

Syphilis. The second part. Containing some farther observations on the venereal disease, in two commentaries. The one upon the practice of Dr. Astruc ... The other on that of Dr. Desault ... With a preface ... the author's vindication of his first part ... from the censure past thereon, by the former of these gentlemen ... / [Daniel Turner].

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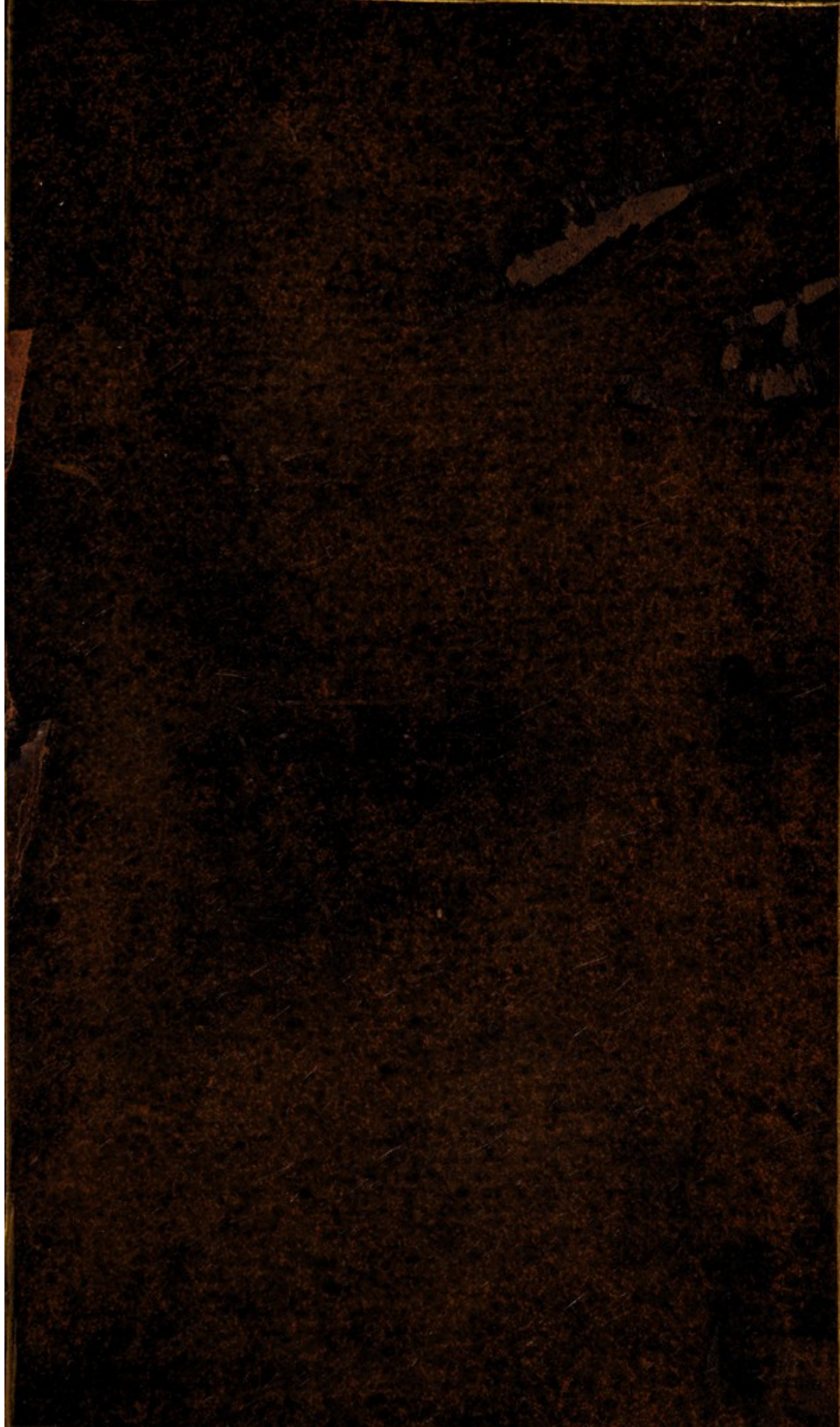
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George Paterson of
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Nullius
in
Verba.

T. Richardson pinx.

G. Vertue Sculp.

Daniel Turner
of the College of Physicians LONDON.

SYPHILIS

The SECOND PART.

Containing some farther

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

VENEREAL DISEASE,

IN

TWO COMMENTARIES.

The one upon the Practice of Dr. *Astruc* at *Paris*.

The other on that of Dr. *Desault* at *Bordeaux*.

With a PREFACE,

In which, the AUTHOR'S Vindication of his First Part or *Practical Dissertation*, from the Censure past thereon, by the former of these Gentlemen, in his Sixth Book of *Venereal Diseases*.

By *DANIEL TURNER*,

of the *College of Physicians* in *London*.

L O N D O N :

Printed for JOHN CLARKE, at the *Bible* under the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*.

M,DCC,XXXIX.

94686(T)



T O

Dr. *Simon Burton,*
of *Dover Street,*

Fellow of the College of Physicians, London.

SIR,

TH E Preference you have given me to many others, in divers *Consultations*, as well relating to *Venereal* as other Cases, and those too, for Persons, some of them, of high Rank and Condition, calls for this publick Acknowledgment of your Friendship, with as open a Declaration

DEDICATION.

claration that from those *Consultations*, I know you to be an excellent good Judge of our present Argument: whether or no the following *Commentaries* may farther improve your Knowledge therein, I will not say, but shall expect you will give them a Perusal, if on no other, on the Account of their being pen'd by

Sir,

Your hearty Friend

as well as humble Servant,

*Devonshire-Square,
Dec. 10, 1738.*

D. TURNER.

THE
P R E F A C E,

IN WHICH,

The AUTHOR's Defence against
Dr. *ASTRUC*'s Objections, &c.

Address'd to the *Surgeons of the City of
London.*

Gentlemen,

I HERE present you with a Second Part of my Syphilis, encourag'd by your kind Reception of the First, which has already undergone the Fifth Impression, an Argument surely of its having met with your Approbation: nor have I heard of any Objection, any I mean, that I thought worth my Notice, either against the Matter or the Method in which the Subject has been handled, till very lately from a learned Foreigner *, who has yet the Candour to

* Dr. John Astruc in his sixth Book of *Venereal Diseases*.

acknowledge, that I have describ'd the first and second Infection, i. e. the Gonorrhœa so call'd, and the Lues Venerea, together with their Symptoms as well as Cure, at large; neither can I find that he has any thing of Moment to alledge against either; but it seems the Discourse itself is not so methodically deliver'd as it should have been, nor placed in that Order as might have set it in a clearer Light, and afforded a fuller Insight into the Nature of the Distemper: the Fault (he says) of all the English Physicians.

This Reflection, I must own, I should not have expected from so learned a Man; since I was not conscious that I had neglected either Method or Order in them both. Beginning (after a short History of its first Rise, the Nature of the Contagion, and the several Ways of catching it, so far at least as I conceived suitable to a practical Discourse) with the first Infection, named a Clap among our People, but by the early Writers a Gonorrhœa; the Symptoms or diagnostic Signs, then the Prognostics, and lastly the Cure of those several attending Symptoms:

Symptoms : *After which, in like Manner, the Second, call'd in the Way of Emphasis the French Pox, or Venereal Disease : Where first of all, in like Manner, delivering the Signs, I enter'd not only my own, but the Methods of the best modern Practitioners, for the subduing thereof in its several Stages, as well as in all Ages, different Sexes, and Constitutions : providing for all Accidents that might arise under the general Cure, I mean particularly that by a Salivation : for confirming which, I had inserted several Histories that might illustrate the foregoing Practice, wherein this Methodical Writer himself is (at least in my Opinion) somewhat deficient.*

It is true, when I make mention of the Gummy Tumours of Venereal Patients, I have not, with this Gentleman, taken Notice of the Glandulous, unless those of the Inguina, much less the Encysted, as the Atherome, Steatome and Meliceris, nor with the Nocturnal Dolours of these People, have I reckon'd up those of the Rheumatic, Arthritic, Scorbutic, Nephritic, or Lumbaginous.

ginous. *Neither yet to the Venereal Cephalæa, added the whole Tribe of Cephalic Diseases, as the Vertigo, Epilepsy, Palsy, &c. or mention'd one word of an Hydrocephalus.*

Among the Complaints of the Breast, altho' I have touch'd upon a pockey Hectic and spitting of Blood at the Close of the Disease, yet I own I have not said one word of a Vomica, any more than of the Dyspnœa, Asthma and Orthopnœa: as little of the Tremor Cordis, Palpitatio and Syncope.

Again, in the lower Venter, I give no Account of the Disorders of the Stomach, such as Inappetentia, Vomitus, Singultus, &c. neither those of the Liver, Spleen, and Pancreas, in reckoning up the Dropsy, Jaundice, &c. or of those of the Intestines, such as Diarrhœa, and Dysenteria (unless when occasion'd by Mercurial Unction) with the Lienteric and Cœliac Fluxes.

Farthermore, in respect to the Uterus, I grant I am as silent about the Profluvia, unless what is call'd the Fluor Albus, in distinguishing the same from a Virulent Stillicidium,

the Suppression of the Menfes, the Scirrhus and Cancer of the same part, with the Hydrops Ovarii, nor have I entertain'd my Reader with any the least Hint about Sterility, returning again upwards.

In reciting some Disorders of the Parts of the Mouth and Throat, such as the Ulcers of the Tongue, Palate, Uvula, and Tonfils, I did not think I was to take Notice of the gorged and spongy Gums of Scorbutics, or their loose and rotten Teeth.

Finally (and I think it is time to come to an end) among the Diseases particularly of the Eye, its Coats, Humours, and Parts adjacent, though I have taken notice of a Venereal Ophthalmy, I as little thought it would be expected I should have describ'd the Palpebræ Duræ, Asperæ, Rubræ, Pruriginosæ, Lippæ, Callosæ, Ulcerosæ, Ficosæ, Cancroſæ, Verrucæ (ſaving thoſe of the Pudenda) the Hordeola, five Grandines with the Tumours of the Cornea, Phlegmonoides, Eryſipelatoides, Odematoides, Phlyctenoides, Albugo, Glaucoma, the Cataract and Gutta, the Staphyloma, Epiphora Unguis,

guis, Pterigyon and the Fistula Lachrymalis.

These, I say, cum Sexcentis aliis (as I may proverbially use the term) which our Author has recited, I could by no means think necessary, or indeed convenient to be brought into a Practical Dissertation about Venereal Diseases: some belonging to the Class of Scorbutics, others to the Scrophulous or Strumous, whilst others again are the Offspring of a diverse Indoles from the Lues Veneris: Which however at some times complicate therewith, can by no means be said to appertain to a Discourse peculiarly design'd for that Subject: Nor surely will any judicious Practitioner be at a Loss at any time to separate such Affections when they happen to be thus blended and conjoin'd. But of these I shall have occasion to say more presently, and therefore now hasten to his Remarks, where,

*In the First place, he says, ' I am of the
' same Opinion with my Countryman Mr.
' Becket, that the Distemper is of a much
' earlier Date than the Siege of Naples,
' and*

*‘ and that I have quoted this Gentleman’s
‘ Letters for the same, bringing his Rea-
‘ sons from Mr. Ardern and others; much
‘ earlier Writers than the 15th Century.*

*And surely if I thought the Quotations
here refer’d to of any Weight, there could be
nothing amiss in them or any other the like,
that the inquisitive Person being made sen-
sible thereof, might form his Judgment ac-
cordingly.*

*But besides these Quotations of Mr.
Beckit and Master Ardern, our Author
could not be ignorant that I had somewhat
farther on which to ground a Suspicion of
this prior Date: and that was the old
Customary or Statute Book of the Bishop
of Winchester, at least one of more antient
Days by far than 1493, for the well go-
verning the Stews on the Bankside in South-
wark; which I had not from these but other
Hands, as I have observed in the Introduc-
tion to the former part of that Dissertation;
among which that most remarkable one, De
his qui custodiunt Mulieres habentes ne-
phandam Infirmitatem: To which our
Author*

Author has added (by what Liberty I know not) these Words, et De Prostibulis Arfura Infectis; whence he grants, it must be surmis'd, that this Infirmary imply'd a more than usual Heat in the Woman's obscene Parts, somehow affecting the Man's, who lay with her, in like Manner, but which he would have to be a Symptom rather of the Lepra than this Lues.

However if the Disease was not contagious, such a Statute had never been ordain'd for the Man's Security, and to prevent the Evil spreading among the People; nor so heavy a Mulct as five Pounds (a very great Sum in those Days, and far exceeding any of the rest of the Amercements) laid upon the Stewholder.

On the contrary, that it was absolutely Contagious, appears by that Receipt mention'd by Becket, for the Brenning of the Pintle, and that other I have also observed, for a Brenning from the Harlot's Body; which I doubt not to have been the same with the Infirmitas nephanda enter'd in the Statute aforesaid; arising from some Inflammation,

mation, Excoriation, or Exulceration of the Parts of the Pudenda, carrying a secret Taint along with it, and spreading the Infection to the Man's Penis, who had to do with her.

We allow there is no Notice taken of the Gonorrhœa or Stillicide ; but that will not amount to a Confutation, because the same Symptom, as appears from Fallopius, was wanting for more than fifty Years from the breaking out of the Disease at Naples: And after it had quitted the Genital Parts, it might possibly, as I have formerly hinted, be mistaken for (and which he himself affirms it was) the Leprosy.

I grant all this to be conjectural, nor have I obtruded them upon the World, as Dogma's; but left every one to think thereof as he pleases, or as he shall think fitting himself.

If this Gentleman has confuted them to the Satisfaction of the Publick, I shall drop them, as well as what I have in the same place advanced, against the learned Dr. Freind upon the same Argument.

In his Second Remark, he tells his Reader, ' I had formerly own'd it as my Opinion, that no Person was ever pox'd in the ordinary Way of giving and receiving the Infection, without some previous Appearance thereof upon the Genital Parts; but that I had since alter'd my Opinion, being convinc'd of the contrary by some Instances I had met with, and which I brought as Proofs thereof,' but such, it seems, as are by no means satisfactory to this Author.

Now if real Facts or Examples of some Persons I had found with a confirm'd Lues upon them, and who, on the strictest Enquiry, never had either Gonorrhœa, Dysury or Chancrous Appearance upon those Parts, an Example whereof you will find in the 16th History of my Practical Dissertation: if such, I say, are not satisfactory to a Conviction, I know not any thing (I am sure no Argument) that can be so. And the least I could have expected, were the Gentleman's Reasons how it happens that he himself is not convinc'd thereby.

Indeed,

Indeed, according to his own Notion of the Poison insinuating itself into the same Parts, and thence instantly absorbed into the Mass of Blood, by its Affinity with the Semen, it readily mixes therewith, and as a Vehicle conveys the same back to the Conceptacula Seminalia (by which he means the Glandules of the Urethra, as well as the Vesiculæ themselves) where it now begins to exert its virulent Qualities. According to this Notion, I say, there can be no such thing as an immediate or first Infection, the Patient being already in some measure pox'd before he can be clap'd.

In his Third, he has briefly enter'd my Method of Cure of the Venereal Lues, viz.
' a Salivation by the Calomel, in the lighter
' Species, but by the Uñction, when the
' Symptoms are obstinate, or the Distemper
' more confirm'd; and that I farther re-
' commend the Cinnabar Fumigation for
' the Chancres of the Penis, as well as
' those on the Pudendum Muliebre: like-
' wise for the Ulcers of the Nostrils (he
' might have added, in the Throat, as those

‘ particularly of the Uvula and Tonfillæ)
 ‘ also for Nodes, Gummi’s, fixt Pains and
 ‘ other local Maladies :’ *tho’ in respect of*
these, I have not mention’d, as I remember,
one Syllable ; however I don’t find that he
objects any thing against either part of the
Practice: notwithstanding I shall here take the
Opportunity to inform the Reader, that
having observ’d the Method by Calomel to
be more uncertain, as having been render’d
in a manner habitual to the Patient, where-
ever I find occasion for a Salivation, I have
of late Years, with this learned Writer,
given the Preference to that by Uction,
as the most efficacious in eradicating the Ve-
nereal Contagion.

In his Fourth, (wherein lyes the heaviest
Charge) ‘ he accuses me of being over te-
‘ dious, and even tiresome in reciting Mat-
‘ ters relating merely to myself, and in my
‘ own Justification, which whether true or
‘ otherwise, yet being foreign to the Subject,
‘ can serve only to swell the Volume and en-
‘ hance the Price.

I should

I should here also have been well pleas'd if the Gentleman had given his Reader any manifest Instance hereof, or shewn any Passage whereby it could be justly thought, I had any the least View to such an Imposition as he takes Notice of, or where indeed I had been thus tiresome.

I grant, I have taken Notice of some new Methods for these Cures, more particularly Dr. Boerhaave's, which I have placed in a true Light before my Reader, and after delivering my own, left the same to his unbiass'd Judgment.

I have also expos'd the Montpelier Frictions, but not otherwise than the Cases enter'd by Dr. Chyconeau deserved: with a new Discovery or rather a Pretence to a Nostrum by Dr. C——n, of which and its Author, the same Person has taken up as mean an Opinion as myself; but as to any thing in the Way of defending my own Practice, or preferring it to that of others, the legal and learned Professors of the same Art, of this, I say, I am not conscious, much less of nauseating my Reader with any such De-
a 2 *fence.*

fence. Nevertheless I shall as readily submit this Charge as I do the rest, to every impartial and competent Judge among you.

Read first, if you please, the Six Books of Dr. Astruc, and afterwards, my Practical Dissertation; when doubtless you will quickly see which of us has needlessly distinguished, divided, and subdivided; which most abounding with Matters foreign, or who has carried on the Thread of his Discourse beyond the proper Bounds, so as to tire his Reader, or thereby to enlarge the Purchase of his Performance.

For altho', as to the first Infection, I have with him vary'd the Situation, in the several Glandules of the Urethra, yet I have not I think so unnecessarily multiply'd the Species, or differenc'd them by the odd Names of Gonorrhœa humida, ficca et spuria, and albeit I use the Word in common with others, yet I don't allow the Venereal Stillicidium to be a Gonorrhœa; as for the Term ficca, it is absurd, our Author allows it so to be: nor surely has that rancid Humour, secreted by the Glandules pone Glandem

dem Penis, *any more Right to the Appellation of Gonorrhœa spuria.*

• Quitting here many others, as little to the Purpose, relating to this first Infection, neither have I (let me tell you) as insignificantly joined the whole Syndrome or Concourse of Scorbutic, Strumous, Cephalic, Rheumatic, Arthritic, Nephritic, &c. (for I'll assure you there are many still behind) Diseases to the Second; so that I think my learned Opponent might well have omitted this Article of Verbal Redundancy, or Superfluous Interlocution.

*• In his Fifth, he observes, that I have
• reprehended, and that justly, some of our
• London Quacks, who pretend more particularly to the Cure of Venereal Diseases :
• A Set of Men that will be ever despis'd by
• all honest Physicians. But to what Purpose (saith he) does the Author go about
• to Reason with these unreasonable People ?' I might answer, to the very same
that he has spent many more Pages of a large Quarto Volume, in exposing the Quacks at Paris; of whom speaking in his Preface,
be*

he writes thus: Nisi forte de Circulatoribus et Agyrtis, Quæstio inciderit, quorum impudentiam et imperitiam tetegi, ac fraudes proferri, tum Reipublicæ tum Reimedicæ perinde interesse censeo.

Besides, I could tell him, that if we cannot convince those ignorant, but yet impudent Fellows (as he rightly terms them) we may however caution those who have the use of their Reason and Understanding, against applying themselves to any such, with Expectation of their Cure.

*In his Sixth, ' he only takes Notice of a
' Receipt I had publish'd concerning a
' Speedy but Empirical Way of curing
' Claps, by a sublimate Solution taken
' inwardly, which he decries, as I have
' done myself; and lastly makes a bare Re-
' cital of the Remarks I had publish'd upon
' the foresaid Chyconeau's Method of the
' Mercurial Frictions, at the same time ac-
' quainting the Publick, that I had set forth
' another Tract concerning Gleets, without
' having any thing to say for, or against
' either.*

And

And now, my worthy Friends, I have given you the Whole of this learned Author's Objections against the Practical Dissertation, which I shall leave you to consider how reasonable they appear, and how justly founded.

Notwithstanding which, I must not recede from the Sentiments I have deliver'd elsewhere †, in relation to these Six Books of his De Morbis Venereis, (a laborious Work indeed) containing not only the most ample Collection, but which gives us the completest History of the Disease, that is hitherto extant, wherein I have found many things of Use, as you will perceive from the following Annotations; and I shall readily concur with him in the principal Point, that when the Distemper is confirm'd, let Quacks and Empiricks, whether English or French, with their romantick Vaunts and sly Pretences to new invented Methods, or old reviv'd, say what they please, the Hydrargyrosis (however troublesome) must, I fear, be the last and surest Refuge.

† Preface to the Aphrodisiacus.

I have

I have nothing farther to add, unless as heretofore, that I wish you Success in all your honest Undertakings, even when you hear no more of

Gentlemen,

Your hearty Friend,

*From my House in
Devonshire Square.*

and yet a while

Your humble Servant.

Advertisement.

THE Reader is desir'd to take Notice, that by the Oversight of the Printer, in the first *Commentary* the Word *Comment* in the Margin has been omitted before the last Paragraph Page 8. the first and third p. 9. the second and last p. 10. as likewise in the last at p. 11. altho' besides the Numbers 1, 2, 3. &c. the Character being different, will render the Omission less Material.

The rest of the Errata may be corrected in the Manner following.

Page 81. line 15. for pituitaneæ r. pituitariæ.

In the running Title p. 137, 139, 141, 143,
for ASTRUC r. DESAULT.

183. l. 11. this r. his.

187. last line, suddenly r. sudden.

211. l. 10. Claps r. Chaps.

240. l. 10. utpute r. utputa.

T H E

First COMMENTARY

Containing some Observations upon the
Practice of Dr. JOHN ASTRUC, of
Paris, taken from his 3^d and 4th
Books of *Venereal Diseases*.

AS I intend to confine myself more particularly to the Author's *Practice*, I shall take but little Notice of his *first* and *second Books*, relating to the *Original* of the Distemper, with its sundry Ways of Propagation, any more than of the Nature of the *Contagion* it self, and the general Remedies prescribed for the Cure: neither shall I meddle at all with his *fifth* and *sixth*, which regard only the Sentiments of the *Antient Writers* thereon: since as to the former, I have spoken in my *Practical Dissertation*: and of this last, in my *Aphrodisiacus*.

Several
Periods of
the Disease
according
to our Au-
thor.

In the latter Part however of his *First*, concerning the several *Periods* of the Disease, and his Judgment delivered upon the same, in regard to its sudden Termination, I find some things so very singular, that I could not pass them without a Reflection, being repugnant (at least I apprehend so) to *Experience* and *modern Observation*.

1. Period. ‘ Of these *Periods*, the *first* is dated
‘ from 1494. (the usual *Æra* of the
‘ old Writers,) to 1516. containing 22
‘ Years, when among the Symptoms,
‘ certain *crusty Scabs* or *Pustules* broke
‘ out in diverse Parts of the Body,
‘ especially about the Forehead, with
‘ *Ulcers* in the Throat and on the *Ton-*
‘ *sils*: also *Gummy Swellings* on the
‘ Limbs, of divers Magnitudes; be-
‘ sides which, cruel *Pains* upon the mus-
‘ cular Parts, sometimes preceding those
‘ *Pustules*, at other Times following af-
‘ ter: and these Pains raged more cru-
‘ elly in the Night. Which is taken from
‘ *Fracastorius* lib. 2. Cap. 11.

‘ The

‘ The *second Period* includes the sub- 2. Period.
 ‘ sequent ten Years, from 1516. to
 ‘ 1526. in which two or rather three
 ‘ new Symptoms appeared, the *Exostosis*,
 ‘ of which *Vigo*, and the *Chancres* with
 ‘ *Verrucæ Pudendorum*, observed by *Pet.*
 ‘ *Maynard*, in the following Words:
 ‘ *Propterea dicimus quod signum potissi-*
 ‘ *mum hujus Mali, vel Morbi Gallici, ut*
 ‘ *experientia didicimus, sunt pustulæ ap-*
 ‘ *parentes in extremitate Mentulæ in Viris,*
 ‘ *Et in Ore Vulvæ in Mulieribus, vel*
 ‘ *in Collo Matricis, Et pruritus in parti-*
 ‘ *bus seminis. Quæ pustulæ ut pluri-*
 ‘ *mum ulcerantur, Et ut plurimum dico,*
 ‘ *quia nonnullos vidi habentes has pustu-*
 ‘ *las induratas, ut sunt Verrucæ, Cla-*
 ‘ *vi Et Porri. Tract. de Morbo Gallico*
 ‘ *Cap. 4.*

‘ His *third Period* he reckons from 3. Period.
 ‘ 1526. to 1540. taking in fourteen
 ‘ Years more, when the Distemper
 ‘ seemed to abate; although two more
 ‘ Accidents were observed, not shewing
 ‘ themselves till now, viz. the *Phyma* or

‘ *Bubo*, and the *Alopecia*: the former
 ‘ mentioned by *Nich. Massa* and *Aloy-*
 ‘ *sus Lobera*, the latter by *Fracastorius*,
 ‘ as also *Brassavolus*, who remarks not
 ‘ only the *fall of the Hair but of the*
 ‘ *Nails, also the falling out of the Eyes*
 ‘ *and Teeth*.

4. Period. ‘ His *fourth Period* takes in the ten
 ‘ following, from 1540. to 1550. When
 ‘ the former Complaints seemed to be
 ‘ still farther lessened, such as the *Pustules*,
 ‘ *Gummata* and *Pains*: but behold a
 ‘ new Symptom, which, though com-
 ‘ mon since, was never till this Time
 ‘ seen, I mean the *virulent Gonorrhœa*,
 ‘ first discovered by *Brassavolus*, then by
 ‘ *Fernelius*, and afterwards by *Fallo-*
 ‘ *pius*.

5. Period. ‘ His *Fifth* terminates, from 1550, at
 ‘ 1562. making other 12 Years. When
 ‘ one more new Symptom, at least not
 ‘ before noticed, was observed, that is
 ‘ the *Tinnitus Aurium*.

However this *Tinnitus* being a very *E-*
quivocal Symptom, arising from the other-
 wise

wife distempered *Organ*, and affecting others more frequently than the *Venereal* Patient, might possibly be unheeded till this Time of *Fallopious*, who acquaints us that he is the first Writer that has observed it.

‘ If to these *Periods* (saith our Au- 6. Period,
 ‘ thor) I was to add a *sixth*, it should
 ‘ be that about the Year 1676, when
 ‘ *lymphatick* or *Chrystalline* Bladders first
 ‘ began to shew themselves on the *Geni-*
 ‘ *tal Parts*, which *Musitane* makes men-
 ‘ tion to have fallen out in the Year 1675,
 ‘ after the Arrival of the *Spanish Fleet*
 ‘ before *Naples*, upon the Revolt of *Mes-*
 ‘ *sina*.

But if by this Phrase our Author means the *Common Chrystalline* with us, this must have been of the same Age with the *Chancre*, as also of the *Phymosis* and *Paraphymosis*, giving rise frequently thereto: For when the first of those lyes concealed under a strait *Prepuce*, (*the Case of all unless the Circumcised*) the *Phymosis* is occasioned with a *Chrystalline*

at the Extremity, as when the same cannot be brought over, the *Paraphymosis*, with the like Appearance on the Folds thereof, begirting the *Glans* underneath. This only by the Way.

The
Symptoms
for the
most Part
the same
now as in
former
Times, and
as difficult
of Cure,
as will ap-
pear in
two In-
stances fol-
lowing.

From the several *Periods* however here mentioned, I believe we may assert the far greater Number of the Symptoms, such as the *pustulary Eruptions*, the *Ulcers* on the *Palate*, *Uvula* and *Tonsils*, the *Chancres*, *Gummata*, *Night-pains* and *Nodes* with *Caries*, are now the same, (notwithstanding our Author's Opinion to the contrary) as at the first breaking out of the Disease with him about two Centuries and an half past. The only new ones being the *Alopecia*, the *Bubo* and the *Gonorrhœa*: Which last is indeed surprising; when we consider the Poison to be the same, and communicated by the like impure Embraces now, as heretofore; that a Symptom, I say, which is at this Time so common and almost the inseparable Companion of such an Embrace, should not shew itself for fifty
Years,

Years, is difficult to account for: nor is it easy to reconcile so general a Silence among the early Writers, had it appeared with the other Symptoms. As to the *Bubo*, not happening possibly to one in a great many of the infected, the same might be deemed a *pestilential Tumour*, and treated as such, at least not accounted a *univocal* Symptom (which indeed it is not) of the *Venereal* Sicknefs.

The *shedding of the Hair of the Eyebrows and Beard*, however frequent in former Days, has discontinued long since with us. In 50 Years, I have seen but one, and that from the *Brows* only, which no Art could regenerate, and two that lost their *Nails*. They had all three been long diseased with this *Lues*, and besides *Salivation*, gone through diverse Courses of *rough Medicines*, both *Vomits* and *Purges*; so that I was not absolutely satisfied in my self, whether these Accidents were not owing as much to the Remedies they had used, as to the Distemper itself.

The first Commentary

The *falling of the Teeth* from their *Alveoli* or *Sockets* may have nothing extraordinary, if we consider how the same may be circumstanced. I have known several of these drop out in few Days, after one, the other, and quickly after a large Piece of the *Mandible* itself, wherein the same had been fixed (*fouled by the Disease*) separate and cast off from the sound Part.

The *Prolapsus Oculorum*, or falling out of the Eyes, which is not so well attested as the Rest, if happening otherwise than by Accident, or having some other Causes concurring, must indeed have been the most formidable of them all. But I shall hasten to the Inferences our Author draws from the preceding *Periods*, and *comment* upon each of them, in the Order they are inserted.

1. There have appeared no new Symptoms since the Time of *Fallopious*.

This I think we may grant him.

2. Of the Symptoms which formerly raged, some have totally disappeared, as
the

the dropping out of the Eyes and Teeth, the shedding of the Nails and Hairs of the Eyebrows and Beard, not of late observed by any Body.

Which we may also allow, saving, as above, the Teeth dropping out from a carious Mandible.

3. Several others are not now so common, or so severe as formerly, such as *Steatomatous* and *Atheromatous Gummata*, *Pustules*, *Scabs*, *Caries* of the Bones, *Ulcers* of the *Palate*, *Nostrils*, *Uvula* and *Tonsils*, *Nocturnal Pains*, with some others.

As to the first, I find this Gentleman very apt to confound not only the Encysted Tumours, such as those above mentioned, but the Glandulous also, as the Scrofulæ and Strumæ, with the Venereal Disorders: as also the common Ganglion of the Membranes and Tendons, with the Gummi of these People. When there is nothing more common than to observe many such, upon those who were never tainted with any Venereal Malady, any more than their Parents, nor can we absolutely grant that

4

the

the other Symptoms here recited are more favourable or less frequent than in former Days.

4. In short there are only four Symptoms left, in which the whole Disease is now to be comprehended: And these are the *Gonorrhœa*, *Bubo's*, *Chancres* and *Porri* or Warts, with which alone the same now constantly begins, and in which alone it generally now ends.

Whether or no there are any such Symptoms as Ulcers in the Throat, Night-pains, Pustules, Nodes with Caries, &c. at this Time to be met with in Paris? I am sure they are very common in the City of London, and committing also the same Outrage as they did or could do in former Days, a Specimen or two of which I shall give you presently.

5. And for the most Part it consists only in the *Gonorrhœa*, nor do the other Symptoms shew themselves, unless through Neglect, the *Gonorrhœa* is not cured.

This is refuted by the last, and as to his Gonorrhœa negligently cured, giving rise

to the Distemper, I believe it will be allowed me by the best Artists in London, that where we have one Pox owing to the Gonorrhœa, however treated, we have two, I might say twice that Number, that have arose from the healing up of Chancres, how carefully soever.

6. Lastly the Gonorrhœa itself admits of an easier Cure than formerly it used to do, and is often carried off without Medicine, if due Care be taken of the Diet: And as to the other three Symptoms, though they require a more elaborate Treatment, yet they are now much less obstinate than they were formerly.

If the Gonorrhœa at this Time admits of an easier Cure than heretofore, it may be owing to better Methods of Healing, as well as to the lesser Virulency in the Symptoms. As to the Cure by Diet or without Medicine I must own I don't understand it, nor can I persuade any one to confide therein.

The Practitioners in the last Age, and too many I fear in this also, thought there was nothing to be done without the *Mercurial Panacæa*, mixt up with some strong Purgative, and this continued till the Running went off, or at least grew better coloured and less in Quantity: Whereby oftentimes the very Symptoms of *Chordee* and *Strangury*, which they endeavoured to take away thereby, were still more encreased by the *Stimulus*: The Humours set again afloat, and at the last a *Gleet*, more troublesome to remove than the *Lues* itself, was left in the Place of the *Running*.

The Com-
menta-
tor's late
Method of
curing
Claps.

Instead of this or any other *Mercurial Preparation*, I frequently direct the following *purging Pills*.

℞ *Hydrargyri* ʒij. *Gum. Guaj.* ꝑꝑ. ʒj.
conterentur cum tantillo Syr. Limon.
donec evanescant Globuli. Postea adde
Pil. Coch. Min. ʒß. & contunde in
Massam, ex qua formentur pil. xxiv.

