

A discourse concerning fevers. In two letters to a young physician ... / [Daniel Turner].

Contributors

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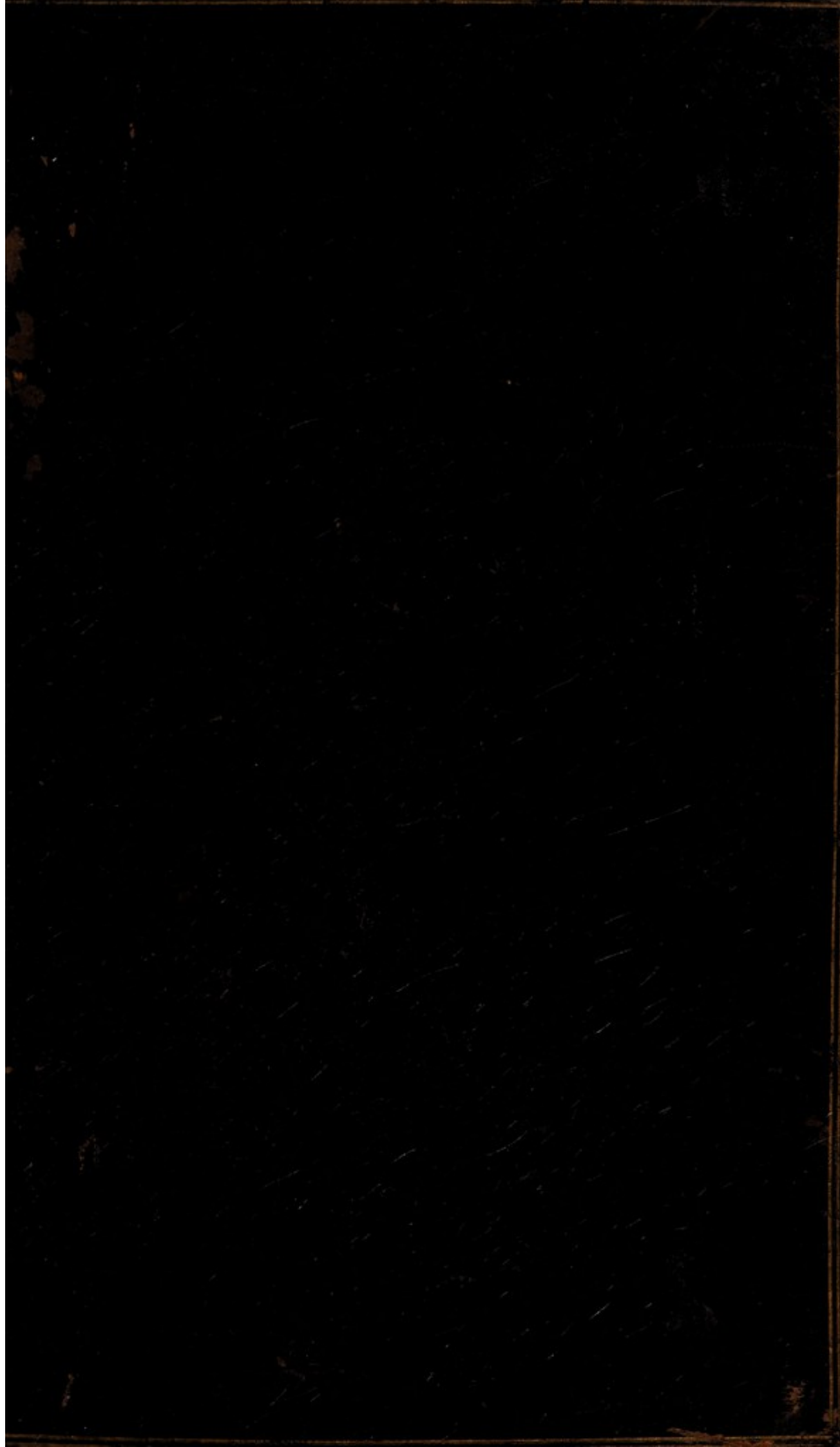
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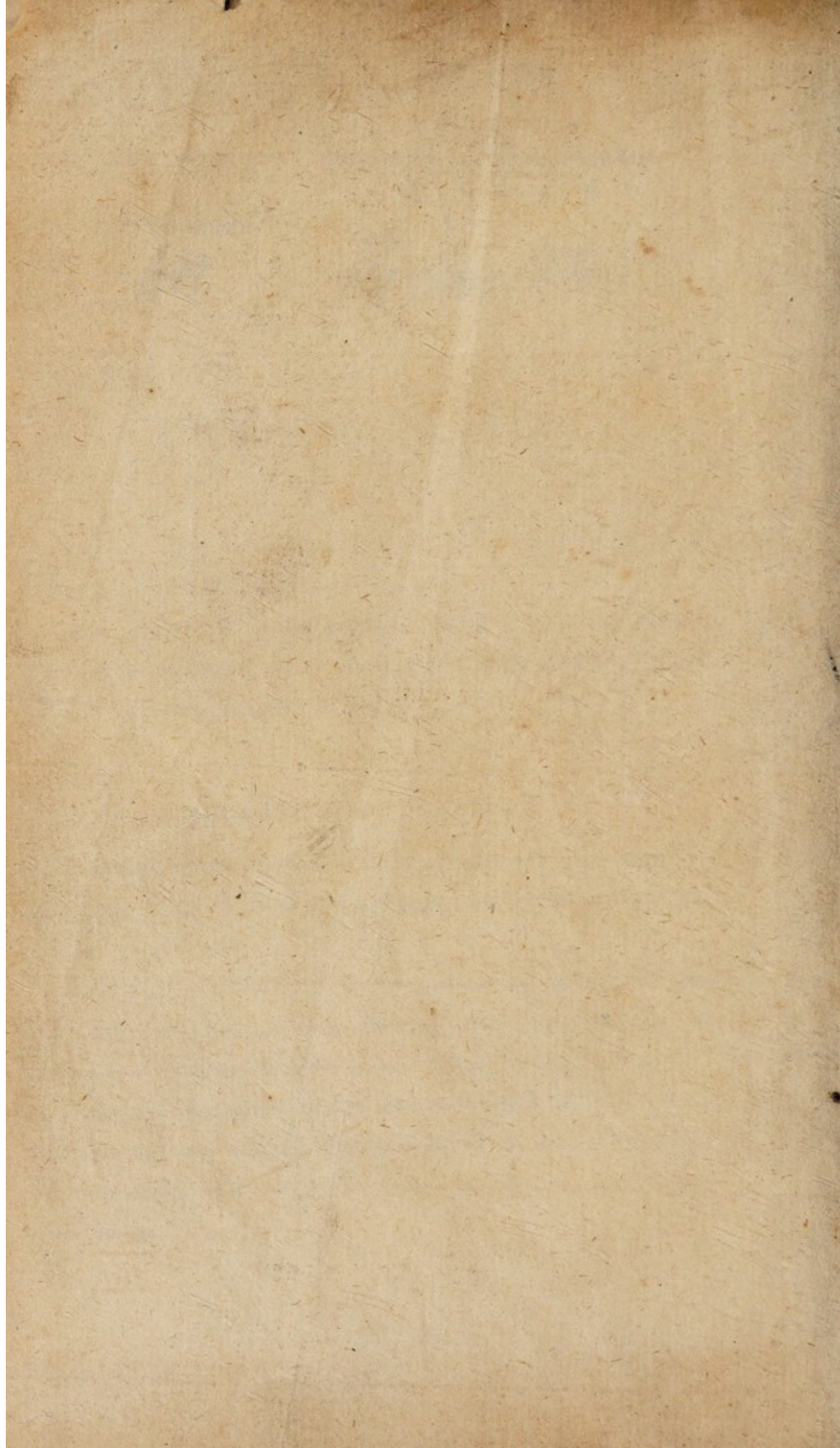
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A
DISCOURSE

Concerning

G L E E

Their CAUSE and CURE

WITH A

Prefatory Account of Professor *Boerhaave's*
New Comments on the *Venereal Disease*;
and some Animadversions thereon.

Address'd to the

SURGEONS in the City of *London*.

To which is added,

A DEFENCE of the 12th Chapter of the
first Part of a Treatise *de Morbis Cutaneis*, in
respect to the *Spots* and *Marks* impress'd upon the
Skin of the *Fœtus*, by the Force of the Mother's
Fancy: Containing some Remarks upon a Dis-
course lately printed and entituled, *The Strength*
of Imagination in pregnant Women examin'd, &c.

Whereby it is made plain, notwithstanding all the
Objections therein, that the said *Imagination* in the
Pregnant Woman, is capable of maiming, and does
often both mutilate and mark the *Fœtus*, or that
the same, as he insinuates, is not a *vulgar Error*.

In a LETTER to the Author.

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. 1729.

A

DISCOURSE

Concerning

GLEETS, &c.

Address'd to the SURGEONS.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I first publish'd my
Siphylis, I acquainted you
why I thought it proper
it should be inscrib'd to you, *viz.*
for that, tho' many have pretend-
ed to, and undertaken the Cure of
this Disease : yet is there so much
of the real *Chirurgery* required of-



tentimes in the prosecution thereof, that even all others, whether *Physicians* in the highest Class, or the *Quacks* in the lowest, when any dangerous Symptom attends, or in the most deplorable Stages thereof, are forced to turn them over to your hands, not knowing how to proceed farther with them: So that whatever shall be publish'd upon this Subject, ought still to be submitted to your Censure, who being many of you excellently well skill'd therein, will, from your own Experience, readily apprehend whether or no I have advanced any thing in Practice which will not bear the Test thereof: For as the late eminently learned Dr. *Freind* observes in the second Part of his History of Physick, *None but those*
who

who are well vers'd in the Practice themselves, will be able to judge who gives the best Directions, and in what each Author excels; and those who have made trial of the Remedies described, and have carefully observ'd the Effects from their own Experience, will be best able to distinguish which Author talks most like a Master in his Way. I might add farther, and whether like a publick-spirited or a self-designing Man.

Since the last Edition of that Treatise, I find *Professor Boerhaave* of *Leyden* has set forth some *new Comments* upon the same Disease: Wherefore it will be less strange that I, who have taken some pains in tracing both the *History* as well as *Cure* thereof, should also super-

vise the Account given us by this famous Man, in which I perceive much of the *old Practice* join'd to a *new Theory* : How far they tally with each other, I shall leave you to judge from the Abstract I here present you ; but if the *Theory* be well contriv'd, and all its Parts handsomely connected, I find it is less material what the Success may be that shall happen to attend upon it.

It has been surely the Failing of most of our learned Men in this Faculty, instead of remedying Distempers first of all by the Dictates of *Reason*, back'd with *Observation* and *Experience*, and after considering how or by what ways *Nature*, with *Art* assisting, brought about the Effects, to form a *Theory*,

and then overlooking all that makes against them, perplex their Brains to reconcile certain *Phænomena* thereunto, and even to force, as I may say, some Appearances to give it Countenance.

That this has been too apparent in many of those *Hypothetical* Advances of late Years raised by some modern Physicians, is made very plain in a late *Discourse concerning Fevers*: A Method, I am sure, very pernicious to young Students, imbuing their Minds with false Notions, and filling their Heads with Speculations as foreign to Nature's real Process in the ripening of Diseases and bringing them to a *Crisis*, as that of a sound and solidly establish'd Practice in promoting thereof.

This Author, I must acknowledge, has set out well: First of all, in acquainting us with the wonderful Effects and Alterations, induced more particularly by *Animal Poisons* upon *Animal Fluids*, and especially those of the human Body; among which he justly reckons the Venereal: And secondly, in order to discover to us, how it passeth in the common Way from the Woman to the Man, he hath described the Fabrick of the Parts it first seisseth, as has been done by some others, viz. ‘ That the *Glans*
‘ *Penis* being made up of the spon-
‘ gious Substance of the *Urethra* at
‘ the end of the *cavernous Bodies*
‘ thereof, forming one *Limbus*, per-
‘ forated at the *Apex* for the Dis-
‘ charge both of the Seed and U-
‘ rine,

‘ fine, on its upper Part having a
 ‘ regular Series of nervous *Papillæ*
 ‘ (the Seat of that most exquisite
 ‘ Sense of Titillation) cover’d with
 ‘ the same fine investing Membrane
 ‘ turn’d over its *Corona*, with that of
 ‘ the *Urethra* and the *Prepuce*:
 ‘ Hence I say, he rightly infers the
 ‘ Commerce or Communication
 ‘ from one to the other, to be very
 ‘ facile; as from the *Prepuce* to the
 ‘ *Glans*, from this latter by its Pores
 ‘ through its spongiuous Substance
 ‘ into the *Urethra*, if not directly
 ‘ by its open Duct, hence farther
 ‘ up to the *Bulb*, thence to the *Pro-*
 ‘ *stata*, and so on to the *Vesiculæ*
 ‘ *Seminales* themselves; from which
 ‘ several Gradations, you will see
 ‘ presently arise several sorts of
 ‘ *Claps*.

‘ And

And having thus delineated the Parts, he now advanceth his *Hypothesis* (founded possibly on the Colour and Consistence of the Humour discharged) ‘ That the Seat
 ‘ of the Venereal Poison must be
 ‘ the *Membrana adiposa*, by some
 ‘ named *cellulosa*; or rather the Oil
 ‘ or pinguous Matter contained in
 ‘ the Cells themselves, on which it
 ‘ fasteneth.’ And that no Part may be exempt from the Infection, he gives his Pupils to understand, ‘ That
 ‘ no Part of the Body, either *mem-*
 ‘ *branous* or *muscular*, is destitute of
 ‘ this adipose or cellular Membrane;
 ‘ that every Muscle how minute so-
 ‘ ever, that every Fiber of each, as
 ‘ well as its Tendon, is therewith
 ‘ invested; that the Membranes in-
 ‘ veloping the Brain, *i. e.* the two
 ‘ *Maters,*

‘ *Maters*, and the *Perioftia*, on the
 ‘ Bones on the outside, as well as
 ‘ the *Medulla* in their Cavities, and
 ‘ between their *Lamellæ*, are not
 ‘ destitute thereof; that this is what
 ‘ gives play to the Muscles one over
 ‘ the other, which would be other-
 ‘ wise stiff and rigid; and that
 ‘ wherever a Wound has been in-
 ‘ flicted, or an Ulcer eats through,
 ‘ these Parts will stick together ever
 ‘ after, that is, the Skin to the sub-
 ‘ jacent Muscle, as the Muscle to
 ‘ the Bone, where the pinguous
 ‘ Membrane of the Perioft is corro-
 ‘ ded and destroy’d; and lastly, that
 ‘ it is this adipose Membrane which
 ‘ is so vastly distended in the *Em-
 ‘ physema* and *Leucophlegmatia*, tho’
 ‘ in tabid Bodies, by the Siccity and
 Conci-

‘ Concidence of the Cells it is scarce
 ‘ to be found.

I will enlarge no farther upon this *general Theory*, nor have I time to discuss how far what I have now quoted may be fact; tho’ I think the Affair of Adhesion may be as well accounted for, by the Destruction of any part of the proper investing Membrane of the Muscle (which, by the way, he will have unconcern’d in Venereal Ulcers, as also the Muscles themselves, tho’ they are often laid in sight) and by that of the *Periostium* of the Bones.

We come now to his several Species of *Gonorrhœas*.

‘ I. When the Venereal Poison
 ‘ has enter’d the Pores of the *Glans*
 ‘ *Penis*

Penis (which he, with some others, will have to be after the same begins to fall, and the Cells being empty, are better prepar'd for their new Guest) ' it unites
 ' with the pinguous Matter in the
 ' Cells, where it ferments and corrupts the Oil; or else by the cuticular ones of the *Prepuce*, into
 ' those of its adipose Membrane, in
 ' like manner polluting the same.

' In the first Case (*he tells us*) the
 ' Humour has been observ'd to issue
 ' upon Pressure, out of the spongy Body of that Part, as well
 ' as from the *Meatus* itself. In the
 ' second sometimes a Vesication arises on the Skin of the *Prepuce*,
 ' which the Surgeons call a *Chry-*
 ' *stalline*, shedding forth a serous
 ' or watery Humour (an Indication
 ' of

‘ of the milder Infection) as when
 ‘ the *Cutis* itself is raised, and bursts
 ‘ with one of a Colour like Cream
 ‘ or melted Fat (a Sign of greater
 ‘ Virulency) it is named by them a
 ‘ *Chancre*.

This being his first Species, give
 me leave only to note how far, or
 whether at all, the *Chrystalline* of
 this learned Man is that of yours;
 which is chiefly the *Anasarcous* or
Emphysematous Tumor, pellucid
 or diaphanous, appearing at the
 Extremity of the *Prepuce*, frequent
 in *Hydropick* Bodies, and some *cal-*
culous Children, but in the Venere-
 al Patient accompanying oftentimes
 the *Phymosis* and *Periphymosis*, and
 rarely shedding any Serum; the
Phlyctenæ or watery Blisters on the
 Skin of the *Penis*, not bearing such
 Deno-

Denomination ; nor is it customary with you to term any Breach therein a *Chancre*, till the Ulceration grows callous about the Edges thereof. But waving these,

‘ The second Species is, when
 ‘ the Venom farther advanceth from
 ‘ the Body of the *Glans* or the *Exitus*, to about an Inch within,
 ‘ where entering the adipose Membrane, it inquinate the pinguous
 ‘ Matter of the Cells, which is discoverable by pressing the same at
 ‘ such distance, when it will flow forth in plenty ; whereas if the
 ‘ Pressure be made farther off, nothing appeareth ; an Evidence,
 ‘ *saieth he*, not only of the Seat of the Disease, but of the Putrefaction beginning in these Cells, and
 ‘ not bred in the Passage itself.

These

These two Species, according to our Author, are to be cured by *Topicks*; the Poison being so enclosed by the *cellular Fabrick*, that *Mercury*, tho' it cures the other Symptoms, cannot reach it here.

The third Species, when it passeth yet farther on, laying hold of the *Glandulæ Cowperianæ*, which it quickly after ulcerates, and where it begets still greater Mischiefs.

The fourth, when it reacheth up to the *Prostata*, whose Liquor in like manner corrupting, more formidable Symptoms shew themselves; such as *fistulous* and *sinuous Ulcers*; and this he will have discoverable (but I am sure not always) by a Tumour in *Perinæo*. Which two last he owns
may

may stand in need of a *Salvation*.

‘ His fifth, when from the *Pro-*
 ‘ *states*, the Malignity extends to
 ‘ the *Vesiculæ Seminales*, where
 ‘ putrefying, it makes greater Ha-
 ‘ vock of the Parts adjoining : not
 ‘ only forming *Abscesses* and *Fistu-*
 ‘ *la’s*, but eating into the *Bladder*
 ‘ itself, as well as the *Intestine* ;
 ‘ at length destroying the mi-
 ‘ serable Patient, in opposition
 ‘ to all Endeavours for his Relief.

This, *Gentlemen*, is the *Profes-*
for’s own Account, if not *in toti-*
dem verbis, *in verbis tamen ejusdem*
significationis, not only of the Seat
 of the Disease, but the several Spe-
 cies thereof, at its first appearance
 under the Appellation of a *Gonor-*
rhœa.

