Syphilis. A practical dissertation on the venereal disease ... / [Daniel Turner].

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Turner, Daniel, 1667-1741.
Boerhaave, Herman, 1668-1738.

Publication/Creation

London : J. Walthoe, etc., 1732.

Persistent URL

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Nullius
in
Verba.
J. Richardson pinx.
G. Vertue Sculp.
Daniel Turner MD
of the College of Physicians LONDON.

SIPHYLIS.

A PRACTICAL

DISSERTATION

ON THE

Venereal Diſeaſe,

In TWO PARTS.

The FOURTH EDITION, ſtill farther improved by many curious Obſervations;

WITH

An ALPHABETICAL INDEX prefix'd, of all the antient Writers upon the ſame.

To which,

After the Remarks upon Monſieur *Chicoyneau*'s Method by *Mercurial Friction*, is added,

The Author's *Diſcourſe of GLEETS.*

WITH

A Prefatory Account of Profeſſor *Boerhaave*'s *new Comments* on this Diſeaſe; and ſome *Animadverſions*, as well on this, as another very ſingular Performance on the ſame Subject.

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

LONDON:
Printed for J. WALTHOE, R. WILKIN, J. and J. BONWICKE, S. BIRT, T. WARD and E. WICKSTEED, and J. CLARKE.
M.DCC.XXXII.

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THE PREFACE

In the Way of

DEDICATION

TO THE

Worthy Practitioners of the noble Art of *Chirurgery* in the City of *London.*

GENTLEMEN,

AS your Approbation of my Labours for the Improvement of your Art in the general Practice thereof, was the Motive to my farther compleating and finiſhing what I intend upon that Subject; ſo the ſame kind

Acceptance of the ſeveral Editions of my *Siphylis*, has induced me to take a Review thereof, and to add ſome Things remarkable which have ſince occurr'd, that I might put the laſt Hand alſo to this particular Branch; when I hope without Arrogance, I may now ſay, that as the firſt, *viz.* my *Art of Surgery*, taking in the *Treatiſe of the Skin Diſeaſes*, will furniſh a more rational and ſolid Practice in general; ſo this before you, will give perhaps a juſter Idea of the *Venereal* in particular, as well in regard to the *Hiſtory* as the *Cure*, than were before extant. And I would farther hope the Liberty is pardonable, ſhould I acquaint you, that if ſome others, better qualified for the Work, would have taken half the Pains, inſtead of ſome idle and *uſeleſs Syſtems*, *Collections* and *Tranſlations* (as if they wanted Foreigners to inſtruct them) our young Gentlemen might long ſince have been put into Poſſeſſion of many ſafer Guides than hitherto have preſented.

I am ſure you muſt be thoroughly appriſed, the *practical Part* (by far the more uſeful) of your Profeſſion, can receive no real Improvement, unleſs from thoſe who have

have been long converſant in Practice, and who, if otherwiſe qualified for the Undertaking, are doubtleſs the fitteſt, I might ſay the only Perſons, to ſet about this Work; and theſe Qualifications may ſurely be comprehended under the following Heads.

1. *A ſufficient Stock of Experiments and Obſervations, carefully collected by a Perſon of ſound Judgment and as great Experience.*
2. *Integrity to impoſe nothing feigned, diſguiſed, or which is not truly and really Fact.*
3. *Ingenuity and Candor, in acquainting us as well where there happened a Miſcarriage, as where Succeſs attended.*

And believe me, whoever ſets up as a *practical* Writer upon any other Bottom; or is found more ſolicitous to embelliſh his Diſcourſe, with a Shew of *geometrical* Reaſoning and *mechanic* Explications, than to furniſh us with proper Inſtructions, or ſome uſeful Hints in Practice, by a recital of Caſes, thus faithfully and plainly repreſented, will be found only to amuſe and preſent us with little other than waſte Paper. I wiſh

it proves no worse to some, who not only misspend their Time in the perusal, but may possibly be drawn into such Errors by some mistaken *Calculus*, or *novel Hypothesis*, as may prejudice the Sick that shall after happen to consult them.

I have the rather hinted this, for that I find a modern Writer, who has taken upon him to be *Nature's Standard Bearer*, has thought fit to acquaint us, we are to set out upon *Principle*, or frame first of all some *Hypothesis*, upon which to argue, and build our *curative Indications*; *Hippocrates* taking the same Way, rather than from *Observation*.

What sort of *Principle* in general *Hippocrates* espoused, unless his Τὶ θεῖον, I cannot say; and what that Principle was let our *Balance Master* determine.

'Tis true *Hippocrates* drops that Principle in treating of the *Epilepsy*, where he says, though the Disease was called *Morbus Sacer*, yet had it no more of the *Divine* than others. But how then does he account for it, or by what *Hypothesis*? you shall hear.

" There

" There are innumerable ſmall Veins diſ-
" perſed over the Body; ſome to the infe-
" rior, others to the ſuperior Parts thereof.
" Among the latter, two particular ones:
" One from the Liver, aſcending up on the
" right Side to the Brain; the other from
" the Spleen, taking its Courſe to the left
" Side thereof. Theſe convey much Spirit
" or Air, and therefore are termed *Spiraculæ*
" *Corporis.* When compreſs'd, a Numbneſs
" will enſue upon the Parts: When ſtuff'd
" with *Phlegm*, as in Infants, who contract
" this Diſtemper in the Womb, and who
" are chiefly obnoxious thereunto, through
" the Abundance of this Humour in their
" Brains, the ſame is produced; whilſt the
" *Bilious* or *Cholerick* never labour there-
" with.

Hence it appears that this *Phlegm*, together with *Choler*, furniſhed *Hippocrates*, as this Gentleman would inſinuate, with Principles, by which to ſolve the Cauſes of Diſeaſes: This Specimen whereof I have laid down, not ſo much to derogate from that wonderful Man in thoſe infant Days of *Anatomy*; as to manifeſt that his immortal Fame

was not eſtabliſhed upon any *Principle* or *Hypotheſis*, ſo much as on his *Obſervation*. It was purely on the latter, that he founded his Books *De Judicationibus*; *Coacis Prænotionibus*; *De Præceptis*; *De Morbis Vulgaribus*; with diverſe others. His *Diagnoſticks* and *Prognoſticks* (for which he was ſo remarkable) of Diſeaſes in general, muſt have been collected thence, and not from any *Hypotheſis*. It was from his Obſervation, that under ſuch particular Conſtitution of the *Atmoſphere*, ſuch particular Climate or Country was at certain times productive of certain *epidemic Diſeaſes*, that he was able not only to preſage, but to obviate in ſome meaſure, the impending Danger, when the ſame *Phenomena* appeared, unheeded by the Ignorant round about him.

I will not detain you longer, unleſs to acquaint you, that it was merely by *Obſervation*, our *Engliſh Hippocrates* in the laſt Century, Dr. *Sydenham*, effected more, that is, did more real Service to the Sick than all the *hypothetical* Gentlemen that went before him; nay, perhaps more than our *Newtonian Phyſician* himſelf, let him poiſe

the

the *Balance* how he pleaſes, will be able to accompliſh.

Believe me, Sirs, it is one thing to pretend to Cures which may be performed *hypothetically*; as for inſtance, ſuppoſing a *Lentour* in the Blood, to fall inſtantly upon preſcribing ſome Medicine, we fancy by its Make or Texture, will at once diſſolve ſuch Lentour impacted in the Canals, and put an end to the Diſeaſe. Or in other Terms: It is one thing to talk of Cures, which may be enterpris'd by *Ratio's of Quantities, increaſed Momentums, by calculating the Diameters of the Veſſels, comparing the given Force at the Heart, with the reciprocal Reſiſtance at the Sides of thoſe Veſſels, and their Angles of Incidence; computing alſo the exact Degrees of Viſcidity in the Fluids themſelves therein circulating.* And it is a quite different thing to perform the Cure, from a conſtant and ſedulous Obſervation of the ſame Diſeaſe, with its uſual Symptoms, by Remedies, as conſtantly and daily experienced, to anſwer each *medical* Intention: And I dare ſay the Patient will be equally thankful for his Cure, though you ſhould be ſometimes at a Loſs for the

Modus,

Modus, or *Mechaniſm*, by which the Diſeaſe was primarily produced, or by which the Remedy effected ſuch his Cure. I mean if you ſhould not be at all times capable to declaim *mathematically*, or with our forementioned Gentleman, *Newtonically* thereon.

I have dwelt the longer upon this Subject, having heretofore employed my ſelf among ſome of theſe Writers, I muſt own to very little Purpoſe, as to any real Benefit or Advantage, in the Recovery of the ſick or diſeaſed Patient; wherefore I thought it beſt for me to betake my ſelf to this Method of regiſtering Caſes, and carefully making my Obſervations, with due Precaution that the ſame were truly entered, in all their material Circumſtances, but without regard to any *Theory* or *Hypotheſis* whatever: Which I muſt ſay has been attended with a Satisfaction beyond all temporal Acquirements. Firſt, in doing what I think my Duty, and being myſelf immediately ſerviceable to many miſerable People, who have committed themſelves to my Care. And ſecondly, by ſo doing, anticipating a kind of poſthumous Pleaſure,

in

in reflecting at preſent, that when I am in my Grave, many others, mediately from my Obſervations, may be enabled farther to improve the ſame; and to do much more Service to the Sick and Wounded than was in my Power to perform; who notwithſtanding my Endeavours to ſerve you in all I could, there are ſome of you, I believe, are not ignorant of the uncivil Treatment I have met with from thoſe, who having but little themſelves, delight in leſſening, all they can, the Character and Reputation of every one elſe.

Some of theſe have not only found fault with the Method I have uſed in ſtating certain Caſes, but have carried their Envy and ill Nature ſo far as to inſinuate ſecretly thoſe Caſes are not genuine. However, the grateful Returns I muſt acknowledge to have received from the Many, as well Abroad, as at Home, are ſo much an over-balance for the baſe Ingratitude of the Few, that their unjuſt and undeſerved Cenſure ſhall not hinder me from doing all the Good I can to a Profeſſion in it ſelf ſo honourable (I wiſh I could ſay the ſame of every Profeſſor thereof) and ſo uſeful to Mankind.

There

There have been few Ages without their *Momi*, to ſnarl and carp at, or their *Zoili*, to criticiſe and find fault: Though this perhaps of ours, may be ſingular in *an Office of profeſt Calumny and Slander*, or in which Men of more *Learning* than *good Nature*, are combin'd and aſſociate to abuſe thoſe in publick, who never injured them, and to turn every thing to Ridicule that ſuits not their own Taſte.

But paſſing theſe learned Triflers, it may be neceſſary I ſhould here obſerve, that ſince the Publication of Dr. *Freind's Hiſtory of Phyſick*, I met with ſundry Paſſages he has gathered from the Antients, relating to the Subject of our following Diſſertation, more particularly in reference to the Age of the Diſeaſe, which I have ſet in the trueſt Light I could, that the Reader might ſee, if it has been my Unhappineſs to differ in ſome Things from that learned Man, the Occaſion I have for ſo doing.

To this Edition, beſides the Index of the antient Writers, and ſome farther Remarks as well on theirs, as the Practice of the Moderns,

Moderns, I have cauſed my *Diſcourſe of Gleets* to be annexed; that I might bring the whole Subject under the ſame View. And now once more wiſhing you Succeſs in all your chirurgick Undertakings, I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your well-meaning Friend

and very humble Servant,

Devonſhire-Square, March the 25th 1732.

DANIEL TURNER.

An Alphabetical Index of all the antient Writers upon the Venereal Diſeaſe.

Extracted from the Collection of *Aloyſius Luiſinus*, which was lately reprinted Abroad at the Recommendation of Dr. *Boerhaave*.

The Firſt TOME.

A

Almenar (Joannis) Hyſpani de Morbo Gallico liber.
Amati Luſitani de Morbo Gallico & Scabie gallica Epiſtolæ duæ.
——Ejuſdem Methodus propinandi Chinam.
Aquilani (Sebaſtiani) de Morbo Gallico liber.

B.

Bayri (Petri) Taurinenſis de Doloribus gallicis Caput unum.
Benedicti (Joannis) Germani de M. G. liber.
Benevenis (Antonii) Florentini de Morbo Gallico Caput unum.
Braſſavoli (Ant. Muſæ) Ferrarienſ. de Morbo Gallico liber.
——Ejuſdem cum Alex. Fontan. Mutinenſis de M. Gal. & Ligno Saneto Quæſtionibus.
——Ejuſdem Braſſavoli de Radicis Chinæ uſu liber.

C.

Cardani (Hieronymi) de China Rad. libellus.
Catanei (Jacobi) de Morbo Gallico liber.

F.

Fernelii (Joannis) Ambiani de Lue Venerea Dialogus.
——Ejuſdem de eadem Caput unum.
Ferrandi (Gonſalvi) de Lign. Guaj. Caput.
——Ejuſdem de Lig. Sancto Cap. alterum.
Ferri (Alphonſi) Neapolit. de Lig. Sanc. lib.
——De Morbis a Capite ad Pedes Curandis per Lign. Sanct. liber.
——De Morbo Gallico liber.
——De Exhibendo Vino ex Ligno Sancto liber.
Fracaſtorii (Hieronymi) de Morbo Gallico Poematum libri tres.
——Proſaica lucubratio de eodem.
Fuchſii (Leonardi) de Morbo Gallico Caput.

G.

Galli (Antonii) de Lign. Sanc. non permiſcendo liber.
Gilini (Conradini) de Morb. Gal. libellus.

H.

Hock (Wendelini) de Brackenau de Morbo Gallico opus.
De Hutten (Ulrichi) de eodem liber.

L.

Leoniceni (Nicholai) de M. Gal. liber.
Loberi (Aloyſii) de eodem liber.

M.

Macchelli (Nicolai) de eodem liber.
Manardi (Joannis) de eodem Epiſtolæ.
———De Ligno Indico Epiſtolæ duæ.
Maſſæ (Nicolai) de Morbo Gallico liber.
Matthæoli (Petri Andrææ) de eodem liber.
Maynardi (Petri) de Morbo Gallico liber.
Montani (Joannis Baptiſtæ) de eodem liber.
———Epiſtolæ de Morbo Gallico.
Monteſauri (Natalis) de eodem liber.

P.

Paſchalis (Joannis) de Morbo Gallico liber.
Phriſii (Laurentii) de eodem liber.
Pollo (Nicolai) de Morbo Gallico liber.

S.

Scanaroli (Antonii) de Morbo Gallico liber.
Schmaii (Leonardi) de eodem liber.

T.

Torellæ (Gaſparis) de Pudendagra liber.
———De Dolore in Pudendagra Dialogus
De Ulceribus in Pudendagra liber
Conſilia quædam adverſus Pudendagram.

V.

Vellæ (Georgii) de Morbo Gallico liber.
Veſalii (Andrææ) de Rad. Chinæ Epiſtolæ.
———Ejuſdem Script. Italic. latin. factum de modo propinandæ Chinæ.
Victorii (Benedicti) de M. G. liber.
———De eodem Conſilium.
De Vigo (Joannis) de M. G. Capita duo.

The Second TOME.

Bayri (Petri) Taurinenſis de doloribus Muſculorum Caput.
Borgarutii (Proſperi) de Morbo Gallico Methodus.
Botalli (Leonardi) Aſtenus Luis Venereæ curandi Ratio.
Brocardi (Marini) de Morbo Gallico Tractatus.

C.

Chametei (Antonii) Verſeguci de Morbo Gallico liber.

F.

Fallopii (Gabrielis) Mutinenſis de Morbo Gallico liber.
Ferrerii Augerii Toloſatis de Pudendagra libri duo.
Fontanini (Dionyſii) Cephalalgiæ a Gallico Morbo Curatio.
Fracantii (Antonii) Vicentini de Morbo Gallico liber.
Frizimelicæ (Franciſci) Patavini de Morbo Gallico Tractatus.
——— Adverſus Defluvium Pilorum lucubratiuncula.

H.

Haſchardi (Petri) Inſulani de Morbo Gallico Tractatus.

L.

Langii (Joannis) Lembergii de Morbi Gallici Tuberibus Epiſtola.
Leonis (Dominici) Lunenſis de Zuccano de Morbo Gallico Caput.

M.

Maggii (Bartolomæi) Bononienſis in Morbo Gallico Conſilium.
Montagnanæ (Bartolomæi) junioris in Morbo Gallico Conſilium.

P.

Paſchalis (Michaelis Joannis) Valentini de Morbo Gallico Tractatus.
Petronii (Alexandri Trajani) de Morbo Gallico libri vij.

R.

Rinii (Benedicti) Veneti de M. G. Tractatus.
Rondeletij (Gulielmi) de M. G. liber.

S.

Strutii (Joſephi) Bononienſis de Morbi Gallici pulſibus Caput.
Sylvii (Joannis) Inſulenſis de M. G. Tractatus.

T.

Tomitani (Bernardini) Patavini de Morbo Gallico libri duo.
Trapolini (Petri) Patavini de Morbo Gallico Tractatus.

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A Practical

DISSERTATION

ON THE

Venereal Diſeaſe.

PART I.

Of the firſt Infection, call'd a Clap.

IN treating of this Diſtemper, it may not be taken amiſs (at leaſt by ſome) if we deliver a few Words of its Cauſe and Origin; about which we find the Writers thereof very wide in their Opinions: Some of them affirming it to be a new Diſeaſe, or of little more than two Centuries ſtanding, when it is ſaid to ariſe *from the natural Conjunction of a leprous Man with a menſtruous Woman*; or *from the unnatu-*

Of the Original of the Pox.

A new Diſeaſe according to ſome.

ral or Sodomitical, of another with a diseased Beast; from poisoned Wine; the Influence of some malevolent Star; the venomous Bite of a Serpent. Which were the Opinions of *Paracelsus*, *Van Helmont*, *Cæsalpinus*, *Fracastorius*, and our *Lister*; as they have been reckon'd up by a late Author.

Torella, a very early Writer upon this Subject, placeth its Original to a *Planetary Conjunction*, as did *Manardus* also, who was so addicted to *Astrology* as not only to fetch the Cause from their Malevolency, but from the Stars also to predict its Period in the Year 1584, very wisely however (as has been noted by a learned Author *) at such distance of Time as to secure himself, during his own Life, from the Imputation of a false Prophet.

The same Author gives the relation of a famous *Spanish* Strumpet, who being infected with a *Lepra*, gave her Disease to above four hundred Persons, some of which attended upon *Charles* VIII. into *Italy*. But the Question is, as the Historian above cited observes, if this Curtisan from *Valentia*, or second *Messalina*, had not her self received an Infection of another kind, from some who lately came from *America* into *Spain*.

To dwell no longer on these Conceits (for I can call them no better) others, with more Reason, have imputed the same to the Air and Clime of some particular Country, where it is reported to be Endemial, and from whence, about that Time, it came into *Europe*. Thus *Hildanus*, speaking of the Scurvy, which he tells us was brought first into *Germany*, from the Northern maritime Coasts, where that Disease was very popular, argues thus: *Quis itaque negabit Aerem, ali-*

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* Dr. *Friend* in his History of Physick, Part 2. p. 368.

quo

quo modo, inquinari, mutari, & proinde Morbum, veluti per Contagium, ad Incolas propagari? Eodem modo dira illa Lues Venerea, ex Inſula quadam, antiquis incognita (ubi frequentiſſima eſt) per Hiſpanos primum in Italiam deportata fuit: quum Anno 1494, *Carolus* viii. *Francorum Rex, ingentem Exercitum in Italiam duceret, Urbemque Neapolim occupaſſet, & Victor ad ſuos rediiſſet, fœda illa Lues ad Gallos Germanoſque propagata fuit.*

The Pox an antient Diſeaſe, according to others.

On the other hand, it is affirmed to be near as old as the Race of Mankind, and began at the ſame time with the Sin of Fornication; that it was alſo known to the Antients, altho' by other Names; having probably at theſe times ſomewhat differing Symptoms. Witneſs *Dodonæus*, for its Age beyond the former *Epocha*, in his Annotations on the firſt Chapter of *Benivenius de Abditis*, where we meet with theſe Words,

Luem veneream, hunc morbum, nunc rectius recentiores appellant, citra alicujus gentis Invidiam; tametſi autem ab eo bello, quod Carolus Gallorum Rex, cum Alphonſo Rege, ad Neapolim geſſit Annis 1493, *&* 1494, *plurimum ſævierit, & tunc primum natus videbatur: nonnulla tamen quæ hujus Symptomata habentur, multo ante medicis cognita extitere: nam & ab immundis & ſordidis mulieribus, jam olim nonnullos vitia quædam contraxiſſe, teſtantur Gulielmus Salicetus, Bernardus Gordonius, & Valeſcus Tarantanus: Quorum hic vixit Anno* 1458. *Salicetus vero claruit circa Ann.* 1270. *Bernardus Gordonius medio tempore: Omnes autem ante Morbi Gallici nomen aut Luis Venereæ orbi cognitum.* And thus the *Lepra* of the antient *Greeks*, the *Elephantiaſis* of the *Arabians*, but more eſpecially their *Eſſere* or *Pſora*, with ſome other of the ἐξανθήματα obſerved by *Hippocrates* and *Galen*; nay, the Royal Pſalmiſt's Sore, which he complains of running in the Night, *Job*'s Diſeaſe alſo, with the Iſſue

in the Fleſh mention'd *Levit.* xv. which was merely ſeminal, muſt be Couſins German to our preſent Diſtemper; whilſt ſome have query'd whether under the Metaphor of a Dart taken notice of by the wiſe King in his Proverbs, this Diſeaſe is not alſo pointed at.

His Words are theſe, where ſpeaking of a whoriſh and adulterous Woman, with her Method of ſeducing the young Sinner, he tells us, *With her much fair Speech ſhe cauſed him to yield; with the flattering of her Lips ſhe forced him. He goeth after her ſtraightway, as an Ox goeth to the Slaughter, or as a Fool to the Correction of the Stocks, till a Dart ſtrike through his Liver, as a Bird haſteth to the Snare, and knoweth not that it is for his Life*, Prov. vii. 21, 22, 23. But they might with more Reaſon have quoted the Preacher, *Eccleſiaſt.* ch. xxiii. who ſays, *That a Fornicator in the Body of his Fleſh, will never leave till he hath kindled a Fire*; which muſt either imply the Fire of Luſt, or the Fire of a Diſeaſe: Now the former muſt be already kindled before he fornicates, and therefore the Preacher may be underſtood to mean that he will never leave till he hath catch'd the Diſeaſe.

Cauſe of the Pox.

Theſe Writers however place the Cauſe in a putrid Ferment, ariſing from mix'd Seeds in the *Vagina* of a Woman; from which heterogeneous *Copula* ſprings the pocky Venom. Of this Opinion among the Moderns we find Monſieur *de Blegny* a *Frenchman*, with ſome others; as of the contrary (ſo far as to believe it new) our Countryman Dr. *G. Harvy*.

Other Creatures beſides Man ſubject to this Diſeaſe.

Moreover, that this Diſtemper is not peculiar to Mankind, but affecting alſo other Creatures very ſalacious, is nevertheleſs, I think, acknowledged by this laſt, who aſcribes the *Mainge* of the Dog and Bitch eſpecially, to the like Cauſe with

with the Pox. One of the antient Writers, Sir *Ulrick Hutten*, takes notice of the Diſeaſe at its firſt riſe affecting other Creatures as well as Men. For Confirmation of which, I very well remember a lean Cur in the Houſe I lived, that was always running after the ſalt and proud Bitches in the Streets, being frequently loſt for a Week together, would then come Home with a dripping of purulent Matter from the *Penis*, which ſeemed alſo to be attended with a *Stranguria*, by his perpetual *Micturitio*, obſervable in lifting up his Leg (as the manner of the Creature is) againſt the Steps or Door, when he could do nothing, or only a few Drops; then preſently lying down again, he would gently howl for a few Minutes. Whilſt his Running laſted he kept Houſe, and lying round, would with his Tongue be licking of the *Penis*, as the Matter was ready to drop from it, which was of a deep yellow, exactly like that which flows in the *Gonorrhœa*, as it is call'd, from Men after they are clap'd. And within about two Years after, as near as I can remember, (for 'tis now upwards of thirty ſince this happen'd,) he had been thus out of order ſeveral times, the ſame Dog became ſo filthy with the *Mainge*, that a Servant in the Family was order'd to hang him out of the way.

This Hiſtory I have thought fit to inſert only as Fact, leaving it to others of more Leiſure and Abilities, to draw what Inferences they pleaſe, and make their own Application; although I muſt needs think, it does not invalidate, if it does not countenance the former Notion, that the Venom of the Diſeaſe is at firſt taken from the *Vagina Uteri* of the Female, ariſing from the putrid Ferment juſt before obſerv'd. But to proceed,

The generality of thoſe Writers living at the Time of its firſt Appearance in theſe *Europeæan* Parts, and pleading the beſt Knowledge of its Nature, when it came among them, will, notwithſtanding all that can be ſaid to the contrary, have the ſame to be a new Diſtemper, at leaſt to us in the Year 1493; when they ſay it was brought over by that famous Diſcoverer of the new World, *Columbus*, from *America* into *Spain*, thence from the Siege of *Naples* (whence call'd, *Morbus Neapolitanus*) to the *French*, who were ſet down before that Place; and unto whom, after their return to their own Country, it ſeems moſt likely we ſhould be beholden for the ſame Preſent, in this way of its Traduction. Thus *Benivenius*, Cap. 1. *Novum Morbi genus Anno Salutis nonageſimo ſexto ſupra mille quadringentos à Chriſtiana Salute, non ſolùm Italiam, ſed ferè totam Europam, irrepſit. Hoc ab Hiſpania incipiens, per Italiam ipſam primùm, tum Galliam, cæteraſque Europæ Provincias latè diffuſum, mortales quamplurimos occupavit.*

This truly was the current Opinion of thoſe early Writers, with which *Harvy*, in his *Venus*, ſeems alſo to acquieſce; as deeming it no way ſtrange (any more than *Sydenham*,) that new Diſeaſes (ſuch were the *Sudor Anglicus*, the *Trici Incuborum*, or *Plica Polonica*, the *Brunnus Gallicus*, with ſome others might be named) ſhould ariſe, whilſt others vaniſh of an elder Date.

The laſt of theſe Authors thinks it however brought from *Guinea* in *Africa*, where it is *Endemial*, if not *Indigenous*, as the *Scorbutus* to *Holland*, the *Rachitis* to our Iſland; but is there called by the Name of *Yaws*, as I have heard from ſome Sailors, (as alſo from the Captain of a Ship) who have frequently made that Voyage, and as I have Reaſon to believe from an Inſtance

or

or two, I may very probably communicate hereafter.

The *Spaniards*, ſaith this Gentleman, were the Perſons firſt infected by the Blacks, or Slaves, bought up in *Guinea*; and by their means that curſed Plague was tranſplanted, and hath ſince grown up with us, as a juſt Puniſhment (ſome ſay) for that barbarous Practice, of trafficking or making Merchandize with our Fellow-Creatures.

How this Diſeaſe came into *Africa*, you may learn from *Leo*, who in his Hiſtory of that Country, tells us, that the *Name* as well as the *Diſeaſe* itſelf, were Strangers thereto, before the King of *Caſtile* drove the *Jews* out of his Kingdom, who being tainted therewith, and flying for Shelter into that Continent, ſoon infected the Natives, in ſuch a manner that few Families eſcap'd the Contagion; which from the Country it was brought, they call'd the *Spaniſh Plague*, or *Pox*.

You ſee here the Peregrination of this Diſeaſe from *America* into *Spain*, thence into *Africa*, according to this Author, whence back again to *Europe*, whoſe ſeveral Kingdoms have ſince partaken of this abominable Diſtemper, which notwithſtanding, whether of a *Weſt Indian* Origin, or of what ſtanding among thoſe People, is ſtill ſomewhat difficult, through the Defect of Hiſtory, as well as by Means of the different Appearances of the Diſeaſe itſelf in differing times, to underſtand.

For of near Affinity, if not the very ſame Diſeaſe, is that which *Thevet* has alſo obſerved, in his firſt Tome of his *Coſmog. lib. 3. cap. 2.* where he thus writes,

In utraque orâ Fluvii Senegæ multa eſſe Regna; præcipuè in ea quæ Meridiem ſpectat, Regnum Mely;

in ea quæ Septentrionem, Regnum Tombotu: Morbus qui illic frequentius graſſatur Borozail nominatur, aut Zail Æthiopum lingua, qui ex immodica Venere (cui multum ſunt obnoxii) ortum habet. Genitales partes potiſſimùm is occupat, in Homine Aſab, in Fœmina Aſabatas, nominatus. Ad hujus Morbi Curationem Decoctis multis utuntur, ſed potiſſimùm Decocto Herbæ quæ Acanaca dicitur, perinde ac nos Guaiaco.

And thus much of the Original of this Diſtemper, which whenceſoever at firſt deriv'd, is agreed on all Sides to have abated very much of its former cruel Fierceneſs, even after the firſt ſeven Years of its new Reſidence in a different Clime; inſomuch as we have been told, that our Pox is but a Flea-bite to that of theirs whom it firſt viſited; which then made more Havock and Devaſtation in few Days, than it does now in many Years. Even in *France*, in the Year 1495, which was about two Years after the Expedition to *Naples*, we find it ſo terribly raging, than an *Arret* was publiſhed to confine the infected, and proſcribe their Converſe with other People, as Dr. *Harvy* has alſo taken Notice; and (what is ſomewhat remarkable) that it was attended, at that time, with ſeveral Symptoms little known to us, ſuch I mean as the *Alopecia*, *Decidentia Barbæ ac Superciliorum*, (which ſcarce one in a thouſand, they tell us, then eſcaped) *Oculorum prolapſus*, *Unguium atque Dentium quoque Excidentia*, which according to *Maſſa*, as well as *Fallopius*, muſt have appear'd about forty Years after the firſt breaking out of the Diſtemper, at leaſt in *Europe*. But whether or no ſome of theſe were not owing to their injudicious Practices with Quickſilver (which was very early in uſe among them) may very reaſonably be made a Queſtion.

About

About this Time there were many able Pens employ'd, both *Spaniſh*, *Italian*, *German* and *French*; ſome of them ready enough to throw the foul Iſſue upon each other: *Harvy* ſays, not leſs than four hundred; ſeveral of whom he reckons up. The chief of them, who for the firſt fifty or ſixty Years have given any tolerable Account thereof, being theſe which follow, according to Dr. *Freind* *: *G. Torella*; *Jac. Cataneus*; *J. Leo*, who, as above, wrote the Hiſtory of *Africa*; *J. Ardern*, of whom preſently; *Nich. Leonicenus* the firſt that publiſh'd, altho' not here ſo placed; *Sebaſt. Aquilanus*; about the ſame time *Natalis Monteſauro* who anſwer'd *Leonicenus*; *Ant. Scanorolus*, who reply'd in defence of the laſt; *G. Torella*, of whom we have made mention already; *J. Almener*, and *J. de Vigo*, of whom more hereafter; *Leon Schmai*; *Jac. Carpus*; *Fernelius*; *Maynardus*; *Fracaſtorius*; *Aloyſius Lobera*; *Braſſavolus*; *Fallopius*, of whom alſo we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak farther preſently: Nor muſt we forget *Nich. Maſſa*, who according to our Hiſtory Writer, is the beſt of them all. Thoſe which followed, or who wrote after the middle of the 15th, or in the 16th *Century*, having little in them, in his Opinion, of Regard, or beyond what had been before deliver'd by ſome of theſe, or of thoſe inſerted in the *Alphabetical* Index. Antient Writers of this Diſeaſe.

The oldeſt I have ſeen in Print (which is ſo highly extoll'd by Profeſſor *Boerhaave* of *Leyden*) is that of the famous *Almayn Ulrick Hutten*, Knt, from whom I find the foreſaid Dr. *Harvy* hath taken ſome part of his *Hiſtriography* of the Diſeaſe. The Original, even of this, I muſt own I have not met with; that which came to my Hand, (and is a piece of Antiquity) being a Tranſlation

* Hiſtory of Phyſick, p. 2.

thereof

thereof into our old *English*, about two hundred Years past, by a *Canon* of *Marten Abby*, as he calls himself, which Book I have caused lately to be reprinted, and by which we may understand that our Knight's Father was seized with this Distemper, soon after its Arrival in *Germany*, when not being able to cut off the Intail, it came by way of Descent, or Inheritance, to the Son, who was miserably vexed therewith for nine Years, as he there acquaints us, "The "Malady shewing itself in very painful Ulcers, "Knots like Bones (*as he terms them*) upon his "Legs and Arms; stiff Joints, rending Night "Pains, and filthy running Sores, which had "worn him away to Skin and Bones, and for "which he had been as well cut as burnt, with "Sciffars, Knife and Fire, both actual and po-"tential, to no Purpose; salivated six times as "ineffectually; at last was cured by a strict Diet "of thirty Days and upwards, with a sudori-"fick Decoction of *Guaiacum*;" which then, or about that time, came into great Request for its signal Virtues in overcoming this otherwise (as he accounted it) indomitable Disease; and in Praise of which he set forth his Treatise called, *De Medicina Guaiaci, vel De Morbo Gallico*..

With the perusal of this Book, the famous Dr. *Boerhaave* says, in his Comments on this Distemper, "That he was inexpressibly delight-"ed, having at that time under his Care a Gen-"tleman of Condition, who after a long Use of "Mercurials had been given over by the best "Physicians, yet was perfectly cured by this "Author's Method. Here, saith he, I met "with Remedies well adapted to all Varieties "and Particulars of the Disorder, and I may "affirm that whatever Secrets the Moderns "have boasted, either in the Method of Cure,

"or

" or in Medicines, are deſcribed and recom-
" mended in this Book.

From this Hiſtory we may indeed collect, that it was no Mark of a diſhoneſt Converſation in the Perſon infected at that Time; but that like other Contagious, or *Epidemic* Peſts, it ſpread its Infection in common Converſe or Cohabitation; differing from ours, where a real Contact of ſome pocky *Ulcuſcula* (whether in Kiſſing, by the Lips; Sucking, by the Nipple; Suckling, from the Mouth, or ſome part thereof; Sweating in Bed with an infected Perſon, by the Pores; but generally in impure Embraces, or ſomething tending to copulate, by the *Penis* and *Pudendum Muliebre*) ſeem neceſſary to convey the Poiſon. Dr. *Sydenham* ſays, this Diſeaſe had raged above one hundred Years, before it ſhew'd itſelf like our *Claps*, call'd the *Gonorrhœa*. (*Fallopius* reckons about forty) either in the *Stillicidium*, or purulent Dripping, the *Dyſury*, *Chordee*, *Priapiſm*, *Chancres*, or other Affect of the Genital Parts. Others, that it alſo commenc'd a Pox, even at the firſt, with two or three Puſtules only about the *Inguina*, but neither *Gonorrhœa*, *Dyſuria*, or *Chancre*, *Fernelius* being one of the firſt who takes notice of the *Gonorrhœa*.

