermission in taking it, where perseverance is necessary, the purchaser of course entitled to the same privileges as those having the \$27 cases.

In some instances it will be sufficient to take either of the three preparations of TRIESEMAR, but it often occurs, some hidden cause, nay, sometimes a mere trifle ensues protracting the removal of many of the distressing symptoms attending the diseases described in this little work; for the human frame is wondrously made, and so delicately

formed, that the most judicious treatment, founded on experience is absolutely necessary to promote the complete renovation of the system, and a permanent restoration to sound and vigorous health. When the patient is in this dilemma, how easily is the obstacle surmounted. The rail, electricity, or the cents postage, are each at his command—the courier to the humble artisan, as well as to the highest personage of the land! By directly communicating with the author, either by letter or personally, detailing minutely his case, avocations, and habits of life, he has taken the first step towards his recovery. He will, at the same time, experience the utmost sympathy, his case will meet with prompt attention, and, after the most profound deliberation, advice given that will lead, as in many similar instances, to that ultimatum so devoutly to be desired—perfect health, with all the intellectual faculties and imagination purified from the dross of delusion, and all those attributes restored to him which make existence desirable.

CHAPTER VIII.

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING THE TRIESEMAR NO. 2.

For Gonorrhœa or Clap, Gleet, Strictures, Whites, and all Urethral Discharges, Irritation of the Bladder, Urethra, and Prostate Gland, &c One to be taken four times a day.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 is, beyond doubt, the most efficacious remedy ever discovered for the cure of the above complaints. Urethral discharges, mistaken for gonorrhœa, frequently arise from a relaxation of the seminal vessicles, brought on by solitary habits, and from various other causes; a complication of disorders may exist. Gonorrhœa may be accompanied by various other symptoms, such as bubos, ulcers, inflammations, &c., all of which may protract the cure. At the same time it will be necessary to acquaint the patient with every particular. The Author will accordingly point out the mode of treatment to be adopted on every emergency, and which will be necessary, for the patient's guidance, to be read with the utmost attention.

In cases of gonorrhœa or clap, in both sexes, it will be found highly efficacious to take one ounce of jujubes during the day.

Immerse the penis in warm water two or three times a day; it will not only abate the symptoms, but also keep the parts clean, an object of importance, and by which much future inconvenience may be avoided.

The bowels must be kept open by the following senna mixture :

<i>Senna leaves</i>	. . . .	1 1-2 ounce.
<i>Epsom salts</i>	. . . .	1-2 pound.
<i>Coriander seeds</i>	. . . .	1 drachm.
<i>Carraway seeds</i>	. . . .	1 drachm.
<i>Ginger</i>	. . . .	2 drachms.

Pour upon these ingredients one pint of boiling water, and let it stand for several hours in an oven, or on the hob of a fire-place : strain and then add

Tincture of senna . . . 4 ounces.

Sal volatile 2 drachms.

Dose—from three to four table-spoonsful every other morning, fasting.

This mixture, which loses none of its virtue by keeping, if preserved in a well-stoppered bottle, I can recommend as a most valuable domestic medicine.

Where the patient is late in applying for assistance, and symptoms of stranguary, or difficulty in making water, have appeared, the secretion passing only in drops with much pain, the inflammation must be subdued by the *senna mixture* before any other plan is attempted ; which then must be taken in doses of *three table-spoonsful* every morning. When the stranguary is removed by the above means, then the plan formerly directed must be had recourse to.

During the progress of gonorrhœa, attention to *cleanliness*, cannot be too much recommended, by frequently washing the parts with warm milk, and water, to prevent the acrimony of the discharge, which is apt to irritate the skin where it touches : to prevent this, it may also be proper to cover the point of the penis with a small bit of lint to imbibe

the discharge, removing the soiled and replacing it with clean lint two or three times a day. Nor is regimen to be considered less necessary in the cure of gonorrhœa than the other heads of treatment; everything which heats and stimulates the body, increases the inflammation of the part, and increases the discharge and must therefore be refrained from. A mild nutritious diet must be adopted, consisting chiefly of vegetable matter, puddings, and other light dishes: and when animal food is used, it should be boiled, and not partaken of freely. The drink should consist of weak lemonade, linseed-tea, barley-water, or toast-and-water; wine, spirits, and malt liquors being especially avoided. The restriction of diet will be more necessary in the first stage than afterwards. As the symptoms of inflammation abate, the patient may indulge with a little more freedom, but he should still be cautious to avoid excess; for no disease is so apt to suffer from irregularities in this respect as gonorrhœa. In enforcing regimen, some regard, however, must be paid to the habit and constitution of the person. When the habit is delicate and nervous, the restriction recommended would be apt to affect the general health, therefore it cannot be *rigorously* enforced: it must be left to the judgment of the patient what amount of comparative abstinence he can bear; and in these cases a due medium will be the best rule. Sexual intercourse is particularly prohibited.

When the clap has been apparently cured, it not

unfrequently leaves behind it, from the peculiar specific character of the inflammation, a great degree of susceptibility to irritation, and a tendency to inflammation, which may be lighted up by the most trivial cause, and reproduce the disease in all its worst symptoms. It is, therefore, advisable that the use of the medicines already ordered should be persisted in for a considerable time after the disease has apparently entirely ceased.

CHORDEE.

Chordee is the result of the extension of the inflammation from the urethra to the surrounding structures, chiefly to the spongy and cavernous bodies, so that these bodies during erection are incapable of the necessary distention, without causing great pain by the pressure that is exerted in inflammation on the nerves of the parts affected. They are inflamed, tumid, and overloaded; and during erection, laceration of the network substance is by no means uncommon, by which hæmorrhage is produced, and temporary relief follows.

If it should be troublesome, the most certain remedy is *fifteen drops of laudanum in a wine glassful of water, which must be taken the last thing on going to bed*: it must not be taken for more than *two or three nights* together, which will be found sufficient to remove this painful and unpleasant symptom.

After the pain and inflammation are abated, the

running will gradually diminish, and, when the parts have had time to recover their natural strength, entirely disappear; the patient may then go into a cold bath every other day. The penis may now be kept clean with cold water, when the discharge has become thick, sticky, and ropy, and can be pulled out in strings between the fingers, which are certain signs of the taint being subdued: in this case one TRIESEMAR No. 1, four times a day will be highly beneficial, with one TRIESEMAR No. 2.

PHYMOSIS AND PARAPHYMOSIS.

When the gland of the yard is swelled and inflamed, the fomentation ordered for a *swelled testicle* will soon reduce it, if used for half an hour together; after which a warm poultice of bread and milk will be applied. Sometimes the foreskin is so much swelled that it cannot get back to uncover the nut: this is called a PHYMOSIS, and is to be treated as just mentioned. The patient should frequently endeavour to get the foreskin back very gently while using the fomentation, but even the least degree of force would be highly objectionable. When it goes back the parts affected should be smeared with the ointment ordered to disperse the *swelled groin*, afterwards letting the foreskin go over the nut again; this and the fomentation should be repeated several times a day, till the swelling and inflammation are subdued. Sometimes the foreskin swells and inflames behind the nut, and

cannot be got over it: this is called a PARAPHYMO-SIS, and requires the same treatment as PHYMOSIS, always endeavoring to get the foreskin over the nut with the greatest gentleness, as the least force will be very injurious.

The TRIESEMAR must be continued according to the general directions for at least six weeks after all symptoms have disappeared. *Leeches* are sometimes necessary in these cases: if they are obdurate it would be as well to apply *six to the foreskin*.

SWELLED TESTICLE

Is generally occasioned by great exercise, as jumping, running, riding, or walking too briskly, or by cold bathing while a clap continues, especially if it is very severe: or by exposing the private parts to cold more than necessary, or by drinking stimulating liquor: sometimes by strong purges.

When pain is first felt in the testicle, and when the epididymis begins to swell, the discharge from the urethra usually abates, or entirely ceases, and the inflammation in the testicle proceeds. A most exquisitely sensible pain is felt in the epididymis, particularly on its being touched, and it becomes hard. In some the testicle does not begin to swell till after the epididymis has become enlarged. The pain is then most intense, even when the testicle is at perfect rest, probably owing to the non-distensibility of the tunica albuginea, with which the testicle is invested. Although the scrotum seems

enlarged upon the swelling of these bodies, yet it seldom partakes, in any great degree, of inflammation. After the swelling commences, the spermatic cord not unfrequently becomes similarly affected, and is also the seat of very great pain. The whole course of the cord is sometimes morbidly affected, and the pain is felt in the loins, and about the region of the kidneys. The patient is at length distressed with a continual gnawing pain in his back, and febrile symptoms affect him.

This symptom is a very frequent attendant on gonorrhœa, particularly when severe bodily exercise, irregularity of living, or excess, have been indulged in, too strong and irritating injections used, or the too liberal application of the bougie has been had recourse to. In some very irritable habits, from the commencement of gonorrhœa, even moderate walking will occasion a swelled testicle. It is not so common for both testicles to swell at once, as for one to be first affected, and when it begins to recover the other to be affected; and in this way, unless under proper management, the disease is often protracted for several weeks.

A little attention may, on almost every occasion, prevent this symptom. Indeed, that it ever occurs is perhaps more owing to inattention, or bad treatment, than exclusively to the nature of the disease. On its first approach the patient feels as if the testicle affected was, from time to time, in a state of slight motion; but this soon gives place to dull,

heavy, burdensome pain, to which is soon added twitching, darting sensations. It gradually, sometimes quickly, increases in size, and a throbbing sensation is felt in it, so that its suspension by a bandage becomes necessary.

