

The symptoms, nature, cause and cure of a gonorrhoea / [W. Cockburn].

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THE ²¹
Symptoms, Nature, Cause,
AND
CURE
OF A
GONORRHOEA.

The Third Edition.

By W. COCKBURN, M.D. Fellow of the
R. S. and of the College of Physicians.



L O N D O N :

Printed for G. STRAGHAN at the *Golden
Ball* over-against the *Royal-Exchange*,
Cornhill. MDCCXVIII.

THE
SYMPTOMS, NATURE, CAUSE

AND
CURE

OF A
GONORRHOEA

THE FIRST EDITION



By W. COOKE, Esq. F.R.S. and of the College of Physicians.



LONDON:

Printed for G. STEVENS at the Crown
Ball over against the Royal Exchange,
Gordon, MDCCLXVIII.



To the Learned

JOHN KEILL, M. D.

*Savilian Professor of A-
stronomy in the Uni-
versity of Oxon, and
Fellow of the R. S.*

SIR,



NOTHING has been
more wanted, nor is
there any thing more
to be wished for than
that we could arrive at such a
perfection in Physick, as to be

DEDICATION.

able to distinguish with some certainty the difference of Distempers in their beginning, and that an happy Guess was not even at this Day so great a part in the Character of a good Physician. Had Reason but once fixed some sure mark upon every Disease, by which its Nature might be discerned upon the first Appearances, there would be no danger of improper Prescriptions in the beginning, no fear of surprizing and unaccountable Symptoms in the Progress of the Distemper.

I believe it will easily be granted, that the nearer the Rules of Physick approach to the Evidence of Mathematical Demonstration, the more beneficial

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neficial will they be to Mankind. The Mathematicks let in light upon every Science, and it is by them only the difficult as well as the more easy *Phænomena* can be explained. The Diseases attended with the most obvious Symptoms, as a *Gonorrhœa*, the *Small-pox*, and many others, lie in great Confusion amidst the plainness of their Symptoms and daily Experience; but become plain and familiar under a rational and demonstrative Method. Wherefore, Sir, I could not so properly Dedicate my Labours in this kind to any as to you, whose Skill is so eminent both in the Mathematicks and Physick; and I only am desirous, for the Benefit of Mankind, that the latter may receive as

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great Improvements from my Endeavours, as the former have already done from your Successes. Whatever Excellency appears in my management of this Work, in great measure owes its Rise to the Advantages I have received from a long and happy continuance of your Friendship and Conversation; we having been both led, as it were by a common Genius, into the same Method of thinking and Rules of Reasoning. This our long Acquaintance will excuse my addressing myself farther to you in this publick manner, and will make this acceptable to you as coming from a Friend. And therefore, instead of offering you any Complements in the usual style of a Dedication I shall proceed

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ceed to Discourse of something which I know will be more acceptable to you.

The first Consequence I will draw from the Account I have given of a *Gonorrhœa* is, that *the Symptoms of any other Disease being given, its Nature may be discovered in the very Method we found the Nature of a Gonorrhœa.* Now the great Advantage in finding the Nature of any one Disease is not confined to our Practising most exactly in that Disease: But Diseases have that surprizing Analogy to one another, that we cannot find the Nature of any one Disease, without the Nature of some other being made manifest thereby. So that a general Knowledge arises from a

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particular Inquiry, and we are instructed from the discovery of any one, in the Nature and most perfect Practice of many other Diseases.

The *Fluor Albus* is a notable Example of this Observation, for its Nature and the Method of its Practice were still more unknown than the Practice and Nature of a *Gonorrhœa*. Yet how plainly do they follow from the account I give of a *Gonorrhœa*, without any design of mine to reduce them under the same Observations, or to force any Alliance between them. After the same manner all the Diseases of the Guts flow from the *Lemma*, whereby I discover the Nature of a Looseness. And you know, that
all

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all the Diseases of the Skin are but one Corollary from my Doctrine of the *Small-Pox*. Thus harmonious and consistent with it self is Nature found in all our Discoveries.

These Advantages indeed are most obvious and unquestionable, in Diseases that most commonly occur; yet Diseases that appear more seldom and are unknown to many Physicians on that Account, notwithstanding their seeming intricacy, are no less reducible to this Method. So that if new Diseases were to afflict Mankind, their Nature, and the best Method of curing them, would soon be made appear by recollecting and examining only their Symptoms. Whereas we find that

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for want of this Method, whole Ages of Mortality have already past under other Practices without there having been any certain Rules established, or our being apprized of what is beneficial or hurtful to such as labour under the most common Distempers.

By these very Steps we are led to the Skill of *Preventing Diseases*, an Art so considerable that it has been the Endeavour of the greatest Physicians in all Ages. *Hippocrates* values himself particularly on this piece of Knowledge. * *The foreseeing a Disease*, says he, *is my Invention, for Diseases do not come upon Men of a sudden, but*

* Lib. 1. De Vi&ctus rat. pag. 34. Lib. 3. de Di&et& pag. 369. Foef.

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being collected by degrees shew themselves, afterwards in the Bulk. But the want of a right Method of Reasoning frustrated the Endeavours of those who attempted it, and left their Enquiries without a Foundation; so that they were not able to carry this desirable Art to any Perfection. On the other hand, *Anatomy* and the *Animal Oeconomy* furnish us with Symptoms antecedent to the *Læsa Officia*, or that the Functions of any Part are disordered; and therefore by the Rules of the foregoing Method, we are apprized of the *Seeds* of Diseases before they are perceived to hurt any Part of us, or we become sensible of a Disease growing on us, which is truly the *Hygiene* of *Hippocrates*, and of his Ma-
ster

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fter *Herodicus*, or *Prodicus Se-lymbrianus*, and comprehends the *Prophylactical* and *Syntere-tical* Branches.

Now as the Nature of Rare and Nascent Diseases are equally to be discovered by their Symptoms, with the Nature of the most common Diseases; so it is a manifest Truth, that the Methods of curing them (which are always best taken from their Nature) become more plain and obvious, the more direct views we have through the Progress of the Cure.

What is still more wonderful, this Method leads us into the *Nature* and *Power* of Medicines, after it has opened to us the Nature of Diseases. For
what

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what is the *Virtue* or *Faculty* of any *Medicine* besides its power of *eradicating* the immediate Cause of a Disease, which Effect is discovered from knowing first the Nature of the Disease. What are the different *Powers* and *Forces* of Medicines, but the different Degrees of the same *Virtue* thus discovered? From whence we consequently have the *Direct* and *Indirect* Actions of Medicines with their *Positive* and *Comparative* Powers, which is the last Improvement humane Reason can attempt.

A few dexterous Observations made this way, and faithfully related, would quickly bring Physick to its utmost Perfection. Whereas the indefatigable

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fatigable Industry of Men about obvious Qualities, such as *Colour, Taste, Touch, and Smell*; nay even their Searches by Chymical Experiments likewise have only been able to discover some few Properties that quickly destroyed the various *Hypotheses* which first set them a foot. And if an Universal Medicine were to be found by a Method of Qualities, it is plainly subject to the foregoing Methods, as to the *Time* especially, and the *Quantity* to be given. So that Medicines, after all the laborious application of single and united Endeavours, remain altogether in the same uncertain State and Condition *Celsus* complained of in his Days.

“ * *His autem omnibus*, says

* Cap. 33. lib. 2. paragr. ult.

“ he,

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“ he, *simplicibus & permixtis*
“ *variè utuntur Medici, ut ma-*
“ *gis quid quisque persuaserit*
“ *sibi, appareat; quàm quid*
“ *evidenter compererit.*

The Errors in the Practice of Physick that flow from this defect of Knowledge, are too many to be particularly insisted upon at present, and have too often occurred to your Observation in the World to be offered to you now; and therefore I will only observe, that human Reason is not of greater Use in any part of humane Life, than it is in the Practice of Physick, since by it we discover our *Diseases*, the *Designs* of *Curing* them, the *Forces* of our Medicines, and the most proper

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proper *Times* and *Ways* of administering them, and is our only Guide in the Practice of Medicine. I am with Respect,

S I R,


Your most Faithful

Humble Servant,

W. COCKBURN.



THE
PREFACE.

HE Imperfections I have observed in all the Accounts of a Gonorrhœa hitherto published, and the Indecent and almost Obscene Manner of describing this Distemper, have induced me to communicate my Thoughts on that Subject after this manner to the Publick; which I have endeavoured to do in such a way as may lead the Readers into a true Knowledge of its Nature and Method of Cure without exciting vicious
a Inclinations

The P R E F A C E.

Inclinations; whereas most Treatises of late seem rather designed to inflame the Youth with Impure Notions, than to assist them with sufficient Remedies against the Disease, and the Corruption conveyed to the Imagination by such Books is more pernicious than the Contagion received by the Distemper.

But since both these Faults may be easily avoided, and yet a fuller and more perfect Account of a Gonorrhœa given, which shall expose its Danger, and inform the Judgment without polluting the Mind; I cannot doubt of a favourable Reception of an Undertaking of this kind.

The Defects, indeed, of former Writers are best known to Physicians, who not only lament those wants but earnestly wish to have them

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them supplied. I shall not presume to mention all the particular Errors in a short Preface, since they will fully appear in the Tenor of this Discourse. It is sufficient to observe in general, that the Terms in common use are Obscure, the Descriptions misapplied; scarce one Symptom is explained, and the Disease it self is so little known, that it is miscalled by the Name of One of its Symptoms. We cannot wonder therefore that more proper Indications of its Cure are not laid down, since its Nature is so little understood, and the Ways by which it goes off so little known, upon which Account the Event of the Distemper is always Doubtful, and often Fatal.

Now all these Mistakes are not only made manifest, but redressed in the following Discourse; and

The P R E F A C E.

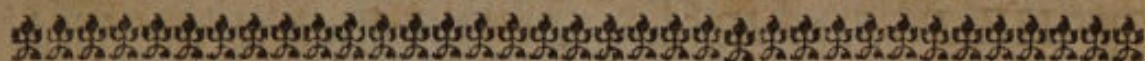
New Medicines *as well as* New Methods *are invented, whereby the worst Effects of a Gonorrhœa are remedied in the shortest Time without any Pain, and with the greatest Certainty.*

I have purposely avoided saying any thing of the Beginning of this Disease, or its late Appearance in the World; judging it far more useful to explain its Nature and Method of Cure, than to treat of Matters encompassed with so great Uncertainty.

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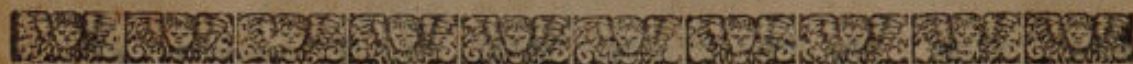


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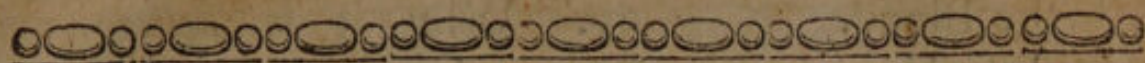
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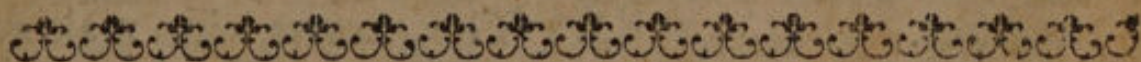
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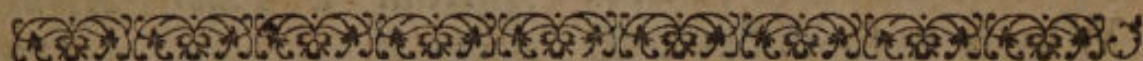
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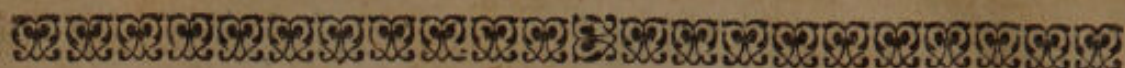
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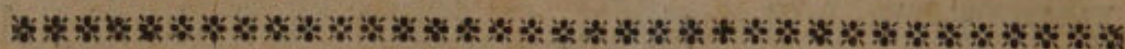


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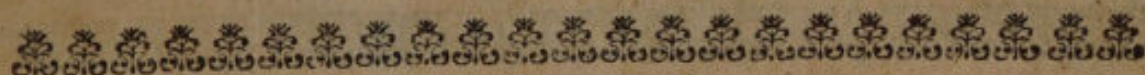
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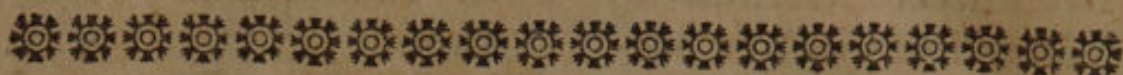


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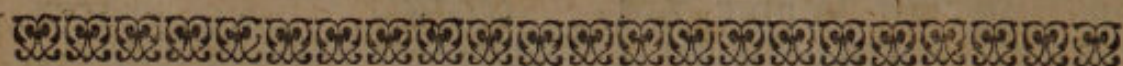
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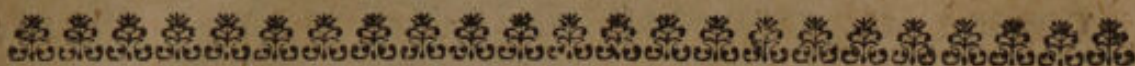


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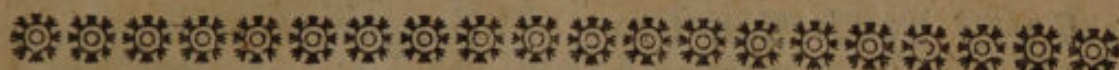
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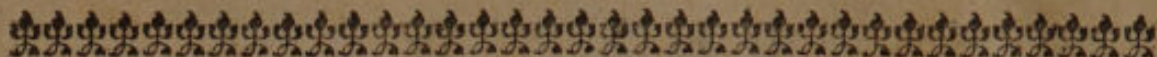
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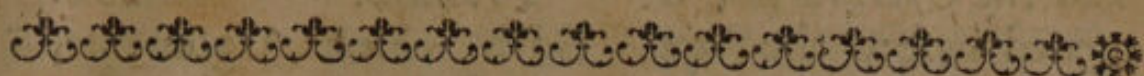
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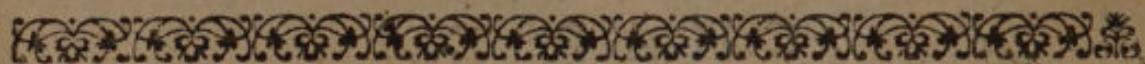
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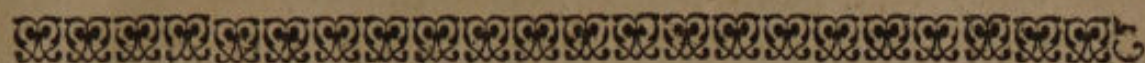
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CHAPTER XI

Of a Cathartic

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THE CATHARTIC

CHAPTER XII

The Cathartic of all
 the Cathartic



THE
NATURE, CAUSE, &c.
OF A
Virulent Gonorrhœa.

CHAP. I.
*The Description of a
Gonorrhœa.*



Gonorrhœa, the Branch of ^{Why this Di-} the Venereal Disease under ^{sease is call'd a} our present consideration, ^{Gonorrhœa.} so much resembles the *Running Issue out of the Flesh* plainly described in the * Scriptures, which are far more early than any Record of Physick, that it bears the

* Levitic. xv. 2, 3, 4, 5.

The Description

name given that *Issue* by ancient Greek Physicians, as is imply'd in the word *Gonorrhæa*. But their difference is very great, our present *Gonorrhæa* being *Infectious*, and communicable by either of the Sexes to the other; besides its being attended with many *dire* Symptoms, which soon made it to be distinguished by the Appellation of a *Filthy* or *Virulent Gonorrhæa*.

Its Description.

This *Virulent Gonorrhæa* shews it self by an Efflux of a *whitish, yellow, or green Liquor*, that is made *constantly* out of the *Penis* *with* or *without* an *Erection* of that Member: As also from the *Vagina* of a *Woman*; without any *Sense* of *Pleasure*, in either of the Sexes. The *Quantity* of this Liquor runs out much the *same*, whether the infected People are *asleep* or *awake*.

In a little time this *Virulent Liquor* *corrodes* the *Passages* of the *Penis* and *Vagina* it runs over, and excites so great a *Sharpness* in making Water, that many Physicians, at first, suspected rather the *Stone* in the *Bladder* than any *Exulceration* in these *Passages*; till farther Experience taught them how to distinguish these *Diseases* by
Symptoms,

of a Gonorrhœa.

3

Symptoms, they found afterwards peculiar to each of the Distempers.

The Corrosion of the *Urethra* is often attended with a *binding Pain*, which Men in this Condition feel when their *Penis* is erected, and gives them such a Sensation, as if that Member was strongly compressed, and *bound hard round* with a *Cord*. This Corroding Liquor, that exulcerates the *Vagina* and *Urethra*, more or less affects other Parts it passes over, and so *frets* the *top* of the *Glans* and *Frænum* that an *ugly opening* is made at the *end* of the *Urethra*, and the *Glans* is *drawn* down towards the *Perinæum*.

The corrupted Matter seizing the *Glans* and *Prepuce*, in time of Coition, or afterwards during the sharpness of the Running, produces an *hard* and *crusty Scab*, which is more *flat* on the Foreskin than on the *Glans*; which Sore, from its resemblance to a *Cancer*, is by the *French* and us called a *Chancre*. These *Chancres*, whether they be on the *Glans* or *Prepuce*, commonly produce such a *thickness* of the Foreskin as renders it immovable, and makes it either contract over the *Glans* like a Purse, so that it cannot

uncover it ; or else the Foreskin sticks so close, and choaks the Neck, that it cannot be brought over to cover the *Glans*. The first Affection is called a *Phimosis* by the *Greeks*, and the other a *Periphimosis*, or a **Pariepiphimosis* by *Galen* ; which being very proper Terms are retained by the *Latin*, and modern Authors who write on this Subject.

Thin Bladders, full of a clear and pellucid Water, are sometimes found on the Foreskin ; which, on account of their Transplendency, take the Name of *CrySTALLINS* : They being thought, in this, to resemble Crystal.

In Women, also, the acrimonious Liquor that flows from the *Vagina* does, in like manner, irritate and affect its *Sphincter*, and fleshy Parts, over which it runs ; and produces, in them, an *Inflammation*, a *scalding*, *sharp Pain in Urining*, *hard and crusty Scabs* or *Shankers*.

*The Whites
and Gonorrhœa.*

But this Sex being often affected with another Disease, the *Whites* ; which resemble the *Gonorrhœa* very much in their *Substance*, *Colour*, and

* Finition, med. pag. 49. Junt.

Sharpness

Sharpness of Urine; it is as hard a matter, as it is useful, for Physicians, to distinguish well between these Distempers: Their Consequences, and perhaps their Cure, being widely different. This difficulty has been so great, as to exceed the Diligence of Observation; but in the following Discourse, the cause of the difficulty will become so manifest, that we will cease hereafter to enquire for a Symptom that can determine between the Running of a *Gonorrhœa*, and of the *Fluor Albus*.

Tho' this Description is very plain, and simple, and that no Symptom of the *Pox* can properly be ranked among those we have now given; yet it is most certain the confused accounts of the Venereal Disease are very conspicuous: Some of the first * Writers not mentioning a *Gonorrhœa* for forty Years; † others speaking of it so doubtfully, that we can hardly affirm they knew more of a *Gonorrhœa* than

* Sebast. Aquilanus. Nic. Leonicensus. Nic. Massa. Natal. Montesaurus, Anton. Scanarolus, Jac. Cataneus, Joan. Benedictus, Hieronym. Fracastorius, &c. ad Anton. Musam Brasavolam.

† Gabr. Faloppius, cap. 86. & cap. 100.

The Description

that it is supposed a Symptom of the *Pox*; ‡ the rest plainly asserting the *Gonorrhœa* a *Follower*, not a *Fore-runner* of it, arising from a *Corruption* of the *Seed*, which was made to run out in a great abundance by its being corrupted. So that we might think the *Pox* has been propagated after a different manner in the present and former Ages, if these Authors are supposed to have made right Observations, or that they have faithfully recorded them.

But this Obscurity being only for forty Years, and we find the manner of conveying these Diseases very constant and distinct ever since that time: The *Gonorrhœa* from an impure Coition, as has been said, and the *Pox* from it, or a concomitant *Shanker* ill treated; we must believe that some difficulty in apprehending so new and dreadful a Distemper, or at least of explaining its Appearances, is the true reason why those Physicians were possessed with so many Doubts, and found

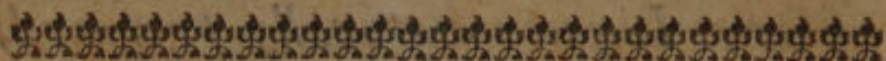
‡ Anton. Musa. Bernhard. Tomitanus, Prosp. Bargaruccius, Alex. Trajanus, Petronius, J. Fernelius, Leonard. Botallus, Guil. Rondeletius, &c.

it so difficult to transmit their Observations to Posterity. This Obscurity is not altogether vanished, but the Opinions of those Authors continue to have some Influence on the Physicians at this time, as will appear in the Series of our Inquiry.

It plainly follows, from the fore-mentioned Account, that the Matter of a Virulent *Gonorrhœa* is, either a *Corruption of Seed*, as all ancient Physicians who have made any mention of a *Gonorrhœa* did suppose, and the greatest part of the modern believe: Or else it must be *Pus*, *Matter*, or *Quittor* bred in some place, where the communicated Cause can operate. Or it must be a *Corruption of some Liquors naturally prepared*, and *separated* in such Places, or the *Matter* of an *Ulcer* joined with this. Now in order to discover which of all these this *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa* may be; as also what Places there are which are *exulcerated*, or may otherwise contribute to this supply; or how the *Contagion* may *afterwards* spread from the Place *first* affected; it is necessary to give some general account of the Parts, where this Distem-

Several Hypotheses alledged to explain it.

per may possibly be situated ; it being reasonable to think that we may remove such Difficulties by knowing the *Frame*, the *Use* of, and *Passage* to them. Because if some *supposed* Parts are not capable to give this *Supply* ; or others, that might give it, cannot be *reached* by the Contagion, especially at the beginning: It is manifest they do not furnish the *Matter* of the *Running*, howsoever promising they may be. And such *Parts* must be found that can both *furnish* the *Matter*, and are near enough to be infected. Wherefore our next step shall be to give an Account of the Parts, and that with all possible Modesty.



CHAP. II.

Of all the Parts supposed to be concerned as the Seat of a Gonorrhœa.

THE several Suppositions of Physicians mentioned in the foregoing Chapter, direct us to those Parts
that

that seem any way concerned in the time of a *Gonorrhœa*; which are either those that make the Seed, those that keep it, or those that carry it off. But as there is none that can have the least Interest in this Inquiry, who wants any Information, about the outward Figure of the Parts of Generation in both Sexes; I will insist more particularly on their inward Structure, which are not so obvious, and yet give great Light in the present Discovery.

Among them the *Vagina* of Wo- The Vagina. men is particularly to be considered; because it may have a greater Concern in the Course of this Disease, than it is generally believed to have. It is made capacious enough for admitting the *Penis* of a Man, and excluding the *Fœtus* in every Woman fit for Generation; tho' the Cavity of their Womb is never so narrow. Its *inward* Substance is *Nervous*, its *outward* a loose Membrane, with some *fleshy Fibres* running along it.

There are many small *Canals* found Openings into the Vagina. in the *Vagina*, but the most and the largest about its lower Parts where the Urinary Passage opens into it. Out of these Canals flows a quantity of *slimy*

my *Serum* sufficient to moisten these Parts, and to defend them from the acrimony of the Urine; which Liquor darts abundantly out of the *Pudenda* in time of Coition, and was commonly reputed the Seed of a Woman, but without any good Reason.

The Excretory Ducts of the little *Glands* that lie between the *Sphincter* of the *Urethra* and the inner Membrane of the *Vagina* have been longest known, and are called the *Lacuna*, and the rest equally deserve the same Name.

The *Vagina* has a sort of *Sphincter Muscle*, which being situated a little lower than the *Clitoris* serves to contract its opening.

This Description of the *Composition*, *Form* and *Use* of the *Vagina* seems to be sufficient for the present purpose, and I need only to mention the *Lips*, *Nymphæ* and *Clitoris*, in order to explain the Symptoms that affect them, in the course of this Disease; it being improper to say more on this Subject than what Necessity requires.

Dilating Instruments a Deceit.

I shall only observe, that all the use of dilating Instruments, in the Practice of Midwifry, is with respect to this *Sphincter*

Sphincter Muscle only; they not being of any use for *dilating* the *Womb*, and the *Vagina* wants no such dilatation. But as their Practice is not only useless, but dangerous, and they that use them either deceive themselves, or would deceive others, I shall forbear saying more of them at present; especially since the Shops of Artisans might supply us with many, if any such Instruments were found of any real Use.

This observation is absolutely true from the Structure of these Parts; but as every Truth has a new confirmation given it, when it is drawn from another kind of Reasoning or Observation; so this is confirmed by the Experience of the best Practitioner in Midwifry that has hitherto appeared in the World. I will only repeat his Opinion on this Subject, desiring his excellent Book may be considered by those who would know more of this Matter. * *Former Physicians*, says he, *killed many more Children than they ever saved, by their Openers of the Womb, Hooks, and other extraordinary Instruments.*

* Pag. 273. *Append. oper. Chyrurg. c. De Ventre.*

Next let us describe the Parts of Generation in Men, that are supposed to be first and *chiefly* affected in a *Gonorrhæa*: And because some suppose the *Virulent Liquor* to flow from the *Prostatæ* and *Seed-Bladders* through the *Urethra*; we will more particularly observe what appears in Dissecting those Parts.

The Parts of the *Penis* commonly affected in the Course of the Distemper are the *Prepuce*, *Frænum*, *Glans*, and *Urethra*. The *Prepuce* is composed of a doubling of the Skin of the *Penis*, and is easily pushed backwards, and as easily returns forwards by its natural Structure, and the help of the *Frænum*. Its Use is to cover the *Glans*, and thereby to preserve the exquisite Sense of Feeling in that Part.

The *Frænum*. The *Frænum* is nothing else but the outward Membrane of the *Glans*, which is double in this Part; in which there is a *Cavity*, wherein this *Ligament* moves.

The *Glans*. The *Glans* is the most extreme Part of the *Penis*, and is of a very particular Substance; being neither a continuation of the *Urethra*, nor of the *Cavernous Bodies*, and is affixed to
the

the latter by a slender long Ligament; which Ligament is composed of the termination of the Fibres that make the Coats of these Bodies: So that when the Urethra is removed from the Glans, and this sticks only to the Ligament, it very much resembles a Mushrome sticking to its Stalk. Its beginning is thicker than the Part of the Penis it joins, but it is thinner and sharper at its end. Its Membranes are thin and tender, because of the extraordinary Sense of Feeling designed in that Part. It has many Glands, that separate a Liquor which moistens it, and makes the Prepuce slip over it more easily.

The curious internal Structure of the Penis, and of the Cavernous Bodies, of which it is composed, would deserve our particular Consideration; did not our proposed Brevity oblige us to leave it, as seeming less able to furnish a Supply for the Matter of a Gonorrhœa than some other Parts, on which we must dwell a little longer. And therefore we hasten to view the Chancel through which the Seed and Urine pass, and is undoubtedly the
Pipe

Pipe through which the *Contagion* of a *Gonorrhœa* is conveyed.

Urethra.

The *Urethra* lies under the *Nerveo-spongi-ous* Bodies, or rather a little between them. It has two *Membranes*, which are thin, and streightly wove. The outward Membrane covers the outward Part of the *Urethra*, and the inward *terminates at its Orifice*. The inward provides only the inside of that Chancel. These two Membranes leave a space between them, which is of a *spongi-ous* Substance, and is filled with *Glands*. This spongi-ous Substance is of the Nature of the *Nerveo-spongi-ous* Bodies, and may be distended by blowing into either of them. The *Urethra* becomes *thinner* and more *compact*, the farther it goes toward the *Glans*; and at last *ends in a thin Membrane*.

It is remarkable that this Membrane has two considerable foldings that run parallel to each other from the middle of the Urethra on to the Origine of the Glans, and seem not only designed to skreen the Lacunæ, but also to direct the Course of the Urine and Seed, as they are thrown out of the Penis; their ridges strait-
ning

ning the Canal cut thorow the stream of the Urine, and occasion its twisting while it runs out, as we commonly find it does.

There are several Openings into the *Urethra*, all of them separating a white mucilaginous Liquor into it; which Liquor is designed by Nature to cover that Part, and by its sliminess to defend it from the sharpness of the *Seed* and of the *Urine*. These Holes or Openings are very patent and obvious, and were first discovered by *De Graaf*. It is indeed surprizing why they were not sooner found, and that he did not describe all those mentioned by *Morgagni*, they being so easily seen; however this excellent Anatomist observes, that a Liquor drills out of them into the *Urethra*; and if we consider the number of the Openings we must admire the profuseness of Nature in so great a Provision, or rather conclude that this quantity is truly necessary for defending the tender *Urethra* from Injuries otherwise unavoidable. Hence it is that the whole quantity of this very covering seems to be washed altogether away every time any Person makes Water; and this is, without doubt, the Reason

Reason that Anatomists have never found a great stock of this Liquor, either pure or corrupted, in their diligent scrutiny for the Seat and Matter of a *Gonorrhæa*.

De Graaf has been followed by all other Anatomists after him, insomuch that other Authors have repeated what he said without delivering any thing to their own knowledge; but we must except what *Morgagni* has described, and what *Terraneus* has expressed in anatomical Tables, as the most learned and excellent Physician *Dr. Lancisius* informs me. * *Morgagni* says expressly that he never found fewer than three, more commonly eleven, such Openings in one streight Line along the upper part of the *Urethra*. That the largest of these holes will take a Grain of Wheat to cover it, and that the least admits of a Hog's Bristle. But besides these larger holes there are many more, but very small, that pierce the *Urethra* near the larger. Sometimes higher and sometimes lower than them, and appear like white round Bodies when they do not discharge their Liquor.

* *Adversar. anatom. pag. 5.*

He assures us that we may pass a Hog's Bristle upwards in the Canals, but seldom downwards, and that they have a Communication with one another. When he had opened the largest of these Holes lengthways, he found it covered with the same Membrane as the *Urethra*, and that he could squeeze some drops of the mucilaginous Liquor out of the holes of different Sizes.

Besides those openings described by *Morgagni* we may find many more that are dispersed up and down the *Urethra*, very manifest to the naked Eye, and two that open in the *Glans*; one of each side as the *Urethra* is laid open for this inquiry. Some of the Openings he had described have manifest Canals leading towards the *Glans*; that which first appears in the *Urethra* under the Body of the *Penis* being three Lines Diameter, and nine Lines in length, tho' this accurate Anatomist did not seem to have observed them. There is likewise another order of holes under some of the largest of those we have mention'd; which admitted a Harpsichord Wire, while a pretty large Probe was in the

C

upper

upper Story, which Authors have not hitherto described.

In considering the Course of these Holes I made an Experiment, which convinced me that their Canals led into the spongy Bodies of the *Penis* and *Urethra*; but as the only way that could discover their Course was by a proper Injection, I took the Assistance of Mr. *Saint-Andre*, who is an excellent Surgeon, and a very singular Anatomist; that if we consider his Reading and Knowledge in Surgery, we might think he only so far apply'd himself to Anatomy as that is subservient to the Practice of Surgery; and yet if we consider his dexterity in Anatomy, and his most incomparable Preparations, without being acquainted with his Knowledge in Surgery, we should think he had bestowed an Age in anatomical Preparations. But as he has made himself Master of the best Injection in the pursuit of his anatomical Studies, I desired him to inject the great *Lacuna* next the *Glans*; which he performed with such dexterity, that he filled all the *Lacunæ*, and an incredible number of the *Lacunulæ* in the Bo-
dy

dy of the *Penis* and *Glans*; as also in the spongy Coat of the *Urethra*, all which terminate in the great *Lacunæ*. When this was done, this surprizing Injection pass'd up by the secreting Glands, and went off with the carrying Veins, which it filled on the back of the *Penis*; all which may be seen in the Picture taken from this excellent Preparation. So that I now reckon nine Openings in the *Urethra* lying on a streight Line, two Openings in the *Glans*, and above thirty other manifest Openings in the *Urethra*; besides an infinite number of *Lacunulæ* and other Openings, whose Mouths are not so manifest as the other I have mentioned.

The Explanation of the Figure.

- A. *The Penis laid on its back, in order to the Preparation.*
- B. *The Urethra laid open, that we may discover the Lacunæ.*
- C. *The Lacunæ seen by Morgagnius.*
- D. *An Under-order of Lacunæ never before observed, and seen in the second Lacuna of the Urethra.*
- E. *Great numbers of Lacunæ, two on each side of the Glans, as that is now laid open, and the rest in the*

Parts Affected.

Urethra, neither of them ever seen before.

F. *Hundreds of Lacunulæ communicating with the great Lacunæ, never hitherto observed.*

G. *The Veins of the Urethra fill'd on the back part of the Penis.*

Note, That all the Lacunæ, Lacunulæ, the Veins, and the Corpus Cavernosum were filled at one Injection, made from the first Lacuna of the Urethra.

Several Excretory Ducts from Monsieur *Littre's Gland* pierce likewise the inner Membrane of the *Urethra*; which throw the Liquor the Gland filters into this Canal. This Liquor is mucilaginous, and by consequence very fit to besmear the *Urethra*. The Liquor secreted at Mr. *Cowper's* Glands, whose Excretory Ducts soon join and run in one Pipe among the spongi-ous Body of the *Urethra*, and at last pierce its inner Membrane, is likewise soft and of the same sort: For it is certain, nothing can be discharged out of their Duct in time of Erection; so that their Liquor does not conduce to Generation, but to defend the *Urethra*

thra from the sharpness of the Seed and Urine.

Our next view shall be of the *Pro-*^{Vesiculæ Seminales.}
statæ, *Caruncles*, *Caput Galli*, and
Vesiculæ Seminales. The last are a
Membranous Substance, and are situa-
ted at one side, on the back Part of
the Bladder of the Urine towards its
lower end; they are firmly ty'd to
the Neck of it, and to several of the
Neighbouring Parts. Their inner Ca-
vity is wider in some Places than in
other, and so Cells are formed in them,
which communicate among themselves;
for by blowing up one of them you
blow up the rest. The *Vesiculæ* ter-
minate every where in a small Duct;
which is inserted into the back Part
of the *Urethra*, about an Inch below
the Neck of the Bladder. At each O-
rifice of these Ducts, there appears a
Partition; which hinders the Seed,
pressed out at any of these Orifices, to
recoil and strike against any of the o-
ther. This Part is called the *Caput*^{Caput Galli.}
Galli, and through his Eyes (the men-
tioned Orifices) the Seed is driven in-
to the *Urethra*. At each Mouth of
the Seed-Bladders is placed a small
Caruncle; which, serving the Design^{Caruncles.}

of Valves, prevents a constant Efflux of Seed into the *Urethra*. But these Caruncles are thrown off with the Seed, and by the same Power that expels it: Yet, they quickly replace themselves after the Discharge.

Prostatæ.

At the Root of the *Urethra*, on each side of the Neck of the Bladder, are two globular Bodies, called the *Prostatæ*; whose uppermost Part is broad; their under Oval. The bigness of both (for they are not far asunder) is of a large Walnut in Salacious People, but of a small Walnut, only, in Aged People, and such as have not been given to Venery. Their Substance is Glandular. Out of their Ducts, the Number whereof is reputed to be uncertain, flows a white Liquor, very like Seed; which may be had by pressing the *Prostatæ*. These Excretory Ducts of the *Prostatæ* discharge themselves into the *Urethra*; some of them higher up, and some of them lower than the *Caput Galli*, but, commonly, more sideways than do the Orifices of the *Vesiculæ Seminales*. *De Graaf* does not remember, that ever he found fewer than Ten of these Excretory Ducts in a Man:

Man : But he has discover'd Ninety or more in a Dog, at each of whose Orifices there was placed its proper *Caruncle*.

Mr. *Littre* will not allow the *Prostata* to be Two Glands, but One only ; its Substance being continuous and undivided, as he has shewn the Royal Academy in *July* 1700. He says, it resembles a small Heart, whose Base is towards the Bladder. His *Prostata* is covered with muscular Fibres, and is composed of Twelve little Bags whose Cavities have no communication, and which terminate in the Canal of the *Urethra*, about the *Verumontanum*, by as many small Pipes of the bigness of a Hog's Bristle. There is a number of little Glands in each of those Bags, whose excretory Ducts (each of which have a Sphincter at their ending) open into the Cavity of the Bags, and deposit a Liquor therein, as in so many Basins or Reservatories.