Our *Almayn Hutten*, " that it began with ſharp
" Aches about the Joints, afterwards a Flux of
" Humours, cauſing Apoſtems and foul Ulcers,
" with eating Holes and Sores like Cankers, cor-
" roding the Fleſh, and preying upon the Bones
" themſelves." Which may ſeem to furniſh an Objection againſt its Riſe, from the putrid Ferment before obſerved.

But although this antient Writer takes no Notice, in expreſs Terms, of the Running at the *Penis*, yet do I meet with ſomething tantamount or of kin thereto; and which, perhaps, upon due

Con-

Conſtruction, can mean no other: For after enumerating ſome of the Symptoms, he ſays, *Some have alſo Ulcers in their Bladders:* Which might very likely be miſtaken for thoſe in the *Urethra* furniſhing the Matter, and attended with the *Dyſury*, like thoſe in the Bladder itſelf, to favour which Conjecture, I have given an Inſtance in the Preface to my Diſcourſe of *Gleets*, hereto annexed. Again, ſaith he, as touching Women, (theſe are his Words) *This thing reſteth in their ſecret Places, forming therein little pretty Sores, full of venomous Poiſon, being very dangerous for thoſe that unknowingly meddle with them.*

Which taken altogether, amounts, I think, to ſomewhat like a Proof, that the Contagion (although it might be otherwiſe communicated) was alſo (as it is now-a-days) both given and received, by the Genital Parts of both Sexes, in Scortation or diſhoneſt Copulation; notwithſtanding ſome of the Symptoms might differ, and the Diſeaſe at firſt appear of a fiercer Nature, till in time, after tranſplanting, it grew milder, and, by better Methods of healing, more tractable alſo: Yet is it ſtill plain, that the *Venereal Victims* are not ceaſed with us; there being daily Sacrifices, which partly through the Folly and Negligence of the Sick, but chiefly through the Ignorance of Quacks and cozening Empirics, are ſtill offered at the Shrine of *Venus*; as were the Prayers of the ſuperſtitious Catholicks, when the Diſeaſe firſt broke out among them, at thoſe of St. *Mevin*, St. *Evager*, and St. *Roch*, for its Removal; there being ſcarce any Sickneſs in thoſe Days, without a Patron, or Patroneſs Saint for its Invocation.

Since the publiſhing my firſt Edition of this Treatiſe, Mr. *Grainger* of the *Eaſt-India-Houſe*, a great Admirer of *Antiquities*, was pleas'd to favour

vour me with a Sight of an antient *Manuſcript*: formerly the *Office-Book* of the *Court-Leet*, within the Manor of *Southwark* in *Surrey*, under the Juriſdiction of the *Biſhop* of *Wincheſter*. It begins with an old Popiſh *Calendar*; after that, four *Chapters* of the *Goſpels*, however tranſpos'd, as *Luke*, *Matthew*, *Mark*, and *John*; next follow the *Ordinances* and *Cuſtoms*, that had been time out of Mind within the ſaid *Lordſhip*; conſiſting chiefly of the *Fees* due to the *Officers* of the *Court*; as *Steward*, *Bailiff*, and to the *Lord* himſelf: Some of which being attended for the better regulating the *Stews*, or *Brothel-Houſes*, allowed to be kept within the *Biſhop*'s ſaid *Manor*, on the Bank of the River *Thames*, and affording ſome Light to the preſent Diſpute, I have here extracted, the greater part for our Reader's Entertainment, and a very ſingular one for his Inſtruction, in the Matter before us.

Item, The Steward ſhall take of every common Woman, within the ſaid Lordſhip, at each of the 4 Quarters of the Year, 4 Pence; and at the Leet 4 Pence for his Dinner.

Item, The Bailliff ſhall have and take, &c. three Pence for every Quarter.

Fees to the Lord in the Court.

Item, He ſhall have of every Woman that appeareth not in the Court, 4 Pence; and the Bailliff to anſwer thereto under the Title, Nummus Mulierum Abſentium.

Item, He ſhall have of every ſuch Woman, found within the Franchiſe on Holy Days, after or before the Hours allowed and limitted in the Cuſtumary, 4 Pence: Which Mony the Baillif and Conſtables are for to render, and thereof to certifye

certifye the Steward in the Court under the Title, Nummus receptus in Curia.

Next follows the *Custumary* itself of the said *Lordship*, relating to the *Stews*, made of old Time, in several *Articles*, which are to be enquired of at every Court; the chief of which are these.

Art 2. Item, The Women that be at common Bordel, to be seen every Day what they be; and a Woman that liveth by her Body, to come and goe where she list, only, according to antient Custom, she shall pay every Week 14 Pence for her Chamber.

Art. 4. Item, That no Stewholder receive any Religious, nor any Man's Wife, if hit be known, but that they do the Officers to wete thereof, or in Default to pay 40 Shillings.

Art. 5. Item, That if any Woman come unto the Lordship, and would be kept Private within, and it be not the Stewholder's Wife, they shall do the Officers for to wete, upon the Pain of xl Shillings; and the same Woman shall take and make a Fine of xx Shillings, and be set thrice upon the Cokying-Stole, and forswere the Lordship.

Art. 6. Item, That if any Man come into the Lordship, to any Stew-House, and leave any Mony with the Wife, or with the Hostiler, or any Woman therein, that he have Deliverance of his Moneys again at his going, or else the good Man bring the Hostiler, or the Woman that hath withdrawn hit, to Prison, and save the Moneys to my Lord, and make agree with the Partee; and if the Hostiler, or the Woman go away with the Moneys, the good Man shall answer therefore, and make a Fine of xx Shillings.

Art. 7.

Art. 7. Item, If any Woman of the Bordel, let any Man of his Way, but ſit ſtill at the Door, and let them go or come, and chooſe wider they wol; or if they draw any Man by his Gown, or by his Hood, or by any odir thing, ſhe ſhall make a Fine to the Lord of xx Shillings.

Art. 8. Item, That if there be any Stewholder's Wife that draweth any Man into her Houſe without his Will, her Husband and ſhe ſhall be amerced unto the Lord, in xl Shillings.

Art. xi. Item, That no Woman living by her Body, be found within the Lordſhip on Holy Days, from Michaelmes unto Candlemes, after 8 of the Clokke by the Morning, unto xi at Noon; and that they be voyded by 1 of the Clokke at Noon unto vi of the Clokke at Night, upon the Peyn contein'd in the Cuſtume of the Mannor. And from Candelmes unto Michaelmes, that they be not found there on the Holy Days from vi of the Clokke by the morrow, unto xi of the Clokke at Noon, and not come there unto vi of the Clokke at Night, upon the ſame Payn.

Art. xii. Item, That there be no Woman that liveth by her Body, hold any Paramour againſt the Uſe and Cuſtume of the Manor. If ſhe ſo do, ſhe ſhall be 3 Weeks in the Priſon, and pay a Fine of vi Shillings and viii Pence, and then be ſet upon the Cokying-Stole, and forſwere the Lordſhip.

Art. 14. Item, That if any Woman that liveth by her Body, chideth with any Man, or make a Fray, ſhe ſhall lye in Priſon 3 Days and 3 Nights, and make a Fine of vi Shillings and viii Pence.

Art. 15. Item, That if any Stewholder open his Door on Holy Days, from the time of Matins until Noon, or from one of the Clok at Noon,

Noon, until between v and vi at Night, he shall be amerced every time such fault is found.

Art. 16. Item, That if any Woman living by her Body, be found within the Lordship after the Sun be goe to rest, the King being at Westminster, and holding there either Parliament or Council, unto the Sun be up upon the Morrow, after the Custume of the Mannor, she shall make a Fyne at every time she so doeth, of vi Shillings and viii Pence.

Art. xx. Item, That if any Woman living by her Body, take any Moneys to lye with a Man, and shall not lye with him till the Morrow, she shall make a Fine of vi Shillings and viii Pence.

Art. xxii. Item, If any single Woman hold or kepe any Stewhouse within the Lordship, against the Custume of the Mannor, she shall at each Court make a Fyne of xx Shillings.

Art. xxiii. Item, That no Stewholder, nor no Tenant within the Lordship, kepe any Woman that liveth by her Body, if she be known with Child, after a reasonable warning, upon the Payn of paying to the Lord a Fyne of xx Shillings, and the Woman to pay vi Shillings and viii Pence.

The last of these *Articles* I shall mention, and on which Account the rest have been here inserted, is *Article* the 24th which runs thus in *Latin*,

" De His, qui custodiunt Mulieres, habentes
" *nephandam Infirmitatem.* Englished thus,

Item, That no Stewholder keep any Woman within his House, that hath any Sickness of Brenning, but that she be put out, upon Pain of making a Fyne unto the Lord of C Shillings.

Now

Now that this Sickneſs of *Brenning*, which is the ſame with Burning, is alſo the ſame with our *Gonorrhœa*, ſo called within a Century, or little more paſt, and of late Years the *Clap*, is very manifeſt from the Writers of Phyſick in thoſe early Times. Thus the famous Maſter *Arden*, the Author of an *Eſcharotic* Powder, ſtill called by his Name, *Pulvis ſine pari Joannis Ardeni*; who wrote above three hundred Years ſince, being Surgeon to King *Richard* II. defines it a *Brenning*, or certain inward Heat, with Excoriation of the *Urethra*; and accordingly directs a *lenient Injection* of *Woman's Milk*, with a little *Oil of Violets*; alſo an *Almond-Milk*, for the like Purpoſe.

Mr. *Beckett* the Surgeon, however unwarrantably traducing ſome worthy Men, in his Enquiry after the *Antiquity* of the *Royal Touch* for the *King's Evil*, has taken very commendable Pains in his Search after the Original of this Diſtemper; which have been publiſhed in two Letters, among the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*; the firſt in the Year 1718. N° 357. the ſecond in the Year 1720. N° 365. In the firſt I perceive he has been informed of the ſame *Manuſcript*, or from Maſter *Stowe* has tranſcribed ſome of the Articles I have here recited, from the ancient *Cuſtumary* within the Dioceſs of *Wincheſter*, written almoſt three hundred Years, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. but referring backwards above two hundred Years more, *viz.* that of *Henry* II. in whoſe Reign the like Cuſtoms, it ſhould ſeem, were obſerved.

This Gentleman acquaints us, that he has now by him a *Manuſcript* above three hundred Years old; in which there is a Receipt for the *Brenning* of the *Pyntyl*. In another I have ſeen, being a Collection of *Receipts*, I found one for the

Sickness of *Brenning*; and to prevent Misapprehension, the Author says, he does not mean the outward *Brenning* by Fire, but that from the Body of *Harlots*.

Hence surely we may collect, that the *Genealogy* of this Distemper, as given us by the late Writers, who place its *Æra* but a little beyond two hundred Years, is a mere Fable; and thro' a Mistake, or Ignorance rather, of the *second*'s being a Consequence of the *first* Infection, the *Pox* was shelter'd under Cover of the *Leprosy*, and Houses appointed for the infected: Among which, the only remaining now with us, are those of *Kingsland*, and the *Lock* in *Southwark*: Which, since the Disease has been better known, have changed their Names of *Lazar* for *Pocky-Hospitals*.

Mr. *Stowe* in his Survey of *London* mentions diverse of these, unto which several Lord Mayors of this famous City had been great Benefactors, particularly one founded for Women, nam'd the Hospital of St. *James*'s in the Fields, near unto the Park called of that Name. Mr. *Weever* also in his Monuments acquaints us, that between the 6th and 7th Century Bishop *Gundulph* of *Rochester* founded one at *Chatham*, named St. *Bartholomew*, for the Relief of such People as were infected with the foul Disease of the Leprosy, *which are his own Words*.

Nevertheless, I find some time after even the second Edition of this Discourse. The learned Dr. *Freind* in his second Part of his late *History of Physick*, has taken some Pains to prove this Distemper a *new Disease*, at least to our *old* World; and that as we have already observed, it was imported by *Columbus* from the *new* or *American* Continent, where it was *Epidemic* and contagious, like our *Itch*, and that the *Spaniards*

niards afterwards on their firſt Expedition thither made an exchange with the Inhabitants, giving them our *Small Pox* (*to which he would have them thought Strangers before*) and bringing thence their *greater*.

This Diſeaſe, which he ſays is the moſt wonderful of any, conſidering its Newneſs, its Violence, and the Cauſe of it, has put him on a farther Enquiry, and looking back to the antient Writers, to draw a Sketch thereof, for the firſt fifty or ſixty Years after its Appearance.

" In the firſt place he blames thoſe who had " taken up an Opinion, that the ſame was known " to the Antients, either *Greeks* or *Arabians*; " as was conceived of the *Small-Pox*, to *Hip-* " *pocrates* and *Galen*, by their Deſcription of " ſome Symptoms, bordering on the *Lepra*, or " *Elephantiaſis*, but by no means (*as he thinks*) " on the *Lues*.

" Theſe Gentlemen, he tells us, have ſhewn " us their *Reading*, but at the ſame time ſhew " us alſo that they can read without Judgment; " for that whoever reads the Deſcription of " *Aretæus* concerning this latter, will find very " little Analogy between that and the other; " or that out of near a hundred laid down by " *Geſner*, concerning the *Elephantiaſis*, ſcarce " ſix of them will anſwer to our *Lues*, in either " Stage thereof, when rightly conſider'd.

" However (*continues he*) I cannot but own, " that there are ſome few remarkable Paſſages " in ſome antient Writers, which might coun- " tenance the Belief, that the Antients had ſome " glimmering of this Diſeaſe; ſome of them " directly aſſerting an impure Coition, as a " Cauſe of ſome one or other of the Symptoms. " Thus *Gordonius*, in ſpeaking of *Abſceſſes*, *Ul-* " *cers* and *Pains* of the *Genitals*, gives this as a

" Cause, *Jacere cum Muliere cujus Matrix est* " *immunda, plena Sanie, aut virulenta.* Also " *Lanfranc* from *Salicetus*, has these Expressi- " ons, *Ulcera veniunt ex pustulis calidis virgæ su-* " *pervenientibus, quæ postea crepantur; vel ex* " *acutis humoribus locum ulcerantibus; vel ex* " *Commixtione cum fœda muliere quæ cum ægro* " *talem habente, Morbum de novo coiverat.*

" *Avicen* takes notice also of an Ulcer on the " *Penis*, with Heat of Urine, occasion'd by " *Venery*; and tho' the Description is like that " of a virulent *Gonorrhœa*, yet is there no notice " taken of any farther Disorder attending: " Whence *our History Writer* will have it more " likely the same should be contracted from a " Conjunction with some leprous Person, rather " than it should be deem'd a Symptom of our " *Lues.*

" Again, somewhat yet stronger he owns to " favour an Opinion of the Disease being of " elder Date, may be seen in *Gulielmus de Sa-* " *liceto*, who goes farther in this Matter than " his Copier *Lanfranc*, where, in speaking of a " *Bubo*, he tells, that it sometimes falls out, " *Cum accidit Homini in virga Corruptio, propter* " *Concubitum cum fœda muliere: aut ob aliam* " *causam: itaque Corruptio multiplicatur, & re-* " *tinetur in virga: unde non potest natura mundi-* " *ficare virgam, aut locum, primo propter multam* " *plicaturam partium illarum, & propter strictam* " *viam illius loci, unde redit & regurgitat mate-* " *ria ad locum Inguinum, propter habilitatem il-* " *lius loci ad recipiendam superfluitatem quamli-* " *bet, & propter affinitatem quam habent hæc loca* " *ad virgam.*

" This he grants to be express in very plain " Terms, and as it is the earliest Hint (*at least* " *that he has heard of*) we have of this Matter,

" it

" it comes the moſt up to the Point of any " thing he had met with, nor did he find the " ſame obſerv'd by any other.

But ſurely had our *Diſſertation* upon this Subject fallen into the Doctor's Hands, he had found both *Gordonius* and *Salicetus* had been there referr'd to, as alſo *Tarantanus*; all which our Author *Dodonæus* aſſures us, flouriſh'd *ante Morbi Gallici nomen aut Luis venereæ Orbi cognitum:* He might there have found, I ſay, that the *Vitia* here obſerved, took their Riſe *ab immundis ac ſordidis Mulieribus*, as it is there expreſs'd; as alſo that Account from *Thevet* taken notice farther by *Harvy* of the *Aſab* and *Aſabatas*, afflicting the Inhabitants in the Kingdoms of *Mely* and *Tombotu*, which ſeized on the *Genital Parts*, with their Method of Cure.

He might here alſo have found the old *Cuſtumary* of *Wincheſter* (juſt before inſerted) in the Reign of our ſecond *Henry*, with the 24th Article, *De his qui cuſtodiunt Mulieres.* But

Proceeding, from *Salicetus* the ſame learned Man deſcends to *Petrus de Argileta*, whom he finds to have written long after, and to have borrowed all from the former, unleſs the following Remark, that if purging be not uſed in the Ulcer of the *Virga*, before that of Reſtringents, a *Bubo* will ſucceed.

And ſecondly, notwithſtanding all that has been produced to countenance an Antidate of this Diſeaſe to the return of *Columbus* from the new found World; or to that of the Siege of *Naples:* This Gentleman is ſtill of Opinion it can be of no longer ſtanding, and that the Symptoms here recited, how nearly ſoever affianc'd in ſome Appearances, were not truly what we now call *venereal*, to give you his own Words, as before.

" The Reasoning is absurd to think every " running Ulcer on the *Genitals* is *venereal*, or " that even a *virulent Gonorrhœa* is always an " inseparable Consequence of *impure Coition:* " Such Notions being best confuted by the Hi- " story of the Disease, by which it will appear " that this very Symptom did not shew itself till " at least forty Years after the *Neapolitan Infec-* " *tion*, and even at this Day does not always at- " tend a *Pox*.

" As to what is here recited from *Argelita*, " the same does not amount to any Proof that " the *Venereal Disease* was known even to this " Writer, or to *Salicetus*; for if he had known " it, sure he would have mention'd some other " Symptoms which are particular and remark- " able in this Case, as that of a *Bubo*; he him- " self speaking of this latter, only by the bye, " as sometimes arising from unclean Conversati- " on, and ranks the Cause promiscuously with " others, which do in his Opinion often produce " the same Tumour.

" As he is the first who mentions the *Bubo* so " produced, it might be a particular Instance " he had met with, and the thing itself might " have been owing to some other Cause, as well " as this; for all *Bubo's* surely are not *venereal.* " 'Tis what we see every Day in practise, that " a Humour or Ulcer in any Place of the Body " ill manag'd, or stop'd too soon, may occasion " a Swelling or *Abscess* in a neighbouring Part. " And one may also affirm that there may hap- " pen a Flux of corrupt Humour on the *Penis*, " which may not be *venereal*, as happens to the " *Glands* of the *Glans* itself, where Humours " detain'd grow rancid, and excoriate the Parts " round about, which are mistaken for a *vene-* " *real* Running. So from the like Causes a

" *Bubo*

" *Bubo* may form itſelf in the Groin as well as " *Abſceſſes* on the *Genitals*, from a Flux of the " like acrid Humours, and the Taint may be " communicated to the Man who ſhall converſe " with Women who are affected with Ulcers, " or Impoſtumations on thoſe Parts, being free " at the ſame time, as well from the *Lepra* as " the *Lues*.

" By the ſame way of arguing, our Hiſtorian " would account for the Putrefaction taken no- " tice of in the Body of *John of Gaunt*; as alſo " of that *Brenning* ſo often mention'd in the " old *Engliſh* Hiſtories, and what the antient " Phyſicians, particularly *John of Ardern* and the " empirical *John Gaddeſden* have ſuggeſted " upon this Head, muſt be all taken (*he thinks*) " from the *Arabian* Phyſicians, who in Exco- " riations or Ulcers on the *Penis* or *Vagina*, " mention the *Chaud-Pis* or Heat of Urine, " which their Tranſlators have render'd *Ardor*, " *Arſura*, and *Incendium*, and accordingly threw " up Injections (as we ſhall obſerve hereafter) " but theſe were ſurely Symptoms rather of the " *Lepra* than the *Lues*.

This is the Sum of what our Hiſtorian has brought to invalidate the Opinion that this Diſeaſe muſt be of longer Date than two Centuries, or about two hundred and thirty Years.

Yet after all he has offer'd upon this Subject, with all due Submiſſion to his Judgment in Antiquities of this Nature, I fear the ſame in many Particulars ſtill wants to be clear'd, and that ſome of our *Diagnoſticks* will be render'd hereby ſtill more precarious than before; for if Ulcers on the *Penis* and *Pudendum*, diſcharging a very corroſive and acrid Matter, much more if a *Running*, and that *virulent*, from the former, with Heat of Urine, may ariſe from other Cauſes, as well

well as *venereal* ones; nay may proceed from impure Bodies in Copulation without partaking of a *venereal* Taint, we must doubtless at some times be put to it, as the Saying is, to discriminate this Disease.

I can readily grant with the Doctor an Excoriation or Ulceration may arise on the *Glans Penis*, or its *Corona*, from the Acrimony of the Liquor issuing out of the *odoriferous Glands* of the same, grown rancid for want of uncovering and cleansing the Part, which are easily distinguish'd from such as partake of the *venereal* Poison, as that of the *Vagina* may be from a corrosive white Flux; and from this I can allow the Man's *Penis*, I mean its *Glans*, may be likewise fretted, thus accompanying with his Wife. I can farther allow in times of *pestilential* Infection a *Bubo* may arise, or that sometimes by a Translation of the feverish Matter an *Abscess* may be formed on the same Parts; or by means of some painful Ulcer or other Affect below, these Glands may tumify: But when I see a *chancrous Ulcer* either on the *Glans Penis* of the Man, or *Pudenda* of the Woman, or which gives not way to the common Chirurgery, as will those simple Frettings abovementioned frequently go away of themselves, without any Chirurgery at all; when I see a dripping of virulent Matter from the *Urethra*, attended with *Dysury* or Heat of Urine; a swell'd *Testis*, or the *Glands* in *Inguine* rising high and painful, after the disappearing of such running, without Enquiry after other Concomitants or preceding Occasions, I make no scruple to affirm such *Ulcers*, such *Stillicidium*, such painful and swell'd *Testis*, and lastly such *Bubo*, really and truly, in the common Acceptation of the Word as now in use with the Moderns, to be *venereal*, and not proceeding

ceeding from any *leprous* or other Cauſe whatever.

The like I think may be ſaid of thoſe *Maculæ* with which the whole *Cutis* is often ſprinkled; the *cruſty Scabs* on the Scalp and Forehead; the ſordid Ulcers about the Angles of the *Tonſillæ*; the *Nodes* on the Bones and the *Gummi* on the Muſcles uſually attending, which though of ſome Reſemblance to like Appearances from differing Offſprings, yet have ſomewhat ſo peculiar in their Aſpect, that a complete Artiſt, or one much converſant in this Practice, will rarely find himſelf deceiv'd. It was an early Obſervation of *Nicholas Maſſa*, one of the old Writers, that whenever he found an Ulcer on the *Genitals* which grew preſently *chancrous* or *callous* it was of this kind. Nor will it follow, that becauſe the Symptoms, many of them, were wanting, or in ſome things differing at thoſe times to confirm the Diſeaſe, that therefore it could have no relation to our *Lues*; for theſe we find different at differing times, and are differently enter'd by the ſeveral Writers who have tranſmitted them to us, and whoſe Account thereof this excellent Phyſick Writer has taken the trouble to collect for us.

But leaving our Reader, who may be deſirous of farther Satisfaction in this Controverſy to the peruſal of thoſe Letters already refer'd to, as well as to what this Author has ſaid farther upon this Head in his ſaid Hiſtory, I intend what I have here laid down ſhall ſuffice for its *Chronology* or *Time*, the *Topology* or Place, and the *Hiſtoriography* or Account of the Diſeaſe in general; which with ſome other Writers thereon, we ſhall now define, *A venomous or contagious Diſtemper, for the moſt part contracted by impure Coition, at leaſt ſome Contact of the Genitals of both Sexes, or ſome other*

The Diſeaſe defined, with the ſeveral ways of its Infection.

other lewd and filthy Dalliance between each other that way tending.

I ſaid *for the moſt part*, becauſe it is beyond Controverſy, the Infection is alſo communicated by other ways, as from pocky Parents by Inheritance; by ſucking an infected Nurſe, to the Child; ſuckling a diſeaſed Child, to the Nurſe; lying alſo in Bed with the Diſeaſed, without any carnal Familiarity; by which, though it may be poſſible for ſtrong and vigorous Bodies to eſcape, yet are the tender ones, eſpecially of little Infants, very likely to be contaminated, as I have more Reaſon to believe than by bare Imagination.

There are ſeveral other more uncommon Ways of giving as well as receiving the *venereal* Venom; ſome of which I have already imparted to the World, in ſhort Remarks upon a Quack Pamphlet, printed many Years paſt: But the Thought of ſuch vile Monſters, and their execrable Practices, is too ſhocking (unleſs to the Dregs of human Nature) to bear even a Repetition of Circumſtances, and fit only for a deteſtable *Gonologium* or Collection of Smut and Obſcenity, in which I am told they have been inſerted, as ſome of the Author's own Obſervations.

As for thoſe fancied Ways of catching it by common Converſation, drinking after one, ſitting on the ſame Cloſe-ſtool, drawing on a Glove, wiping on the Napkin or Towel, after the infected Perſon, with a hundred the like Stories; ſome of which you will meet with in the Proſecution of this Diſcourſe; I believe in our time (whatever may have happened formerly) there is no great Danger: Yet we find in one of our late Chronicles, that theſe and ſuch like Imaginations were ſo ſtrongly rivetted in Mens Minds at that time, even thoſe of the better and more learned Sort,

that it was one of the Articles againſt a noted Cardinal, That he had breathed on the King, when he, the ſaid Cardinal, had this Diſeaſe upon him: Which you will find in *Baker*'s Chronicle, and of which Paſſage Dr. *Harvy* has alſo taken Notice. *Hildanus* likewiſe tells us of a young Gentlewoman, who contracted the ſame, by only putting on the Apparel of a Gentleman (that it ſeems was pox'd) at a Maſquerade, of which, through Modeſty concealing her Illneſs, (which firſt of all had ſeized the *Pudenda*) till ſhe was paſt Recovery, ſhe deceaſed. The good Man's Credulity, at leaſt his Charity, might however be abus'd in this Relation, as the young Lady perhaps was alſo after the Maſque, otherwiſe than by ſimply putting on the Habit. But were it ſo as the Caſe is ſtated, there is nothing therein much more admirable than what the ſame great Man recites of a whole Family he knew infected, *viz.* the Wife with three Children, and a fourth in the Womb, as alſo a Maid Servant, by the Huſband, who had got the Diſtemper in their Abſence, only by ſleeping in the ſame Bed with his Man Servant, whom he after underſtood was broke out with this Diſtemper.

Rhazes the *Arabian* has a very odd Story of an Ulcer on the *Penis*, occaſion'd (as he delivers it) *ob Mulieris aſcenſionem in re venerea perficienda ſupra virum*, which however fanciful, has little Probability of Truth, or Foundation for a Surmiſe, that ſuch an irregular Poſition could give riſe to an Ulcer, whether *venereal* or not, if the Woman was not infected.

The Relation of *Horſtius* and *Hornungius* are equally ſtrange, of ſeveral People infected in the Bagnio, by having the ſame Scarificator apply'd after Cupping, as had been uſed to a *venereal* Patient; which ſeems alike credible with that of

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the Priest poxed at his Ear, in the time of confessing a wanton Nun; the venomous Breath from her Mouth defiling the holy Father: But enough of this.

I call'd it *venomous* and *contagious* in my Definition, because it catches and spreads like a Poison (although not at a distance now-a-days) by a simple Contact, and for that Nature, (as in the Case of other venomous Infections, got into the Blood) strives to throw it out in Boils and Blotches, as they are vulgarly so called; making use also, as in the Plague itself, of the *Axillary*, but more commonly of the *Inguinal Glands*, for its Discharge; and by which the same Poison is oftentimes evacuated, especially when promoted and help'd forward by Art. Again, as each Poison is said to have its proper *Antidote*, with which to encounter it; so also has this of ours, and without which all other Medicaments, whether *alterative* or *purgative*, (whatever some Persons prattle to the contrary) are, I fear, incapable truly and thoroughly to eliminate and extirpate the same.

Divers Opinions about the Cause, or in what its Nature does primarily consist.

If it be here demanded what the specifick Nature of this Venom is; of what its *Minima* do consist; or how its *Corpuscles* are figurated? I can only answer, that like many other Poisons which act not by their manifest Qualities of Heat, Cold, *&c.* 'tis of too subtil a Nature for me (I do not say for some others) to investigate; but that it produceth its Effects by the Induction of some certain Alteration, as well to the solid as the fluid Parts of the Body: Neither directly by *colliquating*, after the Manner of some, nor *coagulating* simply with others; but by its predatory and corrosive Salt, corrupting and spoiling the Texture of the one, and breaking the *Continuum* of the other. However, that you may not think I refer

fer you altogether to the *occult Qualities*, or explain to you an *ignotum* by an *ignotius*, although, perhaps, you may not be much the wiſer; (and, I dare ſay, not the better Curer of the Diſeaſe) I can tell you that ſome will have it to conſiſt in an *Acid*, others in an *Alkaline*; others in a *neutral* Salt; others in a *Pyroſaline*, *Cinnabrious*, and *Armoniacal*; others again in an *Acid*, partly fix'd, and partly volatile and venene, like ſome other Poiſons; of theſe laſt Opinions were Dr. *Harvy* (I mean always *Gideon* in this Treatiſe) and *de Blegny*: But this indeed is the uſual Language of the *Spagyriſts*, and others affecting a chymical Smatch in Medicine.

Some again will have it to conſiſt in a *cold Vapour*, as *Abercrombye*; witneſs, ſaith he, the *Tophs* and *lapideſcent Nodes*, the *Segnities Corporis*, and *Torpor Spirituum*; whence Mercury, as the greateſt Enemy, is caſhier'd, and the hot Regimen of *Guaiacum* only extoll'd and highly recommended. Others contrarily ſay, it is exceeding hot, inſtancing the *pocky Ophthalmies and inflammatory Tumours ſometimes ariſing*; *the burning*, *phagædenic Ulcers*; *the Hectics and nocturnal Dolours*, *revived conſtantly by the Heat of the Bed*, *and as commonly allay'd by getting out of it*. Hence by way of Remedy, the *Tartarous*, *Nitrous*, *Saturnine*; but above all, the *Mercurial* Medicines come into play again.

In the Preface to my *Diſcourſe of Gleets* I have acquainted the Reader with Profeſſor *Boerhaave*'s Opinion, that the Seat of the Diſeaſe is in the *Membrana adipoſa*; and the Conveyance of the Poiſon firſt of all out of the *Vagina*, by the Pores of the *Prepuce* or thoſe of the *Glans* into the Cells of this Membrane in the *Urethra*, where mixing with the pinguous Matter therein, it contaminates the ſame, and forms Ulcera-

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tion round about, till spreading farther over the whole *adipose Membrane* it preys thereon, corrupting the *Meditullium* of the Bones themselves, and making way through the outward *Lamina* thereof.

The Author of a late *mechanical Dissertation* upon this Disease, places the whole in a simple *Lentor* or *Viscidity* of the Blood; "so that the "Artist has only to contrive a Remedy that "will abrade and comminute the tenacious and "viscid Cohesions, and render them fit to be "perspired through the *cutaneous* Glands, or "carried off by those of the *Intestines*. Hence "he draws a Conclusion, that *Diaphoreticks* and "*Cathartick*s will be found the best Remedies "for the Distemper.

"To prove this *Viscidity*, the sole Cause "thereof, he gives the Instance of those *nodous* "Tumours with *Caries* on the *Tibia*, which he "tells us begin always in the middle and most "solid part of the Bone, where there is the "greatest Resistance to the circulating Fluid; "and on that account the viscid Humour more "like to be impacted, which could never hap-"pen, he assures us, if the *Caries* proceeded "from any other Cause than the *Viscidity* of "the Blood, that is from any *acid* or ferment-"ing Quality, formerly attributed to the *vene-"real* Matter; since it is plain that whensoever "such Qualities predominate, the most lax and "tender Parts will first be destroyed.

"Again, saith he, we may farther observe, "that all Humours and Inflammations univer-"sally occur where the Vessels are smallest, and "therefore the *Viscidity* of the circulating Fluid "in the Bone is the Cause of the *Caries*, the "Vessels being smaller and more compress in the "middle and more solid part of the Bone than

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" at the Extremities, and conſequently more li-
" able to be obſtructed.

To all this I ſhall only reply, that whilſt this Gentleman is telling us he is rejecting all *imaginary Hypotheſes* and *Theories* of Philoſophers, he ſeems to be endeavouring to eſtabliſh one which is nothing more. For if *Viſcidity*, ſimply conſider'd, gives riſe to *Nodes* and rotten Bones, without any Admixture of *Corroſivity*, in all Caſes where there is the greateſt *Lentor* in the Blood or Sizineſs, as particularly in *rheumatick* Caſes, we ſhould expect to find the greateſt Number of theſe *Nodes* and *carious* Bones, which are now the peculiar *Diagnoſticks*, and in a manner *pathognomonical* to the *venereal* Poiſon. I am not now to ſpeak of *Inflammations* ariſing from viſcid Humours obſtructing the Canals, nor yet of *Apoſtemation* thence produced; but of thoſe *nodous* Productions where the Bones are eaten into, oftentimes without any Appearance of *Inflammation* or *Abſceſs* either, and which are difficultly reconcilable to any *viſcid* Humour, which has not by fermenting with the Juices of the Blood, contracted ſome predatory or corroding Property, or was not of itſelf imbued before with ſome ſuch.

It may be eaſy to reconcile how the ſmalleſt Quantity of Oil of Vitriol, *Aqua Fortis*, or any other Liquor analogous, dropt upon a Bone, ſhould be able to deſtroy the Texture thereof; but how the like Quantity of the Decoction of Iſing-Glaſs, Hart's-Horn, or other viſcid, but ſmooth and ſoft Jelly, the White of an Egg, the Mucilage of Quince Seed, a Drop of ſimple Size or Glue itſelf ſhould have the ſame Effect, is not ſo eaſy to reconcile. A *Lentor* in the Blood has been long ſince ſuppoſed by a *Geome-*

trical Physician * to give rise to all our Fevers: But I think this *Geometrical Surgeon* is the first that ascribes foul Bones to the same.

As to the Cure by *Diaphoreticks*, which he proposes, as most proper to divide this *Lentor* or *Viscidity* of the Blood, he should have staid till he could have given us two or three hundred Instances of *Nodes* and rotten Bones remov'd this Way, as we can do by that of *Unction*, before he had publish'd his *mechanical Account*, which till then will be deemed no other than *Hypothetical*. If it be carried on to the Heighth of Sir *Ulrick Hutten*'s, or as Professor *Boerhaave* calls it *ad Exiccationem usque*, and that with the *Lixivium* of *Guaiacum*, we may allow that not only the *Viscidities* may be broken, but the most serous and limpid Humours also drained away. This Method, I have already observed in the Preface to my *Discourse of Gleets*, may prove as hazardous to some Constitutions, as well as doubtful in the Issue, as the *Salivation* itself. I am sure I should be glad to hear it would be more safe and certain than that is, and have therefore recommended it to those who have the greatest Opportunities of making the Experiment.