This symptom, unless from improper treatment, seldom remains; but when the discharge entirely ceases, before the swelling has subsided, it often continues in the same condition for years, and sometimes for life. Permanent swelling of these glands, however, is more apt to be induced by causes (such as external violence, &c.) which do not occasion a discharge from the urethra, and those swelling very frequently continue for life.

It being the most painful and dangerous symptom attending the disease, the greatest care should be observed to remove it. The testicles should be supported or bound up with a linen truss or bandage: if the patient is of full habit of body, bleeding will be proper; the diet, in this case, should be as low as possible. No exercise whatever should be used; even sitting up is hurtful: it will be requisite to lie down as much as possible. The following fomentation will be requisite:—

Take of extract of lead a tablespoonful, vinegar four table spoonfuls, water a quart: shake them together, and foment (as warm as the patient can bear with ease) the swelled parts with flannel frequently for some time together; after each time of fomenting apply a warm poultice of bread and milk

under the whole private parts, and take the TRIESEMAR regularly. Should the swelling not go down, it will then be proper to apply *eight or ten leeches to the testicles, and repeat them for two or three days; the fomentations being freely applied after the leeches have fallen off.*

If the patient in a previous gonorrhœa has been troubled with this symptom, he should not neglect to keep the testicles supported while the clap continues as the swelling is apt to return. If he cannot conveniently procure a linen truss, a slip of linen or handkerchief may be tied round the waist, and another brought underneath, so as to support it. Swelling of the testicle is most apt to occur rather late, about the second or third week of a neglected gonorrhœa.

BUBOES OR SWELLING IN THE GROIN,

Occurring during the progress of gonorrhœa, may be dispersed by rubbing well the size of a horse bean, or half the size of a nutmeg, of strong mercurial ointment into the thigh, under the bubo, four times a day, and taking the TRIESEMAR No. 2, as directed. They rarely suppurate.

GLEET.

A morbid or diseased excitement of the urethra may induce gleet, which consists in a discharge of mucous fluid from the urethra, attended with very little if any pain. When the discharge owes its

origin to causes which have no connection with venereal disease, we distinguish it by the name of constitutional gleet, as will be subsequently shown. It is, however, more commonly a disease dependant on an ill-cured gonorrhœa, or is a sequence of that disorder, having lost its irritable malignity, becoming simple in its appearance, but of alarming consequence in its duration, because it may and often does induce seminal weakness and several other complaints: it is especially dangerous as being auxiliary to the formation of stricture of the urethra, a distressing complaint. The contagious properties which characterized the discharge of gonorrhœa are still present in that of gleet, but are not quite so prominent.

Gleet will remain a *chronic*, or continual disease, for weeks, months, nay even years; and under the changes incident to habit and regimen, the symptoms will *vary* in severity—a circumstance which has not unfrequently led medical men into the error of supposing such changes to arise from *fresh infection*: in these cases the patient has over and over again submitted to the routine of pharmaceutical doubt; and not until his painful anxiety has become insupportable, has an appeal to further assistance extricated him from error, anguish, and uncertainty.

The discharge in gleet, however, is very much regulated by the habit and diet of the patient. If he is accustomed to indulge freely in the luxuries of

the table and bottle, or in violent exercise, it will be increased both in quantity and acrimony ; while, on the other hand, temperance and regularity of diet and exercise will materially assist in gradually diminishing the discharge, and ultimately relieving the patient of his long-continued torment. Premature death has been the consequence of a neglected gleet ; for it is a reasonable inference that the constant waste will exhaust and lead to an untimely extinction of the bodily faculties.

The secretion of true gleet is almost watery, combined with the mucus of the healthy portion of the urethra ; but it will vary according to the excitement to which the parts are subjected. It may occasionally be accompanied with slight pain on making water, or during erection, but not necessarily so ; and, of course, the more acute the symptoms, the nearer the approach to the puriform discharge, which characterises the gonorrhœal disease in which it originates. If dependant on the existence of stricture, the connection may be inferred previously to any examination in the canal, from the thin and ichorus nature of the discharge, and from its being forced away by any muscular effort, as, for instance, during the evacuation of the bowels.

The patient should abstain from all vegetables, acid, and sugar. He should rise early in the morning, take gentle exercise, use the cold bath, first plunging in the water over head and coming out immediately, without taking a second dip, or re-

maintaining one moment in the water. The penis and testicles should be frequently washed in cold water.

Take one TRIESEMAR No. 2, four times a day; or the SAFEST PLAN WOULD BE TO CONSULT THE AUTHOR, AS THERE MAY BE SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS.

STRICTURE.

Stricture is a disease that obstructs the free passage of the urine, and causes it either to come in a small forked or twisted stream, or drop by drop, with considerable pain. If the urethral canal be not much diminished in calibre by the stricture, it may exist many years without producing any great degree of inconvenience; but though this may be the case respecting the evacuation of the urine, we are led to conceive that the semen, in consequence, in the act of coition, may not properly be directed into the vagina; for not issuing at the moment of ejaculation from the urethra, it afterwards falls merely by the effects of its specific gravity. Of course, attention to this stage of the disease becomes requisite; and more particularly in the advanced period of life, as the power by which the urine is evacuated, and the semen ejected, necessarily becomes weaker.

Although stricture may arise from constitutional causes, from malformation or spasm, or from other accidental circumstances, the cure of which must depend upon minute reference to the particular

cause, yet the source of this distressing complaint, in nineteen cases out of twenty, is to be traced to venereal disease, or to an improper method of treating gonorrhœa. We may look upon the inflammation of gonorrhœa (after it has continued a long time) as producing a new action in the vessels of the urethra at a particular point, by which a sort of membranous band is formed round the internal urethra, the circle of which being hard, and situated within the natural space, is denominated a stricture. It may be considered that the urethra, being hollow, muscular, and membranous, and naturally predisposed to contraction, is readily affected by inflammation or violence of any kind: but the progress of stricture is variable in different habits. Tropical climate, sedentary pursuits, excessive indulgence in—or unnaturally-protracted sexual intercourse, are sometimes the causes of stricture; and in irritable habits will excite the disease, without the intervention of any venereal complaint.

Spasmodic stricture is generally seated at the neck of the bladder, or on the membranous part of the urethra. It may occur to persons in good health from exposure to wet and cold, from derangement of the organs of digestion, from long retention of urine, particularly when walking (owing to the absence of public urinals), or to violent horse exercise; but more frequently does it happen to those young men, who, when suffering from gleet or

gonorrhœa imperfectly or only partially cured, are tempted to commit an excess in wine, spirits, and other strong drinks. Surrounded by jovial society, glassful after glassful is swallowed, each one to be the last. The patient, with his bladder full to repletion, scarcely able to retain his water, yet probably "*going*" every moment, represses his desire until the party breaks up, when, on encountering the cold air, he finds himself unable to void even a drop, or if so, only with extreme difficulty. The greater the effort, and the more determined the straining, the greater is the impossibility; and unless relief be speedily afforded, the most alarming consequences may ensue.

Notwithstanding the danger attendant upon a neglected or severe case of spasmodic stricture, when judiciously treated none need be apprehended. The patient should instantly send for a surgeon to draw off the urine—there will seldom be any difficulty in passing the catheter, especially if the operator be not too hasty, and be at all dexterous in the use of his instrument. Force should never be employed: but as this devolves on the surgeon, the patient need be under no apprehension.

The taking of one TRIESEMAR No. 2, four times a day, for a few weeks after, will soon convince the patient that perseverance in the use of that invaluable medicine, will effect a permanent cure.

CHAPTER IX.

VENEREAL IMPURITIES,

Immediately on their appearance, should be eradicated: if neglected, the virus *may lurk in the system for years*, and although for a time unperceived, will at length break out upon the unhappy sufferer in its most dreadful forms, or else inwardly endanger the most vital organs of existence.

To those who are suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind it in the system in the form of SECONDARY SYMPTOMS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, SCURVY, SCROFULA, BLOTCHES ON THE HEAD AND FACE, VENEREAL ULCERATIONS, AND ENLARGEMENT OF THE THROAT AND TONSILS, NODES ON THE SHIN BONES, THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF THE NOSE AND PALATE, OR ANY OF THOSE PAINFUL AFFECTIONS ARISING FROM THE INDISCRIMINATE USE OF MERCURY,

FRIESEMAR, NO. 3, ANTI-SYPHILITIC REMEDY,

is strongly recommended: its use will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects. It cleanses the blood, and, searching out and removing the impurities by which it is contaminated, checks the ravages of the disorder, and effectually re-establishes the health, and invigorates the constitution.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING THE
TRIESEMAR NO. 3.

An anti-syphilitic remedy, in cases of syphilis and secondary symptoms, scurvy, scorbutic humours, *old wounds, ulcers, sore legs, venereal ulcers and sores, glandular swellings, erysipelas, leprosy, king's evil, pimples, diseases of the skin, cutaneous eruptions on any part of the body, and ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.*

For syphilis, two to be taken night and morning
For secondary symptoms, and urgent cases, an additional one an hour after dinner.