But whether this be Two Glands or but One, Mr. *Littre* agrees with all other Anatomists in their use ; and as the Liquor of the *Prostata*, its Excretory Ducts, and Valves are

on all Hands agreed to, and serve the Purpose of our present Inquiry; this recital will sufficiently assist our subsequent Reasoning.

As this Description of every Part that separates, or contains any Liquor, has been made with a View to the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa*, and some People think *Pus* the Substance of that *Matter*; it will be necessary to describe the fleshy, or muscular Parts, and the *Fat*, in order to be satisfy'd whether a *Gonorrhœa* can corrupt these Parts, and produce this *Matter* out of them; because the fleshy and fat Parts furnish us best with *Pus*.

Authors disagreeing in the Number of *Muscles* that go to the *Penis*, they being easily divided, I will rather consider their *Origin* and *Insertion* than their *Number*; that being more necessary to shew their Capacity of being affected by the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa*. There are three pair of *Muscles* reckoned, by some Authors, to belong to the *Penis*; others, leaving out the *Transversales*, will only allow of Two Pair: And Mr. *Littre* will have but Five single *Muscles*.

Muscles. However, as all of them either arise from the *Ischium*, or *Anus*, and terminate in the *Cavernous Bodies*, or in the *Urethra* at the lowest Part of the *Penis*, and end about its side; they do not seem to be commonly affected in the time of a *Gonorrhœa*. Mr. *Littre* observes more particularly, that, in many Subjects, some *muscular Fibres* proceed from the forepart of each *Acceleratory Muscle*, and end in the *Foreskin*; after they have run along the side of the *Penis*: By which means it is drawn towards the *Root* of the *Penis*, in time of *Coition*, and making Water, as often as these Fibres are contracted. This Account of the Parts being premised, let us proceed in our Inquiry; *Where the first beginning of a Gonorrhœa may be? What the Affection of the Parts which are its Seat? As also what may be its Productive Cause?*

CH A P. III.

*The Prostatæ, Seed-
Bladders, or Parts
beyond them are not the
Original Seat of a Go-
norrhœa.*

BY the anatomical Description, we have given, it would appear at first; that either the *Prostatæ*, or *Seed-Bladders* are the fittest Parts for supplying the *Liquor* which flows in a *Gonorrhœa*: And that, therefore, they might be reckoned the Original Seat of that Disease; did not several unanswerable Objections lie against them, which seem to render it impossible that these can be the Parts *first* Infected.

*The Prostatæ
are too remote.*

For since it is acknowledged, on all Hands, that this Distemper arises from a contagious Liquor flowing from the infecting Person; it can never be understood, how such a Li-
quor

quor should arrive at Places so *Remote* from the opening of the *Urethra*: Because the Quantity of Liquor that the *Urethra* can admit is very *small*, and its *Velocity* inconsiderable; and there is neither *Muscle* nor *Valve*, nor any other *Machine* alledged, that can throw it to such a distance.

Moreover the *Velocity* of the Parts of this Matter being inconsiderable, as also their *Bulk*; the *Quantity* of their *Motion* must be next to nothing, as was just now observed. But if the Quantity of Motion was vastly greater than is supposed, the Difficulty and Impossibility should still continue to be the same; but especially if we consider that the Canal, it is to pass through, is become straiter than ordinary. For the *Penis* being harder by its *Erection*, and both of them by inflating its *Cavernous Bodies*, the *Urethra* lying under, and somewhat between these *Nerveo-spongy* Bodies, and being likewise *Membranous*, is very much compressed by them, or is made narrower; and therefore the *Passage* to the *Venereal Contagion*, by the *Urethra*, is more difficult. This straitness of the *Urethra* is very manifest

The Infecting Matter is not endued with a sufficient Quantity of Motion.

manifest, and sensible, when the Seed, or Urine, are expelled in such a time of Erection. Besides; the narrowness of the *Urethra* is still greater, by the like Inflation of its *Nerveo-spongi-ous* Substance; whereby the *Urethra* is really squeezed together on all sides, and the inward Surfaces of the Membranous Canal are strongly prest together, so that no Liquor can be driven thro' it, that is impelled with a less force than that which expells the Seed or Urine. And therefore a Liquor, which has little or no impulsive Force, cannot enter the *Urethra* at that time; especially where it is thus strongly compressed.

*The Infectious
Matter can-
not make a
Gonorrhœa
if it did reach
the Prostatæ,
&c.*

But let us suppose, in the next Place, that this Contagious *Liquor* is conveyed to the *Prostatæ*, and operates there as the Abettors of this Opinion fancy it does, notwithstanding this manifest Impossibility to the contrary; yet it will appear, if it really had the Effects they say it has, it must have a great deal more than they themselves will allow of. For, according to *de Blegney*, as it will hereafter appear, the *Caruncles* which are at each of the Mouths of the *Seed-Bladders*,

Bladders, must be corroded by this Contagious Liquor, before the Seed can be corrupted by it, or an Efflux of it occasioned. And as for the *Prostatæ*; we found their *Ducts* so small, that their Number is uncertain, and the Liquor contained in them must be exprest by some external Force. Now as there is no *Operation* of this kind supposed from the Venereal *Infection*, it is very manifest no *Gonorrhæa* could happen, however their Liquor might be corrupted.

But if it were supposed; that the *Caruncles* of the *Seed-Bladders*, and the *Ducts* of the *Prostatæ* were now corroded, in order to produce this Efflux of corrupted *Matter*; the *Gonorrhæa* should, in that case, be incurable, since the mentioned Loss is never to be repaired. And therefore as this Supposition is inconsistent with daily Experience; we may safely conclude, that there is no *Corrosion* of this kind, nor any *Gonorrhæa* generated on any such Account; and therefore, if this *Infectious Liquor* could reach the *Seed-Bladders* and *Prostatæ*, it should not have this alledged Effect, or it should not produce a *Gonorrhæa*.

Some

The common
Cause of the
Infection is
absurd.

Some indeed, without any tolerable ground, have imagin'd; that these *Parts* are not *corroded*, but such an *Efflux* may be made by some fanciful *Fermentation*, arising from a mixture of this *Infectious* Liquor, with the *Seed* and *Liquor* of the *Prostatæ*: But as that plainly contradicts the Anatomical Account, given in the foregoing Chapter; the whole Hypothesis must pass as some specious Fancy, that has no Foundation in Nature, and that such a Fermentation could not Occasion this Efflux.

By what has been said it may reasonably be believed, that the *Seed-Bladders* and the *Prostatæ* cannot be reached by the *Contagious Liquor* that causes a *Gonorrhœa*; because neither the Liquor has sufficient Velocity given it for that Purpose, nor are the Effects suitable to the Operation it is supposed to have in these Parts. The next Arguments I am to offer are more

Experiments
confirming the
foregoing Ar-
guments.

à Posteriori; shewing, by Experiments, that most commonly *no Liquor is derived from the Prostatæ, while a Person is ill of a Gonorrhœa*: And as I * mentioned most of them some

* See Diseases, page 237.

Years ago, I will repeat them here as they stand in that Book.

The first Argument is drawn from Observations of *Excrescencies*, sometime found in the Course of a *Gonorrhœa*: For they being the Consequence of a *Sore* in any part, it is evident, there has been a Sore, where these *Leaves*, *proud Flesh*, or any other *Excrescence* appear; and they being commonly found in the *Urethra*, there is no doubt of the Soreness of that Part.

This Fact is so constant, and conformable to Experience, that it cannot be deny'd; though the Abettors of the contrary Opinion would render the Consequence more doubtful. For, say they, the *Sharp* Liquor passing from the *Prostata* will as effectually produce this *Sore*, and *Excrescencies*, as if it were really separated in the vicinity of them. So that this Experiment does not affect the *Hypothesis* of the *Prostata* shedding the corrupted Liquor; at least, it does not establish the contrary Opinion.

But the sufficiency of this Experiment will farther appear, by considering

ing how these *Excrescencies* are always near our *Seat* of a *Gonorrhœa*, very rarely near the *Prostatae*; and then are the Effect of a great Quantity of Matter, which runs backward when it cannot easily be discharged; or is forced backward, by an improper Use of Injections. And therefore these *Excrescencies* fully evince what we alledged from them; and are without dispute a full proof when the following Experiments are added to this.

The next Experiment is taken from the common practice of *Injections*; for as they stop a *Gonorrhœa*, their Liquor must have been applied to the part Affected; which is impossible, if we suppose the *Prostatae*, or *Parts beyond them*, the Seat of it. Let it be remembred that our *Anatomy* shews us of the great Curvature or Bending of the Urethra under the Pubis; for if we consider how great that is from the Neck of the Bladder to where it is continued to the Penis, we must grant that it is very difficult to pass an Injection the length of the *Prostatae*, or *Vesiculæ Seminales*, except it be by a very extraordinary Hand. On
the

the other Hand, any Body that can use a Syringe, finds that a Gonorrhœa may be stopt by an Injection. And therefore, since we find that a Running is stopt by an Injection, which cannot get out of the Penis; we may be persuaded, that it is in the Penis it has its Effects; and if so, then it is from the Penis the supply of the Running is had; which was to be proved, against the common Hypothesis.

This Argument is still stronger and more conclusive, if we consider, that each Pipe of the Prostatæ has it Caruncle or Valve, which intercepts all communication between the injected Liquor, and that in the Ducts of the Prostatæ.

Another very easy Experiment may be made, most proper to determine the difficulty under our consideration; whereby it will appear, that in time of a Gonorrhœa, there is not any of that Matter sent from the Prostatæ, or Parts beyond them. For, if the Urethra is compressed about the middle of the Penis, and we squeeze the Corruption, contained in that length, forward out of the Glans; and after-

D

wards,

wards, we begin to press the *Penis* from towards the *Pubis* along to the *Nut*, we shall not be able to *squeeze* out any more *Corruption* by the second Expression. And therefore it is evident; that the *Corruption*, *first expressed*, was not driven forward by any Matter, flowing from the *Prostatae* to the Place where we begun to squeeze; a fact altogether inconsistent with the Supposition of a Liquor being propagated from the *Prostatae*: For, on that Supposition, the whole Duct of the *Urethra*, from thence to the *Nut*, must be filled with corrupted Matter, which is contrary to this Experiment. Wherefore there comes not any Matter from the *Prostatae*, or their *Vicinity* in time of a *Gonorrhœa*; and by Consequence its *Seat* is not in *any* of these *Parts*.

Objection.

But, to this Experiment, some have Objected; that as the *Running* is equally out of the *Penis* when *pendulous* or *erected*, in that pendulous State it runs down a Declivity; and therefore it may be possible that we may squeeze out Corruption, as is shewn by the Experiment; but we must not conclude,

conclude, that the Running does not come from the *Prostatæ*.

Now these different States of the *Penis* making no alteration, either State may be supposed, which most favours the Objection. Let it be supposed that a *Liquor* runs in a *Canal*, not only *inclined*, but *perpendicularly erected*; the *Efflux* of the *Liquor* may be quicker on that Account, but the whole *Passage* must contain *Liquor* from the *Fountain-Head* to the *Place* of its *Efflux*; the *Parts* of it that run out being propelled by those that are next after them, on to their *Origin*: And therefore, as the *Fact* of the *Experiment* is not, nor cannot be called in *Question*; the *Conclusion* made from thence, that there is not any *Liquor* flowing from the *Prostatæ* to the *first* compressed *Part*, is likewise manifest; so that *the Prostatæ are not the Source of the Running*, or of a *Gonorrhœa*. Answered.

This is so plain and well known, that there is no need of any farther Answer. Indeed there are *droppings* in all these *Canals*, more, and for a longer time, after the great and general *Efflux*: But as they are owing to

the rough and scabrous Surfaces of these Pipes, detaining inconsiderable Parts of the Liquid when its impelling Force is lost, there lies no *Analogy* between them and the present *Objection*. There is too some such Efflux at the end of a *Gonorrhœa*, as shall be remarked hereafter; which Observation is of great use, in knowing about what time the *Cure* of a *Running* may be compleated.

This Theory is confirmed by the Practice of a Gonorrhœa.

This Truth, of the Seat of a *Gonorrhœa* not being in the *Prostatæ*, might be farther evinced, by Arguments drawn from the Practice of this Disease. For if we either consider the Success by *Diuretical* Medicines, or of a *Gonorrhœa* stopt by *Restringent* Injections, or *Restringent* Medicines, and forming the *Lues*; neither the Success of the first Case could be accounted for, nor shou'd the Appearance of Symptoms in the Second be, as we find they shew themselves every Day. But as the Proposition is sufficiently proved, I will not be tedious in farther illustrating it, by offering more Arguments, even of a different nature.

I own

I own, that, in the Course of this Distemper, both the *Prostatæ* and *Seed-Bladders* may be infected; the *Contagion* spreading it self over all the Neighbouring Parts: But it, by no means, follows from thence, that either of them are the *Original Seat* of the *Disease*, or the *Fountain* from whence the *Virulent Liquor* flows. For the *Efflux* has been *large* and *violent*, before the *Infection* has reached these Parts; and it most commonly appears, that there are great Runnings, when both the *Prostatæ* and *Seed-Bladders* are *sound* and *entire*: By which Observation alone it is easy to demonstrate, that *neither* of these *Parts* can be the First Seat of the Distemper; for if they were, they must always be infected before the Running appears.

It is true indeed, that these Parts may be infected, when there appears no Ulcers in the *Urethra*. But this can never happen, but when the Ulcers have been first heal'd with Injections, which could not reach the Remoter Parts; tho' I am apt to think there are not many Examples for the supposed Objection: And the learned

Dr. *Cyprianus* has assured me, that, in many tryals since my Doctrine has been made publick, great Defects have been found in this place of a *Gonorrhœa*, in all those he has searched for, and found to have, a Carnosity.

The best Arguments for Author's placing the Gonorrhœa in the Prostatæ.

Having thus fully proved, that neither the *Prostatæ*, *Seed-Bladders*, or any *Parts beyond them*, can be the *Original Seat of a Gonorrhœa*; it will be proper to consider the Arguments of the Assertors of the contrary Opinion, and to see what weight there may be in them. And because *de Blegny* is the Author that is the most approved of, I need only quote what he says, that an Useless and Tiresome Number may be avoided. * *'Tis very plain the Disease is not seated in the Bladder; for in this case, it should be affected with almost Incurable Ulcers, or with an Inflammation, which would continue all the time of the Distemper, and would become the necessary Cause of a Suppression of Urine. It is yet less probable that it can be in the Testicles, it being well known, that then they would be ex-*

* *Ch. vi. part 2. p. 127.*

tremely pain'd, inflamed, and swelled. Neither is it more likely, that it should be in the Whole Substance of the Penis. For its Porous and Spongy Substance, its exquisite Sense, the Use and Situation of this Member, render it so much disposed to Pain, Inflammation, Flux of Humours, to Convulsions and to a Gangrene, that it could not be affected in all its Parts, without suffering all or most of these Accidents and Symptoms. Then after a few Lines which intercept his Sorites, he concludes.

From this it seems very plain, that those small Vessels which are believed to be the Reservoirs of the Seed, must be the Seat of a Gonorrhoea, it being very evident, that these undergo a considerable Alteration by the Venereal Matter, as appears in the Disorder it makes; for then they don't supply the Humidity, which is design'd to keep the Urethra in its natural State; and if you squeeze the Place in which they are situated, you may observe the Running sensibly augmented.

* It seems then to be very plain that the Venereal Matter in a particular manner attacks the Parastatae and the Prostatae in causing a Gonorrhoea; probably because these are Parts more porous, and consequently more easily penetrated than others that are adjacent. But what shall we say to Women that have neither the one nor the other? He does not allow the Venereal Matter for the like Reason, already mentioned, in the case of Men; nor does he allow this Efflux from the Testicles of Women, because of their Remoteness; it must have passed thro' the Womb, which is too moist and thick to retain it. He will not suffer the Vagina to be the Seat of the Disease we treat of; For should the Matter be mixt with that gross Matter contained in the Vagina, its Activity would thereby be either choked and obstructed, or in a little time thrown out with the natural Impurity of that Part. The proper Seat then of a Virulent Gonorrhoea in Women, can be no where else than in the Womb.

Now let us consider, whither the Strength of this Reasoning will lead us. If there are no Parts besides the *Prostatæ*, that can afford the Matter of a Running, or to which a Running should not prove dangerous, if not fatal; then perhaps the *Prostatæ* may be the Seat of the Disease: So that it is barely probable, upon this Supposition, that they are the Seat. But if there is any part omitted, in the foregoing Enumeration, that may be the Seat of a *Gonorrhœa*, the *Prostatæ* are not necessarily so; and such a Part shall be quickly named, and insisted upon. Besides; if the *Prostatæ* are equally subject to these frightful Inflammations, as the mentioned Parts; they are as much to be excluded from this Seat, as the rest; and that they are equally obnoxious, with some of the rest, is very evident. Moreover, if any one, or all of these Parts, render'd incapable of this Privilege, may still be inflamed, without the dangerous Consequences formerly alledged; then they have still a right to be the Seat of a *Gonorrhœa*. Now that they may be so, take the same Author's Words.

They do not conclude.

'Tis

'Tis true indeed a Gonorrhœa is sometimes accompany'd with an Inflammation of the Bladder, with a Painful Flux of Humours upon the Testicles, and many Ulcers in the Urethra, and yet these Parts are exempted from all these Accidents, viz. the Dangers and Mortification just before recited. And therefore if any one will complement Monsieur De Blegny, with his *Prostatæ*, as the Seat of a *Gonorrhœa*, it will be very civil; for his Arguments put no manner of Force upon our Belief, and Persuasion, of their being this Seat.

'Tis very remarkable, how fully the *Testicles* are rejected from any possible Share of being this Seat, and how freely the *Parastatæ* or *Epididymedes* are admitted; tho' they adhere to and by some Authors are reckoned a Part of them. But to proceed, let us observe farther; that it is only for greater Convenience, the *Porosity* of the *Parastatæ* and *Prostatæ*, that he leads the *Venereal* Matter to them; and acknowledges, that its getting thither is after a very particular manner: And as it is for this particular and immechanical Progress, the

the *Prostatæ* have already been excluded from entertaining this Corruption, we shall leave him to disengage himself from another Absurdity that crowds upon him, after this Supposition. For, says he, *what shall we say to the Women, their Testicles are likewise very porous, and therefore fit Receptacles of this Poyson*: But he acknowledges they are too remote. Why may not his particular Manner serve him in this Difficulty, as well as formerly? The one is just as easily supposed as the other. So He and I are now agreed: Both of us think the *Prostatæ*, *Seed-Bladders* and *Parastatæ*, might properly enough be the Seat of a *Gonorrhœa*, by the help of a small Quantity of Poyson, if they were not too remote to be come at; and therefore they are not the *Seat* of the Disease even upon Monsieur *De Blegny's* Hypothesis.

I grant the *Prostatæ* are not so remote as the *Testicles* of Women; but an *Inch* too remote is the same as an *Ell*, towards not entertaining the Poyson, and producing the Disease, But not to pursue this Author at present, into another streight he drives his

his Readers, about a *Gonorrhœa* being seated in the *Womb* of Women; I shall conclude with observing, that his Arguments being *precarious*, if not *contradictory*, and his *Hypothesis* so limited, that it does not answer in both Sexes; we are under no Difficulty to assert, that *the Seat of a Gonorrhœa is not in the Prostatæ, Seed-Bladders, or any Parts beyond them.*



CHAP. IV.

*The Seat of a Gonorrhœa in both Sexes:
The Nature of the Matter,
and Cause of its
Quantity.*

HAVING acquitted the *Prostatæ* from entertaining the Corruption commonly pretended to be conveyed thither; some of these Arguments shew, likewise, that it only affects the *Urethra*. For if a *Gonorrhœa* was produced in those Parts, must not the *Urethra* be full of that Matter, while it runs out at the *Penis*: Or how could an *Injection* stop it, when it cannot arrive at the *Seed-Bladders*, or *Prostatæ*, this supposed *Seat*. And therefore since the Parts of the *Penis* are void of this Corruption,

tion, and Injections stop it ; the more *forward* Parts of the *Penis* are only infected.

*The Seat of a
Gonorrhœa.*

This becomes evident, if we consider how easily the corrupted Matter may be conveyed into the *Urethra*, more especially nearer the *Glans* : And if a sufficient supply for this Efflux, may be had in these Parts, they must, no doubt, be this *Seat* we seek after. This easy Conveyance is manifest, if we recollect what was formerly observed, about the thickness of the *Glans*, or if we view the pleatings of it in the former Figure, and that the *Urethra* did not any longer continue to be a distinct and separate Canal, but was incorporated into, and vanished in the *Glans*. Now as the *Glans* is a harder Body, and has the mentioned pleates, it is on that account not so easily inflated as the *Penis*, the Passage through the *Glans*, serving the purpose of the *Urethra*, is not so firmly, and closely shut, as the *Urethra* ; and therefore the corrupted Particles are more easily admitted, than into the *Urethra*. Moreover we are informed by looking upon the Part that the great *Lacuna* is
not

not half an Inch distant from the *Glans*, and that before the *Urethra* is strongly compressed; so that any quantity of Venereal Contagion passing under the patent *Glans* can easily mix with the Liquor in the great *Lacuna*. It is therefore evident how the *Penis*, by passing through a Quantity of Corruption, may admit Part of it. Now as this Place of Affection agrees very well with what appears, by the mentioned Experiments, we cannot doubt of the Infection being communicated to the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, but more especially to that in the first; so that the *Urethra* is manifestly the *Seat* of a *Gonorrhœa*. This Truth will become more and more obvious, in explaining the Symptoms, that are along with, and that attend a *Gonorrhœa*.

The *Seat* of a *Gonorrhœa* being found; our next endeavour is to discover how this new *Seat*, whose Streams are not commonly heeded, becomes sufficient to furnish us with as great a Quantity as we ever observe to be discharged, in the Course of a *Gonorrhœa*. We have seen already that the *Seed*, the supposed Mat-
2
ter

ter of all Ancient and most of the Modern Physicians, has no share in this Supply. Let us therefore consider, if there be any *Pus* bred, where the communicated Cause can operate; and how *Liquors*, naturally prepared and separated in these Parts, are corrupted, and become the *Matter* of this *Efflux*. Our Discoveries about *Pus*, the supposed Matter of a *Gonorrhœa* by many, and a farther account of the true Matter now shewn will determine our Judgment about the Nature of a *Gonorrhœa*.

The Gonorrhœa not an Ulcer.

'Tis well known, that true *Pus* is only generated in *Muscles*, and Muscular Parts; and the farther any Part recedes from being Muscular, the less apt is *Pus* to be generated in that Part; more especially if nothing of Fat is found in the Part. For the *Corruption* in *Membranes* is more a *Slough* than *Pus*; and that in *Glands*, whether contained in a *Bag*, or *Cystis*, or diffused on the adjacent Parts, is an *imperfect Pus*. Now as there is not any Part in the inside of the *Urethra*, that is Muscular, more than the Blood Vessels; it is very manifest there cannot any Quantity of *Pus*, or
Quittor,

Quittor, be generated in the *Urethra*: And therefore the Matter of this Efflux is not owing to a *Quittor*, bred in that Part. This will easily appear, if we remember what was formerly said of the *Muscles* of the *Penis*; and the same Reasoning will hold good in the other Sex: For the *Muscle* of the *Vagina* runs Parallel with the *Vagina* it self, and only serves to constrict it, after it has been stretched, by an expanding Power within it, and when that is removed; which Muscle can never furnish any *Supply* of *Pus* in time of a *Gonorrhœa*, it being on its outside, as it has been observed. Besides, the *early* Running of this *Matter* is altogether inconsistent with its being *Pus*; the *Gonorrhœa* often appearing in a Day or two; too short a time for *Pus* to be generated, but more especially for the *Quantity* that appears in that time.

Moreover the *Running* not only appears more early than could proceed by breeding an Ulcer; but we have no reason to suspect any previous *Inflammation*, which is to be followed with the Running. For if we suppose there is an Inflammation in the

Neck of the *Bladder*, *Prostatae*, or in the length of the *Urethra*, it must necessarily be attended with a frequent and painful making a quantity of Water; as is very common in cases of that kind, or when these parts are affected with *Cantharides*. Whereas the Running, the supposed Effect of an Inflammation, commonly appears for two or three Days together, without any *Smart* or *Heat* of Urine; which would oppose all Experience, by supposing it the Product of an Inflammation. And therefore, any *Inflammation* or *Exulceration* that happens in the Course of a *Gonorrhæa*, are really the *Effects* of its Acrimony, and not its *Cause*.

This is still more obvious, if we compare this *Running* with another Circumstance of a *sharp* Ulcer. The last is always in its most corrosive and sharp state, when it is first opened; which is altogether the Reverse in a *Gonorrhæa*, the Matter whereof is perfectly mild, and very little corrupted in the beginning, as I have but just observed. And therefore the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhæa* not agreeing in any particular with the *Matter* of an *Ulcer*,
it

it were absurd to suspect a *Gonorrhœa* to have any thing of an Ulcer in its Nature. This would become still more manifest by comparing more Properties of an Ulcer, and of a *Gonorrhœa*.

One thing I must observe, that the *Vestige* of a Sore is never obliterated by death; yet if we look for the Seat of a *Gonorrhœa* on a dead Person, it is no where to be found. Ancient and modern Inquiries agree in this Article, and the reason of so strange an Appearance will be seen in the progress of this Discourse.

Thus being deprived of the two common Fountains of a *Gonorrhœa*, which, being very promising, have been always resorted to by such as have pretended to enquire into this Disease; and as our Endeavour is always to find out the true Seat, or never to acknowledge one that is False, such an Imposition affording us no manner of Help towards a better Method of Curing the Distemper: Let us try if there is *naturally* a Liquor separated in those Parts, capable to be Corrupted by this Infection; and that is now become the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa*.

The true Matter of a Gonorrhœa.

In order to this, we may remember how it was formerly observed, that several *Openings*, and some of them very Large, were to be found in the *Urethra*; which naturally discharge a Liquor *white* and *viscid*, fit to defend it against the *Acrimony* of the *Seed*, and *Urine*. And therefore, if the productive *Cause* of a *Gonorrhœa* can, any ways, encrease the *Quantity* of this Liquor, render it more *thin*, or change its *Colour*, we shall have all the *Symptoms* of a *Gonorrhœa*: So that a thorough Enquiry into this Matter will lead us directly into the *Nature* of a *Gonorrhœa*, without being put upon the Necessity of taking up with any one Part, for fear we should not find another more proper: Which Method does the greatest violence to our Understanding.

This Position will, furthermore, appear more Natural, if we consider, that the *Thickness*, *Colour*, and *Quantity*, return as formerly; and in that Order the *Cure* or Abatement of the Malignant Cause proceeds. Besides, the *Gonorrhœa* in *Women* will be accounted for on the same Principles, which cannot be done on any known Hypothesis;

thesis; and shews that Harmony of Nature, whereby various Works of a like Sort are produced in different Places, and on different Occasions by the same Methods, as far as the places will admit. Yet all this is evident by recollecting what was formerly observed; that the *Vagina*, as well as the *Urethra*, are provided with many of these Openings. These of the *Vagina* have been longer known, and are always distinguished by the Name of *Lacunæ*. Hereafter we shall take the Liberty to make use of this Name, when the Inquiry is made in common to both, and by proper Changes may be applied to either: And that because they equally serve to produce, and carry on, the Symptoms of a *Gonorrhœa* in both Sexes.

The only Difficulty in this System is to conceive, how so small *Glands* can furnish such a Quantity of Matter, as that which flows in a *Gonorrhœa*; or how the Liquor, which is naturally separated in time of Health, should be increased to such a Degree in this Disease. To remove this Difficulty, we must consider that some *Glands* in the Body do not constant-

The necessary Quantity of Running afforded from the Lacunæ.

ly emit the Liquor, as it is separated from the Blood; but retain it for some time either within the *Glands* themselves, or in some *Cystis*, or Bag, made for that Purpose, from which it flows only on proper Occasions. There are others again that have Excretory Ducts; which open externally, and let the Liquor that is secreted continually flow from them, without retaining any of it. Of the first sort are the *Prostatæ*, the *Testicles*, and the *Glands* that open into the *Seed-Bladders*. Of the second sort are the *Miliary Glands* of the *Skin*; and the *Glands* whose Excretory Ducts are the *Lacunæ* in the *Vagina* of Women, and the *Urethra* in Men.

Hence it plainly follows; that if there be two *Glands*, one of each sort, that separate, in equal determinate Times, equal Quantities of Fluids, that the Bulk of the one sort must be much greater than that of the other. And the least Excess that can be (supposing the Matter of the *Glands* nearly the same in both) must be equal to the Quantity of Liquor that is secreted in that Time, and is retained within the *Glands*. But tho' that be the
least

least Excess, yet the Difference between their Bulks may be much greater, according to the Capacity of the retaining *Gland* to hold a Double, Treble, Quadruple, &c. of that Liquor which is commonly discharged at once from that *Gland*. Upon which account there may be any assignable Proportion between the Bulk of the *Glands*, tho' the Quantity of Liquor secreted in a given Time, may be the same in Both.

Hence the *Glands* of the *Urethra* and *Vagina* may be very small, nay invisible to the naked Eye, yet they may secrete as great a Quantity of Fluid, in a determinate Time, as that which is separated both by the *Prostatæ* and *Testicles* together.

To illustrate this Matter a little more, I suppose it will easily be allowed, that the *Glands*, whose Excretory Ducts are the *Lacunæ*, may separate as much Liquor in one Minute as will weigh but one half Grain: This in an Hour will be thirty Grains, or half a Drachm; in twenty four Hours, or a natural Day, it will amount to twelve Drachms, or an Ounce and an half; which is more

than the *Seed-Bladders*, *Testicles* and *Prostatæ*, can continue to furnish in any considerable Space of Time. Hence it is evident that the *Glands* of the *Urethra* and *Vagina*, are as capable of being the *Springs* that supply the Liquor, that flows in a *Gonorrhœa*, as the *Prostatæ*, *Testicles*, or any other *Gland* situated at a Distance.

But still it will be ask'd, how these *Glands* of the *Urethra* and *Vagina*, can discharge so great a Quantity of Fluid in the Time of a *Gonorrhœa*, above what they do in their natural State: Which *Difficulty* will press those as hard, who place the Seat of the Disease in the *Prostatæ*, as it does them, who set it in the *Urethra* or *Vagina*; for, by what we have shewn, it will appear, that the great Quantity of Matter which flows in a *Gonorrhœa* may bear as great, if not a greater, Proportion to that which is naturally secreted in the *Prostatæ*, as it does to that which is secreted in these other *Glands*; and indeed place the Seat of the Disease where you will, the *Difficulty* will remain the same, and is only to be removed by considering, how the Quantity of Liquor

quor that flows from any *Gland*, may, by a *Disease*, or by a *Medicine*, be prodigiously encreased.

We learn from the *Animal Oeconomy*, that if any *Gland* or *Excretory Duct* be stimulated, the Quantity of Liquor that it discharges, by that stimulating, is considerably augmented, in Proportion to the Greatness of the stimulating Force, whereby its *Glands* or *Ducts* are affected. We find by Experience, that a little of the Powder of *Cantharides*, apply'd any where, soon excites a Blister; and, by its stimulating, makes the *Glands* there, discharge a Quantity of Matter immensely greater than what would naturally flow from that Part, by insensible Perspiration. We find also that so small a Quantity of this stimulating Matter as can be conveyed by the Blood to the Bladder, and Parts of Generation, is sufficient to produce an *Inflammation* and *Heat* in those Parts, to provoke an *Erection* of the *Penis*, and even to cause a *Smart*, *Pain*, and *Heat* of *Urine*: And, no doubt, but if some of this *Powder* were laid on the *Urethra* or *Vagina*, it would immediately inflame those Parts, cause
Ulcers,

Ulcers, and produce a great *Flux* of Liquor, not unlike a *Gonorrhæa*, tho' the Fluid would not be so Malignant and Virulent, or of so long a Duration, as the *Efflux* in a Venereal *Gonorrhæa*.

All this Reasoning is drawn from what was commonly known about the Openings into the *Urethra*; but what we concluded in that manner is now manifest to Sight by the Account I have given of these Openings, if we consult the Figure inserted in the foregoing Chapter: For the great Number of the wide *Prostatæ* not only convinces us how easily a considerable discharge may be made, but likewise that the sum of the Orifices of these *Lacunæ* being fifty times greater than the sum of the Orifices of the Ducts of the *Lacunæ*, so are they infinitely better fitted to yield a quantity of Liquor equal to that of the greatest Running, more especially when any of them is stimulated.

Since then the Venereal *Poyson* is of an *Acrimonious*, *Corroding* Nature, it may raise *Ulcers* in the *Urethra* and *Vagina*, stimulate all the Glands, and produce as great an *Efflux* of Li-
quors

quors as *Cantharides* can do. But this Venereal Contagion being more malignant than *Cantharides*, and being able to augment it self, by being stopt in any new or old Place, produces a greater Change and Corruption of the Liquors that are secreted in the *Glands*, than the Powder of the Flies can possibly do. If to these Considerations we add that of the great Number of these *Glands*, the immense Number of *Lacunulæ*, and the wideness of some of their Excretory Ducts, the *greatness* of this Efflux, and its continuance, will be more manifest; and therefore it is obvious to any unprejudiced Thinker, that the Force of a *stimulating* Matter is able to produce as great a *Flux* of Humours from the *Glands* of the *Urethra* and *Vagina*, as is observed in any *Gonorrhœa*.

Cor. 1. Hence we have an easy Solution of an Experiment, mentioned by *de Blegny*, of some Women who were *infected*, tho' the *Coition* was not follow'd by an *Ejection* of Seed. This Fact altogether destroys the Hypothesis laid down to be supported by him, and his Followers, but includes no manner of Difficulty, after admitting

ting the present Account of the *Seat* and *Matter* of the *Gonorrhœa*.

Cor. 2. By this Doctrine, we are also delivered from any *Necessity* of placing the *Gonorrhœa* of *Women* in the *Womb*. Thereby making Two Hypotheses for explaining the same *Phænomenon* in two Cases of the same sort; neither would his Supposition agree with the Facts of a *Gonorrhœa*, in the Case of *Women*; as may appear from what has been said in this, and the foregoing Chapter.

*This Doctrine
obvious from
the Fluor Al-
bus.*

After all: Some People not acquainted with the mentioned Practical Observations, and far less with these Speculative Theorems, will find it hard to form an Idea of a Liquor being a hundred or a thousand times *augmented*, merely by stimulating *Glands*, their Excretory *Ducts*, and their Receptacles, howsoever obvious I say they are. And therefore, if they are not altogether unexperient'd in these Matters, they must be persuaded of the foregoing Truth; if they be pleased to remember what happens to *Women* in cases of the *Whites*. Let them compute what Proportion the Quantity, voided by them, bears to the Quantity

tity commonly found in the *Vagina*. Yet, it is certain, they are a Secretion made there in ill Health; and their *Colour*, and other *Effects*, resemble a *Gonorrhœa* so much, that Physicians are under great Difficulties, in knowing the one from the other. This immense Quantity, in the present Case, cannot but give us sensible notions, of what passes not only in the *Gonorrhœa* of *Women*, but even in that of *Men* also.

Here all the Difficulties about a *Gonorrhœa* are overcome in a few Words, its Symptoms become obvious upon a small supposition that carries Evidence along with it; so that a farther Inquiry is only wanting to make this Account more manifest, not more true; to find what Experiments confirm this Truth; how it agrees with every Symptom in the Disease and Recovery, which is our Business now to do. But before we proceed to this, or to remove any Difficulty of what is here laid down in general, it will please most Readers to know, what Ancient Authors said about receiving the *Lues*, and how this its supposed Symptom was produced;
and

and because their Sense is excellently given by *Fernelius*, I chuse to describe it in his Words. *Vapor deinde aut Spiritus ductu cavo pudendi introrepens (neque enim credibile est, humoris quiddam eò subire) Venæ Cavæ sanguinem Arteriæque majoris spiritum labefactat. Tunc enim Bubo prorumpit in Inguine: hinc vasis spermaticis, Renibusque affectis, GONORRHOEA se prodit; qua virus velut eructando turpissimè ejicitur.* This Opinion of *Fernelius* is the best to be found among Practitioners at this time, howsoever unreasonable and immechanical it may be.



CHAP. V.

*The Acrimonious Matter,
being communicated a-
mong the Sexes, pro-
duces a Gonorrhœa.*

THIS Acrimony, and its Ope-
ration formerly supposed, will The Nature of
the Acrimo-
ny.
best appear by its Effects, if we com-
pare it with other Acrimonious Liquors;
whether they be the Humours of a hu-
man Body, or Liquors artificially pre-
pared. And first, we find that, when
the *Matter* of the *Running* is mixed
with a *Tincture* of the *Flowers* of
Violets, or the *Juice* of the *Sun-flower*,
it makes the last of a *Copper-colour*,
and the other of a brighter *Red*. Now
it being the Property of all *Acids* to
change the Colours of these two
Liquors into a Red Colour, when
they are mixed with them; we may
conclude,

conclude, that the *Matter* which flows in a *Gonorrhœa* has a Quantity of an *Acid*, *Corrosive Salt* in it.