B

We

We come now to his *Cure*, which, he says, when recent, may safely be accomplish'd (especially the two first) by plying the *Penis* with such *emollient* and relaxing *Fotus's* and Cataplasms, as may set open the Pores, and invite the venomous Steams before they have too much contaminated the Oil in the Cells of the *Membrana adiposa*, out of the same, by the Passages they enter'd; for which purpose he observes, that he had done more with a little Milk and Mallows, than he could effect with Mercurial Preparations; performing greater Matters this Way, by the help of *Ung. Dialthææ* than by the *Ægyptiacum*, or the Mercurials aforesaid; and being very open and communicative, he has given you a Form
of

of a *Cataplasma* for the same Intention, the Ingredients whereof will furnish also a *Fomentation*.

℞. *Farin. Rad. Alth. ʒi. Flor. Malv. Sambuc. ā ʒss. Fol. Marrub. alb. Scord. ā Mj. Sal. Ammon. ʒi. f. S. A. Pulticula crassior.* •

But I suppose some Liquor must be allow'd, as Milk or Water, for the Decoction, which seems to be forgot, and no Notice taken otherwise than of a little Linseed Oil to be added at the Conclusion.

Besides these humecting and relaxing Medicines, tho' *Ægyptiacum* is thrown out (one of the best) you are to use some detergent ones, as where the Skin is whole, and the Infection fresh, or when the Pa-

tient suspects he may be injur'd by playing with a Whore (and if only so, he may be easily cur'd) you are to wash his *Penis* for a good while with hot Wine, Honey and Salt; or you must bestow half an hour three or four times in a Day upon each of them, in fomenting the Part with a *Tincture of Myrrh* in Wine, or with Vinegar and Water, in which a little *Aloes* has been dissolved; but where the Skin is off, he advises you to apply the *Ung. Aureum* or *Tetrapharm.*; or, which excels the rest, as a most powerful Emollient, a Balsam *ex Terebinth. cum Vitel. Ov. & Mercurio crudo.*

When it is some time before the Physician is call'd (*and here it seems to be the Physician's Work*) after
well

well stuping the *Penis*, with the Fomentation, he is to apply an *Epispastick* thereon: keeping the Vefication open with the same Ointments, mix'd up with *red Præcipitate*, continuing the *Stupes* as before; and by the Pursuit of this Method for twelve or fourteen Days, provided the Patient abstains from hot and fat Nutriments, he warrants your making him a sound Man, as he has done many thus diseased; *tho' perhaps some that only thought they were so*, still pursuing the Venom as it was moving onwards, quite up to the *Scrotum* and *Perinæum*, with these local Applications.

How far this needless multiplying the sorts of *Claps* may give you a better Idea of the Disease in ge-

neral, or truer Indications for the Cure, I cannot say, who believe, for my own part, those Indications to be the same, in whatever Part of the *Meatus* the Poison happens to be lodg'd; viz. first of all to eradicate the Malignity by proper *Purgatives*, and then to heal the Ulceration by *Agglutinants* or *Balsamics*; having a special regard to the other Symptoms, with which the Disease shall happen to be complicate: But as I cannot advise you to depend upon these local Applications at any time of the Infection, be the Situation where it will; so neither in a simple *Clap* must you confide in *Mercury*: Not surely because it cannot reach the Parts affected, but rather for that (however capable of correcting the malign Disposition thereof)

thereof) of its wanting those agglutinating Particles, that are at these times call'd for, and this doubtless is the reason why we find many simple Runnings still remaining after a *Salivation*.

To confirm my own Persuasion, that the Seat of this Infection is not always in the same Part of the *Urethra*, but may be convey'd higher up, even to the *Glandula Prostatæ* and the Neck of the Bladder, I will here give you an Example not often met with.

A Gentleman about thirty, of a thin Habit, sent for me to visit him in his Chamber, where I found him the most lamentably tormented with *Dysuria* of any one I ever met with. Enquiring for that little Water he had made, I perceiv'd in

several Glasse standing by, each containing two or three Spoonfuls, made at as many more times, one third was a true *Pus* : On which, I was ready to deliver my Opinion, that considering the exquisite Pain attending, together with the *Scent*, *Consistence* and *Colour* of this urinary Excretion, some Abscess must be form'd about the *Sphincter* of the Bladder, or the *Prostate* Glands; till upon a farther Enquiry I was told by his Apothecary, he had been lately *Clapt*, having then a *Stillicidium*, but in small quantity, upon him, whence I conceived better hopes of his Cure; but for some time, without an *Opiate* repeated twice or oftener in a Day, was unable to procure him any the least truce from his roaring out, through
I
the

the intolerable and perpetual *Stimulus* on the Neck of the Bladder.

I desired they would save now in one Glass what he render'd the Night ensuing, the Urinal being scarce one Moment from his Hand: when the next Morning, out of about two Ounces, made as he suppos'd after a hundred Attempts, pouring off the clear, there remain'd a spoonful of the like purulent and fetid Matter at the bottom; when I now endeavour'd, by all Ways I could think of, to give him Relief; one of which was to keep him in a *Semicupe* of warm Water, *Umbilici tenuis*, for half an hour, twice a Day, in which, whilst he continued, he was much easier, fancying himself always pissing.

I was

I was inform'd he had taken several Doses of *Calomel*, but was always worse after purging therewith, mix'd up with a *Cathartic Pill*: Upon which I betook myself wholly to *lenient Remedies*, such as *Linctus's ex Ol. Amyg. dul. cum Syr. de Althæa*; also *Sper. Ceti* Draughts, prepar'd like the Emulsion. Every Afternoon I directed a *Terebinthinate Clyster*, and at Night a Bole *ex Cassia cum Nitro*, with gr.j. of the *Extr. Thebaic.* for his Thirst he drank an Emulsion *ex Amygd. & Sem. Papar. alb. cum Aq. Hordei*, sometimes this last, with a Solution of *Gum Arabic* edulcorated *cum Syr. de Althæa*; and being ty'd up by the *Opiate*, notwithstanding the *Enema*, he took in the Morning the purging Waters turn'd with
 Milk,

Milk, and Manna dissolv'd in the Whey thereof.

When we had thus proceeded some Days, the *Dysury* was much abated ; and now in order to dispose the Parts for healing, and farther to promote the Secretion of Urine, I gave him Night and Morning a Draught with ʒss. of the *Balsam Capiv.* dissolv'd *cum q. s. Ov. Vitel.* adding ʒij of *Aq. Hordei* with ʒss. of *Syr. de Alth.* and as much of that *de Meconio* forbearing his other *Opiate*.

Thus was this obstinate and threatening Malady overcome, the Running no more returning till about twelve Months that he was Claptafresh, and after the Dripping had continued five or six Weeks, tho' he was all the time, at proper
Intervals,

Intervals, purged by his Apothecary, as he acquainted me, and had never taken any restraining Medicine, or meddled with Injection, the like Misfortune came upon him; the Running grew less, and the Matter quickly after was discharged at no other times but those of his making water, a plain Evidence of its being translated (as in some others to the *Testis*, raising the *Hernia Humoralis*) in this Person, either to the *Prostata* or to the *Vesica*; at least the *Sphincter* thereof. But now proceeding.

This being the Summary of *Mynbeer Boerhaave's* Practice in the Cure of the *Gonorrhœa*, particularly the first and second Species thereof; If you would know where the same is practicable, you are to judge

judge, by the time of the Infection, the State and Condition of the Part affected, and the Absence of all other Symptoms after a strict Enquiry; for if you find the *Palate*, *Uvula* or *Tonsils*, seised on by the Poison, he owns there is no trusting unless to a speedy and powerful Salivation.

But if the Absence of Symptoms are to be your Guide for thus trifling with your Patient, and indeed I can account his Method nothing more, he has, I think, a sorry Chance for his Cure by these *hot Clouts* and *hasty Puddings*; nor much better from his *blister'd Penis*: For these are not yet to be expected, nor may not discover themselves till many Months, nay Years, as you will find in some of the Histories

stories of my *Siphylis*, and as I
 might exemplify at this present, in
 a Gentleman, lately enter'd under
 my Care, Clapt above three Years
 past, and well cur'd as he believ'd,
 tho' not by *Topicks*: When after
 some Months, he came to me with
 a flabby *Testis*, quite different from
 the common *humoral Hernia*, some
 Fluid seeming to be gathering in
 the *Vaginal Tunic*. We had a Con-
 sultation with the deceased Mr. *Ed.
 Green*, who advis'd him to do no-
 thing, till it fill'd, when he was to
 come to us again to have it empty'd:
 However, suspecting it might have
 a Dependence upon the former In-
 fection he owned to us, I applied a
 discutient *Cataplasim* with a *Suspen-
 sory*, till he grew weary of the
 Trouble; then covering the *Testis*
 with

with a Mercurial Plaister, which he submitted to with his Bag, I order'd he should be purged once a Week with *Mercurials*, and heard no more of him for some time past, or till he came to acquaint me that he was free of his Complaint. And now, behold the unexpected Stand for some Years longer, and then the surprizing Transition of this Poison, from the Tail as I may say, to the Head, a large quantity of stinking Matter came suddenly down by the Nostril, and continuing its Discharge, Dr. *W——th* and Mr. *F---n* were advis'd with, who were of opinion, that by extracting a Tooth, a Drain might be made that Way, or at least the *Antrum Maxillæ* perforated, to bring it down, and set him clear of this
offen-

offensive Companion: After the removing several, it came at length the Way they desired; but upon Search into the *Alveoli*, the upper Mandible was found rotten to the *Molares* on each side, the *Caries* extending over the *Os Palati*, which is eaten through. I have used my *Fume* of *Cinnabar* to stop its farther Progress, and have already, by the assistance thereof, separated and brought away a large portion of the Jaw-bone, being now raising a Salivation by the *Uction*; a difficult Work indeed, considering how weak a Subject I have to deal with, who notwithstanding prefers all Hazards therewith, in hopes of Cure, to a Life offarther Stench and Rottenness without.

This

This only to shew the Uncertainty of our Professor's Rule, by the Absence of Symptoms encouraging these local Applications, and thereby obviating any future ones.

The Women, who are fresh infected, are to be wash'd and bath'd in like manner: And if the Man's Affairs will not allow (*for this Method is scarcely to be enterprised by our Citizen's Apprentices, any more than their Masters, and much less with our Beaus*) of all this slopping and daubing, he may cover the Parts with a *Mucilage* or *Melilot Emplaster*, tho' not with altogether the same Benefit.

Should you enquire why no *Injections* all this while are recommended, prepar'd of the same preservative Liquors with those of the ex-

C

ternal

ternal *Epithems*? he tells you, because they cannot proceed so far as the *adipose Cells*, any more than the Quicksilver in the Uñction, where the Poison is insinuated: Yet surely the Passage thereto from the *Urethra*, may be as easy as from the Skin of the *Penis*, or the *Glans* either into the said Cells: So that unless the Application be instantly made use of, after the foul Engagement or before the Contagion has got through the outward Teguments (when possibly the deterging thereof by such means may happen to succeed) there can be no Reliance thereupon, or in the Words of our Country-man Dr. *Freind*, the present Ease hereby is hardly to be procur'd, or if so, is found quickly after to be dearly bought. Nor is
the

the Patient, I think, much wiser, who, after copulating with an infected Person, depends upon these *Lotions* and *Cataplasms*, than he who being bit by a mad Dog or Viper, expects to be cur'd by an outward Salve or Ointment, how timely soever applied to the Wound: So that in short, tho' we can well approve the Design at such times of keeping open the Pores by outward Applications, but especially the encouraging of the Discharge from *Chancres*, and other Breaches of the Skin, as well as that from the *Urethra*, by which the Poison may be carried off, till the Malignity is by other means subdued: Yet in order to this, we think no one can be safe, nor his Cure ascertain'd, how different soever this learned

Man may be in his Opinion, without the proper *Alexipharms*, internally administer'd ; nor truly does he, after all he has said, depend wholly upon this topical Manage, as you may infer from his own Words, p. 42. of his Discourse, *Hisce ipsis utendum etiam* (laxantia scil. & emollientia) *si jam locus affectus apertus sit, tunc enim Materies libere extrorsum ducatur, vix introrsum ibit, adeoque præsens sanatur, præcavetur futurum*: When immediately he subjoins, *Conducunt simul ad hæc purgantia Hydragoga interim crebro adhibita*: And again, if you would be inform'd of these *Hydragogues*, p. 48, he proceeds, *Verum si usquam, hic, purgantia Hydragoga præstant, Jalappa, Hermodactili, Scammonea, Sena,*
hæc

hæc crebro usurpata potestatem habent dissolvendi sanguinem in aquam, hanc depellendi deorsum, & evacuandi per Intestina : hæc agunt valide semper & in urinæ Vasa, Vesicam, Urethram : hinc & laudatissimus eorum usus in locis huic malo nativis, Africa, America, quin & probatissimos quoque apud optimos fere nostrorum in Arte Magistrorum.

Now, Gentlemen, I would gladly know, in what this Method (setting aside the fruitless *Fotus's* and *Cataplasms*) differs from the general Practice, otherwise than that we, for good Reasons, mix *Calomelanos* or *Mercurius d.* with some of the same Purges, where there is great Virulency, or purging only with *Lenients* or the milder *Ca-*

thartics, without where such Virulency is overcome, and then finishing the Cure with *Balsamics*.

His Reasons why *Mercury* will not cure a *Clap*, because the Particles thereof cannot get into the *Cellular Membrane*, is inconsistent with the Structure of the Parts, and even with his own Sentiments elsewhere; for, if (as he owns, it can penetrate into the bony Cells, where he tells us it has been often found, it may surely insinuate into this cellular Compage of the *adipose Membrane*, supposing this Part the Seat of the Contagion, as he would have it; or, if not, how comes it to find a Way into the same, where the Distemper is turned to the *Pox*, when he acknowledgeth it melteth down this pinguous Matter in

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the Cells with which the Poison of the Disease is blended, and carrieth it through several Passages out of the Body ? But to this I have spoken already here, as well as in my *Siphylis*.

It remains after giving you this Author's Account of the *Gonorrhœa*, which I term the *first Infection*, I should also lay down his Method for removing the *second*, or the Symptoms thence arising ; that is, according to him, when the Infection hath fastened upon the whole pinguous Substance contain'd in this adipose Membrane, where he allows, as I have now remark'd, that the crude Mercury, or in the Way of *Uction*, is best fitted to dissolve the Oil thus polluted in its Cells, and to carry it

off, as above, through the glandular Outlets of the *Fauces*, *Intestines*, *Kidnies*, or else by the *Cutaneous*.

But when the Venome is got into Parts out of the Reach of the Force of the Heart and Arteries, when it has defiled the *Meditullium* or *Diploe* of the *Cranium*, or the *Medulla* in the Cavities of the larger Bones, when it has destroy'd the Vessels supplying them with their Nourishment, when it has pierced their *Lamina*, prey'd upon the *Periostia*, and cariated the Bones themselves, *Mercury*, he says, will do nothing here.

I desire to know what will, to save such Bone from coming off? And if we are so happy as to gain this Point, I think 'tis all the Artift has in view, or can expect, who
is

is not call'd till these unhappy Accidents fall out: For no Man is so vain to salivate his Patient with design of recovering a rotten Bone, or making of it sound again; but hopes thereby to stop the farther Progress, and assist Nature in separating the corrupt from the sound Parts, which *Mercury*, and surely *Mercury* alone, is able to do; nor do I remember to have seen or known any of these miserable People made whole, whatever Secrets some may boast of, where this Medicine had not been administer'd in one Form or other, tho' possibly for a time diffus'd, when some other less efficacious Method following immediately after, was perhaps entitled to the Cure.

But

But if *Mercury* will not help us in these most formidable Stages of the Distemper, must the Patient be relinquisht? No sure, says our Professor, read but carefully this Book of *Hutten's*, and you will find this most intricate Poison, when got into these Places, may be intirely dissolv'd and wash'd out of all its Labyrinthian Recesses, by a strong *Lixivium* of *Guajacum*.

To this I have said so much in my *practical Dissertation*, in speaking of the *Indian Cure* from the Author here quoted, as well as others of the Ancients, as to spare myself the trouble of many more Words about it: Yet since the Professor has so highly extoll'd the same, and from his own Experience recommends the Practice, I will relate
his

his *Regimen*, by which he informs his Reader, he hath recovered those who have been thought desperate by the learned of other Nations.

The Patient (having, I suppose, his Body prepar'd for his Penance) is to drink his fill of the Decoction (*tantum quantum potest*) four times in a Day, and this to be practis'd for several, during which the exquisite dry Diet of Biscuit and Raisons, is to be his whole Sustainance.

When he has thus gorg'd himself, and is ready to burst like an Hydropic (*but how if he perspires insensibly, or pisseth out the same, for every Gusseller that has these Passages very patulent, will not readily be thus distended?*) he takes his
Dose,

Dose, *i. e.* fills himself top full and enters his Stove, where sitting or lying, as he is disposed, the Heat is gradually convey'd by the means of Spirits burning hard by : Whence his naked Body, or perhaps cover'd with a Blanket, is thrown into a most profuse Sweat, as long as he can bear it ; half an Hour being the usual Time ; when the Flame being drawn away, this Sweat is to be continued for an Hour longer, tho' more moderate ; and now to support his Spirits, there is given him half a Pint of poor lean Mutton or Veal Broth, boil'd with a little Rice. Being well dried and cleansed with woollen Cloths, he comes forth, but must carefully avoid the cold Air.

This

This Work is repeated for a Fortnight, twice a Day, and then once, in the Morning. If any Part of a Bone has been seized with this Evil, the Limb, either Leg or Arm, is to be cover'd with Flannel Stupes express'd hot from the strongest *Lixivium* of the same Wood: And the Heat more particularly directed to the Part, which is hereby able to pierce those secret Recesses, which *Mercury* could not permeate. By thus proceeding, saith he, *I have seen a young Man infected to the Bones, who in the height of the Operation sent forth a copious Vapour of a greenish Colour, like the Guajacum itself; and it pleaseth me much when I think that I cur'd this young Man, and that I have since seen him the Father*

ther

ther of a Family, whose Bones in many Places of his Legs were eaten into, and one whole Joint of his Finger separated (as did surely those Parts of the Leg which were cariated) by this, continues he, the small Bones of the Nose and Pieces of the Palate are cast off, leaving the rest sincere. I could tell him of a better, by which in much less time this Work has been accomplished.

But pray, Gentlemen, what is there rare or strange in this? How many Fragments of rotten Bones are daily thrown off in our two Hospitals, the *Lock* and *Kingsland*? How many more deplorable Examples can we not give, if it were proper, under our own Care, whilst

whilst the sick were in a *Salivation* by the *Uction*, or soon after their coming out of one?

Indeed if this old Way, now attempted to be reviv'd, at least recommended so to be, by *Professor Boerhaave*, in these his new *Comments* upon the *Venereal Disease*, would convert a rotten into a sound Bone, we might listen to it; but if his *Curatio per Exiccationem*, as he terms it, can do no more (I think for my part it will not do half so much) than ours *per Salivationem*, I will leave you to judge which ought to be prefer'd, and which encouraged by you.