But indeed I cannot see to what purpose serve all these Altercations, unless to sacrifice Mankind to some belov'd *Hypothesis*, and having deduced certain *Corollaries* from the same, force Nature, whether she will or no, to make good the Premisses, that they may seem to quadrate with our own fond Notions: Of which I could give some pregnant Examples if I had Leisure, yet can't forbear the mentioning one or two. Being at one time in Company with that excellent Prac-

* Bellini de Feb.

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titioner Mr. *Ch. Bernard*, a Gentleman came into his Study, as I had reaſon to believe, upon ſome private Buſineſs; upon which I retir'd into another Room, when in a few Minutes he came to me, and deſired me to come and ſee the Effects of a new Method in curing the *Pox*. The Patient had been for two Months under the Care of a noted *Philo-acidus*, who placed the Cauſe of this (and I think moſt other Diſeaſes) in an *Alkaly*, for a light Infection therefrom; in order to eradicate which, he was adviſed to eat half a dozen of the largeſt Lemons he could get, daily, beſides good ſtore of Verjuice at his Meals; which Method (after ſome other Preſcriptions) was to be continued for a Month; by which time, inſtead of his Cure, he found himſelf cruſted over with inveterate Scabs and other Puſtules, yet was told that he was well, and that theſe would ſcale away of themſelves; which he was order'd, by the Gentleman he came now to conſult, that he would make trial of, as he did a little while, till ſome Ulcers growing corroſive, and eating farther in, by reaſon of the Acrimony of the Humours underneath, forced him to comply with a mercurial *Ptyaliſm*, under this Artiſt's Care, by which his Cure was ſoon compleated.

The *Miſo-acidus* (his oppoſite) or *Philo-Alkalinus* tells you, he is very ſure the Pox is an Acid; that it is really formed of ſeveral rugged, ſharp-pointed Corpuſcles, ariſing out of the Fermentation of putrid Seminals; by which *Fermentation* (mark his Words) *working*, *ſtruggling*, *jumbling*, *contending*, (and what not) together, it becomes thus *infectious*, *fretful*, *corroſive*, *corruptive*, *exulcerating*, *eating*: And now conſequently can require no other than ſome *alkaline Specific*, well loaded with *volatile*, *ſulphureous*, *oleaginous*, and

(to be sure) *smooth* (because of the Enemies pointed Darts) *or soft Particles, that are capable* (he might as well have said cunning enough) *to find out the Enemy and disarm him*; (he means by breaking off the Points of the Daggers) by *dulling, blunting, sheathing, obtunding*; (these are all our learned Author's fine turns of Expression;) *the sharp Points of this acid and corrosive Ferment*; and now certainly come the *Oils, Mucilages, volatile Alkalys, Testacea*, &c. But hold! This is all a Secret, and so let it remain, if the World were not bubbled thereby: For I fear I have already taken up too much of our Reader's time about this *Pedant*, who is full only of sententious Scraps and ostentatious Shews of Learning, but has nothing in him preferable to the other Quacks; nor is his *Specific* of more Value than theirs. However, by this Specimen, you will see that you are like to be little better'd in your Knowledge, either of the Cause or in the Cure of the Disease itself, than if you had deem'd it at first, what indeed it is, a Poison of a peculiar Nature, and acting after a secret Manner upon the Blood and Humours of human Bodies: Nay, by keeping to this, you will take your Indications (as every good Assistant of Nature ought) chiefly, if not solely *a juvantibus & lædentibus:* And thereby sedulously observing (with the industrious *Sydenham*) the whole Series of Events, be quickly able to rescue the Sick from their several Complaints, at least so far as Art can help him: Whereas, by being obstinately wedded to some meer *Hypothesis*, or affecting a chymical philosophic Babbling, subjecting Medicine (which is incompatible) to mathematick Standard, and amusing the Patient with a Jargon of hard Words, you may very probably mischief, if not utterly destroy him. But what shall we say, if Men of

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ſound Learning and good Education (ſome of them) have given us the Drop at the cloſe of their Writings, or perhaps falſe Hints that they know more than others, or than themſelves do in reality; yet inſinuating as if they were not Strangers to ſome ſurer and ſpeedier Method of overcoming this Diſtemper in particular, but that for ſome reaſon or other (we may eaſily gueſs the true one) they muſt not divulge it? What better, I ſay, can we expect from profeſs'd *Quacks*, or cheating *Empirics?* But of this we have already taken Notice in a former dedicatory Epiſtle, as well as Preface, and ſhall return to our Subject: Yet before we proceed to the *Diagnoſtics* of the Diſtemper, it was very neceſſary that we diſtinguiſh the ſame, at leaſt as *recent* and *confirm'd*, or into the *firſt* and *ſecond Infection*; ſince they require a Method ſo very different in the Cure.

The Diſeaſe diſtinguiſh'd by its firſt and ſecond Infection.

The *firſt Infection* (for ſo give me leave to term it) is by the Ancients (altho' very improperly) named a *Gonorrhœa*, *ex* γονὴ, *Genitura*, *Semen*, & ῥέω *fluo*, i. e. from the involuntary Efflux of Seed; which however applicable to the Imbecillity or Weakneſs of the ſpermatic Parts, or to the Heat, Saltneſs and ſtimulating Acrimony of the *Semen* itſelf, where there is no *venereal* Taint in the Caſe (and with which we have nothing to do in this preſent Diſcourſe) is by no means true of our Diſtemper, where the Matter of the Running is rather a ſort of *Pus*, and which by the Moderns is commonly, but I think wantonly, called a *Clap*: Whilſt the *ſecond* or confirm'd, is, by way of *Emphaſis*, named the *Pox*: The former being uſually gotten by copulating with an infected or diſeaſed Perſon, or by a cloſe Contact of the Man's *Penis*, with ſome part of the Woman's *Pudendum*; on either of which there was a Chancre, pocky Exulceration or Excoriation, if not

a virulent Running: The latter ariſing as well from the firſt Infection, or *Clap* ill cur'd; as alſo otherwiſe by Birth, ſucking a pocky Nurſe, with the ſeveral other ways already remark'd.

I know the learned Author of the new Method of curing a *Gonorrhœa* will not allow the Matter, which flows out at theſe Times, in any wiſe to be *purulent*; but that it is the Liquor only of the *Lacunæ*, ouſing out of the excretory Ducts of the Glandules in the *Urethra* of Men, and the *Vagina* of Women, occaſion'd by the *Stimulus* of the contagious Venom: Which yet he owns bears great Reſemblance with that proceeding from ſome other Ulcers, particularly in its yellow Colour, to the *ſcrophulous*, which he terms an imperfect *Pus*. His chief Reaſon why it cannot be this laſt, is, I think, for that true *Pus* can never be engender'd in ſo ſhort a time, nor can the ſame be furniſh'd by ſuch membranous Parts, but only from ſuch as are fat and muſcular. Yet certainly our Author cannot but have obſerved, that nothing is more common than to ſee a purulent Matter, produced in as ſhort a time by a *Stimulus* of another kind, as appears after this Infection, and that in Parts as little fleſhy as is the *Urethra*; I mean upon the *Cutis* or true Skin, after the applying of an *Epiſpaſtic*, when from the firſt Melilot Plaiſter, at ſome times a good and laudable *Pus* may be obſerved, and that at twelve Hours diſtance from the ſaid Application, or twenty four from the *Veſicatory*. As to Fat, a part *exanguous* and void of Heat, I think he is ſingular in expecting the beſt Matter thence. Nor can I ſee Cauſe from ſome other of his Arguments, too tedious to purſue in this Place, to diſbelieve the ſaid Humour's being *purulent*, which we find diverſe, as to Colour and Conſiſtence, with ſome other Properties, according to the Texture of the Parts furniſhing

furniſhing the ſame, the Nature of the peccant Humour, the Degree of Digeſtion, Habit of Body, *&c.*

But that it may not be ſurmis'd I have done this learned Man Injuſtice, by a wrong Quotation, I ſhall inſert his own Words, and leave others to pick out his Senſe; for I muſt own, not only here, but in ſeveral other Places, he is got above my Fathom.

" 'Tis well known (ſaith he) 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 that Part. For the Corruption of " *Membranes* is more a *Slough* than *Pus*; and that " in *Glands*, whether contained in a Bag, or *Cy-* " *ſtis*, or diffuſed on the adjacent Parts, is an im- " perfect *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*, be ge- " nerated in the *Urethra*; and therefore the Mat- " ter 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 *Muſ-* " *cles* 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 Quan-
" tity that appears in that Time.

In answer to all which, I have already proved, that *Matter* is produced from other Parts, as well as the *Muscles*; and it is full as easy to make it appear, (as it does every Day to the Practicers of *Surgery*) that these as well as the *Membranes* are slought in the State of Indigestion, as happens in large *contus'd Wounds* of the said Parts. What the Doctor means by dividing *Glands* into such as have Bags or *Cystæ*, to contain their Matter, and those which diffuse the same on the adjacent Parts, much less why their Contents, when duly maturated, must be an imperfect *Pus*, I am to seek; the *glandulous Tumours* and those we call *incysted*, being widely different; and although the last contain a Substance, neither *perfectly*, nor *imperfectly* purulent, but either *suetty*, *curd-like*, or *honeyish*; of which sufficiently in my *Art of Surgery*, Vol. I. and Sect. 3. Yet do the former when they inflame, and are thoroughly suppurated, discharge as *perfect* and well concocted a *Matter*, or if you please, *Quittor*, as any other *Abscess*; witness the many febrile Translations, or critical *Apostemations* of these Parts; of which also in the same Treatise: Witness farther the venereal *Bubo's* themselves, which though it be sometimes long first, yet at length ripening, the same is let out, to the great Security of the Patient, who is often thereby freed from the Disease.

But to proceed,

" As there is not any Part in the inside of the
" *Urethra* that is *muscular*, *more* than the *Blood-*
" *Vessels*, it is very, *&c.*

Here, I think, there is somewhat understood, or it will be difficult to reconcile his Meaning; which must be doubtless *any more*, than there is

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in the *Blood-Veſſels*; for he cannot mean, ſurely, there is not any thing *muſcular*, *unleſs* the *Blood-Veſſels*; *'tis manifeſt there cannot any Quantity* (but perhaps a little, for we do not want a Hogs-head) *of Pus, or Quittor, be generated in the Urethra.*

" And as to the *Muſcle* of the *Vagina* running " *parallel* with the *Vagina* itſelf, ſerving only to " conſtrict *It*, after *It* has been ſtretched by " ſomething within *It*, and when that is remov'd, " which can never ſupply the Matter in a *Go-* " *norrhœa*, *It* being on *Its* outſide, as *It* has been " obſerved." Whether this, I ſay, be ſo clear a Way of Expreſſion as ſome others, or peculiar to Mathematicians only, I cannot ſay: But be *it* as *it* may *be*, *it* matters not, I think, to the Purpoſe, ſince without looking after the *Muſcles*, either of the *Penis* or *Vagina*, much leſs their *Parallels*; I am well ſatisfy'd that the whole *Bulb* of the *Urethra*, as well as the Body of the *Vagina*, are really *muſcular*; and being ulcerated, as in the Caſe of *virulent* Runnings, called Claps or Gonorrhœas, are capable of furniſhing true *Pus*: So that after all this Jargon of fine Words, *ſounding* I muſt confeſs, but I think little *ſignificant*, his whole *Sorites*, if I may borrow one hard Word from the learned Author, is knocked down at once with a little *Logick*, or in the way of *Syllogiſm*. Thus,

Thoſe Parts, which being inflam'd and exulcerated from one Cauſe, are able to furniſh Matter, may furniſh the like Matter, when fretted, or exulcerated from any other.

But the *Urethra* and *Vagina* do furniſh out the one, *ergo*, the *Urethra* and *Vagina* are able alſo to ſupply the other. The *Major* is evident in the *Abſceſſes* of theſe Parts, from ragged Stones pricking the ſame, and excoriating the tender

Paſſage, as well as Fluxion of Humours falling down, in Women, from hard Labours; whence the Parts are ſometimes lacerated, at others, Apoſtemations ariſe, diſcharging great Quantity of Matter.

The *Minor* I prove thus,

That which has all the Conditions of true *Pus*, as well in reſpect to the preceding as the ſubſequent Symptoms; as alſo to the Colour and Conſiſtence thereof, when ariſing from other Cauſes, may juſtly and rightfully be denominated true *Pus*.

But the *Matter* flowing from *Claps*, as well in Men as Women, has all the Conditions, *&c.* *ergo*, the *Matter* flowing, *&c.* may be truly ſtiled *Pus*, or *Quittor*, Q. E. D.

But our Opponent ſays, here are none of the previous Signs of making Matter: The Smart and Heat of Urine, the Effects of an Inflammation and Ulceration appearing ſome Days after the Running has been diſcoverable; and if he will have it ſo by way of *Poſtulate*, to make good an *Hypotheſis*, who can help it?

I have in my Account of this Symptom, and its Remedies, acquainted my Reader, that this tingling Heat and Smart, with a Senſe of Soreneſs in the Paſſage, uſually give the firſt Alarm, the Running appearing after.

"If, ſaith he, we ſuppoſe there is an Inflam-
" mation in the *Neck* of the *Bladder*, *Proſtatæ*,
" or in the length of the *Urethra*, it muſt neceſ-
" ſarily be attended with a frequent and painful
" making a *Quantity* of Water; as is very com-
" mon in Caſes of that kind, or when thoſe Parts
" are affected with the *Cantharides*.

What *Quantity* he means we are left to gueſs; one might imagine by the Expreſſion, a *large* one; and if ſo, it is contrary likewiſe to Experience;

for

for in the *Micturitio*, or *Dyſuria*, though the Needing is frequent, yet the *Quantity* is ſmall: However it muſt be acknowledg'd a well guarded Expreſſion; and as there was Neceſſity for a *mathematical* Term (for you muſt underſtand theſe Gentlemen do all by *Weight* and *Meaſure*) whatever be the *Quantum*, yet is there ſtill a *Quantity*.

His next Objection is taken from the Compariſon of this *Matter* with that from a *ſharp Ulcer*, as he words it; which he tells us, "is al- "ways in its moſt corroſive State, when 'tis firſt "*open'd*; which is altogether the reverſe in a "*Gonorrhœa*, the *Matter* whereof is perfectly "mild, and very little corrupted; and therefore "the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa* not agreeing in any "Particular with the *Matter* of an *Ulcer*, it were "abſurd to ſuſpect a *Gonorrhœa* to have any "thing of an *Ulcer* in its Nature.

But how if we ſhould refuſe him this, which he has taken as a *Datum*, and diſpute the Fact, as, I think, we may very juſtly?

The *opening* of a *ſharp Ulcer*, is a Term I muſt needs think ſomewhat novel. I have heard of the *opening* an *Abſceſs*, and have open'd many hundreds; but among the Surgeons, the *opening* of an *Ulcer*, unleſs it be one that is *ſinuous*, implies no more than taking off the Dreſſings. However being left to find one out of another Sort, if by the opening of an *Ulcer* he ſhould mean ſome *Humour*, fretting and exulcerating the Skin, I cannot comply with his Notion, that the ſame is now in its moſt *corroſive* and *ſharp* State; it being ſo very plain, that in thoſe of the *phagedænic* or *depaſcent* Kind; or in his own Words, ſuch as are of a *corroſive* Nature, (the ſaid *Humour* daily improving in *Virulency*) are ſtill more painful than at firſt; and will continue ſo, till by proper Application

plication the *Malignity* is checked, and the Part *digeſted*. Or if the Doctor will allow me an *Appeal*, by way of clearing the Controverſy, I would aſk, whether is moſt likely to give greater Pain and Diſturbance, a *Solution* of the *Continuum*, of the Compaſs of a Silver two Pence, or the ſame in few Days after ſpread to that of an half Crown? So that after all this *Logomachy*, or Combat with Words, here is nothing to overthrow our Belief, that the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa* has the greateſt Likeneſs imaginable to that of other *Ulcers*; and that however *mild* the ſame appears at firſt, it may, like them, in ſome Conditions, through its Virulency improving and ſpreading deeper, grow worſe in all Reſpects, till the ſaid *Malignity* happens to be ſubdued. Nor can I ſee why our Author ſhould ſo ſtrenuouſly oppoſe the *Matter* at theſe Times flowing from the *Pudenda*, being denominated *Corruption*; when he himſelf very frequently ſtiles the ſame a *corrupted Liquor*: And what other, I would be informed, is that from every *Ulcer* or *Apoſtem*, than a *Liquor* or *Juice*, out of the Laws of Circulation, or happening to ſtagnize, where by the Heat of the Parts it undergoes this Change or Alteration, and is thrown off, under the Appearance of *Matter*, *Quittor*, *Pus*, or as the common People denominate the ſame, *Corruption*; however from diverſe Cauſes, (leſs material here to be obſerved) differing as well in Colour as Conſiſtence?

The laſt Quotation I ſhall make from our learned Author, ſhall be this; where ſpeaking of the Seats of *Claps*, and the Way of the *Venom*'s Entrance, he uſes theſe Words.

"This eaſy Conveyance is manifeſt, if we re-
"collect what was formerly obſerved, about the
"thickneſs of the *Glans*, 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*, be- " cauſe of its Compoſition, is a *harder* Body, and " 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 Par- " ticles are more eaſily admitted, than into the " *Urethra*; though it was nearer the Extremity " than it is. So it is now evident (*ſi tamen quis* " *credat*) how the *Penis*, by paſſing through a " *Quantity* of *Corruption*, (*here, I think, is a ve- ry plain Confeſſion of the* Matter *being* Pus) " may " admit part of it: And this Place of Affection " agreeing very well with what appears by the " mentioned Experiments, we cannot doubt " that the *Urethra*, ſome diſtance before it be- " comes a part of the *Glans*, is the Seat of a " *Gonorrhœa*.

Here alſo we find a long Detail of Words, to prove the *Glans* made up of the *Urethra*, or the *Urethra* to loſe itſelf in the *Glans*: That the *Glans* is a *hard* Body, and therefore fitter than the *Ure- thra*, to let the Poiſon into the *Urethra*; that the *Penis* paſſing a *Quantity* of *Corruption*, a *Quanti- ty* of *Corruption* paſſeth the *Penis*, and fixes a- bout an Inch or two within: And now we cry out ἕυρηκα, ἕυρηκα, when at the ſame time the whole is made up of things, as we call them, *gra- tis dicta*; for whoever reckoned the *Glans* (the moſt rare, ſoft, or ſponge-like, the moſt fine and tender likewiſe, having no *Cutis* like that of the *Penis*, but only the inward *nervous* Coat of the *Urethra* covering the ſame: Whence its Senſe, for the Purpoſe it was deſign'd, becomes the moſt ex- quiſite, at leaſt as delicate as any other; whence alſo by its *Pores*, when turgid with Blood and Spirits, rubbing againſt the infected *Vagina*, as

remarked

remarked in another Place, the poiſonous Steams have a ready Admiſſion, and perhaps more ſo than by the Paſſage into the *Urethra:* which yet we ſhall not diſallow.) Who, I ſay, beſides himſelf ever reckoned this Part *harder* than the Body of the *Penis?* Or who has ever ſeen an *erect* or diſtended *Penis* with a flaccid *Glans?*

But having, it ſeems, before ſo cloſely ſhut up the reſt of the *Ductus* at this Time, we were obliged, in order to ſerve a turn, to make the *Glans* of a *harder* Nature, leſs liable to be inflated; that the Extremity of the *Canal*, for an Inch or ſo lying open, might be able to let in the Venom.

I muſt acknowledge I have heard of Proofs made out as clear as Mathematick Demonſtration, but in ſuch like Way of arguing, I find plain Truth may be perplex'd; and under a ſhew of Learning, and quaint Expreſſion, direct Falſity repreſented for ſuch.

Whether or no this Gentleman's Treatiſe was wrote for the publick or private Benefit, I muſt leave others to determine; the Defect may happen to lie in my want of Comprehenſion: Yet I think, as to inſtructing Practitioners in the Cure, at leaſt by any Method which was not known before, I may leave to ſuch, and ſhould be glad to be inform'd, if by reading thereof they are much better acquainted how they ſhall cure many of the Symptoms than if they had perus'd the Hiſtory of *Tom Thumb.* No ſurely, it is too plain, there was nothing more intended than *Amuſement* in one part, and *dear Self-Intereſt* in the other; I mean the *Secret*, which is ſo well ſecur'd for ſuch, that the learned Man has given us his Word, *Leſt it ſhould be an Encouragement to looſe People, his Deſign is to ſuppreſs it for ever.* He does not ſay (how libidinous ſoever you may be) but that if

you

you will preſent him with *five Guineas*, or ſo, you may partake of its Efficacy, or try the Experiment: Yet he will not be ſo *immoral* as to truſt it in the Hands of others, by which they might have it for little or nothing: But waving the *Noſtrum*, whether there be any thing in it or not, I muſt own the Author has taken an excellent Expedient, by this Reſolution, not to have it decided. All the Diſadvantage ſeems to me (but what matters that if others make proper Application) there are a ſort of *ſceptical*, ill-natur'd People will not believe it, becauſe they can't have an Opportunity, forſooth, to diſprove it.

I cannot ſay that I have had the Honour to come after this Gentleman, in the Caſe of a *Gonorrhœa*, tho' I know ſome who have, where the *Preſervative* was found fallible, as well as the *direct* Cure: But in a *Pox*, attended with the moſt threatning Circumſtances, I have, as you will find in a Hiſtory at the end of the ſecond Part of this Diſſertation.

It is now high time, I think, we return from this Deviation, and inform our Reader, that among ſome other wonderful Ways of receiving this *Infection*, I might have told him, that a certain Chymico-Mathematical Quack has acquainted us with a Clap gotten *ex Meretricis digito in vulvam ſuam indito, & venenum exinde detractum, Mentulum Viri ſuper affuſum:* And which, for my own part, I believe as likely to have injur'd him; as if by way of Recompence, *Cum ſemet polluit, Semen ſuum in eundem locum, Vindictæ ergo, impulſit, in ordine ad Imprægnationem:* which would much alike have done the Buſineſs: For as it is doubtleſs a *prolific Aura*, and not the Subſtance of the injected *Semen*, that muſt fecundate, ſo is it alſo a *venene one* that muſt infect; now both theſe are raiſed and brought into Act by Heat,

Heat, and therefore (as Dr. *Harvy* has well noticed upon this Head) the frigid or cold Courteſan, however infected herſelf, yet having her Appetite only to the Reward, neither can be heated or excited to Action, but continues merely paſſive; as ſhe, I ſay, is leaſt likely to infect her Companion, much leſs can any Matter, which is but the *Vehicle* of the Poiſon, never rouſed or ſtirred up by the Heat of ſuch Action, taken forth the Body, and grown ſtill colder, be capable of doing the Man an Injury; but this ſeems one of the obſcene Flights and ſmutty Romances of the *Seventh Edition* Man's (of kin to that in one of the following Caſes of Hypochondriacks) with whom we ſhall leave it, whilſt we now haſten to the proper Seat of the *firſt Infection*. As to which, our ancient Writers were doubtleſs much out of the way, as well in their Notion of the Diſeaſe itſelf, when they call it by the Name of a *Gonorrhœa*, (and whom we find Serjeant *Wiſeman* has followed, terming it an involuntary ſeminal Emiſſion) as in the Place of its Reſidence, which they ſuppoſed the *Glandulæ Proſtatæ* and *Vaſa Seminalia*: Since it is apparent the Flux is not *ſeminal*, but *purulent*, as was obſerv'd before, like that which is diſcharg'd from ſome other virulent Ulcers; and that ſome part of the immediately offending Member, the *Penis* in Man, is the Part primarily affected, is I think as certain; if for no other Reaſon, yet for that of the Empirical Cure of the Diſeaſe (at leaſt getting the Matter out of ſight) by the way of Injection; which 'tis plain cannot reach to the ſaid Glands, much leſs to the *Veſiculæ ſeminales*, *Vaſa deferentia*, *Epididymis*, or the Body of the *Teſtis*: Nor is Dr. *Wharton*'s Objection (mention'd by Mr. *Wiſeman*) of the *Hernia humoralis*, by the uſe of reſtringing Medicines, ſo abſolutely inſoluble as perhaps may

The Seat of the firſt Infection.

appear

appear at the firſt ſight; for 'tis no unuſual thing to have this Tumour ariſe during the Time of Purgation, as well as the Uſe of reſtrictive Medicaments; being very probably *Sympathic* only, or by Conſent of Parts.

I have elſewhere *, in an Account of ſome inflammatory Tumours of the Glands, obſerved ſuch like Swellings to ariſe from ſome painful Ulcer in the neighbouring Parts, and ſometimes alſo from a ſimple Inflammation thereon; which I call *ſecondary Affects* of the ſame, by a nervous Continuity or Conſent; and differing from the *protopathic* or primary Diſeaſes of the ſame Parts. And are we ſure the glandulous *Teſtis* may not ſuffer (as well as the *axillar* and *inguinal* Glands do at ſome Times) from the painful, inflamed, and exulcerated *Penis*, and ſubſide again, upon the going away of ſuch Pain and Fluxion, or that by the *Lympheducts*, or the returning Blood-Veſſels, as ſuppoſed in the *Bubo*, ſome Matter may not be abſorbed and conveyed to theſe Parts? But this I leave as a Conjecture only, till others, better qualify'd, more ſatisfactorily reſolve the Point.

I muſt own this Opinion of the Ancients has ſtill a farther Support in this, that the *Seed* itſelf, as has been obſerved in ſeveral, differs from that of the ſame Perſon in a State of Health, not only in its Colour, leſs tranſparent, or inclining to a yellow Hue; but in Conſiſtence leſs tenacious, or more eaſily ſeparable into Parts; whether by the Admixture of ſome Purulency contracted in its Paſſage, from the Matter lodged in the *Urethra*, with which it may be now imbued and tinged, as is very probable; or that its own proper Subſtance is really defiled, both in the Body of

* See my Art of Surgery, Vol. 1.

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the *Teſtis*, and thoſe of the *Veſiculæ*; or laſtly, whether the Humour flowing juſt before out of the *Proſtate Glands*, which they ſuppoſed to be ulcerated at theſe Times, may alter its Complexion, ſeems uncertain.

A farther Motive to this Belief of a ſeminal Infection, they draw hence, that the Conception enſuing, is uſually defiled, although the Woman was before ſound, and the Man only labouring under his *Gonorrhœa*; which allowing he might tranſmit to her in the Time of Copulation, yet if the *Seed* itſelf did not participate, the *Fœtus* ſtands the fairer Chance to eſcape.

However this, I think, may be eaſily ſolved by the Law of Circulation; for the Nutrition of the *Fœtus* being ſupply'd from the Mother's Blood, and this laſt polluted by the Contagion receiv'd into the *Uterus*, muſt neceſſarily impreſs the tender Body of the Infant, when by the Circuit abovementioned it is admitted thereinto.

But leaving this Affair alſo as a Subject too ſpeculative for our preſent Undertaking, whatever the *Matter* may be, or whence ſoever ſupply'd, 'tis Fact, (and who will pretend to object againſt that?) that as the ſtopping of the ſame raiſeth the ſwell'd *Teſtis*, ſo the returning again thereof, reduces it to its former Dimenſions.

Our *new Scheme Man* (who like thoſe that build Caſtles in the Air, have a Privilege of beginning at which end they pleaſe) ſays, the Matter at theſe Times is *precipitated* to the *Teſtes*, but which way he obſerves not; for he had juſt before been endeavouring to prove the Seat of the Diſeaſe (although in another's Words) to be the Glandules of the *Urethra*, particularly thoſe called *Mucoſæ* by Mr. *Cowper*, and after him by Dr. *Drake*; I ſay, he then told us it muſt be ſo, becauſe the

Cure by Injection could extend no farther, for the valvous Obſtacle on this ſide the *Sphincter Veſicæ:* But if it can now of a ſudden precipitate notwithſtanding, to the *Teſtis*, it may ſurely as well be bred there, and precipitate back again; nay perhaps with more Facility, by the Conſtriction of the ſaid Valve, which will more readily favour the paſſing *ab intra*, than that *ab extra:* But the Word *precipitate* is a chymical Word, and ſerves a chymical Quack well enough to amuſe his unlearned Readers in theſe Terms; though there be no more Truth in the Affair, than in his *Embolus* or Sucker, which he has alſo borrow'd, and which he tells us, the *Penis* makes uſe of after the ſeminal Emiſſion, to draw out the pocky Matter from the Woman's *Vagina*, into the Paſſage of the *Urethra*; which Matter we have already intimated is but the *Matrix* only, wherein the *Virus*, or Poiſon, is lodg'd, and whence the ſame is rais'd *ſub Halitûs Forma:* So that we muſt needs think (with Submiſſion always to better Judgments) that as the Word *Matter* is vulgarly underſtood, there is no Matter in the Caſe, but a venomous Exhalation, excited by the Heat of Action from the ſame; and we are ſo far from joining Iſſue in this Conceit, that we believe the Infection taken as eaſily, if not more ſo, before, than after the *Emiſſio Seminis:* For 'tis then, or about that time, that the *Glans* and *Corpora cavernoſa Penis*, are moſt diſtended and turgid with Blood and Spirits, and the Parts more fit to catch hold of the poiſonous *Effluvia:* On the contrary, after Emiſſion, the ſame ſubſiding, grow preſently flaccid. So that this *Embolus* (if there were any thing like it) or the ſpringy Parts of the Air, have more Force in tranſmitting the virulent Atoms, or μιάσματα, when the Bulb of the *Penis* is thus diſtended, and the whole *Ductus* dilated and

ſet wider open: Not to mention that the Remains of the *Semen*, together with the *Mucus* drilling from the *Proſtates*, might after better guard the Paſſage from the Points of the Enemy's Swords, at leaſtwiſe ſheath and ward off his Thruſts: In a Word, although I ſhall not deny the Likelihood of the Glandules in the *Urethra* being the Seat of *Claps*, ſo call'd; yet I am as inclinable to believe, that the *venereal* Venom enters firſt of all, by a cloſer and more immediate Contact, as by the Pores of the *Glans*, Prepuce, and Skin of the *Penis*; it being apparent that thoſe Parts are uſually firſt of all inflam'd, and oftentimes excoriated; theſe likewiſe are frequently exulcerated, and theſe the Seat of *Chancres*, furniſhing the like Matter with that which drips from the *Meatus*, and which Dr. *Sydenham* aſſures us, he hath ſeen ouze out of the Pores of the *Glans Penis*.

I once had a Patient ſo ſtrongly infected with the Venom, that the nervous Bodies of this Part ſeemed, as it were, a Collection of Matter, venting itſelf by the urinary *Ductus*; which was apparent, in that laying my Thumb and Finger on each ſide the *Septum*, whilſt I continued a light Preſſure, the ſame would pour forth in large Quantity, as from another *Abſceſs*. But whether theſe are the Ways of the Poiſon's firſt Entrance, it is moſt certain and indubitable, that it has Admittance without the ſpermatick Diſcharge, and very probably always before.

I have in another Place made it appear by Fact, that the ſimple Frication of the denuded, but tumid *Glans*, againſt a chancrous Ulceration on the *Labia Pudendi*, has been ſufficient to give Riſe to a virulent *Stillicidium:* * And as malign

* See one of the following Hiſtories.

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an one as I have ſeen, was contracted by a momentary Entrance of the *Penis* juſt within, by a Gentleman, who from a *Schirrus* on the *Proſtatæ*, or at the Extremity of the ſeminal Veſicles, has their *Oſtiolæ* about the *Caput Gallinaginis* ſo lock'd up, that from the Years of Puberty to this preſent (when he is turn'd of forty) he never knew what it was to evacuate one Drop of *Semen*; yet has the ſame Propenſity thereto with the reſt of Mankind; which Paſſage I have alledg'd to countenance my own Opinion, that the *venereal* Venom enters rather before than after the ſpermatic Ejection; and that the *Urethra* or its Glandules, however after ſeparating the purulent Matter, are not indiſputably the Parts primarily and immediately ſeized.

I think it needleſs to give any anatomical Deſcription of theſe Parts in Man, much more ſo in Women; ſince no legal Practitioner can be to ſeek therein, in an Age eſpecially remarkable for furniſhing ſome uſeful, but many more obſcene and ſcandalous Accounts thereof. Thoſe who are minded to lay out five Shillings, for the Purchaſe of a *Mathematical* Account of *Claps*, may have *Priapus* into the Bargain, diſplay'd in Colours, as a *Frontiſpiece*.

For the *Genitals* of the Woman, beſides *De Graaf*, *Swammerdam*, and others, who have profeſſedly written upon that Subject, there is ſcarce any general Treatiſe of *Anatomy*, wherein theſe Parts are not deſcribed: So that waving this, we ſhall come directly, I cannot ſay to the *direct* Cure, but the *diagnoſtick* Signs of the *firſt Infection*, called vulgarly among our People, a *Clap*, which are theſe following, *viz.*

Inflammation of the *Glans Penis*, *vel ejus Præputium*, but more commonly on the former, at whoſe Entrance into the *Urethra*, there often- Diagnoſtic Signs of the firſt Infection.

times appears (as *Sydenham* has taken Notice) a red meaſly Spot, and ſometime after an ill-favour'd gaping of the ſame; ſometimes Excoriation or Frettings on the Cuticle of theſe Parts, from the ſharp Humour; the Patient firſt complaining of a kind of Heat, or rather ſmarting of his Urine, being fearful of its coming out, and at its Concluſion much pained, eſpecially under the *Frænum*: Quickly after appears a weeping at the End of the *Glans*, of a crude and indigeſted ſort of Matter, growing purulent, and according to the *Virus* or Poiſon that gave the Infection, together with the Habit of Body, of ſeveral Colours; as of a lighter or deeper yellow; in its worſt State greeniſh, ſanious, or bloody, ſuch as flows from ſome other malign Ulcers. About this Time alſo the Ulceration, if there was any, begins to turn callous, and the Diſeaſe increaſing, forms it ſelf into what the Surgeons call a *Chancre*, diſcharging great Quantity of the like *Pus*, by which, if the ſame be not too haſtily dried up, the Venom of the Diſeaſe is much evacuated, and by the too ſpeedy Exſiccation of which, before the Body is well cleanſed, as well as from the too haſty ſtopping of the other running, a Pox may happen to commence. Theſe *Chancres* are obſerv'd on ſeveral Parts, more commonly near, or upon the Neck of the *Glans*, very frequently about the *Prepuce*, at ſome times, tho' more rarely on the *Scrotum* and inſide of the Thighs. About this Time alſo, according to the Degree of the improving Virulency, come on the *Chordee* and *Priapiſmus*, two troubleſome Symptoms, diſquieting the Patient and diſturbing him from his Reſt a Nights, frequently forcing him out of Bed; the one being a convulſive Vellication or hauling down of the *Penis*; the other, a ſort of painful Compreſſion and Erection only of

the ſame, and both proceeding from a malign *Flatus*, blowing up, as it were, the nervous Bodies, and exciting theſe ſpaſmodic Affects therein. The *Phimoſis* and *Paraphimoſis*, or if you pleaſe, *Periphimoſis* (there being no other Difference than what the *Prepoſitions* παρὰ *juxta*, and περὶ *circum*, make between them) or the Conſtriction of the *Prepuce* before the *Glans*, and its Reſtriction behind its Neck (to which thoſe with a ſtrait Foreſkin are moſt liable) are Accidents alſo, now and then very early attending, together with the *Cryſtalline* or *Hydatis*, at the Extremity of the ſaid Part. The *Hernia humoralis*, or ſwell'd Teſticle happens ſometimes whilſt the Patient is in a Courſe of Purging, as we remark'd before, but is more commonly taken notice to enſue the too early Exhibition of agglutinative, balſamic, or reſtrictive Remedies, creating oftentimes much Uneaſineſs to the Patient, as well as Trouble to the Surgeon; without whoſe Aſſiſtance, all the boaſted Quack *Specificks*, or *Arcanums*, prove inſignificant. Next ariſeth the *Bubo*, or ſwelling of the Glands in the Groins, although when theſe appear, the Diſtemper is very frequently denominated a *Pox*, eſpecially when the ſame are critical, the ſecond Infection now beginning. To thoſe other, as appertaining to the ſame Parts, belong the *Verrucæ* on the outſide, and the *Caruncul*æ within the Paſſage; of all which we ſhall take further Notice, when we come to ſpeak ſeparately of the Symptoms of this firſt Infection, in order to their Removal.