It is proper to observe that the TRIESEMAR No. 3 must be continued a considerable time after all symptoms have disappeared, and it will then be necessary for the patient to take a few cases of the TRIESEMAR No. 1, to give strength, purity, and general tone to the system.

IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS ON THE USE OF
TRIESEMAR NO. 3.

This medicine, from its peculiar properties, is sufficient to effect a perfect cure of the most inveterate and obstinate forms of the venereal disease.

Its active principles are transmitted by the medium of the circulating fluid throughout the entire frame, and even penetrate the more minute vessels, removing and expelling in its course all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, so

as altogether to eradicate the virus of disease, and expel it with the insensible perspiration through the medium of the pores of the skin and urine.

Secondary Symptoms, Chancres, Buboës, Venereal Sores of every description, Sore Throat, Scurvy, Old Wounds, Ulcers, Sore Legs, Scorbutic or Scrofulous Humors, Erysipelas, Leprosy, Eruptions on the Lips, Head, and Face, Glandular Swellings, Diseases of the Skin, and all impurities of the blood, are under its immediate influence.

In all cases the TRIESEMAR No. 1 should be used for some time after the cure has taken place, in order to cleanse strengthen, and renovate the system from the natural debility and consequences attending affections of the above description.

CHAPTER X.

SYPHILIS OR POX, AND SECONDARY SYMPTOMS.

Syphilis, or Pox, is another and more violent form of the Venereal Disease, and is divided into two forms—the primary and secondary. The former consists of a chancre or ulcer, which forms on the foreskin and gland of the penis, of an irritated and inflamed appearance, which gradually spreads, if not speedily arrested. After the disease has appeared in the form of a chancre, in a few days a bubo or abscess of the groin follows, which inflames, enlarges, suppurates, and bursts, when a quantity of

matter escapes. In severe cases, instances have occurred where the abscess has extended to deep parts and exposed the femoral artery. The constitution ultimately becomes affected, and hence arise what are called secondary symptoms, which at first affect the nose and throat, secondly the *skin and the surface* of the body, and lastly the bones.

When the venereal virus attacks the throat or palate the membrane of the roof of the mouth becomes red and inflamed, a pimple forms upon it, which opens, ulcerates, and exposes the bony palate, which may be felt by the probe: this is the first state. The exposed bone soon exfoliates, and a communication is thereby formed between the mouth and nose, and fluids return through it, the voice being changed into a nasal twang and a most offensive discharge secreted.

When the tonsils are attacked, ulcers, appear precisely similar in character to chancres—hollow in the centre, with raised ragged edges, yellow on the surface, with a livid colour on the surrounding margin. A sense of dryness is perceived extending up the Eustachian tube to the ear; and the patient occasionally becomes deaf, by the extension of the disease to the tubes, and the ravages which it there commits. Sometimes the tongue is affected.

The mucous membrane of the nose stands next in order, as subject to the influence of syphilis. The patient's attention is first directed to it by an incrustation which forms on the nostril. On this being re-

moved, a quantity of blood, mixed with purulent matter, is discharged, which frequently lays bare the bone, and occasions it to exfoliate, and horrible deformity is the result.

CHANCRES OR ULCERS.

The first appearance of syphilis is commonly in the form of a chancre on the gland of the *penis*, or on the foreskin, in men—and in the *labia pudendi*, or *nymphæ*, in women. It will appear in other parts, however, as the back of the *penis*, and on the *scrotum* in men; and the *perineum* of women will sometimes be the seat of the disease.

The precursor of chancre is a slight inflammation, followed by a little pimple: this gradually exposes a small pustule, the fluid in which is first transparent, then white; it breaks, and a small but spreading ulcer is formed, sometimes painful—generally sore. It has hard protuberent ash-colour edges, covered with a white slough, and is difficult of cure.

It seldom happens that there is more than one chancre, although instances occur where there are two, three, or four.

When a chancre or sore is perceived on the penis, two of the TRIESEMAR No. 3 must be taken night and morning, and an additional one an hour after dinner, and when they are healed, two night and morning for at least one month.

It will be proper to dress the chancres three times a day with the following wash, which may be prepared at any druggist's:

<i>Calomel</i>	. . . . .	1 <i>drachm.</i>
<i>Lime-water</i>	. . . . .	3 <i>ounces.</i>
<i>Mix.</i>		

Always before the sores are dressed, the matter must be wiped clean off with a bit of lint, the ulcer being afterwards washed with warm water: dip the whole penis in a basin of water for a minute, then take off the moisture with a piece of linen rag, and apply the black wash on a piece of linen or lint, to be kept wetted as much as possible.

Where, at the expiration of a week, the chancre neither recedes nor advances, discontinue the *black* wash, and use the *blue* wash as underneath. Should the pain be very great in applying it, it may be diluted with a little water:—

<i>Sulphate of Copper</i>	. . . . .	3 <i>grains.</i>
<i>Camphor</i>	. . . . .	3 <i>grains.</i>
<i>Distilled Water.</i>	. . . . .	1 <i>ounce.</i>
<i>Mix and strain.</i>		

When the chancre is situated under the prepuce, or foreskin, and the latter covering is so inflamed and swollen as to prevent its being drawn back to exhibit the sore, the discharge should be carefully washed out by any of the lotions already recommended, by means of a syringe, several times in the twenty-four hours. As a general rule, these lotions will be found sufficient if their use be duly persevered in.

If a *Bubo* should not have risen much, it may be dispersed by rubbing into the thickest part of the

thigh, under the bubo, the size of a large horsebean of the following ointment, for ten or fifteen minutes every night and morning; the TRIESEMAR, No. 3 being taken regularly for a fortnight, or for a longer time, according to the directions previously given after it is dispersed:

Of strong mercurial ointment half an ounce, extract of lead thirty drops: mix them well together.

If it should not decrease by this method, let it come to a head by discontinuing the ointment. A warm poultice of bread and milk applied two or three times a day will tend to hasten the suppuration, and produce ease. When it is sufficiently ripe, it will burst of itself; then gently press out the matter, and endeavour to enlarge the orifice by distending the skin; put a warm poultice over it, or foment it with warm water, and apply a little mercurial ointment, spread on lint, to the opening twice a day. Always before it is dressed press the matter out with great care and gentleness, and wipe it very clean. *The same poultice should never be used but once in any case.* The poultice need only be used for a few days after it bursts; or if it be not convenient to apply poultices, four or five folds of clean linen may be put over in its stead, first applying the ointment. If proud flesh sprout up, a little RED PRECIPITATE, mixed with the ointment, will consume it. After it has been open about a fortnight a little of the ointment ordered to disperse the swelling may be used to heal it.

The TRIESEMAR No. 3 must be taken during the time, as follows—two night and morning, and one an hour after dinner; and should this not relieve the symptoms quickly, the dose must be increased to two after dinner, and three at night. In all such cases, a PERSONAL CONSULTATION, or communication by letter to the Author, WOULD SAVE THE PATIENT MUCH TIME AND PAIN.

WARTS.

A wart may be very properly considered a disease of the papillæ of the skin, covered with a diseased cuticle, commonly of a cylindrical shape. It appears on the foreskin and gland of the penis in *men*; on the labia pudendi, in the angle between the labia and the inner part of the thigh, and about the perineum in *women*; and also about the anus in both sexes.

Warts follow chancres, and sometimes gonorrhœa, but frequently appear without local symptoms: the injudicious use of violent remedies often produces ulceration, and sometimes malignant growths.

The warts should be frequently smeared, with a feather or hair pencil, with the following lotion:

Nitrate of Silver . . . 1 scruple.

Distilled Water. . . . 1 ounce.

Mix and strain.

Or bathed with the following:

Tormentil Root . . . ½ ounce.

Boiling Water . . . 3 ounces.

Boiled together to two ounces, and strained.

VENEREAL ERUPTIONS OF THE FACE AND SKIN.

These eruptive diseases are the production of a specific irritation, or a peculiar disposition of the constitution, which sooner or later gives rise to a series of obscure phenomena, singular in their character, and very tedious in their cure, repeatedly disappearing and returning. They make the skin thick, rough, and unequal; the countenance acquires a livid hue; and the whole face exhibits an unnatural and unpleasing aspect, being sometimes covered with spots of a reddish, brownish, or copper colour, spreading on the forehead and chest, and between the shoulders, and even extending their action to the palms of the hand: the breath becomes offensive; and the teeth also suffer. The general appearance of the eruption is that of hard scorbutic spots, about the size of spangles, of a livid, brown, or copper cast, only occasionally raised above the skin: the diseased surface, soon after their appearance, becomes very rough, and white scales fall off, leaving a slight pit where they had previously been.

The manner of the eruption occasionally varies; and instead of displaying this kind of character, we find the face and nose covered with real pimples, tetters, and subaceous concretions, which in their progress become very troublesome, and often suppurate. There is an unaccountable languor and depression of spirits—prostration of strength—restless nights—pain in the various bones, or rather a sort of

tightness and aching sensation, as if they were bound with a chord. Although about this period the bones are evidently affected, the pain is never so acute as in confirmed venereal affections principally affecting these parts.

From the sensations experienced by the patient, the pain about this time seems rather lodged about the external surface than in the body of the bone. Sleep yields neither comfort nor refreshment: a disagreeable sensation pervades the body, which is almost always accompanied by emaciation.

It will be necessary to avoid warm liquids, to dress coolly and lightly, and to take moderate exercise in the open air with nourishing diet.