In my *Practical Dissertation*, at the Close of some Remarks upon another fanciful Pamphlet, I have
given

given you the Opinion of a Surgeon very conversant in this Branch of Practice; and I will here subjoin that of a very great Physician, I mean Dr. *Freind*, who in the second Part of his *History of Physick*, has these Words relating to our Subject.

‘ Notwithstanding all the different Methods, which the most skilful Physicians have attempted for above two hundred Years, and all the bold Assurances the Pretenders to *Nostrums* and *Specifics* 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

' not only so, but that Experience
 ' has shewn us, that a *Salivation*
 ' rais'd by Unction, answers more
 ' certainly in such terrible Cases,
 ' than one produced by the inter-
 ' nal Medicine : And farther, that
 ' the great Effect which *Mercury*
 ' has in curing this Disease, lies
 ' chiefly, if not solely, in promo-
 ' ting of the Flux : For tho' great
 ' things have been said of *Uction*,
 ' and other *Mercurial* Applica-
 ' tions, especially of late from
 ' *Montpellier*, even when they have
 ' produced no *Salivation* at all, at
 ' least a very imperfect one, there
 ' is reason to suspect such a Cure
 ' would be only *palliative* : How-
 ' ever we are sure the very same
 ' Method has been often try'd a-

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'mong ourselves, but seldom or
 never found, upon the best Obser-
 vation, to succeed : So that up-
 on the whole, whatever Boasts
 have been in these later Times,
 of finding out a more infallible
 Art of Curing, I am perswaded it
 would be the most secure as well
 as the most honest Way, to tread
 in the Steps of our Ancestors, who
 among many good Remarks they
 have left us concerning this Dis-
 temper, have set this down as one,
 that the freer and larger the *Salivation* is, the more effectual and
 lasting is the Cure.

It may be here objected, that
 the *Sudorifick Decoctions of Guaja-*
cum were likewise practised by the
Antients, Witness Sir *Ulrick Hutten*
 2 the.

the *Almayn*, with some other contemporary Writers ; but besides that this Method, however it may suit with the *lax* and *leucophlegmatick*, will by no means agree with the hot, bilious, dry and thin Tempers or Constitutions, who are farther inflam'd thereby, neither yet, altho' the same might perspire, and dislodge the Venom of a *Frontier* Infection, was it, unless rarely, seen to eradicate the profoundest Degrees, or those complicate with *Nodes* and *Cariosity* of the Bones: in which Recourse was had to the *Quicksilver Unctions*, or the *Cinnabarine Fumigations*, as you may see in the History I have just now quoted, as well as in the last Edition of my *Practical Dissertation*.

This being what occur'd to me
on the Perusal of the Professor's
New Comments, I frankly submit
them to your Censure, and re-
main,

GENTLEMEN,

Your humble Servant,

From my House in
Devonshire-Square,
without *Bishopsgate,*
Sept. 31. 1728.

D. TURNER.

A
DISCOURSE
OF
G L E E T S,

Inscrib'd to the SURGEONS.

By *DANIEL TURNER,*
of the College of Physicians in *London.*

DISCOURS

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GENTLEMEN,

IN a former Treatise of the *Gonorrhœa*, so call'd, or the *first Infection*, I gave you to understand, how by ill Management 'a *second* some time after ensued, of a more dangerous Consequence, I mean a *Pox*: Whose Cure also I have there laid down in the best way I could. But considering since, that there is another very unhappy Attendant frequently on the first of these, *viz.* a *Gleet* (a Disease, I dare say, better known than cur'd) I thought I might do you some farther Service, if with the like Freedom and Plainness which I have used hitherto, I laid down some Directions about remedying so troublesome and sometimes obstinate a Malady. Of the two indeed I would rather choose to undertake the milder, if not the middle-staged *Lues*, than many Disorders of this kind: I cannot say, I have been often foil'd with

the first, where I had a conformable Patient; but am not ashamed to own I have been frequently disappointed with some of these; whose Description, or Way of Cure, is not to be expected from the early Writers on the Disease, or before the *Gonorrhœa*, of which this is but a Consequence, appear'd among us. The *first* Notice taken thereof being according to a late Historian, Dr. *Freind*, either from *Pomponatius* or *Petronius*, whose Remarks notwithstanding are, as he says, trifling and of no regard.

Before we speak to the Cure, it may be convenient to say a Word or two of the Parts immediately concern'd, or which furnish the Humour thus involuntarily discharged: And here surely we need look no farther than those affected in the foregoing *Clap*, either the *Glandulæ Prostatæ*, the *Mucosæ Cowperi*, or others still nearer to the *Glans*, and scatter'd round about in the *Urethra*; for as to the *Lacunæ*, which a certain Gentleman will have here analogous to those in the *Vagina*

gina Uteri, and furnishing the same Liquor as the *Fluor albus*, these I think chimerical, and have replied thereto in another Place.

Some of the former then, and very likely the *Mucosæ*, giving rise to the virulent *Stillicidium*, may be the same which, when that Virulency is taken off, and the *purulent* turn'd to this simple *mucous* Matter, are the Sources whence this *Leak* doth spring; and he who knows how to stop it without any ensuing Mischief, is doubtless a Benefactor to that Part of Mankind, who are therewith incommoded.

That such *Gleet* is a simple *Mucus*, supply'd from one or other of the aforesaid *Glandules*, will appear highly reasonable to any one who compares the same with what he observes to issue like a Chrystalline Drop from the *Meatus*, sometimes upon Erection of the *Virga*, before a seminal Emission, for whose more facile and speedy Passage we have formerly observ'd the same by Nature intended,
and

and these Parts constructed to secrete such *Mucus*.

This being the State of the Case, as in likelihood it will be found, it remains in the next place for us to enquire, how this Liquor comes to run off at these times, or to drill thro' the Passage when it is not wanted, as at those abovemention'd; which is surely owing either to a Relaxation of the *Caruncles* standing before the Mouths of the secretory Vessels of the said *Glandules*, or to an Erosion thereof; from whence we may be farther guided in making our *Prognostick* likewise as to the Cure. Such of them as proceed merely from the first, *viz.* the *Relaxation*, being hopeful; whilst those occasion'd by the last, an intire Loss of the Shutter, or the restitutive Power of their Spring abolish'd, I fear are scarce retrievable, unless by the Destruction of the Gland itself.

We are next to enquire, how these Misfortunes happen, and here we may readily enough conceive, that as a too
long

long continued Course of *Purging*, especially by the acrid and over-stimulating *Cathartics*, frequently given at these times, with a View thereby of carrying off the Virulency of the Running, and of detaching the Ulcer, must enfeeble the Spring, debilitate their Tone, and leave them under a general State of Relaxation, by which the first is brought about ; so the last may arise from the Ulcer itself, when highly virulent, or when the corrosive and sharp Ichor flowing thence is able to demolish the *Ostiolæ*, and to leave open the little Mouths of the Vessels ever after.

And indeed something like the first we see frequently among those inadvertent Youth, who to procure to themselves a momentary Pleasure, or, for the sake of the *sixth Sense*, have by the repeated Action so enfeebled their *Seminals*, that upon every slight Erection, nay without at sometimes, the *Semen* comes away insensibly ; for the *Ducts* lying open at their Termination about the *Caput Gallinaginis*, and the Valves of the *Vesiculæ* grown flaccid,

cid, not only the *Mucus* from the *Prostates*, but the Seed itself from the Cells adjoining, slide down, especially at their straining on the Stole.

Having thus, as short as might be, given you the State and Condition of the Parts thus affected at such times, the following Indications as to the Cure, will thence result.

That whatever can restore the Force or Energy of the same Parts, and enable them to regain their Tensity or Elasticity, or their wonted Power of Restitution, whether *external* or *internal* Remedies, will be most available to the present Complaint.

Among the first, I reckon all Injections endow'd with a desiccating Power, but without Acrimony or biting Property: Here likewise I recommend the *Fons frigida* or the cold Immersion therein, as excellently well calculated to brace up the relaxed Fiber, retrieve the weaken'd Tone, and by the sudden Contraction it gives to the whole *Animal System*, the
most

most likely of any thing to restore a due Tention to every single Fiber of the *muscular Compages*.

As to the last, the *internal*, all Medicines which are compounded of *balsamic*, *agglutinating* or *emplastic* Particles, conduce most, by strengthening the Blood in general, and invigorating the Nerves; among which particularly the *natural Balsams* and *Turpentine*s, of all which tho' we must be shy, at least of giving them by themselves, whilst any Virulency appears, or an ill condition'd Flux; yet in this simple, pellucid or mucous Leak, from these Glandules, the chief Stress is to lie thereon.

Here likewise I must not forget to acquaint you with the Advantages I have gain'd by the Use of *Mineral Waters*, such, I mean, as are well impregnated with vitriolic Particles, as the *Spaw* and *Pyrmont*; which, tho' quickening the urinary Secretion when drank apace and in large quantity, leave a Stypticity behind them in all Parts they pass through, giving

ving as it were new Life, a genial Warmth and Springiness to the vapid and impoverish'd Blood, and consequently Vigor to the genital Parts.

And now, tho' I believe the Humours wide as to their Nature and Origine, yet one Part of the *Regimen*, i. e. *agglutina-tive* or binding, is the same, for this *mu-cous Gleet*, as for the *Fluor albus*, and he who knows safely how to dry up the latter, will be most likely to succeed in the former.

I said *safely*, because tho' good *aggluti-nating* does all in the one, yet good *Clean-sing* must go before in the other: For notwithstanding some late empirical Pre-tences to the Cure of both, in the way of *Injection*, I could tell you of some Females who have paid too dear for the Experiment, and of many others, where they proved wholly ineffectual, and I dare say happy for the Patient, that they did so, unless other Methods had been taken before they were used.

Quitting

Quitting these general Hints, I will now lay before you a few Histories of Cases, where I have met with the greatest Difficulty of this kind, and which are certainly the best *Monitors* to young Practitioners, when truly recorded, by which they may see some where I have succeeded, and others where all my Endeavours have prov'd fruitless.

A Merchant of this City, middle-aged, and otherwise of good Habit of Body, after an ill cur'd Clap, was for a long time infested with this mucous *Gleet*, for which meeting with no Help, he notwithstanding ventur'd upon Marriage, and had several Children by his Lady, strong and healthy. One Day making Complaint to his Apothecary, I was, on his Recommendation, desir'd to meet them the next at a Tavern, where I had a Recital of the Case, with a Sight of his Linen, which I found wet in such manner and about the same Compass, as might have been so made with a quarter part of the White of an Egg.

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A Discourse of GLEETS.

I could not give the Assurance he wanted of being freed entirely from so stubborn and long continued a *Gleet*, but promis'd my best Endeavours, and wrote for him immediately the following *Formula*, to be observ'd for some Weeks.

℞ *Cons. Rad. de Symphito* ʒj. *Bals. Capiv.*
 ʒ℥. *Gum. Arabic. Tragac. ana* ʒij. *Ter.*
Japon. pp. ʒj. *Syr. Bals. Tolut. q. s. ut*
reducatur in Elect. consistentiæ mol-
lioris cujus capiat ʒ. *N. Castan. mane*
ac vesperi, superbibendo ℥℥. *Aq. Spa-*
dan. in cujus singulis haustibus instil-
lentur hisce temporibus Tinct. Anti-
phthificæ gut. XX reliquum Ampullæ
hauriendo interdium, & pransus tempore
cum tertia parte Vini rub. florent.

The following Injection was thrown up warm two or three times a Day, as his Affairs allow'd.

℞ *Troch. alb. Rhas. pp. Lap. Calaminar.*
subtilis. pp. ana ʒj. *Ter. Japon. pulv.*
 ʒ℥.

℞. *Aq. Ros. ℥xij. M. pro injectione
tempore usus vitrum agitando.*

At a Fortnight's End I understood by the Apothecary, the Dripping was much lessen'd, and that they began to entertain hopes of his being quickly dry; but having heretofore been cloy'd, as they call it, with much Medicine, his Stomach began to nauseate the Electuary, which was therefore changed for the Form following.

℞ *Bals. Polychrest. & Bals. Peru. ana
℥ij. M. sumat gut. X. vel Xij. mane ac
vesperi in Cochleari Syr. seq. alterum
eorundem superdeglutiendo.*

℞ *Syr. Bals. Tolut. de Sympb. & de Alth.
ana ℥ij. Aq. Cinam. ten. ℥j. M.*

*Persistat in usu Injectionis prius præ-
scriptæ.*

Ten Days after this, he shew'd me his Cloth which for that end he had worn

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some Days, on which I could see little more than what was owing to the Liquor cast up ; which encouraged him to proceed thus a Fortnight longer, when he believ'd himself well ; but leaving off the Injection, tho' he us'd the Balsam, he observ'd a trickling of the same Humour in the Passage, and some Spots of the old transparent *Gleet*: So that now discontinuing his *Internals*, he took to the Injection only, but desired I would make it yet more restraining, when I prescribed this.

Rx Ter. Japon. crasso modo pulv. ℥ss. infunde B. M. in vini rubri ℥X. vase per intervalla agitato & post plenam Tincturæ extractionem decantetur vinum elarum cui adde Mellis Ægypt. & Mel. Rosar. ana ℥ij. & M. pro Injectione.

Soon after, as a farther Help, notwithstanding his mean Opinion of the *internal Regimen*, or rather a Disgust to Medicine,

I prevail'd for his taking the following
Potion every Night.

℞ *Bals. Capiv.* ʒ℞. *solve cum q. s. Vitel.*
Ov. & gradatim affundendo Aq. Cin-
nam. ten. ʒj℞. *Syr. Bals. Tolut.* ʒ℞.
M. f. potio.

When he had taken about half a score
of these, as I thought, with great Ad-
vantage, there being now manifest no
other Tinge upon the Clout he wore to
save his Linen from being stain'd there-
with, than what was owing to the *Tinct.*
Ter. Jap. Placing his Confidence on
this last, he continued that still longer,
tho' less frequently than before, till lay-
ing this also aside, to observe what Ap-
pearance there might be, he found him-
self clean and dry.

Yet as he had all this while abstained
a *Coitu*, so soon as ever he convers'd
with his Wife, a small Matter was found
next Day upon his Shirt ; and he sent for
some more of his Injection, using the

same for ten Days or a Fortnight more, when the Humour again disappear'd, returning not after.

Long time before this, even at his first consulting me, I had order'd that he should go into the Cold Bath every Morning for a Month, keeping to the Steel Waters for his Drink; and whether thereby, the Balsamics or Injection, separate or united, he got his Cure, and has since continued dry, unless a more than usual Appearance a few Minutes *post coitum*.

A young Gentleman clap'd about a Year before, and the greater part of the time under a purging Course to get rid of it, was at length advis'd by his Surgeon to take my Opinion of his Case, being then, he told me, on his Preferment in the Way of Marriage.

I found him still with an ill complexion'd Weeping, for which however laying aside the Thoughts of farther Purging, either with *Calomel*, which he had taken too much of, or any surly *Cathartic*, I order'd a Pot of the Electuary *ex Cassia cum Manna*

Manna and the *Bals. Capiv.* made up *cum Sacch. cant. pul.* into a proper Consistence, of which he took a Morfel twice a day, and drank after each a small Draught of *Aq. Hord.* made palatable *cum Syr. Bals. Tolut.*

This gave him two and three Stools in a Day, and in one Week's time reduced the Weeping to a more white and tenacious Appearance, presently after growing still more diaphanous, it shew'd itself of the Nature of a simple *Gleet*, and in spite of all Endeavours inwardly and outwardly, the Parts were so weaken'd by the former Purgation, that we could not yet stop the Leak so intirely, or shut up the Orifices of the *secretory Ductus's*, but that his Linen was still spotted and stiffen'd by the same.

His appointed Marriage-day was just at hand, yet I could by no means think him a fit Subject as yet for the Undertaking : For tho' there seem'd little other than *Mucus*, I found if he discontinued his balsamic Remedy, tho' but for a few Days,

as he had of late, the Colour was apt to change for the worse.

He told me, if he thought he should not hurt his Wife, he would venture the Consequence to himself; but this I neither would nor could insure, having so often seen the Mischief accruing to many a poor innocent Girl from such like *Weepings*, which the Enterprisers have named *simple Gleet*s from Weakness only, and which finding they cannot cure, they tell them will go away of themselves in time, and that they may marry safely: But I can assure you, 'tis very often ill trusting to Time at such times as these; nor is the Woman safe at all times with a Man under this Predicament.

Our Patient therefore pretending Indisposition by an Accident of a Fall from his Horse, protracted Consummation by Delay of the Marriage some time longer, and in the interim strictly pursued the following *Regimen*.

℞ Conf.

℞ *Cons. Ros. Cons. Rad. de Sympb. ā ʒj. Gum. Arabic. Tragac. pp. ā ʒj. Tereb. Ven. ad duritiem coct. ac pulv. ʒij. Syr. de Sympb. q. s. M. f. Elect. de quo sumat quant. N. M. mane ac h. s. superbibendo Coch. iij^a vel iv^r mixturæ sequentis.*

℞ *Decocti Hordei ℔ss. aq. Cinnam. ten. ʒij. Syr. de Sympb. ʒj. f. mixtura ad usum supra præscriptum.*

I should have observ'd to you, that whilst the *Gleet* seem'd to partake somewhat of his former *Stillicidium*, I directed this Injection, much extoll'd by *Salmon* in his Translation of *Bates*, under the Title of the later's *Aq. Benedicta*, viz.

℞ *Aq. Calcis ʒX. Merc. d. ʒj. M. & usus tempore agitetur Phialâ.*

In place hereof, at such times I have substituted this,

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℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. Calcis ℔j. Merc. præcip. alb. ʒj.*
infunde tepidè in arena, vasem subinde
agitando, sed tempore usus decantetur
a Mercurio subsidente.

But after it shew'd itself more transparent, I threw up this, which when the Parts are so tender as not to bear the Acerbity of the Salt, I usually soften with a little *Mel Ros.* for tho' I have known Mischief to arise, I cannot say I have seen any Good from a painful Injection.

℞ *Troch. alb. Rhaf. pp ʒij. Sacch. Satur.*
ʒ℔. Aq. Fabr. ʒXij. M. & sit pro In-
jectione Ope Syphonis utenda sæpius
in die.

By the Use whereof the *Gleet* was dry'd away, and had for several Days intirely disappear'd: When see the Power of a libidinous Disposition, the Madness of Mankind unguarded; being out late at the other end of the Town, full of Money
 4 and

and as full of Wine, and passing by the *Synagogue of Satan*, on a *Masquerade Night*, a *She-devil* stepping out of a Chair, and seeing our young 'Squire well dress'd, press'd him to take a *Dominique* for a little Diverfion : Hence quickly after they were sedan'd to the *Bagnio*, the *Town Mansion-house of Lucifer*, where they bedded for an Hour, then dressing himself, he parted from the *destroying Angel* and return'd home.

In few Days from this Rencounter, there appear'd new Symptoms, *Dysury* and *purulent Running*, the indubitable Marks of a new Infection, which (ashamed of his Folly) he would have smother'd, laying the Blame upon our Method as deceitful, and not to be depended on longer than whilst taking of Medicines ; till perceiving this Disguise would not avail, and finding me unwilling to have any thing farther to do with him, he readily own'd his Indiscretion, and I began to purge again with my Electuary *ex Lenitivo Bals. Capiu. pulv. Jalap. & Sale Prunel.* as inserted in my *Siphylis*.