Its Strength.

But because we find, that a large Quantity of the corrupted Matter apply'd to the Hand, or even to the *Penis* it self, and that in a greater Quantity than is necessary to produce a *Chancre*, and a far greater than produces a *Gonorrhœa*, does not excite a *Blist*er, an *Ulcer*, or any other *Effect* of Liquors of great *Acrimony*; nay, very frequently, it has no *Effect* on the sensible *Glans* it self, in such People as have it always uncovered, when a *Chancre* is formed on the *Glans* of others, whose *Foreskin* always covers it, but in time of *Coition*; we may conclude, that this *Acrimony* is not sufficient to produce a *Chancre* in two Nuts equally, tho' their Substance is the same, but only differs in the Hardness of their Skin; and yet operates so Powerfully, as to reduce the *Sore Part* to the Dryness of a Coal, a common *Effect* of *Burning*, or of applying most *Corrosive* Liquors.

But as any fleshy Part may be thus burned by applying *Spirit of Vitriol*,
Butter

Butter of Antimony, Lapis infernalis, or any other *Escharotical* Medicine; so it is very manifest, that this Acrimony of the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa* is nothing so great, as that of the mentioned Medicines: Yet this acrimony of a *Gonorrhœa* is very particular in one Respect; that it can generate more, when mixed with a proper Liquor, which these Burning Medicines cannot. On the other Hand; if we compare the Corrosiveness of this Contagion with the most Corrosive Humour, to be found on any other Occasion, in a Human Body, we must own that this is far the most Corrosive; the most Acrimonious Corruption of *Scorbutical* Ulcers, a *Herpes miliaris*, an *Ulcerated Cancer*, or of any *Phagedænicular*, or *Chironian* Ulcers being apply'd to the most tender Parts, in the greatest quantity, never produces any kind of Ulcer, or so much as a Blister.

From what has been said, the *Nature* and *Degree* of this Acrimony are very evident; but they will become more so, by the following Account of the Symptoms of this Disease. And therefore, let us consider the Opera-

F

tion.

tion of this Acrimonious Liquor; which has this Peculiarity, in some Cases, always to encrease, and sooner puts an end to Life, by corrupting all the Juices of a human Body, than it comes to any stand or period in its growing Corruption; but more especially let us consider how this small, but Acrimonious Contagion at first affects, and forms a *Gonorrhœa*, with its numerous Symptoms.

*The Way how
a Gonorrhœa
is produced.*

The common Effect of an acrimonious Liquor, working on a Part is the more frequent and forcible Contraction of its Vessels; which being more or less restored by the goodness of their Springs, and the Velocity of the Liquids flowing thro' those Vessels, cause a greater Efflux of any Liquors secreted in, or flowing through them. And therefore, the *Mouths* of the *Excretory Ducts*, and the *Ducts* themselves of the *Lacunæ* being stimulated by the acrimonious Liquor, communicated in a *Gonorrhœa*, cause a discharge of the Liquor flowing out of these Ducts in a certain Proportion to this stimulating Power, *cæteris paribus*. For, not to mention the case of a *Shanker* in *Urethra*, the running is

is in a little quantity when the force of the *Stimulus* is little; as also the quantity of the Efflux is little when the Thickness of the natural Liquor is augmented; let the degree of the *Stimulus* be what it will; even to run little or nothing at all. On the other Hand, the Running will always be as the quantity of the *Stimulus* while the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* is of a natural thickness.

This Doctrine of exciting an Efflux of a natural Liquor, merely by a sharpness greater than natural, is not only evident from what we know about the Effects of a *Stimulus*, but explains a vast Scene of Difficulties never before accounted for; nay, that drove Authors into an incredible jealousy of human impiety, far above what human Experience can attest. For the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* acquiring a sharpness from without, or having it separated from the Blood at its *Glands*, stimulates the *Glands* and the sides of the *Lacunæ*, and occasions an Efflux of the Liquor in proportion to the stimulating Power. This sharpness convey'd into the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, from without, forms the Matter of a

Gonorrhœa; but if it is secreted at the *Glands* of the *Lacunæ* of Women, it is plainly the *Fluor Albus*; and at the *Lacunæ* of Men, a Disease that equally deserves that Name with the former.

From this Account it plainly follows that a Female of any Age may have a Secretion of this Nature at the *Glands* of the *Vagina*, and a discharge by the *Lacunulæ*, and therefore a Woman at any Age may have the *Fluor Albus*, without any Imputation on her Chastity, as she is commonly liable to from the false Opinions held among Physicians, of that Disease never falling to the Share of a pure Virgin. But as this Notion has been supported against all Sense and Experience, Physicians have gone farther; even to suspect Girls, found with such a Running, to have been corrupted by Men, contrary to all Nature and possibility: Whereas, all such Accidents are easily accounted for by this Theory, which I will support by unquestionable Experience, and I doubt not but that it may be confirmed from many other Experiences of Physicians, that can set themselves at Liberty from

the Slavery of Opinions taken up by Education, and that seem to have received the stamp of a general consent, but is really that of a general cowardice and fearfulness in Thinking.

It is still more strange to be told, that such Runnings happen to Men; but if plain Experience vouches for the Truth of them, there can lie no Objection against them; nay they obtain easy belief, after the probability set forth in the foregoing Account of exciting a Running of the Liquor of a *Lacuna* greater than natural. And if a Man has a sort of *Fluor Albus* as well as a Woman, we may readily believe that a Girl may have such a Running, without any suspicion of her being corrupted by a Man. Yet as I have met with Instances in both Sexes, it will be very agreeable to an ingenuous Reader to receive them in the very manner I observed them.

HISTORY I.

One, who suspected he had taken a *Gonorrhœa*, addressed himself to me

The Cause of

for my Advice. It appeared three Days before he spoke of it to me, but as it continued to be in a very small quantity, he was willing to see plainly whether he was ill, before he should put himself under the Rules of a Cure. This small Running, which was not of a very ill Colour, gave me a suspicion of an inward *Shanker*, especially that the *Glans* was more inflamed than to be owing to the sharpness of the Running. This Apprehension made me take the most cautious Measures I could contrive; so that I put him upon a Method that best suited the Notion I had of the Matter. But, to my wonder, the Running disappeared the fourth Day of the Practice, notwithstanding that all my endeavours were to excite it. There was not any Inflammation left on the *Glans*, nor any other Symptom I had observed. On the other Hand, the inside of his right Thigh, and the *Scrotum* on that Side were full of a *Psoriasis Humour*, that shed a slimy stinking Matter.

Being perfectly well apprized of the sharpness in a *Psoriasis*, I was persuaded that any Translation of that
sharp

sharp Humour into the *Urethra* and *Lacuna*, must not only make an Inflammation there, as we find it does on other Parts, but likewise excite a greater discharge of the Liquor of the *Lacuna*, or Running, because of its sharpness: Accordingly I had a great deal of Pleasure to see several of those Translations, while I had an unexpressible Trouble and Difficulty in curing it. While the *Psoriasis* stuck to the *Scrotum*, or the Thigh, there was no Running; but there never failed of a Running when it left either of these Parts and possess'd itself of the *Urethra*.

I might relate six more such Cases of Gentlemen that have fallen under my Consideration in the last three Years, though none of them attended with so strange Symptoms as that I mention in the Chapter of a *Carnosity*.

HISTORY II.

I was consulted for a Lady who lives within half a score Miles of *London*. She was ill of a *Psora*, for which she was fluxed by a Physician

of a great Character, and was very much worse for that Method, as it is always pernicious in Cases of this Nature. While the Lady was under my Care, she told me her Daughter of three Years old was ill of a strange Humour that run from her; which Running was in a very great quantity, and very sharp, so as to give her much Pain when she made Water. It was of a deep yellow, and pretty thick.

As I have no Notion of the strange attempts Authors suspect on this Occasion, nor could this young Lady become the Prey of any such Monsters, I had no difficulty in resolving the Cause of the Running to be the *Psora-Humour* conveyed to this Infant from her Parent, which stimulated the *Lacunæ*, and excited this very great quantity of a *Fluor Albus*; tho' she her self had never been troubled with any breaking out of that kind on any part of her Body, as her Mother often had been while she was big with this Infant.

I have seen a second Case of this Nature, in a Girl of four Years old; both which Patients I cured, without having

having any regard to the practice of a *Gonorrhœa*.

This Spring also I had the Care of a Lady often troubled with a *Fluor Albus*, who was seldom free from it for many Years; she having a *Cutaneous* Distemper repell'd by Dr. *Hobs* when she was an Infant, at which time there followed a *Fluor Albus*.

By all these Examples it is very manifest, that any sharp Humour being at the *Lacunæ*, stimulates them, and excites a great quantity of their Liquor. Nor is it hereafter necessary to have recourse to that incredible depravity of Mankind, Authors have too easily alledged, in cases more especially that are very common.

From hence we may draw a good Account of all that happens in *Time* of a *Gonorrhœa*, whether it be *duly* stopt, or ever so *improperly*. For as this stimulating Power is the communicated Contagion, and is apply'd to a Part very much softer than the tenderest *Glans*, we may conclude that the Quantity of Liquor, causing a *Gonorrhœa*, is vastly less than that which causes a *Shanker*. So that the Quantity of Contagion to cause a *Gonorrhœa*

The comparative Degree of Acrimony for making a Gonorrhœa and a Shanker.

rhæa may not be the hundredth Part of a Grain Weight. For if that Quantity were any thing near the Quantity that makes a *Shanker*, no *Gonorrhæa* could ensue, as is very manifest from what is already shewn.

The Doctrine of an Inward *Shanker* obstructing a *Gonorrhæa* follow'd plainly from my Theory, but no such *Shanker* has hitherto been observed; tho' it has, no doubt, frequently occurred, much to the prejudice of the Patient's Health and Reputation of the Physician. On both which Accounts I will add the History of that Case as I first observed it, because if due Care is had to this Relation, we are infallibly apprized of its Symptoms, and by them directed in the Cure.

An Observa-
tion.

Its first Appearance was very small, but on the lower part of the *Glans* near where it joins the *Penis*, and was esteemed so very inconsiderable, that no Advice was ask'd in several Days, there not being any mark of a *Gonorrhæa*, or of any Venereal Symptom besides. Tho' this little speck of a *Shanker* promised an easy Cure, it did not yield to my Ointment as greater *Shankers* do, but spread and was very corroding;

corroding; which marks of malignity first made me suspect the Root of all to be in the *Urethra*, and that very probably a *Gonorrhœa* would ensue its dissolution. To which purpose I gave my Patient Medicines internally; which had the good Effect to check the Corrosion of the Part in sight, and to bring on a *Gonorrhœa* after three Weeks from the Coition. And it must be observed, that the Running did not increase gradually as is common at other times; but was in a very great quantity, as we daily find in Relapses, when the Matter has been stopt up by Restricting Medicines, no less than about two *Spoonfuls* in twelve Hours; a certain Argument, that the Liquor in the Odoriferous *Glands* was corrupted and secreted in greater abundance, but could not run off, because of a crusty *Shanker*, and till it could be dissolved.

When I first communicated this Observation to a Friend, very eminent for his Practice in the Venereal Disease, he confirmed it by some Cases of the like Nature, which occurred to himself, but what he never could account for. And therefore I will add One, which

which is very considerable, and the Patient and Physician are now both alive.

Observ. 2.

My Friend's Advice being desired for One who had the Pox, he found the *Gonorrhæa* was cured chiefly by purging Medicines, and that he had taken very few restraining Medicines during the Course of the Running. That the *Gonorrhæa* ceased in good Order, and in a reasonable time; but that it returned after three Weeks. The Relapse Running was again stopt by the same Method, and kept off for a Month; but appeared again after that time, and was again cured by the former Medicines; after this Stoppage there was an *Exostosis* on the Forehead, which vanished on a fresh Eruption of the *Gonorrhæa*, which was now likewise restrained by repeating the mentioned Method, and kept off for some Months, but was then succeeded with the Pox.

Neither the Physician who treated this Gentleman, nor my Friend, could say there was any mismanagement in treating the *Gonorrhæa*, or that it did not go off in a kindly way enough; so that it was very surprizing to both of them, nor could they apprehend
from

from whence the Pox could proceed. Besides a *Gonorrhœa* continuing for so long a time is commonly deprived of all its malignity; and therefore the Case is the more extraordinary, that a Pox should succeed after so long a Running; if the Skill of the Physicians might be questioned.

But all this Surprize and Admiration vanishes by this knowledge of a *Shanker* in the *Urethra*; for the Acrimony of the *Shanker* may be abated, and the Running cured by that or any of the Practices hereafter mentioned; yet, the least quantity of the venereal Taint left undestroyed, multiplies into the greatest quantity, and affects the whole Mass of Blood. And therefore all farther Use of Medicines appearing unnecessary when the Running ceases, the Matter of the *Shanker* corrupts again and excites a *Gonorrhœa*; which may often be repressed and renewed after the foregoing manner, till an absolute cure is performed: Otherwise we have continual Successions of a *Gonorrhœa*, or else the Pox must ensue.

The vanishing of the Swelling on the Forehead, upon the returning of the *Gonorrhœa*, is indeed extraordinary; but will easily be accounted for if we duly consider what is said in the † second part of this Discourse. * *Alexander Trajanus Petronius* is somewhat apprized of this Truth; for when he is to teach how a *Gonorrhœa*, that has withstood Purging and other Methods, is to be managed, adds, *sæpe enim hac existenti reliquum corpus ab internâ gallici morbi labe vindicari consuevit.*

Why the Running is continual and White.

Moreover as this stimulating is continual, so must its Effects be; and therefore this Efflux of corrupted Matter is continual, Night and Day, and in any State and Condition of the Members, as we daily find it to be. But what is more considerable; the flowing Liquor not only appears sooner than it possibly could do by forming an Ulcer, but is likewise *Whiter* and *Thicker* than the Matter of an Ulcer can be, as we have already proved. And therefore, it is evident that this

† Chap. 2. §. 2. Cor. 2.
pag. 95.

* Cap. XII.

White and *Viscid Liquor*, thus early appearing, and constituting a *Gonorrhœa*, is the *Liquor* of the *Lacunæ*, little or nothing corrupted by the Contagion, but only produced by its Acrimony.

This first Symptom, however constant, is not accountable from the mentioned Hypotheses. For if every thing conspired to make the *Vesiculæ Seminales* the Seat of this Disease, yet the *Gonorrhœa* is not supposed to follow, till after corrupting the *Seed*, or the *Liquor* of the *Prostatæ*. Now if it was corrupted, it must run out in the Colour it always does when corrupted, or it must run out *Yellow* or *Green*, which is contrary to the present Experience. Likewise; if this *Corruption* was *Pus*, it should be always worse condition'd at first Appearance, most *Yellow* or *Green*; which we find is not so. And therefore, this Appearance being thus easily explain'd, we have a new Confirmation of the Doctrine lately establish'd.

In time, this whitish and viscid *Liquor* becomes *Thinner*, *Yellow* and *Green*: The first is entirely to be had by

Why the Matter is Yellow or Green.

by *augmenting* the Quantity of the secreted Liquor; tho' the Nature of the Liquors, or Salts, that make the Yellowness may dilute it, and help somewhat to this Thinness. The Yellowness is partly owing to the Yellow Liquors of our Blood, and to the acrimonious Salts that produce a *Gonorrhæa*. As to the first; it is known, that when the *Secretion* at these Parts is more hastily perform'd, and that some of the *Glands* are hurt, the *Liquors* will be separated more *impure* and *mix'd*, than they were formerly at the same *Glands*. And therefore it is manifest, how *Gall*, mixing with the Liquor, makes it run out in a *Yellowish* Colour. This is not only, in Reason, possible, but what we find true by daily Experience: For in *Scrophulous*, and many other *Ulcers*, the Liquor that runs out of them is very *Yellow*; even more *Yellow* than that of a *Gonorrhæa*, tho' the Liquor of those *Ulcers* does not dry so *Yellow* on Linen, because it is much thinner, is more diffus'd in the Linen; and evaporates more with the thinner Liquor in drying. Yet, as we see the *Yellowness* has something in common
with

with contagious Ulcers, and those that are not; we may conclude, that the *Yellowness* in both may proceed from the same Cause, the Bilious parts of the Blood. And what makes this Assertion more probable, and more easy to be believed is; that a *Running* or a *Gonorrhœa* is often cured, when the *Yellowness* has continued to the last drop; which could not be if the *Yellowness* were always a Part, or Mark of the Contagion. In fact, I have seen a Liquor voided from the *Scrotum*, affected with a *Psoriasis*, that could not be distinguished from that of a *Gonorrhœa*, either by its Colour or Consistence; the former whereof could not otherwise be produced than by the natural Liquors of the Body. Moreover, it is well worthy our observing, that the quantity discharged, when all the *Scrotum* is affected with a *Psoriasis*, is not the fortieth part of a moderate *Gonorrhœa*; a certain Argument that this is not the effect of an Inflammation or Ulcer of the *Urethra*, but is really the corrupted Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, as I have formerly proved; the surface of the *Urethra* not being the fortieth part of the *Scrotum*.

G

But

But as it happens more frequently, that a Pox ensues upon stopping this yellow Liquor, that is discharg'd in a *Gonorrhœa*: We may likewise be persuaded, that the corrosive Cause may be of such a Nature as to produce the *Yellowness*. As also, that this *corrosive*, yellow Substance is an *Acid*: Because it becomes *Green* (the other Colour of the Running) by the Mixture of the Salt of the Urine, or the *Alkali*, and animal Particles of the *Lympha*.

Cor. 1. From hence it follows, that the sooner a Clap appears, the greater the Acrimony, *cæteris paribus*, and the longer it is in appearing the Acrimony is less, except in the Case of an inward *Shanker*.

Cor. 2. The gradual increase of the Running, for the first four or five Days, is in proportion to the Degrees of Corrosion in that time.

Cor. 3. The Augmentation of the deepness of the Colour, in each of these Days, arises from the continual increase of the Quantity of the infecting Salts, whose proportion to the quantity of Fluids becomes every Day greater.

Cor. 4.

Cor. 4. A Pox cannot be produced, while the Running continues; the Contagion being then voided by the Genitals. But the *Discharge* that way being *stopt* and interrupted, it *flows* into the Blood, *corrupts* it, and is the Cause of the *Pox*.

Schol. And in Consequence of all these Considerations, taken together, the *Matter* of the *Pox*, is a *Poyson*, which has a Power to change some other Liquors into its own *corrosive Nature*; and is, on that account, seldom or never cured, but by the help of Medicines properly administred.

Before we put an end to the Subject of this Chapter, it may be proper to relate an Observation of Monsieur *De Blegny*; which indeed is very singular, and absolutely destroys his own Assertions about the Nature and Seat of the Disease. *When, * says he, in a virulent Gonorrhœa, we observe a continual desire to make Water, and the Flux of Matter which corrodes the Parts through which it passes, of a greenish, yellow Colour;*

* Page 67.

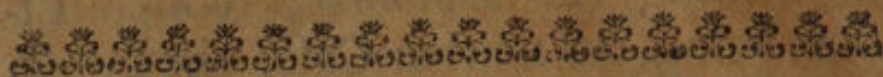
we may be assured that the Bladder, and adjacent Parts, are inflamed. Now, by what has been formerly said, it is very manifest, how little the present Assertion agrees with the Bladder being concerned, as the Seat of the Disease. Let it likewise be observed; that he here supposes this *greenish, yellow* Liquor to be a certain Mark of the Bladder being inflamed. *What shall we then say of Women;* who likewise have this greenish, yellow Running, whose Bladder he does not allow to have any share in this Disease?

Why this Efflux is without Pleasure or an Erection.

But to pass from any farther Observations on the insufficiency of his *Hypothesis*, it may be noted, that all Physicians relate, as something very considerable, this *Efflux* of Matter in a *Gonorrhœa* to be without an *Erection* of the *Penis*, or any *Sense* of Pleasure in either Sex. Now as this always happens in the true, as well as in the virulent, *Gonorrhœa*; there is nothing peculiar to the last, why it should be related as a Symptom. But the Reason for both, is, that the Runnings are the Effect either of a Relaxation of the *Valves* of the *Seed-Bladders*,

Bladders, or of a Liquor produced by stimulating the *Lacunæ*; which Efflux being, in neither Case, the Cause, or Effect of *Desire*, is performed without any *Sense* of Pleasure. It might have been more properly observed, that this stimulating Acrimony produces so great a *Titillation* in the *Penis* at the *beginning* and *ending* of a *Gonorrhœa*, that very seldom it either begins or ends, without nocturnal *Polutions*.

Having discovered by the most general and simple *Appearances* of a *Gonorrhœa*, its *Nature*, *Seat*, and the way it is produced; I proceed in the next place, to shew how the Symptoms we find attend this Distemper flow from its Nature thus found out; as also how these Symptoms give way, or are cured, by changing the distempered Condition of the natural Liquor, because by this Account the Theory becomes perfect and complete.



C H A P. VI.

*Of the Sharpness and
Pain in making Wa-
ter.*

THE Pain in making Water is so constant and essential a Symptom of this Disease, that it passes reciprocally for the *Gonorrhœa* it self, especially among *French* Authors. But as the Pain does not proceed, nor appear at first with the Running, but after the Liquors are fully corrupted, and always ceases as the Acrimony abates, and the natural Liquor is restored, it cannot be any thing more than a Symptom of a *Gonorrhœa*.

We shall easily conceive how the Water produces the Sharpness and Pain, if we consider the *saltness* of Urine and the State of the *Urethra*; for as its Membranous Coat is fretted and corroded by the corrupted Liquor
of

of the *Lacunæ*, so the salt Water passing over those hurt Parts affects them with Pain. This Explanation becomes very obvious, by considering how the Nervous Fibres of any other Part produce Pain, if they are divested of the Scarf-skin, and wash'd with salt Water. Thus the Cause of the Smart in Urining becomes very manifest.

This Pain must be greater and more constant because the Liquor, which is naturally designed to preserve the *Urethra* from the *Sharpness* of the Urine and Seed, is corrupted and becomes the chief Cause of the Pain: So that the Liquor of the *Odoriferous Glands* is not only wanting in its natural Use, and by its want exposes the *Urethra* to Pain; but is likewise become Sharp, and a greater Cause of Pain than the sharp Urine and Seed can possibly be. And therefore it is again evident, how the fore *Urethra* is affected with the Saltness of the Water.

But as the Urine flows hot from our Bodies, the *feeling* of its *Heat* being confounded with that of its *Smarting*, the *Heat* of the Urine has often been supposed the Cause of the *Smarting*.

Nay, Physicians observing how the *Heat*, and *Smarting* of Urine was encreased by drinking *hot* and *spirituous* Liquors, took this for a great Confirmation of their Opinion and for the *Propriety* of the *Expression*, as well as the *Production* of the Symptom. This they thought still more manifest, by the *Pain* and *Heat* abating, after drinking a quantity of small Liquors.

Now the real Cause of the Smarting being formerly established, it will not be difficult to account for these Experiences, from which so false Conclusions have been drawn. For if this Salt and *Briny* Liquor can affect a Part with smarting Pain, when it is divested of its defending Membrane, then the more Salt that Liquor is, the greater, or at least the more certain, will the Smarting be: And, on the other Hand, the less Salt the Liquor is, the less apt it must be to excite Pain. Now, it is very certain that all *strong* Liquors *lessen* the quantity of *Serum* in the *Urine* (if they are not drank in an exceeding great quantity) as all watry Liquors *encrease* this quantity, and the more they are drank
in

in a great quantity. And therefore, the quantity of the *Serum* being less'n'd by strong Drinks, and encreas'd by small and watry Liquors, the Salt Parts, in the composition of Urine, must abound more than naturally in a quantity made in the first Case, or the Urine is more Salt, and therefore excites more than ordinary Pain; but it is quite otherwise in the Case of a quantity of watry Liquors. So that this Pain in Urining, is excited by lessening the quantity of *Serum* in the Urine, and taken off by augmenting its quantity, without any other regard had to the *Heat* or *Coldness* of the Liquors we drink.

This is still more manifest, by producing the same Effect by solid Medicines. For let any Medicine be given, whose Powers are to *provoke* Urine, and another Medicine taken, whose Faculty is to *waste* a quantity of *Serum* by other Secretions, the different Effects of *easing* the Smart by the first sort, and *raising* it by the second, are always constant. And therefore, on all these Considerations, it is still more manifest that the *Pain* of Urining is from the *Saltness* of the Urine,

The Pain in making Water.

Urine, and that the Pain is taken off by diminishing the Saltnefs: So this *Ardor Urinae*, and *Chaude-pisse*, are ill accounted for by *Latin* and *French* Authors. What *Heat* may do in dissolving Salt in the Urine, or impelling it into the naked Fibres, is a Consideration of another sort; but still aiding to this foregoing Explanation.

*Why the first
and last Drops
make the
greatest Pain.*

As the Pain in Urining is always the greatest at the first and last Drops, this occasion'd that suspicious Physicians had of a Stone in the Bladder, which was then known to produce such like Pain, as they now found in the Case of a *Gonorrhœa*. But an Account of this Symptom will easily be given from what has already been explained: For as the *Pain* in Urining is excited by the *Salt* Urine passing over a *sore* Part of the *Urethra*, so this Pain will be the greatest when the Urine remains longest on that Part; even till the Salt of the Urine is dissolved and diluted in the discharging Liquor. Now the quantity of Matter at the Seat of the *Gonorrhœa*, causes a stop of the first Parts of the Water, and hinders the last to run off
the

the *Urethra*, so that the Salt Urine is more apply'd to the tender part at those times, and the Pain in Urining is the greatest, when they first begin to make Water, and when Men have done making of Water, as we find by Experience.

By the bye, we may observe, that as this *Smarting* and Pain in making of Water is where the *Cavernous Bodies* join the *Nut*, or *Glans*, so we may be persuaded, that the Seat of the Disease is there: A new and collateral Proof of this Seat, evincing the falseness of the Supposition that the Matter of a *Gonorrhæa* flows from the *Prostatæ*, or other more remote Parts.

The *Reasoning* is the same concerning the Smart of Urine in Women as it was in the Men; but the *Pain* does not so certainly denote the *Seat* of the Disease, as it does in the Cases of Men, their Urine flowing over all their fore Part: Whereas it is reasonable to believe that all the *Vagina* in Women is affected; but the Smart can only be felt among the lower *Lacunæ*, which are under their *Urethra*,
and

and therefore can only be washed with their Urine.

This Smart of Urine, tho' consider'd here only as a Symptom, is so regard-ed among *French* Authors, as to bear away the Name of the Disease, and is thought the chief thing we should endeavour to cure. * *De Blegny* makes some difference between a *Gonorrhæa* and a *Heat* of Urine, and is very perplexed in shewing how possibly the one may be without the other; but he can, by no means, extricate himself from the Difficulty about which of them have the greatest share in a virulent *Gonorrhæa*; yet he is pleas'd afterwards to say, † *That he has made that Difference very manifest.*

This difference between a *Gonorrhæa* and a *Chaud-pisse* is not the particular Opinion of *Monf. Blegny*, but is a favourite Notion among all the *French*; and another celebrated Author of that Nation explains this matter more fully, and therefore more absurdly. * *There are*, says he, *two*

* Page 125, 126. † Page 127.

* *Verduc* Tome 2. Suite de la Pathologie, Page 10, 13.

sorts of a Gonorrhœa, one that is VIRULENT, and acquired by impure Embraces; the Matter flowing from the Penis in this Illness is Yellow, or Green, and Virulent. The other is a Chaud-pisse or Heat of Urine, because they find a throbbing Heat in making Water, which sometimes proceeds from any Person's being heated in his Embraces, or by drinking too much Beer. In this the Running, which is improperly call'd SEED, is watry and pretty clear, almost like the white of an Egg, and is not attended with any tickling or pleasure. When the Heat of Urine lasts any time, it commonly changes into a Virulent Gonorrhœa, which is follow'd with troublesome Symptoms, such as a great Extension of the Penis which is very painful, a burning Heat, Leanness and Faintness.

The very writing these Descriptions shews more the Confusion of this Author, and of them that follow him, than any difference we can possibly make of his two sorts of a *Gonorrhœa*, the Symptoms in both being the same I first described, as far as they can any ways relate to a *Gonorrhœa*; nor was
it

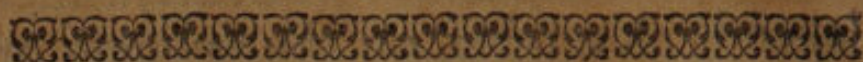
The Pain in making Water.

it ever found that a *Gonorrhæa* without Virulence (which among Physical Authors is called a simple *Gonorrhæa*) did at any time degenerate into the *Virulent*; so that this Difference is rather a confused Sketch from this Author's fancy, than any Copy from Nature. The Heat of Urine he mentions being sufficiently explained as a Symptom of a *Gonorrhæa* forbids our discoursing farther upon it; and I'll be bold to say that, without Vanity, any other Symptom might offer a better handle for establishing a greater variety in the sorts of a *Gonorrhæa*. *Leanness* indeed and *Faintness* are likewise his own, and Symptoms never numbered among those of a *Gonorrhæa* by any Physician.

The great Occasion of this their Confusion is, that they observe the *Gonorrhæa* is soon cured after the *Heat* of Urine is over; when that Disease luckily ends in a Cure. But as all Symptoms, in every Disease, are strictly speaking the Effects of the Original Distemper that produces them, so the Abatement of the Force of the Symptoms as much shews the abating of the Force of the Cause, as before they were

were signs of its Strength and Violence. Of this sort is the *Smart* of Urine, which depends altogether on the rawness of the stimulated Parts, or that they are deprived of their covering, whereby they are exposed to the common and natural Saltiness of the Urine; on the other Hand, the abatement of the Pain, while the natural Salt state of the Blood remains, evidently shews the healing of the Part, and the abatement of the rawness, by the lessening of the stimulating force, which did occasion the *Gonorrhœa*. And therefore, the *Heat* of Urine must always first abate, how long soever the Efflux of Matter may hold afterwards for other Reasons.

When due Consideration is had to this, we must still acknowledge the *Running* of Matter to be the *Principal* and *Pathognomonical* Symptom of a *Gonorrhœa*; and the *Heat* of Urine, and *other* Symptoms, we are about to explain, to proceed from the *Virulence* of it.



C H A P. VII.

*Of the Binding Pain in
Erection, the Inflam-
mation of the Glans,
and Frænum, and the
widening the Orifice of
the Urethra.*

THE *Binding Pain* in time of Erection, is a Symptom of such Difficulty, that Physicians have never attempted to explain it, and most of them have thought it the same with an Inflammation of the *Frænum*; contrary to all Experience, and ancient Description. * *Jodocus Lommius* and some other good Authors speaking of an Ulcer in the *Urethra* says, *The Pain in Erection shews this Ulcer*

* Lib. 2. fol. 90. Antwerp 1560.

to be already form'd, which Pain affects the Penis in such a manner, as it were hard bound with a Cord, (*ut veluti fune substringi videatur.*) Now this Description agreeing perfectly well with *Chordè* in French; and *Corded* in English, it must be a great impropriety in either of these Languages to say that one has a *Cordee*. But the Injury done to Practice is far greater, by suppressing so sensible and obvious a Symptom, and translating it to another part; for hereby this proper Symptom is concealed, merely to avoid a Difficulty it were far better to confess, and Experience is forced to give way to *Speculation*, which ought not to be done upon any Account whatsoever.

Perhaps there is not a more surprizing *Phænomenon*, than that any part having a *Sore* or an *Ulcer* in its very Substance, should give such a Feeling and Sensation as if it were ty'd round with something, while its parts are drawn from one another as they are when its Bulk is encreased. In reason the contiguous parts receding from one another should rather affect us with a tearing pain, than with

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that

that of being bound round with a Cord.

But, to encrease the Paradox, the fore is really inward in the very *Urethra*, but the binding, the compressing Cause which hurts this fore *Urethra*, is really without, and therefore the Mystery is out. This Assertion is evident from what was formerly described, about the Course and Situation of the *Urethra*; for as it runs between the *Cavernous* substances of the *Penis*, and of its own outward Coat, it is always compressed by them when they are inflated, more or less according to the degree of their Inflation. Wherefore, the fore and hurt *Urethra* is every where compressed on all sides and cannot give any other Sense of Pain, than that of being hard bound round with a Cord. This compression of the *Urethra* has already been observed to be so great, that it is with some Difficulty the Seed, and Urine, are expressed in times of a rigid Erection.

Cor. 1. Hence we may know the Place of the hurt, and how far it reaches, by this Pain in Erection.

Cor. 2.

Cor. 2. We may likewise conclude, that if the Soreness was occasion'd by sharp Matter flowing from the Seed-Bladders, the Parts of the *Urethra* next to them should be equally disposed, and obnoxious, to be hurt; but as they are not, it is evident the Matter does not flow from thence. Indeed the present Symptom of the *Cording* Pain never admitted of an Explanation before, nor can it be accounted for at all upon any *Hypothesis*, but is now manifest by this *Theory*.

It might be very proper, on this Occasion, to consider the continual *Erection* or *Priapism* some People, labouring under a *Gonorrhœa*, are affected with. But as the perpetual irritation the *Penis* suffers by the Matter of the Disease is very obvious, and sufficiently accounts for this Appearance, I shall forbear any further explanation of it; and rather proceed, in the next Place, to follow this corrupted Liquor, as it flows from its poysoned Fountain, and farther propagates its corruption, by producing *Scabs*, *Ulcers* and *Rottenness* in the Places it flows over.

When we trace thus its Course out of the *Penis*, the Acrimony shews it self in the *Inflammation of the Nut*, *the filthy gaping of the Urethra*, in the *Shankers*, *Phimosis* and *Periphi-mosis* formerly related in the beginning of this Discourse.

*The Inflam-
mation of the
Glans.*

The *Inflammation* of the *Glans* is a genuine and obvious Effect of the *Acrimony* which stimulates the Nervous and fibrous Parts, the Instruments of Feeling, and occasions their Contraction; and of all the Parts of a human Body, none is more capable of being affected with *Pleasure* or *Pain* than the *Glans*, its Composition being of *Nerves* and *Fibres*, and they only covered with a very thin *Membrane*, that the Impressions of Sense might be the least interrupted, and be made with the greatest Advantage on these Parts: Upon which Account, the *Glans* is most sensibly affected with an *Acrimonious* and *Corrupted* Liquor. But when these *Fibres* are contracted, they are drawn towards the *Penis*, the resistance towards its other end being inconsiderable, and the *Glans*, by this Contraction, becomes thicker and shorter than ordinary;

nary; and by consequence the Blood Vessels, interwoven with these *Nerves* and *Fibres*, become streighten'd and bended. Now by the smallest Inflexion of these Vessels, the Motion of the Blood along them becomes less free, and a greater quantity of Blood than natural will be contained in them; which Blood distending the capillary Vessels, is the Cause of an Inflammation. So then the stimulating the *Glans* with this Acrimonious Liquor occasions its Inflammation, which Inflammation is the more apparent to the Sight, by reason the *Glans* it self is invested with a very fine and thin Skin.

Besides, as this *Inflammation* of the *Glans* is produced by the stimulating Force of the Acrimonious Liquor that acts on its *Nerves* and *Fibres*, so the Contraction of these Parts, occasion'd by the same, will always be towards the *Cavernous* Bodies of the *Penis* to which the *Glans* is joined; and the Contraction in each *Fibre* will be stronger, or weaker, in proportion to the Causes that raise it. And therefore, whatever the force be with which these *Fibres* are contracted, they will always draw from the Orifice of the

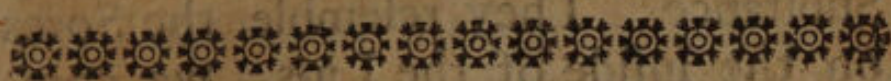
Why the gaping of the Urethra.

Urethra towards their fixt Insertion in the *Cavernous* Bodies; which drawing occasions the *Dilatation* at the *Orifice* of the *Urethra*, commonly observed. By the drawing or widening of the *Orifice* we may properly enough judge of the degrees of Malignity in the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*, and likewise of the Progress that is made in changing, or curing the Malignity, and Acrimony of the Running; because the Matter of the greatest Acrimony will cause the greatest Inflammation, and the greatest opening of the *Urethra*, all other Circumstances of the *Glans* being in their natural State.

The Inflammation of the *Frænum*.

What is already said concerning the Inflammation of the *Glans*, by the Acrimony of the Running, makes the thickness and Inflammation of the *Frænum* become very obvious, and easy to be conceived. For as the *Frænum* is only a doubling of the outward Membrane of the *Glans*, it is equally liable to be inflam'd, and thickned by the mention'd Acrimony stimulating its *Fibres*. And therefore the *Frænum* being thicker becomes likewise shorter, and draws along with it the top of
the

the Nut, to which it is fastned; which *Appearance* is now commonly called the *Chordé*, contrary to the Current Sense of all ancient Physicians, who thought that Word very fully expressed the binding Pain in Erection, as I have already explained it.