I have recited theſe Appearances, ſome of them as befalling one, and ſome another; to ſome ſooner alſo than to others, after their Converſe with a foul Woman, not as affecting every ſingle Tranſgreſſor (although it is not impoſſible, but that at ſome Times they may all fall to the Share of

the ſame Man) but ſome of them to one Perſon, others, to ſome other. Neither is it impoſſible for a Perſon to be pox'd without either.

I muſt own I have been formerly doubtful whether if the *Genitals* eſcap'd the *Running* of *chancrous Ulceration*, the reſt of the Body was like to be infected, though copulating with a Perſon who had the Diſtemper upon them; or that notwithſtanding the Man was pox'd, yet if clean in theſe Parts, he would injure his Wife any more than the diſeaſed Wife, who had neither *Chancre* about the *Pudenda* nor *Running* from the *Vagina*, her Huſband. I was once, I ſay, of this Opinion, that the victorious *Siphylis*, in a venereal Combat, had never ſet upon the *Fortreſs* without firſt attacking the *Outworks*, and giving ſome notice of an Approach, which was founded on my Obſervation of many diſeaſed Men converſing this way with their Wives, and diſtemper'd Women with their Huſbands, without Injury to the ſound Perſon, if the ſaid Parts were clear of the Infection: And I am ſtill of Opinion that the Man at theſe times runs leſs Hazard who gives, but receives not, by converſing with the diſtemper'd Wife, whoſe Privity is free from the foreſaid Symptoms, than the Woman who receives, but gives not, with the diſeaſed Huſband, not only in regard to the Conception that may enſue, and which can hardly fail ſooner or later to diſcover this curſed Inheritance, but in reference to her own Body, which happening to be infected muſt proceed from his Seed imbued with certain Particles of the *venereal* Poiſon, that not only defile the *Homunculi* (if ſuch there are) before their entering the *Ova*, but the Juices alſo of the Mother's Blood, laying therein the Foundation of ſome unexpected Tragedy to be acted hereafter.

But

But truly I have been ſince convinc'd, that it is poſſible for a Pox to be communicated without a Clap or its Symptoms on either ſide.

In my 16th *Hiſtory* you may find an Inſtance of this kind, where the Diſtemper after many Years ſhew'd itſelf firſt of all in a *Caries* of the *Os Palati* of a Man, whoſe Wife and Children nevertheleſs had the good Luck to eſcape the Taint. And I could give you half ſixteen more of a *Pox* in both Sexes, which had no preceding *Clap*, or any the wonted Attendants upon the *firſt Infection*; but one tranſmitted lately to an innocent Woman, by a Perſon who thought himſelf abſolutely free from the Diſtemper, I ſhall here communicate, to confirm one part of the Premiſſes.

A young Gentleman came to me with his Surgeon for advice about a *Phimoſis*, which had been very ſtubborn, neither giving way to the *Fotus's* and *Cataplaſms* that had been outwardly apply'd, nor yet to the *Mercurial Cathartics*, frequently repeated. I obſerv'd the *Glans* entirely ſhut in, ſo that I could not diſcover any part thereof, but preſſing on the outſide, tho' there was great Tumefaction of the *Prepuce*, I was apprehenſive of a *Chancre* underneath on the Neck of the *Glans*, which, or a *Running* from the *Meatus* (undiſcoverable yet a while) furniſh'd a large Quantity of Matter.

The Malady having been thus treated ineffectually for ſeveral Weeks, I could ſee no other way of Relief than from a ſtrong Revulſion by the *Turpeth. Min.* which was given as I directed, and repeated the third Day; and indeed, had my Advice been purſued, ſhould have been continued to the raiſing of ſore Chaps and Spitting, which might effectually have ſecur'd him; theſe latent *Chancres* being always dangerous, as you

may find in *Hiſtory* 24 following: But after the ſecond Vomit, finding the Tumour going off, and the *Glans* half uncover'd, he would not hear of any farther proceeding this way, ſo that the Surgeon returning to his *Catharticks* on ſet Days, I gave them a View once in three or four; and quickly after the *Prepuce* being capable of turning back, the *Chancre* appear'd, which was dreſs'd up with a Digeſtive mix'd with the *Præcip. rub.* but whether the Diſcharge was continued by keeping the ſame open a ſufficient time, or that the Poiſon, during its Concealment, was got into the Blood, ſome time after the ſuppoſed Cure, he complain'd of a Head-Ach, and ſhew'd me ſome Eruptions on the Skin, but I found it to little Purpoſe to talk to a Man now about Salivating, who made ſo very light of his Diſorder, as to believe it of little or no regard: However, as he came for my Advice, I directed an Electuary *ex Conſ. Fir. Cynoſbat. Gum. Guaiac. & Cinnab. Antimon.* to be taken a Morſel Night and Morning, with a Decoction of the *Woods*; which whether taken or not I cannot ſay, hearing nothing of him till ſeveral Months, when I was inform'd of his Marriage; but in ſome few afterwards I was ſent for to ſee his Spouſe, who was indiſpoſed with an Head-ach and Ophthalmy on one of her Eyes, but no complaint on the *Pudenda*. She had alſo ſeveral *impetiginous* Eruptions, ſome cruſty ones on the *Scalp*, and Ulcers on the *Tonſils*, which the ſame Perſon who formerly had the Care of him, had fumed with my *Cinnabarine Suffitus*, yet would not own it was done upon any Suſpicion of a *venereal* Caſe: By this the Ulcers had been kept under and were diſpos'd for healing.

A Pox without the previous Symptoms.

I now directed a *Collirium* for the Eye, *ex aqua Roſ. & Troch. Alb. Rhaſ.* a Veſicatory for the

the Neck, and Leeches to her Temples; alſo a little *Calomel.* in a Bole over Night, to be purged off the next Morning, *cum Infuſ. Senæ & Syr. Roſar.* repeated as her Strength would admit. When coming down Stairs with the Huſband I gave him my Thoughts of her Illneſs, at which he appear'd angry, telling me he was as well as ever in his Life, and had been ſo ſome Months before he marry'd; ſo that it was impoſſible he ſhould infect her, being ſound himſelf, for *Nemo dat quod non habet.* To this I anſwer'd him, that the ſecret Conveyance of this Poiſon, and its lying long dormant at ſome times before it came into Act, was very unaccountable; nor was it worth while to argue unleſs from Fact, which a little time would make farther manifeſt, and that I could not recede from the Judgment I had now paſt upon her Diſtemper.

Upon this, under ſome Diſguſt, he applied himſelf to another, little acquainted ſurely with the Nature of this Diſeaſe, who arguing from the ſuppoſed Impoſſibility of the thing, and enquiring into his preſent Condition declar'd him ſound, that his Wife's Caſe was not *Venereal* but a *Leproſy*, and was inſtantly hurrying her away to the *Bath.*

From this very wiſe Gentleman he poſted back to me with the Doctor's Opinion. I told him I was as well acquainted with the *Leproſy* as his new Phyſician, but this was the firſt I had ever ſeen attended with *Nocturnal Head-Ach, Inflammation on the Eye, and Ulcers in the Throat.* But be it as it would, I was not deſirous to be concern'd farther; yet told him plainly, in Juſtice to an innocent Creature, he ought to be better adviſ'd, before he ſent her on ſuch an Expedition as the *Bath*, whoſe Waters could never be agreeable to the preſent inflammatory

State

State of her Blood, nor her Constitution, otherways inclining to a *Hectick*. Nor would they, I was satisfied, in any wise answer what was expected from them; so that it was my Advice, since he was dissatisfied with the Sentence I had passed, that he would consult some Person of Note and farther Experience in this Way, from whom he might be satisfied and set right herein: And the next Day, by the Advice of some Friend, he applied to a *Quack Licentiate*, one who finding he should lose a Prize if he spoke the Truth, had *Cunning* enough to call it also by some other Name, as he has had K———ry sufficient to make a Secret of a *Mercurial* Preparation; and so long as the Distemper was now screen'd under any other Denomination than that of a *venereal* one, he had the Liberty to attempt the Cure in what way he pleas'd. But what the Success is like to be of this Empirick's *infallible* Remedy in this Case I cannot say, though I know, if followed close, it frequently produceth sore Gums and Slavering; an Accident that may acquaint us with its Basis or fundamental Principle; and upon Experience I can say, that it has left several Patients in no better Condition than it found them; so that a regular Salivation has been after required to complete the Cure.

The Cure of this Disease very difficult to ascertain.

If this be the Case then of the Infected, a Query may be put which way a Man is to be absolutely ascertained of his Cure, or in such wise as to be in no Danger of defiling either Wife or Children with his Distemper, nor of relapsing after his *physical Regimen?* And indeed to speak the Truth, this may prove difficult at some times; for since the Nature of the Poison is such as to lye long time conceal'd, and even after its Disappearance, like a Fire smother'd in the Embers for a long while to rekindle and break

out

out afreſh; ſince a *Quarentine* not only of forty Days, but more than ſo many Months, has not always been a Probation ſufficient for a Security infallible, it will not be at all times eaſy to determine the Queſtion: Nor can any Man have other Security than the Abſence of all Symptoms, which continuing through a double *Solſtice*, it is to be hoped he will hear no more thereof. What theſe Symptoms are may be collected from the Hiſtory of the Diſeaſe in general, particularly the Signs *diagnoſtic* thereof. But really the only undoubted and indiſputable Security that any Perſon can have, or the abſolute Aſſurance that he has it not, is that of his never having fallen into the Snare of a *whoriſh, or ſtrange Woman*; the firſt by the wiſe Man is compar'd to a *deep Ditch*; the latter to a *narrow Pit*. I need not tell you what I mean, his having never deſerv'd it. And he who takes this Advice is ſure never to repent it; for as the ſame Royal *Apothegmatiſt* has moſt emphatically expreſs'd himſelf in this Matter, *Though the beginning is ſweet like Honey, and ſmooth as Oil, yet is the End bitter as Wormwood and ſharp as a two edged Sword. And what alas! will avail thy Mourning, when not only thy Riches, but thy Body alſo is conſumed*, as the ſame Writer in his proverbial Sentences takes notice will be the Conſequence of this Courſe of Life? To proceed;

Continence the beſt Preſervative againſt this Diſeaſe.

The Female Sex, where the Seat of the Diſeaſe is more manifeſt, *viz.* the Glandules of the *Vagina Uteri*, and not the *Uterus* itſelf (as ſome have imagin'd) by Reaſon of the different Formation of the Parts, are freed from many of the Symptoms incident to Men; ſuch I mean as the *Chordee*, *Tentigo*, *Humoral Hernia*, *Phimoſis*, *Paraphimoſis*, and *Caruncul*æ: So that the Signs here are the *Dyſury* and Running chiefly; although

though they are alſo liable to *Chancres* and *Verrucæ*, as well within as on the outward Parts of the *Labia Pudendi*, likewiſe the Βυβῶνες, or *Inguinal* Tumours.

There are ſome will have the *Phimoſis* applicable alſo to this Sex, when by Reaſon of the Fluxion ariſing from ſome painful *Chancre* or Ulceration, there happens a preternatural Clauſure or Coarctation of the *Sphincter Vaginæ*, purſing up, as it were, the external Orifice; yet there being nothing on the Inſide like the *Glans* to be compreſs'd thereby, as in the Male, I cannot think that Name ſo ſuitable here. But I proceed.

The Diſeaſe miſtaken for a *Fluor Albus* in Women, with Notes of Diſtinction betwixt one and the other.

'Tis indeed the great Misfortune of that Sex (the modeſt Part of them) that when by an unkind or brutiſh Huſband, they have received the Infection, their Running is often taken for a *Fluor Albus*, and their *Dyſuria* for the Gravel or Stone; by which Deception I have known ſome of them run into the laſt Degree of a *Pox*, before they knew what there Illneſs was, or look'd out for proper Remedy. But the Caſe is different with the Women of the Town, eſpecially the more reſerved, or leſs abandon'd than the common Proſtitutes; who, if their Water diſturbs them, after their *venereal* Engagements, take the Alarm preſently, ſeek out for Help, and (*niſi res ſint anguſtæ domi*) ſo ſoon as poſſible get rid of it.

There has been great Diſputes among our modern Writers, whether or no there is any *Criterion* or certain Rule of Diſtinction, between this *Fluor albidus vel ſubflavus*, and the virulent dropping from a venereal Infection: Some of them affirm that there is, and that the ſame is diſcoverable at the time of their *Menſes*, when the *Fluor* ceaſes, and the *Stillicidium* ſtill continues; which

which was the Sentiment and Aſſertion of the famous *Baglivi*, among ſome others. On the other Side, a late Writer upon this Controverſy aſſures us, (if we may take his Word) that the Matter of both Runnings is the ſame, *viz.* the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* in the *Vagina Uteri*: So that this Difficulty ſtill remains, the former Remark being founded, as this Gentleman would have it, upon meer *Chimera*; and having nothing but Fancy to ſupport it.

Yet ſurely, before this Poſition had been thus dogmatically advanced, it behoved our Author to have been well ſatisfy'd, that the *Fluor albus* proceeds out of the ſaid *Lacunæ*, ſince many (and of them ſome very learned) Authors tell us, that the ſame is an Excrement diſcharged by the Veſſels of the *Uterus* itſelf, made out of the nutritious Juice perverted or vitiated by ſome Diſtemperature of this Part, or of the whole Body, but here ſecreted and thrown out; and which at the time of Menſtruation either wholly ſtops, or is thereby ſo obſcur'd as to be rendred leſs conſpicuous; whereas the other Flux being allow'd to be ſupplied by the excretory Ducts of the ſaid *Lacunæ*, or from ſome *Ulcuſcula* in the *Vagina*, continues its Diſcharge as well before as at the time of the Woman's Purgation, by her Courſes; and which, the oppoſite Writers aſſure us, may be diſtinguiſhed at theſe times by a curious Obſerver, though drilling at the ſame time out of one external and common Paſſage. Again, may it not be queried, that if there be indeed ſo great Analogy between theſe *Lacunæ* in the *Vagina*, and thoſe of the *Urethra*, as the ſame learned Author ſuppoſeth (both Fluxes being ſupplied from the ſame Liquor or Juice,) how comes it that in the moſt *cachectic* Habits or ill States of Health, none of the ſaid Running

is found to appear in Men? for the ſimple *Gonorrhœa* is manifeſtly of another Nature.

A farther, but ſtill ſomewhat uncertain Direction, we have from the Quantity, which is uſually much larger in the *Fluor* than from the venereal Contagion; ſome Women being indeed ſo delug'd by the former, that after lying along in Bed ſome Hours, when they come to ſtand upright, the ſaid Humour flows forth in large Quantity, and ſeveral Cloths are fouled ſometimes in a few Hours; whereas the other glides more inſenſibly, now and then a Drop. 'Tis true, a mild or inconſiderable *Fluor albus* may furniſh no more than a very virulent *Stillicidium*; but then the deeper yellow or greeniſh Colour of this latter with the *Dyſuria* or Pain in making Water (which is leſs heeded, if at all troubleſome, in a gentle white Flux) but eſpecially the attending *Chancres*, where there are any preſent, put the Queſtion out of doubt: And truly every Woman who was before perfectly clean and dry in theſe Parts, neither lately has undergone a hard Labour in Childbirth, that ſhall in few Days after familiar Converſe with a Man, find a Heat or Pricking in her Urine, which juſt before ſhe was unacquainted with, together with the Appearance of Matter flowing out of the *Pudendum*, has great Cauſe to ſuſpect an Injury, and to ſend in time for her Phyſician, or Surgeon, who may ſatisfy her of the Truth, and direct ſuch Remedies as are ſuited to her Condition.

For the farther clearing of this Point, which is indeed very neceſſary we ſhould rightly underſtand, I ſhall not think much to tranſcribe hither the Words of a very learned Man of our own College, I mean Dr. *Charlton*, who in his *Rheumatiſmi Uterini Genealogia, ſive, Fluoris Albi Hiſtoria*, having placed the Cauſes of that Diſtemper under the following Heads, (*ſcil.*) 1. *In Uteri*

Ἀτονίᾳ, *ſive Subſtantia ejus juſto laxior reddita.* 2. *In Glandulis ejuſdem officii ſui immemoribus.* 3. *In Lympæ-ductuum apertione.* 4. *In Tubulorum Membraneorum dilatatione vel irritatione.* 5. *In Exulceratione.* He proceeds thus, in relation to the different Seats of theſe two Diſtempers, as well as their proper *Diagnoſtic* Signs, or Marks of Diſtinction.

Dr. *Charlton*'s Diſtinction of the *Fluor albus* from the *Gonorrhœa* ſo call'd.

Rheumatiſmi Uterini Origine, Cauſiſque tam antecedentibus, quam proximis, atque primariis, prout Facultates noſtræ ferebant, jam tandem inveſtigatis; oſtenſiſque tum ejuſdem Speciebus diverſis, tum Signis cuique Speciei propriis, quibus inter ſe diſcriminentur: aliud nil Diſquiſitionis hujus complemento videtur deeſſe, niſi ut peculiares quaſdam ſubjungam Notas, quibus Fluor iſte à virulentâ diſtinguatur Gonorrhœâ, quam impura Venus infligit, quæque ſæpenumerò ſub Fluoris albi ſpecie vel experientiſſimis Medicis impoſuit. Quare, ut extremum Fabulæ actum peragam, conſulamque Tyronum Utilitati, animadverto; Βεομώδην Γονόῤῥοιαν *à Fluore albo tum Sede, tum Symptomatibus atque Signis evidenter diſcrepare.*

Quippe in Mulieribus, non Uterus, nec ejus Vagina Gonorrhœæ Sedes eſt; ſed Pars illa Glandulis referta, & in inferiore ac anteriore Vaginæ Parte, prope Meatus urinarii Exitum, ſita, quam Herophilus apud Galenum [lib. 14. de uſu Partium] *Proſtatarum nomine primus inſignivit: Nec immeritò: Uteri enim Vaginam ab Urethrâ dextrè diſſecando dividentibus in Conſpectum venit Subſtantia quædam membranoſa, & albicans, unius ferè Digiti tranſverſi Craſſitudinem, æquans, totamque extrinſecùs cingens Urethræ Canalem; quam perreptant, & in qua terminantur Lacunæ illæ, ſive Ductus conſpicui, qui in principio Urethræ, & in inferiore Vaginæ Parte reperiuntur, quemadmodum cuiquam eos inflato aere diſtendenti facilè apparet: adeo ut Subſtantia*

stantia ista pro Mulierum Prostatis, sive Corpore glanduloso, Virorum prostatis analogo rectè accipiatur. Idem Officii etiam Parilitas demonstrat. Harum quippe Munus est, in se excipere, acuere, demumque in Libidinis Ardore emittere tenuiorem Succi nutritii illuc delati partem; quæ Acrimoniâ suâ salinâ Feminas ad Venerem stimulat, Uterique Vaginam in Coitu lubricâ Voluptate titillat. Hic igitur cæcutiit alioquin oculatissimus Veslingius, qui [*Syntag. Anat. pag.* 73.] *Utero Prostatas glanduloſas derogavit. Cæterùm ex his tantum Prostatis Gonorrhœam scaturire, hoc mihi validissimo Argumento est, quòd in Mulieribus vitio illo fœdatis, & post Mortem dissectis Prostatæ hæ semper comperiuntur exulceratæ, saniemque virosam compressu expuentes.*

And a little farther he goes on as follows: *Cognitâ jam Gonorrhœæ virosæ Sede, ad reliqua Discriminis Indicia progredior: Quæ partim à Materiæ extillantis Qualitatibus, partim à Symptomatibus, infectarumque Mulierum querelis, partim à Causis antecedentibus desumenda sunt. Quod per Gonorrhœam Veneream excidit, continentèr assiduóque fertur ut in uterino Fluore. Est tamen crassius multò, atque modò album, modo flavum, aut viresćens, Odore gravi molestum, acre & exedens; ac proinde, rarò deprehenditur citra Pudendi Ulcus; semper sibi Comitem habet acerrimum Urinæ Ardorem, cum Stranguria; ob inflammatam, sæpéque excoriatam Urethræ extremitatem. At nondum his Notis certò possit ab uterino Fluore internosci; sed hinc maximè, quòd prorumpentibus Catameniis, non desinat, sed cum his, & mox ab iis similiter persistat: Uterinus verò Fluor cessat in Mensium eruptione, & aliquanto post tempore. Adhæc, Fluoris albi Materia, alteram in Gonorrhœa manantem quantitate longè excedit. Quæ hoc vitio polluuntur, non de Lumbagine, sed de Incendio & Acerbitate quadam Pudoris Si-*

num

num quaſi adurente, quæ inter meiendum exacerbatur, conqueruntur. Quinetiam Luis Venereæ Signa ſe interdum produnt, neque uterini Fluoris Indicia ulla cernuntur. Cæterùm qui certior eſſe velit, Pudenda inſpiciat. Ita enim Partes Urethræ contiguas (in quibus Lacunarum modò memoratarum Exitus terminantur) mucoſâ quâdam Materiâ conſpurcatas, ac interdum etiam exulceratas deprehendet; reliquis Vaginæ partibus interim rectè ſe habentibus, cujus contrarium in Fluxu albo reperiri aſſolet.

Hoping the Reader's Pardon for this Prolixity, I now haſten to the *Prognoſtic* Signs of the firſt Infection, call'd by the Antients (as we before remark'd) untruly, a *Gonorrhœa*, and more properly of ſome of the Moderns, *Stillicidium purulentum*; or as *Harvy* ſaith it is termed among the *Dutch*, *Een Drypert*, the *Dropper*. As to the Event, I ſay, the ſame is generally a *Pox*, where the Sick falls into the Hands of Quacks, or other ignorant Pretenders; or if he will not conform to Rules (and 'tis not often that our common Sinners of this Nature will) the Conſequence may be perhaps the ſame, under the beſt of Management. Prognoſtic Signs of the firſt Infection.

If there be only a *Dyſury* with a ſimple Running, of good Colour and Condition, in as good a Habit and a regular Patient, the Caſe promiſeth well for an eaſy and ſpeedy Cure. A late Writer hereupon acquaints us, in his firſt Edition, that the later the Symptoms appear, the greater is the Virulency; in his ſecond, he ſays, the ſooner they appear, the Virulency is greateſt; and both theſe Poſitions are advanced as *Corollaries* from the ſame *Lemma*, like ſome other (I muſt acknowledge as to myſelf) ſeeming Inconſiſtencies in that learned Man's Diſcourſe. But if the Diſtemper is attended with *Chordee* or *Priapiſm* (beſpeaking greater Virulency in the Taint) there is like to

be greater Trouble; more still, if callous Ulceration, or *Chancres* arise about the *Glans* and *Prepuce*; or if accompanied with *Hernia humoralis*: Still worse, if a *Phimosis*, with the like *Chancres* underneath, are present, or a *Paraphimosis* also; where in the first, you cannot sometimes come at your Work, without ripping up the Duplicature of the Foreskin; and in the last, there may be Danger of Gangrene or Mortification to the uncover'd *Glans*, by its Strangulation; when you may be also necessitated to cut through the Folds of the same, to set that Part at Liberty. But, worst of all, where *Caruncles* are form'd within the Passage, which threaten an *Ischury*, or entire Stop to the Urine, creating exquisite Pains to the Patient, and great Vexation also to the honest Artist.

Yet all these, with diligent Care and a sound Judgment, may be overcome, and the Patient restor'd to a perfect Health again, if he will be conformable. But let no one think himself (however the more modish or gallant Man) the more like to be sound or complete in his Health for his repeated Follies of this Nature, lest finding himself deceiv'd, he repent too late. For 'tis most certain, that neither this Disease, nor yet its Remedies, were ever found to improve a Constitution, or to change it otherwise, than from a sound, to a morbid State.

Men easier infected than Women, and sooner cured.

But farther: The Infection itself is oftentimes observ'd to spread faster in Men than in Women, contrary to what some Authors have laid down; because the Genitals of these latter are better defended by the Deluge of Humours usually draining off that Way; and in some of whom this Poison lies therefore conceal'd, or as it were, sheathed many Months, I might say Years, without appearing to have otherwise polluted the

Blood, or ſhewing itſelf in other Symptoms, than a Running accompanied ſometimes with *Chancres*. Nay, I am ſatisfied I have ſeen ſome common Women, that for ſeveral Years together, have never been without the one or other of theſe Appearances; and however communicating the Venom to ſome who daily convers'd with them, yet kept their own Fleſh, were ſtrong and luſty, eat well, drank hard, and ſeldom, if at all, took Phyſick upon that Account. Yet 'tis plain, that all do not eſcape ſo well, nor have I found any of them ſo eaſily cur'd, by reaſon of the great Laxity of theſe Parts, and their being always ſteeped by the Humours aforeſaid, as the like Degree of Infection is in Men.

The learned Writer formerly mentioned, allows the Men to be ſooner catch'd; very few, he ſays, eſcaping, that meddle with a diſeaſed Woman, *Notwithſtanding the inconſiderable Quantity they can take up of the venereal Poiſon; whereas Women*, who, he tells us alſo, *receive a Million of times more, yet eſcape the ſame.* His Reaſon this, *for that the latter finds it blended or blunted with another oily Liquor, the Semen; whilſt the former takes it in full Force out of the* Vagina, *where it was lodged before, by ſome infected Perſon, and where it may lie ſome time without Damage to her.* But ſurely, if it be thus blended, when diſcharged into the *Vagina*, it might be rediſcharged (*finitâ Copulatione*) in the Woman's erect Poſture, at leaſt the *Spicula* broken as well therewith, as ſheathed farther by the glandulous Liquor, with which theſe Parts are bedew'd, more particularly at ſuch times. Wherefore, I muſt needs think a better Reaſon is taken from the different Texture or Formation of the Genitals themſelves; the Man's being dry and turgid only with Blood and Spirits, the *Glans* alſo alike tumid, and being

bared from its covering, the *Prepuce*, is endow'd with a moſt exquiſite Senſe; conſequently more expoſed to the venomous *Effluvia* ariſing from the infected Parts. And hence it is as true as common a Remark, that thoſe who have this Part always uncovered by a retracted Foreſkin, eſcape for the moſt part better than others. The Women contrarily, for the Cauſes juſt before related, are both leſs ſuſceptible of the Taint, and its Progreſs, when communicated, is generally ſlower alſo. But enough of this.

The Cure in general of the firſt Infection.

As to what relates to the Cure of this *firſt Injection* or *French Diſeaſe*, (which whether theirs or not, has one of its Epithets, *Alamode*, thence borrow'd) there have been, and ſtill are various Methods taken; and he that cures ſooneſt, provided he cure ſafely, is doubtleſs the beſt Phyſician or Surgeon; but this is not the Aim of our *London* Quacks, who, if they can but ſtop the Running, or heal the Sores, (which very few of them know how to accompliſh) regard not the Conſequence, uſually a *Pox*; as we obſerv'd in our *Prognoſticks*. Nor truly is it very material, or of great Moment, it ſhould be otherwiſe with the Generality of our Fornicators: For as the ſham Phyſician is eager of his Money, ſo is the ſham'd Patient in as much haſte to go again to his unlawful Pleaſures. Thus one *Clap* is often palm'd upon another, and each, unleſs the firſt, very probably on a preceding *Pox*. But we return to the Cure.

In order whereunto, Purgation is, I think, allow'd almoſt on all ſides, and doubtleſs neceſſary to diſcharge the *Cacochymy*; yet here likewiſe our new Writer thereof finds fault, and tells us (how truly, let all good Artiſts judge) *it were better the Gonorrhœa ſhould run off of itſelf, than be treated with ſuch Medicines, as by their Stimuli add to the*

Malignity, and encreaſe the Diſeaſe; for it is not (ſaith he) *ſo much as pretended, that Purgatives deſtroy any part of the Matter of this Diſtemper, but what they effect is by their Stimuli helping off with that which is already infected; which yet, if wholly left to itſelf, would be more ſafely diſcharg'd.* Again, ſaith he, *that purging Medicines do not act directly in deſtroying the Matter, is moſt certain, but only in the ſmall Aſſiſtance they give to Nature, when it carries off the ſame, in ſome very healthy Conſtitutions.*

Let it be ſo then, if it carries off the Matter of the Diſeaſe, it is equally beneficial, as if it deſtroy'd the ſame. What he means by ſome *healthy Conſtitutions*, I know not; for if they help not alſo in the leſs healthful, to what purpoſe are they preſcrib'd by the beſt Authors, and daily put in Practice by the beſt Artiſts, with the greateſt Succeſs; or why does this learned Gentleman himſelf (after he has thus declaim'd againſt theſe Medicines) inform us in the ſame Diſcourſe, *That as purging Medicines have been proved to be of Uſe in the Cure of Claps, which is likewiſe manifeſt by Experience, he will ſet down ſome Forms thereof?*

There is no doubt to be made, but that different Purgatives, in different Habits, are to be directed; and that great Prudence is requir'd as to the Time of their being continued; in which, perhaps, conſiſts one of the niceſt Points of this Cure. For if in ſome *Dyſcraſies* of the Blood, and in ſome Infections of this kind, we continue the ſtronger Sort, eſpecially of theſe Remedies promiſcuouſly, till the Matter ceaſeth to flow, or till it becomes perfectly white and tenacious, and only glews up the Orifice of the *Urethra* (as is the Manner of ſome) we ſhall oftentimes find our ſelves diſappointed, and ſo far from gaining our

End, that both the Virulency of the Flux, as well as the other Symptoms, may happen to increase upon us. Thus I have more than once observed in some Patients, I have had formerly, that after half a Score, or a Dozen times purging them, every, or (according to their Strength) each other Day, with some brisk *Cathartick*, the *Stillicidium* hath been both lessened in its Quantity, and grown better conditioned also in its other Qualities; the Symptoms likewise have been corrected, and sometimes wholly taken off; when pursuing the same Evacuation a little longer, or perhaps to as many more Times, it has again grown ill-conditioned, and the former Accidents of *Dysury* and *Priapism*, have returned: So that I have been forced to leave off the Purging, at least with the stronger *Catharticks*; and to mix only a little *Pulvis Rad. Rhei*, with some *Terebinthinate*, or balsamick Medicine, till the Running has again declined; after which, the latter by themselves. And this Accident I have observ'd most frequently to have attended some bilious, and hot, or dry Temperaments, whose Blood is, as it were, fir'd; and the Parts farther stimulated by the *Colocynth. Scammoniat.* or *Diagrediat.* Purges, usually ordered at such Times, and well enough suited to the colder, more lax, and phlegmatick Constitutions. So that, in short, he who (in an excellent good Author's Words) *cleanseth well*, unless we restrain *well*, to *sufficiently*, doth not always cure well. And this I have the rather hinted, to inform the younger Practitioner, that although for the most part, it may be necessary the Purgation should be continued, till the Matter is better coloured, and almost ready to disappear; yet have we at all times no absolute *Cynosure*, thereby to steer this Cure of the *first Infection*. Nor will the yellow

Colour

Colour be always found a Mark of the Malignity (though moſt commonly) ſo much, as of an ill Habit, a bilious Blood, or ſome other ſingular *Dyſcraſy* of the Juices therein. For although the ſtopping of ſuch a Running by Reſtringents, very commonly lays the Foundation of a *ſecond Infection*, yet by the Means above, and hereafter to be obſerved, ſome others have been well cured, although this Yellowneſs has continued to the laſt; in which, I think, I have the concurrent Sentiment of a late Writer upon the ſame Subject.

I have the rather alſo touch'd upon this Ὑπερκάθαρσις, or *Superpurgation*, becauſe I believe many ſtubborn *Gleets* have been at firſt this way promoted, and the Patient's Body harraſs'd to no Purpoſe, the Malignity of the Diſtemper being increaſed, which was intended to be thereby removed.

The general *Purgatives* I would recommend, eſpecially for the *cold* and *phlegmatic* Conſtitutions, are thoſe commonly uſed by the Surgeons of the Town, *viz. Extr. Rud. Pil. Coch. Min.* or that with fewer Ingredients (but full out as efficacious as any of them) the *Pil. ex Duobus*. The latter being what I uſually order, from ℈i. to ʒß. and in Bodies robuſt, ſometime to ℈ii. with ℈ß. gr. xv. or ℈i. of *Calomel.* particularly when attended with *Chancres*, or great Virulency; which may be repeated every other Day, or with ſome few, who bear the Operation well, every Day for eight or ten times, when the Flux commonly leſſens, and looks of a better, *i. e.* of a whiter Colour.

The *Confect. Hamech* and *Benedicta laxativa*, were the common Purges of the Antients at theſe Times. Dr. *Sydenham* makes a Maſs *ex Pil. Coch. Maj. & Extr. Rud. ana* ʒiii. *Reſ. Jalap. & Diagred.*

gred. ana ʒß. *cum Opobalſ. q. ſ. fiant Pil.* vi. *ad* ʒi. *quarum ſumat Æger quatuor omni Mane per quatuordecim dies; dein alternis Auroris, per alias Septimanas duas; denique bis in Hebdomade, uſque ad Curationis Finem.*

But this is a Penance few of our People will ſubmit to, nor is there always (as I have juſt now obſerved) any Neceſſity that they ſhould.