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The Running, tho' virulent enough to shew a recent Infection, was unattended with *Chord* or *Chancrous* Ulceration.

This gave him commonly four or five Stools in a Day, being continued Night and Morning for a Fortnight; when the Flux abated, and the Heat was taken off: I then left out the *Jalap*, and put *Rhubarb* in its place, medling with no other Injection all this while, than the *Aq. Hord. cum Melle Ros.*

At the Month's end from this last Mis-chance, the new Infection was carried off, leaving only a *Gleet* like the former: Yet being fearful of a Relapse, I kept him to the same Electuary a few Days longer, till observing nothing but a thin clear *Mucus*, I gave him now my *Paste ex Conf. Fr. Cynosb. Bals. Capiv. & Sacch. cant.* as set down in my *Dissertation*, and found him well pleas'd, in that I had done more for the Dispatch of this *Clap*, in one Month's time, than had been formerly in almost twelve: When for the more powerfully drying away the *Gleet*, and
agglu-

agglutinating the weak Parts, I gave him a little Phial of the *Bals. Peru.* to take a dozen Drops in a Spoonful of the *Balsamic Syrup*, twice a Day, and shifting the Injection prescrib'd the following.

℞ *Cort. Granat. contus. ʒij. Flor. Balaust. ʒj. Fol. Ros. rub. Mj. infundentur calide in aq. Fabr. & vin. rub. ā ʒV. Colaturæ per linteum trajectæ, adde Syr. de Ros. siccis ʒj. fiatque pro Injectione.*

During this, it happen'd luckily enough for him, his Mistress had a near Relation died, so that it was thought necessary the Marriage should be defer'd yet a little longer, by which we gain'd the fairer opportunity of doing all we could, that he might be set to rights, as well by our *internal Regimen*, as the *external*: In the former, the *Pyrmont Waters*, with a *Tincture ex Ter. Japon.* had some share; as in the latter, the *Cold Bath*: And having now got him once more clean, for mine as well as his Satisfaction, in so important

tant an Affair, I propos'd a Consultation, and Mr. *James Fern* was the Gentleman appointed to meet me: When after mature Deliberation, Enquiry and Inspection, it was the Opinion of both of us, that he might safely marry, which he did soon after, and having seen him several times since, I cannot find but all is safe, he observing, as he tells me, nothing more than an unusual quantity of the *Mucus* ensuing for an Hour or two after his Copulation.

A Man about thirty, not habitually, I dare say, addicted to these Extravagancies, under the Power of Wine (too often the Pretence) forfeiting his Reason, and the Prevalency of Temptation taking place thereof, was ensnar'd this way, and as it happen'd, very dearly bought his momentary Pleasure; for the genital Parts being overstrain'd by strong Purgatives long continued to clear him, as his Undertaker told him, of the Poison, a stubborn *Gleet* ensued in the place of his former *Running*, and he was, now between his Disease and
his

his Remedies, in a fair way of being run off his Legs, continually wet on the Fore-lappit of his Shirt, and a continual Purging upon him when he came to me, who did all I could for his Relief, as well by the Assistance of *Corroboratives* and *Balsamics* internally, as by the most powerfully drying Liquors I durst venture, by the way of Injection; notwithstanding all which, the *Leak*, but in less quantity, still remained.

Before he came to me, he had been with several others, and from me, as he own'd upon his Return a second time, had made Application to a famous Anatomist, noted particularly of late Years for his Practice in Deliveries of *Preternatural Conceptions*, and his *Comparative Anatomy* thereof; who would not speak to the Case, till some Angels appear'd by way of Sureties for the Cure, which was then made light of, and among other his Remedies, a *medicated Candle* was introduced, besmear'd with some *Epulotic*, more of the same being given him to thrust

thrust up in the Passage, as there was Occasion, where during the Lodgment, there was little room for any Discharge; the *Ostiolæ* letting out the same, being in a manner shut up thereby: But upon extracting the Candle at the times of urining, or the same accidentally slipping out, the Humour flow'd as before, so that after sufficient Trial of this Operator's Abilities, finding himself no whit the better under the Direction of a Person who he thought must needs know *every Creek and Crevice* (his own Words) of his Body, and how to rectify the Disorders of each much better than another Person, he came back, as I observ'd but now, to me, who tired with his Complaints, wrote for him once more, thus.

℞ Bals. Tolut. & Bals. Capiv. cum Ovi Vitel. Solut. ā ʒ℞. Terebintb. coct. ac pulv. ʒij. Croci Mart. restr. Ter. Japon. & Sang. Drac. pp ā ʒj. Syr. de Symphito q. s. M. f. Elect. ex quo capiat morsulum ad magn. N. M. maj. mane
ac

*ac V^a pom. cum ℥ss. Aq. Pyrmont. cu-
jus bibat præterea ℥ij. quotidie.*

The Passage had been made so tender by the several Injections recommended from one or another just before, that I durst venture nothing now but the *white Troches* with the *Pulvis Tutie* in fair Water: He had been constant of late to the *Cold Bath*, and finding little Advantage from the former Prescription, I tried the ensuing, used frequently in the Hospitals, as well for Fluxes of this as of another Nature, when very obstinate and hard to overcome.

℞ *Cons. Ros. rub. ʒij. Ter. Japon. ʒij.
Aluminis plumos. & Elix. Vitriol. ana
ʒss. M. f. Elect. de quo capiat ut de re-
liquis ʒ. N. M. bis in die.*

Whilst he was pursuing this *Regimen* as well as that above, tho' in the first not so manifest, the *Gleet* was diminish'd; but leaving it a few Days only, that he hap-
pen'd

pen'd to be without it, the same return-
ed as before : So that growing impatient,
and recruiting his Flesh, having promis'd
Marriage to a young Woman ; his Friend
and Apothecary propos'd a Meeting with
another Gentleman of the Profession, and
the next Day with Mr. *Fern* the Surgeon,
where, after deliberating upon the Course
that had been taken, we were all of Opi-
nion, that he should rest himself content
with his Condition ; for as there was no
making of new Bungs in this Case, and
the old being destroy'd, or the Spring of
the *Carunculæ* so spoil'd as not to be re-
pair'd, the Vessels, as they fill'd, would
be likely to run over. He then told us of
his Resolution to marry, and ask'd our
Thoughts whether or no he might be
likely in any manner to infect his Wife :
And of this we acquainted him there was
no Danger, when he did accordingly en-
ter upon that State of Life, and has been
now a married Man above two Years,
his Weeping still attending, notwithstanding
many fruitless Attempts of *Quacks* and
others,

others, (no better) pretending to *Nostrums* or Secrets, since he left us.

The like Success, I must tell you, I had much about the same time with a mad young Fellow, as much a Disciple of *Bacchus* as of *Venus*, of a robust Habit, insomuch that he thought nothing could injure him: After he had been five times Clapt in less than two Years, once salivated, and for the greater part of the time very briskly purged, instead of his wonted yellow Running he was not long without, found himself at last constantly moisten'd with a clear Weeping, *instar Alb. Ovorum*.

When he had taken the Advice of several eminent Practitioners without receiving Benefit, and try'd mine to as little purpose, he light in Company with a young Woman, with whom presently he link'd himself in Marriage; and in his Cups on the Wedding Night before Bedding, told her of his Misfortune: Upon which, suspecting he was still infected, she would not suffer him to touch her,

F

but

but flew out in a different Passion ; with which, conscious of his Folly, he took up as well as he could for some time.

In this State of a conjunctive Separation (for tho' the same House held them, they had different Chambers) they liv'd some Months, he still attempting to get his Cure, till the unhappy Woman was inform'd a Bastard Child was laid to him by her Maid ; which some of her Friends, as well as himself, told her she might have prevented, by taking the Maid's Place she had more Right to : Upon this, when she understood that, amongst others, he had formerly consulted me, she came first by herself to have my Thought of her Husband's Condition, and whether she might be safe in admitting him to her Bed. I told her, if he was at that time (for I had not seen him some Months past) in no worse Plight than when he left me, she might. For farther Satisfaction in this Affair, she brought him with her the next Day, I perceiv'd him only in the same wet Pickle he us'd to be,
4 void

void of all Contagion, and otherways surprisngly vigorous, and well complexion'd as ever.

When I had thus consented, she went back with him, seeming better satisfy'd with her Bargain ; and from her own Pregnancy soon after, it was evident they had not been so great Strangers to each other as before.

I remember, when I first prescribed for this Man, the *Balsam Capivi* being the chief of the Composition ; at the tasting of his first Dose, he came back with his Apothecary to let me know, that if I could order nothing but *Cuppivee* (so he term'd it) that would be to little purpose, for he had taken some Pounds thereof. Understanding it was noted for these Uses, having bought many Ounces at a time of the Druggist, being accusom'd to take a little Spoonful with Sugar three or four times in a Day, when, tho' it heat his Tongue and Throat. where he was never without the Taste thereof, yet could he swallow the same down, by lapping it out, as others would do a Sweetmeat.

I then directed the *Alum Pills cum Sang. Drac.* as you will meet with them in the *Pharm. Paup.* which his Apothecary looking over, whisper'd me that the same Prescript had several times been made up for him, by the Direction of a Person now at the Helm of Physick; which had avail'd as little, only tying him up so that he had no Stool in ten Days time. Blotting out this, I advis'd some *Rosine ones* in their stead, which did more, while he was taking them, than all the rest: Yet upon leaving off, his Weakness in these Parts return'd afresh, and now perceiving little Hopes, I told him I was afraid he must rest satisfied with his wet Clout, which he wore before his Shirt, this Disorder in all probability arising from the Erosion of those connivent Valves that should stand before, and close the Orifices of the now perpetually weeping Vessels.

But after the two foregoing unsuccessful Instances, I will subjoin two others, where the Event was more fortunate as well as speedy.

A Countryman, young and of an Athletic Habit, came up to Town in Company with his Surgeon, under whose Care he had been for three quarters of a Year, on the account of a *virulent Clap*, whose Colour rather than Quantity had led the latter doubtless first of all into the Mistake, that nothing could be done without Purgation by *Calomel* and the rougher *Cathartics*: These continued on set Days for the greater part of the time, which not succeeding, the Help of Vomits *ex Turpetho Minerali* was called in, being also divers times repeated.

By the first of these, the long continu'd Course of Purgings, the *mucous Glands* were so overstrain'd and relaxed, that the *Gonorrhœa* was now changed into a thin Leaking of the Vessels, which yet carried a Tinge somewhat different from the common *Gleet*, at which I was not at all dismay'd, altho' a Gentleman of Repute in Practice, whom they had consulted just before they came to me, was of Opinion it could not be stop'd with Safety, or

without more Purging ; and finding no Attempt had been made by *Balsamics*, I entertain'd the greater Hopes of his Cure: Yet not to make Post-haste for gaining the Point, I began with my Electuary *ex Cassia cum Manna Bals. Capiu. & pulv. Jalap.* purging thus easily with three or four Stools a Day : The Week following he came and shew'd me his Linen, with much less Stain and inconsiderable the Quantity to what it was before ; so that I now made no Scruple to leave out the *Jalap* as well as the *Lenient*, substituting the *Cons. Fr. Cynosb. & Bals. Capiu. ā ʒ℥. pulv. Rhei ʒj. & q. s. Sacch. Cant. Alb. pulv. ut formetur Electuarium magis durior, vel sicut Pasta* ; of which he swallow'd the Quantity of a large Nutmeg two or three times in a Day, with three or four Spoonfuls of this Mixture.

℞ *Gum. Arabici in ℥℥. Aq. Cinnamom. ten. solut. ʒ℥. Syr. Bals. Tolut. & de Sympbito ā ʒij. M.*

In a Fortnight after this, he made me his third and last Visit, with a very handsome Acknowledgment, pleas'd with the sudden and unexpected Relief I had given him, by closing a Breach in as few Days almost as it had been Months kept open. I advis'd him now to continue this last Medicine once a Day for a Week or ten Days longer, and then each other Day for the like Space of Time; when I assured him if he remain'd clean and dry, he might safely bed again with his Wife, whom he had not in that Way convers'd with, during the whole time of his Illness; and whom, as I have since heard from his Friend, he has known, without any apparent Injury either to her or himself. This Cure I must own myself the better pleas'd with, there being no *Injection* at all used through his Course.

A Gentleman, now advanced in Years, who said that in his younger Days he had been often catch'd by the *first Infection*, and once salivated for the *second*, at a time when one might have thought his

Sins (and surely these are such) of this kind should have left him, was now again diseased, and tho' cur'd of his *Gonorrhœa*, yet had a long continued Running of *purulent* Matter now changed for a *Gleet*.

He had passed several Hands without Amendment, and being inform'd he was to rely wholly upon *Injections*, had used many such: The last of which had so gall'd the Parts by their Acrimony, that instead of lessening, the Disease was farther augmented thereby, from the painful Irritation; so that under great Apprehension of farther Mischief, he now apply'd himself to me, complaining of a vast Disturbance in the passing of his Urine, with great Pain in the Passage, and perpetual Needing thereunto: On which occasion, in order to moderate these severe Symptoms, and to take off the Disturbance of the Parts, having nothing else at hand, I directed a little warm Milk to be frequently thrown in with a Syringe, till the following Injection was provided.

℞ *Mucilag.*

℞ *Mucilag. tenuioris Sem. Cydon. in Aq. Hord. Extr. ℥j. Syr. de Althæa ℥ij. M. & prius tepefacta injiciantur Cochl. duo vel tria sæpius in die.*

At the same time I gave him the Quantity of a large Nutmeg three times a Day of this Electuary, with a warm Draught of the Emulsion after.

℞ *Cons. Flor. Malvæ ℥j. Spec. Diatrag. fr. ℥ss. Sal. Prunel. ℥j. Syr. de Althæa q. s. M. f. Elect.*

℞ *Sem. Papav. alb. ℥ss. Amygd. d. decort. No. X. contusis affunde Aq. Hordei (in qua ℥ss Gummi Arabici soluta fuerit) ℥jss. & addendo Colaturæ Aq. Cinnam. ten. ℥ij. Sacch. q. s. M. f. Emulsio.*

By the Use of these not only the Stimulus was taken off, but, beyond Expectation, the Gleet considerably diminish'd; infomuch

insomuch that I was questioning if I had not found a Secret for this Infirmary, which I can assure you, if so, had not long remain'd such with me ; at least I concluded, that this Weeping might be heighten'd by some pungent corrosive Liquor of the *Vitriolic, aluminous* or *sublimate* kind, or that there was more than a mere demulcing Quality in this *mucilaginous* one, not only sheathing the Passage from the sharp Humour, and the Salts of the Urine, but healing likewise, and stopping the Ducts or gaping Orifices with this artificial *Gluten* : However, I was quickly set right by some farther Experience thereof, when I found it of little Use ; altho' the first seem'd apparent, because by the Continuance thereof and one Pot of an Electuary *ex Cons. Rad. de Sympb. Bals. Tolut. ac Capiv. cum Ov. Vitel.* This before obstinate Leak was stopt and never broke out after.

A Tradesman newly set up, either through unhappy Temperament partly, and partly sure by an *Hypercatarsis* or
Over-

Overpurgation first of all, had a simple Running protracted many Months, being never perfectly clean through the whole Year, nor indeed free from an ill Colour in the *Stillicidium* still attending.

When I had given him the *Balsam* with *Lenients*, *ex Cassia vel Elect. Lenit.* I after directed the same in divers Forms to humour his Palate mix'd up with *Restringtons*; as in that of the *Electuary cum Conf. Rad. de Symp. Ros. Corall. rub. Gum. Arabic. & Tragac. cum q.s. Syr. Bals. Tolut.* in Draughts, dissolv'd *cum Vitel. Ov. in Aq. Hord.* adding the *Syr. de Sympbito ʒ℞.* to each. In Pills likewise *ex Croc. Mart. rest. Ter. Japon. Sang. Drac. Tereb. coct. & q.s. ejusdem Balsam. ut in Mas. pil. fermentur.* Finally in Drops, *cum Syr. Tolut.* Not omitting fundry Injections all this while, particularly that prepar'd of a strong Tincture of *Japan Earth*, at least so call'd, in red Wine, of which I have a better Opinion than of the *aluminous* or *vitriolic* Solutions, or the Compound *Lup. Medicament.* thence prepar'd, which are often

often found too sharp and rough for the tender Passage, as we find at some times the *Saturnine*, such as the *Sal*, call'd *Saccharum*, and much more those from *Sublimat*.

When I had, I say, taken much pains to assist this unhappy young Man, and the Business seeming to be accomplish'd, finding himself at length dry, and having defer'd his Nuptials by some feign'd Pretences from one time to another, to the utmost; he engaged, and in about a Week after came to visit me, when I discover'd his Shirt somewhat spotted by the Return of his *Gleet*, which I apprehend to be nothing more, his Spouse making no Complaint, nor do I think from the best Judgment that I can form of his Condition, there is likelihood of her so doing, notwithstanding he is not yet so tight and strong in these Parts as he desires, and indeed as I could wish for.

I might give you many more Examples of the like Cases, from an Account I have by me, under Names assumed, that no
Persons

Person's Character might be injur'd, should my Papers, before they were destroy'd, have by my Decease fallen into other Hands: But the *Regimen* for the Cure so little differing in the main from those already laid down, I thought it would needlessly enhance the Price of the Treatise, without any real Benefit to the Practitioner; and therefore I have rather chose to enter here some of the prime Remedies I find recommended on the same Occasion by others, particularly those from Dr. Quincy, as you will see them stand in his *Officinal Dispensatory*, with my own Observations thereupon.

And first, in the Number of *Emulsions*, I find the following inserted under the Title of

Emulsio Vulneraria, p. 570.

℞ *Balsam. Gileadens.* ʒij. solve cum Ov.
Vitel. dein adde Ol. Lini ʒj. & incor-
porentur per agitationem vel Pistilli
ope in Mortario marmoreo affundendo
gradatim

gradatim Aq. Hord. lbss. Vini Canariensis. lbss. & f. Emulsio.

This he extols not only as a good *Pectoral* in Ulcerations of the Lungs, but those also of the urinary Parts, and that for a *Gonorrhœa* nothing better can be contriv'd. Divided into Doses, he says, it makes the best *Potio alba*, and may be singly trusted to in most *Gleets*, not attended with any remarkable Malignity.

Observ. I have already given you a Character of the *Natural Balsams*; but whether this from *Mecha*, how highly soever magnify'd by some, or the *American Cobaiba*, excels this way, I cannot certainly determine; tho' my Opinion stands for the last, having better Experience thereof: But since each will incorporate well enough by the Help of an Egg, I think the Oil is better laid aside in these Cases, for that by its lubricating Quality, not suited to the present Intention, it must abate of the agglutinating one, now principally requir'd and chiefly wanted.

In

In Doses I would add ʒss of the *Syr. de Sympb. vel de Bals. Tolut.* to each *Hauftus*, which will not only take off somewhat from the biting Twang of the *Balsam*, but mend also the said glutinous Property thereof.

We shall speak next to some Electuaries of this Class, and here more remarkable than some others, we find two under the same Denomination.