Two of these Pills, containing ʒß. of the *Mercury*, may be taken Night and Morning, or according to the Operation one only, for a Week or ten Days, unless the Patient complains of his Gums or a soar Mouth: When the *Quicksilver* must be left out, and if the *Chord* remit not ʒj. of *Sal. Prunel.* may be taken with as much fine Sugar between whiles in a Draught of common *Emulsion*, or with the following *Aposème*, of which the Patient may drink through the whole Course.

℞ *Aq. Mercurialis* ℥ij. *Gum. Arab.*
Solut. & Syr. de Althæa ana ʒj. *M. f.*
Aposéma.

This *Mercurial Water* is nothing but common River Water, in two Quarts or three Pints of which, four Ounces of *Quicksilver* have boiled to a Quart; the same *Quicksilver* being still continued for this Use.

There are some who only pour Water upon the *Quicksilver*, stirring it about three

or

or four Times a Day, then pour it off as they use it, recruiting still for a fresh Supply, and drink nothing else. What *Virtue* there may be in it, I cannot say, but as it is a Liquor easily prepared, and a good Diluter, there can lye no Objection against it.

And now as I see Occasion, I continue the *Pills* for a Week or ten Days more, but of a Night only: When in the Morning, he takes the Quantity of a Nutmeg of the following Electuary.

*R. Mel. Virgin. ʒjß. Bals. Capiv. ʒvj.
pulv. rad. Jalap. Sal. Prunel. ana
ʒj. M. f. Elect.*

After each of which, both the *Pill* and *Electuary*, he drinks a Draught of the *Aposeme*, between the two first he is sufficiently purged, nor do I fear the Disappearance of the *Running* whilst the Patient's Body is thus open.

But when the Quantity grows less, with the Colour whiter and feels more
tena-

tenacious, I lay aside the *Pill*, and keep him to the *Electuary* for some few Days longer, Night and Morning: by which if over purged, I leave out the *Jalap*, and put *Rheubarb* in its Place: or if tedious, the *Terebinth coct.* by Way of farther agglutinating, and drying the *Gleet*: Where Honey disagrees the *Elect. Diac. cum Manna* may be substituted.

I believe our common *Turpentine*s would at this Time answer, could they be given in a Quantity sufficient, viz. to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{ss}$. or $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$. in a Dose, with $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{j}$. or $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. of *Rheubarb*, as prescribed by *Sydenham*, twice a Day, for some Days: or (which was the old Method) in the *Potio Alba*. But our nice Palates will not comply with these: and as it is commonly given in Pills with other Ingredients, the Quantity is too small to expect any great Matters from thence.

Where the Symptoms of *Chord* and *Dysury* are very stubborn, or the *Running* more *virulent* than ordinary, I order the *Genitals* to be besmeared every Night quite
up

up to the *Inguina*, with the *Mercurial Ointment*, and give the Pill without the *Hydrargyrum*, early in the Morning in the larger Dose, or a Draught of the *infusum Senæ*.

Yet notwithstanding my best Endeavours, though I have got some People clean and dry in three Weeks or a Month's Time; yet I have met with others so obstinate, that I could not gain my Point in twice that Compass; especially if I had an ungovernable Patient.

I know there are many *Empirical Ways* practised for the Dispatch of these Cures, as well by *Injection* as otherwise: Some of which our Author has set down, and others you have in my former *Dissertation*. But the great Uncertainty, as well as Danger attending them, should caution every one of Probity and Ingenuity, against such rash Experiments; of which more will be said presently.

After this Digression (I hope not unnecessary) I shall offer a Word or two more, about this Gentleman's *Prediction*
of

of the approaching Termination of the Disease it self, with all its attending Symptoms.

‘ If the *Venereal Disease* (saith he) Dr. Astruc’s Prediction of the sudden Termination of the Distemper confuted.
 ‘ ever since its first Appearance in *Europe*,
 ‘ about 240 Years past, has lost somewhat
 ‘ of its Fury, and even now grows daily
 ‘ less and less violent, we have Cause to
 ‘ hope that if it still goes on to abate of
 ‘ its Force, it may in Time grow languid
 ‘ and totally disappear.

*How much the Distemper has abated of Com.
 its Force, I leave you to judge by the two
 following Instances, which besides some of
 those I have given you in my former Discourse,
 have lately fallen under my Inspection.*

A Gentleman of a sanguine Habit, of about 40 Years of Age, who two or three before, for a *Chancre* with *Phymosis*, had been salivated by me, came now again with a small *Pustule* near the old *Cicatrix*, behind the *Glans*, which had ensued his Concern with a foul Woman some Days before.

The 1. Instance.

The Disorder appear'd trivial, and scarce (as he thought) worth his Notice: but having suffered so much formerly under the like Accident, he more readily took the Alarm, wanting no Arguments to convince him how small a Spark, neglected, might kindle a great Fire.

I kept the Sore open designedly to discharge the Poison as long as I could, and having a mild Aspect, was in Hopes I might secure him by my *Quicksilver Pill*, which purged him briskly, inso-much that at three Weeks End, he discontinued them, and believed all safe, as I did my self, till after three more, he came to me with several of the *Coronæ Veneris* upon his Shoulders, Arms, Breast, Thighs and Legs, some *Pustules* also about his Face: Upon the Sight of which I immediately concluded to salivate him again, and by the *Uction*, as before, brought on, and continued a plentiful Spitting for 40 Days: a Time unusual for its Duration, and which, one might have thought, should have been sufficient

sufficient to extirpate a more obstinate
Lues.

I was indeed the rather willing to keep it up, because altho' the *Serpigines* scal'd away at about three Weeks End, yet their *Vestigia* looked still too florid, and one of them upon the under Lip felt also *Callous* at its *Base*.

When he had finished his after *Regimen* of *Sweating*, *Purging* and the *Gua-jac. Diet*, I gave leave for his Removal into the Air, although the Day or two before he complained of a light twinging Pain on the upper Part of one of the *Tibia's*: which knowing him to be a very *hypochondriacal Person*, I took to be imaginary: seeing nothing amiss upon the Part, nor thinking any new Disturbance should arise thus immediately after so copious and durable a *Colliquation* of the Humours, with so large a Drain thereof from the *Glandules* of the *Fauces*: but at ten Days End I had a Letter from him, purporting this Complaint of the Shinbone to be much increased, and breaking

him of his Rest a Nights; beginning also now to inflame and look red; in-
somuch that two or three Days after,
he hasten'd up to Town, where I took
a view of the Leg, and perceived a small
nodous Rising with a perceptible Fluid
under the Skin. Upon which it was in-
stantly concluded that we should have
a Consultation the next Day with Mr.
Serjeant Dickins and Mr. *Dansie*; where
it was agreed the Bone should be lay'd
bare by a *Cautick*; and observing his
Body at the same Time, we discovered
the old *Maculæ* budding out afresh.

Upon removing the *Eschar*, the Bone
was found *carious*, and after some Weeks
exfoliated: during which I made him
two Visits only; but whilst his Surgeon
was thus waiting for the Separation of this
Caries, he began to complain of his
Throat, upon inspecting whereof, the
Uvula and *Tonsillæ* were discovered in-
flamed, and soon after ulcerated: by
which the same Gentleman was convinced
there was no Room for longer Delay, but
being

being now solely under his Government, a new *Salivation* was brought on, and prosecuted, as he informed me, for almost the same Length of Time as the former, when the Ulcer healed. Yet such was the malign Disposition and stubborn Nature of this Evil, in this unhappy Gentleman, that before he was recruited or got out, the Pustules appeared again as at first, with the Addition of still more severe Complaints, *viz.* excruciating Pains, as well on the Arms as the Legs, with a great number of *carious Bones* and *phagedænic Ulcers*, which in opposition to all Endeavours still encreased, and by the Use of *Mercurials*, in what Shape soever, more *depascent*: infomuch that they were forced to fly to the constant Use of *Opiates*, and those in a full Dose, in order to blunt the painful Sensation, till at the Year's End, he fell a Sacrifice to this cruel Distemper, sinking under a *Venereal Tabes*.

I will not hence conclude, that if this last *Ptialism* had been enterprised or

brought on, so soon as the first *Node* had been opened, the following Symptoms might have been obviated thereby: since the Malady revived so early after the former: but I see not, I must own, why so much Time should be lost, in waiting for a perfect *Desquamation* of the *Carious Bones*, unless we could warrant, as I have formerly observed, the whole of the Venereal Poison to be shut up therein (when possibly there might be no Occasion for the same) or that certain other Particles thereof, sucked up by the circulating Fluids, would not in the Interim be deposited elsewhere, as in the present Case. But whether this Inference be just or not, it will hence appear evident, how little the Disease it self has abated of its pristine Outrage; and that it will not at all Times give Way even to the most copious *Salivation*, and that also repeated.

2. Instance.

The Year before this, I was concerned with the same Artist, for a young Gentleman, a Foreigner, who after healing of

a *Chancre* had both *Ulna's* and *Tibia's* corrupted through their whole *Extent*, from the *Cubit* to the *Carpus*, and from a little below the *Knee* to the *Maleolus internus*. He was first under the Care of a Frenchman, who had pursued *Desault's* Method, for a long Time, but at Intervals, being forced to intermit sometimes for a Week, on the Account of *Gripes* with an *Hypercatarrhs*. This was some Months before the *Nodes* appeared, though he complained of Pains. When I was consulted, I endeavoured all I could to bring on a *Salivation* by the *Uction*, but so it fell out, whether by the *Mercury* formerly invited downwards, by his repeated Purgation, or from what other Cause soever, there was no getting it up to his Mouth: so that laying aside all farther Attempts that Way, or indeed meddling with any *Mercurial Medicines*, which in diverse Forms I understood he had taken to so little Purpose, he was sent to *Islington* for the Air, where he drank the *Asses Milk*, being exceedingly

emaciated by his Pains and want of Rest, and where the *Caries* being all lay'd in View, after about a Year's Attendance by his Surgeon, with whom I made him several Visits, he sunk long before those Bones (*tainted quite through to the Medulla*) were likely to be removed: so that not without just Cause doth our Countryman Dr. *Harris*, in his Dissertation upon this Subject, expostulate on this Wise: *Hallucinantur equidem illi, qui arbitrantur Luem hanc fractis & attritis Viribus Senio, tyrannidem suam ferme omnem jam deposuisse, & ad interitum suum cum Senectademum vergere: sed contra constare experientia, crudelissime etiamnum sævire, dubiumque nunc esse utrum Mars an Venus, plures ex numero viventium tollit.*

Inferences
from the
two fore-
going His-
tories.

From the foregoing Histories every young Practitioner in these Cures may be furnished with the following Hints, in the Way of a *Prognostick*, as to certain particular Habits, and some peculiar Infections.

The *First*, that where the *Caries* begins within like the *Spina*, and makes its Way
out-

outwardly through the *Cortical* Part, there is much more Danger, than where the Ridge only of the *Tibia* protuberates, as in the common *Node*, whilst the other Parts, more inward, are uncorrupted: for this in a few Months may be brought to *exfoliate*, whilst the former, after a great many, tho' some Parts may be dry'd by the Cautery, and moulder'd away: others pinch'd to Pieces by the *Forceps*, yet the Remainder sticking fast, as in the Instances above, and in one other I shall recite presently, the Patient for the most Part dies before the *Chirurgery* is completed; stinks, as we say, alive all the time, and goes off lamenting rather than lamented.

The *Second*, this, that no *Chancre*, how slight soever in Appearance, can be warranted to stand clear of an ensuing Pox, unless the grand Remedy be instantly enterprised in the Way of Safety or Prevention, which too you see is sometimes insufficient in some particular *Habits*, and some singular *Contagions*, for what Causes I cannot say, any more than why, or for what

what Reason, the *Cortex* at some times fails us in the Cure of *Intermitting Fevers* : however I have observed this, in a Course of many Years Practice, that where I have met with one Pox from a *Gonorrhæa*, I have found many, the Consequences of this Symptom, as I but now observed.

The *Third* and last shall be the following, which I find was an Observation of *Jacobus Cataneus*, one of the *old Writers*, viz. that if the Sick is not cured by the *Salivation*, he sometimes grows worse than before ; the *Caries* still spreading in fresh Places among the Bones, as well as the Ulcers upon the Skin and Flesh above them, as appears plain from the two foregoing Instances.

I have already taken Notice of the Practice in our Hospitals of deferring the *Uñction* till they have clear'd away the foul Bones : and I find a Passage in *John of Vigo*, whom I esteem the best practical Surgeon of his Time, which gives some Countenance to this Delay thereof, in the Words following :

Unum

Unum super hoc notandum est, scil. quod ante Salivationem, vel per Ceratum nostrum, vel per Unctionem, utilissimum est Ulcerationes ab omni Malignitate ac Carne putrida mundificare, ut in posterum bona & solida Cicatrix efficiatur. Eandem etiam rationem habemus de Osse corrupto, quia nisi prius ejus Corruptio auferatur cum raspatoriis, in vanum ut plurimum esset facta Curatio: quamobrem expedientissimum est ante administrationem Linimenti, ut mundetur Os.

But notwithstanding this Admonition, I can scarce persuade myself but this experienced Artist must have met with Ulcers in their Nature so very *phagedænic* and *dyssepulotic* also, that neither would their Malignity be subdu'd, nor their putrid Disposition mundify'd or deterg'd, in order to their Incarnation, or being incarn'd, admitting of a sound and durable *Cicatrix*, without the Assistance of this *Liniment*, at least some *Mercurial Preparation* that might forward those Intentions.

These Particulars premis'd, relating to our Author's *Periods*, and the Termination

tion of the Disease, which I have taken from his *first* Book, I shall for the greater Dispatch pass over his *second* entirely, which treats (as I said before) of the Nature of the *Contagion* itself, with the fundry Ways by which it may be contracted: and proceed to his *third*, wherein he gives an Account of the *first Infection*, as I call it, or when the Distemper is in its first State, as he names it, termed usually the *Gonorrhœa*.

D. Astruc's
Opinion of
the *Concepta-*
cula Sem-
inis exa-
mined.

And here I shall have Occasion (first asking his Pardon) to rectify what I account an Error in this learned Writer, where he calls all those *Glandules* of the *Urethra* in the Man, and of the *Vagina* of the Woman, which being affected by the *Contagion*, spew out that purulent Matter, by the Name of *Seminis Conceptacula*; to which no Part of the Body has, I think, a real or just Claim, unless the *Vesiculæ Seminales* themselves, seated at a Distance from those Glands, neither having any Commerce therewith. And as to the Woman, who has no *Testes* to elaborate,
Vasa

Vasa deferentia to convey, nor yet *Vesiculæ*, wherein to lodge her Semen, this Phrase of *Conceptacula Seminalia* is yet surely more absurd : for altho' in the Time of *Coition*, from the Friction of the *Clitoris* by the *virile Member*, a Humour is emitted from those *Ducts* about the Entrance of the Bladder, yet this is by no Means a true *Semen*, nor intended any way to impregnate the *Ovum*, like the Man's, being instantly shed forth, after the Action, and provided by Nature chiefly as an *Oestrum Veneris*, to excite or stimulate, from the Pleasure thereby occasion'd, to the Act of Generation, for the propagating of the *Species*.

I could not well avoid this *Remark*, because I find him in almost every Page mentioning a *virulent Semen*, or a *polluted seminal Humour*, giving rise to this particular Symptom : as if neither Man nor Woman could be therewith infected, unless the same was shed upon the Genital Parts : whereas he could not be ignorant that the *Glans Penis*, rub'd against the outside Pri-
vity

vity or *Pudendum* of a Woman *chancred* or *exulcerated* about the same, is sufficient to communicate both *Chancre* and *Gonorrhœa* to the Man, without any corrupted *Semen* or Seminal Humour concern'd, unless the *virulent Sanies*, flowing from such *Ulceration*, must be accounted *Seminal* also. The like Taint will be impress'd upon the Woman's Parts, by the *chancred* or *exulcerated Prepuce* or *Glans*, as well as from the purulent Matter discharged by the exulcerated *Glandules* of the *Urethra*, without any Emission of the Man's *Semen*, whether *polluted* or *unpolluted*.

But upon this Subject I have discours'd already in my former Treatise, and prov'd, I think, that the *Running* is no *seminal*, but a truly *purulent* Discharge from an *Ulceration* in some Part of the *Urethra* in the Man, and of the *Vagina* of the Woman.

How far the *Semen* itself, in the former, may be polluted at such Times, by the contagious *Aura* transmitted to the *Vesiculæ*, and thence still farther, by the *Vasa deferentia*, to the *Testes*, as it seems to be

not unlikely at others, by the *Lymphatic Vessels* to the Groins, or possibly sweating thro' the Pores, and entering those *Glandules*, at the Time of a close Conjunction, and in the Heat of Action, whence Bubo's, which are (tho' not often) at some times recent Symptoms. Of this, I say, I determine nothing, but I think we may be certain that no *Semen* comes down from a clapt Patient, otherwise than in his State of Health, at the Time of *Copulation*, voluntary or nocturnal Pollution, excepting the Case of a *simple Gonorrhœa* from Laxity, or the lost Spring of the *Shutters* at the *Caput Gallinaginis*, and consequently the same Term is not rightly apply'd to the *Stillicidium*, or virulent Dropping from an infected Person, any more than that of *Conceptacula Seminalia*, to the *Glandules* discharging the same.

It is indeed no wonder that the *Seed* of one thus infected, in passing a Canal implete with this Corruption, should lose its *diaphanous* and *cream-like* Colour, and appear polluted also, if it was untainted in
its

its proper Cells, the *Vesiculæ* ; which yet I shall not take upon me by any means to assert that it is. All which I here contend for, being only this, *viz.* that the Humour flowing down thro' the *Urethra* of a Person lately infected, and which is (but improperly) named a *Gonorrhæa*, is not the *Semen* itself, either *polluted* or *unpolluted*, in the Man, much less can it be in the Woman : Yet at the same time I shall not dispute that a Husband thus diseased may not only communicate the Disease to his Wife, but from his Seed contaminated impress also the Conception from such Copulation with a *Malum Stamen* thereof, which shall after discover itself, not in *Gibbosities*, *Rickets*, *Scrofulæ* or *Strumæ*, as our Author will have it, but in true *Venereal Serpignes*, *Ulcuscula*, and other Symptoms of a genuine *Lues*, which he questions in the subsequent Paragraph.

As also
that of the
Dislemper
transmitted
from
the Parents
to their
Children.

Quamquam ipse quidem noluerim eam a Parentibus Communicationis viam prorsus rejicere, quam ab omnibus ferme Medicis probari novi, fatebor tamen ingenue mihi me-

rito suspectam videri, si de Lue Venerea vere & proprie dicta, quæstio sit. Equidem sæpe vidi Rachitidem aut affectus Rachitidi congeneres, strumas aut strumosos glandularum meseraicarum tumores, Atrophiam pulmonarem, Ossium distortionem, unde Gibbositas, aliosque non paucos Morbos hujuscemodi, qui a Lue Venerea degenerare oriri solent, in tenella infantium Corpuscula traductos fuisse vel progressu ætatis tacita labe sensim prorupisse: Nunquam tamen Luem Veneream vere sic dictam & pathognomonicis signis conspicuam, jure quasi hæreditario, in Infantes transmissam observavi, unde in eam Opinionem facile propenderem hæc a Medicis jam pridem levi fide ideo admissa fuisse, ut si res ita ferat, famæ possint ægrotantium consulere, causam probabilem, si non veram Luis prætexendo, quæ ægrotantes culpa absolvere videatur.

But I must own myself of a different Opinion, having seen several Infants with true Venereal Symptoms, particularly the

Some Cases of Children thus infected.

Thymi ac Mariscæ prope Anum: I have seen a Boy of 13 Years of Age, born of infected Parents, having Venereal Nodes upon the

D

Skin

Skin Bones, with *Caries* underneath : these indeed are more common among the *Blacks* at *Guinea*, as I have observ'd in the *Dissertation* upon the same Disease, and given an Example thereof in *Hist.* the 27th.

The last Summer I salivated a young Gentlewoman, recommended to me by Mr. *Shepherd*, an *Apothecary*, for some *Chancres*, with a Tumour on one of the *Labia Pudend.* occasion'd by a late Infection she had received from her Husband, in the Middle of whose Forehead a Couple of Nodes, however indolent, had been form'd from her Childhood, and which there was too much Cause to suspect were a Part of her Inheritance from her Parents. During her *Salivation* the same almost disappear'd, which they had not done, had they taken Rise from any Accident, or the *Mala Conformatio* of the *frontal* Bone, since which I am told they protrude again : What the Consequence may be I know not, but surely this Affair is too evident to stand in need of farther Proof : and it would be not only very uncharitable but also

un-

unreasonable to suspect the Parents of *Ricketty* or *Strumous Children*, as Persons who had been diseased with the *Venereal Lues*: the *first* being often the Result of ill nursing, the last *adventitious* from other Causes; but if both were *ex traduce*, as they have different Originals, they can by no just Reason be supposed to take Rise from thence, or indeed to belong any ways to that *Distemper*.

After this Digression, I will now hasten to our Author's Cure.

Of a Gonorrhœa,

Which, as I have hinted in the Preface, he divides into three Species. 1. The *Gonorrhœa*, commonly so called, or which, for Distinction-sake, I have named *Humida*; the 2. *Gonorrhœa Sicca*; and the 3. *Spuria*.

His Division of the *Gonorrhœa* into three Species, with his Method of Cure for the same.

The *first* he has again subdivided as to the Method of Cure, into as many Periods: In the former of which, overlooking the *Virus*, which gave Rise to the Disease,

ease, he treats the same as we do the Inflammation in general of the *Urinary* Parts, viz. by bleeding, repeated according to the Degree thereof, refrigerating, demulcing, and attemperating Aposems or Ptisans, *ex Rad. Cickor. Acetos. Nymph. &c.* also Emulsions, *ex Sem. fr. cum Sal. Prunel.* with *Anodynes* between whiles.

'Tis true, in the mean time, he directs both *Fotus* and *Cataplasms*, somewhat of the like Kind with what Dr. *Boerhaave* has prescribed; and if the Symptoms of *Heat*, *Dysury*, and *Priapism* increase, he recommends both *Camphire* and *Sacch. Saturni*, from *gr. vj.* to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. in a Bole, with *Cons. Ros. vel Nymph.* The last he grants, notwithstanding, to have a noxious Quality, and to be given with Caution.

In his *second Period*, (tho' I believe many among us would expect to be well by that time they were got to the End of the first) or when the Symptoms of *Heat*, *Dysury*, &c. begin to remit, he comes to his *lenient Purgatives*, first of all with *Cassia*, and after the stronger *Cathartics*, with which usually we begin,

begin, such as *Jalap* and *Diagredium* mixt up with the *Aquila alba*, i. e. *Mercurius dul.* from ʒß to gr. xv. or ʒj.

It has been customary, he says, formerly, and is yet the Practice of some, (*he must mean surely of his Countrymen*) to give Preparations of *Mercury* without any purging Medicine therewith, such as the *Merc. Sublim. dulcis*, or the *Calomel* twelve times sublim'd, in a Bolus with the *Conf. Ros.* and this to be repeated till it affects the Chaps, when the same is to be purged off, (*if it be not too late to prevent it*) and keep under a Spitting: the Patient being confin'd to his Chamber, as he ought to be, during this Course. And thus, saith he, whilst one Part of the *Venereal* Poison is overcome by the *Antidote* or *Mercurial Panacæa*, the Remains are carried out of the Body by the Force of the purging Medicines.

When now having corrected the *Virulency*, and brought the *Running* to a better Colour and Consistence, we arrive at his *third* and last *Period*, wherein (with us)

he recommends the common *Agglutinatives* and *Balsamics*, such as the *Terebinth. Ven.* & *Cypr.* from ʒß to ʒij. also the *Balsam. Capiv.* from 20 to 30 Drops, in a Spoonful of the *Syr. Capil. Ven.* or in a Draught first dissolved *cum Vitel. Ovi*, when, if a *Gleet* ensues, he proposes a small *Aq. Calcis cum Lacte*, or a *Decoct. Rad. Torment. Consolidæ Bistort. &c.* also the *Acidulæ* or *Chalybiat Waters*, and lastly *Astringents*, such as *Coral. Succin. Croc. Mart. Astr. Lap. Hæmatit. Os Sepiæ Sang. Drac. Ter. Japon.* each from ʒß to ʒj. singly or mixt together, taken in Proportion with an Infusion of the dried Leaves of Mint, or with two or three Spoonfuls of the distilled Water thereof, according to *Quercetan*, extolled by *Riverius*, and which the Author of it says he had try'd one hundred times with Success.

Of Injections.

As to *Injections*, he allows of none unless such as are prepar'd of the *Traumatick Decoctions*, *cum Sanicula, Bugula, Alchymilla, &c.* in *Aqua Hord.* adding thereto a little *Mel. Ros.* utterly rejecting all the So-

lutions

lutions of the *Lap. Medic. Crol.* the *Colcothar of Vitriol, Alumen*, and the like, by no means suited to these Parts, but often encreasing the Symptoms, bringing on fresh *Inflammation, Strangury*, and *Ischury*, if not the *Lues* itself, by stifling the Venom in these first Passages, and driving the same into the Blood, as appears plain by this excellent Caution against all such.

Denique adhibendo præpostere injectiones astringentes in Vaginam in Fæminis : in Urethram in Viris, cum lapide medicamentoso Crollii, Colcothare, aut Pulvere de Verny, aliisve id genus Pulveribus Stypticis, Vitriolicis, Alumniosis, quibus solet tum Urethra morbose constringi, unde gravis Stranguria, quæ Gonorrhææ plerumque pedisequa est, tum etiam Lues Venerea inferri, quoties semini aut seminali humori, cujus fluxus supprimatur, vel minima contagii pars adhuc inest, quandoquidem seminium illud intro coercitum, cogitur sanguini, in quem refluit, latente vitio ineluctabilem noxam inurere, Lib. 3. Cap. 1. p. 173.

And as he has very justly decry'd the Use of these *Injections*, no less the Practice of strong *Mercurial Purgatives*, too long continued or persisted in, under an Expectation of bringing the *Running* to a better Colour and Consistence, and correcting its Virulency, by which the Symptoms of *Chord* and *Dysury* have been often encreas'd, and a Foundation laid of many of those stubborn *Gleets* we meet withal, after the Cure of the *Gonorrhœa* is perform'd.

That this is our Author's Opinion (*as it is indeed our own*) appears plain from the following Passage; *Præparatis Mercurialibus interne immoderatus utendo, vel abutendo potius, iis etiam quæ blandiora sunt, ut Aquila alba, Panacæa, Mercurio Viola-ceo, &c. hinc enim non modo gravis noxa Ventriculo infertur, sed etiam maxime in Constitutione salso-acri, sanguinis excandescencia, & seminalis humoris Acrimonia adeo intenduntur, ut genitalium Ulcera quæ Cicatricem proxime tractatura videbantur, aliquando recrudescant & curationi pervicacius inde repugnent, Lib. 3. Cap. 1. p. 173.*

In the Place of these *Mercurials*, given internally at these times, he directs the *crude Quicksilver*, as in the *common Unction*, to be rubb'd upon the Parts, as about the Body of the *Penis*, especially under the *Urethra*, to the *Perinæum*, and so up to the *Pubes*, taking in the *Testes*, by which the Mercury insinuating thro' the Pores into the *Lymphatic Vessels*, is instantly convey'd to the *Glandules*, and subdues the Poison lodg'd therein ; taking away all the Symptoms, without any Disturbance to the *primæ Viæ*, the *Stomach*, and *Guts*.

Of Mercurial Friction upon the Parts for this and other Symptoms of the first Infection.

In all local Affections, such as *Chancres*, *Phymosis*, and *Periphymosis*, from a *Veneral Taint* : *Callosity* in the *Urinary Passage*, or *Induration* of the *Testis*, particularly its *Epididimis*, left after the *Hernia Humoralis*, with the like Maladies, I cannot but approve this Method of Practice, nor do I dislike it even in the Case of *common Claps*, during the Course of *Purgation*, or of the Use of my Electuary *ex Mel. Virgin. Pul. Jalap. vel Rhei cum Bals. Capiv. & Sal. Prunel.* as before directed, in order

to secure the Patient from a *second Infection*, by the *first* getting into his Blood; and this without harassing his Body by strong *Mercurial Cathartics* taken internally, which generally speaking, I believe, have done as much harm as good, especially in thin and dry Habits, or *Heetical Constitutions*, where I have sometimes carried off a slight Infection without any such, I might say without a Grain of this *Mineral*, or any of its Preparations.

This shall suffice for his *three Periods* of the *first Species* of the *Gonorrhæa*, which for Distinction-sake merely we named *Humida*. We shall now take Notice of that which he (but surely improperly) terms *Gonorrhæa Sicca*, whose Symptoms are first a *Dysury*, and after, from the Encrease of the Inflammation and Tumefaction, an *Ischury*, or total Suppression.

Of the *Ischury* ensuing a *Clap*, and the Mischief from Injections exemplified.

I cannot say I have often observ'd this Complaint to be *Venereal*, where there had not been a preceding *Running*, or dripping of some *virulent Humour* out of the *Meatus*, which of a sudden disappearing,

or

or checkt by *Injection* of *restringent Li-
quors*, this Misfortune (*and a very great
one it is*) sometimes ensues: when it may
reasonably be suppos'd that the *Contagion* is
seated high up in the Passage, or has taken
hold of the *Glandulæ Prostatæ*, where the
adjoining *Sphincter* of the Bladder is af-
fected by Means of the Fluxion and In-
flammation attending, the Passage of the
Urine first straiten'd, and soon after en-
tirely shut up.

An Example of this I have given in the
last Edition of my *Siphylis*, or *Practical
Dissertation*, in the Preface to my Discourse
of *Gleets*: the like, but of a more fatal
Tendency, I was call'd to this last Sum-
mer, by Mr. *Scott*, an *Apothecary* at *Wap-
ping*, which had befallen the Captain of a
Ship, who, after a *Running* suddenly stopt,
complain'd instantly of great Pain about
these *Glands*, and upon the Neck of the
Bladder, voiding no Urine for several Days,
notwithstanding all Endeavours, as well
by external Application as internal Admi-
nistration,

About

About the same Time I was sent for to meet in Consultation with Dr. *Burton*, where a young Gentleman, the only Son of a *Baronet*, in great Hast to get rid of a *Running*, had been prevail'd on by some of his Acquaintance, to throw up a *famous Injection*, which quickly stopt the same together with his Urine, the Suppression whereof continued for several Days, in Opposition to all Attempts for his Relief, by *Terebinthinate Clysters*, *Emulsions* with *Sal. Prunel.* *Oleose* and *Sperma Ceti Mixtures*, with *Anodynes ex Pil. Matth.* and *Syr. de Meconio* to give a Truce in his Extremity, *lenient Purgatives ex Diacaf. cum Manna*, the purging Mineral Waters turn'd with Milk, and Manna dissolved therein, not omitting topical Applications, *Emollient Foment's*, *Inseffus Illinitio* of the *Bulb cum Mercur. crud. & Axung.* Yet still the Disease proved obstinate, and a *Rigour* seising I was apprehensive at one Time, of an approaching *Gangrene*. Mr. *Camfeild*, Surgeon to the Family, was sent for to pass the *Catheter*,

theter, by which he empty'd the Bladder of three Pints, or more of Water, and thereby took off the Tention, till filling again, the Operation was repeated for several Days after; at length some little *Running* coming down, the *Sphincter* gradually opening, perform'd its Office as before.

During my Attendance upon this Gentleman, the same Physician carried me with him to advise about another, who from the like Occasion, had long Time labour'd with a painful *Strangury*, as many more have done, for whom I have been consulted.

Some Years past, a Gentleman from *Cambridge*, who had, by a Letter receiv'd my Advice about a stubborn *Gleet*, made me a Visit here in *London* to tell me that he had been with Dr. C——n and receiv'd from him a Pint Bottle of *Injection*, which he complain'd was so painful that he could not suffer it. He presented me with about four Ounces, the Rest he carried back, when the Dr. told him he would
make

make it milder, and having so done, return'd that, or some other in its Place, which having used though with less Pain, to as little Purpose as the first, he desisted from any farther Experiments therewith.

This *Injection*, so far as I could perceive by the acerb and poignant Taste upon the Tongue, was a Solution of the *Mercur. Sublim. cor.* in a watery *Menstruum*, colour'd with Cochineel and somewhat soften'd with a little *Mel. Rosar.* ʒß. of the first in ℥ß. of the second with four or five Grains of the third, and two Drams of the last, brought my Experiment very near the Original; but of this I determine not, nor pretend by any Means to be Master of the Secret, although I could not forbear making one Trial with that which I had left me of the Doctor's preparing: which I threw up twice a Day, into the *Ductus* of a poor Fellow, lately clapt, till it was all gone, when on the fourth Day the Running disappearing, a *Strangury* came on, with an unusual Sensation somewhat

what painful through the whole Passage, so that fearing farther Mischief, I purged my Patient with *Mineral Waters and Manna*, every Day for three or four. When the *Running* came down again, and the *Strangury* went off.

About 40 Years past *Charles Musitane*, or *Musitanus*, a Foreigner (as our Author has observed) undertook the Cure after this Manner, warranting the same in three or four Days Time, without taking any Medicine whatever internally, and that it never fails, provided it be thrown in immediately after the Complaint of tingling in the Passage, or before the *Running* appears, at least immediately after, *but if no Running, it is possible there may be no Infection, and then no need of his Injection, which is this.*

R. *Aq. Plantag. ℥ss. in quibus dissolve Mercur. sub dulcis in Alkool redacti zij. m. f. Injēctio in Urethram ter in die.*

How

How this is to be dissolv'd in a watery Vehicle by simple *Trituration* or *Levigation*, without *Coction* (as our Author teaches in his *Appendix* to his last Book of *Venereal Diseases*) will be difficult to understand, but long before this *Musitanus*, Sir *Theodore Mayern* published somewhat of the like Nature, in his *Tract. de Lue Venerea* Cap. 3. after the Form following.