CHAP. VIII.

Of Shankers and Crystallins.

S*Hankers* are reputed among the first Symptoms which appear in the *Venereal* Disease, and an early * Author observes that the *Pushes* on the *Prepuce*, *Glans*, or on both, are occasioned from the sharpness of Humours that are stirred in time of Coition, and the malignant quality of the Venereal Taint contained in the Neck of the Womb, or that flows

* Ant. Mus. Brasav. pag. 585. Scriptorum, &c.

from the adverse Party. This being premised, it is certain the *Shankers* on the *Frænum*, and *Prepuce*, differ very much from those on the *Glans*, and *other* Parts. For these are a sort of *Tumour* with *hard* edges, and the former rise not above the Skin, but are likewise hard, and shed a watry Substance. They resemble the Sores on the inside of the Lips, we commonly call *Cankers*; and all these Names vary little from those of the *Greek* and *Latin*, first given them. Now as both kinds of *Shankers* are *Hard*, their Liquors *Corrosive*, and agree in many other Qualities observed about *Cancers*, they are properly enough said to *καρκινῶδες*. And the common use of *Cancers*, and *Carcinoma* among *Greek* and *Latin* Authors, sufficiently warrants the analogical Name given to these new Sores.

The Cure of *Shankers*, especially of those on the *Frænum* and *Fore-skin*, having greatly perplexed and puzzled Authors, they did not sufficiently attend to their Nature or Symptoms; by which means the description given of them, has been obscure, and their Names ill ascertained, as I
have

have observed. The Cure of *Shankers* is not our present Consideration, but how the corrupted *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa*, flowing out of the *Penis*, produces a *Shanker*; and if we reflect on their Hardness, and other Qualities, we must be persuaded, that this Acrimonious Matter either *coagulates* the Liquors of the Part it is apply'd to, or *dissipates* them; as we find Fire does, and renders the Parts harder; so that it bears some Analogy to Oil of *Vitriol*, Oil of *Origanum*, *Lapis Infernalis*, and other *Causticks*, or to *Fire* it self.

This single Coagulation, or even Dissipation of the Humours sufficiently explain the *Shankers* on the *Frænum*, or Foreskin, and other Membranous Parts: But the Coagulation of the Liquors in the *Glands* of the Nut, or their Obstruction, contributes more especially to produce the *Shankers* there, and to raise the *Tumours* that are observed in them, which are not to be seen in those of the Foreskin.

From what has been said of the comparative Degrees of *Corrosiveness* in the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*, it is evident, that the *Hardness* of *Shankers* is

is not so much acquired by Dissipating the Humours, as it is by their being Coagulated. This is manifest from the Use of a Medicine which has been invented some Years ago, but never before communicated to the Publick; for the Liquors may be resolved again by this Medicine, without any Pain, and the *Shanker* cured without any loss of Substance; whereas when *Escarotical* Medicines are apply'd, they destroy the Part with much Pain, and give occasion to Physicians to suspect that the productive Matter of *Shankers* had some resemblance to Fire in its Operation.

Now as *Shankers* are occasioned by the sharp Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*, that sticks to the *Glans* or *Foreskin*, the softest *Nuts* take the Infection most easily, and the *Corrosion* will be the strongest when the quantity is the greatest. This is the common Case of Men, who have their *Glans* always covered with the *Foreskin*; for they have the softest *Glans*, and their *Foreskin* detains the Matter longest upon it; upon which Account both these Parts are most corroded with *Shankers*. By this Method of Reasoning we become

come easily apprized how *Shankers* are communicated between the Sexes, in time of Coition, and the way of their being formed is a little more obvious by what we often find when *Merc. dulcis* is improperly given, and when it is not duly cleared from its Corrosive Salts; for then such Sores as the *Shankers* on the *Foreskin*, are produced on the *Tongue* and *Cheeks*.

Cor. Hence it follows, that we may easily determine when *Shankers* are as much *Originals* as the *Gonorrhœa* itself; when they are Symptoms, and when they are *independent* of it, or are the Effects of the *Pox*; and all this by observing the *times* wherein the *Shankers* appear, and other *Circumstances* in respect of a *Gonorrhœa* and the times of Coition: A Difficulty so great at present, that it has eluded the Observation of the best Physicians, tho' they have been conversant in the Practice of every part of the Venereal Disease. Mr. *Blegny* acknowledges all these different kinds of *Shankers* I have mentioned, however surprizing they will appear to some; and tho' he is not able to give us any Method whereby we may know them from

from one another, yet it is very proper to recite his Words. * *We know by Experience*, fays he, *that some are affected with PAINS, TETTERS, WARTS, ULCERS, and SHANKERS, and yet after all are far from being Pox'd.* He fpeaks, indeed, of finding something peculiar in them, whereby the one fort may be known from the other, but he has not hitherto made that ufe-ful difcovery; tho' this difference is become very plain from the foregoing Account.

The Cryftal-
lins.

Let us next confider the *Cryftallins*, which are always in the Number of the worft Symptoms of a *Gonorrhœa*, they being little *Pufhes* filled with Water, or *Phlyctenæ*, are *Transparent*, refemble Crystal, and on that Account are called *Cryftallins*. But as thefe *Bladders* are not always full of Water, they are flat when they are preffed with the Finger, and are always without Pain. The *Cryftallins* are only on the Foreskin, the Parts whereof, on which thefe *Bladders* do not appear, being very *Red*, and of a *Blackish* Colour, as all

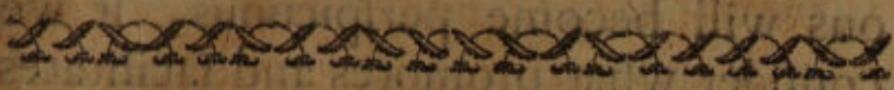
* Page 57. l. ult.

Parts are which have been *bruised*. This blackish Redness is very different from the Inflammations of the *Glans* and Foreskin, already mentioned; and therefore does not seem to be the *Off-spring* of the *Virulent* Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*; and far less can we imagine that the *Bladders* and *Crystallins* are produced by the sharpness of the Corruption.

On the other Hand; by considering the *dark* Redness, so very common in all *Contusions*, we may naturally conclude that this Symptom is of the same sort. On this Supposition of a *Bruise*, the *Bladders* will easily become manifest, especially if we consider how plentifully *Lymphatick* Vessels appear to be bestowed on that Part. Now a *Contusion* of such Vessels would certainly hinder the *Lympha* to flow along them, and the *Lympha*, thus interrupted, will distend its Vessels in their natural Form; which is the very Figure of the *Crystallins*; for the *Lymphatics* are not equal in their Surface, nor Conical nor Cylindrical like the rest of the Vessels; and tho' they be really Cylinders they are *unequal and knotty*, because of the frequent Interruption

ruption their Liquor finds from the great number of their Valves; which occasion them to swell thus unequally, when the *Lympha* proceeds more slowly in its Course, or endeavours any return or reflux, and is the true Cause of the Crystal Knots, the figure of the *Crystallins*. So the *Crystallins* may be the effect of Coition, but are never the Product of Infection received at that time; but are more properly the *Effect* of the *Unfitness* of the Parts of Generation, and that that part of a Woman is *strait* Naturally or by Art, as common Women frequently practise.

The way too how *Crystallins* are cured confirms very much the foregoing Opinion; for as they are often got without an ensuing *Gonorrhœa*, so they are always cured, without having any regard to it; which never could be done if they were any Symptom of that Disease. All this will appear more fully, when the *Cure* of *Crystallins* is particularly considered.



CHAP. IX.

Of the Phimosis and Periphimosis.

THE Nature of *Shankers* and *Crystallins* being explained, we may soon be convinced that a *Phimosis* and *Periphimosis* are more the immediate *Effect* of *Shankers* and *Crystallins* on the *Foreskin*, than of the *Sharpness* and *Acrimony* of the *Running* which produced the *Shankers*, tho' some degree of those Symptoms is really produced by the sharpness. For as the *Phimus* or *Phimosis* is that Affection of the *Foreskin*, whereby it is so pursed on the *Glans*, that it cannot be drawn back to uncover it; so when the *Foreskin* choaks on the *Neck* of the *Penis*, and cannot return to cover the *Glans*, is called a *Periphimosis* by * *Paulus Aegineta*.

* *Lib. 6. cap. 55.*

The Phimosiſ,

The Reason of theſe different Affections will become perſpicuous, if we conſider what promotes and facilitates the Foreskin when it is to cover and uncover the *Glans*, and what the preſent impediment may be.

The *Glands* of the *Nut* were, formerly, found to ſeparate a *Mucilaginous Subſtance* that keeps it ſlippery, and conduces to the Foreskin paſſing backward and forward more eaſily over it. Now when the Liquors of theſe *Glands* are coagulated in any meaſure, and not diſcharged on the *Nut*, it becomes difficult for the Foreskin to run over it; which difficulty encreaſes by the *Tumours* or *Shankers*, that grow there; ſo that on their Account the Foreskin is not eaſily brought over the *Nut*, but choaks, and occasions a *Phimoſiſ*, or *Periphimoſiſ*.

It is plain how the *Shankers* on the *Glans* hinder the Foreskin from ſlipping over it, and the *Shankers* on the Foreskin, as alſo the *Crystallins*, thicken the Foreskin and render it unfit to paſs over the *Glans*; and therefore the Foreskin ſtopping before, or on the Neck of the *Glans*, will be the Cauſe of a *Phimoſiſ* or *Periphimoſiſ*. Beſides,

fides, the Foreskin not being a single but a double Membrane, the inward doubling, which touches the *Penis*, may be thickned, when the external remains unaffected; only it will lie in Pleates and Wrinkles upon the *Glans* while the inward choaks it. Thus its thickness encreases by a new Afflux of Humours, which comes by its choaking on the Part, and conduces to produce a *Phimosis* or *Periphimosis* more powerfully.

It will equally contribute to give us a lively Notion of a *Phimosis* being occasioned by the *Dryness* or *Tumours* of the *Glans*, and to reconcile us to the Digression, that informs us of a *Phimosis*, where there cannot be the least suspicion of the *Pox*, or any degree of Venereal Sharpness. This *Phimosis* was in a Case of the Small-Pox, and it was so great as to hinder the Child from making Water for two Days. This *Phimosis* happened in the time of the drying of the Small-Pox, and continued till the Scabs began to fall off.

A *Phimosis*
by the Small-
Pox.

Women have a *Phimosis* in a *Gonorrhæa*, and on fundry other Occasions. It was in these last Cases of Wo-

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men that we find it first mentioned ; for their *Phimosis* is, on any account, when the entry into the *Vagina* is shut up, so that it does not suffer any thing to pass into it. Afterwards, by Analogy, all Parts that are to open and to shut, being under a difficulty of opening by a swelling of the Parts, take that Name. Hence it is that we hear of a *Phimosis* of the *Lips*, *Eye-lids*, *Anus*, and *Foreskin*, as well as one of the *Vagina*.





The CONCLUSION.

Why Men catch a Gonorrhœa more easily than Women. The difference between a Fluor Albus and a Gonorrhœa.

THE Symptoms of a *Gonorrhœa* being explain'd, and its Nature discovered in this Method of Reasoning, we have found the *Cause* of the *Disease*, and of its *Symptoms*, to be the same in *Men* and *Women*, as far as their Parts of Generation can admit; which account differs very widely from all others, where there are different *Hypotheses*, for explaining it in each of the Sexes, and which do not perfectly well agree among themselves.

Tho' the principal regard has been had to Men in this Explanation, yet the peculiarities, in which they differ from Women, have been fully considered; so that the *Gonorrhœa* in both Sexes has been carefully examined, and inquired into. Now, before the next Step is made towards the *Cure* of a *Gonorrhœa*, two Cases are to be considered, which did not easily come in our way before. One is, *The notable difference we find there is of Men being more readily infected than Women, with the Matter of a Gonorrhœa.* The other, *Why it is so difficult to determine, whether Women have the Whites or a Gonorrhœa.*

As to the first; we find by Experience, that few Men escape the Contagion that have any Commerce with an Infected Woman; notwithstanding of the very inconsiderable quantity they can receive of the Infection. On the other Hand, Women receive vastly more Contagion, yet escape clear from being infected with a *Gonorrhœa*.

This Paradox will soon vanish, if we consider that the Contagious Liquor is conveyed from a Man, blended

ded with another Liquor in a quantity far exceeding the Poysonous Liquid: As also, that the Liquor, with which the Contagion is mixed, is very *soft* and *viscid*, fit to sheath and entangle the sharp Parts of the Running. And therefore the sharp contagious Parts may be so blunted in the other Liquor, as altogether to defeat its ordinary Effects; especially in the time they both remain in the *Vagina*: So that the sharp Liquor cannot stimulate the *Lacunæ*, or infect the Liquor which naturally flows out of them, both because its quality is changed, and its stay is very short in the *Vagina*. It is then very manifest, how an Infected Man may have Commerce with a sound Woman, without her ever sharing in his Infection, whereas a Man, receiving the smallest quantity of this acrimonious Stuff, is easily Infected; it being communicated in all its force, without any mixture, and meets with so much Moisture only, in his *Lacunæ*, as is more fit to dissolve and propagate the contagious Salts than to prevent their Infecting.

The Reason is perfectly the same that Women do not entertain the Infection, if they receive it when they have their *Menstrua*; for the Blood flowing from about the Neck of the Womb, not only sheaths but washes and dissolves this acrimonious Infection, and carries it along with it self, as it flows out of the Body. This prevention is still more powerful, that the supply of Blood is always renewed in the *Vagina*, and is constantly flowing out of it for *four, five, or more Days*, and is on that account a very proper means to hinder the *Contagion* of a *Gonorrhœa* from taking Place.

The Operation of such soft and entangling Liquors cannot beget in us any difficulty in apprehending their Effect, for preventing the sharp Parts of a Running, from infecting the Liquor of any Part, or from stimulating the Part it self, when we reflect, that such Effects are not uncommon in our daily Experience, and that unsafe quantities of *Corrosive* Spirits, or Oils, are made not only safe but useful, by blending them with *mucilages, soft Oils, or the like entangling*

tangling Substances. And therefore how the Effect of an acrimonious Liquor of the *Gonorrhœa* is defeated by Seed, or menstrual Blood, becomes easy to be understood.

The next Difficulty that remains to be explained, is to find out the difference between the *Fluor Albus* in Women, and their *Gonorrhœa*: As also, by what Marks they may be known, since hitherto such Signs, as can shew this difference, are still wanting. For the Humour that flows in the *Whites* is *thick, white, yellow,* and sometimes *green*, often exciting a *heat* of Urine: All which being Marks of the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*, make the Characteristick of the *Whites* more hardly to be found.

Baglivi * pretends that the *Fluor Albus* is easy to be known in time of Menstruating, because it disappears, and is intimately mixed with the Blood; which he says is otherwise when Women have a *Gonorrhœa*, the Running then appearing separately in the time of their Courses. But as this Obser-

The difference between the Fluor Albus and a Gonorrhœa.

* *Lib. 2. Chap. viii. §. iii.*

vation is really feigned, and altogether inconsistent with daily Experience, and the Nature of the thing, it does not require our farther Consideration; for how should two Liquors, that easily mix, pass slowly in the same compressed Canal, and yet keep asunder and flow separately; from whence the groundlessness of this Supposition is very evident.

After all, upon due Consideration, it will be found, that there are not any Marks in the flowing Liquors or any that can be drawn from the *Seat* and *Source* of the *Efflux*, to be discovered, which can point out the difference in these two Diseases. As to the *Matter* it is the same, the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* discharged in a greater abundance. The *Colours* of this Matter were already observed to be the same; so neither the *Place* from whence it flows, nor its *Colour* afford the distinction which has been so long, *vainly*, expected from them. Yet as the *Fluor Albus*, and all its Symptoms, are the Effects of Causes that are within a Woman her self, and the *Gonorrhœa* is produced by Causes extrinsecal to her, and that stimulate the *Lacunæ*,
and

and poyson their Streams, these distinguishing Marks are only to be collected from the manner of their being produced.

This account agrees perfectly well with our constant Experience. For after the *Colour* and *Acrimony* of a *Gonorrhæa* are cured in Women, there remains very commonly an *Efflux* of a *white, thick* Liquor, not to be distinguished from the *Whites* when they are an essential Disease, and upon this appearance mercenary *Clap-curers* leave Women to be helpt by the proper Methods of that Disease, exacting their reward of having cured their *Gonorrhæa*; tho' this *Efflux* is as much a part of the Disease as any other we can assign.

Both these Observations are still more obvious, from what we formerly mentioned in treating of the *Gonorrhæa* in Men; for in their Case the Colours of the Running, and heat of Urine being abated, the white Running, or a Running without Virulence (as we always term it) constantly appears; yet these Authors never attribute the *Whites* to Men, which they might as justly do, as to Women,
on

on this occasion. And therefore as all the *Symptoms* in a *Gonorrhœa* and *Fluor Albus* of Women are so much alike, (whatever their Effects may be when improperly cured) they do not afford any *Pathognomonical* Sign, which can be taken from the *Place* of the Running, or any *difference* of its Colour; but all its Signs are prudential Collections only, unless the *Running* be attended with *Shankers*, or other *Symptoms* peculiar to a *Gonorrhœa*.





PART II.



CHAP. I.

*The general Design in
Curing a Gonorrhœa,
with a particular Ac-
count of the direct Me-
thod.*

AS we have endeavoured,
in the former part of this
Discourse, to deduce the
Seat and Nature of a Go-
norrhœa from its Symp-
toms, without engaging in any of the
Theories or Hypotheses received at
this

this time, so my present Endeavour shall be to draw the Method of Cure from the Nature of the Disease thus discovered, and the ways we found it may go off without the help of Medicines; which will prove the plainest and most satisfactory Course we can take to discover the most exact ways of Curing, especially that the present Administrations are not sufficiently grounded on Reason or Experience.

How a Gonorrhœa is to be cured.

The foregoing Inquiry has informed us, *That the real and true Cause of a Gonorrhœa is the Corruption of the natural Liquor separated at the Odoriferous Glands, the sharpness of which Corruption stimulates these Glands and their excretory Ducts, and excites the Running: As also, that a Gonorrhœa will run off in time, or may cure of it self, if the quantity of the Efflux is greater than the power of Corrupting: Moreover, as the stimulating power occasions the discharge into the Urethra, the Pox cannot ensue in time of a Running, and not till it is check'd by improper Medicines. And therefore the Cure of a Gonorrhœa must be obtain'd by*
destroying

destroying the Corruption in this natural Liquor, or by helping it to run off in the way it sometimes does when the Disease cures of it self. The first of these cannot be done by any known Method, and the Medicines in present use can only answer the second purpose of running off the stock of Corruption; tho' they are attended with great uncertainty and danger, because Physicians have not been sufficiently apprized of the properest ways of using them. It is to this unskilfulness all our disappointments in curing are owing, and often that the Symptoms are improved, and a *Gonorrhœa* is follow'd with far worse Accidents and Misfortunes than it self is. And therefore I will pursue these reasonable Indications, and discover the most direct and most proper Methods of curing, in stating the Conditions and Circumstances when every kind of Medicine becomes most proper, and may be given to the greatest Advantage.

Medicines to destroy the sharpness of the Corruption, or the Methods of curing on the first Indication, are altogether new, nor could it otherwise be when Physicians were strangers to

The Method
by destroying
the sharpness
possible.

the

the Matter of a *Gonorrhæa*, and still more to the place it came from; their *Hypotheses* were but a guess, and led them into a Belief of the impossibility of such a Method, if they had been true. But since we find that the running Liquor comes from the Odoriferous *Glands*, and that their excretory Ducts are at hand, who can deny that a Liquor injected into the *Urethra*, may affect the flowing Matter up to the *Glands* themselves, thus destroying the Corruption and the Running with it.

*Confirmed by
the Mischief
done with im-
proper Inje-
ctions.*

The Mischief done by the most improper Injections is even a convincing Proof that the Place of the Running may be affected by Injections; and therefore when cunning Practitioners reason against using Injections they seem more inclined to frighten their Patients than to consult their Health, their own Experience demonstrating the Power of Injections; so that the great Caution should be against those attended with the common Mischiefs, and not to persuade them that there cannot be a proper Injection devised. Now Reason and Experience assuring us that a *Gonorrhæa* may be well cured

red by Injections, Physicians will be careful how they expose their Veracity and Honour by denying what is thus reasonable and possible, but especially when either the Materials of an Injection are proposed to our Reason, or the Success has shewn the Truth of a safe and proper Injection. And therefore, as I have given a hundred times more Proof than is necessary to establish the fact and certainty of an Injection that will cure a *Gonorrhœa*, I proceed to relate a few such Experiences had on both Sexes, which Account will be acceptable to Curious and Ingenious People, the Effects of this Method differing very much from those of any other.

The chief Consideration we have of the goodness of any Medicine is its *Efficacy*, *Safety*, and the Time wherein we are cured, which is better answered in this Method than any other; for a *Gonorrhœa* terminates much the soonest this way, and Women are as soon cured as Men, which cannot be in the other ways of curing; though very seldom they are compleatly cured in any other Method, as the lasting Running without Virulence sufficiently

ly proves, which will not yield to the common Methods of a *Gonorrhæa*.

This Injection is useful in all times of a *Gonorrhæa*, and the quantity of Running never increases after the first using it, so much is the sharpness blunted in a little time; and therefore the practice of the Injection being in the Days of the encrease, or in the beginning, the Cure will be the quicker, if the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* is not thicker than natural; there being commonly a smaller quantity of Corruption to be subdued than after the quantity is greater; whereas the quantity of Running must always encrease by the Practice of *Diuretical* or *Purg-ing* Medicines in order to the Cure: For *Diureticks* do not act by correcting the Corruption, nor excite the Running, and the *Gonorrhæa* only encreases by the sharpness of its Matter, as we may be now convinced; and the last, or purging Medicines, add their *Stimulus* to that of the Running, whereby the quantity of the Running is vastly encreased. This differing Operation by the Medicines of both Methods are very considerable; the one correcting and subduing the
Corruption,

Corruption, the other either suffering the Corruption to run off, or assisting it in Running off a little faster, both which make Restraining Medicines necessary, and which otherwise never should be demanded in a right Method.

But the Method by Injections is not only the most speedy and effectual, but is likewise the most *safe*, as is evident by moderating the Symptoms in time of the Cure, and the Consequences after a *Gonorrhœa* is cured; for in this *direct* Method by Injections the sharpness is destroyed, and consequently all the Symptoms which flow from the Sharpness; but in the *indirect* Methods the Sharpness is augmented, and the Symptoms with it; purging Medicines adding to the Sharpness, and *Diuretical* Medicines taking off the defence against the Sharpness; in both which Cases the *Cording Pain*, *Heat* of Urine, and other mentioned Symptoms are unavoidable, but are never seen in the direct Method; and the greatest heat of Urine is taken off in twelve or twenty four Hours, which often resist the best Medicines that can

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allay these Symptoms, which are very common in all other Methods.

Then if we consider the safety of any Person cured of a *Gonorrhæa*, that is far greater in this than can be pretended to be in other Methods; the Design of this being to destroy the Sharpness, and never to endeavour a stoppage any way otherwise than by subduing the Cause; so that irregularity in Life, and the greatness of Corruption might possibly make a longer Cure, but never an unsafe one. On the other hand, Errors in living, an untimely assistance from astringing and balsamical Medicines, are too commonly the Causes of the ill Success we find attends the practice of a *Gonorrhæa*. And therefore as there is no competition lies between the directness and success of both Methods, our endeavours ought all to be employed about the most effectual Injection, grounded on the Principles of the foregoing account of a *Gonorrhæa*.

Great care too must be taken that we judge fairly between both Pretences; one cured by an Injection is not to be frighten'd for Life, and another assured

assured of his safety after a Month being cured in the other Methods. Let the times be the same, and because modern Authors mentioned no time wherein we may reckon securely of our Cure, we may imagine that the Blood is corrupted by an unsuccessful Practice in the like time it was corrupted in the course of the Disease, without having taken Medicines for a Cure. In that Case let us take the Rule of the learned *Fracastorius*, which well agrees with Experience.

*In primis mirum illud erat: quod labe receptâ,
Sæpe tamen quater ipsa suum compleverat orbem
Luna prius quam signa satis manifesta darentur.*

So we may safely conclude, as far as Experience can support us, that a *Gonorrhœa* will never be attended with ill Consequences after it has disappeared four Months, and no sign of the Pox has appeared in that time.

The *direct* way of curing a *Gonorrhœa*, by destroying its Acrimony, being considered, we are led a step farther; for it is very reasonable to believe, that a Medicine which destroys the greatest quantity of Corruption,

will more easily destroy the least; or that this Injection is able to destroy the Cause of a *Gonorrhœa* when it is first communicated, and does really cure it before its appearance, and is in a proper Sense a preventing Medicine.

This Effect, or the curing of a *Gonorrhœa* when it first appears without encreasing its quantity, cannot be expected from any other Methods; they always encreasing the quantity as was formerly shewn, and an early stoppage by them is an unavoidable Cause of the Pox. But to make sure of the Fact, and to put our Reasoning beyond a Suspicion or Guess, I have so far given way to my Curiosity, and have try'd this preventing Injection on some Libertines of both Sexes, which has secured the safety of their Persons amidst unbounded Liberties. Indeed I think the Efficacy of this Injection too great to be disposed of among this unruly Set of Men, and as I should become a Party in their Crime by supporting their Vices, my design is to suppress it for ever.

It is well worth our observing, that as the *Whites* and *Gonorrhæa* were found to be much alike in the foregoing Theory, so they are to be cured with the same Injection; which observation renders the Theory perfect, and shews the genuineness of the Method of curing a *Gonorrhæa* at the same time; and if we consider the manner how both are produced, it must be very manifest that a few proper Medicines inwardly taken will make an absolute Method for curing the *Whites* in the worst Cases.





C H A P. II.

*The indirect Method by
increasing the Running.*

THE second Indication of curing, arising from the foregoing Theory of a *Gonorrhæa*, is to excite the Running; which being greater than the Corrupting Power, the Liquor of the Odoriferous Glands is left clear in length of time, and stops as far as the continued Efflux has not enlarged the short excretory Ducts. And therefore, *the destroying the Corruption, or the running off the corrupted Matter, or both these together*, being the only possible ways whereby we can cure a *Gonorrhæa*; we must next endeavour to discover how far the Medicines, recommended to us from Experience, can answer these purposes; because the Medicines
are

are the best and most excellent that bring them about with the fewest ill accidents in their Operation. By this method of Inquiry the propriety of every Medicine will be found, and we become apprised of the best Medicines with the best way of using them.

But before we proceed it will be very agreeable to shew the Reasons that first induced Physicians to use the Medicines we find among Authors, especially that we commonly believe them to be the Invention of this or the former Age, and that they were unknown in more early times; and therefore I will first relate the grounds on which ancient Physicians founded their Practice of *Purging*, *Diuretick*, *Astringent*, and *Balsamick Medicines*; and next the Pretences of later Physicians for the Practice of the same Medicines; all which shall be followed with an account of their real and proper Service, in a more particular inquiry into each of them.

The Cure of a *Gonorrhœa* is a little obscurely mentioned by *Bernardus Tomitanus*, more clearly by * *Pro-*

* Cap. ix. pag. 163, 164. Scriptorum, &c

ſper Borgarutius, who ſhews us the misfortunes of *drying* and *ſtyptical* Medicines. He had the *Corruption* of *Seed* in view, the ſuppoſed Cauſe of a *Gonorrhœa* down from *Antonius Muſa*, as I formerly obſerved, and therefore recommended *cooling* the *Seed* and *Seminal Veſſels*, warning us againſt *Aſtringent* Medicines in the beginning eſpecially. He thinks the beſt way of preparing theſe cooling Medicines is with *Guaiacum* and *Sarſaparilla*, both which Medicines he uſes on account of the *Gonorrhœa* being a Symptom of the Pox.

He thinks the Medicines recommended by *Galen*, *Aetius*, and other ancient Phyſicians, for the Cure of a ſimple *Gonorrhœa*, are of great uſe in the Cure of this Virulent *Gonorrhœa*; which are indeed more properly indicated from the Notion he had of the Diſeaſe, and are continued to this Day, though we entertain no ſuch Opinion, as we ſhall farther obſerve hereafter.

He recommends *Purging* Medicines likewise in the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, more eſpecially *Caffia*, it being eſteemed a great Specifick for all Diſeaſes of the

the *Kidneys* and *Seminal Vessels* among which he reckons a *Gonorrhæa*; and indeed he so much recommends this its Specific quality, that it is the great Purge he chuses to use, and is so sacredly stuck to by our modern Inventors; tho' he gives it in a smaller quantity upon some occasions, that it may not work off but exercise this its Specific Faculty with more leisure; and many remains of this his Opinion are to be found among the Physicians of our Age. After these Medicines have been used, he thinks *Astringent* Medicines become proper, and some of his Prescriptions shall be recited in due time.

* *Alexander Trajanus Petronius* as expressly relates his Method as any Physician after him. *We ought to use*, says he, *cleansing* and *Laxative* Medicines, and such as are moderately *Cooling*; but especially *Cassia*, which cleanses the *Bladder* and *Kidneys*, and is likewise Purgative. Yet discoursing afterwards † of the Cure of an obstinate *Gonorrhæa* he founds his Practice on this his Opinion, *Aut enim*, says

* Chap. iv. Lib. 7.

† Chap. vii. 12.

he,

he, *semine vitiato, & partibus calidâ intemperie male affectis gignitur, aut omni vitio seminis amoto, & partibus omnibus præter glandulas, quæ παρὰ τὰς αὐτὰς dicuntur ad integritatem reductis nihilominus perseverat, tanquam semen per ulcera quæ in his glandulis adhuc aperta manent non exire non possit*, and having given the Signs common to both Cases, which are truly the Symptoms of a *Gonorrhœa*, adds that the chief Indication is to be taken from the Ulcers of the *Prostatæ*; but lest any Confusion should arise in pursuing the Practice with regard to these Symptoms, he first endeavours to give the common Indications, and next those that are more particular. In consequence of these Indications, he says we are first to *abate* the Inflammation, then to assuage the Pain, make the *heat* of *Urine* more easy, we are often to give a *Purge*, or *provoke Urine*, that all the Corruption may be carry'd off by them.

These being the Designs of ancient Physicians, and the Foundation they raised them upon; as also the Medicines of modern Physicians and the Grounds of their Method, they being
gene-

generally supposed the Inventors of the Medicines they practise, which too are believed to be altogether different from those of more ancient Physicians.

‡ *Monf. de Blegny*, considering a *Gonorrhœa* may be followed by the Pox, thinks the only *Indication* is, *to take away the Cause by throwing out the Venereal Impurity, and to put a stop to its penetrating farther*; and because the dangerous Corruption could not arrive to so great a degree but by an *unusual Fermentation, Fervency, and Inflammation in the Spermatick Vessels*, as he speaks, he therefore thinks it no less necessary to endeavour to remove this Symptom than to remove the Cause. These Indications are again repeated and more expressly, when he says * *it is therefore necessary to promote the Effect of Diuretick, by purging Medicines*. But when we judge the Impurity may be sufficiently thrown off, then I suppose it is time † *to put a stop to the Flux by ASTRINGENTS and DESICCATIVES, that the relaxed Parts may be contracted, and the Relicks*

‡ *Chap. vii. part. 2. pag. 173, 138.* * *Page 141.*

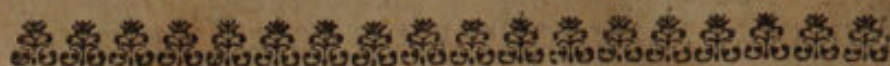
† *Page 142.*

of the Venereal Matter absorbed, and that no time may be given to the Venereal Acids to cut and gnaw them. I am not at present bound to examine *Monf. de Blegny's* Phylofophy, nor shall I long infist upon a needless comparison between the *Indications* and *Methods* of Cure laid down by him, and ancient Physicians, they being manifestly the same; for where is there any difference between throwing off the Corruption by Purging Medicines, so much recommended by both ancient and modern Physicians, the Carrying it off by *Urine* by the help of *Diuretical* Medicines approved by both? Does *Cassia* differ from it self by being chiefly depended on by *Trajanus* and the Moderns? Or do *cooling, astringent, and balsamical* Medicines differ by being prescribed by ancient and modern Physicians? If they do not, and were given on the same account by both Physicians, then the Designs of curing and the Medicines are the same in both ages of Physick. We must acknowledge, there is more of Design, and Reason appears in the Practice of the Ancients, than in that of the Moderns, it being more conformable

formable to the Notions and Opinions they had formed of a *Gonorrhœa*; whereas modern Physicians pursue the same Practice with these other, without any just Foundation; great Evidence of their following this Traditional Method, and in length of time forgetting the Designs it first began upon.

Indeed if we throw off those false Principles whereon the present Practice is founded, then the Medicines recommended have a plausible and fair appearance of Truth; nor is there any better Pretence than that of throwing off a malignant Humour by purging or diuretical Medicines; and if their Effects had made good our Expectations from them, Men might have rested gratefully under the Performances of ancient Physicians, and the due value of the Modern should have been their judicious administering them, without robbing the dead of their Inventions. But as Physicians have succeeded, failed, and done hurt by those Medicines; our next endeavour is to find how and on what account they are proper in the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, and then we shall know how they come to be defective and hurtful.

C H A P. III.



S E C T. I.

*Of Purging Medicines for
Curing a Gonorrhœa,
and some of the best ap-
proved Forms.*

IT is not so much as pretended, that *Purging Medicines* can be any way useful in destroying the sharp Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*, and all of them, more or less, encrease sharpness; so that their only use is to run off the poysoned Liquor, which is the common Course of a natural Cure. In order then to enquire into the Operation of *Purging Medicines* for curing a *Gonorrhœa*, we must endeavour to find the Propriety of these Medicines, whereby this Success is attained; as
also

also the Effects they have, when they rather *hinder* than *promote* the Cure. All which will become manifest by considering the most obvious Effects of Purging Medicines.

Purging Medicines encrease commonly Secretions at the *Glands* of the Guts, and often stimulate their Fibres, and every Purging Medicine has more or less of a stimulating Power. It is by some one or both of these they produce Evacuations, and therefore it is manifest, that all Changes made on the *solid* and *liquid* Parts of the Body by purging Medicines, are either on account of the Secretion, or they are the consequences of a less or greater Evacuation, or the Effects of stimulating. From these three Considerations we may determine all the possible Effects of a purging Medicine, though at present I will confine my self to such as best serve our inquiry. By the bye we have a plain account, why some purging Medicines occasion a bleeding when inwardly taken, and stop bleeding if apply'd outwardly: For a great degree of their stimulating power renders them Caustical, which
quality

quality in a Medicine makes it proper to be apply'd for that purpose ; whereas a smaller degree of it only stimulates. But to proceed, it is on the two former accounts that the Fibrous Parts of the Body lose or gain in their Elasticity ; or in the common way of speaking are more *bent* and more *flaccid*. So that by applying these ordinary Effects of purging Medicines to our present Case, we are easily apprised of their usefulness in curing a *Gonorrhæa* ; which is not by destroying its Poyson any otherwise than the small Assistance they give to Nature, when they run off the Matter in some very healthy Constitutions by their stimulating power.

The foregoing Assistance, and Impediment given to Nature by the different use of purging Medicines are easily conceived. For when they make the Blood more fluid, or the Fibres more tended, the Effect of the former ; in that Case the Excretory Ducts are not extremely dilated, the quantity of Liquid flowing out of them being moderate, and the Running is kindly wasted ; nor does the quantity
of

of it continue to be considerable, after the Malignity is changed, or destroyed. On the other hand, when the Blood is weakned by purging Medicines, the tenseness of Fibres is likewise weakned, and the Running is in a greater quantity; and thereby the Excretory Ducts being relaxed, the quantity of Running is not only greater, but continues for a long time after the Malignity has been subdued. Both which Cases are commonly seen, in curing Men and Women of a *Gonorrhœa*, tho' this Error is most easily committed in the Cases of Women.

But a greater Efflux of Matter in a *Gonorrhœa* is more especially owing to the stimulating power of purging Medicines, a small degree whereof being superadded to the *Stimulus* of the Corruption must needs encrease the Running; but as this encrease is produced by a Cause that cannot corrupt the Liquor at the same time, the Running off will be in a greater proportion than the Corruption, and the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa* be made with purging Medicines. For if the degree of stimulating even of purging Medi-

L cines,

cines is greater, the Corruption will sooner run off, tho' the Efflux continues for a longer time, accordingly as the Excretory Ducts are dilated by the quantity of the Matter, and the velocity of the Efflux. This greater degree of the *Stimulus* of a purging Medicine joined to that of the Corruption is the very reason why the Symptoms of a *Gonorrhœa* are augmented by the sharpness of the Medicines as well as by that of the Corruption.