The TRIESEMAR No. 3 must be taken regularly, according to general directions, until the eruptions have entirely disappeared.

When the venereal eruptions are dry and scaly the following lotion must be applied twice a day—

Muriatic Acid. 4 drops.
Emulsion of Bitter Almonds, 7½ ounces.
Simple Spirits of Lavender. 2 drachms.

VENEREAL SORE THROAT

Begins with little or no pain: at first there is felt only a slight pricking or irritation, sometimes merely amounting to an uncomfortable sensation on swallowing food. When the throat is examined ulceration is perceptible, the ulcers presenting a particular appearance. They are of a conical shape,

often of considerable depth, and generally attack that part of the throat called the almonds or tonsils : on each side they are covered with a foul crust of thick white matter resembling hogs' lard, or rather of a cheeselike appearance : their effects, in the end, are to produce hoarseness, fetid breath, &c., WHICH IS HIGHLY OFFENSIVE.

Besides the throat, every part of the mouth may occasionally be the seat of venereal ulcers, though they are most frequent on the palate or the tongue. A deep copper-coloured spot, somewhere between the pap and middle of the palate, is the first appearance : this spot at last becomes ulcerated, and advances rapidly, both in breadth and depth. The cure of venereal sore throat is to be accomplished by the taking of TRIESEMAR No. 3, according to the general directions, and which should be continued until the throat is well ; after which, TRIESEMAR No. 1 should be taken for at least two months ; but to assist their operation, check the progress of the ulceration, and prevent its destroying the soft palate, it is necessary to make direct applications to the throat, in the form of a gargle, of which the following will be found one of the most successful :

Tincture of Cayenne Pepper 30 drops.

Muriatic Acid 15 drops.

Infusion of Roses 6 ounces.

The throat, to be gargled three or four times a day. Care should be taken that none of the liquid pass down the throat.

AFFECTIONS OF THE BONES.

Affections of the bones in syphilis (occurring after the primary symptoms have disappeared) are often mistaken for rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and are often the indication of the continuance of the action of the syphilitic poison or virus, not merely after the healing of local sores, but even after ulceration in the throat and eruptive blotches upon the skin have entirely passed away.

The symptoms which mark the disease are as follows:—The patient experiences in the evening a sensation of dull, aching, wearing pain in the bones, which is afterwards the seat of the node. In the course of a few days a swelling appears in the evening, which disappears again on the following morning: it is excessively painful and tender at night, but in the morning it is hardly perceptible, and the tenderness is almost gone. At this particular period the periosteum is also affected; but when the inflammation has continued some time longer, the bone is diseased and becomes enlarged. The long bones are the parts generally affected when nodes are formed, such as the shin bones and the clavicle.

The following treatment should be resorted to:—

Take TRIESEMAR No. 3 according to the general directions, and frequently bathe the parts affected with the following embrocation:—

<i>Sulphuric Ether</i>	. . . . .	1 ounce.
<i>Compound Camphor Liniment.</i>		1 ounce.
<i>Acetate of Morphia</i>	. . . . .	2 grains.

VENEREAL ULCERS AND SORES

Must be dressed frequently with the *black wash* ordered for chancres, or if more convenient, the *ointment prescribed for buboes* may be applied, either of its full strength, or diluted with an equal quantity of lard, on a little lint twice a day.

In the use of all these local applications to syphilitic eruptions, it should be borne in mind that they are but of secondary utility; for without the TRIESEMAR the applications are next to useless.

To persons entering upon the responsibilities of *matrimony*, and who have ever had the misfortune, during their more youthful days, to become affected by any form of these diseases, a previous course of the TRIESEMAR is highly essential and of the greatest importance, as more serious afflictions are visited upon an innocent wife and offspring from a want of these simple precautions than perhaps half the world is aware of; for it must be remembered, "*where the fountain is polluted, the streams that flow from it cannot be pure.*" In all such cases a personal interview would be desirable, or, where that is impossible, a full description of the case, by letter, to the Author.

CLEANLINESS.

Throughout the whole treatment of every species of venereal complaints, a strict observance of cleanliness ought to be our first and constant object. Without this, we have not only to bear with the

filthiness naturally arising from such complaints, but it has been believed that the absorption of matter which, on such occasions, must take place, greatly aggravates the disease for the removal of which my remedies are applied.

CHAPTER XI.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE EFFECTS OF MERCURY, WHEN EMPLOYED IN THE TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS OR POX, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR PROPER TREATMENT.

Of all the disorders of the human frame, there is none which has baffled the skill of medical men more than syphilis; and when we look to the general treatment of this disease in all its varied forms, we cannot but deplore the great loss of life which is daily occurring from the use of that deadly poison, Mercury, which is constantly administered by medical men in cases of the venereal disease. The blood in the system is *poisoned*, and by being so, it conveys, wherever it travels in the arteries and veins, the seeds of disease. The blood thus poisoned goes to the heart, and diseases of this organ are the consequence; it goes to the lungs, and these organs become morbidly deranged: in fact, to whatever organ it travels, there it lays the foundation of disease. In cases like these, it has hitherto been the custom of the faculty, not to rid the system of the poison which is destroying the unhappy sufferer by

inches, and preying upon his vitals, but they have pursued a course of treatment as incorrect with sound theory as it is repugnant to humanity and common sense.

One would naturally suppose that some drug would be administered to counteract the effects of the poison circulating in the veins. Not so ! Instead of so doing, *other poisons* have been thrown into the system, in the shape of mercury, arsenic and other mineral poisons. And what are the consequences of this unnatural and inhuman mode of treatment ? The unfortunate being has caries of his bones, copper-coloured eruptions make their appearance all over his body, with running sores in the neck, and distorted features.

Yes, the rotten skulls which are to be found in the anatomical museums—with all the other specimens of diseased bones, which, in our younger days, were so abundant in hospitals—in the great majority of cases were the production of long and harassing courses of mercury. The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of it has been productive of infinite mischief. Under the notion of its being an antidote, the untutored think they have only to saturate the system with mercury, and the business is accomplished. Fatal error ! Thousands are annually either mercurialized out of existence, or their constitution so broken, and the functions of nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life miserable.

The disorder which we have in view owes its

fatal results either to neglect or ignorance. In the first stage it is always local, and easy to be distinguished, without the slightest injury to the constitution; but when neglected or improperly treated, a mere local affection may be converted into an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not, in its own nature, fatal, and which never proves so if properly treated! To do ample justice to the case, a man must devote his entire attention to investigate diseases, to detect their occult indications, and promptly to apply a safe and radical remedy. But to prevent all the dangerous consequences emanating from the dregs of this disease lingering in the constitution, and to eradicate them when present, the TRIESEMAR offers a certain remedy. Many valuable lives have been preserved by it, and many painful sufferings relieved, when all other means have failed; in fact, so beneficial have been its effects in these cases, that, to do justice to the medicine as well as the patient, it becomes a duty to declare it, and make its virtues known. It must be understood, that to accomplish such an invaluable object has not been the mere result of chance or fancy, but the reward of long and unwearied research, not alone in the disease for which this medical discovery is so aptly applicable, and those causes which give rise to

it, but also of deep inquiry, experiment, and observation of those chemical substances capable, by their peculiar mode of action, of overcoming these causes. No schemes or theories can be brought to perfection in the study only : reflection may bring forth the idea, but practice alone can prove its efficacy. Nothing speaks louder, in the treatment of disease, of the advantages to be derived from the power of any particular medicine, than the great test—Experience. The joyful news of health, ease, and comfort, spread far and wide from those who have fortunately found it, while the truth prevails by its own excellence ;

Magna est veritas, et prevalebit,

and hence will be proved the beneficial operations and results of this discovery, which need only be made known to the world to claim its just reward, and demonstrate its utility and value.

But it is necessary to state, that it will be in vain to expect relief from this remedy without punctuality ; for taking a dose or two properly, then leaving off for some days and beginning again, will be of no service. The dose, should be taken regularly.

Patients residing at any distance, can have the remedies applicable for their several disorders forwarded to any part of the United States of America, or the civilized world, carefully secured in a portable compass, and in every respect ready for *convenient* use. They are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the

complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation.

The TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price \$3, or four cases in one for \$9, which saves \$3.

For advice, the usual Fee of \$5 must be sent direct to

DR. BARROW,

194 BLEECKER STREET,

(*Four doors below McDougal Street,*)

NEW YORK.

And in purchasing the \$27 cases (*which can only be had in America from Dr. B. at the above Establishment*), there is a saving of \$9, independent of which THE PATIENT IS ENTITLED TO THE FULL BENEFIT AND ADVANTAGE OF SECURING DR. BARROW'S ADVICE, *either by letter or personally, without the usual Fee of \$5, and which can only be dispensed with on remitting for a \$27 case.*

The patient is requested to be as minute as possible in the description of the case, his habits, occupation, &c.

On remitting \$27 for a case of TRIESEMAR, *the Patient is also entitled to the benefit of having his urine tested by the author's NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED URINOMETER with the POWERFUL LENSES.* He will, therefore, enclose with the \$27 a two ounce flat

bottle, containing the urine, *securely corked and sealed*, packed carefully in wool, (*to prevent breaking*), in a seidlitz box, which, with the flat bottle, can be obtained from any druggist. The parcel to be addressed thus

PER EXPRESS—CARRIAGE PAID,

DR. BARROW,

194 BLEECKER STREET,

(*Four doors below McDougal Street*),

NEW YORK.