R. *Aq. Calcis* ʒvj. *Mel. Ros.* ʒij. *Merc. dul. subtilissime levigat.* ʒj. *M. f. Injectio ut supra utenda.*

With this he tells us he cured a famous Knight, one of our own Countrymen, Sr. *K——m D——y*. But then observe his preceding Words, *præmissis præmittendis*.

Facilis profecto (saith our Historian *Astruc*) *& expeditus Gonorrhæam curandi vel præcavendi modus, si Veritate nitaretur, sed quem maximo Ganeorum infortunio, tum Ratio tum Experientia, perinde falso arguunt.*

This

This Injection I have used formerly several Times, but I can't say with any great Success: so far from it, that at some times I have found the Running encreased thereby.

And although this Account of the Cure of a *Gonorrhæa* in the Way of *Injection* (*taken up again of late by some empirical People among us*) may look like a Deviation from our Subject, yet I hope it may be very pardonable, as a Caution to unwary Patients, how they depend upon such hazardous Experiments, as well as to the young Practitioner, how he makes them.

Returning now to our Author's *Gonorrhæa Sicca* (as he names it) with the attending *Ischury*: I cannot object against his Method, which is rational enough, as aiming principally to take off the *Tention*, and abate the *Inflammation*, by *Bleeding* repeated, and that largely, at the Beginning; prescribing also *Emollient Decoctions ex Malva Sem. lini &c.* in Milk, with which to foment the Parts. *Anodyne*

E

and

and lenient Clysters, cooling Emulsions also and Ptisanes, as in his first Period of the virulent Gonorrhœa: forbearing all Mercurials at this Time, or during the State of the Inflammation: when if those Symptoms encrease, threatening an Abscess outwardly in the Perinæum, the same is to be forwarded as much as possible, by suppurative Cataplasms: and the Matter discharged.

His Third in order is the Gonorrhœa Spuria, of which in my Preface; an Accident usually befalling those with a strait Prepuce, for want of uncovering the Glans, and cleansing the Parts, oftentimes without any Contagion: and when Venereal, frequently attended with Phymosis or Paraphymosis. The infectious Humour hastening a Fluxion with Tumefaction of the Part, raising chancrous Ulceration behind the Crown of the Glans. Neither of which Affections are properly to be styled a Gonorrhœa, nor treated as such, otherwise than regards the general Method by Mercurials, to subdue the Infection which gave rise thereto. There

There is yet a *fourth Species*, which he names *Gonorrhœa Habitualis*, and which is indeed the only true and *simple Gonorrhœa*, arising from a *Paralysis* of those *Valves* or Shuttters, (at least their lost Spring and enfeebled Tone) which are constituted to retain the *Seed* in its proper *Receptacles*, till the Time of Use in *Copulation*. But as this is no Symptom of, or belongs in any Respect to the Distemper, I shall wholly pass it by: referring you to what I have already said upon that unhappy Subject, in my *Discourse of Gleets*.

Of the *Hernia Humoralis*.

Which, asking the Gentleman's Pardon, *Hernia Humoralis*, I think he treats the most injudiciously of any of the other Symptoms; for whilst he regards only the *Inflammation*, and is bleeding his Patient, giving *Lenients* instead of some brisk *mercurial Cathartick*, the Fluxion encreases, and the Tumour gets ground; being farther enlarged by his *emollient Applications*, making Way for,

and encouraging the same, oftentimes to the endangering an *Abscess*, the most unhappy Symptom that can attend a *recent Infection*, or indeed any Person infected with the Distemper.

Our *English Surgeons* at these Times, and with much better Success, instantly apply the *Cataplasim*, (supported by the Bag Truss) *ex Farina Fabarum & Oxymelle Simplici*: When to make the quicker Revulsion from the Part, if the Tumour gives not Way to two or three *Mercurial Purges*, they vomit the Patient, if strong and able to bear it, with the *Turpeth. Min.* Otherwise the *Epicucuban*, with two or three Grains of *Emetic Tartar*: by which they soon unstop the Damm, bringing down the *Running*, (much milder now than at first) and finish the Cure by a few more of the same Purges, till the *Terebinthinate* or *Balsamick Medicines* are required to dry up the *Gleet*. But altho' I disapprove his *lenient Purgatives*, and much more his *emollient Topicks*, yet I must highly commend his *Mercurial Illi-*
nition upon the Part, being well fitted to

resolve any remaining *Induration*, especially that which is commonly found after this Accident, upon the *Epididymis*.

I shall have no need surely to recite his Management of the *apostemated Testis*, any more than his *Abscess in Perinæo*, the Consequences of this Disease ill cur'd; for when this falls out, as the Case is purely *Chirurgical*, I am well assur'd there is no *English* Artist but knows how to proceed at such Times, as well as our Physician (*however a Medico Chirurgus*) is able to direct.

Of Caruncles, and Carnosity in the Urethra.

We have just before taken Notice of the Gentleman's *Gonorrhœa Sicca*, and the *Ischury* thence arising, but as there are many other Obstacles to the free Passage of the Urine, tho' not alike owing to the same Distemper, we shall recite them as he has enter'd them in *his 4th Chapt. and 4th Sect. of his 3d Book of Venereal Diseases*. The

1. From *Ulcers* in the *Urethra* :
2. From *Cicatrices* left behind after the healing of

these *Ulcers*: 3. From *Caruncles*: 4. From a *Scirrhus* on the *Verumontanum*: 5. *Induration of the Parastatæ and Vesiculæ Seminales*: 6. From *Carnosity* arising in, and straitening the *Conal*.

For the former he proposes the same *Regimen* as in the first *Period* of the *Gonorrhœa*, viz. repeated *Bleedings*, *Lenients*, and *Refrigerants*, to abate the *Fluxion*, and take off the *Inflammation*, then healing the *Ulcers* by one or the other of the following *Epulotick Injections*, which he has set down at the Close of the same Chapter, in the Form following.

℞ *Hord. non excort. ℥iij. Rad. Aristol. rotund. ℥j. Fol. Plantag. mj. Coque in q. s. Aquæ. Colaturæ adde Mel. Ros. ℥ij. m. f. Injectio.*

If to ℥ij. of this *Decoction* you add ℥j. of the following *Amalgama* in fine Powder, and throw them in together; these *Ulcers* will be soon brought to a *Cicatrix*, as he tells us.

℞ *Plumb.*

R *Plumb. ʒij. liquefacto adde Mercurii
viv. ʒij. & f. Amalgama in tenuissimum
pulverem redactum.*

Another thus ;

R *Aquæ secundæ Calcis ℥j. lithargyr Ar-
genti, Cerus. ana ʒj. Camphor. ʒj. m.
pro Iniectione.*

But if the Suppression continues to the endangering the Patient's Life by a *Gangrene*, he passes the *Catheter*, where it can be introduc'd, and leaves it in the Bladder till the Symptoms are abated.

However, these *Cicatrices*, it is to be fear'd, will be as difficult to remedy as his following the *Caruncle* : for which he adviseth several Ways to keep open and dilate the Passage, yet rejects the Principal, the *medicated Candle*, intended to destroy them ; but such, he says, are out of use : This may be so with his Countrymen, but not with us : In their Place he orders *Cylin-*

drical Tents, made of fine Linen roll'd up hard, or Probes of Lead, which he names *Virgulæ Plumbeæ* of several Sizes, which, unless *medicated*, can effect little more than our common Candles, intended to keep open the *Ductus*, where they can be got over the Rub that lyes in the Way, and hinder its farther Encrease : nor will they lye so easy in the Part.

His last Recourse is to the *Operation* of passing a *fulcked Catheter*, like the Staff in the old Way for *Lithotomy*, and cutting into the *Meatus*, as far as the *Excreescences* reach : then digesting, deterging, and (*having wasted them by Cathereticks*) drying up, and *cicatrising* : This is indeed much easier talk'd of than perform'd, or admitting the Breach to be healed without an incurable dribbling thereby, which is often the Case of *Abscesses* open'd in the same Part, either by *Caustic* or *Incision*, the *Cicatrix* form'd therein (as himself takes Notice) may occasion a Stricture almost, if not full out, as troublesome as the Symptom itself.

Again,

Again, if the *Suppression* is total, and of several Days Continuance: in order to save Life, he advises the same grooved Instrument to be thrust up to the *Perinæum*, and then cutting into it on one Side of the *Raphe*, when passing a *Woman's Catheter* through the Incision into the Bladder, he would have the Urine let out thereby; not considering that if the Excrescence is seated at the upper Extremity of the *Canal*, or that the Instrument cannot be got over it, the Experiment must be fruitless.

He has another Way, which is that of thrusting the *Trochar* thro' the *Perinæum* into the Bladder, and drawing off the Urine by its *Cannula*: a short Way 'tis true, but a sort of fencing in the Dark, being uncertain whether the *Nervous* as well as *Muscular* Parts, besides the prostate Gland, may not be pierced, and bad Symptoms, as *Rigours* and *Convulsions*, hasten'd, equally fatal with the *Ischury* itself. A very late Writer on the *Operations of Surgery*, acquaints us, that he had reliev'd a Woman of an *Ischury*, which had been otherwise fatal

fatal in all Appearance, by making an Incision above the *Pubes*, as in the high Operation.

These Matters, as I told you but now, seem plausible enough in *Theory* or *Speculation*, but will require the utmost Caution and Circumspection, as well as a complete Knowledge in the Structure and Situation of the Parts, whenever put in Practice; and in respect to his *Scirrhus* on the *Caput Gallinaginis*, or his Induration on the *Prostatæ* and *Vesiculæ Seminales*, giving Rise to the same Complaint; they have too much of mere Conjecture, in my Opinion, to determine absolutely which of these are principally concern'd; whilst we have no other Direction than the Probe on the Inside, and the Compression of the outside bulbous Part of the *Urethra* in *Perinæo*, upon which to form such Judgment. Nor is it very material whether either of these, or the *Sphincter* itself of the Bladder, (of which this Gentleman takes no Notice) is the suffering Part, whilst the curative Intentions are still the same

same to resolve the *Scirrhus* in the one, and the *Induration* in the other, by which the Bladder thereby affected, I mean its *Sphincter*, may be enabled to do its Office.

Upon the Whole, where the Obstruction is not entire, or that the Patient can make a shift, however with some Trouble, to discharge his Urine, he will find it the safest Way, at these Times, to palliate his Disease, by passing in the common Wax Candle, besmear'd with the Quicksilver Ointment, and keeping it there as long as he can, only extracting at the Times of making Water, and then introducing that or another in its Place. There are many who retain them well all Night, by which means they secure a Passage for the same, and prevent, at least, any farther Interception thereof, by an Encrease of the Disease : whereas in attempting the Carnosity by *Incision*, and wasting it by *Escharoticks*, they too frequently bring on fresh Disturbance, and leave a Dribbling of their Water ever after thro' the Breach they had made, but could never heal up again.

Of this I have taken Notice in my former, particularly in relation to the *Caruncle* and the *medicated Candle* for waisting the same, where my 5th *History* will furnish an Instance of its happy Success. Many more may be seen at the Close of Mr. *Wise-man's Surgery*, where his 10th gives a Relation of an Experiment made by that famous Operator Mr. *Ed. Molins*, in cutting up the whole *Ductus Urinarius*, on the Account of a *Carnosity*, with the Consequence thereof.

Instead of these Enterprises, for the most part hazardous as well as unsuccessful, it is my Advice that the whole Passage of the *Urethra*, especially the *Perinæum*, be daily well greased with the *Mercurial Liniment*, by which I have known many large *Callosities*, particularly such as have been owing to a *Venereal Infection*, and which have sometimes threaten'd an *Abscess in Perinæo*, insensibly dissolve, whilst the Candle or Leaden Probe, besmear'd also therewith, has been kept within.

Of Venereal Bubo's.

The Doctor, who is ever fond of branch- Of Bubo's.
ing out each Symptom, has divided this
also into three Sorts : The first *Essential*,
(as he names it) or *Primary*, immediately
ensuing *Copulation* with an infected Person.

Altho' it is rare, I think, to meet with
such, where there has not been some pre-
vious *Gonorrhœa* or *chancrous Ulceration*,
yet I shall not deny the Possibility thereof :
The Passage from the exulcerated *Labia*
Pudend. of the Woman to the *Pubes* and
Inguina of the Man, by Means of some
poisonous Steams thence arising, and let in
by the Pores, at the Time of Coition, be-
ing, as I have already observ'd, easily con-
ceiv'd, however I should not have expected
this from a Gentleman who has deny'd that
a Pox can be contracted without some pre-
ceding Appearance on the *Genitals*, such
I mean as *Stillicidium*, or *chancrous Ulce-*
ration.

He

He will tell us possibly that this is not a Symptom of the *Pox*, but (so suddenly arising) of the *first Infection*; as he may of the next following, which is his *second Sort*, viz. that which presently ensues the *Gonorrhœa* suppressed, or the Ulceration dry'd away, and which he terms *Symptomatical*: whilst his *third* ariseth spontaneously, (*as he is pleased to phrase it*) without any immediate *Copulation*: and is *Pathognomonical* (*but surely not at all times*) of the *Venereal Lues*.

Their
Cure.

I shall not enlarge upon his Distinction of this Tumour, as arising from *Blood*, *Phlegm*, *Choler*, and *Melancholy*; much less his Signs, which are always manifest, but come directly to his Method of Cure, which is twofold; the one by giving *Mercurial Purges* to carry off the Humour, rubbing the Ointment in the mean time upon the Part, to dissolve the *Induration*, which he names the gentler and easier, and (if we may credit him) equally safe with the other, which is to promote *Suppuration* by *maturative Cataplasms*, and then open-

ing the Tumour by *Caustick*, in the mean time directing *Mercurials*, yet without *Purgatives*, (*which will scarce fail of throwing the Patient into a Spitting unawares*) and this Method he tells us is the more severe and painful.

But as in every one of these *Tumours* there is undoubtedly an Effort of Nature to collect the Poison of the Disease, and discharge it (first ripen'd into Matter) by these *Emunctories*: It is surely incumbent upon the Artist to forward all he can the Maturation thereof, as he would do that which is *pestilential*: allowing the Patient his customary Way of living, and forbearing all Evacuation, unless he would make but one Trouble of the Whole, and before such Matter is made, whether the Symptom be *primary*, *secondary*, or *symptomatical*, undergo a Salivation, whereby he may avoid those *sinuous*, *fistulous*, and *callous Ulcers*, our Author describes, as ensuing the *Suppuration*, and by which he may also get clear of any Remains of the infectious Matter, left behind either his first Method of

Pur-

Purgation, or his second that by *Suppuration*; which is but too often the Case of both.

Of the Chancre.

Chancres. Of this, which (as he rightly observes) was the true *Caries Pudendorum* of the *antient Writers*, he makes only two *Species*, *viz.* *recent* or *primary*, and *secondary* or *symptomatical* of the *Pox*.

I shall not gainfay but that a *Lues* of long standing may shew itself under this Appearance, as well as the *Bubo*; but I think it is a Case not common; the *Chancre* being generally a recent Symptom, and when the same appears, whether early or late, if it must not be accounted a Pocky One, it is too often the Forerunner of a *Lues*, let the Cure be attempted in what Way soever, unless that of an *Hydrargyrosis*.

The Seat
of *Chancres*
according
to our Au-
thor.

The Seats of *Chancres* are generally those Parts which have a fine and tender Covering, by which the virulent *Sanies*, issuing from

from the exulcerated *Genitals* of either Sex, has the easier Admittance. Such are the inward Duplicature of the *Prepuce*, the *Glans Penis*, the Inside of the Woman's *Pudenda*, the *Nipples* of Nurses giving suck to a foul Infant with Sores about the Mouth, the Lips and Tongues of *Whoremongers* and *Prostitutes*, where either Party has some *Venereal Ulcuscula* thereon. Those which are defended by the common Covering, the *Cutis*, being less obnoxious to the malign Impression of the *Sanies* above mentioned; and yet, contrary to what the Gentleman observes, these *Chancres* have been found on other Parts of the *Penis* besides the *Glans* and *Præputium*: as upon its *Dorsum*, on the *Scrotum* also, as well as on the *Pubes* and the Inside of the Thighs, of which you have an Example in the tenth History of my first Part.

As to the *Cure*, in the *recent Chancre*, The Cure.
he first orders bleeding to inhibit the Fluxion, and abate the Inflammation; secondly *Fomentations*, to resolve the *Induration*, in

F

the

the mean Time giving *Mercurials*, but so as to avoid *Salivation*.

Next he endeavours to destroy the Basis with some of the milder *Catheretics*: those not succeeding, he recommends *Escharotics*, such as the *lapis causticus* & *infernalis*; whereby having brought on fresh Pain and Afflux of Humour, he returns to his *anodyne* and *emollient Fetus*.

He takes Notice indeed of the common *Digestive* with *Præcipitate*, which together with the Liniment of *Quicksilver* and *Turpentine* rightly adjusted, will at these Times do more than all the Rest, and save the Patient much Pain and Trouble by the Extirpation with *septical* Medicaments.

In the *Symptomatical Chancre* he allows the *Mercurial Unction* to be the most secure: nor does he oppose it, even in the *Primary*, or such as instantly succeed upon impure *Venery*.

Phymosis, Paraphymosis and Crystalline.

As these Symptoms (*though not always*) are the frequent Result of some painful *Chancre* or *Exulceration* stirring up a Flux of Humours upon the *Prepuce* and *Glans*, our Author has very properly annexed this to the foregoing Chapter; but when he makes the Woman liable to the same, I must own I think there is a little Stretch of Fancy, and that the Comparison is not strictly just, or the *Analogy* sufficient to support it.

He has made her indeed a kind of *Androgynus*, given her *Conceptacles* for her *Seed*, though no *Testes* to prepare it; made her also a *Penis* and *Præputium* out of the *Clytoris* and its Covering: by which he will have her subjected to the Accidents above, as also to the *Chordee*. Thus likewise from the *Myrtiform Caruncles* at the entrance of the *Vagina*, being inflam'd by *chancreous Ulcers*, there will arise a Stricture of the Orifice, which, although no Part on the In-

These Symptoms not so properly apply'd to the Female Sex.

fide is begirt, as the *Glans* by its *Prepuce*, he will have to be a *Phymosis*; nor does he confine this Disorder to the *Genitals*, but extends it to her *Nipples* also, where the Ulceration constringing the *Area* or Circle round about, imitates the same: but the *Nipple* itself, how much soever resembling the *Glans Penis*, in its outward Appearance, being destitute of a *Prepuce*, cannot suffer a *Phymosis*, nor in truth, its Reverse.

The like Simile he carries on to the *Anus*, whose Verge, inflam'd by Ulceration, as in *Catamites* and *Pathicks*, (*those Sons of Sodom*) so straitens the Passage as to induce thereon a *Phymosis*; and surely the same luxuriant Imagination, with as good Authority, might have named the Stricture of the Mouth from any Sores at the Corners, by the same Appellation: or if the Tongue had protruded beyond the Teeth, and been thereby compressed, as happens sometimes in Salivation, why might not this have made a *Paraphymosis*? but I hasten to his Cure.

Which

Which he begins also with *Venæsection* The Cure. and *lenient Purgation*, such as *Cassia cum Manna & Merc. dul.* as in the *Hernia humoralis*, instead of the brisker *Catharticks* or *Emetics*, which making stronger *Revulsion* of the *Humours*, afford much speedier *Relief* to the *Parts aggrieved*.

His *Topicks* here are the same as for the *Chancre*, excepting the *Catheretic*, viz. first of all *Anodyne emollient Fomentations* and *Cataplasms*, to relax or soften, afterwards *Discutients*, to breathe forth the *Humours*; but if notwithstanding this Method of Proceeding, a *Stagnation* is threaten'd, to the endangering of a *Gangrene*, you are to call in the *Surgeons Aid*, to divide the *Prepuce* in the one, or to cut through the *Folds* of the other, by which the *strangled Glans* may be set free, and the *Chancre*, (if any underneath) brought into view. The like must be done for the *Crystalline*, in order to discharge the imprison'd *Lymph*, and forward the *Subsidence* of the *Prepuce* thereby inflated and puffed up.

What is here farther remarkable, although our Physician cares not to handle the Knife or Scissars, yet he takes upon him not only to give Direction about the Operation, but for the topical Application also, contrary to what is practis'd by our *English Physicians*, who interfere not with the Surgeon at such Times, as foreign to their Province; but of these Symptoms we have treated in our former Part, when *Venereal*; and in our Discourse of the *Skin Diseases*, when otherwise falling out.

Of the *Phyma*, and *Scirrhus* Chords of the same Parts.

This Word *Phyma* à *φύω* *cresco* vel à *φύμααι* *nascor* is variously taken by the Writers in *Surgery*, sometimes implying a *Tumour suppurated*, or that Way tending, as in the Groins, also in those of the *Anus*, under the *Chin* and about the Jaws of Infants and young Children, now called *Panus*. The Word in general signifies the same with *Tuber* or *Tuberculum*,
any

any hard or knotty Swelling arising upon the Parts. Our Author here intends the *Callosity* left behind the healing up of *Chancres* on the *Glans*, as well as that Remaining after the foremention'd Symptoms of *Phymosis* and *Paraphymosis*, at the Extremity of the *Prepuce*: where some Part of the obstructed *Lymph*, being discust, the Remainder is condens'd and hardened into a *Callus*, hindering the free Play of the Foreskin over the *Glans*. And indeed if this Disorder gives not Way to a strong *Mercurial Unction*, frequently used about the Part, and convey'd with a Feather underneath, after the Use of *Emollient Fomentations* and *Cataplasms*, as above recited, the only Help is *Circumcision*, at least ripping up the Duplicature, so far that the whole *Glans* may be laid bare and naked.

A young Surgeon brought a Patient to me this last Summer with a *scirrhus Tubercle* of the bigness of a small Nut, at the Extremity of the *Præputium*, near the *Frænum*, which hindred the *Glans* being

brought into Sight: it was the Effect of a *Chancre* some time before heal'd up. I advis'd him to foment the Part with an *emollient Decoction*, and apply a *Cataplasme* prepar'd with the same, thicken'd with the *Pulv. Sem. Lini ac flor. Sambuci*, first besmearing the *Scirrhus* with the *Linim. Mercuriale*; but the Surgeon, very full of his own Ability, and the Patient not caring for the Trouble, being assur'd he should have his Remedy by excising that *callous Tubercle*, he comply'd therewith: when after healing of the Wound, he came to me with a greater Stricture than before, from the pucker'd *Cicatrix*. I told him he had no Way now left, but by incising the *Prepuce* quite up to the Crown of the *Glans*, which was done accordingly by a more skillful Artist, and the *Callosity* being already cut off, he stood in no need of any farther Operation.

*Chords on
the Penis.*

But besides this *Callosity* at the Extremity of the *Prepuce*, there is another indurated *Tubercle* by the same Name of *Phyma*, situate sometimes under the Skin
of

of the *Penis*, where there has been no Ulceration, some of which I have felt of a *conglobate* Figure, little bigger than the *Grando* or *Hordeolum* of the Eyelids. Others *Cylindrical*, extending from its *Apex* along the *Dorsum* to the *Pubes*, made up seemingly of the *lymphatic Vessel* harden'd by the *Lymph* inspissated therein, and feeling like a Piece of Whipcord, or, as he rightly denominates them, small *Chords*, whence probably the Name *Chordee* has been derived. As they arise gradually, so also they disappear, at least by the Help of a little *Unction*, and a Course of *Mercurial Purging*, unless complicate with some other Symptoms, which may require a stricter *Regimen*.

The same Gentleman takes Notice that all these *Venereal Symptoms*, such as *Bubo*, *Chancre*, *Phymosis* and *Paraphymosis*, together with the *Phymata* or the ensuing *Callosity* of the *Prepuce*, are apt to degenerate into *Cancers*, *Gangrenes* and *Mortifications*, which are the Subjects of his following Section : the last of which I grant him,

him, nor is it at all strange, that by means of a Stop put to the Circulation of the Blood, through the Strangulation or Stricture, as in the *Phymosis* and its Opposite, a *Necrosis* should be induced as well on the girding Part as on that begirt; but I cannot say I have observ'd a simple *Venerreal Ulcer*, the Consequence of a *Bubo*, or even the most *phagedænic Chancre* so often terminate in a true *Cancer*.

*Venerreal
Excre-
scen-
ces.*

Of the *Porri* and *Verrucæ* on the *Pudenda* of both Sexes: as likewise of the *Condylomata*, *Cristæ*, *Mora*, *Fici* vel *Mariscæ* ac *Rhagades juxta Podicem*.

When he has thus gone through the Symptoms of the *first Infection*, before it degenerates into a confirm'd Disease, he concludes this third Book of his, with an Account of these *Excrescences*, of which the *Verrucæ* principally are (as above said) seated on the *Prepuce*, *Glans* and *Labia Pudend.* the Rest more commonly sprouting about the Fundament; nor are these last at

all Times absolutely *Pathognomonical* of the *Venereal* Distemper.

Our Historian makes two Sorts of them, the one the Offspring of a *recent Infection*, the other *Symptomatical* of a *Pox*, and that too, sometimes, of a long Standing.

These *Excrescences* (which take their Names from the Likeness to the Things they resemble) will not (he tells us) go away of themselves; but if he means, not without the Ligature, Knife or Caustick, we find it otherwise with many of them; *recent Warts* and *chancrous Phymata* will frequently disappear under the *Unction*, and in the fourteenth Hist. of my former Treatise, you will find that great Number of them, about the obscene Parts of a poor Woman, dry'd up and crumbled away, upon the Use of the *Cinnabar Fumigation*; but if hard or more stubborn, and of a long Standing, where their Bases will admit, they must be snip'd off, or when spread, their Roots rubb'd down by the *Caustick* at the same Time; and altho' they stand singly by themselves, or unattended

tended with any other Symptom, it may be for the Security of the Patient, to take the *Quicksilver Pill*, with a strong Decoction of *Guajac*. this I say, considering them meerly as local Affects; but when other Symptoms of a *Lues* accompany, I should, with this worthy Author, advise not only *local Frictions* on the Parts, but a complete *Uction* in order to a *Salivation*, which may not only destroy the *Branches*, but the *Roots* also of the *Evil*. Of these you may farther consult my *Dissertation* already refer'd to.

Of a *confirm'd Pox*; or, as I am wont to call it, the *second Infection*.

Of the *second Infection*, call'd the *Pox* in general, and the Author's confounding the Symptoms with those of other Diseases.

We now come to his fourth Book, in which he gives us a Description of the *Venereal Lues*, when confirm'd: with its Causes and the Symptoms peculiar to the several Parts, as to the *Genitals* (of which already) to the *Mouth* and *Throat*, to the *Nose*, *Eyes*, *Ears* &c. next of *Venereal Pains*, glandular and lymphatick Tu-

mours:

mours: the Diseases of the *Bones* also, thereby occasion'd, and those of the *Functions* some Way impeded, whether *Animal*, *Vital* or *Natural* of such finally: as belong to both Sexes, and of those peculiar to Women; with their *Diagnostic* as well as *prognostic* Signs. All which (as I have observed in my Preface) he has so intermix'd with others, more especially the *Scurvy* and *King's Evil*, that the Reader I fear will find himself sometimes at a loss, and may be possibly confounded, rather than rightly instructed in the Symptoms proper and peculiar to this Distemper.

He has, it is granted, in some Parts of his Treatise laid down certain Differences betwixt these Diseases and the *Venereal*: but as he is constantly reciting them with the same Affections, the less experienc'd may be apt to surmise there must be some Affinity: and if not arising from the very same, at least from Causes very like; although no one of them, however happening to an infected Patient, is a real Symptom of such Infection, but common to

those whose Parents any more than themselves, were never in the least tainted with this Disease.

Thus, to Instance, in discoursing of the *first Infection*, from the hasty Stop of the Running, with its Consequence, the *Hernia Humoralis* : he brings in all the other Tumours of the same Part, as the *Hydrocele*, *Sarcocoele*, *Circocoele*, *Pneumatocele*, which have no Relation thereto, but arising from different Causes, and requiring different Methods of Cure, are found in those Persons who were never diseased with any the least Appearance of a *Venereal Disorder*.

Again, in reckoning up the *Ulcers* of the *Nostril*, *Palate*, *Uvula* and *Tonsillæ*, he has introduc'd the *Polypus*, as if participating the same Taint : Whereas we have many of these extracted from chaste Persons, but rarely one from a *Venereal Patient*.

Among the painful *Gummata* of these People, he brings in the indolent *Ganglionide Tumours* of the muscular and tendinous
Parts,

Parts, not only these but the *Atherome*, *Steatome* and *Meliceris*: which are all of a diverse *Indoles*, and without any *physical Regimen*, (*though perhaps not without Chirurgical*) are removed, being also observed more frequently upon others than *Venereal* Subjects: but of these Matters sufficiently before.

The Doctor may possibly tell us, that the *Lymphatic Juice*, at these Times obstructed in its Course or thicken'd and coagulated by some foreign Mixture, gives rise to both these Kinds of *Tumours*, which admitting in one Sense, so long as the same is not imbued with any *Contagion*, nor partakes of the *Venereal Fomes*, neither are the Effects alike, any more than the *curative Indications*.

This I thought necessary to premise, for that although the Artist may know how to make the Distinction, yet the Ignorant, as aforesaid, may be impos'd on by others, if not apt hereby to impose upon themselves, and many thousands of
honest

honest People, expos'd to the Censure of others, or themselves made to censure their Parents, as some Way diseased with this Evil, entailing these *anomalous Symptoms* thereof upon them.

However, in describing the Manner of its Conveyance unto the Parts first of all contaminated, he argues rightly, that when the same are therewith seized, there are no other ways of transmitting it to those more remote, than by the *lymphatic* or *capillary Blood-vessels*: because there are no other that circulate their Contents through all the Extent or Confines of our Bodies: in which Tour he will have the contagious Particles

The Con-
tagion
lodg'd in
the *mucous*
Glands.

‘ to be principally lodg'd upon the *mucous*,
‘ *oleaginous* or *mucilaginous Glands*; and
‘ thus when entering those of the *reticular*
‘ *Compages* of the Skin, it throws itself
‘ out in *pustulary Eruptions*. When lighting
‘ upon the *sebaceous* ones of the *Glans*
‘ and its *Præputium*, with the *Labia Pu-*
‘ *dend. Chancres* and *Verrucæ*. On those a-
‘ bout the *Anus*, *Mariscæ*, *Cristæ*, *Mora*,
‘ *Porri*, &c. which he says are nothing
‘ else

‘ else than Elongations of the *Papillæ*,
‘ shooting out from those *Glands*, and
‘ which rising singly produce both *Porri*
‘ and *Verrucæ*, but when sprouting in
‘ Clusters, and more spread at their Bases,
‘ the *Thymi*, *Fici*, *Mora* & *Condylomata*,
‘ with other *fungous Excrescences*: these
‘ Parts having but a thin Covering, and
‘ always bedew’d with Moisture, more
‘ readily admitting the *virulent Sanies*, or
‘ (in our Author’s Words) the *polluted se-*
‘ *minal Humours*, flowing down upon them
‘ from the *Genitals*, as well as a Passage
‘ for those *Papillæ* to sprout forth. Farther-
‘ more, when falling on the *Glandulæ pi-*
‘ *tuitanæ*, in the upper Part of the Nostril,
‘ and infecting the *Mucus* thence secreted,
‘ it occasions those *Ulcers*, which from
‘ their ill Smell are called *Ozænæ*, and
‘ often fouls their Bones. When upon the
‘ *Mucus* of the *Tonfils*, *Ulcers* are likewise
‘ formed there, and upon the *Palate* from
‘ the like Causes. If it seiseth the *Muci-*
‘ *lage* of the Membranes of the Muscles,
‘ it raiseth the *Gummi*, with violent Pains,

‘ as on that of the *Periosteæ*, *Nodes*, some-
 ‘ times eating into the Bones; and lastly
 ‘ when it gets into the *medullary Mucus*,
 ‘ *Caries* with *Exostosis* or *Hyperostosis*.

I shall not farther pursue the Gentleman’s *Hypothesis* of the *Mucus* in other Parts, affected by the *Venereal Contagion*, and giving rise to some other Complaints, because I think it is very little different from that of Dr. *Boerhaave*’s, with which he has found Fault, as may be seen at the Conclusion of his sixth Book, who has placed the said *Contagion* in the *Fat* or *Mucus* of the *Membrana Cellulosa* with which all the Parts of the Body are invested.

Three
 Stages of
 the Pox.

As to the Disease in general, I observe he makes three *Stages* thereof, the *first Humoral*, when the *Contagion* has reached no farther than the *Blood*; the *second*, when together with the Blood and other *Fluids*, it has seized also on the *membranous and fleshy Parts*; the *third*, where the more stable and solid, as the *Bones*, are also therewith tainted and corrupted.

In

In my *Siphpylis*, I have distinguish'd the Disease as more *superficial* or *profound*; the *first*, comprehending all the *cutaneous Defilements* of the Skin, as also *Tumours* and *Ulcers* underneath; the *second* is imply'd of the Corruption of the *Bones* thereby; and surely one might imagine this Distemper cannot be long in the *Blood*, before it shews itself either in some outward Appearance, or if more inward, yet perceptible Disorder in some Parts, through which this Blood, polluted by the *contagious Particles*, is in constant Circulation, and from whence those Parts have both their Nourishment, Life and Heat. Yet notwithstanding so it is, that however the Taint, at first communicated to the *genital Parts*, doth usually shew itself in few Days, by the *Dysury*, *chancrous Ulceration*, or a Dripping of a purulent Matter from the *Urethra*: So soon as it commences a *Pox*, or is got into the Blood, it will lye conceal'd for as many Months; or if we may give Credit to some Writers, for as many Years, before it comes into Act, so

that it may be disputable, whether there be any Poison that lyes dormant in the Body so long as this. Where it is lodged during so large Space of Time, or by what Causes at last excited to operate in the Manner we find it, as it is difficult to comprehend, no less surely to explicate the *Modus*.