From what has been said, it is evident that purging Medicines do not act directly in the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*. As also, what the Designs are we ought to have in Purging, and what the Consequences are of our being frustrated in them.

It is likewise manifest that all purging Medicines are not to be used promiscuously in the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*; some of them encreasing the Acrimony; and with it the *Quantity of Running*, an *Inflammation*, the *Cording of the Yard*, and *Heat of Urine*. Others being less apt, in their own Nature, to prevent the *Relaxations* of Excretory Ducts, or to preserve their *Springyness*,

Springyness, which are great Considerations in the use of purging Medicines on this occasion.

In effect the stimulating is often so great by purging Medicines, that I am ready to think a *Gonorrhœa* may be more speedily cured, without taking any Medicines, than by a Course of such as Purge violently or very much. This Assertion will be less surprizing, if we compare the times in which a *Gonorrhœa* is cured in the Method recommended by Doctor *Sydenham*, and in which it runs off in a natural Cure.

But as purging Medicines are manifestly useful in the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, as we found formerly by Experience, I shall add a few Forms of those that practical Authors have most recommended, leaving their more proper Administration to Physicians that are now apprized of their use.

℞ *Folior. Scrophular. aquatic. Sen. Apozem. virent. ā ʒij. Immitantur in aq. bullient. ℥j. & Infundant. Ab igne remota Colaturam hauriat duabus vel tribus vicibus.*

Purging Medicines.

℞ *Tamarindor.* ℥ij. *aq. commun.* ℔iv. *Coquant. ad* ℔iij. *In Colatura infunde frigide per noctem Senn. mund. semin. Coriandr. Liquirit. & rosar. rubrar. ā* ℥ij. *Capiat Cyathum mane, hora ante pastum.*

Bolus.

Veslingius proposing rather to cleanse than bind, has this *Bolus.* ℞ *Conserv. Malv. rhab. elect. pulverat. ā* ℥j. *terebinth. venet. ℥ij. M. F. Bol. primo mane deglutiendus.*

Apozem.

For the same Purpose this *Apozem* was devised.

℞ *Radic. Alth. ℥ss. folior. Malv. Bismalv. ā* Mj. *Fic. ping. ℥ij. aq. purgant. ℔ij. Coq. ad $\frac{1}{4}$ consumptionem. Colaturam hauriat Aeger debitis intervallis.*

But as *Mercury*, and the Preparations of it have been believed to be an Antidote against the Venereal Poyson; most Authors have thought every attempt, without some of these, to be vain and of no effect. And therefore * *Riverius* prescribes thus in the first Century of his Observations.

* *Observ. 25.*

℞ Calomelan. pil. Coch. minor. ā Pills.
 ʒj. Syr. de spin. Cerv. q. s. M. F.
 pil. v.

To this purpose are the Pills called
Trium Diabolorum.

℞ Trochiscor. Alband. Diagrid. ā
 gr. iv. Mercur. sublimat. dulc. gr.
 viii. Syr. de stæchad. q. s. M. F.
 pil. iv.

℞ Extr. Catholic. ʒss. panac. mer-
 curial. gr. v. Elix. proprietat. q. s.
 M. F. pil. v.

With such like Pills the *Turbith*.
Mineral. *Green Precipitate* (or the
green Lizard) and the *White Preci-*
pitae are prescribed in their due and
 common Doses. But all the *Mercuri-*
al Medicines are very frequently
 mix'd in with *Cassia*, both on the ac-
 count of its being a soft and easy *Pur-*
gative; as also, that it is thought par-
 ticularly useful to the *Bladder* and *U-*
rethra.

℞ Cass. recenter extract. ʒij. pul-
 ver. rad. rhabarb. el. ʒss. Mercur.
 d. ʒss. (vel Lacert. virid. gr. iv.)
 M. F. Bol. mane vorandus.

* *Alexander Trajanus* orders the *Cassia* to be taken alone after this manner.

℞ *Floris Cassiæ* ℥ij. *F. Boli cum penidiis*, Capiat æger mane statim ante cibum singulis diebus ad quadragessimum usque, nisi ventriculus interim perturbetur, aut Lues per totum sparsa sentiatur.

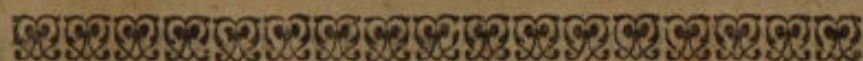
℞ *Ocul. Cancror. pptor.* ℥℥. *Gum. Guaiac. diagrid.* ā ℥ij. *Sal. prunell.* *G. Tragacanth.* ā ℥j. *Calomelan.* ℥ij. *Solution. gum. Tragac.* q. s. *M. F. pilular.* *Massa*, de cujus singulis drachmis formentur pil. x. æquales pondere. *Harum v. bis indies accipat.*

℞ *Lacert. Virid.* ℥ij. *G. guaiac. nativ.* *Stib. diaphoretic.* ā ℥j. *Scammon. sulphurat.* *Alo. succotrin.* ā ℥℥. *solut. gum. Tragacanth.* q. s. *M. F. è singulis drach. pil. xij. quarum iv. primo Mane & hora Somni deglutiat.*

Many more, and various Forms, might be related from Authors, or contrived in imitation of them: But I think the preceding Number sufficient, which are for the greatest part taken from the best and most approved Phy-

* *Lib. vii. pag. 160. Col. 2.*

ficians, who have practis'd in the Venereal Disease.



S E C T. II.

How Astringent Medicines Cure a Gonorrhœa, or do hurt in that Distemper.

AS a general Notion of carrying off Malignity induced Physicians to make use of *Purging Medicines* for the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*; so the exceeding Running which commonly attends this kind of Practice, made them have recourse to *Restraining Medicines*, to redress the Inconveniences of the former. For however promising and useful they are found, yet Medicines of another sort are likewise necessary; which are nevertheless to be given in due Circumstances, or else they will not produce their de-

sired Effect, but will have worse Consequences than the greatest abuse of purging Medicines, tho' Physicians make them their last resort in the most difficult Cases of every Evacuation; which they give in so great quantities, especially in the present Case, as if we could not exceed in quantity.

Astringent Medicines are no doubt of great use for restraining the excessive Running in some Circumstances; but not that they are always the most proper in every Case of an Evacuation; for great Discharges and Evacuations require, in reality, to be stopt and bound up, yet these are not always the most proper for that purpose. It happens very commonly in most of the great Evacuations, that the Cause of them is augmented by Restraining Medicines, which is the true Reason of their being ineffectual. This misapplication of Medicines is not only obvious in treating a *Gonorrhæa*, but in other Diseases likewise, wherein they are reputed of principal use, as in *Hæmorrhages*, a *Looseness*, &c. In which Cases their inefficaciousness is not their only Fault; for they succeeding in a wrong time, often produce worse

worse Diseases than those we should cure. So that great Care and Skill are necessary in order to obtain their real Benefit, and to prevent the Mischiefs that often attend them.

But that we may discover the proper use of Astringent Medicines in the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, we need only observe their visible Effects, which is the stopping an exorbitant Effusion of any Liquor. And therefore their Operation is either by thickening the Mass of Liquors in general, whereby their discharge comes to be in a less quantity: Or else by affecting the place at which the Liquor is discharged, so as to create some bar and hindrance to its flowing out of them; which is the most common effect of Astringent Medicines apply'd to any part.

And therefore as Astringent Medicines are of great use, when we would either thicken the whole Mass of Humours, or the Liquor only that flows out of a particular part; it is very manifest that they may be both administered and apply'd, so as to be very useful in many Circumstances of a *Gonorrhœa*. Moreover, some of them very powerfully prevent a Relaxation
of

of the excretory Ducts, and restore them after they have been relaxed, by the very great and extraordinary quantity of Liquor that has run out of them in the time of a *Gonorrhæa*; which sort are especially useful in suppressing the excessive Running that proceeds from such Relaxations.

Cor. 1. It plainly appears from the foregoing account of Astringent Medicines, that their *Power* on Liquors flowing out of Reservatories, must be very inconsiderable: And therefore, they could not have been useful if the *Matter* of the *Gonorrhæa* had proceeded out of the *Prostatæ* or *Seed-Bladders*, according to the common *Hypothesis*.

Cor. 2. It is likewise manifest how the corrupted Running receiving any check from *Astringent Medicines*, will flow into the *Blood*, *Poyson* it, and produce the *Pox*; with Symptoms of different Degrees of Malignity, as the stoppage is *early*, *total*, or *in part*: And the difference of a partial and total Stoppage is so considerable, that Misfortunes of the first kind are twenty times more easily retrieved than the last.

But

Astringent Medicines. 155

But as Restraining Medicines both *The Running*
thicken the Mass of Liquor in general, *kept up by Re-*
and in particular Places where any Li- *stringent Me-*
quor is discharged. If therefore Me- *dicines.*
dicines of this kind are given when
the *Lacunæ* are fuller than ordinary
of their Liquor, be it ever so pure,
they can only restrain it till its quan-
tity is augmented so as to run out on
that account; and therefore it is that
those relapse Runnings are in a far
greater quantity than was the Running
before it was suppress'd; tho' it com-
monly runs off in one Day, it being
a quantity collected by the clearing
the Liquor: So that the Running is
truly kept up by binding and astring-
ent Medicines. From which Consi-
deration it follows, that the *Excretory*
Ducts may farther be relaxed, by
the Matter being pent up after undue
quantities of Restraining Medicines;
so that they cannot easily be restored,
but occasion repeated Relapses: Ef-
fects very contrary from what we con-
fidently expect from those Medicines.

On the other hand, Restraining
Medicines are very powerful, and ob-
stinately persisted in, not only suppress
this extraordinary and unnatural dis-
charge

charge of a *Gonorrhæa*, but the common quantity of the natural Liquor also, whereby the *Urethra* is deprived of its covering, and is exposed to the sharpness of the *Seed* and *Urine*; which is the true reason why a heat of Urine has been known to continue for some Years after the *Gonorrhæa* was cured.

* *Bernardinus Tomitanus* having given a fatal Instance of an untimely use of Astringent Medicines, recommends the following as most proper when we would give Medicines of this sort, *viz. Frankincense, Mastick, Coral, gum Tragacanth, &c.*

Thus having shewn what Astringent Medicines can do in curing a *Gonorrhæa*, as also the proper times of giving them; I proceed to add some of those Forms which are chiefly depended on in the Practice of a *Gonorrhæa*.

℞ *Croc. Mart. astringent. Div. Off. Sep. Succin. Coral. utriusque Ebor. ā*
℥ij. M. F. Pulv. cujus ℥℥. Exhib.
bis in Die.

℞ *Fol. Menth. Mumie, Coral. rub. Agn. cast. Carab. ā ℥j. M. F. Pulvis.*
Hujus ℥j. ex Ovo tremulo primo Ma-
ne deglutiat. *Claud.*

Claud. Deodatus greatly commends
the *Sacchar. Saturni*.

℞ *Magister. Off. Sepiæ* ʒ℥. *Pul-
ver. Ros. rubrar.* ℥j. *M. pro unica
Dose.*

℞ *Semin. Lactuc. Agn. Cast. Sang.* Electuary.
Dracon. Myrrh. Ocul. Cancr. pptor.
Ter. sigillat. Irid. ā ʒij. *Conserv. Ro-
sar. rubr.* ʒ℥. *Syr. Menth. q. s. M. F.*
Opiata, de qua Magnitudin. Nuc.
*Moschat. major. bis vel ter in die ac-
cipiat.*

℞ *Mastich. Coral. rubr. ppti. Succ.* Bolus.
Alb. Sach. Saturn. ā gr. xv. Conf.
Cynosbat. q. s. M. F. Bol. ij. quorum
*unum hora somni capiat, alterum prox-
imo Mane.*

The Famous *Mouffet* has this
Draught. ℞ *Lam. cum. Flor. Salv.* Draught.
*rubr. ā M. j. Mulge desuper Lac Vac-
cinum. Infund. per Noctem. Colaturæ*
*addant. pulver. Terebinth. coct. Suc-
cin. & Nucis moschat. ā ℥j. quam*
hauriat Mane. Præparetur similis
Dosis, ut Vesperis propinet.

℞ *Rad.*

Apozem.

℞ Rad. Consolid. major. ℥ss. Plantagin. Equiset. Bellid. minor. Polygon. ā M. j. Acetos. M. jss. Semin. Plantagin. ℥j. Acetos. Malv. ā ℥ss. Fl. Ros. rubr. pug. j. Uvar. passar. ℥ss. Glycyrrhiz. ℥iij. Coq. in aq. pynt. ix. Colatur. add. Syrr. Portulac. Myrtin. ana ℥jss. M. F. Apozema pro tribus dosibus.

Pills.

℞ Semin. Alkekeng. Quatuor Frigid. major. Papaver. alb. Lactuc. Plantagin. ana ℥ss. Rhab. elect. ℥ij. Mastich ℥jss. Gum. Arabic. Bol. Armen. Succin. Tragacanth. Amyl. ana ℥j. Semin. Agni, cast. Ros. rubrar. ana ℥ss. Solut. Gum. Tragacanth. q. s. M. F. pilular. Massa.

℞ Ocul. cancr. pptor. ℥ss. Gum. Guaiac. ℥ij. spermat. Cet. ℥jss. Sal. Prunell. gum. Tragacanth. ana ℥j. Bezoart. mineral. Camphor. Bals. Cypv. Merc. dulc. ana ℥ij. Bals. sulph. anisat. ℥j. Ol. Sabin. gutt. x. M. & optime subigantur solution. gum. Tragacanth. in pilular. Massam; de cujus singulis drach. formant. pil. xiv. Harum iv. primo mane & hora somni sumat.

℞ Croc.

℞ *Croc. Mart. astring.* ℥ij. *Trochisc. de Carabe* ℥j. *Off. Sepiæ præp.* ℥j. *Sach. Saturn. gr.* xv. *Syr. de Nymph. q. s. ut formentur pilulæ Ciceris magnitudine.*

℞ *Gum. Arabic. Tragacanth. Carabe, Mumia, Bol. armen. ana* ℥j. *Pulverisentur* ℥ cum *Syr. de Ros. sicc. F. Massa pilular. de qua Cap.* ℥j. *singulis diebus Mane, duabus horis ante pastum.*

℞ *Siliquar. Fabar. Cineres, Aq.* Injections. *plantagin. q. s. M. & injiciantur.*

℞ *Vin. rubr. aq. Symphit. ana* ℥v. *Fol. Scord. M. j. In his infund. per Noctem granor. Juniper. contusor.* ℥iij. *Bol. Armen. alcoholizat.* ℥ss. *Mane leniter bulliant; filtretur Liqueor, & per Syringam injiciatur, postquam æger Urinam emisserit.*

℞ *Virid. æris* ℥ss. *Aq. fontan.* ℥ij. *Stent simul quousque coloretur aqua; decanta, & in decantata dissolve Mercur. meteorizat. gr. iij. Filtra pro Injectione.*

℞ *Aq. Plantagin.* ℥ss. *Dracon. mitigat. in pollinem redact.* ℥ij. *M. in phiala & agita. Vice Dracon. addi potest sal Saturni.*

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. Plantagin.* ℥v. *Vitriol. roman.* ℥ss. *Croc. mart. astring.* ℥ij. *M. bene & filtra. Liquor est rubicundus.*

℞ *Lapid. Medicamentos. Croll.* ℥ss. *Aq. Rosar. rubrar.* ℥ss. *M. & eluat Urethram ope Syringæ.*



S E C T. III.

Of Healing or Balsamical Medicines.

Physicians having made use of Astringent Medicines, hoping thereby to retrieve the Errors of purging Medicines, but finding their success very uncertain, and often unsafe in the Cure of a *Gonorrhæa*, were driven upon new tryals of Medicines, as they thought, of another Nature; for imagining the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhæa* to be *Pus*, that flows from an Ulcer, they had no difficulty in trying some of the safest Medicines that are commonly

monly apply'd to an outward Sore, and fill it up with Flesh, which they therefore call Healing Medicines; not doubting to find the same good Effect in healing the Sores which they suppos'd to be the Essence of a *Gonorrhæa*, as they had already found in their application in other Cases. And as Balsams, *Natural* or *Artificial* are the Medicines apply'd on these occasions, *Healing* and *Balsamick* became Synonymous expressions.

But if we mark the Operation of Healing Medicines, administred on this occasion, we shall not observe their Effects to be the same as when they are outwardly apply'd; there is not any *Digestion* precedes, the *Matter* of the *Gonorrhæa* does not become *softer* and *smoother*, however it becomes *whiter*. On the contrary it is thicker and more tenacious, very much differing from what we see, when Balsamical Medicines are outwardly apply'd. To be short, their Effect does not differ from that of *Binding* Medicines lately mention'd.

If these things are duly considered, together with what is already proved, it cannot be doubted but these Heal-

M

ing

ing Medicines must be accounted for another way than they are at present. For as it is now very certain that *Quittor* does not make the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa* and the *Healing Medicines* produce *Effects* altogether different from what they do when apply'd to a Wound or Sore, we may safely conclude that the good they do is not on account of their *Healing Quality*. On the other hand, as their *Effects* in stopping a *Gonorrhœa*, the *Manner* of doing it, and the *Relapses* are perfectly the same as with Astringent Medicines, it is far better to rank them in their Tribe.

The easy Transformation of these Medicines into the best of Restringtons for some uses, is a great confirmation of the foregoing Proof. For if the *Sulphur* and *Oylinefs* of the Balsams are destroyed by boyling them in common Water, they are manifest Astringents, and still remain as effectual in curing a *Gonorrhœa*. This is evident in boyling *Turpentine*, one of the most powerful Digestives of the Tribe, the Powder whereof loses its first Quality, and becomes a binding Medicine, whether it be given inwardly, or it is outwardly

wardly apply'd. And many Practitioners prefer the Powder to Turpentine it self in the cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, by giving it after the Balsam has proved ineffectual.

And therefore our next Business shall be to add proper Forms of this kind of Medicines, as we have done of the former: As also some Forms of *Purging*, *Astringent* and *Healing Medicines* together; since we find them given in that manner, in order to supply the Defects of each other; or rather in the Opinion of Authors, that *quæ non profunt singula, multa juvent*.

℞ *Terebinth. optim.* ℥j. *vitellum* White Mix-
tures.
Ovi. M. in Mortario, dein adde Aq.
Agrimon. ℔j. Ponatur Mistura per
noctem in Baln. Mar. Adjice, manè,
succi Limon. ℥iij. Sacch. albiss. q. s.
ad gratiam conciliandam.

After the same manner Mixtures may be made of Balm of Gilead, Balsam. Cagyvi, or natural Balsam [or Peru] with proper Waters.

℞ *Aq. Calc. ℔j. Opobals. Cagyv.*
vel Peruvian. ℥ss. Ovi vitelli auxilio
M 2 F. Mistura

F. Mistura alba. Hujus vel præcedentis, Cochlear. iij. ter indies accipiat.

℞ Opobalsam. gutt. xxx. Cap. è cochleari cum Sacchari albiss. s. q.

Bolus.

℞ Rhab. tost. Nuc. moschat. tost. Balsam. Tolutan. ana gr. xv. Sacchar. Saturn. gr. vj. Terebinth. Venet. q. s. M. F. Bol. mane & hora somni sumendus.

℞ Cass. recenter extract. Terebinth. Venet. ana ℥ij. Mercur. dulc. ℥ss. M. F. Bol. Mane vorandus.

℞ Terebinth. Venet. ℥ijss. Dracon. mitigat. gr. x. M. F. Bol. Obel. involvend. ut exhibeatur alternis diebus.

Electuary.

℞ Pulp. Cass. recent. extract. Terebinth. Venet. ana ℥ij. Merc. dulc. Ocul. Cancr. præparator. sal. Prunel. ana ℥j. Sal. Volatil. Succin. Div. Syrup. de Alth. Fernel. q. s. M. F. Conditum; de quo capiat magnitudinem Nuc. moschat. major. bis terve de die.

This Electuary has been long in use among Dutch Practitioners, and is to be

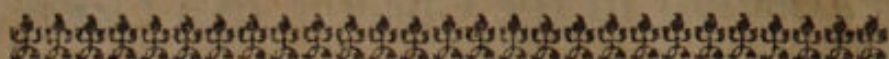
be found in the *Praxis Chymiatrica rationalis* in the Chapter of a *Gonorrhœa*, p. 115. It is the same which Mr. Wall practised here, and commonly had his Name.

℞ *Electuar. lenitiv.* ℥ij. *Bals. Cappyv.* ℥vj. *Ocul. Cancr. præpar.* ℥iij. *Nuc. Moschat. ras.* *Sal. prunell. ana* ℥ij. *Mercur. virid.* ℥iv. *M. F. Electuar.*

℞ *Sang. Dracon. Amyli ana* ℥iij. *Opobals.* ℥ss. *Terebinth. Cypriæ* ℥jss. *M. Saccharo.* *Apud pistorum Saccharios, in furno incrustetur; de quo Cap. ter vel quater in die.*

℞ *Mum. Sang. Dracon. Terebinth. coct.* *Coral. rubr. Ppti. ana.* ℥ij. *Pills.* *Balsam. peruvian. q. s. M. F. Pilular. Massa; de cujus singulis drachm. forment. pil. x. Cap. iv. harum omni vesperi & multo mane.*

℞ *Ocul. Cancror. præparat.* ℥j. *Gum. Guaiac. nativ. Balsam. Tolutan. ana* ℥ij. *Terebinth. Cypriæ q. s. Redigatur in formam pilularum Mediocris magnitudin.*



S E C T IV.

Of Diuretical Medicines.

Physicians finding their Evacuation by purging Medicines, did not satisfy their wants, even after they were helped with Astringent and Balsamick Medicines, but being still possessed with the Notion that the Corruption of a *Gonorrhæa* might be carry'd off, or diverted to some other Place, took themselves to an Evacuation of another kind, and try'd the Efficacy of Diureticks for washing or carrying off the Malignity of a *Gonorrhæa*.

The provoking a quantity of Urine greater than ordinary, is the chief Effect both ancient and modern Authors have expected from Diuretical Medicines; Insomuch, that when the Cure of a *Gonorrhæa* does not proceed according to their Desire, they have always persisted to promote that Effect, without any other Design; and have even

even ventured upon the most dangerous of that kind, because they were supposed to produce most certainly the greatest quantity. Now a greater quantity of Water, whether it be made at one time, or that this Action is oftner repeated, cannot affect the Matter of a *Gonorrhæa directly* by changing its Acrimony, or by preserving the *Tension* of the Ducts from whence the *Matter* flows; nor is it very subservient to the Method Nature takes to throw off the Disease by encreasing the Running; and far less can it answer the great Design Physicians have of carrying off the Malignity or Corruption, which they endeavour by every Evacuation, and therefore we must still enquire how Diuretick Medicines conduce to the Cure of a *Gonorrhæa*.

Now a quantity of Water passing out from the Bladder, washes the Parts it runs over; so that it is evident a natural quantity of Water, often repeated, better answers this design of washing the Parts than a greater quantity made in the ordinary time. And as the great End of exciting this quantity is to wash the Parts, it is very manifest that the Use of Diuretical

Medicines is not any other than mere washing, without altering the Corruption of the *Gonorrhæa*. And therefore the Matter of the Disease being often washed off the Parts, it neither flows backwards in its growing quantity, nor contracts any new Acrimony by being too long lodged on the Parts. This Operation is nothing so good as washing the Part with fair Water; for in this Case the Water is thrown into the *Lacunæ*, while the washing of the Urine never affects them, and can only wash off the Matter discharged from them into the *Urethra*.

From whence it is evident that the Design of curing a *Gonorrhæa* by Diureticks, contradicts the *Hypothesis* of those that use them for that end; because no Parts, except the *Urethra*, can be wash'd to any purpose, by this extraordinary quantity of Urine; and consequently the Seat of the *Gonorrhæa* must be in the *Urethra*, which they could never imagine. This is likewise the Reason that Diuretical Medicines are not found to be of any use for curing a *Gonorrhæa* in Women; the Seat of it, in them, being commonly

monly much higher in the *Vagina* than to be washed with their Urine.

This Assertion will appear more plainly if we look more narrowly into this Affair: For let the *Prostatae* be a single *Gland* or two, yet the Matter in its Ducts cannot be washed with the Water, unless the Body of the *Prostatae*, or the Valves of their Ducts were corroded. On that Supposition no one will believe that any washing will restore the ruined Substance of the *Prostatae*. And therefore this washing, if it could be done, would not be to any purpose. On the other hand, if the Seat of a *Gonorrhæa* was in the *Prostata*, and it voided its poyson'd Liquor into the *Urethra*; yet the Liquor in the *Prostatae* having no Communication with the Urine, it cannot be supposed to receive any Benefit from the Water. By consequence *Diuretical* Medicines could not be of any use in curing a *Gonorrhæa*, which contradicts their Experience.

This Argument is of greater force, in respect to the *Vesiculæ Seminales*; because the Seed is as little capable to be touched by the Urine, as the Liquor of the *Prostatae*. Besides, the
Urine

Urine does not touch the Bladders themselves; and consequently the help given to the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, by Diuretick Medicines, cannot be by correcting the Sharpness any where, especially in the *Vesiculæ Seminales*. In short, Diuretick Medicines by washing the *Urethra* may prove a *Stimulus*; for as they keep it void of its *Mucus*, it becomes affected with the sharpness of the Urine, and the quantity of Running is excited thereby; but then they prove dangerous on other accounts, especially if the Matter of these Diureticks is sharp.

I therefore proceed to shew the Misfortunes attending the long use of Diuretical Medicines, which are so many and grievous that Physicians ought to be very cautious how they persist in the use of them. * *Hippocrates* was sensible of the hurt Men received by drinking a like quantity in Winter and the Summer, and therefore asserts that *Men should drink little in the Winter*; which hurt could be none other than an excessive quantity of Water, as we may be convinced

* De Salubri Diæta pag. 337. fol. Foef.

from statical Physick, and this is always attended with many Diseases. But as my great purpose is to shew some Misfortunes arising from a great and long continued quantity of Water in the Cure of a *Gonorrhæa*, I will only name one of another sort mentioned by *Hippocrates*, and omitted by almost every Physician since his time, though it is frequently to be met withal, and is very painful, but most commonly mistaken for the Stone in the Bladder. It is plainly described in his * Book of the Nature of Man, τῶν ἢ κυστὶς Ψωρία, &c. but especially if we compare that place with what he says in his † Book of inward Diseases, which is sufficient to convince any one how this unheeded but most painful Disease is produced.

But to return to the bad Effects of a long use of Diuretick Medicines in curing a *Gonorrhæa*, whereby the natural *Mucus* is washed off the whole length of the *Urethra*, as well as the corrupted Running; for the *Urethra* being deprived of its defence and covering is exposed to all the sharpness

* Page 231.

† Page 539, 540, 541.

of the Seed and Urine, and is inflamed by their stimulating, from whence arises the great pain often felt along that part up to the Neck of the Bladder itself. Besides, this irritation and stimulating continuing for some time causes a great Afflux of Humours to the stimulated part, as was already explained when I accounted for the Inflammation of the *Glans* and *Frænum*; which afflux thickens the Coat of the *Urethra*, and makes its passage narrower, and from both these follow a great uneasiness of making Water, and often a total suppression of Urine; so great, that recourse must be had to Bathing to allay this Inflammation, and very often to the *Puncture* of the *Perinæum* when that proves insufficient. And it is very much to be observed, that this Uneasiness in the *Urethra* and *Prostatæ* seldom or never happens in any other Method besides this by Diuretick Medicines, and among the *French* who more especially persist in this Practice. But all these Observations will be more manifest when I consider the Effects of the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa* flowing backwards towards the *Prostatæ*
and

and Bladder, and when the free Efflux of it is interrupted.

℞ *Terebinth. coct. Crystall. mine- Powders.*
ral. Nuc. Moschat. pulverat. ana ℥j.
M. F. pulver. dos. iij. quas unico die
capiat.

℞ *Cremor. Tartar. Sal. Absynth.*
Coral. ad albedin. calcinat. Virg. aure.
ana ℥j. M. F. dos. iij. Unico similiter
Die sumendæ.

℞ *Margaritar. pptar. pulv. radic. Bolus.*
Alth. ana ʒss. Nitr. ppti, ℥j. Con-
serv. fl. Malv. q. s. M. F. Bol. duo,
quorum unum hora Somni, alterum
proximo Mane deglutiat.

℞ *Rad. Alth. Petroselin. ana ʒvj. Apozems.*
Gramin. ʒss. Hord. mund. ʒj. Uvar.
passar. exacinator. ʒvj. Coq. optime
riteque in aq. commun. s. q. ad lbij.
In Colatura solve Nitri purificat. ʒiij.
M. F. Apozema.

℞ *Decoct. Capillor. Vener. Agri-*
mon. Hepatic. Plantagin. Ceterach.
ana ʒv. Syr. de Succo Violar. ʒij. M.
F. Ptisana.

℞ *Decoct.*

℞ Decoct. de v. radicib. aperient.
℔ij. Crystal. mineral. ℥ij. Sacchar. al-
biss. ℥v. M.

Quercetan's
Water.

Riverius and many Authors com-
mend highly *Quercetan's* Water for a
Gonorrhæa.

℞ Menth. sicc. ℥iij. semin. Lactuc.
Rut. Agn. Cast. ana ℥ij℥. Ireos flo-
rent. ℥ij. folior. Dictamn. Cretic. ℥x.
Sacch. optim. ℔ij. pulverisatis adde
Terebinthin. Venet. ℥v. Vini albi ge-
nerosi ℥xxx. Destillent. vase Vitreo,
balneo Vaporoso.

Tincture.

The Chymists commend a Tincture
made out of Worms gathered in *May*,
made with Salt of *Tartar*; of which
they give twenty or thirty drops at a
time, as also their Tincture of *Juniper*
Berries.

℞ Baccar. Juniper. maturar. &
electar. q. v. Contundantur, & affu-
sa aq. Saxifragiæ s. q. digerantur.
Hinc exprime, abstrahendoque inspif-
sa ad mellis consistentiam. Hujus
mell. Juniperini cochl. x. misce optime
cum aq. vitæ Juniperinâ & digere,
quo

quo F. vel Tinct. vel Elixir Juniperinum.

℞ *Conserv. fl. Malvæ* ℥j. *Symphit.* Electuary.
 ℥ss. *Radic. Ononid. pulverat.* ℥iij. *Semin. Rusc. Brusç.* ℥ij. *Syr. Alth. Fernel. q. s. M. F. Opiata, de qua capiat subinde magnitudin. Nuc. moschatæ major.*

After all; some other Diuretical Medicines have been brought into Practice, which not only excite a greater quantity of Water, but also stimulate the Parts they pass over. These have been thought more effectual in stopping a *Gonorrhœa*, and changing its Colour, than any simple Diuretick that has not this quality. The Effects of these Medicines were discovered merely by trying more powerful Diureticks, without having any thought of their stimulating Power, insomuch that they rather endeavoured to destroy it by the correctors of the *Stimulus*, so far were Physicians from thinking it of any use in curing a *Gonorrhœa*; whereas the success they have by such Diureticks is altogether the Consequence of the stimulating Faculty of these Medicines,

dicines, and not of their exciting Urine in a greater abundance.

For the *Stimulus* of these Medicines superadded to that of the acrimony of the *Gonorrhœa*, makes a greater and quicker discharge of Matter; which Matter having proportionably less of the corrupting Principle in it, is more of the natural Colour of the Liquor separated at other times, or it is *whiter*. Now by a greater discharge made by a *Stimulus*, that does not Poyson the Liquors at the same time, the stimulating Parts of those that do corrupt it, are sooner carry'd off, and more speedily spent and exhausted; so that a *Gonorrhœa* will sooner cease than it naturally could do, and as soon as the acquired Relaxation will allow.

But this good Effect being produced by adding a *Stimulus* to that of the *Gonorrhœa*, the promising success is commonly eluded by Pain and other grievous Symptoms that attend the Operation of two stimulating Powers; so that these Authors not knowing how to *dose* or *correct* their Medicines, are forced to discontinue them before they can produce their Effects.

Some,

Some indeed have attempted to render this Medicine more mild, by mixing it with Oils, and such other Medicines; but in this way of correcting the *Stimulus* is destroyed, and the Medicine becomes ineffectual, and of no Service. However the foregoing Observations being of some use for the better managing such Medicines I shall recite their Forms.

℞ *Cantharid. integrar.* ʒj. *Vin.* *Tinctures.*
Rhenan. ʒiij. *vel Spir. Vin. tantun-*
dem. *Infundantur per aliquot dies,*
hinc filtra. *Hujus Tinct. cochleare*
misceatur cum Cerevis. vel Vini cy-
atho, quem hauriat æger; proximis
diebus augeatur cochleatim Dosis.

This Method seems first to have been communicated to *Tho. Bartholinus* but on another design. The way of preparing the *Cantharides*, and the Effects of the *Tincture* are fully related in the * Centuries of his Epistles. Now this Tincture was soon found to be attended with grievous Pain, bloody Urine, and other ill effects, and there-

* *Ep. 54, 55. Cent. 4.*

fore they endeavoured to prevent the Mischief by mixing it with *Oil, Juice of white Mullein*, and the *Syrup of Marsh-mallows*, as it is prepared by *Fernelius*.

Tho' this Practice was highly recommended rather, as it would seem, upon an Expectation of what it would do, than from any real Effects it was ever known to have, it was soon after discontinued; either because of the Pains it excited, or that its Effects were destroyed by the Correctives, till of late, other Physicians have attempted its Correction as unsuccessfully, but in more nauseous Preparations. This modern Method is as follows.

*R. Spir. Vin. ℥ix. Rhab. elect. ʒjss. Cantharid. ℥ij. Gum. Guaiac. Cocci-
nell. Balsam. Peruvian. ana ʒj. M.
Eliciatur Tinctura.*

*R. Spir. Vin. ℔j. Cantharid. ʒj.
Rhab. elect. ʒjss. gum. Lacc. ʒj. Gua-
iac. ʒij. Digerantur tribus Diebus
in M. B.*

*R. Rhab. elect. ʒjss. Cantharid. ʒj.
Gum. Guaiac. Balsam. Peruvian. Coc-
cinell.*

*cinell. ana ʒʒ. sp. Sal armoniac. ʒjʒ.
Sp. Vin. ʒix. M. F. s. a. Tinctura.*

These indeed are the Methods taken to correct the Inconveniencies occurring in the Practice of *Cantharides*, but how far are such Correctives from answering any reasonable Design? How injudicious and nauseous the Composition? It is indeed the mixing something of every kind of thing that ever was given for the Cure of the Pox or of a *Gonorrhœa*.

* *Galen* tells us that one of his Masters used to put a small quantity of *Cantharides* among *Diuretick Medicines*, but we find that he did not approve of that Practice; and writing of this Method to *Piso*, he informs him † that *Cantharides* make an Ulcer in the Bladder if they are given alone, and that they are particularly hurtful to that Part, and that they often prove a very powerful Poyson: On the other hand, they sometimes are very useful to the Bladder when they are mixed with other things, and vehemently provoke Urine.

* Lib. xi. de Simpl. Med. facult. pag. 301. Junt.

† Lib. de Theriacâ.

But leaving this tiresome Subject of those injudicious Attempts at compounding, give me leave to observe, that ancient Physicians not only thought the *Corruption* of a *Gonorrhæa* might be carry'd off by *Diuretick* and *Purging* Medicines as well as the modern, but their Forms of them were as properly contrived. Besides many Prescriptions are found in daily Practice, as well as among late Authors, that do not seem to agree with the Notions they have of a *Gonorrhæa*, or to be drawn from the Indications of Cure laid down by them; yet they are very conformable to the Notions and Indications of ancient Physicians. So that we must conclude that in many things the modern Practice is empirical; a sort of Tradition handed down from early times, but the Purposes of it, and the Authors, lost in the Conveyance.

We know that a set of Medicines, reputed Specificks for checking an extraordinary Efflux of Seed, were recommended in the Practice of a *Gonorrhæa*, because they thought it was to be stopt, and these *Medicines* the most proper Means: And therefore we find

find them often administred by themselves, often mixed with *Diuretick*, and often with *Purging Medicines*. We may likewise find among modern Authors a great store of *Diuretical Ptisans*, well provided with these Specificks; yet they never could be suggested by any Notions entertained of a *Gonorrhœa* by modern Physicians.

Alexander Trajanus Petronius contrived the Syrup of *Agnus Castus* (the *Chast Tree*) for that very purpose; which appears so contemptible at present, that it is not heard of in the Shops, yet it is a great Collection of that sort of Medicines, and the great Foundation of all our modern *Ptisans*. Upon which account, and that some *Dispensatories* vary in their quantities from his Prescription, and others invert the order of the Medicines, it is very proper to draw it forth again from himself.