The *Pulvis Diaſenæ* and *Warvicenſis* called otherwiſe *Sanctus* and *Cornachini*; are likewiſe given by ſome, as is alſo this following Maſs, in uſe with a good Artiſt, and who, I believe, has had as much of this Buſineſs as moſt in Town.

℞ *Scammon. Sulphurat. Colocynth. præp. Merc. dulc. pp. ana p. æq. Terebinth. Ven. q. ſ. ut formetur Maſ. pro Pil. ex quibus deglutientur* iii. iv. *vel* v. *ſecundum Vires, ac Operationis Modum, ſingulis, vel meliùs, alternis Diebus.*

But in the hot, dry, or hectical Diſpoſitions, you muſt not be too buſy with this Sort of *Catharticks:* For ſuch, the *Pulv. Rad. Rhei cum Cremore Tartari*, or the *Electuarium lenitivum cum Pulv. Julap.* may ſuffice; as alſo the *Decoct. Sen. Gereon.* or a ſtrong Infuſion of the ſaid *Radix Rhabarb. inciſ. Tamarind. Fol. Sen. & Sal. Tartari.* Some Forms of which I ſhall here give you.

℞ *Pulv. Rad. Rhei* ʒß. *Rad. Jalap. pulv.* ℈i. *Crem. Tart.* ℈ii. *vel Tart. vitriol.* gr. v. *ad* ℈ß. *Elect. lenitivi cum Syr. Viol. aliquantulum mollefacti q. ſ. m. f. Bolus.* ℞ *Infuſ. Senæ* ℥iii. *Syr. Roſ. ſolut. de Rhamno, ana* ℥ß. *Crem. Tart.* ʒß. *m. f. Hauſtus lenitèr purgans.* ℞ *Rad. Rhei tenuitèr inciſ. Fol. Senæ, ana* ziß. *vel* zii. *Tamarind.* ℥ß. *Sal. Tart.* ℈i. *Sem. Aniſ. P. j. Aq. Font.* ℥iv. *fiat Infuſio calida per Noctem, mane coletur & adde Syr. Roſ. Solut. Mannæ opt. ana* ℥i. *m. fiat Potio mane ſumenda, uſuali Regimine cum hiſce omnibus obſervato.*

Sometimes

Sometimes it may be alſo requiſite, as before recited, to lodge xii. or xv. Grains of the *Calomel.* over Night, with a little of the *Conf. Fracaſt.* or *Conſ. Roſ.* taken in a *Bolus* going to Reſt, and purged off again next Morning, with one or other of theſe Medicines.

In my Practice, after I have ſufficiently purged off the Virulency, or as the Quantity and Colour of the Flux ſhall indicate; I uſually finiſh with ʒi. of the Balſam *Cobaiba*, called commonly *Capivi*, given at ſeveral times; *vel ſub forma Electurii, cum Conſerv. fruct. Cynoſbat. vel inſtar Paſtæ albæ, cum Sacch. alb. præp. ſumendo alterutrius Quant. Nuc. Moſc. Maj. mane atque Veſperi, ventriculo vacuo.*

One Pot of this Compoſition hath very frequently compleated the Work; or if there be Occaſion, I repeat it once, twice, or perhaps thrice, if any Remains of the Gleet ſhould ſo require; and this Remedy I prefer to any of the Terebinthinate ones, or indeed any other of the natural Balſams, whether *Gileadenſe*, *Peruanum*, *Opobalſamum*, *Tolutanum* (all uſed by ſome Practitioners for this purpoſe) becauſe I find it heats and binds leſs than theſe laſt: Nor is it ſuch a Tell-tale as the former, where the Chamber-pot, by its Smell, diſcovers what has been done all over the Houſe; beſides, it is leſs nauſeous to many People's Stomachs than the common Turpentines, eſpecially if taken in the Way I have here preſcrib'd it.

For poor People, unable to be at the Charge, unleſs of very little Medicine, where there has been only a *ſimple Running* with the *Dyſury*, I have wrote more than fifty Bills to their *Apothecaries*, after the following Manner; and receiv'd their Thanks a few Days after; when I have found their Cures compleated, without Danger of Relapſe,

lapse, or Transmutation either of this *first* into a *second Infection*; of which, I think, there is little Danger, where the Running gradually lessens, turns whitish, and goes off with an open Body.

℞ *Elect. Lenitiv. Balsam. Capiv. ana* ʒi. *Pulv. Rad. Jalapii* ʒii. *Sal. Prunel.* ʒi. *m. f. Electuarium cujus capiat Quant. Nuc. Castaneæ, sero Vesperi, & repetatur mane seq. cum levi Custodia : Repetendo quotidie nisi nimis operatur, vel nocte molestat, quum capiat mane tantum.*

For weakly People I substitute the *Pulv. Rhei loco Jalapii.* And where the Weeping has return'd, I order a Morsel of the said Electuary to be taken every, or each other Day, for some time longer, or till the Parts are perfectly dry and healed.

With such a *Recipe*, only once repeated, I very lately cured a poor Fellow of a Running, who had been running about from one Pretender to another, for four Months, in little more than a Fortnight.

Indeed I have often wonder'd so few of our Writers have taken Notice of this noble Medicament, in finishing the Cure of *Claps*, and of *Gleets* arising from thence; for which I believe very few Remedies can compare in the whole physical Republick; and they who know rightly how to time it, may perform more in a Week, than by all the other Methods now used, in a Month. I am sure I have known one single Ounce thereof effect more in some of these Cases, than a whole Pound of Turpentine, mix'd up too as Mr. *Wiseman* directs, *cum Pulv. Jalap. Crem. Tart. & Sal. Prunel.* or than the *Chio* and *Cyprus* Turpentine taken alone in large Quantities. When the former Composition with the *Conf. Cynosbat.* gives more than a couple of Stools a Day, and I am satisfied the Malignity is beforehand carried off,

off, I ſometimes direct as follows. ℞ *Conſ. Fruct. Cynoſb. Balſam. Cobaibæ ana* ʒi. *Ter. Japon. pp.* ʒii. *Sacch. alb. q. ſ. ut fiat Elect. ſolidioris Conſiſtentiæ, cujus ex Cuſpide Cultelli, ſumat Morſulum ad Magnitud. Caſtaneæ, Mane ac Veſperi*; and ſometimes I add likewiſe the *Pulv. Rhei parum torrefact.* both which in Weepings merely of the Seminals, from a too great Laxity, or ſome preceding Debility from an *Hypercatharſis*, are together with a like Quantity of the *Croc. Mart. Reſtr.* always to be added, when the Sugar may be left out.

Inſtead of the Conſerve, a very good Practitioner, my intimate Acquaintance, makes uſe of the *Mel Virginale*, with which the Balſam more readily incorporates, neither diffuſing nor floating on the Top, as with the Conſerve it is apt to do; and when he is minded to confound the Taſte of the Balſam, he adds a little of the Balſam of *Peru*, which alters both the Taſte as well as Colour.

It was this Balſam a late Quack (famous for Clap-curing) mix'd up with *Caſſia, Merc. d. Ocul. Canc. Sal. Prunel. & Sal. Succin.* into an Electuary, which together with his *Sublimat.* Solution, and his Syringe for the *Penis*, made up his *Packet*; by which it is ſaid, that he acquired a plentiful Income. Thoſe who deſire to ſee the Preſcript, may find it in the Treatiſe call'd, *The Symptoms, Nature, Cauſe, and Cure of a Gonorrhœa*, ſecond Edition; that in the firſt being different: As alſo in a Quack Libel under the Sanction of M. D. ſet forth lately by one *Spink.*

The *Potio Alba, ex Terebinth. Ven. cum Ovi vitello & Vin. alb. compoſita*, is a Remedy that was formerly in much Requeſt, and ſtill uſed by ſome Surgeons, as well Abroad as at Home, on the like Account; being deemed alſo very ſerviceable, but

a nauſeous Drench to be repeated, and ſurly in its Operation; ſo that the nicer Palates and Stomachs cannot diſpenſe with it. Somewhat like it we have in *Bates* under the ſame Title. But inſtead of theſe, the *Chio* and *Cyprus* Turpentine have been cuſtomarily exhibited to the Quantity of a Filberd, Nutmeg, or Cheſnut, Night and Morning, or only once, at Night, wrap'd up in Sugar, or cover'd over with a Wafer; alſo the former Turpentine boil'd up till it is fit to be made into Pills; likewiſe the *Ol. Terebinth.* is preſcrib'd by ſome to ten, fifteen, or twenty Drops, diſtill'd firſt upon a Lump of Sugar, and after diſſolv'd in a Glaſs of Ale or white Wine; after the ſame Manner the *Opobalſam.* is taken, which I think the better Medicine of the two, eſpecially for ſome particular Conſtitutions.

David Abercromby, for his Cure of the *Gonorrhœa*, falſly ſo called, directs in this manner.

℞ *Caſſiæ rec. Extr.* ʒi. *Pulv. Rad. Rhei. Crem. Tart. ana* ʒi. *m. f. Bolus; vel* ℞ *Tereb. Ven. non lotæ* ʒiii. *Rhei pulv.* ʒi. *Sacch. q. ſ. Miſce.*

Dr. *Harvy* thus, ℞ *Tereb. non lotæ* ʒiii. *Rhei Elect. pulv. à* ʒß. *ad* ʒi. *Gum. Guaj. à* ℈i. *ad* ʒß. *Merc. d. à* ℈ß. *ad* ℈i. *m. f. Bolus, ſumendus Mane, & pro Robuſtis, repetatur Veſperi.*

But in the firſt of theſe I would deſire to know what Mouth is capable of taking in a *Bolus* of ten Drams weight? Or how few Stomachs of retaining three Drams of *Turpentine*, with the reſt of the Ingredients? So that after due Purgation with ſome proper *Cathartick*, or ſuch as beſt ſuits the Temperament of the Patient, I have ſaid enough, I hope, to convince the Reader, that I think the *Capivi Balſam* preferable to moſt others, for healing and agglutinating the ulcerated Parts, at the cloſe of this Diſtemper: Who muſt not admire if I omit the mentioning any Injections outwardly,

outwardly, or Reſtringents in common Uſe, preſcribed to be taken inwardly.

As to the firſt, I confeſs I never had any great Opinion of them (notwithſtanding ſome Empiricks place the whole of the Cure therein) nor unleſs in very much Diſturbance from the Urine, by ſome Excoriation in the Paſſage, or greater Difficulty than ordinary in drying up the *Gleet*, have I ſeen Occaſion for them: When probably a little *Aq. Hordei*, or a ſmall Solution of the *Troch. Alb. Rhaſ. in Aq. Plantag. vel. Roſ.* has been directed for the former; and a ſmall *Aq. Calcis cum Syr. de Roſ. ſic. vel Mel. Roſ.* for the latter. As to their Uſe in *Caruncles*, we ſhall ſpeak preſently, and in *Gleets* you may ſee our Diſcourſe thereon hereunto annexed. In reſpect to Reſtringents, ſuch as the *Bolus verus*, *Sang. Drac. Succin. Maſtich. Os ſæpiæ*, *Ter. Lemn. Mumia*, and the like, ſince I practiſed, with the Balſam beforemention'd, I have but ſeldom had Occaſion for them in the common Runnings; and when I have, I cannot ſay I have always found they would anſwer Expectation; nor indeed ſhould I adviſe any one (however inoffenſive or neceſſary they are repreſented by *De Blegny*, and ſome others) in a virulent *Stillicidium*, to have any thing to do with them.

The Time of uſing theſe *balſamick* Medicines, is generally ſpeaking after the Virulency is purged off, the Symptoms removed, and the Colour of the Running (which is now grown inconſiderable in its Quantity) changed from its former yellow or greeniſh Caſt, to a more pale and whiter Aſpect, and a more tenacious Conſiſtence alſo. But if notwithſtanding the Repetition of your purging Remedies, this Alteration cannot be acquir'd, the Symptoms before enumerated, rather improving; you muſt make Revulſion by vomiting your Patient,

tient, with a proper Doſe of the *Turpethum Min.* repeated at two or three Days diſtance, once or twice: After which, according to his Habit (the Malignity being ſomewhat check'd) ſome more gentle *Cathartick*, as the *Pulv. Rhei* before obſerv'd, may be mix'd with the *Terebinthinate*, or balſamick Medicine; and the Matter ſtill daily decreaſing, theſe latter (as we have already intimated) by themſelves. But if the *Clap* (as frequently happens) be complicate with other Symptoms, and a *ſecond Infection* is alſo preſent, you muſt then proceed as we ſhall direct in the farther proſecution of our Diſcourſe, and for the preſent overlook the *firſt*.

I know the Author of the late Treatiſe we have before refer'd to, tells us, *That theſe balſamic Remedies differ not from Reſtringents in the Cure of Claps; neither can be ſaid to be Healers, becauſe there is no preceding Digeſtion.* To which it may be anſwer'd, that we have very commonly all the Appearance the Parts furniſhing the Matter are capable of ſhewing us; that is a State of Crudity and Indigeſtion, and (the Malignity overcome) a State alſo of Concoction; ſuitable, I ſay, to the Nature of the Parts affected, tho' perhaps not what is exactly agreeable to that which is produced by ſome others. But whether this be ſo or not, if theſe Remedies perform'd no other Office than by merely Reſtringing without Healing, how comes it that two of the beſt of them, *Turpentine* and *Capivi*, perform the generality of theſe Cures, yet purge at the ſame time? from whence ſurely we may infer, that they both deterge and heal, much differently from the common Reſtrictives, which ſhut up the Poiſon, conſtipate the Belly; either thickening the Fluids, or conſtringing the Mouths of their containing Veſſels; and conſequently, if unſeaſonably directed, by detaining the

the ſaid venomous Matter, lay the Foundation of a worſe Diſeaſe than that which they were given to remedy. But to proceed to our Subject.

There are ſome who, for this End, exceedingly magnify the *Clap-water* of *Quercetan*; which he orders to be given by two Spoonfuls twice a Day, *Certè tamen præmiſſâ debitâ Catharſi*, and which he prepares thus.

℞ *Pulv. Fol. Menth. Dictamni, Rad. Irid. Flor. ana* ʒi. *ſem. Agn. Caſt. Rutæ & Lactucæ ana* ʒvi. *Terebinth. Ven.* ʒiv. *vini alb.* ʒxx. *Deſtillentur in Alembico vaporis Balneo.*

As alſo the following from *Riverius*, little differing, which that learned and practical Phyſician tells us, he gave commonly to finiſh the Cure, after twice purging with *Calomel* and *Pil. Coch. Min. ana* ℈i. and ten times with ʒi. of *Pulv. Rad. Rhei cum* ʒiii. *Terebinth. Venet.*

℞ *Menth. ſic.* ʒiii. *Sem. Lactuc. Rutæ, Agni Caſt. ana* ʒii. *Dictamn. Cret.* ʒx. *Sacch. alb.* ℔ii. *Omnia pulverizentur, & addendo Terebinth. Ven.* ʒv. *Vini alb. generoſi* ʒxxx. *F. Deſtillatio in Baln. Mar. & capiat Cochl.* ii. *omni mane, duabus horis ante Cibum.*

But theſe, in my Opinion, ſeem better fitted for the Cure of the *Tabes Dorſalis*, ſo call'd, where by a hot, ſaline or acrid Seed, the Patient is conſtantly ſtimulated in his Sleep to nocturnal Pollutions; from whence ſo great Portions of this *Quinteſſentia Sanguinis* are carried off, as at length brings on a *nervous Atrophy*; the Patient quickly after growing Hectical, and melting away with a *Maraſmus*. Theſe diſtill'd Waters, I ſay, ſeem likely to effect more here, than in the venereal or virulent *Claps*.

The Cure by Clyſters, which were contriv'd for thoſe whoſe Averſion to Medicine is inſuperable

able (tho' it be not ſo to the beloved Vice) is by throwing up ℥ß. or ʒvi. of the *Terebinth. Ven. cum Ovi Vitel. ſolut.* once a Day, and ſometimes twice; if only once, it may be made more purgative with the *Conf. Hamech*, for the ſtronger Sort, or the *Elect. de ſuc. Roſ. Diacatholicon. lenitivum* for the weaker; but this Method (unleſs the Cure be promoted by giving ſome mercurial Cathartick between whiles, and ſome Balſamick alſo, when the *Virus* is taken off) is ſcarce to be confided in: Nor have I known (unleſs very rarely) that it has anſwer'd the Expectation.

Profeſſor *Boerhaave*'s Cure by *Epithems*, you will ſee in my Diſcourſe of *Gleets*, with ſome Animadverſions thereon; as alſo in his *Comments* prefix'd to the new Edition of *Aloyſius Luiſinus*, which Preface has ſince been tranſlated into *Engliſh*.

Having thus laid down the curative Method in general, I ſhall now take Notice of ſome particular Symptoms accompanying this Diſeaſe.

Cure of the Symptoms attending this firſt Infection. And firſt of the *Dyſuria*.

The firſt of which, and which uſually is the Præcurſor or Harbinger to the reſt, is the *Dyſuria*, or *Ardor Urinæ:* Altho' the learned Author of *The Symptoms*, &c. tells us, the ſame doth not appear till three or four Days after the Running, notwithſtanding our clap'd Patients take the firſt Hint of their Misfortunes from this Smart and Pricking of their Water, and which they commonly obſerve before the ſaid Running is diſcover'd, at leaſt together therewith. The Chymiſts ſay this Diſturbance ariſeth from ſome *ſaline armoniac Needles fluctuating in a purulent Fluor.* Others, with as much, if not more Reaſon, from the *Salts* of the *Urine* gauling in their Paſſage, the inward Lining of the *Urethra*, more than ordinarily tender and ſore at theſe times, from the Inflammation attending. Be it ſo then, the

Heat

Heat and Acrimony (without ſtaying either to calculate their *Quantity*, or meaſure their *Sizes*) indicate certainly ſome refrigerating, attemperating, diluting and emulſing Liquors, that may take off this Complaint, and eaſe them of their Pain: For which Cauſe let the Patient drink, (eſpecially on the Days he does not purge, and in the Evenings of thoſe he does,) the *Lac vaccinum cum p. æ. Aq. Font. coctum*; alſo the *Lac Amygdalinum*, or ſome Emulſion prepar'd *ex ſem. 4. fr. Maj. cum ſem. Papav. & Hyoſcyam. alb.* edulcorated or rendred grateful to his Palate, *cum Syr. Papav. Rhœad. de Althæa vel de Nymph.* or when by reaſon of the Pain he is very reſtleſs, the *Syr. de Meconio*, inſtilling into each Draught of the ſame a few Drops of the *Spir. Nitr. dulcis.* A Form or two of ſuch a Liquor may be after this manner.

℞ *Amygd. d. Excortic. Num.* vii. *Sem. 4. fr. Maj. ana* ʒi. *contunde, & gradatim affunde Aq. Hordei (in qua* ʒvi. *Gum. Arabic. incoxerint)* ℔iß. *Colaturæ adde Aq. Cinnamom. hord.* ʒii. *Sacch. alb.* ʒß. *vel Syr. de Althæa* ʒi. *Miſce. vel* ℞ *Amygd. dul. ut prius decortic. Num.* x. *Sem. Lactucæ & Sem. Papav. alb. ana* ʒß. *Contuſis affunde ut antea Decoct. Hord. & Liquirit. fiatque Emulſio S. A.* In a Draught of either of theſe (as we obſerv'd before) may be diſſolved ʒß. or ʒvi. (the other Syrup being here omitted) of the *Syr. de Meconio*, in the Evening of his purging Days, to diſpoſe him to reſt, after the Tumult raiſed in the Blood by the preceding *Cathartick:* But theſe Liquors ſimply not availing to remove this Complaint, we muſt order ℈i. ʒß. or ℈ii. of the *Cryſtal. Mineral.* or *Sal. Prunel.* in a Draught of the ſame, with its equal Weight of white Sugar, to be repeated two or three times a Day; adding farthermore upon Occaſion (as in the *Chordee* or *Priapiſm*)

Sacch. Saturn gr. v. *& in Micturitione dolorifica, totidem Camphoræ:* Which Remedies generally remove the Complaints of this kind. These Accidents being likewise attended at some times with great Fluxion and Inflammation, as appears by the feverish Disorder with which they are affected; it is requisite at such times, but more especially in sanguine Constitutions, to empty their Veins by Bleeding, which will cool their Bodies, abate the Inflammation, and prevent some Disturbances given afterwards to the Blood, by the purging Physick that is necessary to follow; it being also approved by most of the Moderns, as a justifiable Practice, however condemn'd by the Antients, and some few others.

Excoriations and Chancres.

If there be only a simple Excoriation on the *Glans* or *Prepuce*, a Pledgit of *Diapompholigos* may be sufficient; but if Ulceration, you must forward the Digestion, especially if there be Callosity, or *Chancres* already formed; at which time your *Merc. præcip. rub.* sprinkled thereon, with the Digestive over, may be convenient and proper also to deterge them. After which you need not be over-hasty to dry them up, till the Virulency is purged off and corrected by your Internals; lest in stifling the Venom here, it should shew itself after in other pocky Eruptions, and stand then in need of the Method of Cure for a confirm'd *Lues*. Again, if your *Præcipitate* prove insufficient to correct the Virulency, and subdue the chancrous Excrescence, you may touch it with the *Lac Sublimat. Corros.* described in our Treatise *De Morbis Cutaneis*, or lay on a small Pledgit express'd from the same; also a light Touch of the *Butyrum Antimonii*, or of the lunar Caustick, may be sometimes necessary: But if they still happen to improve in their Virulency, or grow more spreading and corrosive, whilst your Patient is purged with Mercurials,

Mercurials, there is no better Way of making Revulſion than by exhibiting *gr.* viii. ix. or x. (according to the Age, Strength and Habit, as alſo Uſe to the like Medicines) of the *Turpeth. Min.* in a Bole with *Conſ. Roſ.* and to repeat the ſame Remedy, if there be occaſion, at two or three Days diſtance, twice or thrice; by which you will find the *Chancre* not only to abate of its fretful Nature, and growing milder or more manageable; but the Symptoms of Pain, *Chordee* or *Priapiſm* (if attending) will likewiſe quickly go off, the *Stillicidium* from the *Penis* will be leſſen'd, and its Malignity alſo ſubdu'd: After which your Purgation as before directed, may be repeated at proper Intervals, as well to ſecure the *Turpeth.* from ſlavering the Patient, as to carry off any Relicks of the venereal Poiſon, that, by reaſon of the *Emetick*, may have taken hold of the Blood: Of which tho' ſome good Artiſts tell us there is no Danger; yet do I own myſelf ever beſt pleas'd with the Cure, that did not want them, or Reſtringents either, but only purging off the *Virus*, and thereby cleanſing, and after healing with the Balſamick I have already recommended. It is now the Practice of the beſt Artiſts, where a Chancre is rebellious and ſubmits not to digeſt readily under purging with Mercurials, to put them directly into a ſpitting Courſe.

But of this Symptom, together with the *verrucæ Penis*, the *Thymi*, *Fici* and *Condylomata*, with other Excreſcences from a venereal Taint, ſprouting *juxta Podicem*, as alſo of the *Phimoſis* and *Paraphimoſis*, we have already made ſome mention in our Treatiſe aforeſaid, among the Diſeaſes incident to the Skin of the *Prepuce*, and others *circa Anum*; ſo that there may ſeem leſs Reaſon to enlarge here upon the ſame: However I ſhall not pretermit what I have of late Years found

Excreſcences of various ſorts.

ſucceſsful in overcoming theſe chancrous Ulcerations, either on the *Glans* or *Præputium* in Men, and the *Labia* as well as *Sinus Pudoris* in Women; and that is, where the Patient will not ſalivate, the ſmoaking them with *Cinnabar*, thrown upon a hot Iron, or a common Heater; the Fume aſcending through a Funnel, or a Seat perforated like the cloſe Stool (which I make frequent uſe of for ſuch Purpoſe) all round the diſeaſed Parts, ʒi. of which *Cinnabar* I order to be ſprinkled on at a time, every Day, and ſometimes twice a Day, for a Week; the Iron at the ſame time being hot enough to raiſe a Flame with Smoke, but not ſo burning or fiery red, as to make it inſtantly conſume away in Flame alone.

The Author's Remedy for Chancres.

Our new and learned Writer upon the Symptoms beforementioned has diſtinguiſhed theſe *Chancres* as *primary* or original, *ſymptomatical* or conſequential to the *Gonorrhœa*, and *Symptoms* alſo of a *Pox*; as he has likewiſe differenc'd thoſe of the *Prepuce* from thoſe on the *Glans*; acquainting us farther, that none but the pocky *Chancres* require Internals, the reſt, (which he ſays are two thirds of the whole) are removed by *Topicks* only. But I have not time to enlarge upon theſe Diſtinctions, which I think neither well founded, nor the Knowledge thereof, for that Reaſon, much conducive to the Cure; nor can I adviſe that any of theſe Symptoms, unleſs perhaps ſome of the *Verrucæ* (of which our Author is ſilent) ſhould be truſted ſingly to the external Application, ſince they ſeem all (tho' not alike) to partake of the ſame common Venom; the one more immediately derived from a cloſe Contact therewith, the other mediately by the corrupted Juice of the Parts; and according to their Situation, whether on the *Glans* or *Prepuce*, chiefly differing

Chancres diſtinguiſh'd, with a new Remedy for the ſame.

ing in their Aſpect. But I muſt not overlook his new-invented Remedy (as he calls it) to remove them, without the tedious (as he expreſſeth himſelf) and painful way of other Artiſts, by *Eſcharoticks*; the coagulated Juices being by this his Medicine reſolved, and the *Chancre* diſpers'd without any farther Trouble.

To keep our Reader no longer in ſuſpence, this Remedy is compoſed of the crude Mercury or Quickſilver, inviſcated with common Turpentine; *quantum vis* of the one, with a *quantum ſatis* of the laſt: Which altho' this learned Gentleman has ſo highly extol'd for theſe Purpoſes, and ſo wonderfully magnify'd for a new and very uſeful Diſcovery; I can aſſure him that the very ſame Compoſition was well known to ſome Practitioners many Years paſt; and that in reducing Mercury into Corpuſcles inviſible, by the means of Turpentine, in order to incorporate the ſame with the *Axungia* for the Unction, I have frequently reſerv'd ſome little Portion for this Uſe; when, however, in ſome mild Affects of this kind, I have found it ſerviceable; yet in the more corroſive, virulent and ſtubborn *Chancres*, I have been frequently neceſſitated unleſs I ſalivated my Patient to make uſe of the *Præcipit. rub.* the *Lac. Sublimat. Butyrum Antimonii*, or the *Lunar Cauſtic*, giving alſo *Turpeth. Min.* between whiles to check the Eroſion, till of late Years, that I have practiſed with the *Cinnabarine Suffitus*; when I have ſometimes had occaſion for neither; and which, without arrogating to myſelf the Invention, or vaunting on its Performance, I may from my own daily Experience be allow'd, I hope, to recommend to others; and I can aſſure the honeſt Artiſt, that whilſt he is trifling with the former, he will do Wonders with the latter: Yet if the *Chancre* (as very frequently happens) be

attended with other Symptoms of the *second Infection*, notwithstanding you may hereby dispose the same for Healing, yet must you not trust to this, or any other Method which only palliates; but hasten a Salivation, that may entirely root out the venereal Poison; and in the midst of these Symptoms that are unattended with others, you are to call in the Aid (as we before observed) of some proper mercurial Antidote given internally, as well as thus externally applying Remedies to the Parts. But indeed from what I have observed of late, as to this Symptom, I think there are few *Chancres*, whose Cure a Man can warrant in such wise as that the Patient shall be entirely freed from the Disease without a *Salivation*.

How little Reason then has the same learned Author of the Discourse aforementioned, to acquaint the World, *That in other Artists design of curing Chancres, no Remedy is applied to destroy the Cause of them; but like an irrecoverable Part they are eaten out, and that not without great waste committed on that which is sound: This likewise being done with so great Pain and Inflammation, that an Amputation is the last Remedy for the sharp Matter of the Gonorrhœa, and the sharper Application?*

These last Words, I must confess myself at a Loss to make good Sense of; for I can't think the *Amputation* relates either to the Matter or the Application; and I know of no Artist that was ever obliged to dock the *Penis*, on account of having applied an *Escharotick* to consume a chancrous *Callus*: Nor who has spent so many Months, nay Years, in their Extirpation, as he insinuates.

The *Chordee* and *Priapism.*

But farther, as the Cure of *Chancres*, more particularly on the *Prepuce* and *Frænum* (to use that learned Gentleman's Words,) *has perplexed and puzzled Authors, who did not sufficiently attend*

their

their Symptoms; ſo that likewiſe of the Chordee, he tells us, *is ſuch a ſurprizing Phænomenon, and of that Difficulty, that Phyſicians have never attempted to explain it.* And yet, I fear, if we reſt not ſatisfied with the malign *Aura*, or *Spiritus flatulentus*, diſtending and painfully inflating the nervous Bodies, as well as Paſſage of the Seed and Urine, giving Riſe to this *Priapiſm*, or unnatural Erection; his Explanation will be as little ſatisfactory to an inquiſitive or diſcerning Perſon: Which is that *of its ariſing from the Compreſſion of the Sides of the* Urethra, *by the nervous Bodies of the* Penis, (the Cauſe of which, I think, is there not mentioned) *which Part he will have ſo ſqueezed together thereby, at the time of Erection, as to beget in the Patient this chorded Senſation, and to hinder the Admittance of any venomous Matter to the* Proſtatæ *at that time, by the ſaid Paſſage; and that nothing leſs than the Impetus with which the Semen is thrown out, could make way for its Exit.* But ſure this learned Man forgets himſelf; for if the *Meatus* is ſo cloſely compreſs'd through its whole Entrance from one Extremity to the other, at leaſt that End next the *Glans*, how comes the Poiſon (as he ſays it does) to enter one, two or three Inches within, and to form there the Seat of a *Gonorrhœa?* I am not arguing either for, or againſt this Part's being the prime Reſidence of the firſt Infection; but think it ſtrange a Notion ſhould be advanced ſo contrary to daily and manifeſt Obſervation: It being evident, that the whole Bulb of the *Urethra* grows turgid, and is diſtended at the ſame inſtant with the *Corpora cavernoſa Penis*, and that its *Parietes* are ſo far from being thereby conjoined, that the *Ductus communis* lies now wide open, and affords a ready Paſſage to the ſeminal Ejection; whoſe *Impetus* or ſaltatory Manner of Conveyance was not

not intended to force open the Sides of the *Urethra*, which are already dilated, but for the more facile and expeditious Arrival of the ſame into the *Os Uteri internum*.

But I ſhall now haſten to the Cure of this Symptom, which we are told is eaſily removed by dipping the *Penis* in cold Water, which is alſo propoſed by *De Blegny*: Yet how far ſuch a ſudden Conſtriction of the Pores may contribute to the ſhutting in of the Poiſon, and fixing the malign Humour, we are not ſurely appriſed; beſides the Danger of *Gangrene*, in caſe of very great Fluxion upon the Part, by retarding, if not entirely checking, the Circuit of the Blood: So that if any ſuch Experiment were try'd to remove this Complaint, I ſhould prefer an *Epitheme* dip'd in *Oxycrate*, and apply'd to the *Pubes* or *Teſticles* of the Patient. But indeed, I think it better to forbear either, and purge off the Virulency which gave Riſe thereto, by ſome briſk mercurial *Cathartick*, making Revulſion alſo between whiles with a Doſe or two of the *Turb. Mineral.* and on the intermediate Days, directing ſome proper refrigerating and attemperating Emulſions, together with the nitrous, ſaturnine, or camphorate Solutions above-recited: And this ſhall ſuffice to have been ſpoken of this Symptom.

Phimoſis, Paraphimoſis and *Cryſtalline.*

The *Phimoſis*, *Paraphimoſis* and *Cryſtalline*, however Accidents only, and not immediate Symptoms of this Diſeaſe; yet happening upon a venereal Rencounter with a foul Woman, and eſpecially if complicate with ſome other Marks of Contagion, as the *Stillicidium virulentum*, Excoriation, or chancrous Ulceration, are by no means to be overlook'd, or truſted ſimply to the local Application: But the Venom of the Diſtemper being purged off, or (the Defluxion very great, and the Symptoms preſſing) the Humours revuls'd by

by an *Emetick*, let a good diſcutient *Fotus* be provided and apply'd to breathe out the impacted Humour; or where there is alſo Induration, ſome proper *anodyne* Emollients thereunto added. But I have before obſerved, that I have treated of theſe Accidents, both ſuch as are, and thoſe which are not Venereal, in another Place, (*viz.* my Treatiſe *De Morbis Cutaneis*, Chap. vi. among the Diſeaſes incident to the Skin of the *Prepuce*) to which for avoiding unneceſſary Repetition, I ſhall refer you; whilſt I only take notice farther upon this Head, that the ſame Author has inform'd us, the outward Applications alone, properly adapted, will free the Patient of theſe Accidents: So that there will never be found Occaſion for that troubleſome and painful Operation of cutting the Foreſkin. The contrary to which (with Submiſſion to the learned Author) I do poſitively affirm, and will appeal to the greateſt and beſt experienced Maſters in the Art of Chirurgery, if notwithſtanding their utmoſt Endeavours by local Medicines, whether emollient to relax and ſoften the indurated Duplicature of the *Præputium*, or Diſcutients to ſet open the Pores, and breathe forth the Humour; allowing alſo the Aſſiſtance of internal Remedies (which frequently do more than all the reſt) it will not ſometimes happen that they are under a Neceſſity to dilate and ſet at Liberty the impriſon'd *Glans* (more eſpecially when ſome *Chap* or *Fiſſure*, at the Extremity, has increas'd the Malady) not only to come at ſome latent *Chancre*, but to give Diſcharge to the Urine, which has been found thereby in a manner wholly precluded. The like in the *Paraphimoſis*, where the ſaid *Glans* by its Collar is ſtrangled; and where without cutting into the Stricture, oftentimes not only the rumpled *Prepuce*, but the *Glans* itſelf muſt inevitably mortify and

and rot off, as I have proved in the Diſcourſe above refer'd to.