Elect. Vuln. 1^m. p. 602.

℞ *Pulv. Bals. Tolut. ʒss. contunde cum Ovi Vitel. & adde Bals. Capiv. ʒij. Pulp. Conf. Ros. ʒij. Syr. Bals. Tolut. q. s. M. f. Electuarium.*

Elect. Vuln. 2^m.

℞ *Pulp. Cassiæ ʒiʒ. Tereb. Ven. & Cypr. ad duritiem Coct. ac pulv. ā ʒij. Rhei. pulv. ʒss. Gum. Arab. & Spec. Diatrag. fr. ā ʒi. Syr. de Althæa q. s. ut f. Elect.*

These

These he also acquaints his Reader will be found useful in the worst of *Gleets*, deterging and healing a single *Gonorrhœa* with Safety, and without other Means; and farther that the whole Bulk of Medicine can hardly supply a better Remedy than the last in such Cases.

Observ. Our Reader will see, that the first, or somewhat like, has been used in our own Practice; and I can recommend it as directed in one of the preceding Histories; but in this *Recipe* the *Bals. Capivi* is in too small a quantity to do any service; and two Drams no more than sufficient. As to the last, he will also find I have entertain'd a very good Opinion of the *Turpentines* this way prepar'd, as lessening their *Purgative*, and encreasing their *agglutinative* Force, where that is chiefly wanted. The *Diatrag.* is better changed for the Gums *Arabic* and *Tragac.* singly or by themselves; for tho' the Starch may help, yet the Seeds and Licorish can do nothing but enlarge the Bulk, and by that means lessen the Energy
of

of the rest; however our Author's Remark at the bottom is well worth the young Practiser's Remembrance, because it is surely Fact, viz. *That the common Practice by violent Purgatives as well as Mercurials, is often mischievous; insomuch as under pretence of eradicating Malignities, they so weaken the Parts, that it becomes difficult to restore them to their proper Tone again.*

Among his Syrups we find one very singularly recommended for the same purpose, which he calls

Syrupus Balsam. Comp. p. 406.

℞ *Bals. Tolut. e Mecha vel ejus defectu*
Capiv. Styrac. Benz. Olib. Mastich.
Myrr. Ammoniac. Tacamahac. Gum.
Elemi Terebinth. e Chio ā ʒi.

Indantur vase circulatorio cum Vin. Canariens. & Aq. Aurant. ana ℥ij. stentque arena calida per biduum vel triduum, adeo ut liquor contentus bullire quasi videtur.

G

Fri-

Frige factus infunde in vas alterum ejusmodi, & adde Sacch. cand. pulv. ℥vj. Quæ in eodem calore liquefiant juncturis bene lutatis. Hoc peracto, infunde in vitrea vasa, arctis obturamentis, ad usum postea præscribendum.

Observ. In this Composition there seems a jumble of Ingredients, as if because some few had been observ'd useful to this Purpose, many more would do much more service; or for that one or two of the *Natural Balsams* were noted, and some few of the *Gums* also were found advantageous, that consequently all we can muster up under each Class, were to produce a yet farther efficacious Medicine. For what reason the *Bals. Capiv.* should be here postpon'd to the *Gilead*, I see not, nor indeed why the *Storax Benjamin. Myrrh. Gum. Elemi.* much less the *Ammoniacum*, should be put into a Compound Syrup for this Use, whose Virtues are more known for some others; so that in my Judgment if two or three only of these *Balsams*, such as the *Capivi* and *Tolu*, together with the *Chio* and *Cyprus Turpen-*

Turpentine, had been thus prescribed, there might possibly have resulted a more suitable Medicine for our Design, or to have made, as he takes notice, an excellent Vehicle by which to have convey'd any of these Balsams singly to the Stomach; for the want of which you may observe it is customary with me to give them in Drops, ten, fifteen or twenty, in a Spoonful of the *Syr. Bals. Tolut. vel de Symphto*, singly or mix'd together.

Than this Compounded Syrup, he declares his Belief, there can scarce any more effectual Remedy be found for healing of a *Gonorrhœa*, where there is no other Intention requir'd, as there seldom is, if you will take his Word for it, *how much soever some Impostors have bustled and made an Outcry about Infections and Malignities*: And here give me leave farther to observe, that tho' I can by no means allow of that continued strong Purgation, so customarily used at these times, with a Design of securing their Patients from the ill Consequence of the Infection, or

changing the *first* into the *second*, which I am satisfy'd has brought on many obstinate *Gleets*, much harder to cure than the *Pox* itself; yet neither am I so fond of an over-hasty *Agglutination*, as to begin the Cure with any of these *Balsams* unmix'd with some gentle *Cathartic*; nor indeed to meddle with any such, where there is great *Virulency* in the Symptoms, or the *Running* attended with *Chancrous Ulceration*.

We come now to his *Elixirs*, where, for the same Intention, he has set down what he calls

Elixir Antivenereum. p. 422.

℞ *Bals. Capiv.* ʒi. *Gum. Guaj.* ʒij. *Ol. Sassaf.* ʒss. *Spir. Vin. rect.* ʒv. *digerentur cum pauculo Ol. Tart. per tri-duum & decantetur clarum Elixir. Dosis gut. x vel xij. bis vel ter quotidie donec curatur.*

This

This with the former is propos'd also as an effectual Cure of *Venereal Ulcerations* in the *Urethra* call'd *Claps*.

Observ. How far this *Balsam*, thus *Elixirated*, that is, thus dissolved, may excel the simple genuine *Balsam*, I cannot say who have never try'd it; but the Addition of the *Gum Guajac.* nor yet the *Oil of Sassafras*, will hardly mend it for the Cure of *Gleets*, where *Agglutination* is the prime, if not the only Intention: And as to rendering the Medicine hereby more easily taken, the *Balsam* itself, as we direct, in *Syrup*, is as readily got down; or otherwise dissolving with a little Yolk of Egg, the same may be swallow'd in like manner as the *Potio alba*, if not in the more solid Form of *Electuary* or *Paste*, in which we frequently prescribe it.

Besides, the Dose here mention'd will do little, *viz.* ten or twelve Drops, since of the same *Balsam* by itself we order much more as to $\mathfrak{z}i.$ or $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}.$

This Preparation is nearly related to that of Dr. *H—se*, which he calls *Ol.*

Anodynum, and orders sometimes with Advantage, in *Arthritic* and *Rheumatic* Cases to forty, fifty or sixty Drops, and higher, by itself, or mixt with *℥i. or 3℥. of the Gum. Guajac.* incorporated first *cum q. s. Vitel. Ov.* and then made into a *Haustus* with *Aq. Hord.* or other Liquor, however nauseous enough to the Palate.

And here also the same Query may be put, whether by the simple Dissolution of this Balsam, or turning it thereby into a more oily Consistence, its Virtue in subduing these Disorders, is likely to be better'd, or encreas'd?

Somewhat of kin to this, tho' I think not so serviceable in *Gleets*, is the *Polychrestum*, made by dissolving *℥xij.* of the *Gum Guajac.* in *℔ij℥. of the Sp. Vin.* adding afterwards one Spoonful of *Peruvian Balsam*; which the same Author assures you will most certainly wear off an old *Gleet*, whose *Virulency* has been previously remov'd; and yet in other Places of his Treatise, you will find he makes light of these *Virulencies* and *Malignities*, as if little

tle or no regard were to be had thereto. But farther

Among his Pills for the same Purpose we meet with several, as in p. 613. His *Pillulæ Cretacææ*, compos'd of Chalk, white Saunders and Nutmegs, which more than other simple *Absorbents*, can have little Force in our Disease, at least other than what the Turpentine which forms them can contribute; being inferior to the following.

Pil. Astringentes, prepar'd of *Bole Dragons Blood*, red Coral, Amber, Mastich and the *restringent Saffron of Mars*; which with the Addition of a few Drops of the *Oil of Cinnamon* and *Nutmegs*, are made up also with *Turpentine*, boil'd to a fit Consistence.

Pil. Terebinth. placed between these, are not worth our farther regard, being of like kind, only a smaller number of the *restringent Powders*, which seem all indeed more like to take place in a feminine *Fluor albus*, after proper Evacuation than in this before us, wherein now again him-

self owns they are not to be meddled with when the *Running* is *virulent*, or till necessary *Cathartics* have been administer'd ; which nevertheless, we all agree, are not requir'd in simple *Gleets*, that are ever increased thereby, and which for the most part have been the Occasion of them.

Under these, with the like View, stand his

Pil. Japonicæ. These, tho' of a more simple or less compounded Nature, may, when continued for some time, do equal, if not more Service than the rest ; for as we took notice in that of the *Compound Balsamic Syrup*, so in the former of these we have a great number of Restringtons heaped together, as if their Power were proportionably to be augmented, by such multiplicity of Forces united.

Pil. Aluminosæ, as also his Electuary of that kind, I have recited already among my foregoing Histories.

He

He has another Pill, which he expressly names

Pil. ad Gonorrhœam. Thus set down from his own Rescript.

R. Sacch. Saturni Camphoræ ā ʒij. Calomel. pp ʒß. f. Mas. cum Terebinth. ut exinde formentur Pil. N^o. 120.

But *observe* here, that this which he calls an efficacious Medicine, is undoubtedly one of the most injudicious of any we meet with, and ought to be expunged the Book, *Calomel* having nothing to do in simple *Claps*, and *Camphire* less if possible. Not to mention, that the former thus given with the *Sacch. Saturn.* which has as little to do here as the others, must render it (as he allows himself) most uncertain in its Operation; nor can it scarce have other effect than causing stinking Chaps, and bringing on a *Spitting*. So that he did well to remark under this Prescription, that it will require a great deal of Skill to manage, I may

add surely, and all that will not prevent Mischief at some times from the same.

His Fondness of *Camphire* we have formerly remark'd, which, according to him, exceeds even *Mercury* itself in *Venereal Distempers*; and is most excellent in some others, particularly the *Gout*: So that by thus blending them, we are to suppose their *Vis unita* will render them still *fortior*. But why the *Sacch. Satur.* is added, I see not, unless to spoil the Operation of both; nor truly can I persuade myself, but that by thus taking *Calomel* without a *Cathartic*, the Patient must be put unawares into a *Salivation*. Now for the

Pil. Tolutanæ, which are compounded
ex *Bals. Tolut. Gum Guaj. Flor. Benz. Bals. Peru. Ol. Junip. cum. q. s. Vitel. Ov.*

And what these may perform as a *Pectoral*, I will not take upon me to determine, where they are also recommended; but in the present Case, I should expect no great matters from them.

The

The last I shall transcribe hither, are his

Pil. Resinosæ, form'd ex ʒij Resinæ cam. ʒß. Sacch. Satur. & q. s. Bals. Peru. pro Consistentia pilulari.

With the first of the Ingredients, given singly ʒß. to ʒi. in a Spoonful or two of the *Syr. de Symp.* twice a Day for a Week, I do assure you that I have stopt one of these *Leaks*, which I could no otherways overcome; and in the *Profluvium Mensium*, as well as the *Floodings* both before and after Delivery, I have known the same to succeed, when many other Restringtons used before, even the *Cortex*, one of the best, had proved *fruitless*.

These, Gentlemen, are the prime internal Remedies our Author has collected for this End or Purpose, from the Practitioners of best Note; which having remark'd, I will present you with two or three of the *External*, or such as are apply'd in the way of *Injection*, to answer the same. The first under the Title of
Injectio

Injectio ad Gonorrhœam, p. 637.

℞ *Troch. alb. Rhas. ʒiij. Camphoræ ʒi.*
solve in Aq. F. ʒxij. pro Injectione.

Observ. This I have already spoken to, and advis'd, as the most safe and often serviceable at such times, when the Humour is ready to fret and excoriate the tender Passage, but without *Camphire*, there being enough of that in the Composition, which would do as well for our purpose, if that also was left out.

Injectio altera ad eandem, Ibid.

℞ *Tereb. Ven. ʒij. solve cum q. s. Vitel.*
Ov. & incorporentur cum Ol. Lini ʒi.
postea infundendo Aq. Hord. ʒbi. sit
pro Injectione.

This, to use his own Words, is much the same with the old *Potio alba*; but whether thus used, it will do the service
 he

he insinuates, I must leave to those who think fit to try it, to report the Success, having very little Faith therein myself, upon a View of the Composition; nor can I see why the Oil, which I suppose is put in for the better Mixture, should be added, since it will incorporate well enough without.

The last under this Head, to detain you no longer, which I shall communicate to you, is that bearing the Name of

Tinctura Veneris.

℞ *Virid. Æris ℥i. Spir. Sal. Ammon. ℥
Spir. Vin. ā ℥ss. infunde donec cærule-
um Colorem acquisiverint ℥ filtretur
vel decantetur Tinctura.*

This too is set out as a most admirable Injection (*but he must surely mean, first well diluted, or else woe to the poor Patient*) for this Complaint; and if Care be taken, and there be Skill enough to know when the Infection is only in the *Urethra*
(*a nice*

(*a nice Point this*) a Person may be soon and infallibly cur'd with it : But 'tis adviseable (*an excellent Caution*) that Beginners be not too busy therewith.

Observ. You find the Doctor very wavering in his Opinion, as well in respect to these *Injections externally*, as the *Balsamics inwardly* taken ; for sometimes, as I have already acquainted you, previous Purgation, he says, must go before, by way of deterging off the *Virulency* ; whilst at others, ' this *Virulency* or *Malignity* is ' not so much to be heeded as some People would have us think ; and that Practice does not countenance the Method of ' *Injection*, as it deserves, for want of a true ' Knowledge, as well as the Fear of making ' too short Cures ;' a Remark, I think, too uncharitable to be taken up of any Man of Art or Honour, or indeed of the least Credit or Repute.

Tho' a speedy Cure with safety is always preferable, yet some of these very hasty ones I have often seen too dearly paid for by their unhappy Consequences ;

and I may say I have had more Patients out of the hands of some late Pretenders to the Cure this Way, even from one of the grand Masters thereof, than from the like number of others, by different Methods undertaking the same: So that from what I have seen of the Effects of these Remedies, tho' I would venture the most desiccative in the mere *mucous Gleet*, provided they gave no Disturbance to the Parts, yet where the *Stillicide* was purulent, I should countenance no other than what were suited to demulce and take off Pain, arising from the Salts of the Urine passing through and giving Disturbance, or from that of the Acrimony of the Humour itself dripping down, and farther galling or excoriating the Passage, of which kind I think the *white Troches* or the *Mucilage ex sem. Cydon. in Aq. Hord.* are preferable to most others.

As to the Injections from *Verdigrease*, of great Esteem I know with some Practitioners, where the Case requires them, as in some troublesome *Gleets*, I take the
Mel

Mel or Liquid, supernatant on the *Ung. Ægypt.* to be the best and safest, cast up with a suitable Vehicle into the *Ductus*.

These, as I have told you, are the principal Remedies which that laborious Collector of Physical Prescription, has enter'd for this Malady, under the Head of *Strengtheners*; but it will behove you to take care, that from the large Characters he has given many of them; you are not drawn in, before their Trial, to make absolute *Prognostics* of a Cure; for, believe me, they will all disappoint you at some times, especially in ill Habits and inveterate Cases.

Infallible Remedies are fit only for *Quacks* to boast of, who have no other Way to allure ignorant People, and having none to lose, fear not the Loss of Reputation, securing their *Præmium* usually beforehand, nor have I ever met with any such as did not sometimes fail me. But if some of larger Abilities in the Profession of this Art, have pretended to such, and that even for Diseases we find oftentimes incurable

curable; 'tis no wonder (as I have formerly hinted) that *Empiricks* should value themselves thereon.

After the Publication of a Treatise on the *Gout*, by a very learned Author, I remember the *Flower of Brimstone* being therein recommended as a certain Remedy for that and the *Rheumatism*, the People of all Conditions thus diseased took the hint, and ran strait on the Experiment, till many of them were brought almost to the Grave, by the continued Fluxes ensuing the obstinate Perseverance which had been recommended, and not without some difficulty this Laxity of their Bowels was mended, and their Tone restor'd, yet without their promis'd Cure thereby; which being observ'd, they were afterwards inform'd, there had been an Omission in not distinguishing the *nervous* from the *humoural* Diseases of the same Denomination, which was all the Reparation that could now be made.

Another of the same Person's *Infalli-*

H

bles,

bles, is the *Ætherial Oil of Turpentine* for the Cure of a *Sciatica*; with which an Apothecary of this Town was so full fraught, as to risk the Sum of twenty Guineas, if he cur'd not a Patient of mine with a certain pretended Secret (the same Medicine) of late discover'd, which yet he had never try'd, and had only the Authority of two noted Physicians, Dr. *P—ne* and *C—ne*: Nevertheless assur'd the poor Man, that it had never once been known to fail.

This Remedy was taken in the middle Dose directed between $\mathfrak{z}i.$ and $\mathfrak{z}\beta.$ *i. e.* $\mathfrak{z}\dot{\gamma}.$ and continued for four Days precisely circumstanced as enter'd in Print.

On the fifth Day I was sent for, when the Patient complain'd he had been set on fire, and indeed I found him all over of that Colour, with a kind of universal *Erysipelas*, vesicated in several Parts of his Body, a *high Fever*, *intense Thirst*, and the *utmost Inquietude*: Which not till after many Days *repeated Bleedings*, *Emul-*
I
sions,

sions, nitrous Medicines and lenient Purgatives ex Cassia Elect. Lenit. cum Rheo, could be taken off, the old Complaint remaining till I sent him to the *Bath*, where by the Use of the *Pump* and the Waters drank thence, he got his Cure, and after six Weeks return'd without his Crutches in good Health.

If it be here objected, that this was not a *genuine Sciatica*, or that he took too much of the *Remedy*; for as to Perseverance, it will be allow'd surely that it was time to have left off: I can only say, well knowing the Patient, his Case had as much of a true *nervous Ischias*, as might any where be met withal; nor was the Dose more than half of what is publicly recommended: So that there is no Subterfuge unless to lay the Blame upon *Idiosyncrasy* in the Sufferer, rather than the Charge should be brought against the *never-failing* Remedy, which yet notwithstanding, from its excessive Heat and most diffusive Nature, admit no more than 3*ij*. here taken,

is too much by a fourth part, given at once; nor can I advise any one to try so hazardous an Experiment on so uncertain an Event, tho' I own it very possible it may not with many others, be attended with such a pernicious one as it was here.

There is still another *Infallible* to be met with in the same Discourse, for *Ulcers in the Bladder*, a Remedy surely worthy of Encouragement, would it answer Expectation once in a score times, considering the great Difficulty, not to say Impossibility at some times, to heal this Malady, which is by means of the *Æthiops Minerale*, and which by the way our Author will have to be alike *infallible* in *Ophthalmies*, even *strumous* ones, when taken in sufficient quantity, and prosecuted for a sufficient time; the former from $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij.}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$ nay (*lest it should be underdosed*) to $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj.}$ a Day, the latter for half a Year, a sufficient time surely to make trial of any Remedy, and perhaps longer by one half than many Patients of the first
fort

fort can survive. However, there may be less Hazard in making this Experiment than the former; and unless a *Diarrhœa* or Looseness thereby occasion'd (*which is very likely to attend the Continuance of so large a Dose of the Medicine*) should contraindicate its farther Prosecution, may for ought I know be enterpris'd; but I am sure in either of the Distempers here mention'd, will often be found *fallible*, who have of late, since the Publication of the Doctor's Treatise, given large Quantities myself, I wish I could say with any such wonderful Success in Cases of the same Nature, as he warrants to attend it.