*Univocal
Symptoms
of the Lues
Venerea,
with their
Difference
from those
belonging
to other
Diseases.*

'Tis enough for us and more than sufficient to the poor suffering Sinner, that we know the Effects it produceth to be such as above related, or that on the external Surface, it appears in those *macular* and *pustular Eruptions*, as well as the *serpiginous Ulcuscula*. In the *Glands* of the *Groins*, *Tumours*, which are thence rightly denominated *βρῆονες*. In the *Nostrils*, *Throat* and *Palate*, *Ulcers*, with or without *Caries*, according to the Virulency of the Poison; we may indeed call them *Ulceræ suorum Generum*, having somewhat peculiar to themselves, or by which the Artist may easily distinguish them from others. Again in the *membranous* Parts, are felt most grievous *Pains*, attended oftentimes with

gummy Swellings. On the *Periosteum*, together with the most excruciating *Dolours*, *Tophi*, *Nodes* and *Caries* on the Outside, as in the *medullary Oil*, the same *Caries* internal, and eating through the bony Plates, raising *Exostoses* thereon.

These I think, Gentlemen, are the *principal*, *univocal*, *pathognomonical*, or, as I may term them, *demonstrative* Signs of this Distemper, in its several *Stadia*: which the Dr. seems in my Opinion to have a little encumber'd by his *Scale*; wherein many others are recited, of an *equivocal* Nature; but which are by the Artist, without much Difficulty, to be separated from the former.

For Example Sake. The *Venereal Maculæ* have something peculiar, by which they are distinguish'd from other Spots: they come the nearest to the *Lepra Græcorum*, in their *branny Scales*, but are not, like them, attended with *Pruritus*: and when the *Scale* is pick'd off, they appear of a reddish brown, or rather Copper Colour, as may be seen more particulary on those

of the Palms of the Hands and Inside of the Fingers ; whereas the *Lepra* appears white, itches, throws off a much greater Quantity of those *Scales*, rises in larger Blotches, especially about the Joints of the Elbowes and Knees.

The *Pustules* in like Manner are differenc'd from the *Scorbutick*, in their cal-
lous, crusty Bases, and acuminated *Apices*:
their Situation about the Front, and espe-
cially on the *Scalp*, as well as on the Shoul-
ders, Arms, Breasts, Thighs and Legs. And
indeed we may almost at first Sight, pro-
nounce these crusty Scabs among the
Hairs of the Head, *pathognomonical* Symp-
toms of this *Lues*.

From the *Scabies* and *Pruritus*, they
are distinguishable also as well from their
Aspect, as the Want of the *scalpendi de-
siderium*.

The next in Order are the *Tumours*
and *Ulcers*; the Principal of the first of
which belong to the *Groin*, as the *Bubo*.
To the *Testis*, as in the *Hernia humoralis*;
or to the *Membranes* of the *Muscles*, where-
in the *Gummata* are, as it were, wrapt up.

In

In Respect to the *Ulcers*, some are *chan-*
crous, particularly those on the *Prepuce*
and *Glans* of the Man, and the *Labia*
Pudend. of the Woman, where they have
their peculiar Seat, and whence they sprout
forth generally after impure *Coition*, so that
they need no other *Characteristick* by which
to know them from others.

The like may be said of those about
the Tongue, the Corners of the Mouth,
and upon the Lips: For notwithstanding
these may be deem'd more *equivocal* than
the Rest, by Reason of *scorbutic* Disorders
and *Cancers* found frequently upon the
same Parts: Yet no Artist can be at a Loss,
the former seldom spreading on the Tongue
or other Parts of the Mouth, but princi-
pally on the *Gums*: and the latter al-
ways accompany'd with more cruel darting
Pains, stinking Gleet with *Sordes*, *Hyper-*
sarcosis, and *lapidescent* or *stony Hardness*.

There are other *Ulcers*, wherewith the
Nose, *Palate*, *Uvula* and *Tonsils* are af-
fected: and whenever any such are per-
ceiv'd upon these Parts, we very rarely
find them other than *Venereal*: especially

if attended with *Caries* of the *Os Palati*, or the *Ossa Nasi*. In reality, whenever I meet with a fordid Ulcer about the Angle of either *Amygdala*, or between that and the *Uvula*, I make no Scruple to pronounce the same, a Sympton of the *Pox*. These Glands from a *strumous Dyscrasy*, are apt to be enlarg'd and to grow *fungous*, as well as *cancerous*, but rarely *ulcerate* from other than *Venereal Causes*.

As to the *Pains* afflicting *Venereal Patients*, these too may be thought still more *equivocal*, at least not absolutely *demonstrative*, because *scorbutic*, *rheumatic* and *arthritic* Persons, cry out with the former. Yet here also upon scrutinising, are found Marks of Discrimination. As to the *first*, *scorbutical* People are rarely wanting of one or other the Attendants of that particular *Indoles*, as the gorged bleeding Gums and rotten Teeth, the black and blue Spots like the *Vibices* or *Stigmata* from Blows or Pinches. The *Rheumatic* are for the most Part *humoural*, swelling the Parts, being fleeting also, and in few Days,

Days, sometimes Hours, shift from one Limb to the other, till they have gone their Circuit round them all. The *Urine* in both appears *inflammatory*, *lixivial*, or loaded with Contents: whilst that of the *Venereal* is for the most part pale and crude: the Membranes of the Muscles being affected in both, whilst the following *Arthritic Pains* are seated more among the *tendinous* and *ligamentous* Parts, both of the Hands and Feet, or upon the *Internodes* thereof, producing more acute, and as they are named by those who feel them, *Frangitive Pains*, as if crushed or broken with some blunt Instrument. I speak here of the Returns of a regular *Paroxysm*: The Joint appearing not only swell'd but inflam'd also, different from the *scorbutic* Affections. The *Venereal Pains* lye deeper still, as when on the Head, upon the *Pericarnium*; if on the Limbs and the Complaint violent, the *Periosteæ*, as on that of the *Ulna* very commonly of the Arm, with the *Tibia* of the Leg; but whether
here

here or on the other Membranes, we have this to guide our Judgment in the *Prognostic*, that all Pains that are *Veneréal*, rage chiefly and more cruelly in the fore part of the Night, so that the Patient can take no rest till the Morning approaches.

The last Symptom we shall enumerate as *equivocal*, shall be the *Caries* of the Bones: as to which, we do not find it in the Nature of any Humour, how corrosive soever, not even in the *Cancer* itself, (*who content to prey upon the Flesh, leaves the Bone in general undefiled*) to rot these Parts, unless the *Strumous* and *Veneréal*, in which we may be guided by the following Observation, *viz.* That the first of these falls heaviest upon the Joints, together with the small Bones of the *Carpus* and its *Metacarp*, the *Tarsus* and *Metatarsus*; where it commonly begins, and that in Children, rarely the Adult; corrupting their whole Substance, after thickning the Membranes and Ligaments of the same, then making
ing

ing way through the *Cutis*: Which thickning of the Joints, whether of the Fingers or Toes, together with those above, is generally a Presage of Mischief underneath, either present or near at hand, that is, so soon as the swelling breaks; after the manner of those white congested Tumours of the *Hip*, *Knee*, or *Elbow*, which when apostemating, the Heads of the Bones are found *cariated*, an *Anchylosis* follows, with *sinuous* or *fistulous Ulcers*, which in time bring the Patient under a *Marasmus*: Besides in these there often accompanies some *strumous Glands about the sides of the Neck*, or under the Chin, a *swell'd Lip*, *sore Nose*, or *Eyes*, strengthening and confirming the Judgment of a *strumous Dyscrasy* in the Juices of the Blood, giving rise to the Distemper. The *Second*, the *Venereal Caries*, unless *hereditary*, which is very rare at least with us, belongs to the Adult, and commonly is found under some *Nodous Protuberance*, either on the *Cranium*, the *Ulna*, or the *Tibia*,

Tibia, in the *Interstitia* of, rather than upon the Joints : though these also as well as other parts of the Bones may be and are frequently tainted by the same *Contagion* : more especially those of the *Nose*, *Palate* and *Jaws*, which are seldom affected in the *Struma*.

Again, it may be remark'd that these *Nodes* of the *Venereal Patient* are widely different from the *Tophi* or *Knots* of *Arthriticks*, seated, as aforesaid, on the *Internodes*, where notwithstanding their thickning and condensing the *Mucilage* into a *Chalky Substance*, they more rarely prey upon the bony *Compages*, as do the others, and much less Likeness still have the full and thick Joints of *Ricketty Children* to the *Venereal Exostosis* : for albeit the Cells at the Extremity of the Bones are enlarged by an unequal Distribution of the nutritious Particles to the same ; yet is this Affection of these Parts attended with no other Consequence than that of simple Deformity, having no *Caries* nor Pains accompanying, but frequently disap-

disappear as the Child grows up, tho' possibly the Curvedness in the Bones themselves may not. However as the Distemper itself belongs not to the *Venereal Class*, so neither, as we have already remark'd, would it be just or honest in us to suspect the Parents of all such Children, as Persons who had been polluted with the Venereal Disease.

There are yet, it must be granted, other Causes of *foul Bones*, such as *Abscess* or *Apostemation* arising from Falls and other Accidents, as also occasion'd by the *Crisis* of a Fever, where the Matter lying deep, for want of a timely Discharge, rots the Ligaments and fouls the Bones, like that of the congested Tumours above mention'd, but all these, from their preceding Causes, may be easily differenc'd from the *Venereal Caries*.

From this Abridgment of them it will appear, that most of the *Diagnosticks* of the *Venereal Distemper* may be accounted *demonstrative*. Nevertheless if any doubt arise, it may be no ways improper

per to call for the Assistance of the *Commemorative Signs* (as this Gentleman terms them) *viz.* to enquire if the Patient has not formerly labour'd under any of the Symptoms, and the Method which was taken for his Cure, which may possibly (where there is any Suspicion) give some farther Light into the present Complaint, whether any of that old Leaven may be mixed therewith, or if the Disease be not of a different Stock.

To these Signs which I call *Manifest*, and *Univocal* or *Pathognomonical* of the *Lues Veneris*, the Doctor, as I said before, has added so many others, uncertain, and, as he owns them, very *equivocal*, that to enter a Detail of the whole, I must present you with a List of almost all the Distempers incident to the Bodies both of Men and Women, beginning with those of the Head, and taking in the two lower *Venters*, end at the *Heels*; as if it were a Duty incumbent upon the Physician to enquire of his Patient, let the Sickness be where or what it will, if
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he never was infected with this, or that we were to suspect every Woman with a *Scirrhus* or *Cancer* of the Womb, or the common *fluor Albus*, some way tainted therewith ; if she be liable to Miscarriage, much more should she bring forth *Ricketty*, *Strumous* or *Bunch-back'd Children*, that her Husband had given her the Foul Disease. And thus far of his *Diagnostick* Signs, which together with his eight general *Canons* for the distinguishing *univocal* ones from such as are *equivocal*, he has enter'd at large in his 4th *Chapter* and 4th *Book*, which the less experienc'd may consult if they please.

His *Prognosticks* are very justly founded upon the greater or less *Obstinacy* of the Symptoms, in resisting the Method of Cure, with the Habit of Body, more or less *Cachectic* or *Cacochymical*, *Scorbutic* or *Strumous* : than which two last he tells us rightly there is no Disorder in the Blood that will render the same more ineffectual, till the first is alter'd by some proper *Antiscorbutics*, and the latter by as
suit-

suitable *Antistrumatics*: at least of Remedies compounded of some of these, together with *Mercurials*; for notwithstanding this *Mineral* is the true Antidote against the *Venereal Poison*, yet it will not avail singly or of itself, to conquer those other Diseases.

The Cure
of the *Pox*
according
to the Au-
thor.

We come now to speak of the Cure, which after he has prepar'd the Patient's Body by *Bleeding*, *Purging* and *Bathing*, he attempts in a twofold Manner, but both of them perform'd by *Mercurial Illinations*. The first he names the *lesser*, for the lighter degree of the Distemper: the last, the *greater*, when it is more fixed and confirm'd. In either of which, I find nothing particular, unless that he orders his *Quicksilver* to be rub'd with just as much *Turpentine* as that it may be reduced into a brown or blackish Powder, before it is mixed with the *Axungia*: a Work of Difficulty, and surely needless, for if it be well divided before the *Lard* is added, and then as well labour'd for a thorough Incorporation therewith, so that

that not the least *Minim* or *Globule* is discoverable if possible (as he takes notice) by the help of Glasses: 'tis all that is requisite in the *Apparatus*.

His Composition consists of equal Parts *Mercury* and *Lard*: but I think two at least, if not three, of the latter, to one of the former, is preferable; as one Ounce of the *Hydrargyrum* to three of the *Axungia*; nor does he differ in its Use from other Artists; unless that in the *lesser*, he employs fewer *Frictions*, and those at the greater Distance, as is the Custom at *Montpelier*: in the *greater*, the larger Number and more frequently repeated, till the *Salivation* rises, which is also to be kept up for a longer Time.

I must own, I have no great opinion of these *lighter* or *partial Frictions*, nor do I think a *Salivation* that goes off before the 20th Day from the time of its coming up to a Pint and a Half, or a Quart in 24 Hours, so likely to answer Expectation, (admitting the Symptoms milder in appearance) as that which

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holds

holds out to the 25th, the 28th, or 30th, before it entirely drops Him : this I say, where there appears a Necessity of any *Salivation* at all, and the Patient able to bear the Continuance thereof ; for supposing the *Contagion* has not yet taken hold of the *Solids*, as he distinguisheth, yet should it so fall out, that any Remains thereof are left behind, he will wish he had gone through with the Course, when he perceives his Distemper breaking out afresh, which is too often the Case of those unhappy People, that are drawn in by some young Practitioners, who assure them they may have their Cure by this easy Method, nay, which is yet more hazardous, that they may spit and flaver as they go about the Streets.

We grant there are Persons cur'd without any *Salivation*, which in some cannot be rais'd : but then there must have been a sufficient Quantity of the Remedy let through to the Blood, which after running off with the Poison by some other Outlets, as by *Stool*, *Urine*, or *Sweat*,
the

the same has been sometimes carry'd out of the Body. However our Physician has given such proper Hints, as to the Danger of this Liberty under a *Salivation*, that I shall say nothing farther about it, though I must not pass his Observations upon the *Ulcers* themselves, which are thereby occasion'd. *Of which he says some are of no Use, but dangerous; others useful and void of Danger. The first of which are with the utmost Diligence to be healed and cicatrised, whilst the last are suffer'd to run on; among the former he reckons those of the Lips, Palate, Tongue and Gums, which are of no service, but rather (as Experience teacheth) dangerous and troublesome.*

Of the *Ulcers* in the Mouth occasion'd by the *Salivation*.

As to which, it will be I dare say granted Him, that those of the *Gums* and *Palate*, which more rarely happen, are indeed so: the first by loosening the Teeth in their *Alveoli*, the latter by exposing the Bone, divested thereby of its thin Cover, to the Injuries of the Air, unless the same was before corrupted by the

Disease: but as to those upon the Lips and Tongue, the Case I think is otherwise than he represents it: for I have always found these Ulcers furnish as large a Quantity of *Lymph* as those upon the Cheeks themselves: and as I am never concern'd to see the Tongue border'd with a sloughy Fringe, with *Ulcers* underneath by the *Sublingual Glands*, as well as on the insides of the Lips; so neither would I advise the drying them by any restraining or sharp Medicine, any more than I would the *Aphthæ* on the back parts of the *Fauces*, the *Crisis* usually of Fevers, or indeed the use of any other, unless some *Emollient Gargarism ex Decoct. Hord. cum Melle Ros. the Decoct. Pectorale*, or a thin *Mucilage ex sem. Cydon. in Decoct. Hord. extr. cum eodem Melle*. These I say, in case of Pain, or, as he adviseth, a little warm Milk, also a slight touch of a Feather dip'd in the *Mel* by itself, but not mixed with the Spirits either of *Vitriol* or *Salt*, much less the *Collyrium* of *Lanfrank*, which he has recommended to exsiccate these *Ulcers*

cers and stop their Discharge, unless the Putrification in any of them should encrease: when the *Tinct. Myrrh. cum Melle Ægyptiaco* with a Decoction of some of the *Vulnerary* Plants, may be requir'd, as I have observ'd formerly in my Dissertation, when speaking of the putrid Ulcers of the same Parts; otherwise, by these he mentions, we shall encrease the Pain, harden the Edges of the Ulcers, and act like those who are attempting to *deterge* before *Digestion*, or to *cicatrise* upon a *Sordes*.

But surely the same Experience, our Author refers to, informs us also, that it is not in our power to direct the Parts upon which these Ulcers shall form themselves: though 'tis the Happiness of the Patient, that they generally fix on those which are best able to bear them, *viz.* the fleshy, such as the Lips, the Tongue, and the Insides of the Cheeks, near the *Salival Ducts*; rarely on the *Gums*, however tumify'd and inflam'd; still seldomer on the *Palate* and backward parts of the

Fauces, such as the *Tonsils* and *Uvula*, notwithstanding (as we have already taken notice) others from the Disease have taken hold of them.

The Patients may anoint themselves.

As I find nothing material in regard to the Accidents attending a *Salivation*, which are not provided for in my former Discourse, I shall pass them. But when he recommends an *Assistant*, whether the Nurse or the Artist himself, to be employ'd in the *Frictions*, there is rarely any need of either, farther than inspecting the Management thereof, provided the diseased Persons have the use of their Arms; nor can one, thus constantly employ'd at the Work of anointing 3, 4, or 5 Patients daily, as in our *foul Wards*, avoid being thereby affected however with their Gloves on; for as the Mercury will pass the Pores of Leather, which is made use of in straining it from other Dross, there may be enough pass through to the Hand, and thence into the Blood by the Pores thereof, to raise the like Disturbance therein.

I re-

I remember about fifty Years past, when this Task was put upon me, I arm'd my Hand with a Hog's Bladder moisten'd in warm Water, and then well dry'd with a Towel or Napkin, which was ty'd round my Wrist; but unless in the Case above mention'd, I have observ'd the Patient can do the Work himself, as well, if not better than it can be done for Him: Nor did I ever see a Necessity that other parts of his naked Body should be expos'd, unless his Arms, Legs and Thighs, whose Pores will admit as many of the *Mercurial Moleculæ*, as are wanted without meddling with the Trunk; not that I apprehend any Danger from the anointing the same, whether on the Breast, Belly or Spine, farther than needlessly exposing the Patient, and hazarding his or her getting Cold.

After finishing his Account of the Nature and Method of *Mercurial Unction*, for the Cure of *Venereal Maladies*, he very pertinently concludes with the following Remarks, the one being a sort of Rebuke

Salivation
prefer'd to
all other
Methods
of Cure
by this
Gentle-
man.

to the Professors of *Montpelier*, the other to his Countryman *Desault* of *Bordeaux*.

Errant igitur, qui putant Salivationem in curandâ lue Venereâ Cane pejus et angue vitandam esse, ideoque in eo toti sunt ut parcissimas rarissimasque Frictiones adhibeant: sic enim Operam ludunt suam, suosque deludunt Ægrotantes.

Nec multi levius peccant, qui motam vel imminentem Salivationem intempestivis purgationibus reprimunt vel coercent, atque adeo Mercurium, dum optato instat Operi, evocant et amoveant; sic enim id unum videntur agere, ut operose nihil agant.

Symptoms
remaining
after *Salivation*.
And first
of *Gleets*
with their
Cure.

And now having concluded his Subject concerning the *Salivation*, he remarks some Disorders still left behind, however removable by Art, of which the first is the *Gonorrhœa*; when notwithstanding the Virulency thereof is corrected hereby, yet a simple *Running* and sometimes a *stubborn Gleet* remains behind, for which his Method is intended; since the *Seminal Weeping* is of a different Nature, arising from the enfeebled Spring of the

Ostiolæ

Ostiolæ at the *Caput Gallinaginis*. The Gleet from those of the *Glandules* in the *Urethra* which furnish'd the purulent Discharge at the first, either destroy'd by its Acrimony, or through mere Laxity still gaping open, and spewing forth their *Mucus*, as I have observ'd in my *Discourse of Gleet*s.

For this so very common, and withal so obstinate a Distemper, he proposes first of all a Milk Diet, to correct the Acidity of the Humours in the Blood, as also a *Decoct. Hord. cum Rad. de Symphito*, then for fifteen Days the Patient is to drink the *Mineral Chalybeate Waters*, well impregnated with *Vitriolick Particles*; besides these he recommends the *Bals. Capivi-anum ac Canadense*, with a Preparation from *Hoffman*, in his *Clavis pharm. Schroder. lib. 3. Cap. 13. Art. 158.* which is the *Sacch. Saturni* dissolv'd in *Oyl of Turpentine*, by a Sand Heat; an excellent and almost divine Remedy (as the Author terms it) in these Cases; especially if you add a little *Camphor.* the Dose a few Drops
in

in any proper Vehicle : farther he adviseth a Decoction of the *Vulneraries*, as the *Sanicula*, *Marrabium*, *Agrim.* *Plantag.* *Burs.* *Pastor.* *Pilosel.* &c. The *Aqua ex fruct.* *Brusci destillata*, extol'd by *Formius*, with that of *Quercetan*, describ'd in my *Dissertation* to these he adds *restringent Electuaries ex Corallio*, *Catechu.* *Flor.* *Balaust.* *Sang.* *Drac.* *Ter.* *Sigil.* made up cum *Cons.* *Ros.* *Cydon.* *Menth.* *Cynosb.* *Prunel.* *Sylv.* and more especially that of the *Fructus Brusci.* The *Pill de Creta Palmarij in Bates*, &c.

His last Remedy is the *Aqua Rabelij*, prepar'd of one part *Ol. vitriol.* and three of the rectify'd Spirit of Wine, after digestion, drawn off by Distillation, and taken from four to ten Drops in any proper Vehicle, borrow'd from one *Rabel*, a French Quack of that Name. With the same he prepares a Tincture also of *Ambergreece* in the manner following.

℞ *Ambrægriseæ in pollinem redact.* ʒj.
immitte in Matratium oblongioris Colli,
super-

*super affunde Aq. Rabelij, ad Supere-
minentiam unius digiti f. digestio super
cineres calidos, donec liquor colore sa-
turatus sit. Tunc decanta. affunde no-
vam Aquam Rabelij, et affusam digere
ut prius cum Superstite Ambra: di-
gestamque cum priore, misce, ac in Vase
vitreo obturato, ad usum serva.*

This Tincture he says may be taken inwardly in an old Gleet, which he calls *Gonorrhœa Habitualis*, with good Success, in the same Dose with any suitable *Vehicle*, or in a *Bole* with some *Conserve*: for which he informs us he has the Authority of a very skilful and honest Man, but as he can say nothing upon his own Experience, any more than I can myself, they must be left entirely upon the Credit of their *Vouchers*.

Whilst these are used internally, he pre-
scribes moreover certain *Stiptic Injections*,
as the *Aq. Calcis*, the *Lapis Stipticus* of
another French Quack nam'd *de Verny*, of
the like Nature with *Crollius's Lap. Me-
dicam.*

dicam. both which with certain other *Empirical* Præparations, are enter'd in his *Appendix* to this Book, and which he directs with Caution, to be used sparingly and well diluted, lest they raise an Inflammation by their Acrimony, or by their sudden and too violent Astriction, tie up and straiten the Orifices of the excretory *Ducts*, whether of the *Seminal Vesicles*, *Prostates* or other the *Glandules* of the *Urethra*.

Finally, saith He, if simple relaxation should be the Cause why the Mouths of the Seminary Ducts gaping wider than naturally, let go the seminal Humour, Drop by Drop, it will be expedient to try Bathing in some Mineral Waters, such as les eaux de Baluruc, de Bourbon, de Barage, d'Aix la Chapelle, &c. which are very serviceable in restoring the natural Tone to the Parts.

For the same purpose we direct these unhappy People to plunge into our *Cold Baths* about this City.

Of *Venereal Excrescences*, such as *Verrucæ*,
Perri, &c. remaining after *Salivation*.

Of these we have taken Notice already, whether recent or of longer standing; for after the Infection is subdu'd by the *Salivation*, if they dry not away of themselves, the Manner of their Extirpation is still the same, that is by snipping them off when their Roots are small, or rubbing them down by the *Caustic*, when more diffused or taking a larger Compass, and destroying their Bases to prevent their shooting up afresh.

2. Excrescences about the *Pudenda*, et *juxta Podicem*.

The *Habitual Phymosis* and *Paraphymosis*.

By these, He means I suppose, the *Callosity* of the *Prepuce* still remaining after the general *Unction*, and for which, though *Emollients* as well in the form of *Fomentation* as *Cataplasm*, together with the *Mercurial Illinition* round about the Part, have been try'd, yet some of them are so absolutely

3. Of Callosity left after a *Phymosis* or *Paraphymosis* which he names *Habitual*.

lutely *Scirrhus*, that they will not give way any more than that upon the *Testis*, but when found troublesom in *Coition*, will require the Operation as before observed.

Nor shall I make any Comment upon his *Fistula in Ano*, of which he formerly publish'd a distinct Treatise, his *Fistula Lachrymalis*, *Herpes*, *Rhagades*, *stubborn Ulcers*, much less his Discourse about the *Scurvy* and *King's Evil*, farther than I have remark'd already, because I think them wide of the Subject; some appertaining to the Diseases of the Skin, all which I have handled in a distinct Treatise; others to the *Sinuous*, *Fistulous*, *Phagedænic* and *dysepulotick Ulcers*, for which you may consult my *Art of Chirurgery*, Vol. II. Sect. V. and in which you have an Account both of the *Scorbutic* and *Strumous*; of those likewise which are attended with *Caries*, distinct from the *Venereal*, and of these more in my *Siphylis* or former *Dissertation* upon that Subject.

In his next Chapter, which is his ninth and last, saving his *Appendix*, he comes to treat of those Symptoms which are (generally speaking) incurable by the greater *Hydrargyrosis*, among which the Tumours of the *Testes*, such as are truly *Scirrhus* and *Indolent* withal; to which he might have added many *Sinuosis* and *Fistulous Ulcers* of the same Parts, which admit no other Remedy very frequently unless that of *Castration*. The *Distortion* of the *Penis* (if this be a Symptom of the Disease) with *Impotence* to *Veneris*, which certainly is not: also those *Nodes*, *Ganglia*, *Tubercula* and *Gummata*, which resolve not under this Course, together with the *Exostosis*: to these he has farther added the *Cancer* of the Womb, *Palsy*, *Alopecia*, and Depression of the Bones and Cartilages of the Nose, of which there is no Restitution: nor indeed have the three last before mention'd any thing to do here. That which I intend to observe is the *Exostosis*, which is truly the most severe of any; for admit the *Contagion* to be eradicated from all o-

Of Symp-
toms for
the most
part incu-
rable, such
as the
*Spina Ex-
ostosis* or
*Hyperosto-
sis*, and
Asteocopus.

ther the fleshy parts of the Body, yet having corrupted the *Solids*, such as the *Bones*, *Salivation* cannot restore them tho' it may stop the farther spreading of the *Caries*; nor can a Cure be obtained till that part which is corrupted be separated from the rest; which however practicable in that which is meerly *Cortical*, is not so easy to obtain in that which is *Medullary*, as in the *Spina* and *Hyperostosis*; for here we have the utmost Danger before any thing, unless the deep and pungent Pain is perceptible on the external Parts; whereas in the superficial, besides the Pain, there is discoverable a thickening of the Membrane, with a *nodous* bearing up of the external *Lamellæ*, accompany'd with Inflammation and a perceptible Fluctuation very commonly underneath; the last of these our Author denominates a *spurious Exostosis*, the former *legitimate*, of which he makes again two *Species*; the one milder, where the bony Cells are enlarged by a sort of *Fungus* adhering to them; the other more obdurate, when they are distended

by a Substance truly *osseous*, or even as hard as the *Plates* themselves ; the first sometimes subsiding under a Course of *Uction* with a long continu'd *Ptialism* : the last seldom or never. And whilst either of them remain *indolent*, 'tis his Advice (as it was our Countryman's Mr. *Wiseman*) to let them alone, and not attempt their removal by any painful Method, so uncertain in the Issue.

To these he adjoins the following, under the Title of *Dolor osteocopus*, or Pain of the Bones.

For the better understanding of which I shall give you his own Words, that you may see what difference there is to be found between the same and the foregoing.

Contingit nonnunquam post Hydrargyrosin legitime administratam, ut dolor profundus, fixus, osteocopus, asper, perpetuus, et aliquando per intervalla lancinans, certum in osse quodam locum occupet et infestet, sine

tumore ullo et cum levissimâ in Cutē Caloris et Coloris Mutatione; quod Malignus, si contra Emollientia, anodyna, pargorica et resolventia Remedia pervicax sit, haud inanis Conjecturæ locus futurus est pendere vel a carie latente in osse partis dolentis, vel ab Exostosi cum carie in interna ossis ejusdem facie, quæ ad Medullam spectat; vel, quod omnium pessimum est, ab abscessu medullaris Substantiæ.

When speaking of the Cure he proceeds thus.

Itaque si conjectura indies urgentior fiat, si nulla suppetat alia salutis ratio, durus et crudelis medendi modus superest, sed unus, nempe Cutem loco dolenti superextensam in crucem incidere, angulosa ejus labra circum resecare, periostium deradere, demum os nudatum terebrâ perforare ad Meditullium usque. Si nihil inde profluet præter paucas sanguinis stillas, res ulteriùs urgenda non est, nisi certiora latentis Cariei aut abscessûs indicia ostendantur. Sin vero purulenta aut saniosa materia indè profundatur

fundatur, os novis foraminibus tum infrà tum suprà, pertundendum est, ut attenuetur, ac interjectæ inter capedines scalpro cum Malleo plumbeo ita exculpendæ sunt, ut via libera fiat tam effluxuro puri, tum immit-tendis medicamentis, donec medullari substan-tiâ suppuratâ et detergâ, et cariosi Ossis facie exfoliatâ omnia ad cicatricem pro votis properent.

What I would observe upon this Gentleman's crucial Incision, and cutting off the Lips, in order to lay the Bone in Sight, is this, that if the *Caries* be not confin'd to a small Part, for instance, of the *Tibia* or *Ulna*, it is not practicable: so that where the same extends lengthways for several Inches, or perhaps through almost the whole Extent of the Limb, as I have often found it, the *Caustick*, as now in use with us, is preferable, unless Incision was to be made on each side, as *Alphonfus Fertus* observes *de Curatione Alguatui secundum longitudinem membri*, at least so far as the Evil has spread itself, and the Bone denuded of its Covering.

These Symptoms are indeed very difficultly overcome, by reason of the great Trouble in removing the Whole of the corrupted Bone from the sound Parts, before the Patient's Strength is exhausted, and a *Tabes* gives him a Release.

In a *Strumous Spina*, the Bone is found frequently (however rotten) to keep its natural Dimensions: but in the *Venereal*, the whole *Periphery* is amplified. An *Exostosis* indeed there cannot be, whether internal or external, without (as the Word implies) some rising of the bony *Striæ*, with an Enlargement of the *Cells* round about, like a *Fungus*. And hence it appears plain, that even these stable and more solid Parts of our Bodies, as I have remark'd in my *Chirurgery*, may be ulcerated as well as the softer Flesh; that as the last is incident to an *Hyperfarcosis*, so the first to a *fungous Hyperostosis*: the like may be said as to the *Mortification* in both, the *Caries* in the Bone being the same as the *Mortification* in the Flesh: nor can there be any such thing as found healing

ing till the Dead parts in both also are separated from those which are alive.

Such a Case presented to me several Years past, in a Gentleman aged about forty, who had a large *Nodous Appearance* upon the *Tibia*, but without any Alteration of Colour in the Skin, or Sense of Pain upon a Pressure on the Outside, though between whiles, a lancing one within.

A remarkable Case of this Nature.

I proposed laying it open by a *Caustick*, the whole Compass of the *Node*, or that by way of palliating, he should instantly enterprize a thorough *Salivation*, rubbing the *Unction* well in upon the Part: when possibly it might subside, as some others had done; this last was comply'd with, and I salivated him myself for five Weeks plentifully: under which the *Tumour* vanish'd and his Pains went off.

Coming out of his Course of Purging and Sweating after the *Salivation*, his Leg appearing *oedematous*, I directed a strait Stocking, and prescrib'd him an *Hydragogue Purge*, *ex 3ss. Rad. Jalap. pulv. cum ʒij. aq. Nephrit. et ʒi. Syr. de Spin.* which

work'd him well: and after a third Repetition, at three or four Days distance, the Swelling was scatter'd, and his Stocking was laid aside: to prevent the Return, I kept him to a strong Decoction of *Guajacum* for a Month after, and met him then to all Appearance hale and well flesh'd, drinking his Bottle as he had been us'd to do. Yet before the Advance of the Spring following, the old Leaven, buried as it were for a Time, began to ferment afresh, and to raise a new *Node*, if not the old reviv'd on the same Part, attended with greater Pain than at first, so that he could have no rest a Nights.