Accipe Seminum Endiviæ, Lactucæ, Portulacæ, Cucurbitæ, Melonis ana ʒij. Psyllii ʒj. Flor. Nenupharis, Foliorum Mentæ ana Mʒ. Seminum Rutæ, Cannabis ana ʒʒ. Seminum Agni Casti ʒiv. Aquæ Coriandri, Decocti
N 3 *Lentium*

Lentium ana partes aequales. Bulliant s. à Postea colentur. *Ex hoc Colato accipe ℥bj. Succi Limonum ℥ij. Sacchari q. s. M. F. Syrupus.*

Trajanus assists his Syrup with *Camphire*, *Amber*, the great *Water-Lilly*, and other *Specificks* for repressing a great quantity of Seed; and when modern Authors recommend these very *Medicines*, we are under no difficulty to find out their Traditional Practice, tho' it agrees ever so little with their Opinions.

Thus I have faithfully delivered the Practices of ancient and modern Physicians, with the Indications on which they were founded; I have also given the true Account of the Operations of all the Medicines which are deduced from the nature of a *Gonorrhæa*, whereby the Cause of their success is manifest, and we are equally apprized why the Symptoms are augmented by them, or why they carry the *Gonorrhæa* into a Pox. I hope I shall not longer be blamed for this Liberty, since by these Observations the Practice of any of these *Medicines* becomes safe, and that every Physician has long desired more certain Methods whereby

whereby they may be conducted clear of the Misfortunes they are so liable to fall into daily in their Practice. The candid and learned Inventers of the mentioned Methods are likewise the best and most proper Vouchers for their Insufficiency, and they acknowledge the Defects their Followers either do not see or would disguise. These are the Words of *Petronius*, * in his Chapter of curing an obstinate *Gonorrhœa*; *Itaque postquam neque Medicamentis Alvum ducentibus obedi- vit, neque per cutim, neque per alias Corporis partes evacuantibus, &c. aliis ingeniis, aliisque modis insisten- dum.*

Having set forth the Perfections and Imperfections of these Methods, I proceed in the next place to consider the best Means of easing the grievous Symptoms formerly explained, while the great Business of the Cure is carrying on; which effectually becomes easy in Course with the amendment of the *Running*, as if they were at first produced by it. Before I begin this new part I must observe, that mention

* Cap. xii. pag. 195. *Scriptorum, &c.*

is commonly made of a Practice in the Cure of a *Gonorrhæa* with particular regard to Women. But as I know of no such different Practices, except we should instance an indiscreet use of Purging Medicines in Women with Child, and even that is unnecessary, such a Practice being grossly injudicious, and Physicians cannot want to be advis'd against it.

It is true indeed Women are cured with greater difficulty than Men, yet they do not require different Methods, as is manifest from what is already said both in the *Theoretical* and *Prætical* part of this Discourse.



CHAP. III.

Of Easing the Pain in making Water.

IT has been already proved that the *sharp* Pain in making Water proceeds from the *salt Urine* passing over the *Urethra*, corroded with the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa*. So that the *Pain* in making Water cannot be *cured* while the *Matter* continues to stimulate and corrode that Part. On the contrary, as the *Acrimony* of the *Liquor* abates, and the *Gonorrhœa* is cured, the *Sharpness* of *Urine* likewise abates. Yet the *sharpness* of *Urine* being always very troublesome, and often attended with ill Consequences by its continuing, means are to be used whereby the *Sharpness* may be alleviated during the progress of the Cure.

This

To Ease the Pain

This Method of *Alleviating* the Pain must either be by defending the *Urethra* from being affected with the *Salt* of the *Urine*, or else by rendring the Water less Salt. In the former Case the Salt cannot Corrode the *Urethra*; in the latter the Salt, which is the Corroding Cause, is destroyed.

In the first, we imitate the daily Provision Nature makes to preserve the *Urethra* from the like Corrosion it is obnoxious to from the *Saltiness* of Seed and Urine. The Design is the more necessary that the soft Liquor it self is poysoned by the taint of the *Gonorrhœa*, and chiefly contributes to excite the Pain in making Water, instead of defending the Parts from the *Acrimony* of the Urine. And therefore if we either make the Urine more mucilaginous, or inject Liquors indued with the like Quality, the *Urethra* will be covered with a *slimy* and *mucilaginous* Substance like that of Nature, and thereby be preserved from any hurt it may receive from the saltiness of the Water, and the sharp Matter of the *Gonorrhœa*.

The

The last Design may be obtained by preventing the Saltnefs from abound- ing fo much in the Blood, fo that the Liquor fecreted at the Kidneys may not be Salt. Or elfe the quantity of falt Parts, commonly conveyed with the Urine, among a greater quantity of its watry Parts, muft be fo divided that the Saltnefs may become imperceptible, and thereby the *Urethra* will not be excoriated. Whatever the Means of bringing about the firft part of this Design may be, it is certain that Salt may be fo diluted in a quantity of Water as to lofe its Saltnefs; fo that we may obtain this purpofe by encreafing the watry part of the Urine, which is the *Serum* of the Blood; for by it the Salt will be fo diluted as to ceafe ftimulating, and the *Heat* or *Pain* of Urine will be leffened and relieved by increafing its quantity.

From hence and Cor. 3. it is very plain why the *Running* is not attended with a Pain in making Water, the firft three or four Days after it appears.

Authors have been unhappily mifled in managing the *Heat* of *Urine*, which is plainly a Symptom of a *Gonorrhæa*,

norrhæa, and an effect of the Sharpness of its Matter only; for they have made it their great Business to destroy this *Heat*, as if thereby they could cure the Disease on which it depends, and which will certainly vanish as we proceed in the Cure. This their Mistake did arise from their being persuaded that the Pain in making Water came from an extraordinary Heat in the Urine; which Heat, they think, is occasioned by an Inflammation of the *Neck* of the *Bladder*, and of the Seminal Vessels; as also that the Inflammation was produced by the Cause which produces the *Gonorrhæa*. By Consequence their great Design has been to cure the Heat of Urine by curing an Inflammation they took for its cause. Indeed this mistaken Observation is the Foundation of all the Theory and Practice of *Blegny* and other Authors. But as this Supposition has already been proved to be a Series of Dreams and Errors, I shall not consider them any farther than to shew what Influence this *Hypothesis* has had on their Practice.

At present their Success has been more fortunate than their Intentions
were

were reasonable, and thro' a multitude of Mistakes they have hit upon a tolerable good Practice. For from this false Principle, *That Inflammations are only to be cured by Remedies actually Cold*, they fell into the use of Medicines, that generally by their coldness are proper to produce a greater quantity of Water; and some of those cold Medicines being likewise mucilaginous, the Effect of diluting the Salts of the Urine, and besmearing the *Urethra* with a Mucilage was obtain'd without the meaning of the Practitioners. Happy they if all their Errors had been thus lucky, the difference between a right Practice and a wrong One had not been discerned, tho' no Body would desire to be so much at the mercy of Chance. But their *Error* in Bleeding, to abate this Inflammation, has been very unhappy; for that Practice has not only failed them, but it has sometimes brought in the Pox, as some of them confess. Some more of their Mistakes are often hid from themselves, and more luckily from their Patients.

Thus having established the right Methods for *easing* the Pain of making
Water,

Water from a true Theory; I proceed to draw forth a Store of proper Medicines which may Cure this sharp Pain, whether it is occasioned from improper Methods, or that it is a *Symptom* of the *Gonorrhœa*.

℞ *Sal. Volatil. Succin.* ʒj. *Sacch. Candie* ʒij. *M. F. dos.* vj. *Harum unam accipiat ter in die è Cyatho Tincturæ Theæ, Cerevisiæ tepidæ, vel Seris Lactis.*

℞ *Crystall. mineral.* ʒj. *F. dos.* ij. *unico die Sumendæ cum Haustu quorumlibet Liqueurum prædictorum.*

℞ *Spec. Diatragacanth. frigid.* ʒj. *Sal. Prunell.* ʒij. *M. F. dos.* iij. *similiter eodem die sumendæ.*

℞ *Amygdalar. dulc. par.* viij. *Decoct. Hord.* ℥ij. *F. s. a. Emulsio, cui add. Sacchar. albiss. q. s. ad gratiam. Hauriat tribus vel quatuor vicibus.*

℞ *Semin. iv. frigid. major.* ʒj. *Papaver. alb.* ʒij. *Amygd. dulc.* N^o viij. *Contundantur, sensim affundendo Aq. Petro-*

in making Water.

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*Petroselin. ℥jss. F. Emulsio Saccharo
Candiae ad gratiam edulcoranda.*

*℞ Semin. Cannabin. ℥ss. Amygdal.
dulg. par. vj. Aq. commun. ℥ij. F.
Emulsio, qua immisceatur Aq. flor.
Aurantior. ℥j. & hauriat duabus vi-
cibus.*

*℞ Amygdalar. dulc. par. ix. aq.
Saxifrag. ℥ij. F. s. a. Emulsio, in
qua dissolve gum. Arabic. ℥iij. M. &
hauriat tribus vel quatuor vicibus.*

*℞ Seri lact. ℥ss. gum. Tragacanth.
℥ij. Solvatur gummi & injiciatur Mi-
stura.*

*℞ Aq. Plantagin. ℥x. Trochiscor.
albor. Rhas. ℥ss. M. & eluat Ure-
tram Syringæ auxilio.*

*℞ Flor. Sambuc. M. j. rad. Alth.
℥ss. semin. Cydonior. ℥j. Præparent.
s. a. & decoquant in aq. ℥jss. Uta-
tur Colatura.*

*℞ Rad. Hyoscyam ℥ss. Furfur. Si-
lign. M. ss. semin. Lin. contus. ℥ij.
Decoq. in aq. Rosar. ℥ij. Frigescant
cooperta,*

Liquor postea colatus injiciatur in Urethram bis vel ter in die.

R. Hord. commun. ℥j. rad. Lilior. albor. ℥ss. fol. Malv. M. ss. semin. iv. frigidor. major. ℥j. fl. Lamii alb. pug. ij. Præparent. s. a. & decoq. igne lento in aq. flor. Sambuc. ℥ij. ad $\frac{1}{3}$ consumptionem. Frigida Colentur, & Liquoris colati portio subinde per Siphonem injiciatur.

The foregoing Medicines not only appear very proper, upon the mentioned Theory, but their Efficacy is as conspicuous in the Practice, they seldom or never failing to quiet the troublesome Pain in making Water. But as I said likewise before, Authors imagining this Pain to proceed from an Inflammation, and that it was augmented by the Heat of the Blood, or any Means which augment it, had recourse to *Bleeding* for the better allaying the Heat and Inflammation. Now, however an Inflammation may be the Consequence of the Pain, or rather of the stimulating that occasions it, the Pain and its Consequences can never be allay'd any otherwise than by destroying

stroying the Salt of the Urine, or by taking off the Acrimony of the flowing Corruption; which is vainly expected from Bleeding, as the success fully confirms, no Circumstance in Bleeding being healing, and very rarely exciting a greater quantity of Urine.

Besides, some Physicians have found that the *Pox* has often ensued Bleeding. The Reason of this Observation may be made appear from the Doctrine of Revulsion by Bleeding, anciently acknowledged, and excellently well accounted for by the great Doctrine of the Circulation of the Blood.

The use of Bathing for allaying the grievous smart in making Water, but more especially for relieving the great and dangerous suppression of Urine, which often happens in the Practice of some mentioned Medicines, is so considerable that it well deserves to be explained, in order to a more successful Practice. For, by the Theory of Bathing, it is known that any Person plung'd in cold Water is provok'd to make Water oftner, and in a quantity greater than natural, the contrary whereof is the Effect of Bathing in ve-

ry warm Water. But the *suppression* of Urine is especially caused by a stronger *Constriction* of the Neck of the Bladder, whereby its *Sphincter* acquires a new resistance to the Force that expels it, and this *Constriction* is the Effect of an *Inflammation*, which was occasion'd by the *Parts* being *stimulated* in an extraordinary manner; and therefore the moderate warmth of any Liquor being most proper to allay such Inflammations, the warmth of Water surrounding all the lower Parts of the *Abdomen*, proves the readiest and most expeditious Relief to the *Sphincter* of the Bladder thus inflam'd: and consequently the resistance to the expelling Powers or Machines becomes less, and the Urine is more easily expelled, to the great relief of the Patient. The like Inflammation happening to the *Urethra* at the same time, and on the same Account is an additional Strength to this hindrance of the Urine being expelled; but both Inflammations being abated with the gentle and kindly warmth of the Water, these ill Symptoms are relieved.

From

From hence we may learn to what degree of warmth these Baths are to be made; as also to how little Purpose it is to medicate them with *warm*, and even with *diuretical* Plants.



CHAP. IV.

How we may relieve the binding Pain in Erection, the Inflammation of the Nut, &c.

THE *binding Pain in Erection*, or the *Cording of the Penis*, being really a squeezing of the corroded *Urethra* between the *Cavernous Bodies*; and the *Erection* it self being often excited by the stimulating of the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa*, the *Cure* of this *Cording* must be had, by preserving the *Urethra* from being Corroded, or by *suppressing* the *Erection*.

O 2

ction, whereby the *Pressure* of the *Urethra* will be prevented.

The first may be effected by such Medicines and Applications as have been recited in the foregoing Chapter; but the last can only be performed by those Means that give the most sudden check to the Swelling of the *Penis*. If Men therefore recollect what happens to them in immersing themselves in *cold Water*, a *River*, the *Sea*, and far more in a *cold Bath*, they cannot be in any want of a ready Remedy on such Occasions. Cold Water thus infallibly answering our Expectations, we must not think of losing time when so speedy and effectual Means are at Hand, in our Parts of the World especially. A Lady of Snow, St. *Francis's* Mistress, is a certain relief. However to keep up to the Rule of our Method, I shall relate some of the Forms which Authors recommend, though all of them tend to the same Purpose.

But before I proceed to those Forms, this is a proper Place to consider *the Inflammation of the Nut and Bridle*; both which, together with the *ugly opening of the Urethra*, are likewise produced

To Ease the Glans, &c. 197

produced by the *sharp* Matter of the *Gonorrhœa*, as it passes over the Parts, and very commonly is a continuation of the Inflammation of the *Urethra*; insomuch, that we may always make a right judgment of the condition of the *Urethra* by the thickness at the end of it, and the Inflammation of the *Glans*.

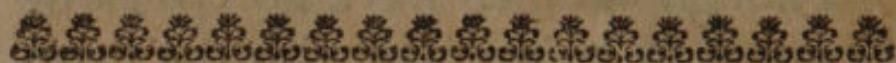
Though Women have no *Glans* or *Frænum* to be affected with the sharp *Running*, yet the *Sphincter* of the *Vagina*, *Clitoris*, and *Lips* themselves, are inflamed with the sharp Matter after the same manner as are the mentioned Parts. And therefore the Method of their Cure must be the same; which is by such Medicines as allay the pressing Inflammation, and secure the Parts against their being Corroded with the Sharpness of the *Corruption*; both which are to be attained by the following Medicines.

℞ *Lact. tepidi, Aq. Rosar. rubrar.*
ana ʒj. sacch. Saturn. ʒjss. M. & fove
glandem & partes vicinas.

℞ *Flor. Sambuc. Furfur. Siligin.*
ana M. j. Rad. Lilior. albor. ʒj. De-
O 3
coq.

coq. in aq. Spermat. Ranar. Lact. recent. ana ℥j. Colaturæ tepidæ adde Balsam. Saturn. ʒj. M. & foveantur partes tumidæ.

℞ Folior. Acetos. fl. Sambuc. ana M. j. Panis Siligin ʒij. M. F. Lacte ebutyrato, sed recenti, Cataplasma Glandi inflammatæ applicandum.



CHAP. V.

Of the Cure of Shankers.

TH O' *Shankers* appear in this place among the *Symptoms* of a *Gonorrhæa*, yet it has * already been shewn that all of them are not so; some being as much *Originals* in the *Venereal Disease* as the *Gonorrhæa* it self, *others* are the Consequence of an unhappy Cure, or are Symptoms of the Pox; and the third sort are, in great strictness and propriety of speak-

* *Cap. 8. Part. I.*

ing, real *Symptoms* of a *Gonorrhæa*. Now tho' the *symptomatical* and *origal Shankers* will be found, by what I am about to shew to admit of a Cure without inward Administrations, and the *Pocky Shankers* require inward Medicines, yet we may properly enough pursue their common Method on this Occasion. For whether inward Medicines are necessary or not, Practitioners have always endeavoured to dissolve them by proper Applications; tho' they have been attended with grievous pain, and great uncertainty in the success: But if two thirds at least of the *Shankers* do not require inward Administrations, the ridding Mankind of an unnecessary *Salivation* and dangerous mercurial *Vomits*, of any kind, must be reckoned an unestimable Happiness.

Now, whether *Shankers* are produced by *coagulating* or *dissipating* the Liquors of the Parts, on which they appear; no Method has been found sufficient to deal with them, besides such as consumed them, and made them separate from the sound Part. In this Design of curing *Shankers* there is not any Remedy apply'd for destroy-

the Cause of them; but as an irrecoverable Part they are eaten out, not without great waste committed on that which is sound. This often is done with so great *Pain* and *Inflammation*, that an *Amputation* of the *Penis* has been often the last Remedy for the sharp Matter of the *Gonorrhœa*, and the sharper application; yet this is the only Method Physicians have been able to contrive for treating *Shankers*. *Blegny* says, that among all the Topick Remedies for restraining the Virulency of, and putting a stop to *Shankers*, *Escharoticks* are to be apply'd first; always observing to make them more or less strong with respect to the natural Disposition of the affected Part and danger of the Distemper. That is, that the gentlest *Escharoticks* are to be apply'd to those Places that are very delicate or sensible, and to new *Shankers*, or such as are very small. And on the other hand, more strong and active *Escharoticks* are to be apply'd to the more gross and less sensible Parts, and to very old, broad, and deep *Shankers*.

The Method of curing *Shankers* by *Escharotick* Medicines, is not only attended

attended with Pain, and other ill Consequences; but is likewise long and tedious. Often People have not their relief after one or more Years; *The Eschar*, says *De Blegny*, being fallen off, it will be proper to continue the *Suppuratives*, if the Shankers be small, for eight Days; and if great for six Weeks, and a time proportionable to such as are of a middling sort. This is the most favourable Term in which we can hope to cure a *Shanker*; and frequently they run on for Years, under the management of them by *Escharoticks*, with all the Consequences already mentioned. But before Physicians and Surgeons are rid of this tedious and uncertain Method, by putting a very certain and easy one in the place of it, I will add some Forms of *Escharotick* Medicines in present use.

Physicians finding the Medicines they commonly apply'd to *Shankers*, ineffectual in destroying them, were forced to try the sharpest that they knew, even *aq. Fortis*, and *aq. Regia* themselves. *Faloppius* finding the great hurt of those sharp Applications, warns all Physicians against the Water
that

that separates Silver from Gold, and gives two different Forms of *aq. Fort.* One of *Marianus Barolitanus*, and another of *Joannes de Vego*, and recommends a *Tincture* of *Verdigrease* made with *Rose-water*; so that he, and every one since that time, being persuaded that no good was to be done with *Shankers* without *Corrosive* and *Escharotical* Medicines prescribe the following.

℞ *Aq. commun. q. v. Bulliat in le-*
bete aneo. In ea dissolve Calc. viv.
parum, & adde Vitriol. Hungaric. q.
s. ut cærulescat solutio, quam filtra
pro Fotu tepide applicando.

℞ *Lact. Virgin. q. v. Mercurii*
sublim. pauxillum M. F. Liquor quo
sæpius tangantur Ulcera maligna.

℞ *Axung. Porcin. q. v. Ol. Tar-*
tar. per deliquium q. s. ut Axungia
deveniat acris. M. F. Ung. vel vice
Ol. Tartar. addatur Ol. Vitrioli.

℞ *Mercur. præcipitat. ℥j. Vini*
sublimat. ℥ij. stent simul in vase, &
vinum sublimatum accendatur, ut to-
tum

tum cremetur. Id cum novo vino sublimatur, ter repetatur.

℞ Mercurii præcip. ℥ij. sp. vin. ardent. ℥iv. ponantur ambo in Retorta & spiritus vini à Mercurio præcipitato destilletur, in vas recipiens accipiat. Hunc spiritum serva.

These two last Preparations of *Precipitate* are said to have their Effect with little or no Pain, yet they are very carefully to be made, or else we shall find it quite otherwise, by their corrosive Salts not having been sufficiently destroyed. But this Practice is more commonly managed by sharper Medicines, whereby the *Shanker* is first rooted up, and then the *sound* but *hollow* part is to be healed, and therefore I will add some Forms to answer that Design.

℞ Mercur. viv. optime purgati ℥j. quem solve in aq. Fort. ℥ij. Solutioni superfunde aq. communem, postea paulatim oleum Tartari correctum guttatim adde, & Mercurius luti instar præcipitabitur, quem probe à corrosivo per aquam simplicem vindica.
Hic

The Cure of Shankers.

Hic præcipitatus vocatur Luteus, ab aliquibus vero Magni Calcinati Paracelsi nomine insignitur.

R Mercur. Lutei, vel præcipitat. rub. parum Immisceatur Ung. Basilic. s. q. & extend. super petiolas, quas Cancris vel Cariebus applicabis.

After the *Shankers* or other Ulcers have been cleansed and destroyed by such Methods, and the Venereal Poyson is rooted out, the Parts are to be consolidated and healed up, which is slowly enough performed by the common Methods. *Musitanus* has this Balsam.

R Aloes, Myrrhæ, & Croci ana ʒj. F. omnium pulvis & affunde Sp. Vin. ardent. ℔j. stent simul per duos dies; deinde per inclinationem, tantum, spiritum vini separa, & in vase optime clauso serva. Aspergatur Ulcus ter, vel quater, in die & consolidatum erit.

This Balsam must create a great deal of Pain, as he himself confesses; and therefore

therefore recommends other Ointments, as the *Ung. de Tutia*. There is not any better than the *Desiccativum rubrum*, or the *Ung. Diapompholygos*, or this of *Johan. de Vego*.

℞ *Ol. Rosac.* ℥ij. *Succ. Plantagin.* 3vj. *Litharg. Auri* & *Argenti ana* 3v. *Tutiae* ℥iij. *Ceruss.* 3ij. *Plumb. usti* 3j. *M.* & *ducantur in Mortario Plumbeo ad Consistentiam Unguenti.*

But Authors while they dress with either of the foregoing Medicines do not altogether depend upon the most painful of them, for eradicating the Venereal Contagion; but likewise give divers mercurial Medicines inwardly to help on the Cure, and to prevent ill Consequences from the Blood being affected. Now as all the different kinds of *Shankers*, whereby the Blood is affected or not, may be known by the Theoretical Account already given, so we are fully apprized of those *Shankers* which require inward Administrations, and of those which may be cured by Applications alone.

We may conclude from the tedious cure of *Shankers* by *Escharotick* Medicines,

dicines, that *Shankers* do not corrupt the Blood and form the Pox so readily as Physicians commonly believe. For it not being the Nature of an *Esfharotick* Medicine to destroy the *sharpness* of the *Gonorrhæa*, which is the Cause of the *Shanker*, but merely to make it fall off; the *Poyson* of the Disease is altogether confined to the *Shanker's* Part, without going into the Blood; especially since we find that a thorough Cure very often is made of all the Venereal Symptoms by destroying the *Shankers*. And therefore as a Pox does not commonly ensue this long and tedious Method of treating *Shankers* by Medicines that cannot give any Check to the Acrimony, we may conclude that *Shankers* as little dispose Men to be Poxed as a *Gonorrhæa*. Mr. Blegny owns as much in these Words, *If we suppose in Virulent Gonorrhœas that the Acids to which they are owing have penetrated farther into the Body than when they only cause Venereal Ulcers and Shankers, it may be inferred that Gonorrhœas are more susceptible of a Pox than Shankers are.* So that I take the Fact to be past dispute, and
consonant

consonant to Mr. *Blegny's* Observation, and the true Reason of these Facts is that I have lately assigned. Indeed this *Hypothesis* inclined him to follow an Opinion contrary to his own Experience, as we learn by reading what immediately follows the Words I have quoted.

But to bid an eternal *Farewel* to this long, tedious and uneasy Practice, I shall next communicate a Method whereby *Shankers* are cured in a very *little* time with great *Easiness* without any *Pain*, *Inflammation*, loss of *Substance*, or any *Danger* of *Extirpating* the Member, or any Part of of it. This Method does not require any help from other Medicines for *dissolving* the *Shanker*, and *healing* the Part. It is done by an Ointment not recommended on an Opinion or Persuasion that it will succeed, but upon its Success for twenty Years past; the Efficacy whereof will sufficiently answer all the Expectation any Person can have of it, as it has already done to some Friends to whom it was communicated some Years ago. The Method is short and easy, like the Medicine

cine it self; for you are only to dress *Shankers* with this Ointment.

*R Hydrargyr. q. v. Terebinthin.
Venet. q. s. M. F. Unguent.*

But before I proceed to any farther Account or Defence of this Ointment, it is very proper to relate its Success in some other and harder Ulcers; which Relation will be the more acceptable, that the *Sore* is as unknown in *Europe* as the Cure of it by my Ointment, and evinces the Efficacy of it at the same time. This Account was sent me from my *Cousin* Doctor *Cockburn* in *Jamaica*, and because he suspects his own partiality in so near a Concern as mine, he chuses to give the Opinion of others about my Book, and then the tryal of my Ointment. which therefore I will add in his Words. After he has given the civil and obliging Opinions of Dr. *Tho. Hoy* and others concerning my Performance, and that the Ointment is the best that ever was offered, continues thus: *I cannot say I have tryed your Ointment on Shankers, but I have made tryal of it on an Ulcer of the*

the like Nature, but in a worse place; which Tryal was made on a Negro of my own, who had, what we call here, the CRAB-YAWS. They are a sort of Ulcers that come upon the Soles of the Feet with HARD CALLOUS LIPS, so hard that it is difficult to cut them. The general Method has been to pare them deep, and then to burn them with a hot Iron, or with some Corrosive Powder; such as ROMAN VITRIOL or VERDIGREASE, and after all with little success. This Boy had one of these Crab-Yaws on one side of his Foot, where the Skin was very hard; to which, after it was pared, I apply'd your Medicine, whereby all the hardness was destroyed in a few Days, and his Foot is now SOFT and WELL. The Consequence of this Experiment is very obvious, and forbids me to enlarge upon it.

But such Discoveries are most commonly attended with the Murmurings and Reproaches of envious People instead of their Thanks, which were a more proper return for the Labours of Inventors. But insisting against an Information they received, object often

P

after

after this manner. Were not *Mercury* and *Turpentine*, say they, in use for curing the Venereal Disease, before this Author's Discovery? I grant they were, but they were not put together before for curing *Shankers*: And if *Pain* and *Ease*; *Four Days*, and *Four Months*, and the *Cutting* off the *Penis*, and a *Security* again that, make no difference in a Practice, I freely give up any Pretence I have to doing Good, by inventing a better as well as a new Method.

The whole *value* of any Medicine is its *usefulness*; and if a *known* Medicine, by combining it with one or more Medicines, or by a new Preparation of it, is good for what it never was before; it is as much to be reputed a *new* Medicine, as if its *Materials* had been *new*. On this Account a *new* Method being invented by the *new* Use of known Medicines, is a far greater addition to the Stock of Physicians, than if a Number of new Materials were added to serve the Purposes of the known Methods. In short, this is as much a *new* Medicine as if we had found out the Use of any known

known Plant, which was not formerly discovered.

When I formerly defended the goodness of this Ointment against the Prejudices I judged would arise from its *Simpleness*, or the *Materials* being *anciently* known; I never imagined I should ever have been charged with taking it, or the hint for making it from any other Author. But since a Report has been spread, with extraordinary Industry, that this Ointment was prescribed formerly by *Faloppius*; but others, with a little more Modesty, that I have improved upon his Composition; it is very proper to clear this Matter, and I declare my great Satisfaction on this Occasion, of this being the great and only Objection made to the Book it self; for as this Trifle has been propagated with great Industry, I do not find that Physicians shew any Inclination to forgive more material Mistakes.

But to set this Affair in its clearest light, take the * Form of an Ointment prescribed by the great *Faloppius*.

* Cap. 82. de tribus Cariei Gallicæ speciebus
pag. 733. Sexta Curandi ratio.

℞ *Axungia porcina* ℥ij. *Thuris*,
Aloes ana ℥j. *Argenti vivi* ℥ij. *Te-*
rantur hæc in Mortario, extincto Ar-
gento vivo, & fit Unguentum, quo
inungimus.

Now, after relating his Ointment, can any find wherein I have either improved or taken from *Fallopius*? Is it because his Ointment and mine have both *Mercury* or *Quicksilver* in their Composition? but then it were too gross to think these Objectors believe *Fallopius* the first prescriber of it, even in an Ointment; yet if they do not why did not I take my Ointment rather from *Galen*, or at least the *Arabians*, rather than from *Fallopius*; since all of them have prescribed Ointments with *Mercury*? Nay the very Ointment which first produced a *Salivation* was, at least, taken from *Avicenna* by the Testimony of the learned * *Fracaſtorius*.

There is nothing more absurd than this malicious manner of Reasoning; and suppose any one took a Fancy to

* *Cap. 12. Lib. 274. fol. 92. pag. altera.*

make *Hippocrates* the Inventer of my Ointment, the same reasoning will serve the turn: For *Hippocrates* and earlier Physicians apply'd *Turpentine* to Sores, which is the other part of the Composition of this Ointment; where then is this late Invention? The Argument is the same, and *Turpentine* is no part of *Faloppius's* Composition. This manner of Reasoning will hold against *Rudius* or *Ruffus* (*Rhases* according to *Pereira*) being the first Inventor of their Pills, because they were not the first that knew *Aloes* the chief Ingredient in their Composition; nor indeed is *Faloppius* of his Ointment, since he does not pretend to have been the first that used *Quicksilver*; either for the purpose of drying the *Caries* or *Shankers* (the present Design) or for any other Symptom of the Pox.

But this Ointment of *Faloppius* does not answer, as himself acknowledges, but likewise gives Pain, because of the *Hogs-lard* and *Aloes*, which my Ointment does not. Besides, the *Mercury* is the half of my Ointment, and is joined with the best *Digestive*, and is a tenth part only in his; so that

upon all those Accounts it cannot have the same Effect with mine. Moreover, the *Frankincense* is a Specifick for destroying every kind of Tumour, according to *Avicenna* ; which therefore *Faloppius* must have depended upon equally with the *Mercury*, because they were both of them used on the same Authority. And herein, say they, consists my Improvement ; that I leave out all the unnecessary parts of the Composition, that I have mixed the *Mercury* in a good and sufficient quantity, with a Substance the fittest to make it into the Form of an Ointment, and a more effectual Medicine.

The urging thus their Objection does me sufficient Honour. For have I improved upon the really Great *Faloppius* ? And has this Ointment wanted due Improvement these 120 Years ? At least, then, I have brought an excellent Ointment to its Perfection, after it has been admired they say for 120 Years, as the Reflections of my Enemies prove, tho' it has been forgot for half the time. Yet the throwing away every Drug of the Composition but one, and using that in five
times

times a greater quantity, with a more proper Ingredient, is a very particular way of Improving; and, on any other Occasion, may properly be called Inventing. But this I submit to the Reader.

Physicians do great hurt to themselves, and their Faculty, by disparaging any Method, because it is managed by known Medicines. If by this Calumny they would have us to understand that their Practice is by unknown Methods and Medicines, they far outdo all the Quacks and Mountebanks that ever lived, by such Pretences; yet notwithstanding the folly of these Reflections, People are very apt to join with them in this Scandal. Indeed, not to speak of new Medicines, that either are so by new Uses, or new Materials, it is very certain there cannot a greater difference appear in the use of the same Colours by different Limners, than there is in the success of many Medicines by Physicians of different Judgments.

But as the People who are best at Calumny, are likewise the greatest Boasters and Pretenders, I lay it down for a general Rule, that no Medicine

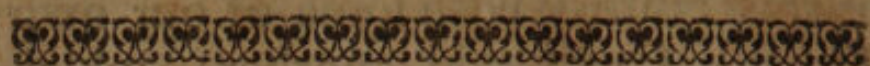
is to be received for its singular Use till it has had many tryals in proper Circumstances, *i. e.* till it has been used on a Number of People equally ill, or that it has its Effects when no reasonable Hopes are left of a Cure by the best of other Medicines, skilfully administred.

This has been the particular Fate of Physick in all Ages, and many have pretended to cure *Shankers* by secret Methods, without *Escharoticks*, but it never was done before. And as *De Blegny* paints the Custom of Quacks and this Pretence at the same time, I shall add his own Words: *Quacks will tell you they will Cure the worst and most frightful Shankers in eight or ten Days; and if after this time they find that their Knavery and Ignorance are likely to be discovered, they persuade their Patients that their Remedies are Effectual and Certain, when the Shankers are not owing to the Pox; but their Distemper having been so obstinate, their Recourse must be to the Cure of the Pox it self.*

Instead

Instead of making any Comparifon of this History with fome of our own Times, I will add another; which together, compleat the Character of Quackifm. This is taken from *Mufitanus*, who fays, *Infirmo fuadent fluorem illum UTILEM effe, cum natura per EUM LOCUM virulentam Materiam expurgare conetur, neque cobiberi debere, quia corpus inficere potest, & pejora eveniunt mala: Hac malitiosâ industriâ, quod illi perficere nequeunt, (STERCORIS ET SANGVINIS EDUCTIONE) per alios curari sub pœnâ majoris damni infirmis prohibent.*





C H A P. VI.

Of the Cure of Crystallins.

THE Nature of *Crystallins*, one sort of the *Caries* mentioned by *Antonius Musa*, and called *Taroli* by *Italian* Physicians, has been so fully discovered in the first part of this Discourse, that we are under no difficulty in laying down the *Indications* of their *Cure*; especially if we consider that they are the *Effect* of a *Bruise* on a part subject to a great *Afflux* of *Humours*, and to a *Gangrene*. On which Account the Applications must be so tempered as to be *Styptical* and *Astringent* to contract the *Bladders* without any danger of condensing the *Liquors* of the bruised part, which might occasion a *Gangrene*. Or else astringent *Applications* must be so well animated with spiritous Medicines, that
all

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all Rifque of fplitting on the fame Rock may be avoided.

A Practice of this kind always fucceeding in Experience, is a ftrong Confirmation of the *Theory* that was eftablifhed: For by it *Cryftallins* are not a *Symptom* of a *Gonorrhæa*, but a genuine Effect of *Coition*, more efpecially in the Circumftances there mentioned. On the other hand, Methods of any other kind either do not fucceed, or after a very long Time. Mr. *Blegny's* Experience agrees perfectly with this Doctrin. *Those watry Tumours*, fays he, *being ufually accompany'd with other grievous Circumftances, fome Authors have confidered them as Symptoms of a Pox, and fometimes taken them for the Pox it felf. And therefore have endeavour'd to cure them by Directing Purgatives, Sudorificks, and the moft violent Diureticks, the Fumes of Cinabar, the Applications of Plaifters and Ointments prepared with Mercury; and in a Word, by all the general Remedies employed for the Cure of a Pox. But in this they are grofly mistaken, for thofe watry Tumours have no dependence upon a Pox;*
and

and it is very certain, that the general Medicines employed in the Cure of it do not effectuate the Cure in so short a Time as is necessary for the Cure of watry Tumours; which are always so urgent, that they come to their height in three or four Days, if they be not check'd by topick Remedies.

This was proper to be shewn from one of the best Books we have on these Subjects, *First*, That I might not appear altogether singular in an Opinion which may seem strange to most Physicians: Then *Secondly*, Because they may rather embrace it on the *Authority* of a dead and foreign Practitioner than from any living *Author*; howsoever this Opinion be supported on Experience, and the best *Reason*. But Monsieur Blegny not taking his *Indications* from the *Nature* of *Crystallins*, but the *Appearance* of their Water, falls into as great, tho' not so pernicious Mistakes, as some other Authors, and fancies that the *Water* of the *Bladders* may be carry'd off, as is commonly said, by *Medicines* that *Purge* upon *Water*; and he still bears so great a *Tenderness* for the
Specificks

Specificks of the *Pox*, that he would have them mixed with some he recommends for Venereal *Ulcers* and *Shankers*; but withal, that none of these ought to hinder our using *proper Topicks*: Which he says, *Are so much the more necessary, that they only are so successfully employed in curing some Patients; that without them Internal Remedies would prove ineffectual.* Now as these *Topicks* are so necessary, that all *internal Medicines* will prove *ineffectual* in curing *Crystallins* without them, and as he uses *Purging Medicines* only with a View to discharge the Water, which they cannot do, so we may safely conclude, that Mr. *Blegny* has not made a right use of his Experience, and that *Crystallins* are cured only by *Topical Medicines*, without having any regard to a *Gonorrhœa*, a *Shanker*, or any other of their Symptoms.