Hernia Humoralis We ſhall next proceed to the *Hernia Humoralis*, of which 'tis leſs wonder we hear nothing amongſt the firſt Writers of the Diſeaſe, it being a Conſequent of the *Gonorrhœa*, and no ſuch Symptom recorded for near a Century after the Diſeaſe was obſerv'd among us, though now a common Attendant, and uſually the firſt Harbinger of the Infection; but why a late Writer upon the ſame, who pretends to have outdone all that went before him, in his *mechanical* Explications, and his direct *mathematical* Cure, ſhould have ſo little to ſay upon this Symptom, unleſs for that he knew, as to the Cure, but little of it, is more ſurpriſing. When this therefore ſhall happen, you muſt immediately provide a ſuitable Bag-Truſs, that may not only ſupport the Weight of the ſame, but contain likewiſe and ſecure the Applications thereto applied: Among which there is nothing that excels a Cataplaſm of the *Farina Fabar. cum Oxymelle ſimplici*; having added thereunto a little *Ol. Roſ.* or *Ung. Sambucin.* to keep it from growing preſently hard and dry. Or a Decoction may be prepared *ex Flor. Chamœmel. Melilot. Sambuci, cum Fol. Roſ. rub.* inſpiſſate with the ſaid *Farina*, adding towards the Concluſion, the *Oxymel* as above. Thus for Inſtance, ℞ *Summit. Cent. min.* Mi. *Flor. Chamœmel. Melilot. Sambuc. ana* Mß. *coquantur in Aquæ Fabrorum* ℔iii. *ad Medias*; *dein coletur, & iterum ſuper Ignem poſit. cum Farina Fabarum reducatur in Formam Pultis, ſub Finem addendo Oxymel. ſimp.* ℥iv. *Ung. Sambuc.* ℥ii. *& reſervando ad Uſum.*

During theſe Applications let all reſtringent or balſamick Medicines be entirely forborne; the Patient being briſkly purged with *Calomel.* and the

Pil.

Pil. ex duobus, as at the beginning, taking ſpecial Care he gets no Cold under the Operation: By which Method, repeated for ſome Days, this Swelling is uſually diſperſed; the Running again appearing, which was before leſſen'd, if not entirely reſtrained, and which is now to be purged off with the ſame, or the like *Cathartick*, repeated at proper Intervals.

But if notwithſtanding this Method of Purging, the Pain and Fluxion ſtill encreaſe, with Inflammation threatning an *Abſceſs*; for the more ſpeedy Relief of the Part, and preventing Miſchief of that Kind, you muſt here likewiſe vomit your Patient with the *Turpeth. Min.* repeated at ſuch Diſtance, as to avoid the making of his Chaps ſore, till the Tumour ſubſides: Then purge off the Relicks. When if any ſchirrous Hardneſs ſhould remain, which gives not way to the *Cataplaſm*, neither yet to the *Catharticks*, you may endeavour to diſperſe and ſcatter the ſame, with the *Emplaſt. Diaſulphuris. De Ranis cum Merc. de Cicuta cum Ammon. Emplaſt. ex Ammon. Diagalban. vel denique, cum Aceti Suffitu.*

The *Bubo* which attends this Diſeaſe when recent, if there be only Induration of the Glands, without Pain or Inflammation, requires nothing ſeparate from the general Method; but muſt, together with the other Symptoms, be purged off as ſoon as poſſible, with the mercurial *Cathartick* before obſerv'd; but if the ſame has been of any long ſtanding, grows painful, or inflames, you muſt forbear your Purging for a while, and dreſs (as we have directed in our *Art of Surgery*, Vol. 1. Sect. 2. p. 96. where we handle the malignant Tumours of theſe glandulous Parts) with ſome of the ſtrongeſt Suppuratives, as the *Gummy Emplaiſter of Dyachil.* or a Cataplaſm *ex Ficubus ping. Rad. Allii, cum Cæpis coctis; vel ex Rad. Althææ, Bryon.* *Bubo.*

Bryon. Lil. alb. Fimo Columbin. or the like. Cupping-glaſſes alſo are ſometimes applied to rouſe the ſluggiſh Humour or latent Venom, and bring forward the ſame; when having diſcharged the Matter by a Cauſtick, looſened the Eſchar, and digeſted the Ulcer, you muſt proceed again to purge the Patient at convenient Intervals, as his Circumſtances require. And here alſo (as we obſerv'd of the *Chancre*) if the Ulcer notwithſtanding ſpreads, proves corroſive, or *phagædenick*, with callous or jagged Lips; neither yielding to your *Præcipitate* outwardly, nor to your mercurial *Catharticks* internally preſcribed, by which the Poiſon may be carried off; you will be under a Neceſſity to vomit with the *Turpeth.* beforementioned, it may be two or three Times, at a few Days diſtance: Or finally, if this Symptom (as it often is) be complicated with Scabs, or other ſerpiginous Eruptions about the Body; Puſtules alſo, dry and cruſty, upon the hairy Scalp; 'tis to little Purpoſe to ſpend your Time in this Method, but to haſten a Salivation, by which a perfect, and not a palliative Cure only, is to be obtained.

The *venereal Bubo*, according to Dr. *Drake** may very likely take its Riſe from ſome Parts of the contagious Matter of *Claps*, ſuck'd up by the *Lymphæducts* of the *Penis*, and thence imported to the *inguinal Glands*, where they depoſite their Liquor; and hence he ſaith it will behove the Surgeon to be as early as may be in the opening of ſuch *Tumours* before, by the exporting Veſſels of that Claſs the Poiſon is carried farther into the Blood, which very probably may be the Caſe, where ſuch Tumour ariſeth immediately upon the ſtopping of a *Gonorrhœa*, as does the *Hernia humoralis*; but when the ſame

* Anthropol. Vol. 1. p. 133.

appears

appears ſome Months after that was removed, we are to ſuppoſe as in Caſes of other Poiſons laying hold of the Blood, by the Strength of Nature it is thrown forth, either by means of the *Lymphaticks* of the Blood-Veſſels themſelves, if not ſpew'd out of the nervous Tubes, as *Wharton* ſurmiſed, and depoſited in theſe *Emunctories*, as we have already hinted in our Treatiſe beforementioned: However by what way ſoever laid down, the Indications are the ſame, to encourage their Maturation, but yet not ſo precipitately to open them, as ſome have gone to work, or before Matter is form'd and obſerv'd to fluctuate; neither yet after opening, to be ſatisfy'd with nothing leſs than the Deſtruction of the whole Gland by *Eſcharoticks*, the manner of ſome others, as if nothing otherwiſe would ſecure the Patient. For if the ſpitting Courſe (as commonly) is after intended, the ſame will entirely reſolve any Induration left upon the Parts, diſpoſe the Ulcer for a ſound Healing, and if continued a ſufficient time, ſecure your Patient from Relapſe.

Fracaſtorius is one of the firſt who takes notice of this *Tumour*. After him *Aloyſius Lobera*, and *Nich. Maſſa* in enumerating the Symptoms, have alſo made mention thereof; both agreeing it to be critical, and when ſuppurating, to cure the Diſeaſe; which how far it might hold with them, as ſuddenly inflaming, ripening and healing kindly with little Trouble afterwards; yet with us there is no truſting to ſuch Abſceſs, when ſluggiſh in coming to Maturation, difficult to heal, or eſpecially when complicate with ſome other Species of the Diſeaſe, ſo that when you have given a free Vent to the Matter, and diſpoſed the Ulcer to Digeſtion, the ſecureſt Method

thod for your Patient, and the most expeditious also, will be to bring on a *Salivation.*

Caruncles. The last of the Symptoms we recited depending upon an ill-cur'd *Clap*, or succeeding a great many, (at least, one of long standing) was the *Caruncle*, a Diminutive from *Caro*, being one or more little fleshy Excrescences emerging from the excoriated *Urethra*, by the sharp and corroding Matter passing through, and lodging also therein, as we hinted in the *Prognosticks* of the Disease, creating more Trouble to the Surgeon, and greater Disquiet to the Patient at some times than all the rest.

This Symptom, however a Consequent of the *Gonorrhœa*, is also, for some Reason, best known to our new Writer, unobserv'd in his Discourse thereof; nor do we find any Directions therein, for remedying the same.

The *Caruncle* does not appear sometimes till long after the Cure was supposed to have been compleated, and the Patient (at least in his Imagination) sound and free from any Remains of his former Illness; which makes them often mistaken for the Stone, or some nephritick Illness. For although the first Rudiments may be laid during the Time of the *Stillicidium* or Running, yet whilst they admit a Passage for the Urine, they are unobserv'd; till enlarging, they begin to incommode him in his making Water, which comes out, as it were, forked, and in divers Streams; and sometimes only with great Pain by Drops, as in a Strangury, or Stoppage of the *Ductus*, or Neck of the Bladder by a Stone; especially being grown so large as to fill up the whole Passage: So that these Signs are but equivocal or ambiguous only of a *Caruncle.* The real and certain are taken from the Probe, or (which is easier to the Patient) the Wax-candle, which being dipt in Oil,

and gently introduced, you are to paſs forwards, and if you meet with any Rub or Obſtacle on this ſide the Valve * at the Entrance into the Bladder, you have great Reaſon to ſuſpect a *Caruncle.* When having inform'd your ſelf by the beſt means you can, that your Patient heretofore has been infected with this Diſeaſe, you may be ſtill farther jealous that it is ſo. And if paſſing gently you can get over this interpoſing Body, it is a ſign the *Caruncle* is not yet confirm'd; but if the ſaid *Ductus* is quite ſtop'd, and does not give way to ſuch Preſſure as aforeſaid, the Caſe is ſtill worſe, and the Patient in great Danger, if he be not ſpeedily relieved. Wherefore at ſuch times changing your Candle for a ſilver or leaden Probe, paſs in again, which will better diſcover if the Reſiſtance is made by any ſmall Stone, or by a fleſhy Subſtance; as will your Finger on the outſide of the Bulb, if it be far advanced: Or the ſame in *Ano*, if at the Neck. At this Time, I ſay, finding a fleſhy Subſtance, if it has been but of ſhort Continuance, you may probably force your way through, and help your Patient in his Extremity for the preſent: After which, in order to Extirpation, you muſt go to work with your medicated Candles, prepared accordingly as the Diſeaſe is new or old, more ſoft and ſpungy, or hard and more confirm'd, with ſome ſtrong Deſiccative: Or theſe failing, ſome proper *Catheretick*, ſuch as the *Præcipit. rub. Alum. calcinat. Æs virid. Pulv. Fol. Sabin.* alſo the *Auripigment*, or *yellow Arſenick* is commended by certain Practitioners, of which, for my own Part, I muſt confeſs I have no great Opinion.

Theſe are mixed up into a Body with ſome Emplaiſter fit for Uſe. Monſieur *De Blegny* com-

* Take care this Valve do not deceive you.

mends

mends this following. ℞ *Merc. ſublim. corroſ.* gr. xii. *Emplaſt. de Mucilag.* ʒi. *miſce.* Thoſe which I have uſed myſelf, are borrowed from Mr. *Wiſeman*, which may be made ſtronger, or weaker, as the Caſe requires, by increaſing or diminiſhing the Catheretick therein.

℞ *Cort. Granat. acid.* ʒii. *Aluminis* ℈i. *pulverati ſubtiliſſimè: liqueſcant cum* ʒi. *Emplaſtr. de Ceruſſa, pro Uſu. Vel* ℞ *Merc. præcipit. rub.* ʒii. *Lapid. Cal. ſubtiliſſimè etiam triti,* ℈ii. *Vitriol. calcinat. præp.* ℈i. *Empl. Diacalcit.* ʒiß. *miſce ad Ignem* *.

Having prepared your Candles by ſcraping off the Wax at the End, ſo far as is needful, you are to dip their ſaid Extremities in the melted Compoſition, till they are of the ſame Dimenſions with the other Part, and when perfectly harden'd, you may ſmooth them with a Knife exactly round like the Parts they adhere to; and being thus fitted for the Work, you are to introduce the medicated End ſo as to bear therewith gently againſt the *Caruncle* in the Paſſage, whoſe Place of Growth you had marked at your former Probation: Where it is to be fixed cloſe, with the other Extremity turned up over the End of the *Prepuce*, and ſecured thereby from ſlipping out in the Night. And if there be Neceſſity of making Water, (to avoid which Provocation, let him be as ſparing as may be of drinking, eſpecially any diuretick Liquors) the ſame muſt be extracted, and another replaced by the Patient himſelf, beforehand inſtructed for that Purpoſe, and furniſhed therewith. Upon drawing out the Candle, you may inject a little *Aq. Hord. cum Syr. Papav. vel de Nymphæa*, or a thin Mucilage of the *Sem. Cydon.* extracted in *Aq. Plantag. Sperm. Ranar. vel Roſ. rub.* with a

* Vid. River. Obſervat. Cent. 1. Obſ. 14.

Syringe,

Syringe, in order to take off the Heat, and demulce or aſſwage the Pain ariſing from the excoriated Parts; and finding at the next Application, that what you may have now done is not ſufficient; which you may conjecture (after the coming away of the Sloughs) by the want of as full a Stream as formerly, of the Urine, and the clear Admittance quite through the *Ductus*, of your common ſearching Candle; you are to proceed in like manner as above, till the Excreſcence is deſtroy'd or eaten down: After which, to dry up the Remains, and to prevent a Renaſcency thereof, an *Aq. Calcis cum Syr. de Roſ. ſic.* or a *Solution of* Crollius's *Lapis Medicam.* is no unſuitable Injection; or a ſtrong Decoction of the *Gallæ immaturæ, Cortex Granat. Flor. Balauſt. Sumach. Hypociſtis*, and the like. Which ſometimes prove of Efficacy ſufficient, in the firſt Riſe of the Diſeaſe, when the little Grains of Fleſh are but juſt pullulating, to deſiccate the ſame, and prevent the Uſe of the prepar'd Candles; about which it is farther requiſite (which the Author we are beholden to, has likewiſe obſerved and cautioned) that you are very careful in tempering your Compoſition, ſo that the ſame may after ſtick as cloſe to the Wick as does the Wax adjoining; leſt crumbling or breaking off, it be left behind upon Extraction, to the Diſquiet of the Patient, heightening the Symptoms, and giving Trouble to be got forth again; but of this you may farther conſult Mr. *Wiſeman*'s Treatiſe relating to this Diſeaſe.

And thus I have given a Specimen, as well of my own, as of the Practice of others, in the *Stillicidium Gallicum*, or *Fluxus Virgæ purulentus & contagioſus*; together with its uſual Attendants, which I expect will be thought tedious by thoſe, who pretend to a much ſhorter, more compendi-

ous, and less fatiguing Method of healing this Distemper, and that without Mercury, or such repeated Purging, as some Persons I could name, (some of them also of the Profession) have done: When probably others (but more communicative) have as much Reason to boast of their Acquirements in such like Knowledge. As to my self, who pretend to know no more than other Gentlemen bred up in the Profession, I have no Regard for *Nostrums*; nor do I think there should be such a Thing in Physick: For (as our honest *Sydenham* remarks truly) each single Person is a very inconsiderable and insignificant part of the Commonwealth, and the Good of the whole is always preferable to the single Interest, or private Advantage of any Person whatever. Not that I would envy any Man his particular Discoveries, that were, upon a just Examination, found really advantagious, nor yet such Emolument as was suitable to the said Advantage the Publick might gain thereby. But I must own this, that I have generally observed, not only the least Urbanity, but the least true Merit also, among these Pretenders to *Arcanums*; the greater Part of which (I think I may say all, that have been yet discover'd) have been found, many of them, no other than were before in common Use, but now blended with some other Ingredient only as a Blind; the rest no better than direct Frauds, and vain Amusements, to impose upon the less wary, or more credulous People; whose Author's Steps were I now to tread, I should acquaint you, that what I have here advanced, is but the common Method of curing *Claps*; and that were it not for some particular Reason (Self-exaltation and sordid Lucre, you may be sure are always behind the Curtain) I could tell of a much more expeditious and easier Way; and I can tell you indeed, that this Disease

is ſometimes cur'd in leſs than half the Time, by the following Medicine, which I know has been practis'd by a Gentleman now in being, and very eminent alſo in the Profeſſion.

℞ *Merc. ſublimat. corroſ.* ʒi. *Alcohol. Vin.* ℥i. *fiat ſolutio. Dentur hujus gut.* x. xii. *vel* xv. *in hauſtulo potus poſſetici communis, vel in Decocto Avenaceo: Repetendo ſingulis Auroris, & nonnunquam (præcipue Robuſtis) veſperi: Gradatim augendo Doſin, uſque dum ad gut.* xxx. *attigeris.* ἄνω καὶ κάτω *operatur hoc Medicamentum; aliquando Vomitionem promovendo (quod fit generaliter) & nonnunquam ſedes. Sputationem frequenter etiam per horam unam vel alteram excitat: Sed Æger, finitâ Operatione, Res ſuas proſequitur neglectâ Cuſtodiâ.*

Empirical Ways of curing the firſt Infection, with a neceſſary Reprehenſion of the Quacks.

This Medicine was order'd for a Gentleman who had formerly been my Patient, under a Misfortune of this Nature; but thinking much of the Confinement at that Time, under a Courſe of three Weeks Purging, though only each other Day; upon his next Miſchance, a Perſon of better Title than Morals, his intimate Companion, carried him to his Phyſician, who writ the *formula* above to his own Apothecary: After which, when he had told me he got his Cure in a Week's Time, with nothing but a little Vial of Drops, I deſir'd a ſight of the Medicine, which he readily comply'd with, and which by its particular acerb Taſte and Farewel upon the Tongue, I conjectur'd was a mercurial Solution; but for farther Aſſurance, I ſo contriv'd Matters that I got a ſight of the *Autograph*, upon a private File: When I told my Friend, that I thought not the better of his Cure for the Diſpatch, which I found however was attended with ſore Chaps, and a ſtinking Mouth for ſome time after; he told me, it had retch'd him ſtoutly for about an Hour,

each time he took it, and that he spit always for an Hour or two after.

When I had prepared a small Quantity of this Medicine, I gave it to a certain Person, much conversant with the Libertines of both Sexes, to make Experiments, and report the Success: Who told me three Months afterwards (for I had not heard of him sooner) that he had given it to more than twenty of both sorts; four of which it had plentifully salivated, he continuing its Repetition for that end, and not intending to take it off; others it would have so served if he had gone on, or had not purged it off; but that it removed their Complaints usually in a Week or ten Days time, or sooner, when they took it twice a Day, as some of them had done; altho' it work'd doggedly both upwards and downwards with some of them; and when he encreased the Dose (as he had done for some stubborn Infections) made them exceeding sick for a while. Yet notwithstanding its quick Work, he took it to be as sure a Remedy to change the *first* into a *second* Infection, or a *Clap* into a *Pox*, as any other whatever; but this he told me was a Matter of smaller Moment with him, because there were very few whom he is concern'd with, who were not pox'd before.

This indeed was the Lot, at long-run, of my Acquaintance beforemention'd, as well as of his L———s, who were both of them my Patients at the same time, and upon the like Occasion, under a Salivation.

I acknowledge the giving of this Medicine formerly to three of my own Patients; in one of which it raised a *Ptyalismus* at ten Days end, (for I continued it so long before it remov'd the Complaint) when I was glad to purge it off, and rest content to be railed on by my Patient for fluxing him

him to cure a ſimple *Clap*; in the other two, it anſwered without; only vomiting and purging; yet not without leaving one of them ſore Chaps, which he complain'd of for ſome Days; what Return it made them afterwards, I know not, for they were all Strangers, and advancing the Reward beforehand, kept themſelves *Incognito*; but finding it was ſurly, as well as uncertain, in the manner of its Operation, I ſoon diſcontinued its Uſe, nor can I by any means recommend it to the Practice of others.

Of ſome Affinity with this, is the following of Mr. *Wiſeman*, which he recommends upon his own Experience, and which I have known ſince his Time, uſed by ſome others, with very little Variation from his Preſcript.

℞ *Mercur. Sublimat.* ʒii. *Cinnamom. Galang. Curcumæ ana* ʒii. *Croci* ʒi. *Aq. Fumariæ (ſed Aq. Font. ſubſtituere poſſit)* ℔ii. *Infundantur in Balneo per* 24 *horas, dein colentur pro uſu.*

The Doſe, he ſays, is three or four Spoonfuls in a Morning, and may be repeated ſeveral Days, with Poſſet-drink, as in the Caſe of other Vomitories.

The Solution beforementioned with Spirit of Wine, was (as I have before hinted) formerly in great Uſe with a notorious Quack, for diſpatching the Cure of *Claps*; being ordered ſo many Drops to be diluted with Wine (x. xv. or xx. to three or four Spoonfuls,) thrown up warm into the *Urethra*, with his Syringe, two or three times a Day; whilſt his Electuary was taken Night and Morning, a Morſel; as to which, though I have never practis'd after that Way, yet it may prove, for ought I know to the contrary, as ſafe as others of the *Poſt-haſte* Methods now in uſe: Notwithſtanding I have been informed, that the ſame Perſon poxed thereby many more than he

really cured: However, his Pretence, I think, was chiefly to the Cure of *Claps*; the Consequence usually, falling afterwards to the Care of some other Person.

Monsieur *Lemery* gives us a Preparation of this kind, under the Title of an *Oil of Mercury*; which is still stronger, having an Ounce of *corrosive Sublimate*, to four Ounces of Spirit of Wine; as you will find in his *Course of Chymistry*, apud nos, Edit. 3. p. 248. But this he intends chiefly for touching *Chancres*.

The specifick Bolus of *Turpethum Minerale*, is another of our late Quack Remedies, for this Cure; and as likely indeed as any to introduce a worse Disease. It is so quick, the Author tells you, that one Dose is sufficient oftentimes to take off a simple Running; two for the most virulent; and three or four to ferret out the most obstinate Contagion, or stubborn *Pox*. Which in the Gentleman's Phrase, *at first sight may sound like a Quack Romance*. Whilst he, *good Man*, would persuade you all is pure Truth he says. *Sed caveat Emptor, hic latet Anguis*. We all know very well what this Medicament will do, and grant it of admirable Use (as we have already observed) to make a strong Revulsion upon some particular Occasions, as to relieve a Part that is in Danger by the Flux of Humours fallen upon the same; to stem the Malignity, take off the Pain, and stop the Progress of *Chancres*, or other corrosive *phagedænick* Ulcers: That it is also one of the best Remedies we have (if not the only efficacious) to hasten a Salivation that is sluggish in coming forwards; but when given after this Madman's rate, one Dose will avail little; two or three may check the Symptoms for the present, and dispose the Ulceration (if there be any) to a more tractable Condition, as well as correct the Virulency: Yet besides

ſides the Hazard of ſore Chaps and Slavering, very commonly ſupervening, you will be in danger of throwing your Patient into the worſe Diſeaſe of the two, a *Pox*, by this haſty way of revelling, without purging off the Cacochymy, either before or after the Exhibition of the *Emetick*. But what Matter is it, may ſome ſay, if the Patient will ſuffer himſelf to be impos'd on by ſuch People; whoſe *Confidence* in *prating* (as the judicious Mr. *Wiſeman* remarks upon ſome in his Time) is the only *Baſis* on which they build their Practice.

No better are you to expect from the *Prince's Powder*, or *Præcipit. rub.* edulcorated by farther Lotions and Flagrations with Spirit of Wine; the *Golden Pill*, the *Grand Antidote*, with all the other Tribe of chymical quack Remedies; which their flattering, but deceitful Authors, tell us, are ſafe and harmleſs as a bit of Bread; tho' we often find them dangerous, like edg'd Tools in the Hands of Children; and not fit, I am ſure, to be taken from thoſe of ignorant Empiricks, or other cozening and knaviſh Pretenders to the medical or chirurgick Arts: Nor, however they may work off with ſome ruſtick and ſtrong Bodies, are they by any means ſafe for tender Habits, and long batter'd Conſtitutions, where the Fluids being thin and ſharp, are ready of themſelves to break thro' their Bounds; the Solids ſo looſe alſo as to be ſcarce able to contain them: In a Word, where the *Viſcera* are almoſt putrid, or in a manner rotten, and conſequently unable to bear the Shock of ſo rough an Operation, as thoſe ſorts of Remedies uſually occaſion: Wherefore I have only given theſe looſe and general Hints thereof, that Mankind may not farther ſuffer, or be abuſed by ſome other bold or confident Perſons, aſſuming the ſame, or the like Method of Practice.

There is another Way, equally, I think, dangerous, if not more, though in a different manner by their *Stimuli* inflaming, racking and tormenting the Stomach and Guts, but more eſpecially the urinary Parts; and that is Dr. *Groenvelt*'s, by the *Cantharides*; which although accounted the only Specifick perhaps there is, (the noble *Balſam Copayba* failing) in Ulcers of the Bladder: Yet when brought into common uſe for the Cure of *Claps* (as it is by ſome more confident than diſcreet Practitioners) will be attended with as bad, if not worſe Conſequences, than any of the reſt; eſpecially when enterpriz'd by thoſe ignorant Perſons, who know not how to obviate the Symptoms, which are ſure to attend, more particularly ſome certain *Idioſyncraſies*, ſuffering always by theſe Medicines.

Its Author, not long ſince deceas'd, however unfortunate (as of ill Conduct) yet of Learning and good Knowledge in Phyſick, has printed a little Tract, *De tuto earundem* (*ſcil. Cantharidum*) *uſu interno*: Where you will find his Method of preparing them, as well as Adminiſtration, together with their Antidote alſo: By which, as he there ſhews us, he perform'd ſeveral remarkable Cures in Dropſies, Ulcers of the Bladder (I mean its Neck) and *Iſchuries* from Gravel: Which Succeſs in the Ulcers aforeſaid, put him, as he told me, upon experimenting their Effects in the Diſeaſe before us; where he found they would alſo anſwer in thoſe ſtubborn, obſtinate, and virulent Runnings, that ſubmitted not to Purgation, nor to the ſtrongeſt mercurial Vomits.

I confeſs, I never had Courage to give them in the Subſtance as he did, but having extracted their Tincture in Rheniſh Wine, as *Bartholine* directs them, I gave it to two of theſe People by Spoonfuls, with large Draughts of Emulſions between whiles;

whiles; ordering moreover a plentiful Dilution with the *Decoct. Pulli*, *Avenac. Hord.* or ſuch like; and for farther Security, betwixt the Doſes, I alſo exhibited an oily Draught, *Ex Ol. Amygd. d. cum Syr. de Nymphæa ana* ℥i. *& Camphoræ ſolut. gr.* vi. Notwithſtanding all which, I perceived one of them to complain of ſome light Torſions of the Fibres of the Ventricle, though little or none upon the Bladder or urinary *Ductus*; upon which the Method was not proſecuted ſo far as was otherwiſe intended. The other, tho' he made little Complaint after ſeveral Days uſe of the like Tincture drawn in Spirit of Wine, with the Addition of the *Spir. Nitri acidus* (as the ſame Phyſician was wont to preſcribe it) yet finding little Benefit by the Proſecution of it for ſeveral Days, I laid it aſide; and at the long run cur'd both their *Gleets*, with the Balſam I have before recommended for ſuch Purpoſes.

My want of Succeſs here, was, as the old Gentleman uſed to tell me, *becauſe I drove not the Wedge cloſe*; i. e. gave them not in Subſtance, as he did, or in ſufficient Quantity: But I, who believe it both ungenerous, unchriſtian, and inhumane, *cum Corio humano ludere*, had rather the greater Number miſs their Cure, if not obtainable under a regular and ſafe Method, than the leſſer, or indeed than one ſhould miſcarry, or forfeit his Life to a raſh or dangerous Experiment; I had rather, I ſay, err on this ſide of the *q. ſ.* than on the other; and I fear the Town in general is but little obliged to the buſy Tranſlator of the Doctor's little Treatiſe, which although, in the Language he firſt publiſh'd it, ſome uſeful Hints might be thence taken by the Learned, yet may happen to be attended with ſome fatal Conſequences, when in the Hands of bold Quacks, and other ignorant *Medicaſters*.

But

But to proceed: The Sin of Whoring (if our very polite Age will allow me the Expression) is become so epidemical and spreading, that to humour the Votaries, who are both more forward and frequent in paying their Devoirs at *Venus*'s Temple, than any other; and consequently under Necessity of an often Penance, which we must needs think very cloying to the other Appetite: We have had those who pretend to have found out a Preservative, taken beforehand; but that Fallacy being detected, and carrying too much of Contradiction in the Thing itself, to take Place: (unless with very few of the shorter-sighted) Another soon after set up for the Cure without any Physick at all, (a special Bait for an old surfeited Sinner) only by the external or local Application: Yet here, if we duly consider the Nature and Subtilty of Poisons (and our Disease is no other than the Result of a *Venenum sui generis)* together with that of the animal Compages; which is either tubular or vesicular, permeable as well as perspirable in all its Parts: We shall find but little Safety in relying upon these Pretences. For were the whole Duct of the *Urethra* an open Canal upon the *Dorsum Penis*; (as it lies encompass'd and arch'd over, as it were by the nervous Bodies thereof) and that also the undoubted Seat of the first Taint: Nevertheless without the internal Prescription, we should, I fear, be at a Loss to secure many of our Patients, by the sole Use either of the best Preventives, Defensative or other topical and chirurgical Applications whatever; we frequently see this, in some simple or slight Frettings on the *Prepuce*, but much more in *Chancres*, where although the Remedy has immediate Access to the Part, and the Ulceration is digested, deterged, and cicatrised by mercurial Applications; (and 'tis rare that any other will avail)

avail) yet if the Patient truſt only to this Part of Regimen; 'tis odds if ſome time after he be not forced upon taking much more Medicine, and of undergoing a ſeverer Diſcipline, than he need have done at firſt: Not to mention oftentimes the Difficulty, if not Impoſſibility of healing ſome of theſe Ulcers, without the Aſſiſtance of Saliyation. However, if the Method anſwers (as I believe it neither does nor will) I ſhall be far from grudging the Gentleman even a Patent (if he can obtain it) for the ſole Propriety in this way of Practice.

Whether the *Phyſician* took the Hint from the *Quack*, or the *Quack* from the *Phyſician*, is not worth diſputing; the *Bait* being like to catch Fools, the *Secret* has ſince multiply'd: And Dr. *Sharp*, as well as the *Wolverhampton* Surgeon, with two or three others behind the Curtain, ſtand Candidates with Dr. *C——n*, for the Glory of the Invention.

The Preſervative from this firſt Infection.

As to the *Preſervative* in general, I have this only to add farther, that whether any ſuch thing be poſſible or not, I ſhall not take upon me abſolutely to determine. But when a certain Gentleman tells us, *That it will become every Man to be modeſt, when at any time a Method of preventing may be recommended upon due Experience:* I can't forbear enquiring, whether we may expect the Diſcovery from a modeſt Man; or what Reward even a common moral Man will deem him worthy, (without conſulting Caſuiſts) that ſhall firſt publiſh it to the World? And indeed when it is revealed, I leave every honeſt Man to judge of the Conſequence; though I think there is no great Danger of ſuch an Invention. The *Condum* being the beſt, if not the only Preſervative our Libertines have found out at preſent; and yet, by reaſon of its blunting the Senſation, I have heard

ſome

some of them acknowledge, that they had often chose to risque a *Clap*, rather than engage *cum Hastis sic clypeatis*.

I knew a loose young Fellow, of an ungovernable Appetite this way, especially in his Cups, notwithstanding his uncommon Sufferings thereby, who once told me, he had try'd all the *Preservatives* he could hear of, both *Washes* outwardly, and Injections within the Passage: One of which he thought had done his Business; but it was (taking off the Propensity for the Time) by the excessive Pain it had given him, (doubtless some *sublimate* Injection) excoriating the Passage, inflaming the Parts, and stopping the Current of his Water for some Days: So that he was forced, being sick of the *Quack*, to send for an able Surgeon; who throwing in some soft and cooling Liquors, principally warm Milk, took off his Complaint, though it was some Weeks before the tender Passage was perfectly healed, and harden'd as before, against the salt Water passing through, and exciting Disturbance.

Hinc, inquit, Lenæ *domum subintrans, & de infortunio prædicto conquerens, consuluit, ut, ante Coitum, injicerem Cochlear. Ol. Olivarum, & totum Penem externe illinirem. Experimentum feci, & ter quaterve hoc modo impune rediens, impavidè scortabam, donec tandem, nihilominus, Gonorrhœam satis virulentam, proh me! contraxi.*

Fallopius, I own, has with greater Vivacity than, I fear, Veracity, communicated a *Prophylactick*; which he gives us to understand in above a thousand Experiments, never fail'd him once. The Composition seems a Jumble of Ingredients, neither the best adapted for such a Purpose; and the *Modus* or Manner of its Application as little promising; but surely if so infallible as he represents it, is it not somewhat strange, that himself

thought

thought fit to alter it, and to ſubſtitute another in its Place (which he did afterwards) and which I knew prepar'd ſtrictly according to the preſcrib'd Form, and as carefully directed by a Surgeon of the Town, who obſerv'd the Iſſue or Event ſo different, that he told me, he believed not one had far'd the better for it, out of half a hundred that had try'd it, where they had to do with an infected Perſon?

As a Specimen however of this Author's Vivacity, who tells us, he ſhould think he had done nothing, if he laid not down ſome Remedies to ſecure you from being injur'd, when in Company with your Charmer, as well as to cure you when labouring under the Diſeaſe; the *Veracity* you are not to queſtion, ſince he calls upon the eternal God, as a Witneſs of the Truth he is then delivering to you; his Words here follow, as you may find them in his Tract, *De Morbo Gallico*, Chap. 32. p. 737.

De præſervatione a Carie Gallica.

" Ego nihil feciſſe videor, niſi doceam vos,
" quo modo quis videns pulcherrimam Sirenam,
" & coiens cum ea, etiam infecta, a Carie & Lue
" Gallica præſervetur. Ego ſemper fui hujus
" ſententiæ, quod adſit ratio præcavendi, ne per
" Contagium hujuſmodi Ulcera oriantur. Sed
" quæ eſt iſta ratio? Ego dixi, quod naſcitur Ca-
" ries hæc per communicata Corpuſcula ſanioſa,
" quæ imbibita Poris Glandis faciunt Cariem; &
" ideo opus eſt, ut ſtatim ſaniem a Glande expur-
" gemus; ſed ſi imbibita ſit in Poris, licet Vino
" Lotio, vel Aqua detergamus Priapum, tamen
" eum detergere non poſſumus; & hoc ſæpe ac-
" cidit in tectis & mollibus Glandibus. Quo mo-
" do ergo agendum! ſemper fui iſtius Sententiæ,

" quod

" quod ponamus aliquod habens vim penetrandi
" Corium, & dissipandæ Materiæ, vel extrahen-
" dæ, vel siccandæ, & vincendæ naturâ suâ: Ideo
" investigavi hoc Medicamentum. Sed quia opor-
" tet etiam Meretricum animos disponere, non
" licet nobiscum Unguenta domo afferre: Prop-
" terea ego inveni Linteolum imbutum Medica-
" mento, quod potest commode asportari, cum
" Femoralia jam ita vasta feratis, ut totam Apo-
" thecam vobiscum habere possitis. Quoties er-
" go quis coiverit, abluat (si potest) pudendum,
" vel panno detergat; postea habeat linteolum ad
" mensuram Glandis præparatum: Demum cum
" coiverit, ponat supra Glandem, & recurrat Præ-
" putium. Si potest madere sputo, vel lotio, bo-
" num est, tamen non refert: Si timetis, ne Ca-
" ries oriatur in medio Canali, habeatis hujus lin-
" tei involucrum, & in Canali ponatis. Ego fe-
" ci Experimentum in centum & mille Homini-
" bus, & Deum testor immortalem, nullum eo-
" rum infectum. Notare autem obiter, quod
" quælibet Species linteoli mundi tantam habet
" vim in præservatione, ut nihil magis: (addite
" quod Gossipium novum, molle, fidibus bene
" concussum, Glandi optime lotæ detergentibus
" obvolutum, mirum in modum præservat: &
" quum quis gallicis scopulis lignum percussit, post
" ablationem inspiciat; videbit enim involucrum
" illud sanioſum, aut citrino, aut pallido, aut sub-
" nigro colore infectum.) Ideo semper quis parvo
" linteolo obvolvat Glandem per spatium quatu-
" or aut quinque horarum, & hoc non est mo-
" lestum Mulieribus, sed tamen præparari lintei
" ratio est præstantissima. Præparatur autem hoc
" modo. ℞ *Rad. Gentian. Aristol. long. tenuis,*
" *rotundæ ana* ʒi. *Pulv. Santal. alb. rub. lign. A-*
" *loes ana* ℈ii. *Pulv. Coral. rub. Spod. ex Ebore, C.*
" *C. C. ana* ʒß. *Fol. Scord. Sonchi Beton. Scabios.*
" *Tormentil.*

" *Tormentil. ana* Mi. & ß. *Scob. Guaj.* ʒii. *Squa-*
" *mæ æris* ʒii. *Præcipit. pp.* ziß. *vini Malvatici*
" *opt. potentit.* ℔iß. *Aq. Sonchi aq. Scabioſæ* ℔ii.
" *Aſſumitur Vinum & Aqua, & in his infunditur*
" *ſcobs Guaj. per* 24 *horas.* Dein adduntur reli-
" qua omnia & bulliunt ſimul ad Conſumptionem
" medietatis, deinde colatur Decoctum, & expri-
" muntur medicamenta iſta diligentiſſime. In hoc
" Decocto perturbato maceratur per noctem pan-
" nus linteus puriſſimus, deinde ſiccatur in um-
" bra, & hoc fit tribus vicibus: Ter enim mace-
" ramus, ter etiam ſiccamus. Poſtea paramus
" fruſta ad proportionem propriæ Glandis, & ſem-
" per habentur in Marſupiolo, vel in cavo illius
" partis femoralium quæ Brachetta dicitur.