I convinc'd him of the Necessity of laying the Part open to the Bone, and Mr. Bull, at that time *Surgeon* to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was recommended to him, who apply'd the *Caustick*, and the next Day pared off the *Eschar* round the Edges with his Knife, upon whose Separation the same was found *cariated*, and daily *cauteris'd*: When the Patient (a Man of the most undaunted Courage) for the
greater

greater Dispatch, desir'd the rotten Bones might be perforated, and after broken off by some proper Instrument, or pinch'd in pieces with the *Forceps*. Accordingly, at his own Request, and some of them contriv'd by his own Direction, Instruments were sent him, as *Terebra's* of several Sorts, also *Trafines*, *Forcipes* with *Chissels* and a *Mallet*.

With these, it was his Custom to go to work for an Hour or two in a Morning, before his Surgeon came to dress him; where I have seen him by the Fire-side with his Leg upon a Stool, his Instruments at hand upon a Table on one side, and his *Cautery* in the Fire on the other, which he would not only clap down upon the Bones, but on the Flesh also round the Edges, where the same was *luxuriant*, assuring me, that though the Pain was sharp for a Moment, yet he thought, taking all together, it was more tolerable and less fatiguing than the *Calx viva*, or any *Catherætics* strew'd upon the same. Sometimes he work'd with the *Trafine*,

when having bored three or four Places as deep as he found occasion, or till upon lifting out the Instrument, he discovered a little Blood, with his *Mallet* and *Chissels*, he endeavour'd to break them into one, extracting the Fragments with his *Forceps*. On the upper Superficies he would strike some smart Strokes, breaking off the bony *Striæ* in Shivers, but at the bottom he was more cautious.

When he had done working, he used the hot Iron to dry up the Humidity and forward the work of Separation of the corrupt from the sound Parts; but finding the Necessity of fresh *Causticks* both above and below, to come at the whole Extent of the *Caries*, and fearing his Endeavours fruitless, as well as endless, he sent for me one Morning to have my Opinion about the cutting off his Leg: which considering all Things, I readily comply'd with, the rather as there was no other part of his Body seemingly affected with the *Contagion*. However his Surgeon gave him Hopes that the Limb might be saved,
and

and that the Work would be at an end in two or three Months more, the *Caries* being now all in view.

From that Visit, I saw him no more, but understood after that, before this Point of the Separation could be gain'd, the Texture of his Blood was so much broken by his forepast irregular Way of living, and the large Quantity of Mercury he had taken, that he fell into a Dropsy, which encreasing upon him, he began to despond; threw all his Instruments into the Fire, nor would he suffer his Surgeon to teise him longer with *Septical* Applications, any more than the *Cautery*, or to apply other Dressings than Dressings of dry Lint with a Digestive over them, a Wadd of Tow on the Outside, secur'd by the common Bandage.

This indeed was the hard Lot of one of the stoutest Men as to Fortitude of Mind, that I ever met withal, who if amputated in time, might in all Likelihood have had a better Chance for his Life.

And

And thus I shall put an End to my *first Commentary* upon this Gentleman's *Practice*, as I find it laid down in his 3d and 4th Books of his Treatise concerning *Venereal Diseases*, wherein, to do the learned Author Justice, I must acknowledge him to be better acquainted with *Chirurgical Operation*, than most of the Physicians I have met with; and although there are some needless Divisions, or, in my Opinion, unnecessary Distinctions, a little false Theory, many things superfluous and foreign to his Subject, with which he has accus'd me, though more guilty thereof himself, yet there are also some useful Precepts and proper Hints for the farther Improvement of this Branch of Practice: particularly his Use of the *Mercurial Unction* upon and round about the diseased Parts, whether a *Salivation* is intended or not. For since the Remedy, I mean the *crude Mercury, in puris Naturalibus* (as I may say) is easily admitted by the Pores, and entering the *lymphatic Vessels*, may possibly reach instantly to the grieved Part, encountering

Commen-
dation of
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tions.

tering the *Contagion* lodg'd therein, opening all the glandular Obstructions thereby occasion'd, attenuating the Humours there congested and polluted, rendering them again fit to be carried off by their proper *secretory Ducts*; and this, as I have formerly observ'd, without ruffling the Patient, as common with most of its Chymical Preparations, 'tis therefore I say once more, a Method worthy of Imitation, especially (as we have also remark'd above) in the *swell'd Testis from the hasty Stop of a Gonorrhœa*, in all indurated Glands of the Groin, which admit not of Resolution, neither can be brought to Suppuration, in all Callosities remaining behind Chancres, whether on the Glans or Præputium, in those of the Phymosis and its opposite; in all Scirrhus congested Tumours which are indolent, and having nothing in them Cancerous: and such as give not Way thereto, with a Course of Purging at proper Intervals, may, for the most part, be deem'd incurable, especially if the complete *Hydrargyrosis* has been enterpris'd without Success.

Monsieur

Monsieur Default, (of whom more in the ensuing *Commentary*) extols the same in the Contraction of the Muscles of the Jaws after a *Salivation*, as if it was some great and wonderful Discovery of his own: But if there has been a real *Symphisis* of the Inside of the Cheek to the Gums, or a Stricture from a confirm'd *Cicatrix*, it will not avail, any more than his *Diabotonum*, assisted farther with his *Mars* and *Millipedes*, his Decoction of *Cresses* and *Chervel*, together with Purgation; a Contraction I say, with Callosity, may resolve under this Method, but scarcely a perfect Coalition of the Parts, or a Stricture thence arising.

THE
SECOND COMMENTARY

In which

An Enquiry into the Practice

OF

Mon^r. *DESAULT*, of *Bordeaux*,

As it is set forth in his late TREATISE

OF THE

VENEREAL DISEASE.

With a LETTER to the Author, from
thence, upon the same Subject.

ALSO

A Double JOURNAL.

The one being a *Diary of Practice at Montpellier*,
The other according to this Gentleman's, by
the *Frictions and Purgations*.

THE
SECOND COMMENTARY

An Inquiry into the Practice
of the Law

AND
A HISTORY OF THE
JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN THE
UNITED STATES

VINCENT A. DUBOIS

With a Preface to the Author
by the Editor

ALSO
A Double Journal

The one being a History of the
The other according to the
the Author and Editor

T O

Mr. *James Dansie,*

A N D

Mr. *Peter St. Hill.*

The former, Surgeon to the Hospital
at *Kingsland*; the latter, to that
of the *Lock* in *Southwark*.

Gentlemen,

YOU will mistake me, if you
think I am about to address
you as a *Supplicant* for some
Favour, whilst I cite you only as
Witnesses to Truth; nor is it my
Desire to draw you into a *Contro-*
versy, in which the Town will
however look upon you as proper
Arbiters.

'Tis

DEDICATION.

'Tis sufficient, I think, to my own Justification, that you still continue the Practice for which I am pleading; and if you know how to relieve those miserable Sinners who labour under the *Maladies Vénériennes* (as the *French* term that Sick-ness) by any easier, safer or more certain Method than what you now make use of, yet refuse so to do, you must excuse me if I say you can neither be *honest Men*, *good Citizens*, nor *good Surgeons*.

For my part, who have taken some Pains in the Enquiry, and for forty Years past, have had as great a Share of this Business, as most private Practitioners, I readily acknowledge that I do not, especially when the Distemper is arriv'd at its last Stage, or is grown obstinate, and submits not to other the common Methods of healing.

I must own it is neither just nor reasonable to decry any, before a
3 suffi-

DEDICATION.

sufficient Trial has been made thereof: When (as Dr. *Sydenham* observes) if the Success be found *general*, like that of the *Cortex* in *Intermittents*, or the *Salivation*, give me leave to say in the *Lues Veneris*, it may be then, but not sooner, entitled to the Character of a *general Remedy*.

Setting now aside some rougher Preparations of the Chymists, as their various *Præcipitates*, too much loaded with acid and corrosive Salts, to be given with Safety, together with the poisonous Pills of a modern *Quack*, (extol'd by some for the same purpose) I have try'd the Force of many others, substituted in the place of this *Grand Remedy*, as the *Quicksilver Pill*, the *Mercurius Alkalifatus*, the *Montpelier Frictions*, and these *Frictions* also with *Purgation* of Monsieur *Desault*: which two last, I have often found liable to the same Accidents with

K

the

DEDICATION.

the *Salivation* it self, *viz.* *Gripes*, *Dysentery*, *Tenesmus*, and *Sore Chaps* into the Bargain; as you will find in the following *Commentary* upon that Gentleman's Practice.

All these altho' I have known to succeed in the *lighter Species*, yet rarely, I think I may say never, in an *inveterate Lues*, in such manner at least as to have the Cure stand firm and lasting.

I have seen, I say, many of the Symptoms give way; the *Scabs* and *Pustules* crumbling off, the *Maculae* disappearing, *Chancres* and *Ulcers* drying up, *Inguinal Glands* resolving, and *Pains* abated; yet the Patient has return'd several Months after he had believ'd himself secure, with some of his old Complaints, or new Symptoms breaking out, sufficient to convince him his late Cure had been no more than *palliative*; and he has been forced to lye down at last.

It

DEDICATION.

It may be said that this Misfortune has befallen those who have undergone a copious *Salivation*, and that too repeated, as I have own'd my self in the former *Commentary*; but if the Disappointments here, are less frequent than by the former, there will be no Difficulty in determining which Method ought to be prefer'd.

I know it has been question'd by some, whether the *Salivation* merely as such, has any Share in the Cure of this Disease; the rather for that in attempting to raise it in some Subjects we are disappointed, yet oftentimes the Patient notwithstanding has his Cure; whilst the Remedy, together with the Disease, runs off by some other of the *glandular Strainers*: And this we must not gainsay, any more than that he may be sometimes cured also, by these *Frictions* and *Purgations*.

DEDICATION.

But whatever may be your Opinion Gentlemen, of these Cures, for I shall not go about to anticipate the same in favour of my own, give me leave to acquaint you, I never could have that Satisfaction of their being so likely to hold (which from Experience I had found true) as where the *Tongue, Lips, and Cheeks* were well *slough'd*, a slight Fever at the Beginning with a *Rash* broke out upon the Body, and a *Driveling* continuing in full proportion for a sufficient Time.

This I know was the Opinion of our judicious *Sydenham* (a), the learned *Dr. Freind* (b), the famous

(a) *Nullum experimentum quod scio afferri posse extirpatæ hujusce Luis nisi per Salivationem ab Hydrargyro excitatam quidquid tam doctorum nonnulli quam indoctorum de aliis sanandi modis satis temerè et audacitè effutiverent. De Luis Hist. et Curatione.*

(b) *Hist. of Physick, Part II.*

Sylvius

DEDICATION.

Sylvius de le Boe (c), with many of the most eminent Practitioners both abroad and at home, where I ought not to forget your late Predecessor *Mr. Samuel Palmer* (d).

Why it is so, or why it should be so ? is not the Question, but whether it be not so ? and this I am very willing to leave not only to you, Gentlemen, but others having the Care of the *foul Wards* of the *Hospitals* and other *Infirmaries* in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, as well as to every Gentleman well experienc'd in *Venerereal Practice*.

There may be some, who in hopes of making their Market by this new Bait thrown out to catch unwary

(c) *Curationem Luis Venereæ per Salivationem institutam eamque per Unguenta Mercurialia forinsecus illita cæteris præferendam utpote talem quæ non facile ullum recidivæ metum post se relinquat. Appen. Prax. Med.*

(d) See his Letter to the Author in the Practical Dissertation.

DEDICATION.

People, or who have their own Interest more at Heart than the Patients, will be offended very likely, and set themselves up as Advocates for the same; at which I shall not be at all surpris'd. If my Opponents were as willing as I am, to have this Affair determin'd by those who are the best Judges, *whether Salvation ought to be discarded, in order to make Way for the Frictions with Purgation*; the Decision, I dare say, would be very easy.

However, let this happen as it will, I shall be perfectly so my self: nor (whatever Reflections may be made by Men of froward Tempers, or cavilling Principles) shall the Contest be carry'd farther, by,

Gentlemen,

Your Friend

and very humble Servant,

DANIEL TURNER.

T H E

SECOND COMMENTARY, &c.

BEFORE I make any Remarks upon this Gentleman's Discourse, I shall transiently view his *Imprimaturs* at the Front of it, as well those of the *President* and *Censor* of the College at *Paris*, as of *Bordeaux*, of which himself is a *Fellow* *.

Of the first the very worthy Dr. *Andry* (who by the way has publish'd a Discourse concerning the Generation of Worms, and might therefore possibly be the better pleas'd with a *Vermicular Hypothesis*) in his first *Approbation*, says only, ' that having perus'd the *Treatise*, he had found nothing

* N. B. This Commentary was drawn up when Monsieur *Default* was living.

‘ therein that should hinder a Licence be-
 ‘ ing granted for its Impression : But in
 ‘ his *Second*, he goes farther, and recom-
 ‘ mends the Author’s Method of treat-
 ‘ ing the Disease by *Purging* rather than
 ‘ *Salivation*, (*which he has set in the worst*
Light he could, by reciting the terrible
Risks the Patient must run thereby, with
the great Numbers miserably perishing in
the midst of the horrid Tortures attending)
 ‘ whereas (*saieth he*) the Flux of the Belly,
 ‘ which the Author promotes, is more
 ‘ conformable to the Laws of Nature,
 ‘ and carries away more easily the Cause
 ‘ of the Disease : besides many learned
 ‘ Men before him have projected the
 ‘ same Thing, so that it is to be hoped
 ‘ this Method will obtain in time, &c.

Whilst his *Colleague*, the *Royal Censor*,
 and the very judicious *Monfieur Petit*,
 is somewhat more modest in the Words
 following.

‘ The Method of *salivating* to cure the
 ‘ *Venereal Disease*, has always supported it-
 ‘ self, notwithstanding the Efforts of many
 ‘ great

‘ great Men to cry it down, in order
‘ to bring into Practice that which the
‘ Author proposes after their Example. It
‘ is without doubt difficult to discounte-
‘ nance a Method which our Ancestors
‘ have transmitted to us, and which the
‘ Success of a long course of Years hath
‘ in a Manner render’d sacred: besides
‘ common Prudence forbids to attempt an-
‘ other, till undeniable Demonstration has
‘ convinc’d us that this last is preferable
‘ to that we would turn out of Doors.
‘ However none of these Reasons ought
‘ to damp the Enquiries of those, who,
‘ charged with the Health of the Publick,
‘ should not be satisfied with any Means
‘ which the Art suggests, when more se-
‘ cure ones are to be had. Without doubt,
‘ the Author of this Work has proceeded
‘ upon these *Maxims*, and we must be so
‘ far of Opinion, that what he says in
‘ favour of what he prefers, should serve to
‘ spur on the Professors of our Art to farther
‘ Discoveries for the publick Advantage.

‘ Dr. Sylva, *President of the College of*
 ‘ *Bordeaux*, acquaints the Reader of the
 ‘ same Discourse, that the Author may
 ‘ hope for a general Approbation from
 ‘ those of the Profession, and that those
 ‘ who put the Method in practice, may
 ‘ reap advantage by it.

‘ *Professor Serris*, that much learning is
 ‘ discoverable therein, and that the *practi-*
 ‘ *cal Aphorisms* being well founded, may
 ‘ be useful to the *Profession* as well as to
 ‘ the *Public*.

If I am not misinform’d, the learned
 Dr. *Astruc*’s refusing his Approbation of
 this Discourse, was the Cause of that
 sarcastic Answer, which the Author has
 publish’d at the close of his 3d Tome,
 named *Dissertation de Medicine*, with the
 following Title, viz. *Defensio eorum quæ*
notavit in Opusculo meo de Morbis Venereis,
Dominus Astruc, &c. printed at *Paris* 1736.

Be this as it may be, all the *Comment*
 I shall make upon these *Approbations*, will
 centre here.

First, if, as Dr. *Andry* acknowledgeth, the very same *Method* was formerly projected by these learned Men, a very natural *Query* will arise how it came to be discontinu'd? and indeed by the *Second*, it seems as if Dr. *Petit* did not think the *Method* so perfectly well establish'd, as to give it the Preference yet a while to the *Salivation*; justly inferring, in all probability, that as the same had been heretofore attempted and discontinu'd, it must have been either for its greater Uncertainty, or some other accruing Inconveniencies, that it had been dropt and laid aside.

That it was practis'd by many of the *Antients*, is granted by both these Gentlemen, and whoever will take the Trouble of looking into *the Second Book of Dr. Astruc and his 7th Chapter*, will find not only *Windeline Hock*, but *John Almenar*, *Peter Maynard*, *Aloysius Lobera*, *Guliel. Rondeletius*, *Nich. Massa*, *John Palmarius* and *Ambrose Parey*: *Qui omnes (ut ille inquit) jubent inunctiones ita exhiberi ut*
nulla

nulla Salivatio moveatur, vel si quandoque appareat, ut Cathartici exhibitione cohibeatur.

Hence it appears evident that this Method of Practice is by no means the Invention of our Author, who possibly may have somewhat vary'd the same, in his larger and more frequent *Illinitions*, as well as his *Purgations*; by which hastening the *Mercury* out of the Body as soon as it has got into the Blood, at least before it can have reached the Confines to subdue the *Contagion* in those remote Parts thereof; or in our Author's Phrase, to destroy all the *Vermiculi*, it will be, in great likelihood, render'd less effectual than if it had taken more *Tours* therewith, and permeating the minutest as well as the remotest Vessels, perform'd its designed Office of totally vanquishing the *Venereal Contagion*.

And surely, as the Stress lyes rather greater upon the *Mercury* or its divided imperceptible Globules, thus intimately mixing with the *lymphatic* and *glandulous Juices*, than upon the *Purges* designed to discharge

discharge it thence out of the Body, the longer time it has to perform its salutary Effects, in altering those polluted Humours, provided it be kept out of the Mouth, (*which is the Point principally aim'd at in this Way*) the greater Prospect of Success.

As to the Approbation which the *President Sylva* observes the Author may hope for, from the *Profession*, as well as Advantage to the *Public*: This must depend altogether upon the Success of the Experiment, whereby if the latter receive a general *Emolument*, it is certainly a Duty incumbent on the former, to approve the same.

And now lastly, with respect to the *Learning* discoverable in this Treatise; if he means that the Doctor has quoted many learned Authors, it will be allow'd; but not so readily that which is to be found in his own *Analogical Reasoning*, his *Philosophy*, or the *Arguments* by which he would establish his *Vermicular Theory*; much less in his *Histories*, concerning which, *Monf. Petit* has this Remark, viz. ' that tho'
' all

‘ all of them are not equally necessary, the
‘ Reader should not be out of Humour
‘ with them, since they may serve to please,
‘ if they do not instruct: *But surely it
must be the People in low Life rather than
the Learned. However if his Aphorisms are
so well founded as the Censor would have us
believe, we may dispense with the Entertain-
ment, how mean and vulgar soever.*

But quitting these Preliminaries, I shall now enter upon the Discourse itself: where I find his *First Chapter* taken up with the Description of the Disease, which he has borrowed word for word (*as his Translator expresses it*) from our Countryman *Sydenham*; so that I shall have no need to make any Comment thereon, any more than on some Inferences he draws thence, as to the Distemper itself, and its various Symptoms, wherein I find nothing new or uncommon.

In his *Second*, he acquaints us with the Nature of the *Venereal Poison*, which he places in certain *imperceptible Animalcules*, named by him *Vermiculi Venerei*: and which he will have to be the Source not
only

only of this, but fundry other *contagious Diseases*, such as the *Itch*, *Tetter*, *Scurvy*, *King's-Evil*, *Plague*, &c. also of the *Hydrophoby* from the Bite of a *Mad Dog* and other Creatures.

To give you some of his Proofs, he tells us, ' that Worms have been seen to
' crawl in *Ulcers*; and that the Remedies
' used are all *Anthelmintics*, i. e. such as
' are proper to destroy those Vermin:
' As the *Decoct. Abrot. Centauri. Absinth.*
' &c. and above all the rest, *Mercurial*
' ones in general. Besides, that the Spittle
' of *Mad Dogs* is full of Worms, and *Pal-*
' *marius's Powder*, that great Specific for
' those Bites, consists of *Plants* that are
' proper to kill *Worms.*' Though I know of
no Author that ever set upon the Cure of the
Venereal Disease with any of these *Vermi-*
fuga, *Quicksilver* excepted.

' Again, that the *Pustules* of the *Small-*
' *pox* swarm with Worms, as also the
' *Running* of a *Gonorrhæa*, which alters
' the *Mucus* to that yellow Colour. When
' to give you a farther Taste of his *Philo-*
' *sophy*

‘ *sophy* as to the first. These *Worms*, he
 ‘ says, cling fast to the Subject which
 ‘ brings from the Mother’s Belly a certain
 ‘ Lymph serving them for a *Matrix* : But
 ‘ when this Humour is dissipated and
 ‘ consumed, they fasten then no more ;
 ‘ for which Cause ’tis seldom that the same
 ‘ Person has this Distemper twice.’

If you are not satisfied with this (*which is surely no better than a mere Petitio*) he refers you to the *Preacher* in *Ecclesiasticus*, who in his 11th Chapter and 3d Verse, says expressly, *He that accompanies with Harlots, shall have the Worms for his Inheritance ; and in another Place, that Rottenness shall attend him ;* as if these were to be the Heritage of none else, or that all other Bodies were exempt from both.

As good a Proof he might have brought, if not more satisfactory, from the *Teredo*, a little Worm that gnaws Holes in Wood, and stands sometimes for *Caries*, by way of Resemblance in *rotten Bones* thereto, and which would have served as well for *Worm-eaten Flesh as Bones*, since there
 is

is a *Caries* in the Flesh as well as of the Bones, witness the *Caries Pudendorum* of *Fallopious*, implying the same with our *Chancre*.

Some other Specimens of our Author's *Learning* and *Ingenuity* you will find in his Solutions of the diverse *Phænomena*, or the Symptoms attending the Disease, most of which, he assures us, will admit of none unless a forced Explanation by any other *System*. To particularise some few.

These Worms, ravaging the Glans and Prepuce, the Prostates and Vaginal Glands, form Chancres and Gonorrhæas, changing the clear Mucus, (as above) into a yellow or greenish Colour.

Farthermore, gnawing some Vessel, an Extravasation ariseth, which, choaking some others, makes the Phymosis and Paraphymosis: the same in the Glands of the Groin, which occasion Tumours, hindering the Course of the Liquids: after degenerating into Abscesses, and these into Ulcers; the same as to their preying upon the Flesh and Bones themselves. To go on,

When these Worms, being few in number, which swim in the Blood, and which succeed

each other in a Manner from Father to Son, come to the Testicle only in small Quantities, they are often destroyed by the long and twisted Labyrinth composing the Testis, through which the Blood is forced to pass before it becomes Seed : But the Case is different where they have already multiply'd, forced the Diameters of the Vessels, and ravag'd at once all parts of the Body.

You shall now hear his Arguments upon the Difference between the *Unction* and giving the *Quicksilver* in *Pills*, or otherwise, by the Mouth.

The Reason why Mercury taken this last Way, altho' continu'd for a long time never cures a confirm'd Lues radically, is because the Doses, altho' repeated, cannot destroy all at once those Worms which cause the Disorders ; so that they which remain have time to multiply, and replace those destroy'd by the Mercury : the like would happen from the mercurial Frictions, were they not carry'd off by the Evacuations (of which he gives us two Examples) for admit, saith he, you should use Mercury enough either inwardly

wardly or outwardly, to destroy all those Vermin, yet if you do not carry them off by Purges, that which penetrated the Worms, is not capable of insinuating itself into their Eggs, which are much less than the homogeneous Particles of the Mercury, and so cannot be destroy'd by them, but will hatch a new Brood, and make the Pox appear again.

Certain *Aphorisms* of our Authors, with an Attempt for their Solution upon the same Theory.

1. ' Those labouring under a *Gonorrhæa*,
' and Women, during the time of their
' *Menses*, do not perceive the Effects of
' the *Pox*, because the *Worms* fix more
' readily on those Parts attracted by
' those Humours that are found there,
' and partly discharg'd by those Evacua-
' tions.

2. ' The Reason why *Issues* preserve
' from the *Pestilence*, is for that the *Worms*
' are attracted and fixed by the *Pus* issuing
' out of the *Issue*.

3. ‘ If in the Beginning of the *Small-Pox*, according to *Andry*, you bathe the
 ‘ Legs in warm Milk, all the *Pox* fall
 ‘ there, and the Face is free : which pro-
 ‘ ceeds hence, that the *Worms* occasioning
 ‘ the *Pustules*, run to the Milk.

4. ‘ The Reason why *Venereal Pati-*
 ‘ *ents* feel more Pain a *Nights*, is because
 ‘ the *Worms* being put in motion by the
 ‘ Warmth of the Bed, vellicate the *Mem-*
 ‘ *branes* and the *Nerves* spread about the
 ‘ Parts.

But considering that other People, such as the *Arthritic*, *Rheumatic*, and those troubled with *obstinate Coughs*, complain more in the Night Season, he seems to retract this Part of his Argument, saying, *that it may depend upon the greater Compression of the Air in our Hemisphere at such times, through the Sun's absence.*

Is it not then remarkable that the Author should tell us in his Preface to this Discourse, *that it is not the Produce of an Imagination, work'd up to serve some new System*, when the whole Theory of his

Vermiculi is no better than a precarious *Hypothesis*, a Creature, or Creatures rather of *Imagination*.

He may say, indeed he does say ‘ that
 ‘ the *Theory* of *Salts*, whether *Acid* or
 ‘ *Alkaline*, giving rise to these Symptoms,
 ‘ is as precarious as the *Worms*, being both
 ‘ alike imperceptible to the Senses; so
 ‘ that it is only putting one Supposition
 ‘ in the place of another.

But surely to the Man who reasons rightly, the Case is widely different; nor ought we to have recourse to these uncertain and obscure Causes, where the Effects may be explain’d by such as are more rational, intelligible, and obvious also. For Example, it is doubtless more easily apprehended how the least Drop or Particle of a poisonous corroding Liquor or Juice from a Part therewith affected, nay that an *Halitus* thence raised by Heat and mutual *Friction* entering the Pores of any other fine and tender one, should raise a Disturbance thereon, such as *Inflammation*, *Tumefaction*, *Apostemation*,

Gangrene and *Mortification*, and all through the *Stimulus* and Pain accompanying the *Contagion*: than that these Accidents should be derived from some invisible living Creatures, gnawing the Blood Vessels in funder, and thereby impeding the Circulation of the Fluids, giving rise to the foregoing Symptoms; among which he recites particularly the *Phymosis* and *Paraphymosis*: and where we may as well say that, if a strait Ligature was ty'd behind the Crown of the *Glans* in the last of these, by which the Blood is choak'd in its Current, and a Fluction from the Pain comes on, to the endangering the Part (*which must be the Consequence if the Ligature be not timely remov'd*) that some Vermin were got underneath, were gnawing the Vessels, and were the Authors of all the Mischief.

What is this, I say, but having recourse to imaginary Causes, where the plain and more intelligible appear to our Sight? for admit a Flux of Humour from some painful Ulcer, or even a simple Inflammation
from

from the Poison admitted, is brought on, the comprest and strangled *Glans* suffers no otherwise than under the Ligature above said, the tumefy'd *Prepuce* now straitening and as it were collaring the same.

And why, I would ask, must all other Ulcers derive their Source from a *saline Acrimony*, or some other *Dyscracy* in the *Humours*, but the *Venereal* ones from *Worms*? In what do all other *Tumours*, whether by *Congestion* as it is called, or *Fluction*, that is, whether *Chronic* or *Acute*, differ in their Mode of forming themselves, from the *Venereal*, that the former may be solved by an Obstruction of the *Canals*, the latter not without *Vermiculi* gnawing the Blood Vessels, and giving rise to that Obstruction? Or what has a well suppurated *Phlegmon* different from a well matured *Bubo*, that the first may be allow'd to contain a simple well digested one, the last a *Pus* full of these *Vermiculi*; or finally, in what does each single matured *Pustule* in the *Small Pox* differ from the *Furuncle*, or every little Bile, that the first

must be implete with invifible *Animalcules*, *phantastic Entia*, but the other not?

As to the Prefervation of the Face from this Diftemper, by dipping the Feet in warm Milk, in order to invite the *Vermicles*, quitting the Head and Face, to come down to the Milk, it feems to be the Product of the fame fruitful Imagination, and if the Experiment answer'd, might with more Reason be imputed to the Fluxion, invited to thofe Parts by the Heat, whether of warm Water or warm Milk (*for the one will do as well as the other*) than that of the *Worms* fmelling out and having recourfe thereto. This Experiment I have been credibly inform'd was made fome Years paft upon a young Lady in this City, who dyed neverthelefs of a flux'd Pox: but furely enough of this *empty Philofophy*, which carries as little probability of Truth, as that the Sting of a *Nettle*, of a *Bee* or *Wafp*, inftead of a venomous Juice, lets through certain *Vermicles*, by the Inftrument which inflicts the Puncture, and raifes that Difurbance in
the

the Skin perceptible round about the fame.

In a word, let us ask one Question more, why must we solve the Pains of *Rheumatic* and *Arthritic* Patients, as well as divers others by some acrimonious, sharp or saline Humour, vellicating the *Nervous Fibrillæ* of the Membranes, or the most *excruciating Colicks* and other *spasmodic* Affections, to a sharp *Flatus* pent in, or rushing upon some *nervous Plexus*, exciting the most dire *Convulsions*; but the Pains of the *Venereal* Patient, to certain *Vermin* lodg'd in the *Mucus* of those *Membranes*, and making their Depredations thereon?

It would indeed be an abuse of Time as well as the Reader's Patience, to go about the Confutation of a *Theory* so weakly supported, and which has little other than *Chimera* for its Foundation; especially since all the Appearances are more easily and intelligibly explain'd upon more obvious Principles; *obvious* I say, so far as the different Nature of the venomous or contagious Humour operating upon those in our Bodies, are discoverable by Reason, it
being

being very evident from the Effects produc'd, that some venene or poisonous Humour, issuing from the diseased Parts of one, has by means of Heat and Contact seized upon the sound ones of another, though we are unable exactly to define the constituent Parts of such Venom, or to a Nicety unfold the *Modus* of its Operation upon them; nor is it any wonder the learned *Astruc*, in his Notes upon *Deidier*, who has espoused the same Notion of the *Vermiculi*, should express himself in the Words following, *Mirum est profectò, ut libere dicam, Hominem ingeniosum dixisse id, quod si neges, probare non possit, ut enim Illa, nullo fundamento proferuntur, sic nullo quoque Argumento opus est ut refelluntur*, Lib. VI. P. 552.

It was this conceit, of *Vermiculi* in the Blood giving rise to Mens Diseases, encourag'd that *French Impostor*, the same Gentleman takes Notice of at *Paris*, which by the Way of Entertainment, and for the Information of the less learned

Reader, I shall here insert in the Words of his Translator †.

‘ I remember, saith he, that these Pre-
 ‘ tences were confidently set on foot at
 ‘ *Paris* in the Year 1727, by a certain
 ‘ *Quack*, whose Name was *Boyle*, with that
 ‘ Cunning indeed which might at first
 ‘ View surprize; but with that Success
 ‘ which ought to make others afraid of
 ‘ entering upon the like Attempt.

‘ He maintain’d that all Diseases were
 ‘ produced from *Animalcula* in the Blood,
 ‘ and different Distempers from different
 ‘ *Vermiculi*, and that there were other *Ani-*
 ‘ *mals* which were capital Enemies to these
 ‘ noxious *Animalcula*, by which they were
 ‘ liable to be pursu’d and destroy’d as
 ‘ *Hares* by *Hounds*, and *Pigeons* by *Hawks*;
 ‘ and that he was well acquainted with
 ‘ the several Kinds of *pestiferous Animal-*
 ‘ *cula*, from whence these different Diseases
 ‘ sprung, as also with their several Enemies,
 ‘ by whose Means the Sick might be re-

† Vol. 1. p. 150.

‘ liev’d ; and likewise with the several Me-
‘ dicines which most abounded with these
‘ *auxiliary Animals*, and consequently that
‘ he knew perfectly how to cure all Dif-
‘ eases, by the safest, shortest and most
‘ effectual Method.

‘ To make good what he had advanc’d,
‘ he had a *Microscope* at hand, by which
‘ he pretended he could prove to the
‘ naked Eye, the Truth of his *Proposi-*
‘ *tion*. This *Microscope* was very large,
‘ and did not consist of one streight *Tube*,
‘ after the usual Fashion, but of five *Tubes*
‘ obliquely join’d by alternate bendings at
‘ given *Angles* : for thus he said, the I-
‘ mage of the Object was more enlarg’d,
‘ not only by the *Refraction* of the Rays
‘ through the Glasses interpos’d, as in the
‘ common *Microscopes*, but also by their
‘ *Reflection* from certain *Specula*, which
‘ were placed within at each *Angle*, by a
‘ like Artifice, with that which Sir *Isaac*
‘ *Newton* not long since us’d in making
‘ of *Telescopes*, which though short, could
‘ by Means of *Reflection* join’d with *Re-*
‘ *fraction*,

‘ *fraction*, be of more service in *Astronomi-*
 ‘ *cal Observations* than could be expected
 ‘ from longer *Telescopes*.

‘ To the Extremity of the *Tube*, in
 ‘ this *Microscope*, which lay at the greatest
 ‘ distance from the Eye, he fitted plain
 ‘ Glasses, or such as were a little concave,
 ‘ containing a few Drops of *Serum* from the
 ‘ Blood lately taken out of the Veins of
 ‘ any sick Person; and then turning his
 ‘ Instrument in order to fix his Glasses in
 ‘ their proper Places, there immediately
 ‘ presented to the Eyes of the Spectator
 ‘ a large Hive of small *Animals*, swiftly
 ‘ swimming in a clear limpid Humour;
 ‘ which as he said were of different Shapes,
 ‘ according to the different Nature of the
 ‘ Disease. After these had been sufficient-
 ‘ ly star’d at, taking off the same Glasses
 ‘ from the *Microscope* he let fall into the
 ‘ *Serum* a few Drops of another Liquor,
 ‘ containing, as he said, the *Animals* which
 ‘ would pursue and destroy the other, and
 ‘ then fitting them again to his Instru-
 ‘ ment, on a sudden the Scene was chang’d,
 ‘ and

‘ and nothing was now to be seen ; as if
‘ the former *Animalcula* being destroy’d
‘ by the latter, had at once disappear’d.