The *Crystallins* have been commonly reckoned among the most terrible Symptoms of a *Gonorrhœa*, and tho' neither the Notion, nor Experience I have of its Cure, can induce me to that persuasion; I hope the Practice

Etice of other Authors, which confirms this my Opinion rather than overturns it, fufficiently warrants the Liberty I have taken to differ from them. And therefore that Means, proper to cure this Symptom, may not be wanting, however different our Opinions are about its Nature, we find the following Methods chiefly recommended.

Mufitanus thinks the *Spirit of Tobacco* the only Medicine fufficient againft this great Evil, which he thus prepares.

R Tabaci foliorum viridium q. v. Infundant. vino Malvatico. Tinctura utatur sine diffillatione.

The *Cryftallins* are to be touched with this Tincture five times at moft, after it is firft humbled with *sublimate* or *precipitated Mercury*. This is to be done when the Patient is lying, left the Violence of the Pain, becaufe of the violent Operation of the Tincture, fhould make him drop down in Convulfions.

If this Symptom was near as fatal as this Author pronounces it, or if it was attended with fuch dreadful Confequences

sequences in its only Cure, it ought deservedly to be reckoned the most terrible Symptom of the *Gonorrhœa* or of the *Pox*.

But Monsieur *de Blegny*, and most Practitioners, do not find the *Crystallins* so dangerous a Symptom, or to require so violent a Remedy, tho' he be led away with greater Apprehensions of Danger than ever he observed, and had occasion to fear; for he finds that *Drying* and *Discussing* Medicines are a sufficient Cure of *Crystallins*, and gives Forms accordingly of *Camphorated Spirit of Wine*, making a *Paste* with *Bean-flower*, *Lime-water*, and *Sal armoniack*, and even comes to *Astringent* Medicines; as *Whites of Eggs* with *Allum*, mixed with *Sympathetick Powder*.

But as I have already observed, the *Bruise* requiring *warm* Medicines, in order to discuss the Liquors, or to make them flow, suffers very much by indiscreet Applications of *Astringent* and *Drying* Medicines, made for wasting the Liquor of the *Crystallins*; whereby a *Gangrene* often ensues, as would be the Consequence of all other considerable Bruises that are treated
with

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with theſe or the like Medicines. And therefore the Applications ought rather to have the greateſt view to the Contuſion, and may carry ſome degree of Aſtringency with them; as

R. Aq. Calc. ℥iij. Spir. Vini Gallici ℥ij. M. & foveatur Pars affecta tepide quater vel quinques in Die.

R. Folior. Absynth. M.j. Flor. Chamæmel. Sambuc. ana M. ſ. Coq. in aq. Calc. ℔jſ. ad $\frac{1}{3}$ Conſumptionem. Colaturæ per expreſſionem factæ add. Spir. Vin. ℥vj.

When no further Apprehenſions remain from the bruifed part, the former Medicines may be made more Aſtringent, with ſome *Roman Vitriol* diſſolved in them, or ſome *Aq. Optalmica Sapphyrina*; which will perfect the Cure without any Preparation of *Mercury*, or adminiſtring any ſort of *inward* Medicines.

But as neither the Spirit of Tobacco; nor the moſt powerful and effectual of the other Medicines can be ſaid to deſtroy the Venereal Contagion, while they cure *Cryſtallins*, there
is

is not sufficient Experience for asserting their being occasioned by it; since neither their *Nature* nor *Cure* give any proof of it. And therefore the former Doctrine that *Crystallins* are rather the Effect of *Coition* than of *Contagion*, is plain from both Experience and Reason. No doubt they may be together, but in that Case neither of them is the Cause of the other.



CHAP. VII.

Of the Cure of the Phimosis and Periphimosis.

I Cannot agree to the Opinion of Authors, who affirm that the *natural* uneasiness of the *Præputium* to pass backwards on the *Glans*, is any degree of a *Phimus* or *Phimosis*, since it may be push'd back, and reduced, without the least *danger* of its *strangulating*. But when the *choaking* of the *Præputium* is the Cause of Pain,
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Inflam-

Inflammation, Flux of Humours, and of a Gangrene, the Symptoms of a Phimosis and Periphimosis very well deserve our special Care and Consideration.

This preternatural Ineptitude of the *Præputium* to cover or uncover the *Glans*, proceeds from the thickness it acquires by *Shankers* on it, or the *Glans*: Even the Scabs of the Small-pox were observed to produce a *thickness*, and a *Phimosis* as really as *Shankers* or *Crystallins*, and therefore equal regard must be had to the *Shankers* and *Crystallins*, as to the *Præputium* in curing those Symptoms.

It is true, our first endeavour is to abate the thickness of the *Foreskin*, in order to get at the *Shankers* which occasion it: But, after that, the curing the *Shankers* and *Crystallins* are the only security against a new thickness. How the *Shankers* and *Crystallins* are to be cured, has been already considered in the two foregoing Chapters. Now a *Phimosis* or *Periphimosis* are to be managed with Medicines that can discuss the Humours, and abate the Inflammation; or else with powerful *Suppurating* Medicines, whereby the Humours are speedily discharged.

ed. By either of these Methods the *Præputium* will become pliable, and may pass *backwards* or *forwards* on the *Glans*; and with that certainty, that there will be no occasion to have recourse to the troublesome and painful Operation of cutting the Foreskin.

These Indications would seem to be drawn from some Theory by the Practice of Authors, and truly arise from mine; yet it is certain that as the *Phimosis* and *Periphimosis* are occasioned by the *Shankers* on the *Glans* and *Præputium*, so the curing of them to any degree will suffer the *Præputium* to pass easily on the *Glans*. In that Case the *Phimosis* is not only more speedily cured, but also without any Application or Operation whatsoever. This Method is still unknown to Practitioners, tho' it may be easily practised.

But leaving these Considerations, I shall give an Account of some other practices which Physicians pursue without any Design, nor are they founded on any Theory or Notion that can be proposed from the *Nature* or *Symptoms* of *Shankers*. These are the use of cold *Water* sprinkled on the Belly and *private Parts*, while the reducing of
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the *Preputium* is endeavoured by a Hand wet likewise in cold Water. Others would *drain* the Humour that comes from the Foreskin, by insinuating *green Gentian-Roots*, the *Pith* of the *Way-faring-Tree*, or a *bit of Sponge* between the *Glans* and *Foreskin*. But as the former Method can assuage the *Erection* of the *Penis*, but cannot contribute to the Cure of, or to prevent a *Phimosis*; and as the last proceeds on on a false Supposition, that watry Humours congested in the Foreskin can be drained by such Applications, the vain Expectations of such Attempts become manifest. On the contrary, the moisture imbibed when these Medicines are apply'd, swells them, and thereby the Parts are distended, and Pain, with a greater Afflux of Humours, is caused; so that they rather *increase* than *abate* the Symptoms.

℞ *Folior. Dulcamaræ* M. iv. *Seminis Lini pulverati* ℥iv. *Decoque in Vino Moschato, Cretico, vel Larido Porcino ad Cataplasmatidis Consistentiam, quod applica.*

℞ *Rad. Bryoniæ albæ magnæ, bene nutritæ, & in Taleolas sectæ* ℔ss.
Frig.

Frig. in Sartagine quousque contabescat. Cola, & adde Terebinthinæ Abietis, ℥ss. Cerae ℥ij. M. F. Unguent. viscidum.

℞ *Radic. Althææ, Liliorum alborum ana ℥iij. Coq. in Aqua communi. Pistentur, & trajiciantur per Seta- ceum; dein adde caputem Alliorum sub Cineribus coctorum ℥iij. Ol. Lili- orum & Pinguedinis Anseris & A- natis ana ℥jss. Farinæ Seminis Lini q. s. M. F. Cataplasma.*

℞ *Mucaginis Althææ, Fænugræci, Ficuum Pinguum ana ℥iij. Olei Li- liorum & Chamæmel. ana ℥j. Pin- gued. Anser. & Axungia Porcinæ ℥ss. Terebinth. Venet. ℥jss. Ammoniæ & Galbani Aceto solutorum ana ℥j. Cer. nov. q. s. M. F. Ceratum instar Dia- chyli magni.*

℞ *Rad. Alth. Lilior. albor. ana ℥j. Folior. Malv. Mercurial. ana M. j. Coquant. ad Mollitiem; quibus con- tusis adde Farinæ Tritici, Hordei ana ℥jss. Butyr. recent. Pinguedin. Gal- linæ ana ℥ij. Ol. Chamæmel. q. s. F. Cataplasma tepide imponendum.*

Many other Forms of Fomentations and Cataplasms might be added; but as several, very useful in the present

Cafe, have been already mentioned on other occasions, I chuse to leave them to the discretion of the Physician. Those now mentioned will either discuss the Swelling or break it, and make it run out like a *Meliceris* Humour in a reasonable time, without ever coming to the painful Operation.

The Nature of a *Phimosis* in Women does not differ from that in Men, when a Venereal Cause produces them both. In the *Phimosis* of a Man the *Præputium* cannot be drawn back, nor the *Glans* uncovered. By that of a Woman all admission into the *Vagina* is barr'd. The first from the thickness of the *Præputium*, the last from the swelling of the *Caruncles*, the angry-ness of the *Sphincter*, and other Parts at the *entry* of the *Vagina*; which Swellings proceed from the *Shankers* on the *Caruncles*, as the *Phimosis* did from the *Shankers* on the *Glans* and *Præputium*. And therefore the *Cure* of a *Phimosis* in *Women* must be by allaying the Swelling with *softning* and *emollient* Applications, and by proper Applications to the *Shankers*; all which we have already shewn in treating the *Phimosis* of *Men*.

APPEN-



APPENDIX.

HITHERTO such Symptoms only have been considered as attend most commonly the Practice of a *Gonorrhæa*; whether they have proceeded from the sharpness or other accidental qualities of the Running, or are the natural effects of the Medicines administered for curing a *Gonorrhæa*, or the mistakes and errors in applying them. And indeed as all the ill Consequences that were ever observed, truly flow from the mentioned Causes, yet there are several others that seldom occur; which, for that reason, have not been faithfully related, nor ever yet explained.

These are to be the Subject of our following Considerations, and if they can be drawn out of the Principles formerly laid down, and the Account of the Medicines already produced, so that the particular Cause of each of these strange Effects may be assigned; we may modestly affirm that the former Theory is compleat, it setting before us the constant uniformity we always discern in the Works of Nature. Whereas, for the want of a Theory of this Nature, the Administration of the most innocent Medicines, and of the best adapted Compositions for a general Practice, have proved most uncertain, and often dangerous, even in the hands of the most experienc'd Practitioners; insomuch, that there is not a greater variety of Events to be found in administering any Medicine in any Disease, than may be observed in administering the same Medicine, in the different but unobserved Circumstances of a Person ill of a *Gonorrhœa*; nor is a solid and judicious Theory more wanting for conducting us in the practice of a *Fever*, than in the practice of a *Gonorrhœa*.

Had not these Difficulties and Disappointments often returned, and brought

brought along with them Reproaches not to be suffered by Practitioners of a liberal Education, the Physicians that first brought this Disease out of its original Darkness and Confusion, could not have failed of bringing it to a certainty long before this time; while sinking under such Discouragements, they left the farther Prosecution, or rather Practice, of it to a set of Practitioners of another Order, that could better bear up under Calumny, but who were not able to make any Improvement in the Practice, by rendering that more certain or more safe; all of them succeeding on many Occasions, and none of them in every particular. The reason of all this difficulty, is their never having been apprized that the Matter of the Running was a natural Liquor, that comes under a variety of Circumstances which occasions very different and contrary Effects, when it is to be wrought upon by the same kind of Medicines, in the like Doses. This injudicious Administration of the best Medicines occasions all the Difficulty and Misfortunes already mentioned, as well as those we are about to relate; some
whereof

whereof have not been heard of thro' the long and extensive practice of this Disease.

And therefore I will pursue those evils in the most easy Method, and propose them in the Periods and Order wherein they commonly appear. *First*, we will inquire into the grievous Symptoms arising from any check given to the Running when it begins to shew it self, and we find those Symptoms always most grievous when the Corruption that does not flow is most sharp. *Secondly*, we will consider Symptoms that appear after the Running has been in a considerable quantity, but that it stops of a sudden. *Thirdly*, the reason why the Running sometimes continues in such a quantity, as is the Oozing of a Sore that cannot be heal'd up; and on that account (I suppose) is called a *Gleet*. And *Lastly*, I will consider what manner of hurt happens in the Practice of a *Gonorrhœa*, when the passage of Urine along the *Urethra* is hindred or interrupted, or how a *Caruncle* and *Carnosity* are produced.



C H A P. VIII.

The Algedo or Running check'd in the begin- ning, and the Conse- quence of its stopping.

AMong the various Accidents that happen in the Course of a *Gonorrhœa*, none is attended with more violent Pain, and more dire Consequences than a Running stopping soon after it appears, which we may properly call the *Algedo*; yet I do not find that any Author has offered any Observation of this kind to the World; which neglect very much arraigns their Sincerity, or the Accurateness, at least, they pretend to, in relating the various Appearances that occur in the practice of a *Gonorrhœa*. *Musitanus* alone suggests the Symptom, but injudiciously places it among those that precede

precede a *Caruncle*. * For he alledges that we may apprehend a growing *Caruncle*, *Ex prægressâ fædâ Gonorrhœâ, quâ modò Stranguriam, modò Dysuriam, jam Ischuriam infert.* But I have observed, that if the Running does not proceed after the common manner already related, but continues to be in a small quantity, as it always shews it self at first; or if it stops without any sensible and obvious Cause of an improper Administration; in that Case there is often an intense Inflammation on the *Glans*, and an insufferable Pain striking into the *Anus*, sometimes into the *Testicles*, without their being in the least swell'd, and most commonly into the Bladder, which last Pain is always attended with a frequent desire of making Water; but it is made in a very small quantity, and with much difficulty. These Symptoms thus related become very manifest from the account formerly given of the Nature of a *Gonorrhœa*, and if we recollect what was † then said of the sharpness of the

* Cap. iv. Lib. 3. de Lue Venereâ.

† Chap. v. part 1.

Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, we shall easily explain the Nature and productive Cause of this Symptom. For let the infected Liquor of the *Lacunæ* be ty'd up by Applications or Administrations of any kind, or become groffer on a sickly account, so that the *Stimulus* of the Corruption does not excite the quantity of the Efflux in a due proportion; in that Case the Liquor is still more corrupted, and becomes more sharp. Now this sharp Liquor being constantly apply'd in the Excretory Ducts of the *Glands*, to the membranous Coat of the *Urethra*, excites Pain and an Inflammation, as has been often shewn in many former places of this Book.

Pain being thus made in the *Urethra*, we may easily conceive how it is propagated into the Bladder, and other Parts mentioned in the foregoing Description; for the *Urethra* is a continued Duct to the Neck of the Bladder, and the Inflammation is very readily carry'd its length, and communicated to the Bladder, and with it the Pain. This is likewise the reason that the *Vasa Deferentia* and *Vesiculæ Seminales*, that open into the *U-*
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rethra,

rethra, partake of this Inflammation, and communicate the Pain into the *Testicles*: As also, that the Pain is convey'd into the *Anus* by the means of the *Accelerating Muscles* of the *Penis* which terminate in that part.

But to explain these Symptoms more particularly, that the Design we have in curing may become more obvious and direct; we will begin with accounting for the frequent desire of making Water, and why it is voided with great Pain, and in a small quantity. The reason of this Symptom is, that the Neck of the Bladder being vastly inflamed, it is vehemently stimulated by the saltness of the Water, and by this stimulating a frequent desire of discharging it is excited. The Bladder it self being also inflamed, it cannot be so easily apply'd for expelling the Urine, and therefore it is thrown out in a smaller quantity; and, upon both accounts, is made with great Pain. Moreover the Neck of the Bladder being thickned by the Inflammation, it is opened or dilated with great difficulty, and therefore the Urine is neither freely expell'd, nor without great Pain.

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The frequent irritating the Bladder with the sharp Urine, is the Reason why the quick and repeated Pain in making Water is a more constant Symptom of the stoppage of the corrupted Matter, than are either the Pain in the *Anus* or in the *Testicles*; though the Pain in these is produced as really by the Pain in the *Urethra* as that in the Bladder, but not so directly. For Pain made in contiguous Parts is occasioned by the *Stimulus* or Compression of adjacent parts that are affected; so that the derived Pain is equally owing to the Inflammation, as is the Pain in the Part originally affected. Daily Experience affords us various and sensible Examples of Pain derived to a contiguous Part from another that is first hurt. A Pain any way produced in a Finger is not only propagated by the common bending *Muscles* that may send a Branch to some distance, and thus be carry'd directly a great length up the Arm; but it likewise affects other *Muscles* in the same contiguity, and reaches farther than the origin of any of the *Muscles* of the Fingers, and may be propagated to
Parts

Parts very distant from that first affected with Pain.

But, which is more surprizing, contiguous Parts affected mutually by the Inflammation of either, not only receive impressions of Pain from each other, but will even adhere and stick to one another. The Adhesion of the *Lungs* to the *Pleura* is an affection of this kind, as is the Adhesion of an *Intestine* to the *Peritonæum*, *Bladder*, and such Adhesions of many other Parts that have often been found in dissecting Bodies, especially those that were morbid or sickly.

All these grievous Symptoms being produced by the retarded Efflux of the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, notwithstanding that is sharp and corrupted, and commonly flows in a greater quantity upon that account; yet as this Liquor is found at present in a small quantity for Reasons afterwards to be assigned, it acquires the greatest degree of Corruption possible, and that by its not running off in the ordinary quantity. Now as this very sharp Liquor is constantly apply'd to the *Urethra* by its continuing in the *Lacunæ*, which run parallel to its inner Coat, the Pain is
render'd

render'd more and more intense. Our inquiry therefore must be why this Efflux is retarded, notwithstanding that the Liquor is more sharp, or is indued with a greater *Stimulus*, a Cause we formerly found sufficient for exciting a Running. It will easily be believ'd that Injections and Medicines, that are any thing Astringent, inwardly administer'd have sufficient Power to check the discharge of the corrupted Liquor; nay Medicines of such Qualities are esteemed so sufficient a Cause that seldom any other has been assigned for the interruption; so that we may assert that these Medicines are sometimes the occasion of checking the free Efflux of the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, tho' it be corrupted and were otherwise sharp enough to produce a Running.

But another Cause never yet assigned for producing such a stoppage, is when the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, even in this its corrupted State, acquires an extraordinary grossness, and on that account becomes incapable to flow, or flows only in a very inconsiderable quantity. This grossness of the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* is acquir'd from

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a gross-

ness in the Blood it self in a great many Diseases, as in a Cold, a Fever, &c. The way how this grossness is formed by a Cold or a Fever, is obvious from the general defect of Secretions at that time; insomuch that *Hippocrates* observes that *Ulcers*, and I have observed that *Issues*, very commonly dry up in the beginning of a Fever. And therein great Colds, when a Fever is generating, and in several other Distempers, the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* is become so gross, that the quantity of its Efflux is but moderately augmented; tho' it being corrupted it stimulates the *Glands* and their excretory *Ducts*, and for that reason ought to encrease its quantity considerably: Hence it is that the Pain, and all the formerly mentioned Evils or Misfortunes are produced.

Some very good Practitioners who have been apprized of the great danger and difficulty that arises from the slow Running in this Circumstance of a Fever, have attributed the slowness of a Running, or the smallness of its quantity to the heat of the Fever, which they supposed did lick up the Matter of the Running; but this slow
Efflux

Efflux is truly an unaptness in the Liquors to run off, and that because of their thickness.

What was formerly said of an inward *Shanker* suppressing the Running, may give some suspicion of its being an occasion of this terrible Symptom; but *Shankers* seldom give any preat Pain, nor do they infect the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* till they begin to dissolve; and this Liquor not being infected during the hardness of the *Shanker*, there is not naturally any Pain produced on that account, or *Shankers* in the *Urethra* never produce this painful Symptom. All this is manifest from the Experience of inward *Shankers* mentioned in their proper Place.

From what has been said it plainly appears, that the Inflammation and Pain in the *Urethra*, in the *Glans*, *Bladder*, *Testicles*, and in the *Anus*, are altogether the Consequence of this sharp Liquor being pent up in the *Lacunæ*; and therefore, that in curing these Symptoms, little or no regard is to be had to the Inflammation in the mentioned Parts, but rather to what may make the pent up Liquor flow. Indeed

the folly of endeavouring to cure Diseases, by taking aim at their Symptoms, is as conspicuous in the present Case as it can be in any other whatsoever. So that Bleeding, Emulsions, and other cool Administrations that most readily occur to *French* Surgeons, are of no manner of use. But Bathing, that commonly goes along with the former, is of great use; tho' not for cooling an Inflammation, as they think, it really satisfying the principal End and Design of unlocking the *Lacunæ*, and giving a passage to the stagnating Liquor. So vastly different is a Practice managed upon Analogy, and a blind Experience, and when our Experience is directed by reason.

And therefore as the Indication of Cure is always best drawn from the Nature of the Disease, I will endeavour to deduce the Method of Cure from the Nature of this Symptom thus explained, which being occasioned by the discharge out of the *Lacunæ* being very little or nothing at all; and that upon the account the extraordinary grossness their Liquor acquires, either on account of the present state of the Blood, or that the Blood and the

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the Liquor of the *Lacuna* is become thicker by the means of Medicines that bring this quality of thickness upon the Blood. The Method of Cure therefore consists in destroying the mentioned grossness of these Liquors, which will be found more easily done when this thickness is acquired by Medicines, than when it is occasioned by the Means expressed, while I investigated the Symptoms of Inflammation and Pain.

In conducting the Practice of Physicians for relieving these Symptoms, I cannot proceed in the Method of giving the Designs and Prescriptions of other Authors, none other having spoke of this Accident before me, and on that account we have not any Method for curing what either they never observed; or they were afraid to relate Symptoms so surprizing, and at the same time so new, lest the first should cast some Reflexion on their Judgment in treating, or the last on their Skill in discerning them. But as I am sure that no such Symptom has been mentioned among Physicians; so the Mistakes I might be under in first apprehending it, give more credit to the

rest of the Relation to Men of worth
and ingenuous Physicians.

HISTORY. I.

In *August* 1716 I was sent for to
visit a Patient who had been long ill
of a *Gonorrhœa*, which had been
checked by an Injection made with
Aq. Plantag. Mel Rosar. and sacch.
Saturni. He had it once check'd
before he brought it from a foreign
Country. As I found the Running of
a very green Colour, and the *Glans*
very much inflam'd, I was persuaded
that the Inflammation was continued
from about the first *Lacunæ* down to
the Neck of the Bladder, so that the
best Course was to excite the Run-
ning.

For this purpose I prescribed him a
Dose of *Æthiops antimonialis* to be
taken every Night going to Bed, and
in two or three Days the Running en-
creased, and his Pains vanished.

℞ *Æthiop. antimonial.* ʒj. *G. Gua-*
iac. gr. x. M. ʒ cap. eundo cubitum.
Repetatur omni vesperi.

This

This *Æthiops* is made with equal parts of crude *Mercury*, and the *Antimon. medicinale*, as is the *Æthiops mineralis*. As for the *Antimonium medicinale* it shall be described in the Chapter about the swelling of the *Testicles*.

HISTORY II.

It was in *August* 1716 that I found the *Algedo*, when a Gentleman put himself under my Care to be cured of a *Gonorrhæa*; but finding he was ill of a continual Fever, I recommended it to him to return to his Lodging and to go to Bed.

Next Morning his Running was in a very small quantity, tho' it had then appeared five Days; the *Glans* was prodigiously inflamed, and the Fever of a low sort, that was like to hold him a Fortnight or three Weeks.

I told him that in his Circumstances no Method for curing a *Gonorrhæa* could agree with the Practice of the Fever, excepting that by a proper Injection; but something extraordinary appearing in the Running, I was not willing to make use of this new Me-

thod in a Case liable to a great variety of Accidents, whereby both I and the Method might be exposed to much obloquie; and as the Infection could not creep into the Blood by neglecting to cure it, the safest Course we could take was for curing the Fever.

Our Matters went very successfully while we pursued this view, but I was surprized that the Running did not encrease as the Fever came to its state; but was rather less, and the Gentleman begun then to complain of a Pain in making Water, and that he had often occasion to make it. In a Fortnight the Fever went off, but my Patient was not yet in a Condition to enter upon any Course for the *Gonorrhœa*, which continued to be as was related at the beginning. When he had been three or four Days about the House, and the Season of the Year warm, he was tempted to go out a walking in an adjacent Garden, tho' the Wind was *Easterly*, and the Garden on the River side. He took cold, and the pain and desire of making Water encreased so vehemently, that he could not Sleep, but sent early next Morning for me.

When

When I had considered these Symptoms I found the Bladder was inflam'd, but did not dream of this Inflammation being derived from some other part, and therefore I ordered him Emulsions, Bathing, to be bled, and Clysters on account of this Inflammation. Moreover, the Pain being excessive he sometimes took Clysters in a very small quantity, in which were five Grains of *Opium*, to procure a little quiet and respite from it. But as these Methods and Applications afforded small Relief, I was joyned with another Physician, who agreeing with me about the Opinion I had of the Bladder being inflam'd, we pursued the former view with changes of Medicines, and with as little success.

The Pain darting some time into the *Anus* gave the other Physician some suspicion of the *Piles*, but I thought it passed into that part from the Bladder, as I did believe the Pain he found sometimes in some one of his *Testicles* likewise did. Nay, after every Day suspecting a new Disease, this Physician at length suspected his having a *Carnosity*, which I convinc'd him to be impossible in so little a time ;
yet

yet these differences occasioned mention to be made of having assistance from a Surgeon, which I readily agreed to, and was mightily pleased with the Person he named, tho' he was a Stranger to me, he having a very good Character both for his Honesty and Skill.

But before we met the Disease shewed it self, for in the Water appeared a great deal of Running, and of a Slough; so that afterwards we found we could have no other end to pursue than that of exciting the Running. The Surgeon confessed he never had any such Case, but that the Matter of the *Gonorrhœa* had been licked up by the Fever. I added that the Fever had certainly hindred the Running, as I have formerly explained, together with the mentioned Symptoms of Pain in the Bladder, *Anus* and *Testicles*; but when this Surgeon and I were met alone at this Patient's Lodging, I offered my Opinion about the true Cause of all such Accidents, which he generously acquiesced in, and told me he had long entertained a like Opinion. He took occasion likewise to declare to my Patient, that no Method could have

have been taken for the *Gonorrhœa* that would not put him in danger of his Life, or have ended in the *Lues Venerea*.

The Method therefore we took to provoke the Running, was by giving mercurial Medicines, and purging them off.

℞ *Calomelan. gr. xv. Laud. opiatigranum, Conf. Cynosbat. F. Bol. quem capiat eundo cubitum, & repetatur vesperi ad alias duas vices.*

℞ *Dec. Sennæ Gereon. ℥iv. Mann. Calabrin. ℥ss. M. F. potio purgans manè, consumptis prius Bolulis, cum regimine propinanda.*

He proceeded in this Method almost a Month before he was free from Pain. In all that time his Running never was in a great quantity. He was obliged to persist taking the Emulsions, Broth, and other soft Liquors that were formerly prescribed for the Inflammation, which were proper enough to ease this Symptom, though not to cure it. When the pain and difficulty in making Water were removed, the small *Gonorrhœa* was cu-

red

red by one of the common Forms mentioned in this * Book.

HISTORY III.

In the same Month of *August* 1716, I received a Letter from a Gentleman in the Countrey, desiring my Advice for an intolerable Pain he had when he made Water, and that the frequent desire he had to make it; which he always made in a very little quantity. He told me that he often was afflicted with the Pain in his *Testicles*, or in the *Anus*, when it was not working about his Bladder. He found he had a *Gonorrhæa* that Morning, which stopt by Noon, and ever since that time he has been tortured with Pain.

These Symptoms encreased so fast upon him before he could expect an Answer to his Letter, that he forthwith came to *London* and made me a witness of his Torment. But as it was manifest that the Pain was occasion'd by stopping of the *Gonorrhæa*, and this by an excessive Cold; I endeavoured to excite the Running, and

* Part. 2. Chap. 2. §. 1.

that by the mentioned Method of *Cæ-
lomet Bolus*'s he took four Evenings
successively, which were afterwards
purged off next Morning after he had
taken every *Bolus*. His drink was as
soft as we could contrive it, but not
diuretical, and his Diet was chiefly
Broth; yet we found no manner of
respice from these terrible Symptoms
in a Fortnight. And therefore I or-
dered mercurial Medicines of greater
Efficacy, and that he should have ta-
ken a *Bolus* every other Evening made
with gr. viij. of *Turbith Mineral*;
which neither Purging nor Vomiting
him, each Dose was augmented to gr.
xiv. in the turn of a Fortnight; which
very great Dose would purge him
twice or thrice, but never vomited
him. I would gladly have put him
into a *Salivation*, rather than have
continued in a Course of so vast Doses
of so rough a Medicine; but some Bu-
siness he had then depending did not
admit of it, so that I was forced to
proceed in this Method for a Month
or five Weeks before he found any be-
nefit from it. After that time he had
no darting into the *Anus*, he made
his Water very freely and without
pain,

pain, but he suspected that he sometimes found a darting into one of his *Testicles*. He run a little for three or four Days, but it afterwards ceased of its self.

When our Matters were brought to this pass I had him purged four or five several times, intermitting always a Day between the purging; and after he had taken this Physick I ordered him gr. xv. *Turp. miner.* twice a Week for a Fortnight. After all, he drank a very strong Decoction of the Woods for six Weeks together.

Notwithstanding the great quantity of *Mercury* this Gentleman had taken, which he took as well as the Diet-drink with the utmost exactness of Diet and manner of Living, he broke out all over his Body four Months after he had finished this Course; yet he found nothing to complain of, but that he had at times a small darting Pain in some one of his *Testicles*. This Misfortune put us under the necessity of a *Salivation* for a more perfect Cure, and his Affairs now favouring this Method, he went straight under that Course.

He

He spit about two Quarts every Day for about a Month, and about a Quart in a Day for three Weeks more; in the last part of this time he felt no manner of Pain; yet in less than six Weeks after the *Salivation*, he broke out again in his Legs and Arms, but was cured by the *Merc. diaphoret. of Paracelsus*.



C H A P. IX.

Of the Swelling of the Testicles.

TH E Swelling of the *Testicles* has never yet been explained upon any *Hypothesis*, and is a Symptom that in all appearance is as hard to submit to my Theory. The choaking up the Liquor of the *Prostatæ*, or of the *Vesiculæ Seminales*, promis'd better the clearing up this difficulty, than any Accident that can happen

happen to the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* so remote from the *Testicles*, which I have assigned to be the subject Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*. It has already been evinced that there is not any other possible Source for the Running besides the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*; and I hope at present to shew that some Accidents which happen about its Efflux are very sufficient to produce the Swelling of the *Testicles*. Upon which account the Theory will become complete and uniform, every Symptom and Accident flowing from the same original.

In order to make this account clear and easy, it is proper to take a more particular view of some Parts of Generation than was formerly necessary to be done. These Parts are all that lie between the *Penis* and the *Testicles* themselves; in the first being placed the original Seat of the Disease, and in the last the most remote Symptom.

It is more than half a Century that Anatomists have found that a *Testicle* is nothing else than a Clew of Vessels, which are six in Number; three of which run in the outward part, and
three

three on the under: These, after having perforated the *Albuginea*, creep to the top of it, and there inflect a multitude of small Vessels, that enter and form the Substance of the *Testicle*. The first Coat which rises from the *Peritonæum* is call'd the *Erythrois* or *Vaginalis*; its inner Coat which nearly incloses it is whitish, and is therefore called *Albuginea*.

Upon the Body of the *Testicle* lies the *Epididymis*, which sticks to it more firmly at each end than it does in the middle, and its ends are moderately depressed. The windings observed in the *Epididymis* are the Origins of the *Vas Deferens*, and seem designed by nature to collect and perfect the Seed.

The *Vas Deferens* is white and hard, its Capacity is small when it first rises out of the *Epididymis*, but it grows larger and wider as it proceeds towards the Seminal Vessels and *Urethra*. When it approaches the first of these, it becomes *Varicous*, and at length is inserted into the *Urethra*. At its end a *Caruncle* is affixed, which, like a Valve hinders the Urine to rush into the *Vas Deferens*, and the

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Seed

Seed from falling continually into the *Urethra*. The Seed does not remain in this Vessel, but is conveyed by it into the *Vesiculæ Seminales*.

The *Vesiculæ Seminales*, as was formerly observed in the first Part of this Book, are situated backwards on the end of the Neck of the Urinary Bladder.

In examining the *Penis*, the nervous Body was formerly described as far as it then suited that Occasion; but a more particular inquiry being necessary for the present Purpose, it must be observed that this *Nerveo-spongiouse* Body has two Branches which are broad and flat, and are firmly ty'd on both sides to the *Os Pubis* and *Ischium*. They unite as they join the *Pubes*, but not so intimately but that they may be separated, each Part having its proper Membrane and Vessels. The Substance of the *Crura* is very different from that which constitutes the spongiouse Bodies; for it seems to be more glandular than even the glandular part of the *Penis* shewn by Mr. *Ruysch*. The *Penis* is fastned to that Bone with membranous Fibres, and with a strong Ligament which proceeds from

from thence upon the Back of the nervous Body.

The nervous Body and *Urethra* have Blood Vessels from the *Hypogastricks*.

The spongy Substance which is contained in the nervous Body, and its Thighs is altogether an heap of Blood-vessels that communicate with one another, and are invested with their proper Membrane, propagating from the substance of the nervous Body, and a fibrous Net-work which supports these Vessels, and keeps them in a fit and proper situation. A great number of small Arteries run thro' the nervous Body, two large Arteries entring into the spongy Substance of the *Penis*, on each side one; but there are two more Arteries that go directly to the *Glans*, without ever dipping into the Substance of the *Penis*.

It may seem needless to mention the *Urethra* or its *Lacunæ*, after the particular account given of them in the beginning of this Book; but the latter having been very successfully injected from the *Aorta*, and with them all the Blood-vessels that belong to the Coats of the *Testicles*, *Prostata*, *Vesiculæ*

Seminales, the *Penis*, *Urethra* and *Glans*; it is very material for my Reader to be informed of a great number of *Lacunæ* down to the very Neck of the Bladder, upon the *Verumontanum*, and of each side of it, but all of them opening towards the *Penis*. The rest I do not mention, since they are to be seen on the Figure beautifully and truly taken from the Subject.

These things being premised, we shall find our selves better able to explain the Swelling of the *Testicles*, and that from affections of the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, the Matter of a *Gonorrhæa*. For every Tumour, on any Part, is always occasioned when the Liquors of that part do not pass out of its Vessels, in the quantity they enter it; upon this account the Vessels of the Part are always distended in proportion to the quantity of the Liquors that remains in them, and thus swell it. From all which it follows, that if the Matter of a *Gonorrhæa*, or the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* is check'd on any account whatsoever in a time it was flowing in a quantity greater than natural, those excretory Ducts will be fuller than natural, and by their fulness will

will compress all the *Lacunæ* and Blood-vessels in the *Urethra* down to the *Vasa Deferentia* and *Vesiculæ Seminales*. Now the Liquor of the *Vasa Deferentia* being interrupted at their Orifices by the pressure of the *Lacunæ* flows slowly, or is choaked up in those Vessels, and is interrupted in the *Albuginea*, *Epididymis*, and the Body of the *Testicle* it self; and consequently the *Lymphatics* and Blood-vessels of these Parts are compressed, and the Liquor interrupted in its Motion. And therefore the Liquors of the *Testicles* not flowing freely thro' them, when Blood is continually flowing into them by the *Vasa Præparantia*, and other Vessels, these Vessels must be distended in an extraordinary manner, or a Swelling of the *Testicles* must needs ensue. So that every Cause which gives a sudden check to the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa* while it flows in a quantity greater than natural, will produce a Swelling in the *Testicles*, as was to be shewn.

This being the Mechanism of a swell'd *Testicle*, we become apprized of its great Bulk, whether that be on account of the Vessels of the *Testicles*

being immediately affected in that Part; or that the *Testicle* is swell'd by a Cause working at a greater distance. I proceed therefore to shew more particularly how the Swelling is produced by all the particular Causes that are alledged in the time of curing a *Gonorrhœa*; and we may find that not only astringent and balsamical Medicines, but even purging and diuretical Medicines are truly Causes of this Swelling; though taking Cold, and sundry other Accidents, often occasion the Swelling.