On forwarding the medicines, the instructions of correspondents are strictly adhered to. Parcels can be sent by express, addressed to be left at express office till called for, either by initials or name, or in any way that may be desired. In fact, every expedient is invariably adopted to ensure the most inviolable secrecy, so desirable to the patient.

For the convenience of patients RESIDING IN REMOTE PARTS OF EUROPE, AMERICA, OR THE EAST OR WEST INDIES., \$54 cases of the TRIESEMAR, are prepared, so that there may not be any intermission in taking it, where perseverance is necessary, the purchaser, of course, entitled to the same privileges as those having the \$27 cases.

Parcels, securely packed, and protected from observation, forwarded to any part of the world.

CASES.

In order that what I have advanced may be perfectly understood, I have extracted a few of the most prominent cases that have come under my notice: a perusal of them is earnestly recommended. In making the following report, I have to remark, in discharging my professional duties, the utmost delicacy is observed, and the feelings of the patient most scrupulously studied. In accordance, therefore, with my regulations, I can only annex the initials of those patients' names whose cases are quoted.

A MOST REMARKABLE CASE OF IMPOTENCY, CAUSED BY MASTURBATION.

The following abounds with incidents the most remarkable and interesting that ever occurred to the author during his practice:

One morning a note was delivered to me, stating that a gentleman felt very desirous of having an interview on the following evening, about half past five. In accordance with the reply, which stated that I should be disengaged at that hour, the gentleman called.

He stated that he was a large landholder; had been a widower about three years: after being married about two years and a half, his wife died, aged twenty-three. With downcast eyes he acknowledged the marriage rite was never consummated in consequence of incapacity on his part.

On further conversation, I found he was the representative of one most ancient families in the kingdom; that he inherited extensive estates from a long line of ancestry; was a man of profound learning; but with the deepest anguish, he declared the fruits of his academical labours would never compensate for the mischief incurred from a solitary vice taught him by a depraved companion, when he was about thirteen years of age.

No sooner had the delusion empire over every other desire, than he sought every opportunity to indulge in those pernicious and demoralising habits. Six years passed on in this way, during which time his mother—for his father died during his infancy—perceived an alteration in her child; from a robust youth, he became feeble and emaciated. No one but a parent can imagine the mental agony this worthy lady endured, on beholding her only and beloved child under the withering influence of consumption—her first and only child—the heir to unbounded wealth—the only link left to extend the chain—to preserve the memory of an ancient race. Of course no expence was spared in having the first advice in the kingdom. Medical art certainly succeeded to a certain degree; the boy's health slightly improved, so that he was enabled to pursue his studies; but he continued debilitated, and unequal to the least exertion, and without the least zest for those salutary recreations so necessary to relax the juvenile mind. In this state he went to College, propped up, as it were, by art. The causes of the disease were not eradicated; the infirmity still continued, for the medical men had no idea from whence the malady sprang: thus was a promising youth, of bright intellect, and an excellent constitution, blighted apparently in the morning of his existence. As he advanced to years of maturity, he began to perceive the enormity of the crime, and experienced the dreadful results arising from those illusions from which no real pleasure can be elicited: a practice agitating the system, poisoning the source from whence the healthy spring of life flows, perverting the senses, and creating incalculable mischief. Notwithstanding, the demon continued to tempt him to repeat, at intervals, the solitary vice; thus frustrating all the efforts

and skill of his medical advisers. He at length perceived, to his sorrow, how he had perverted the ordinances of nature; how he had exchanged a powerful and vigorous constitution for a puny, sickly, and debilitated frame. The fact is, this young gentleman was naturally, as has been before observed, strong and healthy, otherwise he would have sunk under these repeated inroads. Shame held his tongue; no one was aware of his being addicted to those solitary habits. Perceiving the evil, he was resolved to fly from the temptation: he was now about twenty years of age. He intimated to his mother a wish to take a tour on the Continent. Having met with her approval, he left England, accompanied by a medical friend, who could not only watch the disease, but be his companion during his journeyings—cheering and amusing him on the way; for he was now miserable in mind as well as indisposed in health. By acting up to his determination he experienced a trifling improvement whilst abroad, but still suffered pains in the back and loins, loss of appetite and indigestion, with many other bad symptoms produced by Masturbation.

During his travelling on the Continent, he indulged himself in sexual intercourse; but was at length obliged to refrain from incontinence; for sometimes, in the act of coition, he experienced erection without emission; but the erection accompanied with the most excruciating agony in the genitals, and across the loins and back; at other times he experienced an involuntary emission without erection, merely on approaching the object of his desire. After taking a tour up the Rhine, through Switzerland, he returned home by the way of France. After being in England a short time, he was introduced to a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments, the daughter of a merchant retired from commercial pursuits with a large fortune. Being ambitious of a connection with an ancient family, he was very anxious of forming a matrimonial alliance with our patient.

This young gentleman secretly wished, for too good a reason, that this negotiation should terminate, and not be carried into effect; but shame, pride, and vanity, caused him to keep within his breast the deficiencies he laboured under—they were married. The old gen-

tleman presented his daughter with a handsome dowry ; and made a will, bestowing the residue of his immense property on the first son the young lady should have, being determined to aggrandise his name ; if she should fail to have issue, the bequest to go to a distant branch of his family. Thus every preliminary being made, they were united : now follows—the dread—the mortification—the consternation—sure to ensue under such circumstances.

If the veil could be drawn aside that conceals the mysterious rites of Hymen, what a scene would be disclosed ! This young lady's father centered all his happiness in his daughter's having a son—she was allied to Impotency ! The shock she received must have been acute in the extreme—the disappointment preyed deeply on her mind, and had a visible effect on her health ; after a lingering illness of two years, she sank into a premature grave, at the early age of twenty-three.

When first I saw this patient, he was dreadfully emaciated, laboured under great difficulty of respiration, pains across his back and loins, involuntary emissions of a thin watery liquid from the urethra, particularly at night. After confidentially stating his case, he implored me to endeavour to reanimate him. Fortunately he was endowed with a strong mind, notwithstanding his frailties ; he had resolution enough to forbear, for a considerable time, from those evil propensities that had been his bane. These circumstances gave me some hopes of being enabled, with the blessing of God, to restore him to health. He was furnished with medicines, directed to have a cold bath three times a week, and to have a light and nutritious diet ; and I am happy to state, in the course of three months, the improvement in his health was astonishing. At the expiration of that time, he went, by my advice, to Aix la Chappelle, where he found the greatest benefit from the waters and change of climate. On his return I had another interview with him, and strongly recommended him to get married. About nine months after he followed my advice.

One morning in March last I received the following letter, the perusal of which gave me the most heartfelt gratification.

"DEAR SIR, " Bourdeaux, 12 March, 1854.

"It is with inexpressible delight I address you ; indeed I should consider myself very ungrateful if I were silent on an occasion like the present, owing as I do to you every happiness. My dearest wife was yesterday morning, about four o'clock delivered of a fine boy. You have been the means, through the blessing of God, of preserving an ancient race from extinction I shall call on you when I come to town, and will tender for your acceptance some memento of my regard and gratitude.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Yours very sincerely,

"H. L. W—P."

The following case illustrates most forcibly the injurious effects arising from self-abuse.

Mr. L. S., iron master from Wolverhampton, aged thirty years, applied for my advice a few months since. He complained of excessive debility, pains in the knees, and a peculiar grating sensation of the hip-bone when walking, a tottering gait, sometimes so prominent that a person would have supposed him intoxicated. His memory was also much impaired, and the mental faculties weakened ; the power of hearing was also considerably diminished. After conversing with him for some time, Mr. S. acknowledged he accustomed himself from an early age to self pollution. Being convinced his indisposition arose from those pernicious practices, I implored him to refrain from them, for without doing so medicines would be of no avail. On his promising faithfully to follow my advice, I gave him medicines expressly to meet his case. About a month after this interview he called on me, previous to his departure from London, and was in every respect very much improved. I gave him a fresh

unpleasant sensation of numbness down the spine. The physician under whose care I am has no idea of the nature of my illness. There are other circumstances attending my case, which I have been ashamed to communicate to him as well to others of the profession who have been consulted.

“I will now tell you the cause of my writing to you. Yesterday I went into the room of a fellow-student, where I found your work *On Human Fraility*. On my friend's servant telling me he was out but expected every moment, I sat down, and was soon deeply absorbed in reading the contents of the little volume. My attention was rivetted, amazement possessed me to the utmost, on reading a description corresponding exactly to my complaint. Never till then was I aware of the enormity of the crime I have committed ; horror and anguish at the idea have seized me ; the sufferings, mental as well as bodily, that I have endured this night are beyond my power to describe, therefore I implore you attentively to peruse my letter, and examine my urine, which is herewith enclosed, and give me your candid opinion by return of post, for I shall be on the rack till I hear from you.

‘There are other symptoms arising from my complaint that the doctors are not at all aware of. I am troubled with involuntary emissions from the urethra, particularly at night, when I am under the influence of lascivious and horrid dreams, unaccompanied with erection of the penis. It is now two or three months since there were any erections, but they caused a poignant pain in the testicles, almost beyond endurance. I cannot enjoy the society of the fair sex, for I am agitated, and experience the most unpleasant sensations in their company. If a young lady evinces the least courtesy, I am flurried and nervous in the extreme ; tremors thrill through my frame, and involuntary emissions follow. I am obliged abruptly to leave the room and conceal my weakness in solitude. There is no occasion for my avowing the cause of the deplorable state I am in, for you can no doubt judge it rightly. Excuse the rambling manner with which I have described my case, for I am far from collected in my ideas. There is enclosed your usual fee. As I shall be within

half a mile of Royston, have the goodness to direct your reply at the post-office in that town. Your immediate attention would greatly oblige,

"Your very obedient servant,

"S. V——N."