‘ ’Tis by no means surprizing, adds he,
‘ that such Tricks as these should for some
‘ time impose upon abundance of People :
‘ but at last, after a diligent Enquiry, it
‘ was discover’d that the four last *Tubes* of
‘ this *Microscope* did in no respect con-
‘ tribute to Vision, but were only form’d
‘ to carry on the Deceit, that the Glasses
‘ containing the *Serum* or any other Li-
‘ quor, which were with so much Form
‘ adapted to the Extremity of the last
‘ *Tube*, were design’d only to promote the
‘ Cheat, as neither the Liquor they con-
‘ tain’d, nor the *Animalcula*, if there
‘ were any in them, could fall under View,
‘ that the first *Tube* only was the Instru-
‘ ment of Vision, and the *Microscope* con-
‘ sisted in that alone, in the Extremity
‘ whereof were certain private Glasses
‘ artificially placed and containing some
‘ Liquid replete with *Animals*, of which
‘ there are known to be many sorts ; and
‘ whilst

‘ whilst the *Impostor* seem’d to be putting
‘ his other *Tubes* in order, his Way was
‘ to place his private *Glasses* in the *Focus*
‘ of the *Tube*, or remove them thence as
‘ he saw occasion, and by that Means
‘ offer the *Animalcula* which were in his
‘ Liquors, to the Spectators View, or take
‘ them away as he thought fit.

‘ These were the Arts of a very crafty
‘ and impudent *Empiric*, who made no
‘ scruple to carry on such a Fraud at this
‘ time of Day, when Learning and *Phy-*
‘ *sicks* are in so flourishing a Condition,
‘ and at *Paris* too, where so many learn-
‘ ed Men reside : What Reward he ex-
‘ pected from his Delusion, I cannot say,
‘ this I know, that he prudently took
‘ care to evade the Punishment he deserv’d
‘ by moving off; for so soon as he found
‘ his Cheat was discover’d, he pack’d up
‘ what he had and took to his Heels; and
‘ thus the Forgery being exploded, *Phy-*
‘ *sick* was again restor’d to its antient Laws,
‘ and happily retriev’d from Scorn.

I wish,

I wish, *Gentlemen*, for your sakes as well as for that of the *Weal publick*, I could say the same for our *City of London*, where a Pack of as notorious Cheats in *Physick* and *Chirurgery* have reign'd at the same time, as have fallen out in my Remembrance, who have met with more Encouragement from Men, some of them in high Stations, (may I not say from some among ourselves) than was ever known before, to the great Discouragement of the honourable *Professors* of those noble and most useful *Arts*, if I must not say to the Scandal of those who have given these ignorant and impudent People so much Encouragement, I am sure I may say that it is so to the *Arts* themselves.

I shall not make Comparison between the *Animalculist* above, and our *Vermiculist Default*; the former, it is plain, was a *Deceiver*, the last I think deceives himself, and would impose the Deceit upon others, having borrowed the Notion from Dr. *Deidier*, as he from *Kircher*. It may be said, he is the more excusable in that he
has

has, after all, the Ingenuity to acknowledge
‘ that he pretends not hereby to weaken
‘ the Credit of any other *Theory*, by which
‘ to explain the Symptoms from other
‘ Principles; only preferring this to others,
‘ as countenanc’d by Dr. *Andry*, and for
‘ that he thinks some *Hypothesis* necessary,
‘ as well to distinguish the *Physician* from
‘ the *Empiric* and *Dogmatist*, as to gratify
‘ the Patient’s Curiosity, who loves to hear
‘ you reason (*whether right or wrong it*
‘ *seems*) upon his Distemper. And lastly,
to chime in with the Taste of the Age,
(*as good a Reason as the former*) where Truth
and Certainty are alike regarded, that is very
little if at all.

Nor shall I by any Means question the
Gentleman’s Sincerity, which *he says will*
appear in his having recited some Instances of
his want of Success, as well as those where
his Method answer’d; but when he goes a-
bout to persuade us, that it is never accom-
pany’d with any Pain or Danger, he must
excuse us: because let him manage his
Frictions and *Purgations* never so carefully,

it will happen sometimes, that both *Tor-*
mina and *Dysentery*, with a *sore Mouth*
 and *Salivation* will ensue; which from the
 Observations following will appear mani-
 fest, as also from some of his own, to
 which we shall come presently, having first
 spoken a few Words of the *Origin* of the
 Disease, and the *Cure* in general thereof.

‘ As to the first (its *Æra*) he dates the
 ‘ same in his third Chapter, from the time
 ‘ of the Prostitution of Women, or the
 ‘ promiscuous Copulation of the same Wo-
 ‘ man with several Men, whose various
 ‘ *Seeds* receiv’d into her Womb corrupt-
 ‘ ing, hatch the *Vermiculi*, after the
 ‘ manner of divers Aliments fermenting
 ‘ and putrifying in the Stomach and In-
 ‘ testines, breed *Worms* therein; so that
 ‘ the Disease, he thinks, must be as old
 ‘ as that Prostitution, and that formerly
 ‘ it went under the Denomination of *Le-*
 ‘ *prosy*: but since the Cure by *Mercury*
 ‘ was discover’d, the *Lazar Hospitals* have
 ‘ ceas’d. However the whole Tenure of
 ‘ the Writings of the *old Authors*, I mean
 ‘ those

' those about the time of the *French Ex-*
 ' pedition to *Naples*, running counter to
 ' this Notion, his Countryman, the learned
 ' *Astruc*, has charg'd him with gross Ig-
 ' norance of those *Medical Records*;' to
 which his Answer is, that instead of con-
 sulting the *old Authors*, *Systematical* or
Practical, he has spent his time in making
Observations; as if those of the most learn-
 ed Writers whether antient or modern,
 were to be set aside as useless, or that
 there needed no *Pilot* in the *Medical Na-*
avigation besides ourselves, how ignorant
 forever at our first setting out.

I must not disown that I have favour'd
 this *Hypothesis* of *mixt Seeds*, not engen-
 dering *Vermiculi*, but fermenting in the
Uterus or its *Vagina*, and contracting a
 venomous Quality therein; and that the
Nefanda Infirmitas, observ'd in the old *Cus-*
tumary, might arise from some such Cause,
 as in my *Practical Dissertation* I have hint-
 ed. But enough of this, so that leaving his
 Comparison between these two Distempers
 the *Pox* and *Leprosy*, we shall enter upon

his *Second Part*, where his first Chapter treats of the Cure, and where he tells us, ' that the whole Secret consists in keeping ' the Patient's Body open by *Clysters* of ' the *Decoct. Senæ cum pulpa Cassiæ*, before the *Frictions* are administer'd, by ' which it happens that the *Mercury* finding the *Intestinal Glands* relaxed, and ' the Body open, its Evacuation tends ' that way more readily, as the Place ' where it finds the least Resistance, so ' that it runs off rather by the *Alvus* than ' the *Mouth*. He begins with

The Cure of the Gonorrhœa.

In which the whole *Penis*, especially the ' *urinary Canal*, is to be well rub'd with ' an Ointment, consisting of one part ' *Quicksilver* and three of *Lard*, ʒij or ʒiij ' at a time; the next Day the Patient is ' to be purg'd with ʒij. or ʒj. of *Jalap*; ' he drinks a Decoction of *Quicksilver* in ' Spring Water for his ordinary Drink; ' which Method is to be follow'd for several

‘ ral Days, the *Frictions* at Night and the
 ‘ *Purging* in the Morning; unless the
 ‘ Phyſick works too ſtrongly, when a Day
 ‘ or two may be intermitted, but the
 ‘ anointing muſt be continu’d every Night.

‘ The firſt *Friktion*, he tells us, will
 ‘ eaſe the *Chord*, the ſecond ſtill more,
 ‘ and the third removes the Complaint;
 ‘ ſo that the moſt ſtubborn *Clap* is to be
 ‘ cur’d this Way in five or fix Weeks
 ‘ time,’ which is frequently as long as is
 requir’d in the uſual Method.

‘ *Bubo*’s are to be treated the ſame Way,
 ‘ rubbing ʒſs at a time upon the *Groins*
 ‘ and Parts round about, each Evening,
 ‘ and purging the next Morning: going
 ‘ on thus daily till the Swellings vaniſh
 ‘ or diſappear: in like Manner the *Phy-*
 ‘ *moſis*, *Paraphymoſis*, *Hernia humoralis*,
 ‘ *Chancres* and the reſt of the Symp-
 ‘ toms.

In a word, as he acquaints his Reader,
 ‘ he changes nothing of the antient Me-
 ‘ thod, but the place of *Evacuation*; that
 ‘ is inſtead of *Salivation*, bringing on a

‘ *Flux of the Belly*, using still the same
 ‘ *Frictions* upon the Parts with repeated
 ‘ *Purging*, which they forbid, as hinder-
 ‘ ing the *Salivation*, though it appears plain,
 that many of them were so far from forbid-
 ding, that they purged in like Manner, with the
 same View of carrying the Remedy as well as
 the Disease downwards by Stool, and pre-
 venting all they could a *Salivation*.

In the second Chapter of this Second
 Part, *Article the First*, he gives his Rea-
 sons and brings his Proofs, that this Method
 is more convenient than the old, ‘ by se-
 ‘ curing the Patient from a sore Mouth,
 ‘ whilst the Humours are carry’d off by
 ‘ Stool ; you preserve (saith he) his Life
 ‘ in Safety as well as his Teeth, which
 ‘ sometimes drop out after a *Salivation*.
 ‘ You free him from those *Ulcers*, and
 ‘ sometimes deep Scars following with
 ‘ *Stricture* on the inside of his Mouth,
 ‘ disabling him ever after from opening the
 ‘ same as before : again, this Way you
 ‘ run no Risk of leaving him with a perpe-
 ‘ tual Drivelling, and besides all these,
 ‘ you

‘ you shorten his Cure, since he need not
 ‘ keep up for more than 25 or 30 Days
 (*the usual Time requir’d in the Salivation*)
 ‘ and finally, you save him both Money
 ‘ and Reputation. *Of which you may judge*
 ‘ *better by the Diary at the End of this*
 ‘ *Commentary.*

His *Second Article* is yet of greater Con-
 sequence, could he make it out, which he
 attempts to prove, but surely in a very
 lame Manner, *viz.* that the Sick has more
 Assurance of his Cure by this than the old
 Way, as he names it, though it has been
 prov’d that the one is near as old as the
 other. His *first* Argument, being founded
 upon an Observation that the Patient, who
 could not be brought to salivate, has ne-
 vertheless been cur’d: the Medicine run-
 ning off as it were naturally by Stool;
 which surely however it proves the Force
 of the Remedy against the Distemper, is
 no Proof that the same Person had mist
 his Cure, or could not have had that Assu-
 rance thereof, had he been *salivated* there-
 by, instead of being *purged*.

‘ His *Second* Proof, that *Anatomy* teaches
‘ the *salival* and *intestinal Glandules* to be
‘ of the same Structure, and to secrete the
‘ same *Lymph*, so that it is equal whether
‘ the Evacuation be made upwards or
‘ downwards. Here we have a chimerical
‘ Supposition of the Carcasses of the *Vermi-*
‘ *culi*, filled with their Eggs, in danger
‘ of being swallow’d in the time of *Saliva-*
‘ *tion*, together with the Liquors taken in;
‘ and which the *Mercury* not having been
‘ able to permeate, they return into the
‘ Blood along with the *Chyle*, and so may
‘ afterwards breed again and renew the
‘ Disease.

‘ His *Third*, to prove the *salival Juice*
‘ of the same Nature with the *intestinal*,
‘ is that common Observation, that when
‘ a *Looseness* intervenes, the *Spitting* stops,
‘ but when that is restrain’d, the *Saliva-*
‘ *tion* returns.

‘ His *Fourth* is again taken from *Ana-*
‘ *tomy*, the *intestinal Glands* being much
‘ more numerous than the *salival*, and
‘ consequently better fitted to carry off the
‘ Dif-

‘ Disease along with the Remedy ; besides
 ‘ it is more *natural* for them and all others
 ‘ to be cleansed away by the common
 ‘ Sewer of the *Guts*, being the shortest,
 ‘ surest, and less fatiguing to the Sick, than
 ‘ by the Mouth.

The remaining 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and
 9th have as little Weight or Solidity as the
 foregoing, so that quitting them together
 with his Answer to the Objections rais’d
 against his Method, in his third Article,
 I shall proceed to his third Chapter, con-
 taining his *Observations*, having first de-
 liver’d my own Thoughts upon this *Prac-
 tice* in general, and our Author’s *analogical
 Reasonings* for its Support.

In the first place, as I doubt not the
 Efficacy of *Quicksilver* thus manag’d, to
 subjugate the *venereal Poison*, and alleviate
 the Symptoms, so neither shall I question
 (where the Patient can bear the continued
 Evacuation without any supervening Ac-
 cident) but that he may sometimes obtain
 his Cure, as many have by the Looseness
 abovemention’d ; yet the frequent Disap-
 pointments

pointments I have known to have happen'd, not only from *obstinate Diarrhæas* but *Dysenteries* also ensuing, as well as the Surprize of a *Sore Mouth*, (*which will at some times fall out in spite of the Purgation*) together with the more frequent Relapses many Months after, into the same Disease, has not alter'd my Sentiments yet a while, of the *Salivation* being the most certain Method of eradicating a *confirm'd Pox*; nor can I indeed see, from what is here advanced by this Author, why the Patient may not be as little fatigued with a Month's *Spitting* as a Month's *Purging*.

The *Advocates* for the last, will alledge that he will have no Complaints to make of a *sore Mouth*: I answer, this is more than any of them can at all times warrant as will presently appear; much less that he shall have none to make of his *Guts* which falls out often where an *Inflammation* or *Ulceration* are much more dangerous as well as painful than those in the Mouth.

Secondly,

Secondly, I must observe, there are many diseased Persons that are not fit Subjects for this repeated *Purgation*, who are yet well able to hold out with a *Salivation*: such are all those who have a loose and feeble Texture of their Bowels, and are prone to Fluxes upon the least occasion. All *Hysterical* and especially *pregnant Women* infected, cannot bear such handling without the utmost Danger of being over-set; for though he tells us of one of these who went through his Course, such an Instance is not fit to be made a *Precedent*.

We know there have been such who, under these Circumstances, have try'd some of the roughest Medicines ineffectually upon themselves, both *Vomits* and *Purges*, to force Miscarriage, that their Shame might be conceal'd, whilst a much milder has endanger'd others, and brought on the same; and surely that Woman must be of an uncommon Make who can dispense with a Course of daily Purging for a Month together without the utmost Hazard of her own and her Child's Welfare; whilst

whilst she who is much weaker, is better able to go through a *Salivation*, as you may find in my *Syphilis*, Hist. IX.

Thirdly, by what I can infer from this Author's Discourse, the *French Physicians*, but more particularly their *Surgeons*, are for the most part ignorant of a well regulated *Salivation*, i. e. how to bring it on with Safety, to keep it up, as the Case may require and the Patient's Condition will allow, for a shorter or a longer time; and by a constant Inspection of the Parts of the Mouth, to obviate the Accidents here complain'd of, which are generally owing to the Ignorance or Negligence of the Enterpriser thereof.

The *French Surgeons*, he says, are very exorbitant in their Demands, when they take People into their Houses upon this occasion; many of whom they turn out at Midnight, under the Agonies of Death, that the Reproach of their Miscarriages may be taken away and conceal'd from the World. And surely it is a very coarse Compliment the President Monsieur Andry passes upon his Country-

Countrymen of that Profession, where he blames our Author *for reciting so many Latin Passages out of the old Writers, for that the French Surgeons were ignorant of that Language, which would only serve to confound them.* Dr. Astruc, how learned soever himself, and how great a Champion also for a *Salivation*, has given, I fear, too great a Handle to our Author, in his Description of the *Jaw-lock'd Persons*, the *dropping out of their Teeth*, and *cutting of Strictures in the Cheeks*, as if these, which for the greater part, have been the Effects of Carelessness, want of Knowledge, or other ill Management, were the necessary Result of such a Course, which under a better or more judicious, is not the Lot of one in a hundred; however it was necessary the young Practitioner should be appris'd thereof, that when they do fall out, he may be the better able to give Relief, if he cannot now prevent the Accident; and it had been surely as honest in this Author as well as his Advocates, to have shew'd themselves as candid in acknowledging that

that in this Method of *Friction* and *Purgation*, it will happen sometimes that the Patient shall be endanger'd by a *Looseness*; at others by the *Gripes* and *Dysentery*: and that notwithstanding the promoting of the Course of the Humours downwards by this constant *Purgation*, he shall at other times be surpris'd also with a *sore Mouth* and *Salivation*: all which I have been a Witness of, where this Method of his was prosecuted, and that too by Men eminent in both Professions, as will appear presently. So that upon the Whole, it seems somewhat doubtful, whether the *French Physicians* or *Surgeons*, generally speaking, are the best qualify'd to super-intend a *Salivation*. For what must we think of a Man who tells us, a certain Lady refus'd to expose her naked Limbs to a *Surgeon's* two Apprentices sent to anoint her? When there was no occasion on that Account, for either of them any more than for their Master himself.

Our *Nurses*, who are constantly employ'd in the Oversight of this Work, are full
out

out sufficient for it; and the Patients who have the Use of their Arms and Hands, as we have said before, can as well anoint themselves, as the Work can be done for them.

It is but allotting the Quantity of Ointment to be used in each *Friction*, and the Surgeon has no farther Concern than to give careful and constant Attendance, to have a watchful Eye upon the Patient's Mouth, to slacken or lye by for a few Days, and then again to renew if he finds Cause; in the mean time listening to every the least Complaint, and providing more especially against the Gripes, Looseness or whatever other Symptom may call for his Assistance.

This, I say, is all what the Artist has to do at such times, unless by any other topical Application than the Uction itself, as in *Ulcers, carious Bones, &c.* his farther manual Operation may be requir'd.

Having endeavour'd to remove this frightful Description of *Mercurial Salivation*, I shall fourthly and lastly take Notice of his

The Analogy between the salival Glands

Analogy

and the
intestinal,
consider'd.

Analogy between the *intestinal* and *salival*
Glands, which he will have ordain'd by
Nature for the Separation of the same Li-
quor; so that it is much more *natural* for
' the *venereal Poison*, or (to explain my-
' self by the Author's *System*) so soon as the
' *Quicksilver* has kill'd the *Worms*, it is
' more *natural* to send them and their
' *Ovula* through these *Glands* of the *In-*
' *testines*, than to force them so *unnatu-*
' *rally* up to the *Mouth*, especially confi-
' dering the severe Sores they make there-
' in; whereas by the former, they pass
' quietly without any Complaint of the
' Patient, the *mucous* Lining of the Guts de-
' fending them from Depredations of that
' kind.

Whoever considers the different Natures
of this *Mucilage* or *Mucus* of the *Intestines*,
and that of the *salival Juice*, together
with their several Uses, the one intended
to sheath and defend the internal Coat of
the *Guts* from the Acrimony of the Bile,
or other sharp Humours passing their
Canals; the other, to assist in masticating
our

our *Aliment*, and therewith descending into the *Ventricle*, if not acting as a *Ferment*, helping forward the *Comminution* and *Trituration* thereof, by the Motion of the Stomach, I mean its muscular Fibres, and fitting it, after mixing with the *pancreatic* and *bilious Juices* in the *Duodenum*, to pass the *Lacteals* in that more particularly with the *Jejunum*: whoever, I say, considers these different Uses, will be difficultly persuaded these Liquors can be the same.

But this *Analogy*, he tells us, is fortify'd hereby, viz. that a Looseness ensuing the *Frictions*, puts a Stop to the *Salivation*, which being check'd by *Restringents*, the Spitting returns again. This is much the same way of arguing in general, as for that because according to the standing *Axiom* in *Physicks*, the *Increase of one Secretion will diminish another*, therefore the *secreted Humours* by those different *Strainers*, must be the same. Thus Vomiting stopping a Looseness, it must be concluded by the same way of arguing, that the *Gastrick Glands* secern the very same Humour with

the *Intestinal*: nay it has been known in Fevers that upon the breaking out of a plentiful Sweat, both Sickness and Vomiting have ceased; but must we thence conclude that the *Glandules* of the Skin secrete the same Humours with those of the *Stomach*?

This kind of *Analogy* then will not hold, nor should I have expected that so learned a Physician, well read in *Anatomy*, and acquainted with the different Structures as well as Uses of the Parts, should bring an Argument to back his Opinion, which in reality implies nothing more than this, that the larger the Drain is of any particular Fluid by one Set of *secretory Organs*, the less of course must be furnish'd out of the Mass of Blood, in order to be secreted by those of a different Sort.

Farthermore, he will have the Discharge of the Humours by the Guts, to be more *natural* than by the *Fauces*, because all such as are noxious or hurtful to the Body, should be empty'd the same way with the Excrement, all others being *preternatural*; not considering surely that it is as *natural* for
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an offended Stomach to throw up its Contents by *Vomit*, as for the *Intestines*, stimulated by something foreign, as a *Purge*, to disburthen themselves by Stool; or that in the beginning of a *Crapulary Fever*, or any other where the same is indicated by *Nausea*, one *Vomit* gives more help than half a dozen *Purges*; so that *Natural* or *Unnatural* has nothing to do in this Affair: that being the most *natural* Evacuation which *Nature* points out, and by which, when she is oppressed, she finds the greatest Advantage, and 'tis certainly more natural, that is more common (as our Author himself allows in his Dissertation on the *Hydrophoby*) for *Quicksilver* rub'd into the Skin, to take to the Chaps, and run off by the *salival Glands*, than by those of the *Intestines*, where it seldom stops without producing very painful Symptoms, such as *Gripes*, *bloody Stools* with the said *Mucus*, and *constant Tenesmus*. How all these are to be prevented by continual or daily repeated *Purgatives*, when they do fall out, will, I think, be difficult to reconcile.

This Writer, I grant, denies any such will happen from his Method of *Purgation*: the mucous Lining of those Parts being sufficient to defend them; without considering how frequently the same is shav'd off by the Continuance of a *Diarrhæa*, or from repeated *Cathartic* Medicines, where the sharp Humours spued out, lay open the Mouths of the Vessels, and discharge great Quantities of Blood as well as *Mucus*. To say now that *purging* will prevent these Accidents, which the same *purging* has frequently brought on, is talking like a positive Man, but not as a Lover of Truth, or a Person thoroughly experienc'd in these Matters; nor do I think he will be able at all times, to make good his Assertion of thus curing his Patient, as he says, *citò, tutò ac jucundè*. There is not certainly much to be said for the *First*, the time being nearly the same with that which is requir'd for the *Salivation*; as to the *Second*, the Patient is neither safer, nor, I dare be confident, more secure by the first than the last; and for the *Third*, I shall
leave

leave those who have undergone the *Tormina*, the *bloody Dejections*, *cold Sweats*, with *continual Needings*, to pronounce *Utrum horum est jucundior?* and I am persuaded that these will happen more frequently under this Method than the dropping out of the Teeth, or the Necessity of drawing them, together with the cutting of *Strictures* from *Cicatrices*, ensuing a *Salivation*, that has been manag'd by an able or well experienc'd Artist.

When he has finish'd his *Analogy* between the *salival* and *intestinal Glands*, and endeavour'd to prove that by their much greater Number as well as more copious Blood Vessels, *Nature* intended the last rather than the first, for her principal *depuratory Organs*, he puts the Question following.

And if this Method will cure a Gonorrhæa, why should it not also cure the Pox, since they differ only Secundum Majus ac Minus?

To this I might answer, that if a *Salivation* will not cure a *Gonorrhæa*, (*which we do not say it will*) so neither at all times

will a Course of *Friction* and *Purgation*: they will both indeed correct the *Virulency*, especially the former, but will not always heal the *Ulceration*, or put a Stop to the *Gleet*.

Mercurial Purgatives too long continued, mischievous in the Cure of the Gonorrhœa.

I know we have Instances of *Gonorrhœas* that have been purged off, and of others that have been purged on again, after they had ceased, or at least were near doing so; upon which account it has been made a Question by some, whether or no *Mercurial Purgatives*, too long continued, have not done more Mischief than Good at these times? Nor was it ever doubted but certain other Medicines besides these, will be requir'd to finish the Work and stop the Breach: such I mean as the *terebinthinate* and *balsamick* Remedies, which the best Writers upon this Subject have constantly recommended. But of over Purging at such times I have taken notice formerly, and of the same Opinion you will find this Author's Countryman Dr. *Astruc*, in the preceding *Commentary*.

I must

I must acknowledge that for some time past I have, by way of Trial, directed several such as could dispense therewith, to use the *Unction* upon their *Genitals*, during their Course of Purging: yet I cannot say, although some have rub'd in a large Quantity, but those who used it, stood in need for the much greater part of the Medicines abovemention'd to complete the Cure.

From this Practice in general, I shall now come to look over his *historical Observations*, many of which, like those of *Monsieur Chyconeau's*, are very *equivocal*, and some directly foreign to his Subject.

The *First* presents us with a Relation of a new married Couple condemn'd to the *Frictions*, but in order to a *Salivation*. The Lady, he gives us to understand, was beautiful and of a superior Genius, as well as exemplary Prudence: She had a *virulent Gonorrhæa* before the Marriage Festival was over, with Ulceration of the Parts. The Husband was broke out with Pustules, (by the way this is the Lady who at first

refus'd the Surgeon's two Apprentices, so that he was forced to go to work himself, which it seems, was so fatiguing, that he prevail'd afterwards to have the young Men admitted to carry on the Work: which Example, saith he, shews that Women may be brought to Reason by degrees)

In short, the Lady could not be brought to salivate, the Mercury running off both by Stool as well as Urine, by which notwithstanding she got her Cure, as have many others, we allow, before her.

It seem'd, saith our Physician, that God wanted to save her from the rigorous Treatment she had not deserv'd, but in Revenge, her Husband suffer'd much.

The Second, a scandalous Story of a *scrophulous Girl*, begotten in the time of *Menstruation*: besides her Father having been addicted to *Gallantries* in former Days, it was thought there might be a Mixture of the *Lues*. However she was first sent to the Waters of *Barages*, where, by drinking and pumping the *Ulcers* and *Swellings*, the former healed and the last resolv'd.

resolv'd. A Year after, they broke out afresh, and the *Frictions* were concluded on, in order to the *Ptyalismus*: but, as in the preceding, the *Mercury* ran downwards after each anointing, which were eight in all, besides what was used about the Swellings and Sores; and which, without farther Trouble or Confinement, completed the Cure. It was this gave the Dr. (as he tells us) the first *hint*, that in directing the *Mercury* to the Guts, by a purging Medicine, he might avoid the Mischiefs attending a Salivation, and cure the Disease without any such, more especially confirm'd in this Belief, by the ill Success of the three following Cases.

The first of which concerns a Gentleman that had been impos'd on by a Girl of 15 Years, who, he gives you farther to understand, was pretty and had a fine Shape. He contracted a *Gonorrhæa* with *Phymosis*, which were overlook'd, till in length of time other Symptoms (*the Gonorrhæa and Phymosis not being sufficient*) began to appear, as Headach, tetterish Eruptions, and which

which was worfe, a *Caries* on the *Palate and Jaw Bone*, for which a *Salivation* was thought the only Remedy. But alas, his Cure cost him dear, for almost all his Teeth fell out of his Head (*and well they might if their Sockets were rotten*) a Seam was forced to be cut in his Mouth, occasion'd by the *Ulcers*, and he was so disfigur'd that he could not be known by his Picture drawn the Year before, *which also might as easily happen, if he had lost a piece of his Jaw Bone.*

I will not detain the Reader with an Account of his Repentance, together with that of his Physician's Remarks thereon, who is pleased to inform us, *that he never visited him without being edified by his Reflections and Morals, and that in truth his Confessor might well absolve him from this Sin without imposing on him any other Penance.* But I must not omit his injudicious Imputation of these Symptoms, the Offspring merely of the *Venereal Contagion*, to the *Salivation*, and which he doubts not *might have been prevented by the Method he has since*
I taken

taken up, of carrying the Mercury away by Stool; as if his Purgation could have saved a Bone already *cariated*, from coming away, any more than *Salivation*; or, for that the Humours under this Course are so sharp and corrosive, as to eat into the Cheeks, and make Sores in the Mouth, upon the Tongue and Lips, they must fall of consequence upon those already formed by the Distemper itself, and prey upon the *Bones*. Whereas on the contrary, there is nothing more certain than this, that so soon as the *Salivation* rises, or has continued but a few Days, all these *Venereal Ulcers* of the *Palate*, *Uvula*, and *Tonsils*, are presently mundify'd and dispos'd to healing: the *Caries*, which before was spreading and over-run with *Fungus*, is now stopt, and soon after moulders away, or separates by *Desquamation* from the sound Part: Of which I have said more in my Preface to the *Aphrodisiacus*.

The Second of these untoward Cases was a *Pox* from an ill manag'd *Clap*, when four *Frictions* raised so suddenly a *Salivation*,

tion, and caused such putrid Ulcers and Puckerings in the Patient's Mouth, that he was forced to have the *Strictures* cut, and with great Difficulty a Stop was put to the *Salivation*.

The Third, a *Pox* with a *Cataract*, of which the Diseased was freed by a *Salivation*, though his Cure he thought was not a sufficient Amends for the want of opening his Mouth, by reason of the *Cicatrices* left after the *Ulcers*.

By these our Physician was discourag'd from proceeding in this Way; though one such Misfortune, as I have already said, may not fall out in a hundred Experiments of this Nature, well guided or overlook'd by an experienc'd Artist; however you will see presently he is at the same Work again.

Returning now to what he calls his own *System* by the *Frictions* and *Purgations*, where he speaks,

First, of a rich Man's Son who was cur'd of a *Gonorrhœa*, *Chancres*, *Warts*, and *sore Eyes*, by means of those *Frictions* follow'd

follow'd with strong *Purges*. His *Warts* being cut off, and rub'd with the *Lapis Infernalis*, from which Success he was so much encourag'd, that he has since cur'd, (as he says) all *Poxes* the same Way, tho' as we said but now, we shall find him soon returning to the Salvation.

Secondly, a young Man with a *Gonorrhœa*, *Paraphymosis*, and *Bubo*: when he was however oblig'd to use *Frictions* without Number, as well as *Purgations*, by which the Patient was well cur'd at last. During the Course, he voided also a *Solitary* or *Tape Worm*, as did another, under the same, of a prodigious Length; whence he infers, and that reasonably enough, this Way of proceeding (*if the Sick be not too weak for it*) to be the most infallible one of destroying this *Species* of *Vermin*.

Thirdly, a young Man with a *Gonorrhœa* and a *Groin full of Bubo's*, (an odd Term this) besides a Hardness on his Thigh, and crusty Scabs all over him. The *Mercury* running off after each *Friction*, there need-

ed no other *purging*, and he was cur'd without farther trouble.

Fourthly, another of 25 Years, after the Cure of a *Chancre*, broke out all over his Body with terrible Itching, he underwent the *Unctions* and was cur'd.

It may be here query'd whether this Case might not be Scorbatic rather than Venereal? the last being seldom, if ever, attended with that troublesome Sensation: but no matter; so long as the Man was cur'd of his Malady.

The *Fifth*, a young Wench married at Twelve, very handsome, like the former, with a great Share of Wit, and well shap'd also: She had a *Green Running*, *Night Pains*, and *Excrescences about the Fundament*. The *Frictions* were discontinued by reason of the coming down of her *Menses*, so that a *Salivation* was occasion'd for want of purging, which the Doctor durst not venture on for fear of stopping them.

Strange! that so learned a Physician could be at a Loss at this Time, or should not know that any of our common purging Pills, in which Aloes makes a part of the Composition,

position, would check or hinder that Evacuation; when he might at least have so easily inform'd himself, that he could not have given a better Medicine than the Pill. Ruffi, or the Tinct. Sacra, to have promoted the same, had it been suppress'd. However it appears plain, a Salivation did ensue, whether or no for the want of purging, her Mouth being very sore, during which the *Excrescences* disappear'd, and all the other Symptoms except the *Gonorrhœa* (which no one pretends to cure by Salivation, any more than at all times by Purgation) by which, he grants he freed his Patient, and which, in truth, may be understood as well of the Salivation as the Purgation. This History is concluded with a ludicrous Account of the same Girl waiting at the Doctor's Lodgings, where she was attack'd by two French Rakes; with the Conversation (very edifying) that pass'd between them.

His *Sixth* Observation, is upon a Woman of Pleasure; with the Detail of her Life. Her Symptoms were *Ulcers*, *Bubo's*, *Chancres*, *Warts*, with a Tumour on the Breast,

Breast, and Swellings (*very probable scrophulous*) about her Neck; besides *Pustules* on the *Scalp*. Here also the *Frictions* and *Purgations* were continued for some time; yet notwithstanding these last, a *Salivation* arose about the 20th Day, which the Gentleman tells us *was owing to her having thrown away a Purge*. Be this as it will, she receiv'd her Cure, and most likely the *Salivation* had a principal Part therein. However it plainly appears hence, that this Accident will intervene at some times, notwithstanding their *purging* to prevent it, when they have no other Excuse by which to solve the Accident, than that of the Patient's Neglect in taking a *Purge* order'd, or throwing the said *Purge* away.