Yet, as I ſaid but now, leſt this good Man's Receipt ſhould fail, rather than you ſhould leave your Purſuit of the old Game, he has furniſhed you with another, as follows,

" Sed quoniam diligenter rem iſtam inveſtiga-
" vimus, in gratiam veſtram addere decrevimus
" formulam eandem alio modo traditam, cum vir
" iſte excellentiſſimus 1555. profitebatur, ut di-
" verſitatem videatis, & in rebus ſubingredientibus
" & in doſibus, & judicium vos tum ex vobis ipſis
" afferre poſſitis, utra iſtarum melior tum etiam
" auxilio elegantiſſimi atque probatiſſimi tractatus
" de doſibus, quem anno ſuperiori a veſtro excel.
" & nobiliſ. D. D. Hieronymo Capivaccio ha-
" buiſtis, ſine cujus certa atque bene conſiderata
" cognitione vix novas formare Receptas, vix An-
" tiquorum examinare etiam exercitati nôrunt,
" Formula talis eſt. ℞ *Rad. Ariſtol. rot. Gent.*
" *Dictamn. alb. ana* ʒii. *Scord. Sonch. Rutæ ana*
" ziß. *Lign. Aloes Santal. omn. Sem. Citri ana*
" ʒi. *Rhabarb. Tormentil. Hyperic. ana* ʒß. *Conf.*
" *Mithridat.* ʒii. *Guaiaci limati* ʒii. *Vini opt.*
" *Malvat. Aq. Sonchi ana* ℔iß. Lignum prius ma-

" deat in Aqua & Vino per totum Diem, postea
" bulliat ad Consumptionem tertiæ partis, & tunc
" infundantur reliqua, & simul macerentur uno
" Die: Postea bulliant ad Consumptionem mediæ
" partis, & colate, & exprimite, sed observate,
" ut vas in quo Medicamenta hæc bulliant, valde
" sit clausum. Et si hoc fieret in Balneo Mariæ,
" esset optimum. Hoc facto, Linteum lineum
" in hoc Decocto ponite tribus Diebus aut duo-
" bus in illo macerando, postea in umbræ loco
" calido siccato, iterum madeat, iterumque sic-
" cato tertio madeat, desiccetur & pluries, si vi-
" sum fuerit; hoc ita optime siccatum, in Charta
" aut Linteo compressum servato ad usum: Pos-
" sem hoc Medicamentum multum laudare, sed
" vos (*optima Exhortatio*) experiemini, vos igi-
" tur vobis ipsis Testes eritis, si tamen vos nimi-
" um timeatis, & quæretis Medicamentum robus-
" tius, & incipietis sentire pruritum in Pudendo,
" eatis domum, & hoc suffumigio suffumigetis
" Præputium. ℞. *Ollulam parvam in qua ponetis*
" *unum aut duos Carbones accensos, & inspergatis*
" *Pulverem describendum, & ita sensim & sensim*
" *supra fumum Pudendum suspendatis: Postea re-*
" *cipiatis linteolum præparatum, vel commune, &*
" *supra Glandem ponatis, & revocabitur ab hepate*
" *materia contagiosa. Pulvis talis est.* ℞. *Pulv.*
" *Rosar. rub. Absynth. Sandar. rub. ana* ʒß. *Benz.*
" *Camph. Thur. Aloes, Myrrhæ ana* ℈ii. *Cinnabar.*
" ziß. *Præcipitat.* zi. *m. & f. Pulvis crassior,*
" *istoque suffimus, & impedimus, ne gignantur cari-*
" *osa Ulcera in Glande; alias scriptum est loco San-*
" *tal. rub. Sandarachæ rubræ de qua Galenus in* 9
" *de simpl. Medicam. facult. quam dicit urentis es-*
" *se facultatis, & quod merito hujus eam digerenti-*
" *bus facultatibus, atque extergentibus commiscent.*
" Chymistæ Arsenicum rubrum vocant, sicut Au-
" ripigmentum Arsenicum croceum est, licet fac-

" titium

" titium ex Ceruſſa uſta fiat, cum igitur nos in-
" tendamus abſtergere atque digerere, non fuit
" ab re huic particulari ſuffitui addere Sandar.
" rub. Sed quia volumus, ut diverſitas Doſium
" pateat, poſtrema fuit deſcripta ſuperius. Prior
" autem hæc eſt. Si ſit infecta Mulier, ita, ut
" validius præſidium requiratur, quum eritis do-
" mi, Linteum auferetis, & aſſumetis Ollam
" parvam cum Carbone accenſo: Supra ipſam
" Folium Chartæ in formam Cornu compoſitum
" imponetis, & parum iſtius pulveris, & ita ſic-
" catum Præputium ac Glandem fumo illo ſuf-
" fietis tribus vicibus, & tutiſſimi (*ſi fidem ha-*
" *betis*) eritis. Pulvis erit. ℞ *Pulv. Roſ. rub.*
" *Abſynth. Sandarachæ rubræ, ana* ℈iß. *Benz.*
" *Camph. Thur. ana* ℈ii. *Cinnabar.* ℈ii. *m. & f.*
" *Pulvis.* In his quæ pertinent ad Cariem Gal-
" licam, unum deeſt (*plura opinor*) præceptum,
" ut caveatis, quantum eſt poſſibile, ab his aquis
" erodentibus, quibus utuntur Barbitonſores,
" præſertim ab ea quæ ſeparat Aurum ab Ar-
" gento; & quoniam bonum eſt ſcire, & hoc
" omnes homines deſiderant, etiamſi malum ſit,
" quoniam etiam malum, ſuum bonum habet
" uſum: Ideo hic obiter duas decrevi in medium
" afferre iſtius aquæ deſcriptiones. Prima eſt
" Mariani Sancti Barolitani, hoc modo. ℞ *Sal.*
" *Nitr. Alum. roch. Vitriol. rom. ana* ℔ii. *m.* In
" Mortario molendo cum Piſtillo tamdiu, donec
" bene miſceantur: Quo ſtante, pulv. groſſo mo-
" do factus ponatur in Boccia, quæ ſit illius ca-
" pax, & illutata cum Orificiis omnibus, ne aqua
" exhalet, ſicque deſtillando, Aquam extrahetis:
" Signum autem ſuæ bonitatis eſt, quod quando
" de ipſa parum in humum cecideret, ſtatim ip-
" ſam ebullire videbitis: Secundam Deſcriptio-
" nem ponit *Joannes de Vigo.* ℞ *Vitriol. rom.*

" *Alum. rocchæ ana* ℔i. *Sal. Nitr.* ℔iß. *& Vaſe*
" *vitreo elambicceter.* Hæ autem Aquæ ad Ca-
" riem Gallicam pernicioſæ ſunt, ideo iis non
" utamini. Utuntur autem Aqua ex ærugine
" æris, & Aqua Roſacea, & iſta bona eſt. Sed
" jam de his ſit ſatis *(annon ſuperque?)* ad aliud
" Symptoma deſcendamus.

That you may not think I have made too light of this *Prophylactick*, I will here give you the Sentiments of a great Man of our College* ſince deliver'd concerning the ſame.

" The Remedies, ſaith he *(ſpeaking particu-*
" *larly of theſe before us)* which he gives for
" the prevention of this Poiſon, with the Man-
" ner of preparing as well as uſing it, ſavours
" much of an *Empirick*; however, he ſeems to
" have great Faith in this piece of *Quackery.*

To the foregoing of *Fallopius* I ſhall add another, pretended to be the Diſcovery of a famous Phyſician; but ſeems borrowed from the foregoing, and uſed in a different Way; carrying the Title of *Sudarium Prophylacticum contra Luem Veneream.*

℞ *Rad. Gentian. Ariſtol. long. ten. ana* ʒi. *Santal. omn. ana* ℈ii. *Coral. rub. pp. Ebor. & C. C. C. lign. Aloes ana* ʒß. *Fol. Scord. Beton. Scabioſæ Roſ. rub. lign. Guaj. raſp. ana* ℥ii. *ſquam. æris præp.* ʒii. *Mer. Præcipit.* ʒiß.

Infunde in Aq. Sonchi ℔iv. *per* 24 *horas: Dein coq. ad Medias, vaſe clauſo, ſub finem addendo Vini albi* ℔ii. *& coque iterum ad conſumptionem* ℔ß. *coleturque ad Uſum. In hoc Liquore, indantur Sudaria, per duos Dies, poſtea exprimentur & ſiccentur in Umbra.*

Poſt Coitum laventur Renes cum Vino albo, dein

* Dr. *Freind* in his Hiſtory of Phyſick.

impone

impone Sudarium Lumbos circumcirca, per horam unam vel alteram.

Abſorbit (inquit Autor) venenum omnemque malignitatem hujus Morbi tollit.

But I fear you will think I have taken up too much of your Time in reciting of theſe Fooleries, the Preſervative Lint being ſcarce practicable, and the Napkin or Handkerchief mere trifling, or ſtill the greater Amuſement, both of them coming ſhort of the Directions, given for the ſame Purpoſe by an old *Engliſh* Writer, almoſt four Centuries paſt, as quoted by Mr. *Beckett*, in one of his Letters formerly obſerved. 'Tis *John de Gaddeſden's Roſa Anglica*, where ſpeaking of this Infection then going under the Name of *Leproſy*, he writes thus. *De Infectione ex Coitu Leproſi, vel Leproſæ. Primo (inquit) notandum quod ille qui timet de Excoriatioue vel Arſura Virgæ, poſt Coitum ſtatim lavet Virgam, cum Aqua mixta Aceto, vel cum Urina propria, & nihil mali habebit.* In another Place, ſpeaking of the Ulcers of this Part, he ſays, *Si quis vult Membrum ab omni Corruptione ſervare, cum à Muliere recedit, quam forte habet ſuſpectam de immunditie, lavet illud cum Aqua frigida mixta cum Aceto, vel Urina propria, intra vel extra Præputium.* And for the Woman he recommends a *Decoctum Fol. Plantag. & Roſ. rub. in Vino coctis*; upon which he will have her to be ſafe and ſound.

Theſe Words Dr. *Freind* will have to be borrowed by *Lanfranc* from *Salicetus*, and tranſcrib'd from the firſt of theſe by *John de Gaddeſden* in his Chapter of the *Lepra:* Whence, he ſaith, ſome would infer, that this was not a true *Leproſy*, but this venereal Diſtemper, going under that Denomination, of which before.

The *Cinnabarine Fumigation* is rather curative

than preventive, of which I have already, and shall hereafter take farther Notice.

But these Pretences (as we have already observed) being like to come to nothing; another Person has undertaken, with the help of the smallest Matter imaginable, to accomplish the Work; yet here also the whole Design is seen thro' (as the Folks say) with half an Eye. First of all, for fear the Grist should not come in fast enough, the Secret-Monger would have us believe, that we are all *pox'd* (the common Amusement of these Pretenders;) there being few Symptoms attending any *chronick* Distemper, which he has not enumerated, and imputed thereunto; or if not *pox'd*, we ail somewhat or other; (for where shall we find the perfect εὐκρασία, or *Temperamentum ad Pondus*, at least in our Days) and consequently have occasion for his *Specifick Remedy?* Thus, if there be but one poor Pimple, or perhaps a Flea-bite, the poor Hypochondriac thinks it is the *Pox*; if your Head akes, it is the *Pox*; if you happen to be giddy, heavy or dull, faint or feeble in your Limbs, it is all from the *Pox*; if the Palms of your Hands are hot, it is also from a pocky Ferment. Nay, if your Urine does but stink of Piss, it is still the *Pox*; or, admit it should not be the *Pox*, it is the *Scurvy*, *Gout*, *Dropsy*, *King's-Evil*, *Rheumatism*; and that's all one, for the *Specifick* will find it out: or, if that Sham (as we say) don't take, 'tis but flinging away another Guinea, and we may have an *Elixir*, that very probably will. So that the *Specifick*, which a little before he tells you (as all such Remedies should) was solely fitted by its *Make*, *Figure*, *Texture*, or its *Alkaline*, *Sulphureous*, *Volatile*, *Globular*, *Oleaginous*, and a hundred other Ways of *Specification*, to the venereal Venom, is now become from a *Mono-* a *Pan-*

Pan-pharmacon; tho' in Truth and Reality it be no better than the reſt of the Quack-Trumpery, left to ſell at the Shops, *Omnibus ſcilicet utile, ſed nihilo proficuum.* So that we ſee plainly what the *Specifick* cannot do, the *Elixir* is to make good; which you are to underſtand is the moſt noble *chymical*, or ſhall I ſay *hermetick* Liquor, (*for this laſt is the abſtruſer Word, and fitter to confound*) extracted by the Rays of the Sun, at a particular or critical Inſtant begun, and conſummated under as particular a planetary Conjunction (which is the great Secret) and from whence it concenters the intrinſick Worth of the three Kingdoms, *viz.* the *Animal*, *Vegetable* and *Mineral.*

It was this the famous *W*— was long labouring after, and had almoſt in view, but miſſing one little Dot, in the *Arabick* Punctation, (wherein the Secret was wrapt up) together with a little want of *Algebra* and *Mathematicks*, he happened to come ſhort of.

Were thoſe famous Phyſicians *Caſe*, *Noy*, *Trotter*, but now living, or the learned Dr. *Saffold*, who uſed to regale us,

With eighteen Pills for Eighteen Pence,
Tho' 'twas too cheap in any Man's own Senſe.

Were theſe, I ſay, alive again to ſee themſelves outdone by *Books* given *gratis*, inſtead of a poor Scrap of Paper, and an *eighteen Penny Packet* now ſold for a *Guinea*, what glorious Times muſt they think we were arriv'd at? Or, were the Furnace-Men, ſuch as *Crollius*, *Hartman*, *Paracelſus*, and *Van Helmont*, but acquainted with this our *Hermes redivivus*, they would ſurely ſtand amazed.

Ah *Glauber!* could'ſt thou peep out of thy *Caput Mortuum*, and behold the Preparation of this *Grand Elixir*, which our fiery Philoſopher has acquired by reading *Martial*, *Juvenal*, *Horace*, *Seneca*, *Virgil*, *Hudibras*, *Dryden*, *Pope*, &c. (who were all of them alike great Doctors, Anatomiſts, and Chymiſts) how, I ſay, would'ſt thou rejoice that the great Secret was at length found out, by our chymical Operator, bred an *Academick*, firſt in the *Peripatetick* or *Ariſtotelian* Way, but unſatisfied with *occult Qualities*, turns *Corpuſcularian* or *Atomiſt*, where he ſtrait raiſed ſuch a filthy Pother among the *minima Naturalia*, as had like to have put out the Eyes of his Underſtanding, had not Sir *Iſaac Newton* (*of whoſe Philoſophy he underſtands about as much as may be taught a Parrot*) come in to reſcue him, and wipe the Duſt off.

But now to be a little ſerious, if we ſurvey our *Mathematician*, without Enquiry after his other Character, which ſome ſay is that of a *Romiſh* Prieſt, (*I can't for ſome Reaſons think him a Jeſuit*) or ſcan but one ſingle Page of his nauſeous Libel, we ſhall diſcover him in *puris Naturalibus*, no other than a Gold Wire-Drawer.

Wherefore leaving this ridiculous Pretender, about whom I fear I have already ſpent too much of our Reader's Time, when this Juggle, having had its Run for a little while, is (like the reſt) diſcarded, for want of more Fools to be bubbled; I ſee not what remains, unleſs ſome *Pentacle*, *Periapt*, or *Amulet*, faſtened round the *Penis*, as a *Charm* to cure a *Clap*, which no doubt will meet with Cuſtomers at its firſt ſetting out.

It is but writing ſome chymical Characters, which are all Witchcraft and Conjuration among the common People, and the Feat will anſwer; or borrowing ſome planetary ones, let

but

but a ♂ be ſtruck through ♀ or ☿, and then, poor *Siphylis*, thy Work is done; and who indeed ſo fit for the Undertaking as the ſame Author of the new *Torquis Infantum*, or good-for-nothing *Necklace* for young Children? Let him forge but a few more romantic, ridiculous and childiſh Tales of *Sympathy*, dedicated to the *R. S.* in an affected *knicknack* Cant, and the Buſineſs is finiſhed; tho' here alſo it may be expedient to uſher the ſame in with Dr.——Somebody's Recommendation.

If it ſhould be now aſk'd, after this general Way of exclaiming againſt new Pretences to a more compendious and ſafe Way of curing this Diſtemper, whether or no I believe it not poſſible a better or more expeditious Method, or without Mercury, (which theſe Quacks diſclaim, yet uſe to my certain Knowledge at the ſame time) may not be invented or found out? I anſwer, that I will not diſpute the Poſſibility (tho' I believe without a mercurial Preparation it is ſcarce probable) and ſhall be ſo far from envying the Author his juſt Praiſe, who diſcovers a better Way of curing the *Great Pox*, that beſides a noble Recompence in Hand, I would have a Monument erected by Way of Renown, to perpetuate his Memory, as I think the worthy *Sydenham* deſerved as well as any of our late Practitioners, for bringing *Opiats* (I do not ſay, for his extreme cold Regimen,) into the Cure of the *ſmall Ones*. But I can never believe well of any Secret, theſe Ways tranſmitted to us; where there is only a ſpecious Shew, but at the Bottom, the Footſteps (as we ſay) of ſordid Lucre, Self-Intereſt and direct Fraud, ſo apparent in the manner of its Delivery, to impoſe upon Mankind. Or, in ſhort, when it comes out of a Quack's Hands; or from ſome others, who,

though perhaps of more Learning and Sophistry, have but little more intrinsick Worth, or standard Generosity.

And thus I shall finish my Account of the *first Infection*, contracted by this *foul Disease*, as it is usually and properly enough denominated. In which, if I have the Approbation of the sound and judicious, whether my Fellow-Physicians, or *quondam* Brethren, the true practical Surgeons, I value not the Cavils of some petulant Persons; much less the Resentments of spurious Upstarts, and other scandalous Pretenders to the *medical* or *chirurgic* Professions. Nor perhaps will some of these my just Invectives, if their Frauds are but permitted still to be carried on; among which, (without Prejudice to the unknown Authors Persons) I look upon these last recited, as some of the vilest that have been imposed on the Town; which has I think at all Times, but especially of late Years, abounded with one or other of them.

Give me leave here to acquaint you, that if your Patient will not conform to a proper *Regimen*, as you are not likely to get much Credit, so neither is he to obtain a good or speedy Cure. Dr. *Boerhaave* who places the Cause in the pinguious or oily Substance of the *cellular adipose Membrane*, strictly forbids all fat Nutriment: But doubtless it is absolutely necessary he should abstain from all things season'd either with Pepper or Salt, or whatever is hot, acrimonious, or any way stimulating to Venery. All Conversation with the female Sex, but especially wanton Dalliance, obscene Pictures or Stories, or whatever may excite a libidinous Idea, is to be avoided. And I can from repeated Observation join Issue with that famous Man, that nothing more interferes with a speedy Cure, at these Times,

than *Inflations* and *Erections* of the *Penis*, from whatever Cauſe ſtirr'd up: The membranous Cells being at this time of their tender Condition ſo dilated, as to hazard a Rupture by the influx of Blood, ſo that the Miſchief will be encreas'd hereby, and the Symptoms exaſperated; it is well worth notice therefore what this Gentleman records, as to this particular.

"I have been convinc'd (ſaith he) that the "moſt approved Methods of curing this Diſeaſe, "have ever failed of Succeſs where Erections "have been frequent, whatever were the Cauſe. "Nay, I have known a *Gonorrhœa* actually cu- "red to return upon a venereal Erection, ſo as "to require a new Courſe of Remedies. And "as to other Parts of Government, I am no "Stranger (*continues he*) to the Pretences of "Quacks, that a Cure may go forward in the "midſt of Luxury, Riding and all kinds of In- "dulgence; but when I have my ſelf attempted "it, I have always ſucceeded leſs happily; and "with no ſmall Concern, have been a Witneſs "to the wretched Inconvenience which ſeveral "Men of Note alſo have entail'd on the remain- "ing part of their Lives, by following ſuch "Meaſures.

And now before I enter upon the ſecond Part of my Diſcourſe, I will (for the Advantage of thoſe ſuffering under the force of Imagination) inſert three or four Caſes, of ſuch as have been thus deluded, and made a Property, ſome of them, by deſigning Men; that in caſe this Treatiſe ſhall fall into the Hands of any ſuch, being hereby forewarn'd, they may be arm'd againſt the Baits, thrown out to catch them: For in this Diſeaſe more particularly, we have two ſorts of People to deal with, the *Fool-hardy* on the one hand, who cannot be perſuaded they have

occaſion

occasion for taking any Medicine, nor will be confined to any proper Regimen; and the poor *Melancholic* on the other, who, how free soever from the same, will not be convinc'd that he is so, nor easy any longer than whilst under a Course of Physick: And surely of all Men, the Hypochondriack, (who is often the most libidinous) should be careful not to transgress this way, since should we suppose there were no Account to be made in the *next*, his whole Life-time *here* is usually one continued *Penance*, or State of *Purgatory*, on this Account: For indeed, I think I may say, that I have not known one Man in these Circumstances, that continued any long time under the Persuasion of his being well cur'd.

To the same Purpose Dr. *Freind* expresseth himself in his late History.

" There is one remarkable thing which often " attends this Distemper, and which indeed we " find in no other, that Persons who have been " once infected with it, though never so well " cured, take it into their Imagination, that " still they are under the Power of the Disease, " and in continual Danger; the very reverse of " what we see daily in a Consumption, where " even at the last gasp of Breath, the Patient is " so fond of flattering himself, that one can " hardly persuade him that the Case is desperate: " But here in this other unfortunate Extreme, if " but a Pimple appears, or any slight Ach is " felt, much more if there happens any Dis- " charge from the Glandules behind the *Glans* " *Penis*, as has been described, they distract " themselves with terrible Apprehensions that " the Infection still remains, and will shortly " break out again; by which Means they make " Life uneasy to themselves, and run for Help " to every pretending Knave, who for the sake of

" Gain

" Gain, never fails to encourage their Fears, and
" ſo ſtrangely are they for the moſt part poſ-
" ſeſs'd with this Notion, that an honeſt Prac-
" titioner generally finds it more difficult to
" cure the *imaginary* Evil than the *real* one.

The firſt CASE.

A Tradeſman in good Buſineſs, of a thought-ful Temper, or inclining to Melancholy, having, in his younger Days, been too familiar with a Wench living in the ſame Houſe as a Servant, grew ſoon after very penſive, as fancying he had got the Foul Diſeaſe, upon a Belief, as it ſeemed, that every Woman playing the Whore muſt ſurely be diſtemper'd. Under theſe Jealouſies he continued for ſome Years, without making his Complaint to any one, till at length happening to marry, his diſcontent of Mind ſoon after encreaſed, which was obſerv'd in his Family; yet his Wife could get nothing out of him, but that he had been a wicked Man, and had ruin'd her and her Child; but would not own in what manner, nor could ſhe ſuſpect a Perſon ſo ſtrictly virtuous and modeſt, and who was never out of his Houſe, unleſs in Company with her. At length Matters were brought to that paſs, that not caring to come into his Shop, he betook himſelf to his Chamber, where he was uſually poring on ſome Books of Devotion, and deſir'd not to ſee his old Acquaintance.

During this, it happen'd that I viſited one of his Neighbours in a Salivation for this Diſtemper, which had taken Air, as we ſay, and the Man who, for many Weeks before, was unable to creep out, now again appearing hale and luſty, this poor crazy-headed Perſon came one Evening to my Houſe, and deſir'd a Word in private; where,

where, by his very Aſpect, before he began his Story, I ſuſpected what kind of a Chapman I had got. He ſat down and fell into Tears, wringing his Hands, and telling me he was ruin'd, that he had got an ill Diſeaſe; and his Concern was not ſo much on his own Account, but for that he had given the ſame to his Wife and Child. I aſk'd him how long it was ſince he was clap'd; he anſwer'd me, nine Years. I then enquir'd, unto whom he had apply'd for Cure, and he ſaid, being aſham'd, he had conſulted no body till long time after, when he took as much Phyſick as had coſt him twenty Pounds, from a *Doctor* upon *Ludgate-Hill*. I now wanted to know the *Symptoms*; and therefore ſuſpecting he had been impos'd on, aſk'd him whether he had any Running, with Heat of Urine, or Breakings out, after he had been concern'd with the Woman, who he ſaid gave him the Diſtemper; to which he reply'd, neither the firſt, nor the laſt, but had great Pain of his Back, and Stoppage at ſome times in his Water (that were manifeſtly *nephritic*) which was *foul* and ſtinking, ſome of which he had carry'd to his Doctor, who told him it was an inward *Pox*; and that if it had been attended with Running, or Blotches on the outſide of his Body, he could have cur'd him for half the Money.

I now plainly perceiv'd it was all Deluſion, and therefore not ſuffering him to go on with his other Complaints of his Head, his Noſe, and all Parts, I think, of his Body beſides; I told him he had been abus'd by his *Quack Doctor*, and not by the Girl, who had done him no Injury; and that he was free entirely from any ſuch Diſeaſe, and ſtood in no need of my Aſſiſtance upon that Account. However, I enquir'd if his Wife had made any Complaint, and under-

underſtood he knew of none; but being, he ſaid, himſelf infected, he thought it impoſſible for her and the Child to eſcape. After this I advis'd him to go home and mind his Buſineſs, and between whiles to ſingle out ſome cheerful Companion, with whom he ſhould drink almoſt a Pint of Wine at leaſt every Day, ſuch as he liked beſt; and if he came to me again, I would conſider what might farther be done for him.

He then ſaid, that his Errand was to deſire I would flux him, as I had done his Neighbour, upon the like Occaſion. I advis'd him once again to be eaſy; told him that his Neighbour's Caſe and his were different, and aſſur'd him, that any ſuch Remedies would, inſtead of helping, do him farther Miſchief.

From me he went home, made ample Diſcovery to his Wife, exceedingly frightening the poor Woman, from whom I had an early Viſit the next Day; but could not find, upon the ſtricteſt Enquiry, that ſhe had any thing to apprehend more than himſelf. She entreated me to lend the beſt Aſſiſtance I could, thank'd me for my Advice to him, giving me to underſtand at the ſame time, that if he would keep in his Shop, and mind his Buſineſs, inſtead of moping in his Chamber, no People in the middle Station might live more comfortably.

Taking pity on this unhappy Man, I call'd in few Days after upon him, directed him ſome *Gummy Pills*, with *Caſtor* and the *volatile Salts*, at Night: I alſo put him into a Courſe of *Chalybeates* with the *Bitters*, to ſtrengthen the Digeſtion, invigorate his Nerves, as well as the Tone of the Blood, correcting the windy State of the Spirits, and diſperſing the *Flatus*, with which he ſo much abounded. But little good was to be done; his Imagination, by the long-continued Melancholy,

Melancholy, was so clouded and impress'd by the old Idea, that his Head was still full of these *Conundrums*; and such his Resolution for Spitting, that when he found me resolute against it, and that I had left off calling upon him; unknown to his Family, having made Provision beforehand, he got into some *Quack*'s House, where he was laid down in a *Salivation*: Whence after five Weeks time, he return'd like a Skeleton, staring as one amaz'd, or depriv'd in a manner of his Understanding; however, with good Cookery, his Flesh and Strength were in short time recruited, and they were in hopes he had got rid of his former Whimsy, returning again to his Business, till some few Months after, by a freer Living than he had been us'd to, or neglecting the *Regimen* necessary to have been observ'd, after he came out of his *Salivation*, drinking his Glass, and eating relishing Foods, some Heat and Pimples appearing upon his Face, and about his Nose, the old Story revived, which was farther heighten'd by the *Bills* distributed by *Quacks* about the Streets, or the *Title Pages* of their Books, posted at the Corners thereof, or given away after the same manner, as well as by their Advertisements in the *News Papers*; all which he was ever looking over, and which are calculated under a Shew of Learning and Experience, to impose upon ignorant People, and take Advantage of their Fears.

By these Means the unhappy Man was now again overset; his *Head* aked, his *Shin-bones* were rotten, and his *Nose* in Danger: Upon which his Wife sent earnestly again for me to visit him.

I now found him in Bed, lamenting his hard Lot, that nothing could be done to stop the Disease. I perceiv'd plainly there was no jesting with his Misery, nor laughing him out of his

Conceits, and therefore now giving a little into the ſame, I told him (as much an Enemy as I am to them at other Times) that I had a *Secret* I believ'd would cure him, as it had ſeveral, after Fluxing: At which he rejoiced, and I ſent him from his Apothecary an *Elleboriſm*, to be taken twice a Day for a Fortnight, yet his Pimples and red Face ſtill appearing, however otherwiſe in good State of his Body, he could not be convinced that he was ever like to be well, nor I perſuaded to try any Experiment by way of *Lotion*, or *Liniment*, to check or repel the ſame, for fear of tranſlating the Matter upon the nervous Syſtem already ſhatter'd and diſorder'd.

At length, after many troubleſome Viſits, I receiv'd from him, finding little Encouragement to continue them, he kept away, and I heard no more from him in two Month's time: When I was call'd up in the Night by a Meſſenger, who told me they thought him dying, having left him in cold Sweats and Convulſions.

But ſuſpecting it was merely *Hypochondriaciſm*, I defer'd riſing, ordering my Servant to acquaint the Perſon who came from him, that I was too much indiſpos'd my ſelf to run at Midnight on a Madman's Errand, but that I would viſit him early in the Morning, as I did; and coming to the Bed-ſide, Ah, Sir! ſays he (mumbling) you are come too late; you never would believe I had the Diſtemper, but it is now apparent, for my Noſe, if I were not to ſupport it, would drop off this Inſtant.

Ordering a Candle to be brought near, with much Difficulty I perſuaded him to take away his Fingers, when immediately with my own taking faſt hold thereof, I rais'd his Head from the Pillow thereby, and ſaying never a Word, when I had let the ſame drop down again, he looked

looked wiſhfully at my Hand, to ſee if I had it not between them.

By this I convinced him of his Miſtake, under which the poor Wretch had lain all Night, in the utmoſt Agony; after which I call'd his Wife aſide, and finding ſhe was engaged in a Buſineſs that ſhe was by no means capable to manage, I advis'd her to throw it up in time, and to provide ſome Place for him, where he might be kept out of Harm's way; and accordingly ſhe purſued my Directions, retiring with him to a Relation's in a Country Village, where he now lives inoffenſively, as well to himſelf as others: Emyloying himſelf in a Garden, ſaying nothing to any Body, or ſitting in a Chimney-corner, where he will ſometimes weep, eſpecially when they are unmindful to keep him to his Meals, or when he has been long empty: Then feeling of his Noſe, he will run to the Glaſs, that he may have both Senſes to aſcertain he has not loſt it.

The Second CASE.

A Gentleman of good *Mien*, and well dreſs'd, ſent for me this laſt Summer to a Tavern in my Neighbourhood, and beg'd the Favour that I would ſpare him a few Minutes Converſation, about a Subject he thought himſelf concern'd; and to render me the eaſier in my ſtay, preſented me with a Guinea; ſaying, he was very deſirous to know the *Nature* of the *venereal Poiſon*, and its manner of acting upon our Bodies.

I perceiv'd by his Onſet, and his manner of expreſſing himſelf a little after, that he pretended to ſome Acquaintance with the *mechanic Philoſophy*; and being willing to make as ſhort Work as I could, told him therefore, that the *Nature* not only of this, but many others, was ſo very ſubtle,

as

as to leave little room of right reaſoning, unleſs from their Effects: Or that their Parts were ſo minute, and the Mode of their Conveyance, particularly this about which he was now enquiring, being from *Effluvia* ſtirred up by Heat in the Body infected, too remote from our Underſtanding, to admit of ſenſible Demonſtration: The like of their impreſſing the ſound Body, whoſe Juices alſo are ſo exceeding fine, on which they are ſuppoſed to act, eſpecially that of the *Fluid* of the *Nerves:* And our *Organs* not ſo well adapted to take Cognizance of ſuch, as of ſome groſſer Bodies, 'twas leſs Wonder we are ſo much in the dark herein, and that Conjecture ſhould ſupply the Place of Evidence, as well in regard of the *Agent*, as of the *Patient*.

To which I added, it was enough for Practitioners, that they knew the *Quod ſit*, and the *Quibus modis curare*, without the *Quid ſit*; of which, for my own part, I acknowledged myſelf ignorant. So that finding I was upon my Guard, and indeed ſuſpecting by his beginning, he was come only for a Trial of Skill, I was reſolved to ſhorten this Part of the Diſcourſe, having then ſomewhat elſe to do, than to ſpend my Time either in *majoring* or *minoring* of *Syllogiſms*, (I perceiv'd him fond of) with the *Ergo's*, and the Q.E. D. at the Tail of them.