And these Hints I thought proper to give, that I might caution *Writers* from being too positive as to their *never-failing Medicines*, and *Readers*, when they are so, from being too credulous in believing them; for as there never was an exact Identity of two Cases in every respect, so neither of two Habits or Temperaments of human Bodies; and if we find that

which hits in one and the same, at one time, shall, through some diversity of Circumstances pass our finding out, miss at another, when we believ'd there was the same *Samenes*, if you will allow me the Term, every way, how can we think it possible to light upon that Remedy which will never miss in one hundred? Or what one is yet found out that has a better Title to *Infallibility* than the *Cortex* has in *Intermittents*, how often notwithstanding are we here disappointed, when the Symptoms plainly indicated and call'd for its Use?

But having occasionally turn'd out of my Way, and even lost myself, whilst thus forewarning you how you lay too great a Stress on Remedies from what Hand soever recommended, before you find them answer in your own Practice, 'tis time, I think, I should return to tell you, that I have here laid down the best I know, or have been hitherto acquainted with, in order to the Cure of this Disease,

Disease, and that if I had found out any better, they should not have been concealed from you: I may say, I know there are many worse, which, with sinister Views, some People among us, cry up for mighty *Secrets*; but of these enough already has been said, and more will not secure unwary People from being deluded by them.

NB. I forgot to acquaint you, that the *Bristol* Hot-well Water, drank upon the spot, has done great Service in old Gleet.



A
D E F E N C E
OF THE
XIIth CHAPTER of the First Part
OF A
T R E A T I S E
DE MORBIS CUTANEIS.

By way of ANSWER to
A DISCOURSE lately printed and
entitled, *The Strength of Imagination in
pregnant Women examin'd &c.*

In a LETTER to the Author.

By DANIEL TURNER;
of the College of Physicians in London.



THE MORBID CUTANEOUS
TREATISE
OF A
XIII. CHAPTER of the First Part
OF THE
DISEASES

By way of Answer to
A Discourse lately printed and
entitled, The Rights of Imagination in
Frogmout Women examined &c.
In a Letter to the Author
By DANIEL TURNER,
of the College of Physicians in London.

S I R,

WHEN the universal Belief
and Persuasion, which
for so long time past has
prevail'd, not only among the vul-
gar, but with *Philosophers* and *Phy-*
sicians, in regard to the Power of
the *Mother's Fancy* over the Infant
in her Womb, as to the maiming
or marking of the same, in divers
Parts of its Body : When this, I
say, so anciently receiv'd an Opi-
nion, comes to be call'd in questi-
on, and so openly declar'd a Mis-
take, 'tis no wonder any one
should reflect how it happens he
has been so long deluded, and to
enquire

enquire into this new Discovery of the same.

But to be plain with you, having examin'd what you have advanced upon the Subject, I can see nothing that carries the Force of an Argument to convince, or that can incline any advertent Reader, of competent Understanding, to recede from his former Belief or Persuasion, that *Imagination* is the true Cause of most, if not all the real Facts of this nature, which have appear'd in the World, and have been thereunto ascribed.

'Tis very true, as you say, that some People are impatient of Contradiction, and are too often prejudiced in favour of those Opinions they have espoused (*vide Preface*)
but

but then you must allow these Prejudices may be as great on one side as on the other; and that it is to as little purpose to dispute with those who gainsay *Facts*, or grossly pervert them, as with such who deny *Principles*; nor has the Matter surely now in debate any manner of Relation to the *Old Wives Fables*, with which you are comparing them, such as *Augury from Screech-owls, Black Dogs, or Death-watches*: Neither yet will it break in upon the establish'd Order of the Universe, that *Causes extraordinary* produce *extraordinary Effects*; or that the implanted Tenderness of the Mother towards the Fruit of her Womb, that *σοφχνη*, as the *Greeks* name it, should be always

ways able to obviate the same, many of which you call (however imprudently) the Result of the Beholder's Imagination, but which with more Reason may be imputed to the Mother's.

We can readily grant, that *sound Arguments* should have their Weight at all times in persuading, and whether or no yours are such, we will presently examine; it being very certain, that there is neither *Logic*, nor the appearance of *Argument*, in the saying *that it is so because it is so*: Yet admitting what we say to be *fact*, it may so happen, as to be the best that can be given of such *Phænomena*, whose *Modus* is hidden from us.

Thus

Thus for instance, if I see an unlucky Fellow throw a Frog into the Bosom of a pregnant Woman, who screams out upon the sight of it, and falls into a Fit, from which after some time she is recover'd, yet has the Fits return between whiles : Some time after I see the Infant born of this Woman with a fleshy Portraiture of a Frog, growing out of its Breast; a Likeness not form'd by my Imagination, but so just a Resemblance, that no one whoever looked on the same, and had not heard of the Occasion, but must call it by that Name.

Again, if I see a Lady big with Child, going to alight from her Chariot at the Church Porch, whilst a bold Beggar lays his Stump
Arm

Arm upon the Door of the Chariot, to move Compassion in the way of Charity ; at the Sight of which thus coming unawares upon her, she was exceedingly surpris'd, and the Idea long time haunted her : If after this I see the Issue also of this Lady without *Metacarp* and *Fingers* on one of the Arms.

These two I mention in the way of Surprise or Affright. But farther in that of Disappointment, if I hear a Gentlewoman of good Repute tell me that some Months past, and before she was brought to Bed, sitting in her Parlour, a Footman carried up a Slice of *Plum-cake* to a Lodger in the House, after which she had a more than usual Desire, but through Shame,

Shame, ſhe ſaid, ſhe at that time conceal'd it till her Husband came in, and having diſcover'd the Matter to him, he went immediately in queſt thereof, when the Cake was eaten, and ſhe would not ſuffer him to enquire farther, or to endeavour the procuring more of the ſame, notwithstanding ſhe could not keep it for long time after out of her mind, the Conſequence was this ; her Child (whom I have ſeen alſo) came into the World with the exact Reſemblance of a *Slice of Cake*, the Currants interſperſed, and regularly depicted, the Compaſs of a Palm, upon its Shoulder.

I have reckon'd up theſe, of my own certain Knowledge, out of

I

many

many others less remarkable I could enumerate: If you ask me now, I say, the *Cause* of these several *Phænomena*, you must not take it ill, if, in Matters thus transacted out of sight, and by inscrutable Agents (at least by me, I must own, investigable) I should confess I know not how the same is brought about, or that it is so, because our Maker has placed such a Relation between certain Causes and their Effects, that the latter shall result from the former, under certain Modifications, or when disposed to their Production; which possibly you may reply is no better than saying, *It is so because it is so*, and I cannot help it, who am nevertheless convinced that the *Surprise* or *Fright*,
in

in the two first Cases, were the leading Causes to what ensued ; as the *Desire* or *Longing* was to the last : But how either this *Fear*, or the *Desire*, thus impressing the *Mother's Imagination*, should cause the *Plastic Faculty* (pardon the Expression) in this manner to mutilate the Hand of the one *Fœtus*, or draw out these Resemblances in the other two : How the Affright, I say, should portray, not only so, but raise a carnous Body, so exactly like the Creature occasioning the same, or Desire thus delineate the thing long'd for, I know, I frankly protest to you, little more than the *quod sunt* : Nor do I think my Credulity by one half so great, in believing the Causes here as-

I 2 sign'd,

sign'd, to be the real ones of the several Appearances, altho' so much a Stranger to the *quibus modis productæ*, as it would be, should I go about to persuade myself or others, that the curtail'd Hand, or the Similitudes before observ'd, were many thousand Years ago thus mutilated in *Eve's Ovarium*, or the Animalcules (which you name *Pediculi*) thus disorder'd at the same time by some Accident in the *Testes* of our Grandfire *Adam*; neither, believe me, can I think these Likenesses the Result of *Contusions in the Birth, Extravasations from the Blood-vessels, or some irregular Positions of them*; nor yet, finally, by any of your *sound Arguments*, as you call them, can I be brought

to think, that the Midwife pull'd off Lady *B*——'s Child's Hand, or that my Lady did it with a view, that if her Child should live to be reduced, it might make the more successful *Mendicant*. *Credant hæc qui volunt, credant qui possunt, non ego.*

And now if you are minded to be still witty, you may ask me, if you should grant *Imagination* were able to do some of these Feats, as to make *Frogs, Plum-cakes*, and the like, 'yet how could
'it convey a Mallet and Chissel, a
'Knife or Forceps, into the Womb,
'to take off the Hand? Or, since
'all Parts are complete in the *Ovum*,
'and that their coming into View,
'is only by the way of Explication,

‘ or Unfolding what before was out
 ‘ of sight, what therefore must be
 ‘ done with the Hand and Fingers,
 ‘ thus taken away by *Imagination* ?
 ‘ Who stop’d the *Hæmorrhage*, and
 ‘ heal’d the Stump, after the *Dissol-*
 ‘ *ution of the Continuity* ?

These, I say, or the like *Que-*
ries, you may put if you please,
 which perhaps are best answer’d by
 Contempt, especially so many In-
 stances of maimed and mutilated
 Births, *some without Arms, others*
without Feet, some with Fingers
and Toes deficient, others supernu-
merary, which tho’ not unriddling
 the *Mystery*, frequently fall out to
 confirm the *Facts*.

But that you may see I have
 not wrong’d your Sense, in my
 Survey

Survey of your Treatise, I will refer to the several Pages of your Book, such I mean as require the chiefest Notice, or on which I shall comment, beginning first with your *Propositions*. Thus

Prop. I. *That no two Atoms are alike.*

Whether there be two or two million of *similar Atoms*, which there may be for ought you know, is nothing to our Purpose.

Prop. II. *That Chance cannot make an Organic Body.*

Nor an *Inorganic* neither, which if it can or cannot, is as little.

Prop. III. *There is no Dissolution of the Continuum without Force or Violence.*

I might ask, what Force or Violence is required in dissolving Salt or Sugar in warm Water? Some Bodies, in certain *Menstruums*, will not dissolve without Noise or Disturbance.

If, as I suppose, you mean a *Solution* of the *Continuum*, what Force, I pray, or Violence is wanting to divide a Thread, or a piece of Pudding upon your Trencher, with a sharp Knife?

But this *Proposition* is to lead us doubtless to the Knowledge, that no Wound or Rent can be made on the Body of the *Fœtus*, no Defalcation of Fingers or Toes, Hands or Feet, without Force and Violence; and then we shall indeed be puzzled to understand where

Imagi-

Imagination finds her Instruments to work with, of which already, with more hereafter.

Prop. IV. *Imagination acts by some Means.*

No doubt on't, by Means of *Images* or *Ideas*; otherwise there could be no such thing as *Imagination*. And thus, the *Image* of the Thing desir'd or fear'd, being constantly represented to the Mind, is the *formal Cause* by which the Impression is thus made upon the Body of the *Fœtus*; but how, or what may be the immediate or *Efficient* of these amazing Occurrences, or by which the *Vis Plastica* is thus disturb'd, and put by her ordinary Course, we confess our Ignorance; and use those

Words

Words only as a *Mode of Speech*, for want of somewhat more expressive. We know, as the wise Man has it, *that we are fearfully and wonderfully formed*; and when any one will unfold the *Process*, we may likely be able to explicate how we come in this strange Manner, and upon these Occasions, at some times to be thus *deformed*. But I hasten to the

Vth Prop. *Passion, in respect of the Mind, is a Mode of Thought; but of the Body, Motion.*

I should rather define these kind of *Passions*, a tumultuous Disorder of the Spirits, or an irregular Dispense of the nervous Fluid influencing the Circulation, and disturbing the *Animal Machine*; or according to your

VIth Prop. *Accelerating or diminishing the Velocity of the Blood and Spirits.*

VIIth Prop. *Imagination cannot act beyond the Sphere of the Soul or of the Body.*

Granted, nor any thing else *ultra sphaeram suae activitatis.*

The Question between us now is, Whether the *Marking* the Infant's Body is out of the Power or Sphere of the *Mother's Imagination?*

Prop. VIII. *No Sensation without Nerves.*

Allow'd also; but what is this *ad rem*, if true or false, any more than the three following, *viz.*

Prop. IX. *Nerves once divided never reunite.*

Prop.

Prop. X. *A Ligature upon either Nerve or Blood-vessel makes them useless so long as they last.*

Prop. XI. *The longer the Artery, the slower the Motion of the Blood at the Extremity of the Vessel.*

Prop. XII. *The Rudiments of all Plants and Animals are from the Beginning of the World.*

Admitting this, will it hence necessarily ensue, that the *Mother's Imagination* can no ways alter these *Rudiments* in her *Fœtus*, during the whole time of her *Gestation*?

Prop. XIII. *Conception is independent on the Mother's Will.*

But impressing such *Conception* is not therefore out of the power of her *Fancy* or *Imagination*.

Prop.

Prop. XIV. *The Ovum is for a long time in the Fallopian Tube, and in the Uterus, without Adhesion thereunto.*

Will this hinder an Impression from the said *Imagination*, if not before, after such Adhesion?

Prop. XV. *The Foetus has a Sensation and Circulation of the Blood independent upon the Mother.*

What sort of *Sensation* the *Foetus* has, whilst included in its Membranes, and shut up in the Womb, or before its Respiration, is very uncertain; but the independent Circulation is deny'd, as is your last monstrous Proposition.

Prop. XVI. *Monsters are less amazing than regular Bodies.*

Because

Because however wonderfully each Scene of Providence opens to us, yet are the ordinary Works of *Nature* less surprizing (as pursuing the proper Ends intended them) than when by some Accident she is put by those Ends, or forced to deflect and deviate from the same.

Thus, Sir, have I reckon'd up and gone through your sixteen *Propositions*, set in the Front of the Performance; some of which, indeed the much greater part, being no more to the Matter in hand, than if you had told us, that if we take three or four Straws of equal length, and lay them in the proper Position, they will make either a *Triangle* or a *Quadrangle*; but if any one of the three or of
the

the four be longer or shorter than the rest of their Fellows, neither *Triangle* nor *Quadrangle* will be *equilateral*, and so deduced this *Ergo*, that *the Mother's Imagination cannot mark the Body of her Infant.*

From hence I shall pass to your Book itself, where at the Entrance, or about the 10th Page, I perceive you can allow, that the *Fœtus* may suffer many ways by Means of the Mother, viz. *by Falls and Blows*, *by her Passions also*, as *Anger*, *Grief*, or *Apprehension of Danger*; *either of which may occasion her to miscarry*; a very large Concession this. Also *that Convulsions of the Uterus*, or *of the Muscles of the Abdomen*, may mutilate and dislo-

cate

cate the Limbs of the tender Fœtus ; nay, that a Disappointment (still more wonderful) of what she longs for, may make her pine away, by which the Child being depriv'd of its Nourishment (but how can this be, if not only its Sensation but its Circulation of Blood, Growth and Accretion, are independent on her?) must grow feeble, weak, and lose its Life.

This, you say, is not deny'd, tho' I think it will be difficultly prov'd, that any *Convulsions* of the Womb, or of the Muscles of the *Abdomen*, were ever able to dislocate the Joints of the *Fœtus* ; notwithstanding the Assertion lately of a famous *Anatomist* (but no Conjuror at *Natural Philosophy*,
Physick,

Physick or Surgery) that the Convulsion simply of the Womb did flea a Rabbit, passing not long since under the Os Pubis.

But what you think fit to deny is this, *That the strongest Attention of the Mother's Mind to any determin'd Object, can cause a determin'd Impression on the Body of the Child ; or that her strong Desire of a Peach, an Apricot, &c. can cause the Colour or Shape of either of these upon any determin'd Part of the Child's Body.*

To which give me leave to answer, that if such *Peach, Apricot, &c.* are fairly and indisputably delineated, as I have seen them more than once, on any Part, whether determin'd or not, for I think De-

K

termina-

termination is not absolutely necessary of the Infant's Body, and that such Resemblance is not only depicted (which may appear accidental from *Sugillation*) but raised also, as sometimes falls out, in a carnous Extuberance above the Superfice of the *Cutis*, of the true Shape and Appearance of the several Fruits long'd for by the *pregnant Woman*, I have then surely more reason to believe the said *earnest Desire* or *Longing*, did conduce, altho' I am unable to tell in what way, to the said Productions, than to fetch them from any of those Causes you have trump'd up in their place.

Nor does the small number of such Occurrences, in comparison of the greater number big with
I
Child,

Child, who have both long'd and been affrighted without these Consequents, invalidate those Appearances which have attended; since some Women's *Passions* are stronger than others, and the *Ideas* they have once let into their Minds more durable or lasting; whilst others, better fortify'd by Presence thereof, or a more firm *System of Nerves*, have their *Fears* less shocking at the same formidable Object; also their *Desires* more transient, or less permanent: So as the last will have no need to apply to your *Office of Insurance* (page 11, 12.) the first, notwithstanding your Belief, I must believe, will still run the same risk as before by the *frightful* or *desired* Object, unless

you can find a Way also to *insure*, that neither shall appear during the time of their being *pregnant*.

I have formerly made enquiry for that purpose, and never yet found any of these Marks upon the Child, where the Mother did not readily recollect, *without racking her Brain*, the Occasion; though possibly she had no Thought, Apprehension or Sensation (nor yet Determination, at least voluntary, to any particular Part) of what was transacting in her Womb at the time of their forming, except perhaps some unusual Motion in her Belly, or Perturbation on her Spirits, of which they usually complain.

You will easily, I hope, infer, that I speak not here of *Moles*, or the like Sportings of Nature, when through some exuberant Juice intercepted in its *excretory Ductus*, and lodged on the Surface, certain Excrescences and irregular Shapes are form'd ; but others, the exact Draughts and Similitudes of Animals or their Parts, of Vegetables, or Things inanimate, which have either terrify'd or have been earnestly honed after.

Yet admit the Mother could not presently recollect after the Birth of her Infant (little dreaming, in the common Phrase, what would ensue) the Occasion of the *Phænonenon*, will it follow that none such had been given ? Surely not : For

unless the same were very remarkable, not heeding any Result, the *Idea*, however at that time prevailing, like those of fundry others, may have been obliterated, their Traces fill'd up, by reason of the Fancy, as you own yourself, having since been wandering to and fro, upon a vast number of other Things.

I come now to the principal Heads reckon'd up p. 13, to which you refer, in regard of the *Imagination* of the teeming Woman, which are the following.

1. *A longing Desire to something.*
2. *A sudden Surprise.*
3. *Fear of something.*
4. The sudden Sight of some frightful Object, *which is the same thing.*
5. *The*

5. *The Sight of something amiable or very agreeable.*

To which give me leave to add, that whatever calls off her Thoughts from all other Objects, and employs as it were the whole *Systasis* of the Soul; whatever determines the Bend, as I may say, of the Mind entirely to one thing; to dwell upon an Object either beloved or dreaded, may, through Intenfeness of her Thought about the same, so operate on the *Plastic Power*, or, if this be Jargon, so determine the Blood and Spirits as well of the Mother on the one side, as of the *Fœtus* on the other, now at work and unfolding the Parts, as to new-model certain Particles, which like Dough or Paste

at this time are capable of the Impression ; and to insculp or delineate the terrible or delightful Object, or depict in a manner what was so earnestly coveted, yet perhaps could not be obtained, at least till too late to obviate the Accident.