An Instance of this I have seen lately in a Gentleman of one of our Inns of Court, who had been persuaded to undergo this Course, the rather for that the Surgeon had assur'd him, he might see his Clients in his Chambers, without any Suspicion of the Method he was under. But after the seventh Friction, notwithstanding his having been briskly purged
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ed all the Time, his Mouth grew very sore, and his Lips were swell'd: When he sent his Footman in a great hurry to me, to come to him. Upon entering his Room, I found what Condition he was in by the Smell: and looking into his Mouth, perceiv'd several Sloughs extending themselves from the Corners, backwards to the farther Dens Molaris on each side, with others on his Lips, the Rheum running apace out of his Mouth. He ask'd me what must be done? I told him there would be nothing more requir'd than perhaps a Fortnight's Patience, that he should forthwith wrap up his Neck and Throat with Flannel, to prevent the cold Air affecting those Parts; keeping close by the Fire-side, and suffering no Visits unless from his Surgeon and Nurse. The former of these he curs'd for leading him into this Predicament, which I endeavour'd to persuade him would prove to his Advantage; but that he should meddle with no more of the Uction or Purgation either, which last would avail little now the Sloughs were fasten'd, and which must have time for their Separation. In short, that

by suffering the same to run off gradually of itself, he might with more Likelihood be freed from his Disease (a stubborn Chancre) than if the Misfortune (as he term'd it) had not happen'd. I would have had him sent his Surgeon to me the same Day, but I never heard from that time, either of the one or the other.

Give me leave to observe, that this *Sixth Observation* of our Author's is clos'd with a short Preachment upon *Charity*, apply'd to the Lady who took this *Prostitute* under her Protection, whom he acquaints, that the Good she did to this unhappy Creature would be a great Means of procuring her own Salvation; and that Jesus Christ would never forget this Action.

The *Seventh*, a Man of 50 Years of age, had a Pox of 17 Years standing, accompany'd with Tetters, Scabs, and Car-nosity in the Urethra, for which he had used Leaden Probes rub'd with Quicksilver. Upon these he had lately contracted a fresh Clap, but by the long continued Use of the Frictions and immense Evacuations, he got rid of all his Complaints. The

The *Eighth*, another somewhat like, with *Carnosity* in the same Part, and a large Tumour in *Perinæo*, remov'd the same Way, with an Entertainment, by what Means the Patient from a poor Fellow, became a rich Man.

The *Ninth* and *Tenth*, a Man and his Wife: She with Hoarseness and Ulcers in her Throat; He, from a *Chancre* heal'd up, had an *Exostosis* on the *Os Tibiæ*. She, although with Child, underwent the *Unc-tions* and *Purgations*, which the Doctor enterpris'd the rather for that he had heard of a great belly'd Woman that had been *salivated*: but in which neither Mother nor Child run a quarter part of the Hazard they must do in this Way of daily purging, wherein scarce any thing short of a Miracle can preserve, notwithstanding it fell out otherwise at this time. Her Husband underwent the same, by which the *Exostosis* (though not wholly) was partly diminish'd: there remaining possibly, enough to make Work for the Surgeon some time after. But the Doctor, you see, is for keeping all these

Patients out of their Hands: and indeed if they are so ignorant as he represents them, he is the less to be blamed.

The *Eleventh*, a pregnant Woman, who, by the Way had given the Disease to her Spouse, and the Gentleman being afraid of purging her (*which surely his late Success might have encourag'd*) set about her Cure by the Way of *Extinction*, i. e. *more Monspeliensi*. A Year after she broke out again, and underwent the *Frictions* with *Purgation*, which could not fail of setting her to rights. Hence he took Pet at the Method of *Extinction*, finding himself oblig'd to take another Course: though it seems the Child, which was then in *Utero*, got its Cure by the former.

This Woman, he says, had own'd to him that she had been distemper'd long before her Marriage: that she had *Ulcers* and *Tetters* upon the Parts, nevertheless she found Means to persuade her Husband, that all the Disorder proceeded from him; and carry'd on her Diffimulation even to reproach him very severely in the Doctor's
Presence,

Prefence, with a Stream of Tears which she had at Command, in the Words following, *Did I deserve that an abandon'd Wretch, as you are, should put me into this Condition? should you have courted a young Person thus to her Ruin? unhappy Preference which I have given you, &c.*

And what now must we say of the Physician who could countenance so vile a piece of Hypocrisy, or suffer an innocent Man to be thus traduc'd? Surely a Man might be ashamed of reciting such stuff as this, for repeating which, I own, I ought to ask the Reader's Pardon.

The *Twelfth*, a Man with two *Bubo's* and a *serpiginous Ulcer* on his Buttock, cured by the same Course, though he too, (like some of the rest) was threatned with a *Salivation*, and possibly did actually *salivate*; which, he informs us, was occasion'd by the *Ulcers* often besmear'd with the *Unction* (not his throwing away a *Purge*) and letting in the *Mercury* more easily than the other parts which were whole.

The *Thirteenth*, is the Case of a *Sailor* cur'd in 25 Days of a *Gonorrhœa*, *Bubo*, and swell'd *Testicle*: which two last Symptoms do not so commonly meet, as the Result of one and the same Infection, especially while the Running continues, which being hastily stop'd, the *Hernia humoralis* often ensues, the *Bubo* less frequently.

The two following have no relation to the Disease, although the first of them, in his younger Days, had lain with a Woman, and this Woman some time after had clap'd two of his Acquaintance: but were both *Hydropics*, yet notwithstanding the all-curable *Frictions* were made on the Region of the *Liver*, and the Patients stoutly purged, the Swelling still encreased in the Belly, Thighs and Legs, the Hardness of the *Liver* somewhat lessening (if that could be distinguish'd when there was a Pond in the Belly) and the sick Man deceased. The last, in the same Course, fell under a violent *Hæmorrhage*, his Dropsy encreasing, and a Looseness ensuing the *Purgation*, finish'd the Tragedy.

If these two Histories were inserted as Proofs of our Author's *Sincerity*, they are at the same time Evidences also of as great *Inadvertency*, in attempting Diseases, where the *Viscera* as well as *Vasa* are unsound and rotten, by such Remedies as farther breaking the Texture of the Blood, and colliquating the Humours, must of necessity hasten the Patient's Dissolution.

However to make amends, he presents us with a History or two of a *scirrhus Liver* accompany'd with *Jaundice* (*Cases obstinate enough and not often cur'd*) where the same Method with the help of *Mars* and *Millepedes* prevail'd, as we shall observe presently.

His *last History* under this Article is still less to the Purpose, *viz.* A Man 55 had a Numbness in his Bowels, attended with Vomiting, Pains in his Shoulders and Loins, which made him stoop as he walk'd, so that he had lost half a Foot of his Height. One, he says, took it for an Intermitting Fever, by reason of some Intervals. Another, for Convulsions, and

treated him accordingly. At length a Consultation of three Physicians was call'd (*of which this Gentleman was one*) when understanding that in former Days he had some *Gallantries* with the Ladies (*the French Phrase for a Whore-Master*) the *Frictions* were directed in the Way of *Extinction*, or after the Method at *Montpelier*. Whence he grew worse, and this learned Man, considering his Case more deliberately by himself, found it out, that they had been all mistaken, and that the Disease was as well an *external* as an *internal Rheumatism*, arising from the Perspiration obstructed; so that there remained only to promote such Perspiration in order to the Cure: upon which account he advis'd him to bathe in the Waters of *Bareges*, and to drink each Day five or six Glasses; by which at last he received his Cure, and from a *crooked*, became an *upright* Man.

After he has thus deliver'd his *Observations*, as to Recoveries from the Distemper by his *Frictions* with *Purgation*, under his *First Article*, he proceeds to his *Second*,
(*which*

(which is somewhat strange) concerning others by *Salivation*, or such as appear'd to him *deserving Attention*, and by which it appears to us some of the most remarkable were brought about, and those without the frightful Accidents of *Teeth falling out*, or *cutting of Strictures*.

The *First*, that of a poor Servant with a swell'd *Testis*, *Ulcers* in the *Throat*, *Tetters*, *pustulary Eruptions*, and withal emaciated to a very great degree; notwithstanding which he was ply'd with the *Mercurial Unction*, till a *Salivation* arose, though not to the heighth it is sometimes carry'd, in regard to his Weakness: however his Cure was hereby effected, and with the use of a Milk Diet, he afterwards recover'd his *Flesh*.

The *Second*, a Man 42 Years of age, with a *Chancre* as big as his Thumb Nail, which had eaten into the *Urethra*, and made a Perforation, through which his Water pass'd ever after. He underwent a *Salivation*, which the Doctor says, he was too weak to finish at once (*much less*

it should seem could be bear the Purgations) and therefore he intended a *Second*, when the Virulency was a little subdu'd by the former, and his Patient's Strength recruit-ed; four *Frictions* rais'd the *Salivation*, which altho' lasting but a Fortnight, he was so well recover'd of all his Complaints, that there was no occasion for the Repetition; the Milk Diet also restoring him, till falling back into his old Course of Life, and pursuing his *Gallantries*, he contracted two *venereal Bubo's*, and sunk under a *pocky Consumption*.

Thirdly, a young Merchant, a very great Libertine, was for three Years before diseased with a *Lues*, having a Tumour on his Yard as big as an Egg, seated on the *Corpus Cavernosum*, and pressing the *Urethra* in such Manner, that he could not urine without hard Straining, voiding his Stool at the same time.

He was put under the *Unction*, which rais'd a laudable and copious Spitting, under which we had the Pleasure (saith he) to observe the Swelling vanish gradually, until the

the part was reduced to its natural State.

By this laudable and copious Salivation, with the Pleasure he took in the Procefs of this Patient's Recovery, it appears plain, he was at this time very far from an irreconcilable Enemy to the common Method.

His Fourth gives a Relation of another who being clap'd at the Age of 26, had 2 *Polypus's* 18 Years after (which were never, that I have heard, accounted pathognomonical of a *Lues*) extracted at two different times. He marries 15 Years after the abovemention'd Adventure, believing himself well, and 17 Years after that, an *Exostosis* shew'd itself upon his Leg, for which some slight *Mercurials* were taken. At length, other Symptoms appearing, as *Tetters*, *Scabs*, &c. he was advis'd to *salivate*, but instead of that, they gave him the *Cortex*, treating his Case as a simple *Hectic*; so that before the Season came on for which they waited, the Patient died: Whereas, (saith he) had they used the *Frictions* in time, he had been cured: so
favour-

favourable an Opinion had he at this time thereof.

Nineteen Years after his Decease, his Widow complain'd of a Pain in her Womb, as also in her Breast (both which in all Likelihood might be rather *Cancerous* than *Venereal*) but in regard the Husband was diseased, however so many Years past, her Complaints must arise of Course from the same Origin: and the Doctor was of Opinion the *Frictions* must be her only Refuge. At length her Case was drawn up, and sent to the Faculty at *Montpelier*, who approving thereof, return'd their Answer, which arriv'd not till after she was dead.

The *Fifth*, which is the most extraordinary of all, you are to take in the Words following.

‘ A Man of Quality got clap’d at *Paris*,
 ‘ and being cur’d he became *Impotent* for
 ‘ want of *Erection*. He came to *Bordeaux*
 ‘ to consult with five Physicians (our Doctor one of them) who all agreed that he
 ‘ had the *Pox*, and that the Venom was
 ‘ fixed

‘ fixed on the *Musculi Erectores* and *Acceleratores Penis*. Our Advice therefore
 ‘ was, that he should be anointed, by
 ‘ which he was recover’d, has since married and got Children.

I dare say, notwithstanding the Event, this is the first time that a Paralysis or Resolution of the Nerves of the Penis, was ever reckon’d up among the Venereal Symptoms, much less attempted by Mercurial Frictions.

The *Sixth* and last of this Class, an *Epileptic* Person with Deafness, salivated copiously as well as kindly, (*a very kind Expression surely from so great an Enemy to the Method*) for 27 or 30 Days; after which he became fresh and jolly, but the Convulsion was the same as before.

Yet for all this Success by *Salivation*, and the Pleasure he had taken in observing how kindly the Symptoms went off thereby, he seems now again of a sudden out of humour with it, and begins his *Third Article* with Cases which, he tells us, he cur’d by his *new System*; and which were not *Venereal*, altho’ the two principal in all Appearance were undoubtedly such. The

The *First*, a Girl cur'd of Scabs and *strumous Ulcers*.

The *Second*, a *Frier*, with an *Ozæna*, and *Caries* of the Bones of the Nose and Palate, which in two Months time, by the *Friction* and *Purgation*, were *exfoliated* and the Ulcers healed.

If this Patient had been salivated, these Accidents of the foul Bones had very probably been ascribed to that Method of proceeding, but of this already.

The *Third*, another *Religious* of the same Order (two hopeful *Confessors*) with an *Exostosis* of the *Jugal Bone* and a *Sinus* piercing the upper *Mandible*, whence the Matter was discharg'd into the Mouth, who was cured after like Manner.

N. B. *These two being Holy Men, and the Doctor a good Catholick, that no Detri-
ment might accrue to himself, nor Scandal to
the Order, he must either be grossly impos'd
on himself by their Asseveration of their In-
nocence, or through his Zeal for the Church
endeavours to impose so gross a Falshood up-
on his Reader, as in both these Histories,
will*

will appear to every Man of Art and Judgment in such Cases.

I shall not trouble you with his remaining Observations consisting of *Scrofulæ* and *strumous Affections*, of *Scabs* and *Scalls* in Children, of *scirrhus Livers* in grown Persons, Induration of the *Testes*, *Tumours* in the Breast from Milk coagulated, but not *Cancerous*; for these he grants will not yield to the Method.

His last contains a remarkable Case of an *Ulcer* on the Leg, which by the Surgeons had been doom'd to *Amputation*; but by eight *Frictions* of one Ounce at a time was healed, together with the *Purgation* accompanying the same.

These, I say, with many other the like Relations (of which Monsieur *Bellost* has given us several as remarkable in his *Hospital Surgeon*) demonstrate the Force of this noble *Mineral*, whether this Way used and instantly purg'd off again, or given together with the Purge in the same Composition, as in that Gentleman's *Pill*, or as was practis'd some Ages before him in
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the *Pilulae Cæruleæ*, or after Doctor Burton's Way in the *Mercurius Alcalifatus* mixt with *Diagredium*; whether one, I say, or the other, and running either downwards by the *Glandules* of the *Intestines*, upwards by those of the *Fauces* (which in obstinate Cases of the *Venereal* Kind, is that which, I must own, I prefer to the rest) by the *Glands* of the Skin, as in the sensible Perspiration, the Case sometimes, or by those of the *Kidneys*, happening at others; nay I need not tell you we have many Instances of good Success where the same Remedy has acted as an *Alterative* merely, without any sensible Evacuation, witness the *Montpelier Frictions*, where *Purgation* is rarely used, and that with no other View than to prevent *Salivation*.

But whoever considers its *Pondus*, if there was nothing else in the Way, with the encreased *Momentum* of the Blood from thence, will easily apprehend, that as it is able to do Good in some, so also as much Mischief in others, whether intended for *Purgation* or *Salivation*: such I mean

mean whose Bowels are (as I may term them) half rotten, their Vessels tender, the Diseased subject to feverish Heats, *Hæmorrhages* either from the Head, as by the Nostril, from the Breast, as in *Hæmoptoics*, in *scirrhus Livers*, with *Dropsies* accompanying, by means of some ruptur'd *Lymphatic*, or from a general colliquative State of the Blood, as in what we call in English, the *breaking up of a Constitution*, from Tipling and Dram drinking; in some of which, for want of Consideration, you will find our Physician has been tampering this Way: I shall not say to the killing of his Patient, yet in all likelihood to the hastening of his Death.

I have already taken notice of a Fault in many *physical Writers*, that when they happen to be strongly attach'd to some particular Method, by which at some times they have observ'd remarkable Success, they have been apt to carry it too far; making it a kind of *universal Remedy*, however far short of universal Success, vouching for like happy Issue at all times, and in all

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those

those several Diseases for which they may think fit to recommend it; whilst at the same time they conceal their Disappointments, and let us into the Knowledge of no other than their lucky Enterprises; disregarding that just Remark of the Poet,

Est Modus in Rebus.

Hence their unwary Readers are ready to persuade themselves there can be no Contraindication; or that no *Age*, *Sex*, or *Temperament*, no different Texture or Variation whether of the *Solids* or the *Fluids* in Men's Bodies, can at any time oppose or run counter thereunto, but that all Distempers whatever, or wheresoever seated, must at length give way to this new adopted Method, whilst no one at the same time can sustain any Detriment thereby.

That this has been the Case as well with *Bellost*, in regard to his *Pill*, as with our Author in respect to his *Frictions* and *Purgation*, will better appear to those who have been for some time conversant with their Practice.

As

As to the *First*, the *Pill*, I have allow'd it in general to be an excellent *Deobstruent*: that it has done great Service in some stubborn *cutaneous Defædations*, and also in slight *Venereal Cases*; yet nevertheless it has often fail'd or disappointed me in both: and however some have taken it for many Weeks without any such Accident, there have been others complaining of their *Claps* in a few Days, when I have been forced to desist, unless I could persuade my Patient to go on and salivate.

Secondly, of the *Frictions* and *Purgations*, which I have observ'd still more hazardous, not only as to the *Salivation*, but (which has proved worse) the *Gripes*, *Dysentery*, with *Tenesmus*, and stubborn *Diarrhæa* or *Hypercatarrhis*.

In a word, though very great Cures are said to have been effected by both these, in divers obstinate and *Chronick* Diseases, such as *scirrhus Tumours* and *Obstructions* of the *Viscera*, in *Dropsies*, *Jaundice*, in *Wenns*, in *strumous Ulcers* and *Scrofulæ* on the sides of the Neck, I can assure you,

they have much oftener deceiv'd me, than answer'd my Expectation, especially in these last, where I have often try'd both ineffectually : not to mention once more, what I have already just before repeated in this, as also in another Place †, that there are many Subjects altogether unfit for any Course of *Quicksilver*, and many more as incapable of this daily *Purgation*, during the Course of *Mercurial Friction*; so that quitting any farther *Comment* thereon, I will now entertain you with some few *Histories* relating to this Method of proceeding, whereby it will appear what regard we are to pay this Author when he tells us, there is no Danger can attend it, that the Cure is hereby perform'd suddenly, safely, and pleasantly.

Case 1.

A Gentleman middle aged, some few Years past, came to my House in Company with his Apothecary Mr. *Maddocks*, having long complain'd of great Pain about the Neck of his Bladder, especially in

† Memoirs of *Quicksilver*.

the time of discharging his Urine, at the bottom of which, after standing in the Glass, there appear'd a large Quantity of *Mucus*.

He had taken some *Mercurials*, as well as *terebinthinate* Medicines, but without Relief. Suspecting there might be a Stone giving rise to the Distemper, he was recommended to Mr. *Fern*, who pass'd the *Catheter*, but discover'd none: after which I endeavour'd all I could to palliate that Disease, which I was fearful I could not cure, by soft *Emulsions ex sem. Papav. alb. Solutions of the Gum. Arabic. in Aq. Hord.* and of the *Sperma Ceti cum Ol. Amygd. d. et Syr. de Althæa*, with *Anodynes* at Night, such as the *Syr. de Mecon.* and *Pil. Math.* when costive he took the *Diacaf. cum Manna* and *Terebinthinate Clysters* between whiles; all which, especially the *Anodyne*, though they procur'd some little Truce, yet his Pain still return'd when he made Water, which examining more narrowly, I now observ'd it not only fœtid, but the Contents a true *Pus*; so that I no longer

doubted of an *Ulcer* upon the Neck of the Bladder, for which I perswaded him to try the *Ass's Milk* with the *Troch. Gordon.* and to drink freely of his *Emulsion*, continuing his *Anodyne* still at Night.

But the poor Man, desirous of what I could not promise him, a Cure, was recommended to a *French Physician*, who undertook the same by the *Frictions* and *Purgations*: Whether he thought the Case *Venereal* or not I cannot say: but another of his Countrymen being call'd in, they concluded upon anointing him over Night, and purging him the next Morning, till in few Days, a *Diarrhœa* came on, follow'd by a *Dysentery. cruel Gripes, constant Tenesmus* with a Quantity not only of Slime but Blood, to which cold Sweats, and every bad Symptom unless Death itself. This gave an Alarm, and they both expected that must be the Issue: Upon which they betook themselves to the sacred *Anchor of Opium, Restraining Clysters* and the *Cardiaca* internally for some Days; when, the Storm being over, the first Physician

fician was for returning to the Work again, but the other observing the narrow Escape, declin'd meddling any farther. The Result was that the Sick Man was afterwards remov'd into the Air, drank Afs's Milk and died. The Fate of three others to whom I have been since call'd, who sunk in like manner under the same Management. The *First* had a *Fistula in Ano*, whose Cure was this Way undertaken by one of the said Physicians; and being much reduced thereby, was after cut, as I was inform'd, in the Presence of Mr. *Serjeant Amyand*, by a *French Surgeon*, who cur'd him. However from his preceding Purgations, together with the Drain from the former *Abscess*, now suppress'd, he grew *Hectical*, spit Blood, and fell into a *Consumption*.

This is indeed the first Attempt that I have heard for the Cure of a *Fistula* in the *Anus*, by a Course of *Purging*, together with *Mercurial Frictions*, which could only serve to break the Texture of the Blood, destroy the Balsam thereof, and by

inviting the Humours that Way, bring the greater Afflux of the same upon the part aggriev'd.

The Second of these had a *nodous Pox* of long continuance, and had been (as he told me) ten Weeks under these *Frictions* and *Purgations*, being forced to stop (which frequently falls out in this Way) between whiles, on the account of *Gripes* and *Dysentery*. The Third with *Ulcers* on the *Throat*, but both so reduced by a *Venereal Tabes*, as to be entirely unfit for any *Mercurial Course*, much less these repeated *Fric-tions* and continual *Purgations*.

Case 2.

But I hasten now to Case the Second. A Merchant's Son who had been abroad, and contracted a *Lues*; upon his return to *England*, made his Father acquainted therewith: upon which I was consulted. He had several *pustulary Eruptions* after healing of a *Chancre*: an *Ulcer* in his Throat and a painful *Gummi* on the *Cubit*, which had in a Manner render'd his Joints stiff and useless.

I pro-

I propos'd *Salivation*, and left them to consider of it: but I heard quickly after that his Cure was undertaken by a *French Surgeon* (a strenuous *Advocate* for this Method of Dr. *Desault's*) who took him into his House, where it was pursu'd for a Fortnight without any Accident; when an *Hypercatharsis* or obstinate *Diarrhœa*, but without much Pain, came on, and oblig'd them to desist. During this, the Symptoms were much lessened, his *Gummi* partly resolv'd, and his Skin almost clear'd of the *Scabs*; but this *Colliquation* by Stools continuing in opposition to all their Endeavours, he was run down in a few Days, and brought home a mere Skeleton, where I was again advis'd with; but finding now in the place of Excrement, little other than stinking Clotts of Blood, and these without Pain, I told his Friends there was a *Mortification* of the Guts, and that I could do him no Service: he had then scarce any perceptible Pulse, and lived only two Days after, a most offensive Object to the Family, which they were obliged

bliged, through the Stench, to put under Ground, the Day following his decease.

Case 3.

A young Lady of great Fortune, had not been espoused more than a Fortnight to a Person of Distinction, before she complain'd of a Swelling with Induration upon one of the *Labia Pudend.* in few Days after, she grew tender on the other Side, had a *Running* and *Dysury*, for which a Midwife was first of all consulted, who either not suspecting the Cause, or fearful of divulging it, gave her Opinion that it might possibly arise from the Streightness of her Body, being very young and of a slender Make, and advis'd only a *Pultis* of White Bread and Milk: but the Disorder encreasing, an eminent Physician was sent for, who call'd in a Surgeon of Note also. The Case was obvious enough, and being agreed in their Opinion, they communicated their Sentiments to her *Spouse*, who own'd that he had some time before receiv'd an Infection, but was told by the Person who had the Care of him, that he was well and might safely marry.

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The Surgeon at first propos'd *Salivation*, but the Physician oppos'd it, as an Enterprize that would take Air, and the Taint being so very recent, he was of Opinion that the *Uction* apply'd to the Parts and round about the *Pubes* and *Inguina*, together with the Purging, as her Strength would bear, would overcome the same.

Accordingly they began their Method of *anointing* over Night, and *purging* the next Day. But after the sixth *Friction* of half an Ounce at a time, she fell into a violent *Purging*, accompany'd the Day following with cruel Pains about her Navel, perpetual Needings and Mucus voided, intermix'd with Blood, which put them to a Stand. The Physician prescribing some *restringent Injections*, in the way of *Clyster*, and *Opiates* frequently repeated, without which she was perpetually crying out of insufferable Torture: nor was it less than 48 Hours before the Symptoms would allow of the Discontinuance of a *Paregorick* every five or six Hours. On the third Day from this Complaint, towards the Evening, the
Pain

Pain being quieted, he would have repeated the *Uñction*, in half the former Quantity, but the Lady would not comply, saying she had too narrow an Escape, to run a farther Hazard, at least yet a while: and perceiving the Swelling dispers'd, and her Sores almost heal'd, she thought there was no occasion. They then order'd some *Turpentine Pills* with *Rheubarb*, on account of the *Running*, whose Virulency being also check'd by the *Frictions* and *Purgation*, soon after disappear'd, and she believ'd herself perfectly recover'd; her Husband in the mean time taking what was thought proper by them, to clear him of any Remains of his former Illness.

About three Months after this, my Lady complain'd of a *Sore Throat*, which was taken for a common *Inflammation* of the *Tonsils* and *Uvula*, for which she was let Blood, Blister'd, and had a Gargarism from her Apothecary; till the Disturbance encreasing, she sent to the same Surgeon who had been concern'd before, to inspect the Parts, and who now discover'd a *sordid Ulcer*

Ulcer upon the Angle of the right *Tonsil*, situate between that part and the *Uvula*. Upon this he prevail'd with her to take my Opinion, who met him accordingly the same Day, and found the Case was out of dispute, as to its being *Venereal*. She began to complain of a *Night Head-ach*, and searching more narrowly, I perceiv'd some *Maculæ* about her Neck and Arms, with *Pustules* also upon the *Scalp*, of which we took no Notice at that time; but the next Day met her Physician, when I declar'd the Symptoms to be absolutely *Venereal*, and that a *Salivation* must be enterpris'd out of hand. The Doctor did not object to it, nor had, he said, at first, but with respect of keeping the Affair a Secret. Her Surgeon was desir'd to break the Matter to her, whilst we all satisfied her Husband we could not promise curing her by other Means. She comply'd after some Persuasion, and the Management of the *Unction* was left to me.

When

When I had bled her once, and bathed her three times, I order'd one of my own Nurses (well us'd to the Work) to take care that she rub'd in half an Ounce of the Ointment, in which was a Dram of the *Hydrargyrum*, the first Night upon her Legs and Thighs; the Second so much more upon her Arms; and so for four Nights running, when we stop'd: for on the fifth Day, she complain'd of a little Twinge between whiles in her Belly, as if she should have some Stools: the same Night I order'd the Nurse to throw up a Clyster of the *Decoct. alb. cum Ovi Vitel, et Confect. Fracast.* likewise half a Dram of the same Confection in a Draught going to rest, and hearing no farther Complaint the Day following, which was the Sixth, the fifth *Friction* was made as formerly, and the *Diascordium* given at Night. Upon the *Seventh* Day, inspecting her Mouth, I perceiv'd the promising Stench of an approaching *Salivation*, her Cheeks on the Inside were wheal'd and excoriated, she said her Mouth was all over hot and tender,

tender, so that I proceeded no farther on that Day than directing the *Confection* at Night as formerly.

The Day following, which was the *Eighth*, I found her with her Spitting Pot in her Lap, her Lips swell'd, and her Cheeks puffy, with the Inside still more tender, and the *Gums* tumid, when seeing nothing to hinder, I directed the *Sixth Inunction* to be used in the Evening, if neither *Gripes* nor *Stools* forbid: and coming upon the *Ninth* in the Afternoon, I found her Nurse had empty'd a Pint Pot, which was half full again: The Sloughs were thicken'd on her Cheeks and Under-Lip, which was now considerably swell'd, her Tongue also beginning to be fringed all round; she appear'd notwithstanding chearful and well dispos'd to go on, dreading nothing but the *Gripes* which we had little Reason to fear, the *Salivation* so far advanc'd, and a Rash out upon her, with every thing proceeding as kindly as we could desire; nor was there occasion to renew the *Friction* any more.

In a few Days the Slavering amounted to three Pints and a half, at the Height two Quarts, and at the End of three Weeks, looking into her Mouth, I discover'd the *Ulcer* on the *Tonsil* perfectly well mundify'd and dispos'd for healing, notwithstanding the putrid Condition of those rais'd by the *Unction*. An Evidence of the groundless Fears of such who tell us that the *Mercury* may fall upon these *Venereal Ulcers*, and make greater Havock there, as well as on the *Bones* adjoining, whether of the *Nose*, the *Jaws* or *Palate*.

This Lady's Spitting held out for almost thirty Days, although long before that, her Head-ach ceased, the Pustules scaled off and the Spots were no longer to be discover'd; nor had she any Trouble from her Throat which was now perfectly healed.

After gentle *Sweating* and *Purging*, as her tender Habit would allow, she retir'd into the Country *Incognita*, enter'd upon a Course of *Ass's Milk*, with the *Testacea*, and in a Month's time return'd so well recruited, that unless two of her very near

Relations, none of her Acquaintance had any Suspicion (as I have been inform'd) of the Course she had so lately undergone.

In one of my last Visits, I ask'd my Lady which Method she thought preferable, the eight Days *purgings*, or the eight and twenty *spitting*? She pleasantly answer'd, She would more willingly go thro' forty eight Days of the last Penance, than so many Hours of those intolerable Gripings, incessant Needings, and perpetual Inquietude, that had formerly attended her. And indeed though her Mouth was very sore, I always found her chearful, and often Smiling from the Expectation we had given her (*in which we were not deceiv'd*) together with her own, that she would have a Cure thereby.

Our Author is pleas'd to observe in his taunting Answer to the learned Dr. Astruc, *Quod neminem unquam (ne uno quidem excepto) sibi videre contigit, Qui in Salvationis cruciatibus, de salute omnimodò non desperaverit.* But surely he might have excepted those, where he tells us he was so wonderfully

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pleas'd

pleas'd to see how kindly all the Symptoms vanish'd as it were, under the same *laudable Salivation*.

What sort of Patients these were, with whom he has been concern'd, I know not, any more than the Nature of their *Salivations*. If they have been all such as he calls upon the *Physicians* and *Surgeons* at *Paris*, at *Montpelier*, and at *Bordeaux*, to answer for, who suffer'd them to die therein, under the most cruel Torture, and convey'd them in this plight, out of their Houses in the Night time, to avoid Reproach : If this, I say, was the common Fate, no wonder they should despair of being thus cured. But when he calls upon other Nations, I must stand up for my own Countrymen, and for myself assure him in the first place, that I never lost one Patient under this Course, however low some few have been reduced : nor have I at any time found occasion for cutting of a Stricture in any Patient of my own, a Tooth extracted, or dropping out, unless from a rotten *Mandible*, or a *Carious Bone* which

which had not been long time tainted by the Disease before the *Salivation* was begun. Nor Secondly, do I know of any *English* Artist, thoroughly experienc'd in these Cures, but who, I verily believe, may venture to say the same.

I have indeed met with some, on whom I could not raise a *Salivation*, that have been in doubts about their Cure, as I have been myself: yet not one, as I remember, that spit plentifully, and for a time sufficient, but who, notwithstanding his *sore Chaps*, pleas'd himself with Expectation of his Cure making amends for the same.

A Woman pretty far advanc'd in her Case 4: *Pregnancy*, was so swell'd about the *Labia Pudend.* by means of *Chancres* which had straiten'd the Passage, that the Dread of her Delivery had put her upon desiring farther Assistance than her Midwife could give her. She had also a great Number of *Verrucæ* reaching up towards the *Pubes*, upon which Account she underwent the *Frictions* with *Purgation*, the same being well greased with the Ointment, under

which the Fluxion was soon removed, the Ulcers healed, and the *Warts* insensibly shrivel'd up or moulder'd away, so that the Tumefaction being dissolv'd, the Parts were again restor'd to their natural State; but during this Course of Purg- ing, she miscarry'd, and fell into so stub- born a *Diarrhœa*, that no Remedies pre- vailing, she was carry'd off in about a Fortnight after.

A Child of this Woman about the Age of four Years, had a *Marisca juxta Podi- cem*, which was undoubtedly *Venereal*, and a part of *Heritage* from the Parents, about which Mr. *Fullager*, Surgeon in *Leadenball-street*, was consulted at the same time of my being sent for by the Mother.

I have given you these few Examples, as I could have done many more, as well to shew the Insufficiency of this Method of *Unction* and *Purgation* at the same time, to remove some *Venereal Symptoms*, as the Inability of many Subjects labour- ing therewith to undergo it, by reason of obstinate *Diarrhœas* and *Dysenteries*, that

I have

I have known frequently to ensue, together with its Uncertainty at last: A very remarkable Instance of which, when the same Method was used more than thirty Years past by a Gentleman yet living, you will find at the Close of my *Remarks upon Dr. Willoughby's Translation of Monsieur Chyconeau's Method of Frictions*, where the Patient (*an old Man*) was reduced to the last Extremity by those Accidents, without any Alleviation of his Complaints, and after surprisingly recover'd by *Salivation*.

It is an easy Matter for Men of more *Bigotry*, than *Sincerity*, to forge Cases that may countenance a beloved *System*, as well as to set others in a false Light, or conceal what makes against them: and I am not without Cause, apprehensive some such have been foisted, as we say, upon us, for the same purpose, whilst many others have been so conceal'd.