The Medicines that most commonly cause the Swelling are those that are Balsamick and Astringent, and are very commonly thought the only Causes. The Way how they occasion the Swelling may be collected from what has formerly been said; * for there it was shewn that astringent Medicines restrain the quantity of the Liquor of a *Gonorrhœa*, either by thickning the Mass of Liquors in general, or by affecting the flowing Liquors at the Place where they are discharged; and therefore Astringent Medicines giving a sudden check to the Liquor of a Go-

* Chap. II. §. 3. Part. II.

gonorrhæa in any of the *Lacunæ*, that interrupted Liquor will interrupt the Liquor in the next *Lacunæ*, and so on to the *Vasa Deferentia*, and by them to the *Testicles* themselves, as has already been shewn. Now as balsamick Medicines act in the Cure of a *Gonorrhæa* as common * Astringents, they produce a Swelling of the *Testicles* after the same manner as those do.

It will appear more difficult to account how purging Medicines likewise occasion a Swelling of the *Testicles*, when they seem more readily to thin the Blood and other Liquors, as well as to excite the quantity of the Running. But if we consider the general quality of all purging Medicines, and which is so essential to them that without it they cannot produce their effect of Purging, we may readily find how they likewise are a Cause of a Swelling of the *Testicles*.

This essential quality of purging Medicines by which they are distinguished from all other, is their stimulating Power, with which some of

* Part II. Ch. II. §. 4.

them are indued to a very great and indetermin'd degree. Now if any of these Medicines are administer'd in the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, they often produce an Inflammation in some Part; as also when moderate purgative Medicines, or such as have a *Stimulus* to a moderate degree are given when Parts are already inflamed; in that Case the inflamed Parts become thicker, and their Liquors pass through them more slowly, it will plainly appear how a Swelling of the *Testicles* may be produced by an Inflammation made in the *Urethra* by purging Medicines, or in the *Urethra* already inflam'd by the Corruption of the *Gonorrhœa*: Because if either the *Urethra* it self is thicker, or the Coats of the *Lacunæ* are streighter; in that Case the Orifices of these *Ducts* become streighter, and the free discharge of their Liquor is impeded. And therefore the Liquor it self being pent up in its Ducts swells them, they compressing the next *Lacunæ* interrupt the Liquor in them, and so on by the *Vasa Deferentia*, which are swell'd to the *Testicle* it self, and likewise swell the Blood-vessels and other Vessels that are commonly

monly found in the *Testicles*; and this being all that is necessary to produce a Swelling in the *Testicles*, it is now manifest how purging Medicines produce it, as also which of all that Tribe most readily produce that Effect.

It is on this very account that diuretick Medicines are often the Cause of a Swelling of the *Testicles*; for they * washing off the mucilaginous covering of the *Urethra*, expose it to the saltness of the Seed and Urine; whereby an Inflammation, and other terrible Symptoms, mentioned in the foregoing place, are produced, and by them a Swelling of the *Testicles* in the way we have shewn.

Thus the Symptom of a Swelling of the *Testicles* is produced, without the least supposition of a Swelling of the *Prostata*; tho' Physicians and Surgeons have hitherto thought their previous Swelling the only Cause that could occasion a Swelling of the *Testicles*; but it is very plain that neither of them attended to Experience in resting so easily in this Explanation, which they seem to take up with, because they

were not apprized of any other, and never to have examined their sufficiency in producing this Effect. Indeed if we did not grant them their Supposition, it could never have been concluded, that a Swelling of the *Prostata* was the Cause of a Swelling of the *Testicles*; especially if they were to account for their Swelling by purging and diuretick Medicines.

But it is very manifest by what has been said, * that astringent Medicines could not have any such Effect if the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa* flow'd out of the *Prostata*, their power over Liquors flowing out of the Reservatories being very inconsiderable; and therefore if astringent Medicines, which were unanimously believed to produce this Effect, have little or no influence on Liquors stored up in the small *Ducts* of the *Prostata*; what tolerable account can we expect to have of purging and other Medicines, we likewise find are the Causes of a Swelling of the *Testicles*? On the other hand, Physicians will be much disappointed, when I prove that a Swelling of the

* *Cap. III. §. 2. Cor. 1.*

Testicles never was, nor ever can be produced by a Swelling of the *Prostata*; though I should admit that its Liquor was affected by astringent Medicines, so as to be lock'd up in the *Prostata*.

This is manifest upon Experience only; for it shews us that a Swelling of the *Prostata* causes a suppression of Urine, and it is at present supposed that it occasions a Swelling of the *Testicles*. And therefore, let the Swelling of the *Prostata*, that makes a suppression of Urine, be greater or smaller than that which occasions a Swelling of the *Testicles*; if the first, there may be a suppression of Urine by a Swelling of the *Prostata*, without a Swelling of the *Testicle*; but there cannot be a Swelling of the *Testicles*, because of a like Swelling of the *Prostata*; but there must be a suppression of Urine, which is contrary to Experience. On the other hand, if the Swelling of the *Prostata*, that makes the Swelling of the *Testicles*, is somewhat greater than that which produces a suppression of Urine, there might be a Swelling of the *Testicles* when there is no suppression of Urine;
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but

but when the Urine is suppressed there must always be a Swelling of the *Testicles*, which is likewise contrary to Experience. So that the Swelling of the *Testicles*, and a suppression of the Urine, are not equally produced by a Swelling of the *Prostata*.

Indeed the Swelling of the *Prostata* must be vastly great before it could produce a Swelling of the *Testicles*, and a very small Swelling of the same Part will compress the Neck of the Bladder and stop the Urine. The last is obvious and granted; the first will be made manifest if we remember the bulk of the *Prostata*, its distance from the *Vasa Deferentia*, which it must touch before it can possibly produce a Swelling of the *Testicles*; and how much its additional Bulk must be in order to compress the *Vasa Deferentia*. The common bigness of the *Prostata* is an Inch, its Figure Spheroidal, and its distance from the *Vasa Deferentia* an Inch. If then a Spheroidal Body of an Inch has its Diameter encreased an Inch, and encreases uniformly in its Bulk (as all Bodies of this kind commonly do) the Capacity of this Body, or its new Bulk, is eight Inches,

too

too large to be contained in the *Urethra*; and therefore the supposition of the *Prostata* being swelled so as to produce a Swelling of the *Testicles*, is absurd. Thus we find that a *Prostata* must be eight times its common bigness when it comes to touch the *Vasa Deferentia*, and it must become still larger before it can compress them, so as to stop its Liquor that is discharging into the *Vesiculæ Seminales*.

There is an Experiment that confirms the whole Mechanism in making a swelled *Testicle*, as far as an healthy Animal can do, one especially whose Blood is naturally more fluid than that of a Man; for if we take a Dog in full pursuit of his Lust, and tie the *Vas Deferens*, not only the *Canalicular Vessels* of the *Testicle* become manifest, but the Body of the *Testicle* is likewise swell'd considerably for the time wherein that Experiment is commonly made; so that the sum of the Doctrine is not only true, but obvious also.

This Symptom is, I hope, plainly demonstrated upon the general Principle, about the Seat and Nature of a
Gonorrhæa;

Gonorrhæa; though it could not hitherto be accounted for upon any former *Hypothesis*, and in appearance seemed, of all other Symptoms, more especially to contradict my Theory. By no other means can it be explain'd from an affection of the *Prostata*, tho' every thing were granted that Authors beg for that purpose. All the account Authors give of this Symptom is, that the Matter of the *Gonorrhæa* is *precipitated* or *thrown back* upon the *Testicles*; or in some such general and analogical Expression, which is nothing informing, and which they manage as they find their occasion requires. *Monf. Blegny* tells us, that *the irregular and licentious manner of Living of some Patients, or putting an universal stop to the Fux of the purulent Matter by astringent Injections, or violent Purgatives, have often thrown this very Matter on the proper Membrane of one or both Testicles; and thus has caused a great, hard, and painful Tumour, which sometimes is very difficult to discuss.*

There is a double Fault in this account of *Blegny*; for he does not inform us whether the Matter of a *Gonorrhæa*

gonorrhœa is truly and properly thrown into the *Testicles* or not, nor does he tell us from what place, or by what means, it is sent thither. But, which is more unpardonable in a practical Author, he neglects to relate those Causes that commonly produce the Swelling; so that Physicians are often surprized to find this Symptom is occasion'd by Practices they might think more ready to prevent than produce it. Hereafter let us not wonder, that the Cure of a Swelling of a *Testicle* is obtained with so great difficulty. What relation does the *Bleeding*, *Bathing*, and *Clystering* Method of *French* Surgeons bear to their Opinions of the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa* being thrown into the *Testicles*? Or how do they think it is to be recall'd from that place by such Administrations. In effect all their Writing about the production of this Symptom is mere Cant, their Practice has nothing to do with the account they bring us of the Symptom. They practise for an Inflammation in general, without having the least regard to the way they tell us how the Symptom is produced. This Practice gave occasion to make a Jest
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on them; and *Musitanus* writing of this *Method*, says, *Peccant Testes, Anum plectunt.*

Musitanus is far more exact in observing the different Causes of a Swelling of the *Testicles*; but as he could not discover by what means these Causes produced their Effect, neither could he draw the Method of Cure directly from the different Circumstances of this Swelling. Experience had taught him the insufficiency of former Methods, and some other that indeed were more proper in their Nature; but he could never perfect that discovery, nor apply his own Medicines to the best advantage.

And therefore as we now understand the Particulars of any Person being affected, when a Swelling of the *Testicles* is occasioned; and that the Matter of the *Gonorrhœa* it self can never be thrown into the *Testicles* to produce a Swelling, or any thing else in that Part, the Indications of curing are purely to remove an *Obstruction* in the *Lacunæ*, or the *Inflammation* of the same, or of the *Urethra*; at the same time Care must be taken to promote the velocity of the Liquors
flowing

flowing slowly in the Vessels of the *Testicles*, for thereby only can they be reduced to their natural bigness.

Hence we see at one view that the chief and only aim of Practitioners could only be useful in one of these Cases, and that the most inconsiderable, and even then they did not seem to have the least regard to it; so that however useful Bleeding and Bathing might prove, they were administered without any Reason or Design. Their cooling *Cataplasms* that are apply'd at the same time, are nothing so innocent, and far less are astringent Plasters; which rather retard the Motion of Liquors (if they have any Effect) in the Vessels of the *Testicles*, than prevent a more free discharge of Humours into them, as they that apply them pretend. *You must open a Vein in the Arm, says Blegny, and repeat the Bleeding, to divert and put a stop to the Flux of Humours and purulent Matter.* Here is an end to be brought about, but by means as extraordinary and strange as the means whereby we are to obtain it.

The obstructing Liquors of the *Lacunæ* may not only be render'd fluxil, and be made to flow by purging and mercurial Medicines, already noted for this their Effect; but by such Medicines likewise as most powerfully produce a greater fluidity in the Blood, and raise its Velocity; which are the best, on that account, to remove any Obstruction whatsoever. Either of these sorts of Medicines may almost always be given at first, when the Swelling has been produced by astringent Medicines, which were taken inwardly, or were outwardly apply'd by an Injection.

The same Method will be useful, especially the last sort, when the Swelling is occasioned by taking Cold, or by purging and diuretick Medicines, if it were not for other Symptoms that attend the Swelling. In that case we can only take care of the Swelling without having any Consideration to its Cause; for as a considerable Fever commonly attends those Cases, the Practice of a Day or two must be chiefly for that, while we give some ease by topical Medicines, *viz. Fomentations, Cataplasms or Ointments;*

Ointments; and thereafter to return to the direct Practice for curing the Obstruction of the *Lacunæ*.

The Medicines to be apply'd to the *Testicles*, in order to promote the velocity of the Liquors in that part, are commonly such as are emollient and discussing. The only Caution we must be under on this Occasion, is, that they are not the most powerful of the kind; for in every Medicine there is a *Maximum* and a *Minimum* that is to be considered, which are all proper in their Times. This has not been duly considered, though Experience has often shewn it.

But that I may not be wanting either to young Physicians, or to the Method of giving the History of the most proper Medicines, as I have hitherto done; I will here prescribe such Medicines as are drawn from the Nature of the Symptom, as well as relate some of the Forms recommended by Authors, which are most consistent with Experience and Reason; for on this occasion the Medicines are not always innocent, as we find them in the Cure of the *Gonorrhœa*, these only wanting a good account of the Disease to render

them always safe and useful; whereas many of the Medicines commended for reducing the swelled Part to its natural size are often unfit, if not hurtful for that purpose. Mr. *Blegny* is honest enough to confess this Charge, and having recommended some Medicines as most useful, he bids you afterwards beware of them, and advises you rather to make use of those Medicines * *that prevent a coagulation of the Humours, whereby they are fixed upon the Scrotum, which is very difficultly dissolved and discussed.* Here immediately follows a Cure for the ill Practice he so highly commended before. But to do Justice to *Blegny*, this error of applying astringent and cooling Medicines in the beginning of every Tumour and Inflammation, in order to repress an Afflux of Humours, is very ancient but very gross. This is not the proper time to set forth this general Mistake, and therefore I proceed to add Forms of Medicines that may properly be apply'd and administered on this occasion.

* *Chap. IX. Part. II. p. 160.*

It is plain, by the foregoing Theory, that emollient and discussing Medicines ought to be made use of from the very beginning of a Swelling of the *Testicles*; especially if we restrain their power by some degree of an astringent Medicine, so that the power of this last sort may be a tenth of the former. This is easily done by having some kind of astringent Powder in such emollient *Cataplasms*, or else that the *Cataplasma* is boyled in a Liquor endued with some degree of Astringency. Though this Caution is altogether unnecessary, if we promote the discussion by Medicines inwardly taken; for it is well known that we can often prevent a swelled part coming to suppuration by Medicines internally administered only.

First then, almost every *Cataplasma* mentioned for curing the *Phimus* and *Periphimosis* will serve our present occasion. *Riverius* commends the following *Cataplasma*, which has been commonly made use of with good Success.

℞ *Farinæ Hord. Fabar. pulveris Sem. Cumini, Flor. Chamæm. Meleloti Rosar. rubrarum ana p. æ. Co-*
T 3
quantur

The Swelling of

quantur in Oxymelite. F. Cataplasma.

R Folior. Rutæ Ebuli ana p. æ. Coq. in Aceto F. Cataplasma.

Fomentations are likewise of great use, and may be made of such Materials out of which we prepare the *Cataplasms*, regard being had to the different Forms.

R Radic. Alth. Chinæ lignosæ ana ʒj. Fl. Sambuci M. ij. Rosar. rub. M. j. Coq. in vini generos. s. q. F. Fotus.

After the part has been duly fomented we may either apply a *Cataplasma*, or dry it and anoint it with this or the like Ointment.

R Ung. Alth. Sambuc. ana ʒss. Ol. semin. Papaver. per expressionem ʒvj. M. F. Liniment.

While the Swelling is managed by such Applications, we must give inward Medicines that can excite the Running. The Method by mercurial Medicines, mentioned in the foregoing Chapter,

Chapter, is what Physicians commonly have recourse to; though the following Medicines better agree with the Fever, and other Symptoms that often attend the Swelling.

℞ *Æthiop. mineral. vel Antimon. medicinal.* ℥j. *Gum. Guaiaci* gr. x. *M. & cap. horâ somni cum Aq. lact. cochleari superbibendo* ℥iij.

℞ *G. Guaiaci* ℥jss. *Stibii diaphoret.* ℥ij. *Bals. peruv.* ℥ijss. *Syr. Card. bened. q. s. M. F. pil. xx. Cap. pil. ij. pro Dose.*

The *Antimonium medicinale* is prepared by fluxing equal Parts of Sea-salt and crude *Antimony* for an Hour; then take out the Crucible, and let the Matter cool. Break the Crucible, and knock off the *Scoriæ* that are on the outside of the Lump, and keep the rest for the mentioned and other proper uses.

CHAP. X.

Of a Gleet.

GLeeting or Weeping are analogi-
cal Expressions, and are put to
signify, on this occasion, a very small
remainder of the Running; for this
thin and small remainder resembles a
Tear, or the *Oozing* of an old Sore;
so that it was distinguished from any
other Symptom of a *Gonorrhœa* by
this Name, very long before I asserted
a * *Gonorrhœa* to be a Sore in the
Urethra.

Authors do not determine the pre-
cise Quantity, Colour, or any other
Condition that denominate a *Gleet*,
nor assist us to any Method for curing
it: In short they are altogether silent
on this subject, and seem to be igno-
rant of its Nature, and of the Manner it

is produced. Observation is here defective; for Authors say nothing of different sorts, as if every *Gleet* was the same, and equally easy to be cured; the contrary whereof is too well known to Practitioners, all of them being very hard to cure, and some of them never admit of any Cure.

The Nature of a *Gleet* may be collected, in general, from what has been formerly said about the Nature and Cure of a *Gonorrhæa*; for the Matter of the *Gleet* is the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, as well as is the Matter of a *Gonorrhæa*; but it more nearly approaches its original pureness, and the Matter is less, or not at all corrupted, than the Matter of a *Gonorrhæa*; and the permanency of the Efflux, as well as the various other Appearances, cannot proceed from any other Cause than did produce the *Gonorrhæa*; or else from an error in giving the Medicines commonly administered for curing a *Gonorrhæa*. Thus may we form a more clear and distinct Idea of a *Gleet*, than has hitherto been proposed to us by any former Author.

Gleets may be distinguished by their Colour and Substance; some *Gleets* are perfectly

perfectly natural and White, others are Yellow; sometimes a *Gleet* is thin like Water, and at another time thick, and in so small a quantity that it is never seen but when it is wash'd out with the Water, wherein it swims like so many bits of Thread.

We are now directed, by what has been said, into the way how each of these *Gleets* are produced; which is only to find what improper Administration of the Medicines in common use most readily occasions them. And first, if we recollect what has been shewn about the Operation of purging Medicines, we shall quickly be apprized what kind of *Gleet* they produce; as also how they came to have that Effect. They have chiefly been charged as the productive Causes of every *Gleet*, insomuch that the healing and astringent Medicines were brought in use for a Remedy of this their Consequence. For purging Medicines, * as I have already proved, run off the Corruption of a *Gonorrhœa* by adding their *Stimulus* to that of the corrupted Liquor of the *Lacunæ*

* Chap. III. §. I. in Part. II.

and their *Glands*. Now if the *Stimulus* of a purging Medicine is very powerful, or the Liquor is easily separated at those *Glands*; in either of these Cases the Liquor will be separated in a very large quantity, and will pass thro' them in a little time. And therefore a quantity of Liquor greater than natural passing its excretory *Ducts* in less time, will dilate these *Ducts* to a capacity greater than natural; which on that account will transmit a greater quantity of Liquor, after both the *Stimulus* of the Corruption and of the purgative are no more, tho' the Liquor is then pure and in a natural Condition; and this Efflux will be proportionable to the discharge that is made by the *Stimulus* of the venereal Corruption, and that of the purging Medicine together. However this unnatural quantity of a pure and natural Liquor is one sort of the mentioned *Gleets*, and is had by being over purged, as People often observe.

Hence it is that diuretick Medicines are sometimes the Cause of a *Gleet* of this kind; for as they excite a greater quantity of Water, and a more frequent desire of making it than ordinary;

ry; so the repeated great quantities of Water wash off the *Mucous* covering of the *Urethra*, and the Urine it self is a sufficient *Stimulus* provoking the *Lacuna* to discharge a very great quantity of their Liquor, after every other *Stimulus* has ceased, which is a *Gleet*. The degree of this *Stimulus* may be known by the quantity of the *Gleet*, for a greater quantity denotes a greater *Stimulus*. This *Stimulus* I have seen so great as to encrease the quantity of Liquor, that it had lost all its slimy softness, and was become thin like common Water.

But what is most extraordinary, healing and astringent Medicines, the great resort of Practitioners for curing *Gleets*, are sometimes the Causes of *Gleets*; and those of the worst sort, they being the most difficult to be cured. For by the Method of purging the Corruption of the *Gonorrhœa* is exhausted and spent, by exciting the Running; if the discharge therefore of the Corruption is on any account impeded, the quantity of the Running remains in proportion to the degree of Corruption; and when this is small the Running is likewise little, or there
is

is a *Gleet*. Moreover this *Gleet* being occasioned by the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* not being void of Corruption, the *Gleet* must on this account retain some marks of Corruption, or it must be *Yellow* or *Green*. This checking the Running before it is void of Corruption happens often in the practice of this Disease; for Authors have no Rule for beginning their astringent and balsamick Medicines after purging, but commonly administer them after a certain number of Purges, without having any great regard to the pureness of the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*; which Medicines being given thus early, hinder the clearing off the Corruption and occasion a *Gleet*.

What is now said concerning the untimely Use of astringent and balsamick Medicines, is equally to be understood of these Medicines, whether they be weaker in their Nature, or that they are given in smaller Doses, or that they are combined with purging or other Medicines, as we often find them in the practice of a *Gonorrhæa*; if the Liquors of the Body are upon any account whatsoever less fitted for Secretion; for in that Case the
balsamick

balsamick Medicines become respectively far more restraining, and impede the clearing of the Liquor of the *Lacuna* from its Corruption, or they become really the Cause of a *Gleet*. On the contrary, in all Cases of every *Gleet*, astringent and balsamick Medicines are always obstinately pursued and insisted upon, and the strongest of their Tribe are chosen in order to cure the *Gleet*; but Practitioners are so far from compassing their End by these Medicines, that the *Gleet* is often reduced to a quantity so small, that it does not run out of the *Urethra*; but its Matter dries there, and is washed out by the common course of the Urine, and swims in it like Threads. Which state of a *Gleet* is of all the hardest to be cured.

Hence we may learn that purging Medicines neither withdraw Nourishment from an Ulcer, or the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*, nor derive its Matter to be discharged at some other place of Secretion; but purely cure a *Gonorrhœa* and any degree of it by way of a *Stimulus*, which is a new confirmation of the general Doctrine formerly established.

Though

Though nothing in Physick is more certain than what I have said about the improper use of astringent Medicines, yet it plainly overturns all the Maxims and Rules whereby Physicians conduct their practice of a *Gonorrhæa*. For say they, the Matter grows thicker, it ropes, and the running will be quickly at an end; but after long and vain expectations they find they stick at this thicker quantity, or they push it on to a troublesome *Gleet* they seldom or never can cure. All which misfortune proceeds from their not being able to judge of the state of the natural thickness to which their astringent and balsamick Medicines must be adjusted. In this consists all the Skill of the Practice of a *Gonorrhæa*, and every Physician who is acquainted with this Doctrine cannot fail of adjusting his Medicines to any particular occasion, and with Purgatives alone, or with any sort of Purgative accomplish a successful Cure in any degree of a *Gonorrhæa*; at least he will easily discern the errors of his Composition, long before he is set upon the dangerous Rocks of an obstinate *Gleet*.

The Indication for curing *Gleets* plainly flows from the foregoing account of their being produced. And therefore in all white and watry *Gleets* occasioned by an immoderate use of diuretick and purging Medicines, the Liquor ought and may be safely stopped. On the other hand, as all coloured *Gleets* and *Threads* are produced by an untimely use of balsamick and astringent Medicines, it is very manifest that their Colour, the mark of Malignity, is to be changed either by proper Medicines for that purpose, or by renewing the Running, both which may be done.

Yet if we consider that the *Threads* and coloured *Gleet* will appear after exciting a fresh Running, and a new *Gonorrhœa*, even after they have been carry'd off without the help of any balsamick and astringent Medicine, we may reasonably suspect some deeper Cause of this surprizing and obstinate perseverance. Forms of Medicines to answer each of these purposes will be found, by discerning Physicians, in the first, second, and third Chapters of the second Part.

C H A P. XI.

Of a Caruncle or Carnosity.

BY a *Carnosity* Physicians commonly understand the thin fleshy Excrescences that sprout up sometimes in the *Urethra*; but upon a more diligent inquiry the *Urethra* is straitned in some Part, which straitness of its Bore causes the stoppage of Urine that more or less we perceive from this Symptom; for either the free Course of the Urine is interrupted, or it flows out with some difficulty, and drops fall in time of its running out; but it likewise rolls out, as when in Brooks a Stone lies in a rapid Stream.

And therefore not considering the mentioned inconsiderable Excrescences, since they are for the most part easily cured, we may be led into the Nature of a *Carnosity* by inquiring
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how

how the passage of the *Urethra* becomes narrower; and when this is discovered we shall easily be apprized that a total or partial narrowness will produce a total suppression of Urine, or a stoppage in some degree conformable to the narrowness; as also, how the Urine not being driven out in a full stream parts at the end of the *Urethra*, and occasions the mentioned drops; and from all this account it is obvious that the narrowness must be near the *Glans*, when the Urine rolls out like Water rolling over a Stone in a rapid Stream; otherwise it would unite again, and run out in one Column of Water, as much as the pleated end of the *Urethra* will permit.

Now the narrowness of the *Urethra* proceeds from the surfaces of its inner Coat approaching nearer to one another, and this approach from the Coat it self being thicker than natural. And therefore if we find in what Circumstance of a *Gonorrhœa* it is, or by which of the Methods commonly practised for its Cure, this thickness is occasioned, we shall not only become apprized of the Nature of a *Carnosity*, and the Methods of its Cure; but
we

we may be likewise able to prevent any Person from having a *Carnosity* by avoiding the Practice, which occasions it, altogether; or else we may proceed in it so far as not to hazard the producing a *Carnosity*.

The membranous and inner Coat of the *Urethra* becomes thicker, like every other Membrane, by being inflam'd; for a greater quantity of Blood filling the Vessels of a membranous Part, is with great difficulty driven out of them, both on account of their smallness, as also that the restitutive force of such Vessels is very small, and the *Impetus* the Blood receives from the Heart is very much weakned in small Vessels, at so great a distance from the Heart. And therefore an Inflammation producing a thickness of Membranes, we have no difficulty in conceiving the thickness of the membranous Coat of the *Urethra*, and the *Carnosity* on that account, if it is allowed that this Coat is inflamed by the Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*, or in prosecuting some particular Method of curing it.

It has already been proved, and it cannot be denied, that the *Urethra* is

inflamed in the progress of a *Gonorrhœa*; and more particularly that the Method by * diuretick Medicines, persisted in for a long time, necessarily divests the *Urethra* of its slimy covering Nature has provided it, for a Defence against the salt Urine and salter Seed; and therefore when the Membranous Coat is exposed naked to the salt Urine, Nature foresaw it could not bear, it is stimulated by the salt Parts, and is inflamed, and in the continuance of this Inflammation becomes thick, which occasions a *Carnosity*.

Hence it is that the bending part of the *Urethra* under the *Ossa Pubis* is most commonly the place of the *Carnosity*, both because of its nearness to the Neck of the Bladder when the Urine has the greatest quantity of Motion, and also because of the bending where the Urine finds the greatest resistance, and batters the part.

The *Callosity* of Membranes, because of an Inflammation, is not only manifest from the Nature of the thing,

* *Obs. 5. Cent. I.*

but has been discoursed of by some of the most discerning Physicians and Surgeons. * *Aretæus* says, *Hujus rei Causa est Inflammatio ex Sanguinis multitudine oriens, ob quam Membrana Crassescit.* Likewise the most industrious Mr. *Ruysch* says he found † *Membranam Lienem ambientem (quæ in naturali Constitutione tenerima) in sui medio duobus in locis ita incrassatam ut maximi scriptorii Calami crassitiem adæquaret. Hanc Crassitiem à progressâ Inflammatione ortam fuisse dubitandum non est; quia sæpissimè ab eâ ita incrassari Membranas observamus.* Thus we have my Opinion confirmed by the most excellent observer of any ancient Physician, as also by the most curious inquirer into the state of morbid Bodies, provided with a Liquor that could best discover the stops and deviations of Nature, so there is no doubt left in all this Affair.

It is far more easy to apprehend how a *Carnosity* is to be cured than to contrive Medicines equal to so great

* §. 4. Cap. II. Part II. † Cap. IX. Lib. I.
De Causis & Notis diuturnorum Affectuum.

a Calamity; for there can be no Indication more obvious than to attempt the Cure of the Inflammation, to let the obstructed Liquors at liberty, and thus to destroy the præternatural thickness of the membranous Coat of the *Urethra*, which is to cure the *Carnosity* it self. The difficulty is obvious from what has been said about the Nature of an Inflammation of this sort. And therefore when no means can bring the obstructed Liquors to flow, the only Remedy we have left on this occasion is to destroy the *Carnosity* it self by some proper *Cauterick* that gives little or no Pain, which brings the most imminent and sudden Danger to this Part. After the *Callosity* is destroyed the *Urethra* must be kept open by an Application fit to prevent and remedy an Inflammation, and that can heal the Part. Thus, after some Months, will the Wound on the Part unite without any thickness, or the *Carnosity* is often cured. But as these Considerations are purely Chirurgical, and the Practice must be pursued under the Care of a Surgeon, I think it unnecessary to discourse farther on this Head.

However

However I will add an Attempt on the first view, which I hope will be agreeable to the Reader both on the account of the Success I had in the Case, as also for the surprizing Cause of it.

A C A S E.

I was sent for by a Person of the first Quality, who was apprehensive of his having a *Carnosity*; his Water at no time running out in a full stream, and it came rolling out as when Water in a rapid stream runs over a large Stone; which last Symptom shew'd me that the stop was near the *Glans*. He had consulted some Physicians, and many Surgeons, who were all of Opinion that he had a *Carnosity*. But I told him that could not be determined otherwise than by being searched: He was very averse to it, having already made use of a small Wax Candle, which put him to a great deal of Pain. I told him that might be done more easily with a better and more convenient Instrument; accordingly after a good deal of Persuasion, and that he found I would not proceed in the dark, he submit-

ted to be searched by Dr. *Cyprianus*, who did it very much to his satisfaction by not putting him to Pain.

As there was no stop any where to his Instrument, I was confirmed that there was a Swelling at the Orifice of the first *Lacuna*, which Swelling fill'd part of the *Urethra*, and occasion'd this interrupted Efflux and the rolling out of the Water; which *Cyprianus* assented to, as being very reasonable, tho' he had never before met with any Case of this kind. And therefore I order'd him such Medicines inwardly that might abate the Inflammation, and make the Liquors flow in the small Vessels that were obstructed. But there was no sensible Benefit by these Medicines for several Days, till endeavouring to favour the other Medicines by a proper application near the Part, there appeared a Running every way like that of a *Gonorrhœa*, and the Water came without any interruption or stop.

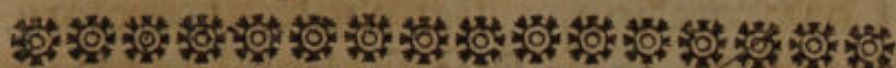
Both which surprized my Patient, and in some measure my self. He having assured me that he believed he was Clapt, yet he did not know how that could be, that he had not known any
 Woman

Woman besides his Wife. He was very much pleased to see an end of his *Car-nosity*, which I assured him would not return. As to the Matter of the Running, after this Declaration, I was persuaded it was of that Nature which I spoke of in Chap. IV. and told him that it might leave off Running of it self in a few Days. I ask'd my Patient if this kind of Running had not often happened to him before; which upon recollection he said had been frequently so, and that he had consulted several Physicians, and many *French* Surgeons, which last always told him that he was *echauffée*; but all recommended *Cassia*, *Emulsions*, and such like Methods, without one of them knowing how it was with their Patient; cooling a Part which they supposed heated being their whole view, as if every Inflammation was to be taken off by Medicines actually cold. After five or six Days the Running ceased, notwithstanding all Endeavours to keep it a foot, but there never happened any farther interruption in the free discharge of his Water.

But

But that I may put an end to this Chapter, and the subject of the *Gonorrhæa* at the same time, I take notice that I designedly pass by considering the *Bubo*, which most Physicians treat of while they Discourse of the *Gonorrhæa* and its Symptoms; and that because the Blood has not received any venereal Taint in no Case of this kind, which on that account makes all Inquiries about a *Bubo* improper, while we only consider a *Gonorrhæa* and its followers, when the Blood is certainly untouched with any venereal Corruption; so that the *Bubo* most properly comes to be considered by those that treat of the *Lues Venerea*, or the *Pox*.





CHAP. XII.

The Sum of what is already set forth with much Argument and Labour, reduced to the shortest and easiest manner of apprehending it.

THAT I may now put an end to this Work, and comprize in few Words all that has been shewn in this Book, and at the same time provide for those Readers that cannot bear a long, serious, and laborious application to Arguments, Dissection and Experiments; but soon tire of so great a multitude of things that are absolutely necessary to be understood in order to know this one thing, the Nature of a *Gonorrhœa* and of a *Shanker*, these being the whole of the Venereal Disease

Disease that falls under our present Consideration. Let those, therefore, that have their Ease so much at Heart lay aside the many Reasonings that are to be met with in this Performance, as if they were either *false*, *superfluous* or *useless*; but let them remember by what steps I got into the Nature and Seat of a *Gonorrhæa*; how I have deduced the Method of Cure from them; and how from both these I have discovered all other Symptoms that seemed to compose the whole Doctrine of the *Gonorrhæa*, even up to the forming the *Pox* or *Lues Venerea*.

As the Symptoms of a *Gonorrhæa* are very obvious, little perplexed with the Symptoms of other Diseases that often cross our Inquiries on other Occasions, so by investigating them we find that the Matter of a *Gonorrhæa* is a natural Liquor corrupted; and this Corruption being sharp and stimulating, gives the quantity of the Running, which quantity is always proportionable to the degree of the sharpness, while the Liquor is of its natural thickness.

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This Cause is so very universal that any sharpness coming into the Liquor of the *Lacunæ*, never fails to increase the quantity of its Efflux. Hence we became apprized of the Nature of the *Fluor Albus* without a particular inquiry into it, and of an analogous Running in Men, both very consonant to Experience; but both unseen, because we were not fully instructed in ways for discovering unknown Symptoms from the Nature of the Disease.

We know likewise that this Running not only comes from the *Lacunæ*, but most commonly from the first *Lacuna*; and tho' what is said seems to be spoke of the *Lacunæ* of Men, yet it is every whit as true of the *Lacunæ* of Women, which they have in great abundance, not only at the opening of their *Urethra* into the *Vagina*, but up the whole length of their *Urethra*; but as the *Lacunæ* of Men open towards the *Penis*, so the *Lacunæ* in the *Urethra* of Women open towards their *Bladder*, which is of great use to be observed.

Here we are taught how a great quantity of the Corruption is the Cause of a *Shanker*, and a less the Cause

The Conclusion.

Cause of a *Gonorrhæa*: How the natural Liquor of the *Lacunæ* being grosser does not run out, even though it grows sharper, and is the Cause of the *Algedo*. How the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* suffers the *Urethra* to be inflamed, and concurs as a Cause of its Inflammation, and thereby produces the *Pain* in *Erection*, and a *Heat* of *Urine*; though this Inflammation is often encreased by the sharpness of the Medicines that are given for the Cure of the *Gonorrhæa*. We are likewise informed that the *Gleet* and *Carnosity*, are always produced by the Practice of the Medicines for curing a *Gonorrhæa*, and the *Swelling* of the *Testicles* most commonly on the same account.

But as these Symptoms flow from the corrupted streams of the *Lacunæ*, so the *Phimosis* and *Periphimosis* proceed from the *Shankers*. When these things are duly represented, the Design of curing a *Gonorrhæa* lies open to our view; for either the Stock of Corruption must be run off, or we must destroy its Sharpness, which is indeed the destroying the Corruption it self. Hereby we become apprized how far

any

any Medicine can serve us in pursuing either of these purposes, and how some Medicines only remedy the ill effects of some others ; though those have passed for being as necessary as any of the former.

It must not be forgot how plainly the surprizing Structure of the *Penis* has been laid open to us by Anatomy, and how bountifully Nature has recompensed our Labour, in exposing to the sight whatever was formerly found by Reasoning ; so that hereafter we may trust our Reason, in guiding us from a few Symptoms into the Nature of a Disease ; since in most Diseases our Eyesight can make our Conclusions more obvious, tho' not more true. How easily do we apprehend how a *Gonorrhœa* is got, when we see the *Urethra* under the *Glans* is far from being shut close in the strongest Erection, and just beyond that is the great *Lacuna* ; whereinto, on this account, there is an easy passage for the Corruption under the *Glans*, and as easy an admittance into the *Lacuna*. The Liquor of the *Lacuna* is easily corrupted, and flows out in an extraordinary quantity, and with it the hideous train of Symptoms
already

already described, and which at first led us into their Cause, but every one whereof may now be read in this Book of Nature.

Had the beautiful and true Pictures of Diseases, conveyed from our early Predecessors, been managed after this manner, Physick had arrived to great Certainty long before this time. But alas! the Fate of Physick has been altogether the reverse of this; for the Philosophy of some, and the Folly of other Physicians, have almost defaced and ruined these Treasures in a few Ages, which were the acquisitions of many. So that we need not wonder that these Prodigals have taken very different Courses from their Forefathers, and acquire Fame by managing their Friends, and by leaving it often to be compounded by the same Hands they leave their Medicines to. The Emperor *M. A. Antoninus* says of such Physicians, *Expertus namque multos sum non solum avidos pecuniæ, sed & ambitioni & gloriæ deditos, & invidos & malignos.*

F I N I S.