Whether or no the Part on which the Impression is formed, or the Image described, be directed inadvertently by the Mother's Hand or Finger, may or may not be necessary to the Production, at least the Circumscribing thereof, and Direction of it to such or such particular Part of the Infant's Body, I cannot say, tho' possibly I may be right in surmising that it is : But doubtless in so abstruse an Affair, where

where the whole is managed *tam invitis quam ignotis nobis*, no wonder we are in the dark ; or that the Mother herself, who, as we have already observ'd, is wholly ignorant how the Child is formed in her Womb, should be alike inconscious how the same is there alter'd. These are the Niceties we must leave to the *Naturalist*, I might say surely rather, to the *Architectonic Being* for a clear Solution.

You tell us, p. 14, it is ridiculous however and absurd to think that the *same Effect* should proceed from *contrary Causes* ; or that one Infant should be mark'd with a Muscle, because the Mother *desired* it, whilst another suffers the same *Impress*, because the Mother was *afraid* of it.

As

As to this, you must surely be a Stranger to this same Result arising from divers Passions. I could tell you of a Lady, to whom I was sent for some Years past, that on the Sight of her Son who had been long time absent from *England*, had no sooner saluted him, when through Excess of Joy she died instantly on the Threshold of her Door, where she ran out to meet him; and of another very lately my opposite Neighbour, who on the parting from hers, going hence to *Turky*, had no sooner turn'd her back, but, smothering her Grief and retiring to her Chamber, fell into such an Hysterical Suffocation, as no Art nor Application could recover Life.

But

But it may be you will find a Subterfuge, and tell us, that both died of *Apoplectic* Distempers, and that neither the Extreme of Joy, nor yet of Sorrow, were concern'd in the Tragedies, which you may do with the same Authority, as you have accounted for many others.

There is no one, that I know of, pretends that a *calm Passion* (if this be not a *Solœcism*) can produce the like Effect with the *turbulent*; since it is neither *simpliciter appetere vel fugere Objectum*, sed in *Excessu*, & cum (ut loquar) *tota anima*, that we suppose able to work this Alteration, or transmit these Effects from the *Mother* to the *Fœtus*.

The

The Stories which you tell us, p. 15, 16, 17, *have been forged to give countenance to this Opinion, or for some sinister regards invented,* are little significant; nor need we any such to support this Power in the *Imagination* at these times, there are enough indisputable to the purpose; so that whether *Bartholine's of the Rat, or the Polander's of the two Fishes*, be true or false, is little material, any more than some other ridiculous ones, you say have been collected by *Fienus* or others, altho' many of the former, whatever you may think, are too well confirmed to be refuted or deny'd, unless by such as are resolv'd not to credit any thing which they have not seen, or which
 happen

happen to run counter to their preconceived Opinions of the same.

Among these, the Case of the Sister to Philip Meurs, complete in all Parts of her Body but the Head, where on the Neck, in the place thereof, grew out the Likeness of a Shell-fish with two Valves, which shut and open'd, and whereby she took her Nourishment from a Spoon: This, I say, however astonishing, as are many others of the like nature, has nothing incredible, notwithstanding your ludicrous Interrogatory, *Who ever saw a Muscle fed with a Spoon?* and refusing your Assent, with a *Credat Judæus Apella, non ego.* For since, as is observ'd, the Birth in other respects was perfect, and the Organs
for

for Respiration and Nutrition rightly disposed : Since there was a Passage, however preternatural and surprising, for conveying Nourishment to the same, what should hinder this monstrous Birth from growing up to be eleven Years of Age, as the Author reports ? Or how is it likely so stupendous an Accident, which doubtless must alarm the whole Country, the whole World, which (in a metaphorical Sense) he says had seen the same, but doubtless the Curiosity of many thousands, must lead them to be Spectators of so strange a Birth ? How, I say, is it so much as possible the same at last, should prove no other than a lying Tale, rais'd by the said *Meurs*, which might

might have been so easily detected, with no other view than to impose upon *Fienus*?

I have seen an Infant born with a fleshy or rather cartilaginous Excrescence, standing up like the Cap of a *Granadier*, the lower part hanging over the Eyes and Ears, which were in a manner hidden thereby; underneath was a Perforation like a Mouth, by which there was a Passage to the Stomach: It came into the World alive, but died presently after, and, to avoid Reproach, was instantly inhum'd. I could farther acquaint you with the Mother's Relation how the same had befallen her; but I think it not convenient: So that you have free liberty to cry, *Ha, ha, he, who*

*who ever saw a Granadier's Cap
fed with a Spoon? Credat quis,
non ego.*

In your subsequent Pages, 18,
19, I find you make too free (I
think so at least) with the Judg-
ment or Integrity of some learned
Physicians and good Naturalists,
because they have reported Mat-
ters that seem inconsistent with
your own; and giving them such
turns as you please, in order to fa-
vour your own Sentiments about
the same; particularly in reconcil-
ling them to some Accidents in the
Birth; and thus the *Viscera* must
be pull'd out by the Midwife who
laid the Cooper's Wife at *Frankfort*,
rather than it should be suppos'd
the same was occasion'd by her
being

being present at the killing of a Hog, and over-intent in viewing the Butcher drawing forth the Entrails. *For who could convey a Knife into the Womb, or how could the Mother's Imagination exentenate the Child wrapt up therein?*

The like Turn, I doubt not, you would give to that born *cum Præputio recutito ac reverso*, which shall be torn off by the Midwife's Nails, mistaking the Part or pulling too hard thereby, rather than it should be supposed to take Rise from the *Mother's busying her Mind about a Relation of the Jewish Circumcision*; tho' the Author says he was an Eye-witness, in the presence of *Kepler* the great Mathematician. And *Gemma's Account*

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of the Child with a Wound on the Forehead, from the Mother's being pursued with a drawn Sword, with that of another having one on the Groin, after the Mother had been cut upon the said Part for an Inguinal Rupture: Also Cyprianus's Girl with a Wound on the Breast, thro' the intercostal Muscles, owing to the Mother's Fright, at the News of a Man having murder'd his Wife, by stabbing her on the Breast with a Knife. These, I say, with fundry others as remarkable, I have recited in the 12th Chapter of my Treatise before refer'd to, must all, I doubt not, be turn'd upon the Midwife, or reckon'd Fictions to impose upon the World. For how, you say, can
 Imagi-

Imagination carry Knives into the Mother's Belly, to make Dissolutions of Continuity in any Part of her Child's Body, with which she has no nearer Affinity than when in the Nurse's Arms? How can Imagination convey Pencils or other Tools, to delineate the Resemblance of Cherries, Strawberries, Plum-cakes, and Gammons of Bacon? How can she draw out Bears, Frogs, Lizards? How sprinkle Claret on the Child's Face, Neck or Breast? No, no, they are Cheats and Delusions, or mere Extravasion of the Blood; Moles, Wens or other accidental Risings in the Flesh, like Excrescences upon some Vegetables, or Dissolutions made in the Labour by the Midwife, or perhaps

(rather than the Fancy shall be concern'd) *by the Parents after, with design to get Mony, and who ought therefore to be try'd by the Coventry Act, p. 21, not one of them having ever been produced by any Powers in the Mother's Imagination.*

That there have been many Impositions and Delusions by designing People, who doubts? Thus has it far'd particularly in the Relations of *Apparitions*; but to deny therefore the Possibility of such, or that there have been any, for that three parts in four have had no real Foundation, would be very disingenuous, if not an unreasonable Infidelity; how much more to discredit or disbelieve

2

Facts,

Facts, which, however we can't explicate, are visible to our Eyes.

Whether or no *Father* Malbranch has rightly accounted for the Deformity of the Infant, born with the Representation of a Mitre upon his Shoulders, from the Mother's contemplating the Picture of *St. Pius*, is not so much a Matter of Dispute, as whether the same be Truth, which, he says, the whole City of *Paris* had an opportunity to be convinced of. Several of the like nature I have given the Reader an account of from *Hippoc.* and *Galen*, *Cælius*, *Rhod.* *Damasc.* *Paradin.* and one particularly remarkable from the *Miscel. Curios.* the greater part of them undeniably attested and unquestionably

tionably recorded, notwithstanding your imputing them to *Enthusiasm* or *Bigotry*; or when too palpable to be denied, *there may be* (you tell us) *some simple Marks or discolouring from the Blood-vessels, of which a luxuriant Fancy may take advantage, and make Similitudes of what the Mother never once thought of.* Besides, the *Limbs being pliable may be molded and form'd by Ligatures into what Shape they pleased, who had the Management, or were to carry on the Design, when being put into Spirits, the Parts will appear strangely lank and wrinkled.*

This, Sir, is your Way of arguing to p. 23, and setting all aside, how manifest soever to the Judgment

ment of others; because we cannot fathom this mysterious Intercourse between the *Mother* and the *Fœtus* in her Womb, you would endeavour to persuade that there is no such thing, *for that the latter has no more to do with the former, during the whole time of Pregnancy, than when taking its Pap out of the Spoon in its Nurse's Hand.*

Again, because *the Boy*, you say p. 24, *with the Hebrew Characters round the Breadth* (as you decypher it) *of the Iris, was found a Cheat*, which is the first time I have heard so, *having artificial or glass Eyes*: Therefore all others, of what nature or resemblance soever, shall be also counterfeit; and the poor Wretch, who many Years

ago walked the Streets of *London*, with the Likeness of what they call a *Chitterlin* hanging down by the side of his Face, must be supposed, for the sake of Delusion, to have the same artificially grafted also.

But the same Father, it seems, has a second Relation, which disturbs you much, as I find p. 25. to 28, viz. *A Child brought forth with its Limbs broken, from the Mother's being present at an Execution in the same City, where a Malefactor was broke alive upon the Wheel; altho' he informs us, that he lived twenty Years in this Condition, was brought into the Hospital of Incurables; where doubtless any Person might have gratify'd his Curiosity, as to*
the

the Certainty of the Fact, as well by Touch as Sight, and *where the Queen-Mother* (he says also) *did satisfy herself in both seeing and feeling the Arms and Legs of this young Man*; nevertheless I find you wish Father Malbranch had been more certain of the Matter of Fact, before he had spent himself in romantick Reasons, so contrary (as you think) to Anatomy; and that the Testimony of a skilful Bone-setter (which surely they could not want in an Hospital) would have been of more weight.

In answer to this, passing by the Father's Explanation of the surprising Appearance, I am well satisfy'd that your Descant on *Luxations*, either *Semi* or *Complete*, with
the

the Flexility of the Ligaments, as well as that concerning the Apophyses and Epiphyses of the Bones in ricketty Subjects, are foreign to this Case, where the Solution, or if you will have it so, the Dissolution of the Continuity, is made in the Interstices of the Joints, or Substance of the Bones. And now you exclaim, who has ever seen Fractures to last without any Callus for twenty Years? Give me leave to stand up and inform you for once, that if they will last twenty Weeks, they may last as many Years. I have given an Instance in my Art of Surgery, under that Part, which treats of Fractures, of an old Woman, where a Callus was never form'd upon a broken

Thigh:

Thigh ; and another of the Arm of a young Man, after forming, again diffolving and rendering the Limb ufelefs ever after : And I remember a Mendicant, but by what Accident I know not, who could tofs his Arm every way without Pain or Difficulty, I don't mean from the Joynt, but the middle of the *Humerus*, where I plainly felt the Ends of the Bone separate half an Inch afunder ; which rather than the fame fhall be poffible with you, I expect he muft be accounted *ricketty from his Birth, otherwife his Joints muft be form'd preternaturally in the middle of the Bones, and his Ligaments overflexile ;* or if this won't do, *his Parents fhall be fupposed to have broke*

broke his Bones after he was born, and to have managed them so as to keep them divided, the better to enable him to get his Living, as he grew up, and then no matter for any Callus, provided the Mother's Imagination had no Share in the Accident.

I shall pass the *Quibble* of the Queen-Mother's examining the Limbs, *not where they had been broke, but where they were broke*, as beneath a Remark; only I may observe, that whether the same argued a Mistake in so *polite a Frenchman* as *Father Malbranc*, it cannot, I think, arraign either his Sincerity or his Judgment, in such manner as to occasion his Adversary to exult, and cry out there-
upon,

upon, *really this is too great an Imposition on our Faith*: This, I say, might as well have been omitted by a *polite Englishman*, if the Author of *the Strength of Imagination &c.* would be deemed such.

But whatever Ends the *Enthusiastical Malbranch* might have hereby, to propagate *Superstition* or *Bigotry*, which are surely very little promoted by these Relations; what must we say to those of the honourable Mr. Boyle? Why truly *his good Nature was impos'd on by the bare Word of a Stranger and of his Men, in regard to the Irish Officer, p. 30. to 32, the Colour of whose Hair was changed, at the Apprehension of his being put to Death.*

Death. The like Construction doubtless you would fix upon two others of the same kind, I have related from *Schenkius*, but when the same Gentleman tells us, *he had forewarn'd his Niece from wearing Patches, and jestingly predicted that her next Child would be born with one upon the Forehead, which it seems (as that worthy Man and great Natural Philosopher has deliver'd) made such Impression on the Mind of the Lady-Mother, that her Daughter was born with such Resemblance; of which (saith he) there are at hand Witnesses enough to confirm, but none more pregnant than the young Lady herself, upon whom the Mark is yet remaining.*

This,

This, I say with you, must go for an accidental Bruise in the Birth, or other Discolouration, how permanent soever, and contrary to any Mark from such an Occasion; or made by the Fancy of *others* after the Birth, rather than impress'd by the *Mother's* before.

If we look back to the Story of the *Hairs*, you say expressly, that must be a Fiction, *because they cannot be changed in their Colour, as growing only from their Roots, and carrying no Liquor in Tubes, like Vegetables, by which they can be alter'd, so that with whatever they are originally imbued, the same must be continued, till a new Crop is pushed from the Root;* which

which if so, and that they project not from their Extremities, how come they to divaricate oftentimes at such Extremities? Or, if not tubular, at least contain not any Juice, which being alter'd, may diversify them, how is it that in few Yearstime, they will turn from a pale or flaxen to a brown, thence darker, till they change to black, and then grow white again? Or why may not such Alteration happen instantly, upon extraordinary Occasions, which comes to pass more gradually, or by length of Time? For, according to you, we might expect to see the same Hairs of one Colour at their Extreme, of another somewhat farther distant, of a third still nearer, and

and a fourth close adjoining to their Roots.

Farther, if they are incapable of conveying any Juice for their Nutrition, which way must we account for the Disease of these Parts, which we call the *Plica* ?

I must own they seem to have a sort of *vegetable* Life, independent on the Animal to whom they belong ; yet that they should receive Nourishment for such their Growth, which may be supply'd from an excrementitious Moisture after the Party's Death, without the same drilling thro' them, in like manner as the Stalks of Plants, imbibing theirs from the Earth they are set in, is scarce to be believed. However, leaving this Part of Natural

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Philo-

Philosophy, we may assert, I think, for truth, that the same Hairs do change Colour, whether owing to external Causes, as the Air, Sun, &c. or some Juice within, taking a new Turn or Modification, and giving a diverse Reflection to the Light. Which way soever happening, I don't take upon me to resolve; tho' I see no mighty difficulty in conceiving that the said Parts may be suddenly alter'd, under violent Surprise or Apprehension of Danger. I have often heard of their standing on end, and being once within hearing of a sudden Shriek of a young Lad frighten'd by a *Sham Apparition* dress'd up for a *Ghost*, I ran down to the Vault, and perceiv'd the poor Boy's

Hairs

Hairs on the Crown of his Head, erect like Bristles, tho' at other times a lank soft Hair. This untoward Accident threw him after into Fits, which between whiles follow'd him to his Death.

As this *Phænomenon* was in all likelihood the Effect of the sudden Constriction of the Pores at their Roots or Bulb, so possibly had the same continued longer, by intercepting the Supply of radical Moisture, their *Colour* also, as well as *Position*, might have suffer'd some Change; but right or wrong I see you resolve to have all in your own way, and what you dislike must be denied by wholesale, or else attributed to *Bigotry*, *Superstition*, *Imposition* or *Fiction*.

We are now come to your Citation from the *Old Testament*, where I find likewise. p. 33. to 37, rather than the sacred Text shall import any thing in favour of *Imagination*, you fall foul upon the *Interpreters*, giving us a Specimen of your Knowledge in the Hebrew Tongue, and are very angry with the *Translators*, who (you say) in *King James's Time* (tho' it had been the same in any other's) were guided more by *Prejudice* (that is, too much in love with their own, at least their Wives Fancies) than by the *Original*. But surely such a Textuary has been seldom met with, to leave a plain, natural and genuine Construction, for the most confus'd, perplex'd and unintelligible,

ble, as the Reader will quickly find in their Comparifon.

The vulgar, and, till now, in-
contested Tranflation running thus,
as you will find in our Englifh Bi-
bles, Gen. xxx. v. 38, 39.

*And he fet the rods which he
had pilled, before the flocks, in the
gutters, in the water-troughs, when
the flocks came to drink, that they
fhould conceive when they came to
drink.*

*And the Flocks conceived before
the rods, and brought forth cattle,
ring-ftreaked, fpeckled and spotted.*

Which you fay fhould have been
render'd thus:

*And he fet the rods in the ducts,
in the channels of the water, which
the flocks came to drink, and they*

M 3 were

were rutting when they came to drink.

And the flocks grew hot towards the rods, and brought forth cattle ring-straked, &c.

Eureka! Eureka! What a Wonder has been conceal'd from us, till this masterly Construction was found out, viz. that the Colour of the new Cattle did by no means proceed from the *Rods*, by virtue of *Imagination*; but from a more prevailing Cause, i. e. the Colour of the *Rams*.

But, good Sir, admit the *Rods* had no share in producing the *ring-straked Cattle*, which it is as plain as plain English can make out, that they had, by the whole Context; how came these *Rams* to be *ring-straked*?

straked? Or if the *Ewes* conceived these ring-straked Cattle by looking on the *speckled Rams*, is it not the same, in respect to their *Imagination*, as if they had beheld the *speckled Rods*? Or why were these *pilled Rods set in the Ducts in the Channels of the Water* (allowing this to be better English than *the Water Troughs in the Gutters*, which will scarcely be granted) if not by way of Artifice, to have them thus marked, thro' the force of their *Imagination*?

What pitiful, I cannot say *splitting*, but *spoiling* of a Text is here! What a jumbled Story furnish'd out of two as plain Verses as are to be met with in the sacred *Pandects*! And now to please your

self with a Thought of having made out all so clear, that you are ready to bless yourself at the lucky Invention; *not being able to conceive what Answer your Opponents can give to this learned Construction!* Some of them, I can tell you, to save your Longing, have laughed heartily, and thought that the best.