Immediately on receiving my reply, the writer of the above came to London, and called on me. The result of the consultation was, his immediately placing himself under my care, and solemnly promising to refrain from those practices which proved so detrimental to him. He strictly adhered to my instructions; and in the course of three months I had the pleasure of receiving the following letter:

"MY DEAR SIR,

"Gainsboro', 28th May, 1851.

"It is with the utmost pleasure I have to acquaint you of the great improvement in my health, and the surprising alteration in my mental faculties. I feel, as you assured me I should by attending to your directions, invigorated, and quite another being; and depend on it, I will never lose sight of your excellent advice.

"The Earl of —— is going on the Continent, and wishes me to accompany him: he intends to reside at Rome for two or three months. Do you think the air will agree with me? for I understand it is far from healthy. If you consider it would be prejudicial, I will not stop there.

"I feel so well in every respect, I do not think I shall require any more medicine. I shall, however, call on you previous to leaving England.

"I remain, dear Sir,]

"With every feeling of regard and esteem,

"Yours very truly,

"S. V——N."

The following letter is annexed, as it illustrates most forcibly the mischief that ensues from neglect. A person may be infected with a clap, and, from false delicacy, feel averse to consult a medical man, or presumptuously think himself capable of conducting his own case—apparently a mere clap and excoriation; he goes on, taking medicines, aggravating and increasing, instead of subduing, the inflammation, till at length the case assumes a more decided and alarming aspect. However, we cannot do better than let the patient speak for himself, through the medium of his letter, which is as follows:

“MY DEAR SIR,

“Chepstow, 20th April, 1854.

“It is now nine weeks since I last had the pleasure of seeing you. My gratitude dictates me to express my most fervent thanks for what you have done for me. You will know me by the initials of W. S. ; but I indeed should be unworthy the name of man were I longer to withhold my true name.

“You cannot forget the awful state I was in, from an imprudent connection, when I first saw you; and how I had been treated, partly through my own indiscretion and partly through a desire to keep the affair a secret from even a medical man.

“The swelling in the groin subsided, according to your expectations, and the foreskin of the penis went back, as if by enchantment, and, as you conjectured, the glands were covered round with small ulcers, which I treated as you desired, and am happy to state they have all disappeared and the discharge has stopped. I have been very attentive to the rules you laid down, for they were so easily followed. I have no occasion to stop even within doors, and am sure no one suspected my having taken medicine. I was enabled,

as you have stated to follow my usual occupation, and have frequently been to Newport, after being under your care. You stated it would be necessary for me to have another supply of medicine, for which I have enclosed a remittance. You will please to forward what you may think necessary to the Railway Office, Bristol, addressed as the last. When I come up to town, which will be in the course of two months, I will call and give you personally more substantial acknowledgments for what you have done for

“Yours obliged,

“W.S——.”

An unmarried gentleman, aged thirty, was addicted to private indiscretion at a very early period of life. Being ignorant of the bad consequences of such practices, he continued this habit to excess for a considerable time. The first bad effect, which he did not then attribute to that cause, was frequent giddiness, attended with a sensation as if the earth were sinking under him. Still he did not refrain from his bad habits, and of course these symptoms increased. To these were soon added others: he became perpetually apprehensive and alarmed, he knew not for what, and on the most trifling occasions; was almost constantly troubled with violent palpitations of the heart, stinging or shooting pains across the chest; and on such occasions he experienced flushing of the face, and a most disagreeable heat all over his body, particularly in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. The testicles hung much lower than usual, particularly the left, and the spermatic chord was somewhat enlarged and swollen, and was very painful.

The intellectual faculties seemed to share in the general disorder: he became awkward and stupid to a great degree; all his mental powers suffered considerably, especially his memory, which unless on very particular subjects, and these of the simplest nature, was almost quite lost: and he constantly entertained a dread lest at some period not very distant he should become altogether insane. He at length

he became greatly alarmed for his safety, and was in continual fear lest he should expire suddenly when in bed.

It was not till now—*i. e.* in his twenty-second year—that he resolved to abandon all these practices, which he considered must have caused his present miserable condition.

From his twenty-second to his twenty-sixth year he occasionally used cold bathing, which he thought yielded momentary relief, but produced no permanent good effect on his health. He at length, however, found that he had no inclination for sexual intercourse, nor were his powers in that way so vigorous as they had been for some time before. He tried the effect of nourishing diet, and regularly used mineral waters for two seasons, which he thought of advantage.

About his twenty-ninth year he had greatly improved in general health; the mind was at times cheerful, and even happier than it had been from the age of fourteen or fifteen. In short, in respect to his feelings he was quite a new man.

One morning about this period while in bed, he experienced the most unconquerable desire for sexual connection; but not having it in his power to gratify his desires at the time, he had recourse, for the first time in five or six years, to his old habit. He was immediately after seized with a degree of stupidity, and a kind of derangement, different from, and much more distressing than he had ever before felt; a profuse sweat, also, covered his whole body, so as to render his linen quite wet. He declared he never was in such complete misery, and he earnestly wished that every moment might terminate his existence. He suffered a sort of delirium, yet was sensible of his state. He leaped out of bed and bathed his face in cold water, but this only seemed to increase his sufferings; he put on his clothes and stalked about the house like a person in despair; drank several glasses of wine, and then of ardent spirits, but without any effect. After this he went back to bed, to endeavor to procure some sleep; and, the spirits he had used assisting him, he slept for about two hours. He was now somewhat refreshed, but his mind was very much and strongly confused and he felt as if afraid of entirely losing his reasoning faculties.

This gentleman ultimately placed himself under my care, and although the case was a very bad one, from its nature and long duration, and from the fact that the seminal vessels had nearly lost all power of secretion, I did not despair:—but after giving him full directions as to diet, and the appropriate management of himself with respect to exercise, bedding, &c., I placed him on a course of medicines, from which he said he soon experienced greater comfort than before its administration, but for a day or two afterwards uniformly relapsed into his old state. By steady perseverance in the plan of treatment recommended, at the end, however, of some months he felt sensibly invigorated; his mind was more cheerful, the testicles not nearly so relaxed as formerly; and the penis, which had shrunk considerably, resumed its natural size, power, and appearance. He continued the use of the medicines about seven months more, and is now perfectly recovered.

In many cases of impotence thus induced, the patient has stated that he experienced a sort of sensation, as if a thread were firmly tied round the penis, immediately behind the glans—the urine, however, being seldom obstructed in its passage. By administering the medicines I ordered, the spot complained of, as above stated, was the first and most severely affected by it—indeed, the only part effected for a considerable length of time. As the patient, however, advanced toward recovery, the sensation produced by the medicine became more extensive, or more diffuse, and spreading along the greater part of the urethra, no tightness was at length perceived, and thus the cure was effected.

One more case on this subject will suffice:

“SIR,

“Manchester, 4th Feb. 1854.

“About a week since I purchased a case of Triesemar, of which you are the patentee; in the mean time, I read the little book

enclosed with it. As I proceeded in its perusal, I became deeply interested, for it contains observations and exhortations that deeply impressed me.

“I am very anxious to have your advice, for I am suffering fearfully from the ill effects of Onanism. I shall, therefore enter as minutely as I can into the particulars of my case.

“I am now twenty-three years of age, spare habit, and of bilious temperament. I live well, for my father, with whom I reside, keeps a luxurious table. As far as I can recollect, I was twelve years of age when I was initiated by a youth older than myself, into the practice of the degrading vice of which I am the victim. I remember well the shock I sustained, but some how I was so infatuated, that I indulged in the propensity until I was seventeen. About that time the lassitude I experienced was beyond description: I had an utter disinclination for society, and after dinner felt so weary that I could not possibly keep awake. All this attracted the observation of my family circle: they were at a loss to conceive the cause. About this time my uncle went to Bermuda upon some particular business, and I accompanied him. Some little time after my arrival, a young gentleman with whom I formed an acquaintance lent me a book which treated on Onanism. On reading it I perceived at once the cause of the debility I experienced: thereupon I was at once determined to refrain from those pernicious habits. I lived frugally, bathed frequently, and kept myself as tranquil as possible, but alas! I found the frequency of the seminal emissions, which occurred on the least excitement, had so debilitated the frame, that something more was required than simple forbearance. On my return to Europe, in about three months, my parents were shocked at my appearance. They imagined I was consumptive, but I knew too well the cause of the hollow and flushed cheek—the glazed eye—the trembling hand—the shortness of breath—and the stooping gait.

The alarm of my revered father caused him immediately to take me to the metropolis for the best medical advice. I certainly derived some trifling benefit from the advice of the eminent physician whom we consulted; but the lassitude the nocturnal emissions, the loss of memory, and the pain across my loins still continued.

"About a year since I attempted to have sexual intercourse, but found all the powers inert; a slight erection ensued; but what agony I endured across my back and loins, and a dull heavy pain in my testicles, which continued for two or three days.