I must own I am always best pleas'd in such controverted Cases, when I have been concern'd in Consultation with Men of strict Probity and Reputation also: and

yet even here, when I have had to do with Persons of Condition, I have found some Gentlemen shy of having their Names made publick, tho' the Patient's (as it ought, in all *Venereal Cases*) has been conceal'd. Of this I have given some Hints in my *Enquiry after Quicksilver*; but the following Instance happening whilst I was drawing up this Discourse, and having some Relation to this Subject, I have thought fitting to close the same therewith.

Being desired this last Summer, by Mr. *Matthews* in the *Poultry*, to meet Mr. *Petty* the Surgeon, at one of his Patient's in *Cornhill*, who had labour'd for some Months past, under an Induration of the *Muscles* of the *Abdomen*, or rather seated seemingly, in the *Membrana Cellulosa* overspreading the same: I thought we had here as fair an Opportunity of trying the Force of *Mercurial Friction* with *Purgation*, as we could desire; for if it had succeeded with *scirrhus Viscera*, placed under not only the Exterior *Teguments*, but the *Muscles* also, and the *Peritoneum* under them: it
might

might more easily pervade the first of those, and without taking a *Tour* with the Blood, insinuate directly to the grieved Part, and referate the Obstruction, affecting almost the whole *Hypogastric Region*, more especially on the left Side.

We began with about half an Ounce of the *Unction* in the Evening, laying over a soft Flannel besmear'd with the same, and secur'd by a Belly-Band, as he could suffer it to be laced. In the mean time he was purged as his Condition would allow; but alas! neither made any Impression on this obstinate *Induration*: Our Patient still wasting, and a *Hectick* threatening with a Cough, he remov'd into the Air, where, by the Consent of his Physician there, the *Frictions* and *Purgations* were still continu'd, but with no better Success, till a *Diarrhœa* came on, which follow'd him, as I was inform'd by those who attended him, to his last Moments *.

* Upon opening the Body, there was found under the outer Teguments, a preternatural Substance of the Steatomatous kind, of more than ten Pounds weight, taking up almost the whole Hypogastrick Region.

It is granted that we had no *Diabotonum* on the Outside, any more than *Mars* and *Millepedes* within, as directed by this Author on the like account, with respect to the first of which since the Stress lies principally on the *Unc-tion*, we thought a fine Flannel more likely to sit easy upon so tender a Part, than any Plaister whatever : In regard to the last, our Patient growing *Hectical*, and an *Atrophy* coming on apace, we prefer'd the *Ass's Milk* in the Intervals of his Purging, with the *Absorbentia* to any *Chalybate Course* whatever, as more temperate, softening, and edulcorating, as well as nutritive at the same time.

To put this Matter still farther out of Dispute, and in Vindication of the Practice by *Salivation*, against the Detraction of this angry Gentleman and his Advocates, I have here inserted a *List*, faithfully extracted from the *Hospital Books*, of all the Patients sent only to the *Lock*, exclusive of *Kingsland* and other the foul Wards of the rest, for 7 Years last past, *i. e.* from *Lady-day* 1731, inclusive, to the same Day 1738, exclusive.

An

An Account of Persons who have been admitted, discharg'd cur'd and died, in the *Lock Hospital* in *Southwark*, for seven Years past.

		Admitted	Cured	Died
In the Year	1731	116	114	2
	1732	135	132	3
	1733	154	152	1
	1734	135	131	4
	1735	135	132	3
	1736	132	125	4
	1737	129	112	4
		<hr/>		
Total		936	898	21

The Reader will observe here are 17 wanting to make up the full Complement; which are to be imputed to such as have elop'd, and believing themselves well, or not submitting to *Regimen*, have discharg'd themselves without leave of the House: Which I know has been the Case of some I have sent from our *Parish Work-House*.

Of

Of the small Number who have dy'd the true *Victims* of *Venus*, I have Authority to assure the Publick, that scarce any one has sunk during the *Spitting Course*: but through their repeated Follies, and continual use of *Mercury* in one shape or other, have fallen under a *Venereal Tabes*, or were carry'd off by a *Marasmus*: Nor is it common for these sort of *Invalids* to be return'd *Incurable*, when they behave as they ought, and are real Objects of that *Charity*. For if missing their Cure, which (however rare) may fall out, they are yet continu'd in the House, and put under a *Milk Diet*, till recruited in their *Flesh*, when a second Enterprize of the like Kind has completed the same: So that all things being duly weigh'd, to the Credit of the worthy Artist that has the Oversight of these wretched Creatures, who having try'd all other Methods ineffectually, before they are taken into these Houses, and who come in frequently with *rotten Bones* as well as *rotten Flesh*, we may, I think, defy any Nation in *Europe*, to produce

duce a List of so many Patients recover'd from a *confirm'd Lues* of this Kind, I mean where so few have deceased thereby, out of the same Number.

The learned Dr. *Freind*, whose Judgment I must needs prefer to this *French* Author's or any of his Advocates; and whose Sentiments will surely have a greater Weight with the learned Practitioners in the same Art, in his Enquiry after the *Original* of the Disease, and the various Methods try'd by the *Antients* for subduing thereof, as well as the Practice of the *Moderns*, concludes his History in the Words following, which notwithstanding quoted in another Treatise (as intimated in the Introduction to this *Commentary*) yet for the Satisfaction of those who have not seen that *Traçt* any more than his *History*, whence it is transfer'd, I have enter'd here also, being so full to my present Purpose.

“ Notwithstanding all the different Me-
 “ thods, which the most skilful *Physicians*
 “ have attempted for above 200 Years,
 “ and

“ and all the bold Affurances the Pretend-
 “ ers to *Nostrums* and *Specificks*, have given
 “ out, I may still venture to say, that the
 “ most effectual Cure, in the Judgment
 “ of those that understand it best, is, when
 “ the Evil is very malignant and inveterate,
 “ by *Salivation*; and not only so, but that
 “ Experience has shewn us that a *Saliva-*
 “ *tion* rais’d by *Unction*, answers more
 “ certainly in such terrible Cases than one
 “ produced by the internal Medicine; and
 “ farther that the great Effects which *Mer-*
 “ *cury* has in curing this Disease, lyes
 “ chiefly, if not solely, in promoting of
 “ the Flux. For though great Things
 “ have been said of *Unction* and other
 “ *Mercurial* Application, especially of late
 “ from *Montpelier* (*give me leave to add*
 “ *from Bordeaux also*) even when they
 “ have produced no *Salivation* at all, at
 “ least a very imperfect one, there is Rea-
 “ son to suspect such a Cure would be on-
 “ ly *palliative*: however, we are sure the
 “ very same Methods have been often tried
 “ among ourselves, but seldom found, up-

“ on the best Observation, to succeed : so
 “ that upon the whole, whatever Boasts
 “ have been made in these latter times,
 “ of finding out a more infallible Art of
 “ curing, I am persuaded it would be the
 “ most secure as well as the most honest
 “ Way, to tread in the Steps of our An-
 “ cestors, who, among many good Re-
 “ marks they have left us, concerning this
 “ Distemper, have set this down as one,
 “ that the freer and larger the *Salivation*
 “ is, the more effectual and lasting is the
 “ Cure *.

But there will be no need surely of more
Authorities to vindicate a Practice, which
 no Man of Authority or Reputation in
 Practice has opposed, till of late this *For-*
reign Physician, with a few inconsiderable
 Followers here at home; some of which
 I am told, have given out (with what
 View is easy to imagine) that the same
 Practice, since the Death of that Gentle-
 man, is now used in the *French Hospitals*,

* Hist. of Physick, Part. 2. p. 384.

particularly that of *Bordeaux*, where he not long since deceased. Upon which, that I might inform myself of the Truth, I sent a Letter to the ingenious Mon^r. *Perachon*, principal Surgeon of that *Hospital*, a Copy whereof I have here inserted, together with the Gentleman's Answer.

Charissime Domine,

Non ità pridem, intelligas velim, ex quo Diatriba Vestratis Domini Default, de Morbo Venereo Angliganam versionem sustinuit, inveni juniores aliquos Medicos ac Chyrurgos, in hanc Methodum Curandi, insanire quasi: et Crede mihi, Domine, si Tibi dicam, multa exinde mala, nonnullis ægrotantibus accidere novi, tam per *ὑπερχαθαρσιν* quam Dysenteriam, crudelibus Intestinorum doloribus comitatam, sedibus cruentis, cum Muco atque gravi Tenesmo; et tametsi promittunt nihil tale evenire, Salivatio frequenter oritur.

Prætereà, hujus viri auctoritate incitati, non tantum Luem Veneream, sed omnes
prope-

propemodùm morbos, per eandem Methodum, nunc profligari contendunt.

Miror equidem, Præsides ac Censores vestros (viros aliter fatis claros) Dominum Andry ac Dominum Petit, Lutetiæ: necnon Dominos Sylva atque Serris, Burdegalæ, Literas suas Testimoniales aut Approbationes publicas, hoc modo largiri.

Certè non ritè pensitati fuere pervicacis hujus Contagij naturam intimam, vel ultimum ejus stadium: cujus, utcunque primus vel secundus Gradus, per Frictiones hæc ac Purgationes vicissim repetitas, tertium nihil ominùs et extremum, rarissimè, si unquàm, est auditum, per hanc Methodum perfectè eliminari; multos quoque ex Præcedentibus, nupèr audiivi post Menses aliquot recidivos.

Ignoscas mihi, vir clarissime, si post cursum plusquam quadraginta annorum, in his morbis curandis perpetuò exercitatus, est mecum Axioma stabilitum, in omni Lue Venerea inveterata (quicquid jactitant alii, de hoc vel alio Regimine) ad Ptialismum, per completam ὑδασγισίαν, ut verbis

bis utar Doctissimi Astruc, demùm est confugiendum.

Ut Burdegalæ, Tu Domine interfuisti, ubi Curationes hujus viri fere peractæ fuere, beneficium satis gratum mihi condoneres, si responderes Quæstionibus infra scriptis viz.

I^a. Si aliquem novisti sævioribus Symptomatibus Luis Venereæ laborantem, utpote Gummatibus, Tophis ac Nodis confirmatis, cum Carie Ossium profunda, instar Spinæ Ventosæ, vel Exostosis, hoc modo, absolute curatum ?

II^a. Si Ægri hoc modo curati, ut ipsi cogitant, ad recidivationem non sunt magis proclives quam illi per Sputationem plenam ab Inunctione Mercuriali, Purgationibus omiſſis ?

III^a. Si non sæpius inefficax fuerit in morbo præsertim contumatiore, hæc mendi Methodus, quam prospera atque fausta ?

IV^a. An non in Prosecutione hujus Methodi per Frictiones et Purgationes, nunquàm, dicam, an non frequenter vidisti

Hyper-

Hypercatharſes vel ſuper Purgationes, cum Ventris Cruciatibus diris, dejectionibus fanguinolentis, &c. ex quibus nonnunquam periclitabantur Ægri?

V^a. Si verumtamen purgantur, non eveniet aliquando ut Ptialismus oriatur, iſque ſubinde copioſus, vel eodem fere modo quum utimur Unguento, ex profeſſo ad Salivationem promovendam, et ſi curatio magis certa hiſce temporibus non eſt inventa, quam ſi nulla acciderit Salivatio?

VI^a. ac Ultima. Dic mihi, Domine, (ſi Tibi placet) an eadem Methodus Dⁱ. Default per Frictiones et Purgationes, uſurpatur hodie, hoc tempore intelligas, in noſocomio veſtro Burdegalenſi, vel quicquid ampliùs noviſti de Succeſſu ejuſdem in aliis morbis?

Utinam, vir bone, ut per Epiſtolam communicares,

Scriptum Londini ex	Amico tuo, utut ignoto,
Muſæo Julij x ^o .	ac humillimo Servo
1738. Stylo	DANIELI TURNER.
veteri.	E Coll. Med. Lond.

A Monſieur, Monſieur PEROCHON,
 premier Chirurgien a la Hotel de
 St. Andrew a Bordeaux.

R

To

To this, some time after, I receiv'd the following Answer in *French*, of which, for the Information of the *English* Reader, I have given the Translation thereunto annexed.

Monfieur,

JE me sens tres honoré de la Lettre que vous m'avez escrit au fujet du livre de Monsieur Delfaud touchant la Methode qu'il a voulu etablir pour la guerifon des Maladies Veneriennes. Je voy, Monfieur, que vous fouhaittez fçavoir, fi nous fuivons ici la Methode de M. Delfaud par Frictions et Purgations: c'eft la fixieme et derniere de vos demandes; et en y répondant, vous voirez que c'eft répondre aux autres, car comme nous ne la fuivons point, il ne nous arrivent pas un des inconvenientes facheux qu'elle pouroit causer, et voici pourquoy je ne l'ay jamais mis en pratique; j'ay toujours pensé, qu'il falloit que le Mercure roulat dans les Liqueurs, dans une juſte Proportion, et pendant un tems convenable, pour

que par luy mesme il ce fit une voye pour en sortir, sans quoy j'ay cru que la guerison estoit tres incertaine ; et de toutes les voyes que le Mercure prend, j'ay toujours preferé celle de la Salivation, sur tout dans les sujets ou ce mal est ancien, et passe le second degré ; quoique je n'ignore pas que les autres voyes ne puisse estre efficaces, y ayant mesme des sujets auxquels il n'a pas esté possible de procurer un Phtialisme parfait : mais je n'ay jamais cherché de Moyens pour l'arrester subitement non plus que pour l'empêcher de s'établir, dans les cas donc s'agist.

Monfieur Déssaud a pratiqué, suivant son sistême, pendant plusieurs années avant sa mort : d'autres l'ont voulu imiter, mais je n'en ai rien veu de bon : cette Methode est icy entierement dans le discredit, et je ne sache pas un praticient qui s'en servit : l'Auteur d'ailleurs estoit un homme de Merite, et d'un profond sçavoir, mais hazardant, et assurant trop les faits et les choses douteuses, ce qui souvent l'a mis en mauvais predicament, et avoit perdu un autre que luy. Au

Au surplus, je vous supplie d'estre persuadé que je desire du meilleur de mon cœur estre assez heureux pour trouver des Occasions a vous estre utile, et a vous prouver que personne n'est avec plus de Zele et de Sincerité que moy,

Monfieur,

A Bordeaux le 8^{me} vostre tres humble et tres
Sept. 1738.

obeissant serviteur

PEROCHON.

For Dr. Daniel Turner

of Devonshire Square

à Londres.

Sir,

Sir,

I Think myself highly honour'd by the Letter you sent me, in respect to Monf. *Dessaud's Treatise* concerning the Method he endeavour'd to establish for the Cure of the *Venereal Disease*: and wherein I perceive, you are desirous to know if we pursue that Method by the *Friction* and *Purgation*, as imply'd in your sixth and last *Query*; by replying to which, I think in some measure I answer the rest; for as we do not follow his Method, there happens to us none of those Accidents you observe to attend it: and for obviating whereof I never put the same in practice, being always of Opinion that the *Mercury* ought to be thoroughly mixed with the Fluids in a proper Quantity, and circulate therewith also for a sufficient Time before it procur'd to itself a Passage out again; without which I believed the Cure would be hazardous and uncertain; and of all other its Ways of operating, I have ever prefer'd that by the *Salivation*, especially when the

Disease is of long standing, and has pass'd its second Stage: not that I am ignorant it may be sometimes serviceable other ways, having known some whom it was impossible to bring to this; but I never go about to stop or hinder its Course in the Way it should operate.

In respect to your Enquiry, Monsieur *Dessaud* practis'd according to his own System for many Years before his Death: and some there were who copy'd after him, but I never see any good Effect from it, and can assure you that his Method is here entirely exploded, not one that I know of, following that Practice.

The Author in other respects was a Person of Merit and great Knowledge, but rash in his Enterprises, and too positive in disputable Cases, which brought him oftentimes under Discredit, and would indeed have been the Ruin of any other Physician.

As to myself, let me beg you now, Sir, to believe, that I heartily espouse your Friendship, and desire no greater Pleasure than

than that of embracing any Opportunity
by which I can serve and farther convince
you, that with great Zeal and Sincerity,
I am,

Sir,

Your most humble and

Bordeaux, Sept. 8,
1738.

most obedient Servant,

PEROCHON.

The following is an exact Copy of Captain
J——'s *Journal*, which he took him-
self whilst under Cure abroad.

Communicated to me by Mr. S——l.

May 7th, 1737.

Let Blood to 3x.

8 Purged.

9 Bathed once.

10 Bathed twice.

11 Ditto.

12 Ditto.

13 Ditto.

14 Ditto.

15 Ditto.

16 Ditto.

17 Ditto.

18 Ditto.

19 Ditto.

20 Blooded again to 3x.

21 Purged.

22 Rub'd my right Foot.

25 My left Foot.

28 Rub'd my right Leg.

30 Rub'd my Left.

June 2d.

- June 2d. Rub'd half my right Thigh.
 4 My Left.
 7 My right Thigh and Buttock.
 10 Rub'd my Left.
 12 Rub'd the small of my Back.
 14 My Shoulders.
 16 Rub'd my right Arm.
 18 My Left.
 20 Rub'd my right Leg a Friction extraordinary.
 21 Blooded again to 3x.
 22 Purged and changed Linen.
 23 Bathed once more and finish'd my Course.

At the End of his Journal, being very fond of the Word *Total*, (*though one principal Article is omitted, viz. the Sum total of his Apothecary's Bill*) he concludes thus:

Total Frictions	13
Total Bleedings	3
Total Purgings	3
Total Bathings an Hour each time	22
Total Time	48 Days
	Total

Total Ointment

Total Mercury

Apothecary's Bill

Paid the Doctor 20 Lewis's

The Rubber or Frictioneer 3

The Physician, Monsieur Dr. Montaign

a la Grand Rue

Monsieur the Apothecary, Monsieur

Roust.

A *Diary* of Practice after *Default's* Method by the *Friction* and *Purgation*; being a Transcript from an Apothecary's Bill, imparted by the Patient himself, with leave to make what use of it I thought proper, only concealing the Names of those concern'd.

And it will be surely no Breach of Faith, if in order to apprise you how I was let into the Secret, I acquaint you, that the Gentleman (a Foreigner) who had been my Patient some Years before, came to me, as I remember, about the latter end of last *March*, with a *Serpigo* on each Arm

Arm and a large one on his Buttock, also several Pustules upon his Forehead. He said he had a *Chancre* healed up two Months before, when his Surgeon, a Man of Note, told him, he could not warrant him safe, unless he would undergo a light Spitting Course, which he perceiv'd unhappily verify'd. I told him that must be now the Course, which did not surprize him. He said he must order his Affairs for a Recess, and he would send for me in a Week's time; but I saw him not till about Midsummer last, when he came to me much wasted in his Flesh, and pull'd a Bill out of his Pocket, first giving me to understand that a *French Physician*, to whom he communicated his Case, made very light of it, and promis'd to cure him in three Weeks, without other Confinement than keeping within Doors.

I look'd upon the *Bill*, where I found he had made some Notes on particular Occurrences, and having ask'd his Consent, took the following Copy of the *Articles*,
with-

without meddling with the Prices, as he sat down by me, it begins, after bathing.

April 4th, Bleeding.

5 A Purge.

6 A Purge.

7 The first Friction.

8 A Purge.

9 The second Friction.

10 A Purge.

11 The third Friction.

12 A Purge, when Stools too many.

13 The fourth Friction.

14 A healing Clyster.

15 Ditto.

16 Ditto.

17 The fifth Friction.

18 A Purge.

Gripes with Blood.

19 Two Anodyne Bolus's.

With a restraining Clyster.

20 A healing Clyster.

21 The sixth Friction.

22 A healing Clyster.

23 A Purge.

24 My Mouth fore beginning to spit.

25 A Purge.

26 Ditto.

27 A Clyster.

28 A Purge.

Spit encreasing, with the Sores in my Mouth.

29 A healing Clyster.

30 A Purge.

May 1st. Ditto.

2 A healing Clyster.

Gripes return'd, Spit encreas'd.

3 A healing Clyster.

4 Ditto.

5 Ditto.

6 A Purge.

7 Ditto.

8 Ditto.

N. B. The *Salivation*, notwithstanding the repeated *Purgation*, ran on from a Pint to a Quart, and three Pints at last; nor did it stop before the 15th, during which last seven Days, the healing and purging *Clysters* were given alternately, when
he

he was purged three times more, at so many Days distance, drinking a *Decoction* of the *Woods* for a Fortnight, and finish'd his Course in two Months time.

I now enquir'd how he came off with his Physician. He said the Doctor had made a Demand of *fifty Guineas*, and told him, it was far short of a Guinea each Visit, which had been sometimes twice a Day, in his Extremity. But being reproach'd with his Breach of Promise to cure him in three Weeks, and that without *Salivation*, he agreed to strike off Ten, and receiv'd Forty. The Apothecary's Bill was ten Pounds ten Shillings, with ten Guineas for Attendance twice a Day with the Frictions and Clysters. The total Charge for *Physician* and *Apothecary* amounting to sixty three Pounds *.

If I was now to sum up the Whole, according to the Captain's Method in the foregoing Journal, I might say besides the *Boles* and *cordial Juleps*, of which I took no exact Account, here were

* N. B. Both these Patients were left in as bad Condition as before they enter'd upon each Course.

Total Bleedings	1
Total Bathings	1
Total Frictions	6
Total Purges	18
Total Clysters	19
Total Days	60

And now the heaviest Total of all the rest,
Total Expence (besides Extra's) fixty three
Pounds.

If these *Diaries* were to be the Standards for either Method of Practice, even good Husbandry (notwithstanding the Pretence of a short and easy Confinement, with a Saving to his Pocket) should incline the Patient to that of a *Salivation*; but if he would farther duly weigh the Uncertainty of his Cure, after all this *Frictioning*, *Purging* and *Clystering*, as no Artist rightly acquainted with the Nature of this *Contagion* would recommend them, so no Man therewith infected, especially in its last Stages, or who would be secur'd (so far as possibly he can) from Hazard of a Relapse, would undergo them.

About the Time that I receiv'd Mons.
Perochon's Answer from *Bordeaux*, I sent
 another Letter to that eminent Professor
 and famous Operator Monsieur *Morand*,
Fellow of the *Royal Society* in *London*, and
 a *Member* of the *University* at *Paris* as well
 as *Bologne*, in *France*: that I might inform
 myself how *Default's* Method was enter-
 tain'd in *Paris*, when the next *Mail*
 brought me the following short Answer.

Vir Clarissime,

LÉctionibus publicis de *Elementis Chi-*
rurgicæ totus incumbens, litteris tuis
 ante finem Mensis Octobris respondere
 nequeo: tunc Petitioni tuæ satisfacere pro
 Viribus meis, conabor; felicissimus equi-
 dem, si hac occasione noscas quantum sum
 Tibi addictissimus Servus tuus humillimus,

For Dr. *Daniel Turner*, &c.

à *Londres*.

MORAND.

This

This Time being lapsed, and my *Commentary* far advanced in the *Press*, I sent a Second to put him in mind of his Promise, in the Words following.

D. Charissime,

ACCEPI tuas, *Parisiis* scriptas 28^o Sept. per quas intellexi memet ulterius a Te auditurum circa finem præteriti Mensis, quoad Resolutionem tuam Quæstionum aliquarum de Curatione *Luis Venereæ*, per Methodum Domini *Desault*.

Nolui, mi Amice, in hoc intervallo, magis quam par sit, tibi esse Molestus, sed ut *Commentarium* meum in Praxin ejusdem Viri, sub Prælo nunc est, multum sane gavisus fuerim, ac summopere tibi devinctus, si tuam (inter alios optimæ famæ Viros) sententiam in hac re obtinuerem.

Ex prima mea Epistola facile colligas quod in omni Lue inveterata, omnibus aliis medendi Methodis, meo quidem judicio, præcellit ista per *Ptyalismum* unguento

guento mercuriali excitatum : adeoque quod oportet Medicum vel Chirurgum, duranti ejus Ufu, omni Conatu promovere Ascensum Mercurii (Condane Modo Expressione) ad *Glandulas Salivales*, saltem nullo modo præpropere ejus Exitum festinare per intestinales, priusquàm *Sanguine* et *Lympha* satis diu circulaverit, et in minutissima vascula corporis Confinii (ut loquitur vestras Dominus *Perochon*) tranfvehatur ; ne pars aliqua Labis, utcunque Minutula, cum qua imbuti sint isti liquores, ullibi celatur vel relinquatur, et de novo, nova tragœdia, ex eadem relicta, postea recrudeſcat.

Scivi aliquos (perpaucos tamen) curatos hac Methodo *Friktionis* ac *Purgationis* vicissim repetita : sed nunquam confidere potuiſſem in istis Curationibus ob recidivationes quas novi sæpenumero post aliquot Menses accidisse.

In uno ut dicam verbo, si *Mercurius* per poros semel intromissus, allicitur Arte nimis subito sese exonerare, vel alios ductus excretorios quæſivit præter illos *Maxil-*

larum aut *Sublingualium*: ut si per *Sedes*, quod sæpiùs, per *Urinas* vel *Sudores*, ut rarior evenit, semper inquam sum dubitans an illæ *Curationes palliativæ* magis sint quam verè *radicales*.

Si hisce placeat respondere, nunc accipe gratias, sin aliter, resto nihilominùs,

Amicus tuus

Scriptum *Londini* Nov. 1x^o. ac humillimus Servus
Stylo nostro, 1738.

DANIEL TURNER,
E Col. Med. Lond.

A Monsieur *Morand*, Chirurgien
Membre des Academies de
Paris, de Londres, et de
Bologne, rue de Grenelle a
Paris.

To this, after about three Weeks time,
the learned Man reply'd as follows.

Vir Præstantissime,

QUID de Methodo Magistri *Desaut* sentiant *Burdegaleses*, ignoro, at certiorum Te facere queo *Chirurgos Parisienses*, juxta Praxim ab ipso jactatam, nec in *Urbe* nec in *Nosocomiis*, *Luem Veneream* profligare. Quod cum ita sit, tuis quæstionibus de hujus inefficacitate in morbo contumacioribus; de iisdem quæ post *Curam*, revirescere possunt accidentibus: de *Symptomatibus* non minoris momenti, oriundis a *Superpurgationibus*: de *Salivatione* contra mentem Auctoris incitata, et reliquis quibusdam, respondere mihi non licet, si *Experimentis* tantum detur fides.

Attamen minimè mirum mihi videretur, si mala importaret et quidem gravia, hæc Methodus, contra eam militat *Adagium*, in ipsomet libro *D. Desaut* ubique conclamatum *Quo Natura vergit, eo ducere oportet*. Atqui sæpe sæpius natura vergit ad *Ptyalismum* ope *Hydrargiroleos*, et a proposito deterreri debet si Methodus *D.*

Defaut adhibeatur. Quo posito, tener prorsus consequentia Methodo parum comoda.

Ego quidem, usum *Hydrargiroseos* lubenter amplector, qua (ut ais) *Ptyalismus* moderatus excitetur : aut saltem nullo modo præproperè Mercurii exitus festinetur per intestinales vias, priusquam cum humoribus fatis diu circulaverit.

Hæc est ipsissima Methodus cujus exercitium per quadraginta annos efferas, Vir Præstantissime, constanter Tibi esse fausta. Quod ad me, ut Exempla omittam quæ singulis diebus in Urbe huic favent, ejusdem præstantiæ apud me, non mediocrem traxit auctoritatem a Curis, Quæ in regio *Invalidorum Militum Nosocomio Parisiis* fiunt ; quippe ex Actis hujusce Domus excerpta tabula Curatorum, nostræ praxi majus adhuc decus affert quam tua Tabula †.

† This Table refers to a List I had sent him in the Way of Postscript, of Patients cured in the *Lock Hospital*.

Cæterum, si Approbationes *Censorum Regionum* libro D. *Defaut* respicere velis, eis toto cœlo differre videbis. D. *Petit Chirurgus*, pro *Methodo Defaut*, nostram mutare nullo modo paratus, laudes Auctoris zelo impertit, nec plus ultrà.

D. *Andry*, Doctor Medicus, ut extollat Methodum istius, nostræ, multa quæ fingit mala, tribuit; at extra omnem culpam ponendus est, quippe in *Praxi* minimè versatus, imo Chirurghi linguam Latinam melius attigerunt quam D. *Andry Luis Veneræ* Curationem attinget unquam, quidquid garriat *Censor malevolus*.

Observationes meæ, tibi, Vir præstantissime, sint utiles opto vehementer, et me credas tibi addictissimum,

Dabam *Parisiis*,
4^a xris. 1738.

M O R A N D,

Chir. Academ. Paris Londin.

et Bonon. Soc.

To Dr. *Turner*, &c.

à *Londres*.

The Conclusion of this Letter, which I receiv'd not till the foregoing *Commentary* was printed off, would, I find, have countenanc'd a harsher *Comment* than I have made upon the *Approbations*, as well as serve to wipe away the Reproach of Ignorance in the *French Surgeons*, as to the *Latin Tongue*.

It is not to be wonder'd at that *Desault* should pick up all the Accidents and Miscarriages that might fall out under the Management of the *French Quacks* and other *Empiricks*, enterprising the Cure this Way, in order to recommend his easier and safer Method, as he terms it, by the *Frictions* and *Purgations*: but it was ungenerous in the *President* or any of the *Censors*, to exaggerate or expatiate thereon in the same Way, who might so easily have inform'd themselves as well of the Safety as the Success, of a well regulated *Salivation*, from the *Register* of the *Hotel*; our Professor has made an Apology for one of them, in saying he is blameless, and knows nothing of the Matter: or

that the same Gentleman is by far more ignorant of the Cure of the *Venereal Disease*, than the *French Surgeons* are of the *Latin Tongue*.

Were we to take our Measure of *Mercurial Salivation* from some unskilful People, tampering therewith, we might possibly entertain no better Opinion thereof, than this *malevolent Censor*, as he is here named.

It was the same Rabblement of Undertakers in former Days, who committed those Ravages and destroy'd so many People the same Way, as I have intimated in my former Part, or Practical Dissertation: which made the honest Spaniard *Torella* expostulate with some others of the Faculty, on this wise. *Supradicta unguenta tanquam a Peste fugienda sunt: et contra Practicantes insurgant si velint, Protomedici, aut ipsa natura humana clamabit; nam interficiuntur Homines, non moriuntur. Qui si non in hoc Sæculo, in alio tamen reddent rationem, et submergentur in Puteo Penitentiae †.*

† Vid. *Astruc*, Lib. v. Sect. xvi. p. 446.

It should seem hence from the little Care taken by the Civil Magistrate, or the want of Power in the Physicians, to suppress these ignorant and knavish Pretenders to their Art, that *Quackery* was at that time as triumphant in *Spain* and *Italy*, as it is at this in *England*, where some are now playing the *Devil* for *God sake*, i. e. Whilst under the specious pretext of Charity, they are giving a Pennyworth of their Trumpery to the Poor, are extorting a Pound from the Rich, who, by their sly Insinuations, they can impose on. The *Puteus Penitentiae* is set at nought by these, as it was by their Predecessors: and who, notwithstanding their many *Homicides*, shew as little Signs of Repentance as of fear of being punish'd for the same. But lest this should outrun the Bounds of my first *Commentary*, I shall pursue the Argument no farther than by some short *practical Inferences* from this last.

That

1st. That in the Use of *Mercurial Illinitio*, whether by the Way of *Extinction*, as it is barbarously denominated, *Purgation* or *Salivation*, it will some times fall out that *Tormina* or Gripes, with *Dysentery* and *Tenesmus* will arise : for obviating whereof, the Artist must proceed leifurely, and upon the first Complaint defist entirely ; applying himself wholly to take off the *Symptoms* by *Anodyne Clysters*, such as the *Decoët. Intestinorum Pulli, aut Capitis Ovilli*, or the common *Decoët. alb.* in four or five Ounces of each of which, may be dissolved ʒiij. or ʒfs of the *Conf. Diascord.* likewise *Anodynes* given internally, at due distance, as the Pains return, to allay the *Orgasm* and appease the same : such as the *Phylon. Rom.* to ʒj. or ʒfs. the said Confection, or that of *Mithridate* to ʒj. or which answers better, gr. j. of the *Extr. Thebaic.* in a Spoonful of *Mint* or *small Cinnamon Water.*

2^{dly}. That no *purging Medicines* be given at these times unless a few Grains of *torrify'd Rheubarb* made into a Bole with
Diascor-

Diafscordium, and a little simple *Mint Water* drank hot upon it, or the like.

3dly. That a *Salivation* carefully inspected, and carried on, as the Case may require, and the Patient's Strength admits, is not only more likely to answer his Expectation in respect to his Cure, but fall out as safe and as little fatiguing, all Things consider'd, as our Author's Method of as long continued a *Purgation*.

4thly. That altho' some Patients may have been cured of this Distemper, when a *Salivation* has been kept under by *Purgation*, as well as where the same could not be raised, yet none of these Cures can be so certainly warranted, as when the Patient has been well flough'd in his Mouth, and continued spitting for a sufficient length of Time.

5thly. That whateevr may be the Artist's Intention, I mean whether to cure without this *Salivation*, as in the Method at *Montpelier*, or the old one reviv'd lately, of alternate *Friction* and *Purgation*, yet it will frequently happen, how contrary so-
ever

ever to his Design, that a *Salivation* will ensue: as if *Nature* of her own accord, however opposed by *Art*, pointed out this particular *Secretion* as the true *Crisis* for this Disease.

6ly. and lastly, That although such *Crisis* is not at all times absolutely Curatory, yet is the Artist, as well as the Patient himself, less frequently deceiv'd thereby, than when his Cure has been attempted in any other way whatever.

THE END.

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