Your next ten Pages, from 38 to 48, are employ'd in unfolding the *Secrets of Generation*, or reciting the several modern Systems thereof, *sed nullatenus ad Rem*, however introduced under the Title of *Arguments from Reason and Anatomy, against the Power of the Mother's Fancy, upon the Body of the Foetus.*

For surely the Question is not now, *Whether all the Men and Women, or the Boys and Girls, which have been or ever shall be born, were ab origine created and crouded into the Ovaria of the first Woman, or proceed from Lice, as you are pleas'd to term them (ten thousand Myriads of Millions whereof may duck and dive for their Minuteness; without coming near each other in the ten thousandth part of a Drop of Water) lodg'd in the Testes of the first Man:* But whether, after Conception or any time of the Gestation, the same be susceptible of any *Marks or Signatures* in its Body or Limbs, by *terrifying or pleasing Objects*, occurring to the Mother's Mind, or
from

from her *Desires* or *Longings* for what she cannot perhaps at that time compass or obtain. This, I say, is the Matter in dispute, which till now has not been question'd, having such undeniable Facts daily occurring to our View for Confirmation thereof; and till you can give us better Reasons than you have yet produced to think otherwise, or reconcile the several Appearances to other Occasions more obvious and intelligible, you must pardon us if we cannot alter our Opinion.

We shall readily grant you, as in p. 48, that *Conception is independent on the Mother's Will*, altho' she wills the leading Cause, viz. Copulation with a Man; but
hence

hence neither does it follow, that her Passions either of *Fear* under great Surprize, or her inordinate *Desires*, however unable to alter the Parts of her own Body, shall not be capable of *marking*, *maiming* or otherwise *defacing* the tender Lineaments of those in the *Fœtus*. 'Tis one thing, we own, to be well assur'd, that these Accidents do happen, and are produced upon such Occasions, and another to be able to account how they are brought about. And as well surely may we deny some Effects of the *Magnet*, which we see before us, or of some peculiar *Idiosyncrasies* and other strange *Phœnomena*, to which (being ignorant of their Causes) we have given the

Names

Names of *Sympathy* and *Antipathy*, because we are unable to solve the *Modus* of their Operations, as these wonderful and surprising ones of the Mother's *Fancy* over the *Fœtus*.

From p. 52 to 57, we have your Account of the *Passions*; their *Definition*, *Division*, *Seat* and *Way of Operating*; yet such surely as no Philosopher before you ever broached.

They are grounded, you say, in general upon the *Knowledge of the Object*, a quick *Thought*, and some *Ratiocination*; and thus (to use your own Language) *What is Surprise but a sort of sudden Comparison between an ordinary Object we are used to, and an extraordinary*

nary we are not acquainted with? What is Fear but an instantaneous Comparison of Strength on both sides, and a Consciousness of Debility and Weakness? Whilst Longing is grounded upon the Judgment we make of the Usefulness of what we long for.

Now surely, instead of crying out, *Who ever &c.* may not your Reader have the Privilege to retort upon you, Who that was thoroughly frighten'd, or, as we say, out of their Wits, ever makes Comparisons? Who that was suddenly surpris'd by an Apparition, whether true or false, deliberates which is strongest, the Spectre or himself? Who at the Sight of a Shoulder of Mutton or a piece of Cheese,

with

with twenty other things, unaccountably disturbing them, stands to argue or compare? Or what Chlorotick Girl that earnestly hones after a piece of a Coal, Cinder, Tobacco-pipe, Chalk, Oatmeal, Salt or the like dainty Viands, first makes a Judgment, and argues about the Usefulness thereof?

You proceed farther and tell us, that *the great-belly'd Woman is afraid of a naked Sword, because she knows or apprehends (which is the same thing) the Rashness of the Man in whose Hand it is.* We'll suppose now, that the Man was her nown dear Spouse, who, she knows, would not hurt her for the World; nay, suppose the naked Sword was drawn before her
only

only to be clean'd ; there are those who would be ready to swoon away at the Sight. Again, *she is moved at the Sight of a Dog or Cat, because she is timorous, and knows not but she shall be bitten or scratch'd.* But how if she chance to be moved (as some are much more) at the Sight of a Frog, which can neither bite nor scratch her ? *She is afraid at the Sight of a Butcher who kills a Beast, because she is merciful ;* for have any of us ever heard of a cruel Woman ? How then in the Name of Wonder do these Butchers get themselves Wives, since the very Sight of them is thus terrible ? I might farther enquire how it happens, that a stout Man sometimes

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turns pale, has cold Sweats, and is ready to die away at the Sight of a Kittling; nay, I might add, shall be sensible such Creature is in the Room, altho' he has not seen it, and be attended with like Symptoms if it be not instantly removed, as is a certain Person whom I have known thus try'd, and with whom I have an intimate Acquaintance. But this, I expect, will be look'd upon by you as Fiction and Imposition, good Man, upon your Faith.

These Reflections however you give us to understand the *Fœtus* is not capable of, whose Thoughts are limited, as the Mothers are peculiar also to herself, out of the reach of the Child's Mind; as if
any

any one has been so mad to suppose the Child's Assent was wanting or requir'd to any Impression wrought upon its Body, at such times, by the *Mother's Imagination*? Or that the same was not merely passive all the time, like the Wax to the Stamp or Seal?

What tho' *Monsieur Malbranch* (who was a mere *Enthusiast*) has given a chimerical Account of this Intercourse .or *identical Sensation* between the *Mother* and her *Child* in *Utero*, which way should it affect them, who lay the whole upon the *Fancy* or *Imagination* of the *former*, disturb'd or terrified by Approach of a suppos'd Danger, or affrighting Object; or dwelling long upon the Appetite

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of somewhat earnestly coveted, but which perhaps cannot be obtained, at least in due time?

The following from 57 to 67, are taken up with the Description of the several *Stages*, as you nominate them, of the *Child*: The two first being whilst it is in the *Ovary*, or in the *Tubes* adjoining to the *Uterus*; which, with some Reflections thereon, seem intended to demonstrate, that the same having no Communication with the Mother, can receive no Impression from her *Fears* or *Desires*. As to which, whilst the fecundated *Ovum* is fasten'd to its *Ovarium*, it must doubtless be a Part of her, but not so, when falln thence into the *Tube*, nor possibly for some Days

Days after, whilst moveable therein ; or till from its outer Covering it shoots forth the Rudiments of the *Placenta*, whose Fibers and Vessels enter the Substance of the *Uterus*, and after implicating or divaricating with the Blood-vessels thereof, both *Veins* and *Arteries*, we must now again allow it to be a Part of her, till the said *Placenta* drops off or separates from the *Uterus*, as the *Fruit* is a Part of the *Tree*, or the *Flower* of the *Plant* it grows on, and by which it is in like manner nourish'd and brought to its Perfection, till it falls or is forced off. And it is in this third *Stage*, we believe these Accidents generally happen ; to be absolutely ascertain'd of the precise time in

many of them, may be difficult ; altho' it is my Opinion, which I readily submit, it is for the most part after *quicken*ing, when by the Motion of the *Fœtus*, the Mother's Anxiety about its Welfare, is greatest, her Concern strongest, and her Thoughts now more intense about it (as after through all the succeeding time of Gestation) than we can suppose them to have been before, when she was not certainly assur'd, whether or no she had conceived.

But if you are resolv'd to insist upon some *Criterion*, by which to find the definite Time, that *Nature* (for I know of no better or other Word, I must own, by which to express myself) sets about these

these Alterations; this, I say, in the Case of *simple Signature*, may be collected from that of the Mother's *Longing* or her *Fright*, which are very often easy to be recollected, having left such *Ideas* in her Memory, as are not presently to be obliterated.

In my early Days of Practice, I was sent for to bleed a Gentlewoman who had been then walking out into the Fields, where a Beggar coming suddenly upon her, threw back his Coat, and shew'd a large *Hernia Intestinalis*, crying pitifully of his Bowels being tumbled out. She told me she was afraid she should miscarry, or otherways had injur'd her Child by the Fright; for she perceiv'd a

Rent as it were within her, and had ever since a violent Motion thereof: Upon which account, by way of Prevention, after Bleeding she was put to Bed, but within three Days (being then about seven Months gone) her Child came in- to the World, with a true *Hernia*, under which, as I remember, it lived two or three Days longer.

When I open'd the outer Teguments, in order to examine the *Processus*, I found a Rent in the *Peritonæum*, looking fresh and bloody, thro' which a Part of the Intestine had fallen, and was tending, like the rest of the Parts round about, to a Gangrene.

And now, Sir, if you are disposed to puzzle me by an Enquiry
how

how the Mother's Surprize, at the Spectacle, or the Beggar's Lamentation about his Guts falling out of his Belly, could thus affect her Infant, or her Spirits and Blood, however tumultuously agitated, pass to the *Placenta*, and thence by the *Funiculus*, to the *Abdomen* of the *Fœtus*, and there cause a Breach, or, in your own Phrase, a *Dissolution* of the Continuity in the *Peritonæum* thereof, or what Instruments they could use for an Exploit, which requir'd some Force; or finally where had her Imagination such Instruments? I profess you will be too many for me, who can only say, that so it was; for I dare not *in iisdem Verbis*, *It was so because it was so*, lest I should

displease you. This Justice I may do the Midwife, that had a Jury been empannel'd, to enquire whether or no she had any hand in the Misfortune, she must needs have been acquitted, who could not be found, till the Child had made its own Way into the World.

And let this suffice as to the time, when such Changes may fall out. I have often heard from one in the Family, that Lady B—— upon the Surprise by the Beggar with the Stump Arm, told Sir I—— she could not for a long time after keep the frightful Object from her Mind, and that she was therefore fearful her Child had suffer'd by it: But how far she had then reckon'd, or how long to go at the

the time of the Surprize, I never was so inquisitive as to inform myself; but have often thought it was much pity, as is the vulgar Saying, that instead of trying these deformed but bold Beggars by the *Coven-try Act* (as you; being minded to be witty, or to make a Jest of so weighty an Affair, are pleas'd to exprefs yourself) they are not provided for in some Alms-house or Hospital, and not suffer'd to walk the Streets, whence I am sure much Mischief does arise in the Way of which we have been now speaking.

The remaining Part of your Book I find intended farther to prove, by the Structure of the Parts, *I mean the Funis, Placenta and*
 Uterus

Uterus itself, to which the last of the two is fasten'd, that there can be no Communication of Blood or Spirits between the Child and its Mother, by whose Media her Fancy or Imagination can influence the same: Nay, that the Mother and Child, in this regard, are no more related, than when it is feeding on the Nurse's Knee, or playing in the Cradle: An Advance repugnant to the Laws of Circulation of the Blood, from one to the other, and back again, by means of the said Placenta, as well as contrary to Experience, where the mortal Hemorrhages or Floodings on the Mother's Side, upon separating forcibly or immaturally of the said Part from the Womb, makes it
 often

often so manifest, that the whole Mass is sometimes suddenly exhausted hereby, as it would be on the Child's, if it were not for the Ligature: *But this latter, you say, is only circulated thro' the Placenta, and that the Occasion of the Bleeding, when the same is separated, is only because its Fibers are so blended with the Uterine Vessels, that they cannot be parted without Diffolutio Continui.*

If you mean now by these *Fibrillæ* entirely to exclude the Capillary Blood-vessels, both *Veins* and *Arteries*, of the said *Placenta*, inosculating with those of the *Uterus*, you must surely be at a Loss to make out what you attempt to prove.

If

If these Shoots, you say, or Fibers, are supposed to be Arteries or Veins, it will be impossible for us to understand how the Uterine Arteries can meet with the Umbilical Veins, and vice versa, the Umbilical Arteries with the Uterine Veins, except they have Sense and Reason, and know one another: Besides, that the Flux of the Arterial Blood will be so strong as to prevent this Union of the Arteries with the Veins at their first Approach.

As to the first, this *Anastomosis* or *Inosculation* of the Blood-vessels, whether *ejusdem vel diversi generis*, is, we allow, surprizing, but if we look towards the *Architect*, and the Laws which he has settled among

among Animal Bodies, the Wonder is lessen'd ; and altho' *a Posse ad Esse non valet Consequentia* ; yet is there no such Possibility to be doubted of here, since the same is verified of every Capillary Artery finding out its correspondent Vein, for Continuance of the common Circulation ; and if you should reply, that these are originally so formed, yet you may find the same thing falls out, by this Providence of *Nature*, upon every *Diæresis*, which you would name, tho' certainly improperly, a *Dissolution* of the carnous or fleshy Parts ; and I may as well ask you upon the Operation of the *Hair-lip* (which by the way you are sure never happen'd from the Mother's Surprise)

prize) when the Sides are excoriated, in order to their *Symphisis*, how the Blood-veffels find out each other, for circulating that Fluid as in the other Parts, or as if they had never suffer'd a *Solution* of their *Continuity*.

Again, I might ask, if it were not to settle this Commerce between the *Fœtus* and the Mother; or if the same be a complete *Integrum* of itself, whilst thus ty'd to the Mother's Womb, to what purpose is the *Placenta* form'd, or the Navel-string either? or why should *Nature*, who does nothing in vain or without ends, have framed them, if it were not for other than supporting it from tumbling up and down, viz. for that as the

Embryo

Embryo is enlarged, growing up to a *Fœtus*, and standing therefore in need of a more plentiful Supply of Blood for Augmentation of its Parts, the same might be hereby convey'd from the *Uterus*?

In reference now to the Experiment about the *Rythm* or Tenure of the Pulse in the *Funiculus*, to find if the same be *Synchronic* with that in the *Carpal* Artery of the Mother, it may be difficult to determine with any Exactness; and by such as have made it, has been differently reported. A Gentleman, who has a large Share in the Practice of Deliveries, assures me he has found very little Variation, and that he thought he had felt the Vibration of both at the same
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point

point of Time ; but were this to fall short of Nicety, it ought not to invalidate the Belief of this mutual Correspondence ; being found different at some times (from inscrutable Causes) in the two Wrists of the same Person.

Farther, in regard to the *Sensation* of the *Fœtus*, and its distinct *Genus Nervosum*, it may be also query'd, whether or no, whilst it is shut up in its Membranes, it have any Sensations at all ? *Innate Ideas* have been, you know, denied by one of the greatest Masters of human Understanding : Nor need there any other yet awhile, on which to found *Arguments* or form *Syllogisms* : We may farther admit the Child to be *dead*, whilst the

the Mother is *alive*, but I am sure cannot be said to fare well at such times. Is it not the same with certain Parts of the *Individuum*? Or must we say the Toe, the Finger, the Leg or Arm, because now mortified, and about to be dismember'd, are not nor ever were a Part, or Parts, of the same *Integrum*? Or shall we hence conclude with you, p. 86, that they are different Beings; or as in 93, that they have a separate Circulation, separate Sensation, separate vital Functions; or, in short, that the said *Fœtus*, as well in this last Stage, as in the two first, is no Part of the Mother, but a distinct *Individuum*; and consequently that her *Imagination* cannot do it the least Injury at any time.

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There are, I must confess, some other Reasons you have brought to prove the *Fœtus* an *Integrum*, or no way dependent on the *Mother*, but so wretchedly weak and shallow, as to deserve no Regard or farther Consideration; being some way founded on this *Hypothesis*, the supposed Impossibility of any Intercourse maintain'd, or that can be maintain'd, between them; which being subverted, the whole Superstructure must come to nothing.

I have now gone thro' the Body of your Discourse, and am arriv'd at the Close, where I find we are presented with what you call a *Sketch of the Causes of Monsters*, but much fitter to be named a

Monstrous Sketch: In which, according to one of your *Propositions*, you will have it, *that these Productions are less amazing than regular Bodies*, and where you take upon you to reconcile all such Accidents, Aberrations, or Lusus of Nature, which our simple Naturalists, Philosophers and Physicians, used formerly, and still ascribe to the *Mother's Imagination*, to certain other Causes and Contingencies, *such as Variety of Particles in Combination* (see p. 95.) *Diseases of the Fœtus, Interruption or Encrease of some Parts above others, Force or Violence offer'd, a jumbling of the Ova, and the like*; from one or other of which you intend, I perceive, (and I wish you

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good

good luck in the Enterprife) to sketch out the Cause *why some are colour'd on their Skin, with the Appearance of Claret, some mark'd with Hare-lips, some look like Monkeys, others like Devils; nay, so condescending are you, as to unfold how it came to pass, that the Cooper's Wife at Frankfort had her Child's Bowels hanging out of the Belly, besides other Effects of Dissolutions in the Continuum: Nor must we think that these Phænomena were circumscrib'd within the narrow Compass of Nine Months; many of them being of a very old Date, as we may see enter'd in the Sketch, in the following Words, see Sketch 105, on which I have taken leave to paraphrase.*

Since

Since the Rudiments of all Animals are a principio, let us suppose (by the way I find you are not dreaming, only supposing) *that an Ovum which existed four or five thousand Years ago* (for in the *Epo-cha* of the World's *Genesis*, a thousand Years will break no squares any more than spoil the *Ovum*) *has had* (*has or had* had been surely enough) *an accidental Bruise or some other Damage, either by Sickness* (observe) *or by Poison* (do you mind, the Egg was either sick or poison'd four or five thousand Year's ago) *yet may the Child* (pray give attention) *that came first and immediately from that Ovum, be well shap'd and regular in its Limbs, and a great many also*
(d'ye

(d'ye see) of its *Posterity*. When on a sudden, and after several *Evolutions* (*i. e.* suddenly, but a long time first) a monstrous Child (poor Thing!) may be born with great *Deformities*, upon account (remember still) of the old *Misfortune* (d'ye see, five thousand Years past) some few *Particles* of its *Body*, which were infinitely small) you may guess at their Size by the Bigness of the Lice we have already taken notice of) in the primitive *Ovum*, having been then displaced, confus'd (alas! alas!) or dilacerated.

And now having so cleverly sketch'd out the Cause, and found the same in an *Ovum* or Egg that was hatch'd by Grandmother *Eve*,
with

with a sort of Ovation you may well take your leave of us on this wife.

Thus (Gentlemen you might have added, unless you wrote the same for the Use of the good Women) you see (but will they believe?) *the Mother's Imagination is wrongfully brought in guilty* (I doubt not) *of Faults of which it is innocent, and those very often owing to remote Causes* (certainly, if placed at the distance of five thousand Years) *which had taken effect* (if you can believe the same is not an Imposition on your Faith) *even long time before she came into the World.*

My Arguments which are very numerous (yet enough you know
is

is as good as a Feast) *support one another* (but if one Link is broke, we are all untwisted) *and I hope if they are well weigh'd and consider'd* (by such as have Caps made for that purpose) *the Reader will be persuaded, that the common Opinion, that the Mother's Imagination can mark her Child, is a vulgar Error.*

And here methinks, instead of *Finis*, would have come in well, the Quacks Advice in Capitals.

*Read, Try, Judge,
And Speak as you find.*

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

Prefatory Discourse.

Page 29. line 11. *for are read is* p. 32. l. penult. r. of farther.

Discourse of Gleet.

P. 12. l. 18. *for Elarum r. Clarum* p. 28. l. 16. r. thoughts p. 53. l. 3. *for cam. r. com.* p. 71. l. penult. *for σοεγνὴ r. σοεγνὴ* p. 91. l. 2. r. hay. p. 110. l. 7. r. power.