On having a nocturnal emission, I find the semen is thin and watery. The penis is shrunken, and sometimes in urinating I find a clammy, liquid ooze from the urethra for ten minutes. Pray what can be the cause of it?

I perceive you have constructed an instrument called the Urinometer, with powerful lenses, to test the urine. I herewith send mine in a flat bottle carefully packed up, according to your directions, which you will please carefully to examine. There is also enclosed 5l. for a case of TRIESEMAR, which entitles me to your advice and the examination with the above instrument.

Another word: I am very temperate, but my habits of life are very unsettled, for my enfeebled state of health will not allow of active pursuits.

"Anxiously awaiting your reply,

"I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"RICHARD B———.

"Address, Richard B., Railway office, till called for, Manchester."

SPECIAL ADDRESS TO INVALIDS,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES
AND WHOSE CASES REQUIRE PROMPT TREATMENT TO RENDER
EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

The foregoing pages have been written so that the reader may perfectly understand what he peruses ; and instructions given, and means pointed out, to lead to an expeditious and perfect recovery. Notwithstanding, in many instances maladies arising from sensuality and exhaustion are so complicated in their nature and origin, as to require the immediate and direct supervision of the experienced practitioner. The human frame is, in fact, a fine piece of mechanism—a mere trifle disarranges it ; and consequently the most simple means will often suffice to put it in order : in those instances an interview with a medical man is frequently absolutely necessary, as well as in cases assuming a graver aspect. It is in the power of any individual, no matter what his daily avocations may be, to take a journey any distance, especially when it is of the utmost importance to his future weal. The inmate of a hut has infinitely more at his command, at the present epoch, than the most powerful potentate of the days of yore. For a mere trifle our wishes may be conveyed with lightning-speed any distance ; we may traverse hundreds of miles with the rapidity of the carrier-pigeon at a small expense ; therefore no time should be lost in adopting means for the removal of the formidable

maladies described in this little work. But if, notwithstanding all these facilities, the patient finds it impossible to have a personal interview with *MEDICUS*, the nature of the disease can be described by letter, (which may be signed A.B., or any other initials) its contents will be immediately taken into consideration and most seriously deliberated on, the utmost solicitude evinced, and every means adopted to restore the sufferer to vigorous and renovated health.

DR. BARROW

MAY BE PERSONALLY CONSULTED AT HIS RESIDENCE,

194 BLEECKER STREET,

(Four doors below McDougal Street,)

NEW YORK,

From 11 until 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by previous appointment.

** * In all cases of consultation by letter (which may be signed A.B., or by any other initials) the USUAL FEE of \$5 must be forwarded.*

For further instructions to Correspondents, AN ATTENTIVE PERUSAL of pages 101 and 102 is absolutely necessary.

Author's address:

MEDICUS,

19 BERNERS STREET,

Oxford Street, London.

MOST GRATIFYING RESULTS FROM THE INTRODUCTION OF TRIESEMAR IN AMERICA.

The introduction of Triesemar in America has been attended with its usual success, the demand progressively increasing, and the most astonishing cures effected.

Dr. Barrow will now introduce a few cases, that came under his immediate notice, some of which might have been deemed past recovery; but by a perseverance with his medicines, and attention to his advice the patients have been restored to themselves and society. He might have quoted an immense number, but that would far exceed his present limits.

It will be perceived in the foregoing, and following report, that every case is mentioned in those general terms, as to preclude the possibility of personality, and farther, when the slightest objection exists to even the most distant allusion, the feelings of the patient are always regarded, and under no circumstance, nor in any instance, the most distant allusion made.

The following case most forcibly illustrates the evil influence, and the pernicious effects of Masturbation :

Buffalo, 17th January, 1856.

“Dr. Barrow :

“*Dear Sir*,—I have received the three dollar case of Triesemar, No. I, and, after reading the book sent with it with all due attention, consider it necessary to submit for your consideration a

statement of my case ; pray devote your utmost attention to it, and let me know your opinion as soon as possible. Enclosed is your fee of \$5.

“ My age is about twenty-six, and my position in society such as will eventually cause some influence, if my prospects are not blighted from having indulged in the debasing and pernicious habit of Onanism ; for, alas ! I am one of those wretched beings, who has injured a good constitution, rendering myself incapable of attending to my various duties. I was initiated into this degrading vice by a youth much older than myself, when I was a mere lad, and continued the practice for I do not know how long without being aware of the enormity of the error, and the physical evils arising from it. But, in a short time my appearance indicated all was not right.

“ I became quite emaciated, was so weak that the least exercise would fatigue me, pains across my loins, and an indescribable sensation down the spine. My appetite was almost voracious yet I was not benefited by the most nourishing food. *Seminal emissions during sleep frequently.* In fact, the state of my health caused some anxiety among my friends. Our family doctor was baffled, for there was no cough nor the least irritation of the lungs, respiration pretty free, unless I walked too fast up a hill, or too quick upstairs ; but then, this gradual wasting of the system, lassitude, heaviness and depression of spirits, all was a mystery to them.

“ One day an excellent work, treating on Masturbation, fell into my hands. A perusal of it convinced me of the folly and danger of such indulgences. I was resolved to break myself of them, and try cold bathing. A slight improvement to my health followed, yet, at long intervals, I was tempted to repeat the delusive habit, but the last time I indulged myself I experienced such utter prostration that I was almost beside myself. I staggered across the room, bathed my temples with cold water, threw myself on the bed, and in a short time fell into a heavy but far from refreshing sleep. The paroxysm occurred about a month since and I have never recovered from it. I have at the present time nocturnal emissions two or three times a week, and am more debilitated than ever—in fact, every symptom I formerly experienced, exaggerated ten fold.

A short time since I received the following pleasing letter :

" Mobile, May 15, 1856.

" DEAR DOCTOR :

" Three months ago I called on you, and placed myself under your care. I had blotches on various parts of my body, pains in my limbs, sore throat, scurf on my head, and when it peeled off a disagreeable humor would appear. I also had a dull pain in my left testicle at times. After taking a quantity of physic and paying a lot of doctors, your famous medicines and clever management entirely removed all my complaints. You termed it "Secondary Symptoms of Syphilis." I am now as hardy as a buck, and shall call on you in the Autumn, for I shall like to see you about something particular. As I do not like to take any thing from any other doctor, will you send me a box of pills to keep me regular, for I am rather bound up. When I see you, you shall have a present, that shall convince you how I value the benefit I have received.

" Yours, very truly,

" J. M."

The following will suffice for the present :

" Boston, 28th February, 1856.

" DR. BARROW :

" *Dear Sir,*—I duly received the nine dollar case of Triesemar, No. 1, you sent me, and have derived so much benefit from it that I am more than anxious to enter into particulars, so that a lasting and permanent cure may be made, through your experience.

" Last November I married, and found myself incapable of consummating the marriage rites. I found every attempt fruitless, and sexual power checked by premature emission. Bitter indeed was my mortification. On the expiration of a few days similar results transpired, convincing me beyond doubt that total impotency would be the consequence, if I had not recourse to some remedy. Thus was I induced to procure your Triesemar. Now for an outline of my case. When a boy I was initiated into the dreadful habit of Masturbation, and continued it for some time without being aware

of the consequences. After a time, however, nocturnal emissions occurred every week or ten days, succeeded by excessive debility. On learning the injury arising from such practices, I refrained from them, had recourse to strengthening medicines, bathing, exercise, and so forth, rallied a little, and considered myself competent to marry, but woefully have I been mistaken. Since I have taken the Triesemar the emissions have not followed so quickly the excitement of the parts, and I have certainly been more successful in my efforts, yet there is a lack of power, and the idea of being deprived of those attributes which ensure matrimonial felicity depresses my spirits and renders me incapable of attending in a proper manner to my business, which is a Commission Agent. I am about 36 years of age, head aches at times, and no relish for my food, taking my meals regularly but without appetite. Pray let me know how I shall proceed, so that I may quickly get rid of all these annoyances. Enclosed is nine dollars for Triesemar Pray reply to this immediately, with your usual punctuality, and oblige,

"Yours truly,

"U. M."

A week after replying to the above, the gentleman paid me a visit, and was so satisfied with the result of the interview, that he was resolved implicitly to follow my advice; he was then provided with the requisite remedies. Last May I received the following letter from him:

"Boston, May 23, 1856.

"DR. BARROW

"*Dear Sir*,—Enclosed you will find \$20, balance due you. It is with the utmost pleasure I remit it, for I am completely invigorated, and have all my physical powers restored: indeed there is every likelihood that my lady is enciente.

"Yours gratefully.

"U. M."

"P. S.—We are thinking of visiting Europe this summer. I shall call on you before my departure, for some instructions for my future guidance."

Pray reply to me quickly, and be assured, if I find benefit from your skill I shall feel ever grateful.

"Yours respectfully,

"N. C. S."

"Address at Post Office till called for."

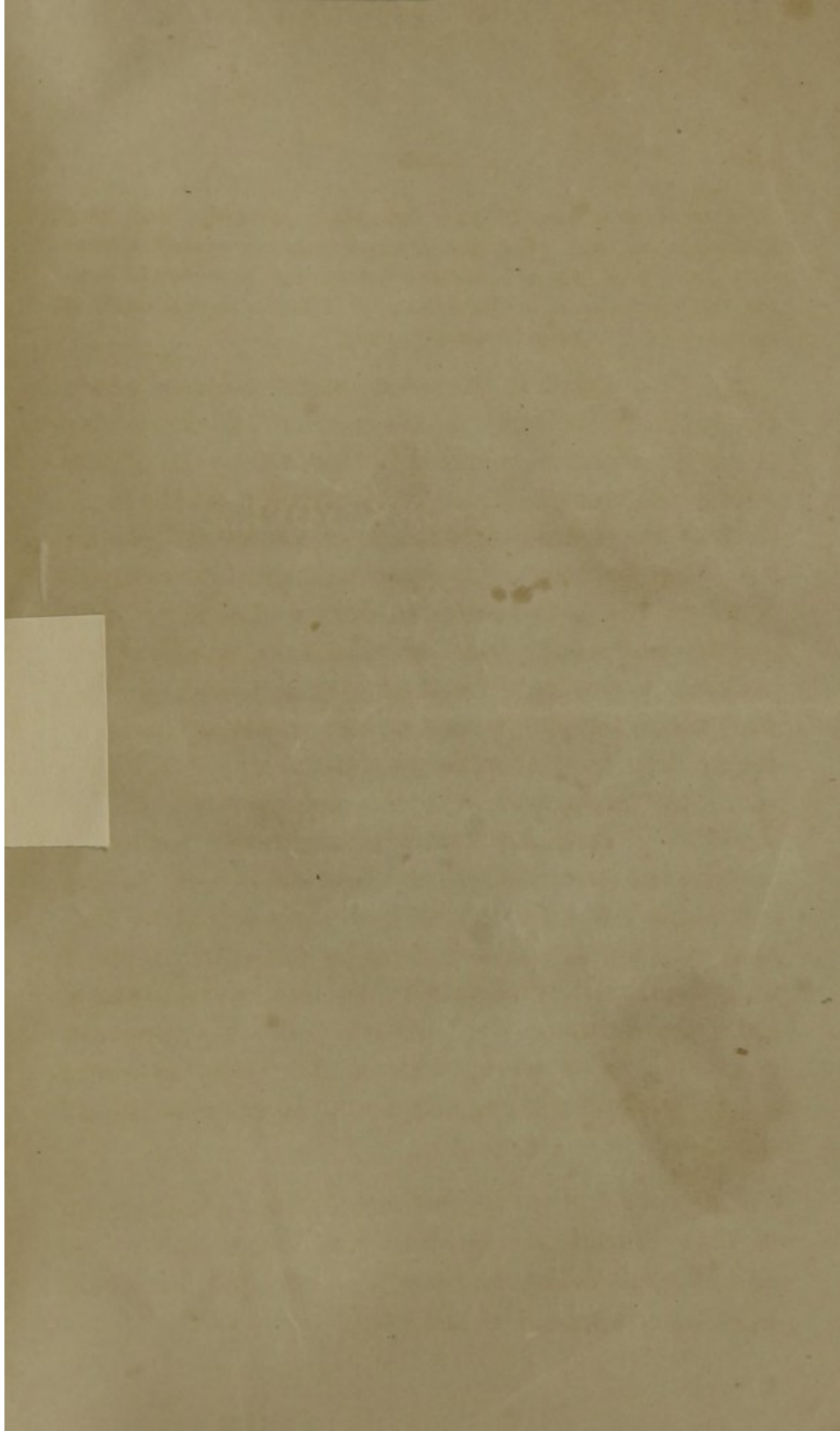
In due course this patient was provided with medicine, and clear and explicit instructions forwarded to him for his guidance; about three weeks after forwarding the parcel I had a visit from him and found him better in every respect, but yet far from recovered. He appeared very anxious for a complete renovation. He was furnished with every necessary advice and a fresh supply of medicine. The latter end of March he visited me again, restored to sound and vigorous health, with all the attributes of manhood. He was desirous of ascertaining whether he was competent to enter the marriage state. With further advice for his future regulation he left me with every assurance of being rescued from that premature decay, so truthfully portrayed in our little work entitled "Physiological Researches."

G. L., aged 36, remitted me from Baltimore \$9 for a case of Triesemar, No. 1. It was forwarded to him without delay. At the expiration of a fortnight he proceeded to New York, having made up his mind, after perusing the medical work sent with the Triesemar, to consult me. The cadaverous hue of his countenance startled me on his presenting himself. His frame was emaciated, his nerves unhinged, faculties blunted, memory seriously impaired. he thus addressed me :

"I received a case of your Triesemar, and have been very anxious to see you. Can you imagine from my present appearance that I ever was of a robust constitution? I am now a complete wreck, reduced to this extremity from the cursed habit of masturbation. Can you do me any good?"

He then stated in the most candid manner every circumstance relative to his case. The excellency of his constitution repelled for some time the effects of the delusive practice; but gradually all the functions of life became impaired; excessive fatigue on the least exertion, frequent nocturnal emissions, often on the least exertions during the day; indigestion, and a long train of other evils, until he was reduced to the state I beheld. It appeared a relative, from whom he had no expectations, had recently left him considerable property: "All useless," he exclaimed, "in the present state of my health." I condoled with him, and consented to undertake his cure, and use my best endeavors for his restoration, and I was gratified with complete success, for, about a month since he presented himself to me completely changed; in fact, never was a more perfect metamorphosis effected. He appeared re-created as it were, with a clear eye, an erect mien, self-sufficiency, and a man in every sense of the word.

This was indeed an instance of the breaking up of the constitution. A short time longer, if prompt and efficient means had not been adopted, he would have been a tenant of the tomb.



TRIESEMAR

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DR. H. A. BARROW,

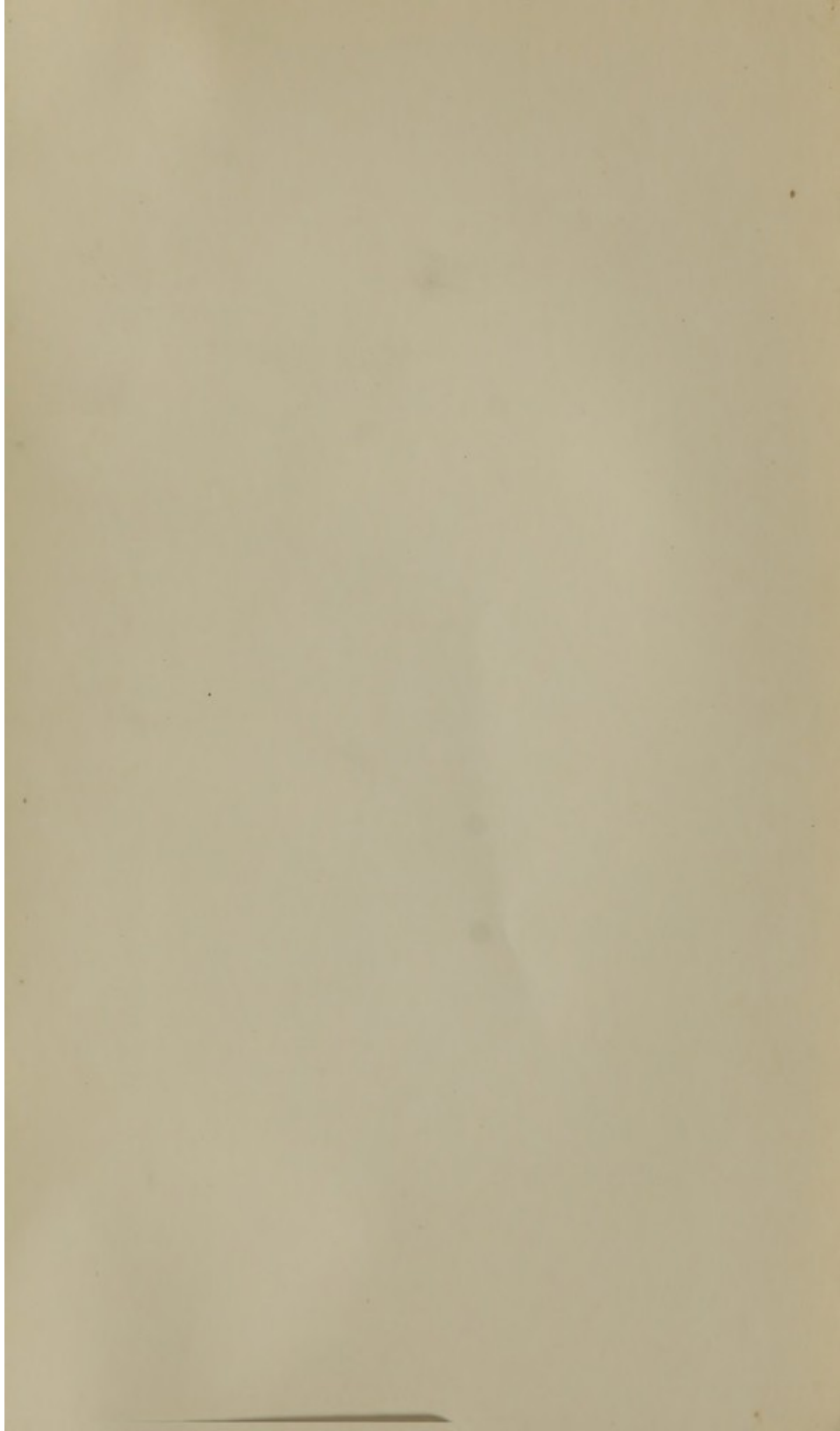
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