He told me, he would aſk me only one ſingle Queſtion more, which was, if I thought it poſſible for a Man to get the Diſeaſe, *intrudendo Digitum in ſinum Pudoris mulieris iſto Morbo laborantis, & illum aliquandiu ibi continuando?* To which I anſwered him negatively. He confeſs'd he had been thus fooliſhly wantoning with a Woman of the Town; and ever ſince, from that Finger's end up to the Shoulder, between whiles, ſuffered exceeding twinging and pricking Pains, that had

wonderfully diſcompoſed his Mind, as believing himſelf infected: And ſo willing, I obſerved, to come into this Conceit, (by which he had been made doubtleſs a glorious Patient to a cozening *Empirick*, countenancing the ſame) that he was for raiſing all the Doubts and Difficulties, that an excellent good Head-piece otherways could furniſh out.

I told him, it might ariſe from ſome *flatulent* or *ſpaſmodic* Affect of the Membranes, bordering on the *nervous Rheumatiſm*; or be the reſult of ſome ſcorbutic *Dyſcracy* of the Juices, vellicating the *Fibrillæ* of theſe Parts; when he ſeem'd at a Loſs to reconcile why it ſhould take riſe from this Finger only? I aſk'd him, as it was common with many others, eſpecially the Weather-wiſe People, as they are called, labouring under like Diſturbance from the Influence of the Air, upon ſome nervous Parts, if he never remember'd to have had formerly any ſuch like fleeting Diſturbance? And he reply'd, once upon his other Arm; but the Pain ſeem'd different, and never began after this manner, at the end of this criminal Finger. I did what I could to perſuade him to make his Mind eaſy; aſſuring him, theſe Complaints would wear off, at leaſt, that no ill Conſequence, as he feared, was like to enſue.

He then again put the Queſtion, why the Skin of the Finger, long ſteeped in the poiſonous Matter lurking within the *Vagina*, might not as readily let in the *Venom*, as that of the *Glans*, and its Cover, in a ſhorter Duration therein; which were every Day evident from the *Chancres* formed on both? I told him, that theſe were of a finer Texture, more ſenſible, being leſs expoſed to the Air. He rejoin'd, he thought the Fingers Ends, at one of which he fear'd he had receiv'd the Injury, being deſign'd for the principal *Organ* of

Touch, muſt be the moſt ſenſible of any other. To which I reply'd again, that theſe Parts, however ſuited by the *nervous Plexus*, to diſcriminate all *tangible* Bodies, as to their *Qualities* of *hard* and *ſoft*; yet by their uſe thereto, and being always expoſed, the *Cuticle* was more compact, the *Cutis indurated*, the *Pores* more conſtipated, and leſs fitted therefore to admit *Effluvia* of any kind, evaporating from the Subjects about which they are daily converſant. Which was manifeſt in the handling continually ſuch corroſive Bodies inoffenſively, as would make Impreſſion upon Parts leſs expoſed, whoſe *Cuticle* was both more rare and tender, and the ſaid *Pores* more patulent.

Beſides, I told him, that his Fears muſt needs be groundleſs, and that his Way of arguing was not juſt; for that if the *Penis* itſelf could be introduced into the ſaid Part, in like manner as was the Finger, without that particular Influence from the Brain, raiſing the luſtful *Idea*, or in its flaccid State; however the *Glans* might fare, which is ſtill of a more ſpongy, and exquiſitely fine or tender Make, I queſtioned whether the Skin of the *Penis* would be tainted, which was owing to the Diſtenſion of the Part at theſe Times, implete with Blood and Spirits, heated by the Warmth and Action thereof, rubbing againſt ſome ulcerated Place, and through its open'd Pores, imbibing the Steam of a contagious Matter, raiſed by the like Heat and Motion on the Woman's Side, ſo contaminating the ſaid Parts, and tranſmitting the Infection thereunto, of which the Fingers were no more ſuſceptible than the Toes.

Thus ended our philoſophical Diſpute: Whether or no to the Satisfaction of this fanciful Gentleman, I know not, having never ſeen him ſince the Morning following our Controverſy, when I had promiſed to give him another Gen-

tleman's Opinion thereof; whom happening to meet with in a Conſultation, I aſk'd his Thoughts upon this Subject; he ſmiled, as finding it ſomewhat new, and declar'd, that whatever it might do upon a raw or ſore Finger, he was of Opinion, that if the Skin were whole, the Infection could not be communicated thereby; with this Remark, that were it ſo, miſerable muſt be the Caſe of many thouſands daily; nor would it be poſſible for the Surgeons converſant in dreſſing Ulcers of the ſame Parts, and examining the Body, to miſs one Time or other being infected.

At my parting with him, when I had given him this other Perſon's Opinion, he would not be ſatisfied, unleſs I deliver'd it alſo under my Hand, that I believ'd it impoſſible this Way to receive the Poiſon; which, he ſaid, might contribute to quiet his Mind, in a Journey he was taking many Miles from Home.

The Third CASE.

A Country Practitioner, middle-aged, corpulent, and ſeemingly robuſt or ſtrong, made a Journey this laſt Summer of a hundred and fifty Miles, with fifty broad Pieces in his Pocket, to put himſelf (under my Inſpection) into a Salivation, for an Infection of this kind, of an old Date, as he told me; and to get rid of which, he had piteouſly abuſed an excellent Conſtitution, by a long continued Courſe of *Mercurials*, and a *Salivation* with *Calomel*, raiſed by himſelf ſeven Years before, but ineffectually: So that he perceived nothing but the Unction muſt relieve him. And having read my *Syphilis*, he thought the Author the fitteſt Perſon he could apply to.

I was now for informing my ſelf of the *Symptoms*; but aſk'd him firſt concerning his *Gonorrhœa*; which,

which, he ſaid, was contracted many Years paſt, I think about fourteen or fifteen; and that he had taken the beſt Method he knew, with the Advice of ſome able Phyſicians, ſome of which were Men of Note, in order to get clear of it; yet the Diſtemper had ſince ſeized the whole Maſs of Blood, and he had ſcarce any part of his Body free, any more than his Wife, whom he had likewiſe fluxed; and being a thin *hyſterical* Woman, ſo weaken'd her Nerves thereby, and her over purging before, as well as ſince, that ſhe had been confin'd to her Chamber many Months paſt, and was now grown *hectical*, according to his own Account, there being little hope of her Recovery.

When we came to Particulars, I could hear of nothing but *hammerings* and *thumpings* in his *Head*, *hummings* in his *Ears*, *rumblings* in his *Bowels*, *cracklings* of his *Joints*, *Cholicks*, *Indigeſtion*, *Liſtleſsneſs* to Action, or being preſently tired; *Pains* upon the *Membranes* of the *Muſcles*, and *Soreneſs* of the *Limbs*, the whole *Syndrome* of *ſcorbutic Affects*, with much of the *hypochondriac* Diſorder; but not one of a *pocky* Offspring, as I could find; ſo that I told him plainly, his Diſtemper, as to its being *Venereal*, lay wholly in his Fancy: That *Crudity* or *Indigeſtion* had been the Parent of much *Flatus*; and this latter the great Enemy he had to contend with; which by ſome *Antiſcorbutics*, *Chalybeates*, and riding on Horſeback, (which his Buſineſs ſo well encouraged in a Country Practice) might likely be mended, but rendered ſtill worſe by *Mercurials* of any kind.

I aſk'd him, what Part of that Book of mine induced him to take ſo long a Journey to get Relief, for a Diſtemper no where therein deſcribed; but which, inſtead of amuſing, was intended to caution Perſons both how they impoſed on themſelves,

ſelves, or ſuffer'd others to delude them with a Diſeaſe imaginary only. He anſwer'd, that he was well aſſur'd of that; yet nevertheleſs being unable to ſatisfy his own Doubts, and get rid of his Fears, the Air of Sincerity and Diſintereſtedneſs, he diſcovered in that Treatiſe, made him very deſirous to have ſome Conference with me, rather *vivâ Voce*, than by Way of Letter; and to be wholly guided by my Directions.

Upon which I told him, as he had made this long Journey to inform himſelf in this Affair, I thought it might be worth his while to take the Opinion of ſome other Perſon join'd in Conſultation: And the Character of that honeſt Man and able Artiſt Mr. *James Fern* of the *Old Jury*, being better known to him than that of any other, he applied himſelf to him; when a Meeting was appointed the ſame Evening, where the Complaints were again examined as before, and where, after the ſtricteſt Enquiry, we could not ſuſpect any venereal Taint upon him, and therefore adviſed him to reſt content, and meddle with no more *Medicine*, unleſs ſuch as might invigorate his Nerves, warm his Blood, and fortify his whole Habit; among which the *Balſam. Polychreſt.* was recommended.

With this joint Advice of ours he ſeemed well ſatisfied; and told us, he would in a Day or two, after he had viſited ſome Friends in Town, return home to his Family. Whether he did ſo or not, I cannot ſay, having heard nothing of him ſince.

The Fourth CASE.

An Apothecary of good Buſineſs in this Town, was within about ſeven Years paſt making Complaint that he was not right, ſince a Misfortune received

received ſome Years before that; and therefore very importunate to be laid down in a Salivation: But finding him to be ſeverely Hyp't, I diſſuaded him, deſiring he would wait a little, till we had better Grounds to go upon, or that might warrant ſuch Proceeding: For his Complaints, like the reſt of theſe People's, were ſo ambiguouſly deſcrib'd, as *fleeting Pains of the Head*, with *Giddineſs*, *Laſſitude of the Limbs*, and *Feebleneſs of the whole Frame*; ſome *Eruptions*, *merely ſcorbutic*, *upon the Legs*, that I could by no means reconcile them to the Taint ſuſpected; and therefore diverted his Thoughts rather to an *antiſcorbutic* Courſe: But notwithſtanding, in a Vacancy from his Employ, which by way of Amuſement took off the ſame, he was ſtill frequently harping on the old Story, and perceiving me much againſt the Enterprize, with the Aſſiſtance of ſome other Perſon enter'd a ſpitting Courſe with *Calomel*, of about twenty Days Continuance, after which coming again abroad, he found his Miſtake; for by the foregoing Evacuation, ſo much of the nutritive Juice had been drain'd off, as left him now more diſpirited than before: His *Flatus* encreaſing, ſo that he grew tireſome to himſelf, as well as to thoſe about him.

Having acted contrary to my Advice, I ſaw him no more for ſeveral Years, unleſs by Accident, or at a Diſtance, till he came one Evening late, and ſent for me to the Tavern, where he bewailed himſelf, and told me, the Diſtemper was got into his Bones, and he was ſure, if I would but ſalivate him by the Unction, he ſhould be a ſound Man. For this purpoſe he was come to me, and reſolv'd to loſe no Time, beg'd I would take a Room for him in my Neighbourhood, and provide him a Nurſe, he having made Proviſion as

to his Buſineſs, and given out he was going a Journey.

I did all I could to divert him, intending to look out for neither, in expectation that the Fit might wear off; and aſſuring him there was nothing more than *Flatus*, exciting this Diſorder, and at ſome times in a manner eclipſing his Underſtanding, by the *Phantoms* raiſed therein, and that *merry Company, with Exerciſe, riding out in the Country Air, the Gums with Chalybeates, Spaw Waters*, with a Tincture of *Ellebore* between whiles, were likely to prove the more conducive to his Relief.

It happened very luckily, I think, for him, that the Night before his intended Undertaking, or Deſign of throwing himſelf upon my Hands, (who as I never deſigned, ſo had taken no farther Regard thereto) he was ſeized with an Indiſpoſition more manifeſt, a tedious Fit of the Stone, continuing for ſome Weeks; during which, the ſalivating Humour, I ſuppoſe, wore off, though he ſent me a complimental Letter of Excuſe, there was no need of; importuning me ſtill not to be unmindful of him. Whether he conſulted another Gentleman, his intimate Friend, of the ſame Faculty, as I had advis'd him, I cannot ſay; who probably being of the ſame Opinion with my ſelf, may have made him eaſier, at leaſt for ſome Time to come: However I have ſince that Letter heard nothing farther of the old Complaint, though I have ſeen him ſeveral Times, to all Appearance in good State of Health.

Theſe Caſes have been inſerted, as above remark'd, for the ſake of ſuch unhappy Perſons, who upon a view of the ſame, may poſſibly be better guarded, as well againſt the Deluſion of their own Fancies, as the Snares laid for them by the *Town Quacks*; who they muſt expect to chime in with

their

their Fears, and for the Lucre of *five Guineas* (I might ſay as many Shillings) though they will get fifty if they can, will run them under a Predicament they may repent of ever after.

Nor ſhould we wonder that trading People, or ſuch as are of good Capacity in other Matters, (for few Fools, as *Sydenham* has remark'd, are Hypochondriacal) ſuffer under this Self-Deception, as to this particular Diſtemper, when we find thoſe related to the Profeſſion, as I have here inſtanced, have been thus deceived by their Conceits, and ſo willing to be impoſed on: Though, I hope, no Gentleman of Reputation will encourage their Deluſions, or inſtead of diſſuading prompt them to an Undertaking that may happen every Way to their Prejudice, but none to their Advantage, unleſs taking off the Caprice, perhaps, during the Time of their unneceſſary Penance. Which I hint the rather, having heard of one pretending thereto, that has publickly lamented he had loſt ſo many Pounds by turning off theſe *Melancholicks*, or *Mentibus capti*, as I think they may be juſtly termed: And that for the future he would immediately ſtrike a Bargain, and down with them at once. For thoſe he had diſſuaded he ſaid went ſtrait away from him to others; and indeed it is the great Misfortune of theſe People, believing themſelves diſeaſed, to run in this manner from one to another, eſpecially the money'd Men, till they find ſome Undertaker to their Mind, or that is ready to comply with their Deſires, and fix the Idea they ſo readily entertain'd, ſo that he thought it as lawful for him to take their Money, that is, in plain *Engliſh*, to *pick their Pockets* as another Perſon.

But what Method this Gentleman has to ſolve either the *Honour* or *Reputation* of ſuch a Proceeding, I who pretend to be ſuch only to my

ſelf,

ſelf, ſhall leave other *Caſuiſts* to determine: While I digreſs in a few Words more, particularly as to the *Bait* of the Urine; in deſcribing of which, there is no Man who has been diſeaſed, how well ſoever cur'd thereof, but who may fancy ſome Reliques (here diſcoverable) yet remaining, and that conſequently there may be occaſion for ſome *Diuretick*, or *cleanſing Tincture*, *Elixir*, &c. to carry off the ſame.

Thus Hundreds are yearly gull'd to fling away a Guinea, at leaſt ten Shillings, for theſe inſignificant, not to ſay unwholeſome Liquors, how ſpeciouſly ſoever recommended in *News Papers*, *Bills*, and *ſham Titles of Books*, ſupplying the Place thereof; in many of which you are inform'd, that if there be any *Films*, or *Appearances* like a *Scum* at the Top; any *Filaments* like *Threads*, or *Flocks*, flying about in the middle; or *foul*, *mealy*, or other like ſtinking Sediment at the bottom: Theſe, I ſay, and the like, are all Signs of ſome Impurity yet left behind, and muſt be waſh'd off, or ſcour'd away by the *Tincture*.

And at this Rate you will find there is none, unleſs the *limpid* Urine (the worſt ſometimes of any) that can eſcape the Cenſure.

The *Nebula*, or Cloud at the Top, the *Enæorema* in the Middle, or the *Hypoſtaſis* at the Bottom, which are Appearances in the moſt laudable Urine, made out of ſome finer Parts of the Chyle, or nutritious Juices, ſliding through the Strainers of the Kidneys along with the Serum, and according to their different Gravities, taking Place therein. Theſe, I ſay, come all in for a Share of *pocky Relicks*; and among the Diſeaſed of another kind, the *oily* Appearance like Fat in the upper Part, from the Heat of a *ſlow Fever*, particularly the *hectic*; colliquating or melting down ſome *ſulphureous* Particles, and carrying them through the

the urinary Paſſages; the *mealy* in Conſumptions; the *furfurous* or branny, *ſcaly*, or *purulent*, from thoſe labouring under the Stone, or Ulcers whether of the Kidney or Bladder; nay the common *turbid* Water upon ſtoppage of *Perſpiration*, or Colds, about the Time of Concoction; the *lixivial Scorbutic*, or whatever other Appearances there may be therein, are all ſtill the Remains of this abominable Diſeaſe, and may eaſily be extirpated with ten Shillings worth of *diuretic Tincture*, *Elect. Mirabile*, *Elixir Sanativum*, *Antipharmacon*, *Nature's great Reſtorative*, an half Crown *Bolus* from *Italy* or *Montpelier*, or the like.

I had forgot to take Notice of the Water made *poſt Coitum*, *vel nocturnam Pollutionem*; where ſome ſeminal Remains, together with the *Mucus* ouſing forth the Glandules of the *Urethra* and *Proſtata*, deſign'd for lubrifying the Paſſage, being rinſed off by the Current of the Water made at ſuch Seaſons, give the Appearances of thoſe little *Filaments*, *Threads*, or *Flakes*, theſe learned Men have trumpt up to deceive you. The like of the Female Sex, defil'd with the *white Fluor*, ſome Parts of which dripping down with the Urine, will likewiſe alter its natural Complexion.

Some of this was brought me very lately, by a Gentlewoman of good Faſhion, who coming into my Study took the Vial out of her Pocket, and aſk'd me if I caſt Water? I told her yes, that I had caſt ſeveral Bottles out of my Window, and ſhould have ſerv'd hers ſo, but for her Habit, appearing ſo much like a Gentlewoman.

She ſaid ſhe was ſorry if ſhe had given me an Affront, but ſhe had a Queſtion of great Moment to a dear Child of hers, that ſhe thought might be decided thereby. I aſk'd her what it might be? And ſhe reply'd, that ſhe wanted to be inform'd, if I could tell her by that Water, whether

the

the Perſon who made it, had the foul Diſeaſe? And I reply'd, that I could not; nor, I was ſure, any one elſe. She then inform'd me of a famous Man ſhe had been with, not far off, who had deliver'd ſuch Judgment, and exceedingly frighten'd her, believing her Huſband had given her the Diſtemper; the Urine being *foul* and *ſtinking*, as it was ſufficiently, had raiſed an Imagination, heightened by this Sentence of a vile Empirick, that it could belong to no other than a *foul Diſeaſe*.

I acquainted her that the beſt Way to remove her Jealouſy, would be to let me have a little talk ſeparately with the young People, which ſhe comply'd with; the Huſband being ready to acquit himſelf of this villainous Aſperſion, came directly away to me, whom I ſtrictly examin'd, and found perfectly clean and ſound; nor had I any Reaſon to queſtion the Truth of what he then ſolemnly declar'd, that he had never meddled with any Woman in a carnal Way, but his Wife, whom, in Company with her Mother, I diſcours'd next Day, and perceiv'd only the common Flux upon her, which had lately attended a hard Labour with her firſt Child: So that I made no Difficulty to acquit the Huſband, and pronounce both free from the Diſeaſe ſuſpected: Nevertheleſs I have been ſince inform'd, there is not that good Underſtanding there had been before; either the Wife or Mother imagining I had been bribed in delivering my Opinion by the Man, their Doubts ſtill remaining, altho' neither have taken any Remedies, as I can hear of; and the Peace of a Family, very probably for one of their Lives, diſcompoſed; owing merely to the Ignorance, or Deſign, if not both concurring, of a knaviſh *Piſs-Prophet*, whom ſome Men of Reſentment would ſeverely have puniſhed, if not ſpoiled him for a *Water-Caſter* ever after.

A Prac-



A Practical

DISSERTATION

ON THE

Venereal Diſeaſe.

PART II.

Of the ſecond Infection, call'd a Pox.

The ſecond Infection, with its diagnoſtic Signs.

WE come now to take Notice of the *ſecond Infection* from this Diſtemper, when it is more particularly termed the *Pox*, and which is the uſual Conſequence of the *firſt*, ill treated, or empirically ſlubber'd over; although the ſame may ſometimes happen, notwithſtanding the beſt Endeavours to oppoſe it, in ſome peculiar Temperaments or Conſtitutions, where the Blood catches hold

hold of the venereal Venom, as we see the Tinder does the Spark of Fire; and where like Wildfire it also runs through the Body: So that I have seen some of these more than ordinarily unfortunate People, who have been *pox'd* almost as soon as *clap'd*; the Poison running strait from the Tail, I mean the *Penis*, to the *Head*; as I once observ'd it after ten Days Time, a large chancrous Ulceration, but no *Stillicidium*, discharging plentifully at the same Instant; which from all Circumstances, I had Reason to believe an Effect of one and the same coupling with a foul Woman.

The Distemper may arise also (as we have before taken Notice) in the way of Inheritance from Parents therewith infected; the poor Infant being conspurcated with filthy Scabs and pustulary Eruptions, tho' perhaps not immediately, yet not long after it comes into the World; sometimes indeed it has been observ'd to have lain dormant several Years, if we may credit Writers on this Subject; *Fernelius*, who surely goes too far, says it may lie conceal'd for thirty. The Nurse therewith infected may pollute the Child; as this latter (more especially with a pocky *Aphthæ*, or Ulcers on the Lips and Tongue) may do the Nurse.

But waving the several Ways of contracting this Disease (called by Way of Eminency the *Great* Pox, I suppose from some Resemblance in its cutaneous Breakings out to the *Small* ones,) many of which we have already observed in discoursing of the *first Infection*: The Disease itself is usually divided into several Degrees or Stages; as the same happens to be recent, or of long standing, having made a less or greater Progress. Dr. *Harvy*, as I remember, makes four of them, calling the first *Liminary*, the second a *Frontier*, the third

third a *Mid-way*, and the fourth a *thorough Pox*. Some from the four Temperaments (as the ſame Perſon alſo remarks) have nam'd it a *ſanguine*, *phlegmatick*, *bilious* and *melancholy Pox:* Some again divide it only into a *particular* and *univerſal Pox*. But theſe, I think, afford us little Help in the Cure, although the Habits of Body are by no means therein to be overlook'd. For my own part I ſhall diſtinguiſh it no otherwiſe than as *ſuperficial*, and *more profound*, under the *firſt*, comprehending the *cutaneous Ulcerations*, *puſtulary* and *ſerpiginous Eruptions*, *inguinal Tumours and Abſceſſes*, *Ophthalmies*, *Ozænas*, Affects of the *Uvula* and *Tonſils*; altho' theſe latter by ſome are annexed to the *Second*, under which may be reckoned the *Gummata* of the Muſcles, the violent *Hemicranes*, and intolerable *Cephalæas*, the excruciating nocturnal ὀστεόκοποι or Shoulder and Shin Pains, with others of the Membranes; the *Tophs* and *Nodes*, alſo the *Exoſtoſes* or ulcerous *Caries* of the Bones themſelves; which are all of them *diagnoſtic* Signs of the Diſtemper, ſtill farther advanced. And for differencing more eſpecially the ſuperficial Eruptions of this kind, we have given ſome neceſſary Cautions, in our Treatiſe of the Skin Diſeaſes; beſides which, it will behove the Artiſt to enquire prudently, or ſo that he may not give Offence (if poſſible to be avoided) whether or no his Patient has not been heretofore infected? And if ſo, there is Cauſe to ſuſpect the Eruptions thence ariſing: For farther Confirmation of which, we are informed by a good Writer upon the Diſeaſe * (what will hold for the moſt part) that all Puſtules and Scabs appearing as it were aduſt, cruſty and hard, with a tawny Yellow like the Honey Comb, on the

* *Gideon Harvy.*

Top,

Top, are very ſuſpicious; aud always the more ſo, when the ſame are obſerved among the Hairs of the Head, or about the Scalp and Forehead (the *Pathognomonic* almoſt of this Diſeaſe) and more undoubted ſtill, when the back part of the *Fauces* are excoriated, or eaten into by foul or ſordid Ulcers (the *Aphthæ* of Fevers always excepted) which give not way to common deterſive Gargariſms, Bleeding, Bliſtering, Purging, with other Revulſion and Derivation of the Humour; but ſpread ſtill farther under theſe Applications. The like may be ſaid of *Ophthalmy*, and Ulcers of the Noſtrils, call'd *Ozænæ:* Which when of long ſtanding, and not ſubmitting to the uſual anodyne and refrigerating *Collyria*, Lotions, Injections, with the derivative and revulſive Regimen before obſerved, nor yet accompanied with *Schrophulæ* about the Neck and Chaps, or other Signs of a *ſtrumous Dyſcracy*, more eſpecially if you can trace out any former ill-cur'd *Clap*, give abundant Suſpicion of the Nature of the Diſtemper. Head-achs in like manner, and Pains upon the *Perioſtea*, recurring chiefly in the Night-ſeaſon, and going off towards Morning, denote their ſpring from the ſame Fountain, being (as above) more eſpecially corroborated by ſome preceding Symptom of the *firſt Infection* formerly apparent, although now perhaps got out of ſight. The *Gummi* on the fleſhy Parts, and *Nodes* upon the Head, but eſpecially on the Shin Bones, are ſtill more ſelf-evident, and the peculiar *Trophies* of the victorious *Syphilis*, in this *profound Infection:* Altho' here likewiſe your modeſt Enquiry, (where the Patient will not make a voluntary Confeſſion) and getting the beſt Intelligence you can, if the Patient has not formerly lain in the Way of this Diſeaſe, is not unneceſſary for a more abſolute Confirmation.

There are ſome Practitioners, I know, are very ſhy of theſe Enquiries, for fear of loſing their Patients; but there is ſurely a mild and gentle way of getting into theſe People's Breaſts, or thoſe of their particular Confidents, or moſt intimate Acquaintance; and coming by that Secret, which in a more open, rude, and unbecoming manner, you muſt never expect will be extorted from them: And he that being Maſter of ſuch Secret, believes and keeps it not as ſacred, as that under the Seal of Confeſſion, is both unworthy the Title he aſſumes, whether of Phyſician or Surgeon, or indeed that of an honeſt Man. But if no Acknowledgment of this kind can be got from the Patient, yet where the Symptoms are ſuch as give us juſt Grounds of Suſpicion, we are no farther to ſtrain this Point, but to proceed for his Advantage, by the ſame Method, as if he had ingenuouſly acquainted us with the true Cauſe. And now we come to the *Prognoſtics*, which are taken from the Date of the Infection, and Progreſs of the Diſtemper; the Habit of Body and its former Uſe to Medicines, on the like Occaſion; the Nature of the Venom itſelf, more mild or malignant, together with that of the apparent Symptoms.

Prognoſtics of the Pox, or ſecond Infection.

Thus, for Example, an Infection that is recent, has not ſpread far, or much contaminated the Maſs of Blood, is more eaſily overcome, than that which has been of longer Duration, and taken faſter hold of the ſame; which makes what we call the ſuperficial, more eaſily vanquiſh'd than that more profoundly rivetted. The Habit of Body is alſo much to be regarded, for if that was well temper'd before the Patient was ſeiz'd with the Diſeaſe, he is like to eſcape better than if *Scorbutick*, *Rheumatick*, *Arthritick*, *Hydropick*, *Hectick*, or otherwiſe *Cachectick* and *Cachochymical*.

Again, if it be from a firſt Miſchance, and that his Body has been little or nothing uſed to mercurial Medicines, his Cure is the more hopeful, and the Diſtemper much ſooner overcome, than if the ſame Folly has been often repeated, and theſe Remedies as often reiterated, eſpecially that grand Courſe of a Salivation. Farthermore, if the venereal Poiſon was firſt of all of a more than common Malignity, or exceedingly virulent, it will not only make a ſwifter Progreſs (the Temperament alſo favouring the ſame) and greater waſte upon the Parts it ſeizeth, but require alſo the more potent Remedies, the longer Continuance of them, the ſtricter Regimen of the Patient under them, and the greater Judgment, with ſedulous Application in the Artiſt, than if the ſame proved of a milder Nature, ſlower in its Attacks, and ſubmitting to the gentler Medicines. Laſtly, as to the Symptoms, where there are only ſome cutaneous Eruptions, or ſerpiginous Breakings out on the Superfice of the Body, the Malady may be ſooner check'd, than when more deeply radicated; as when it has eaten into the *Uvula* and *Tonſils*, has ſeized on the *Septum Naſi*, or its two outſide Supporters; or when the Humours are lodged on the *Perioſteum*, and begin to tear in ſunder that ſenſible Membrane; exciting thoſe nocturnal *Vigils*, with which theſe miſerable People are tormented, it is I ſay ſtill worſe; and if *Gummata* on the Muſcles, and *Nodes* upon the Bones, eſpecially where the Subſtance of theſe laſt are eaten into, and cariated by the corroſive Humour, worſe yet; but worſt of all when together herewith, the Patient's Body is much emaciated, and he far advanced in a pocky Hectick, or a ſecondary and ſymptomatical Conſumption of his Lungs: Yet even here alſo we have more hopes (if a univerſal Colliquation be not already

ready on him) than in the primary and original *Phthiſis*; for we have had Inſtances of ſome very deplorable Caſes of the former ſort, ſurprizingly recover'd, by regular Diſcipline and ſuitable Preſcriptions; ſo that of all the ſeveral ſorts of Conſumptions, either *nervous Atrophies*, or other kinds of the *Symptomatick*, and *original* Affects of this Nature, I ſhould more willingly encounter the *Venereal*, than any of the reſt, where the Diſtemper eſpecially had been overlooked, and the Body before unacquainted with the *Antidote*, I mean any mercurial Preparation: For whether it be that the Nature of this Venom does not ſo immediately exert its malign Influence on the Lungs (which conſidering their looſe Texture, is ſtill more ſtrange) nor yet prey ſo much upon the other Bowels, as it ſhould ſeem it does not, there being many a middle-ſtaged Pox with perfectly ſound *Viſcera* (as I have obſerved upon the Diſſection of ſuch Bodies) or that we have a Remedy more ſure to depend on, for ſubduing the ſame; ſtill ſo it happens, that where one Perſon is carried off by a pocky *Hectick*, (and yet we know, although it does not downright ſlay, it ſeizeth its ten thouſands) we have twenty, I might ſay forty, melted down, or dry'd away, by thoſe of another Nature.

However in regard to the *Prognoſtic* in general, it will behove every Artiſt to be careful of being too abſolute therein; ſuch being the Nature of the Poiſon, and ſuch the peculiar Diſpoſition of ſome Habits to receive the ſame, that a ſudden Tranſition is often made from the Parts firſt affected into the Blood, (as we have noticed in the Diagnoſtics of the firſt Infection) notwithſtanding the utmoſt Care of the Artiſt to prevent it. How often do we find after a *Clap*, but much oftner from the *Chancre* well cleanſed

and seemingly purg'd off, when our selves any more than the Patient thought nothing of the Matter, does he appear many Months after, with the true *Maculæ Venereæ* all over him, the Pustules on his Head; or else complaining of a sore Throat, where, upon Inspection, we find the *Ducts* of the *Tonsillæ* enlarg'd with Ulceration; the *Uvula* tumid and inflam'd, or perhaps a sordid Ulcer on the Angle, betwixt that and the *Tonsil*. Nay, do we not at some times perceive even after a copious *Ptyalism*, to exterminate these Symptoms, and that continued for thirty Days, when to all outward Appearance the Patient was well cur'd, yet after several Months the Disease repullulates, and requires a Repetition of the same Course, in order to a perfect or *eradicative* Cure. This I know to have been the Fate of many, both at the *Lock* and *Kingsland*; several of whom I have examined, and which will at some times happen, under the best of Management. What then can those unhappy Persons expect, that commit themselves to ignorant Pretenders, who if they can but remedy the present Complaint, neither regard nor know how to obviate those which follow?

And that this repeated Salivation was in antient Use, appears from *Jac. Cataneus*, who speaking of the Ulcers on the *Uvula* and *Tonsils*, recommends the *Mercurial Unction* to be continued till the Chaps grow sore, and that if after, any Virulency remains, or the Patient relapse, the same to be renew'd when his Strength is somewhat recruited.

Divers ways of curing the Pox.

But it is now fitting that we speak to the Cure, about which there are sundry Methods propounded by Authors, and the Practitioners therein, as there were for the *first Infection*, already described; yet none, I must freely confess, that I know what-

(whatever others may pretend) of any Regard, without a touch of the mercurial *Alexipharmick*; which ſort of Remedy ſoon after the Diſeaſe appeared, appeared alſo to encounter it, and is yet (notwithſtanding ſome vain pretences to the contrary) the principal Champion that is able to cope with it.

'Tis true, that in thoſe early Days, it had ſome very diſmal Conſequences attending, as it yet hath in the Hands of the Ignorant. "Some (ſaith the "famous old Writer Sir *Ulrick Hutten*) have their "Teeth drop out of their Heads, ſome their "Jaws ſo locked up, that they cannot open their "Mouths, but are forced to mumble all their "Life time after: others faltering in their "Speech, their Limbs trembling, and their Joints "diſabled with a Palſey: Others again ſtrangled "by the Swelling in their Throats: No leſs than "three ſtout Huſbandmen being thus killed by "the ſame *Quack (for the World, I think, was ne'er entirely free from theſe Plagues of Mankind)* "in one and the ſame Day, *&c.*

And how indeed ſhould it happen otherwiſe, where they were neither regardful of their Medicine, nor yet what Quantity of the ſame was needful; but raſhly and at hap-hazard having blended or incorporated the ſame with their Ointments, they forthwith (diſregarding the Age, Sex or Conſtitution) ſet upon rubbing it into the People's Bodies, and then thruſt them into Stoves, ſhut up ſo cloſe from the Air, that no Man could abide long without hazard of Suffocation? After this manner they were anointed three or four ſeveral times in a Day, till the Salivation riſing ſuddenly upon them, they were either choak'd with their Phlegm, and ſudden Fluxion of Humours on the Muſcles of the *Larynx* and *Pharynx*; grip'd to death with bloody

Dysenteries; or suffocated for want of room to respire, so that there is less wonder that in those early Days, before a safer Management was found out, some even of the most learned Practitioners, such particularly as *Torella* (whose Account, though imperfect, yet the best, according to Dr. *Freind*, given us at that time) should cry out against it, having observed several great Personages destroy'd thereby. *Fernelius* and *Fallopius* were exceeding cautious in its use, as was *Fracantianus*, who succeeded the last of these, and exclaims against it as a violent and dangerous Remedy; all these Misfortunes apparently arising from the prepostrous use of the Medicament, and improper Management, rather than from the Remedy itself; which however confessedly a Poison, and by no means fit for ignorant Persons to meddle withal, yet in the Hands of the skilful and experienced Artist, must be allowed one of the most excellent of Remedies. Thus *Opium*, *Hellebore*, *Coloquintida*, *Scammony*, and many others, that might be named, are in some sense allowed poisonous; inimical even in no great Quantities, as well to the fluid, as to the solid Parts of a human Body, and in great ones, very often lethiferous or thereunto fatal; and yet without some of the most noxious of them, duly prepared for use by the experienced Artist, and administred in proper Doses by the understanding Physician, the *Materia Medica* would be very deficient, and we should be at a Loss to encounter two Parts, perhaps in three, as well of *chronical* as *acute* Diseases.

Let us then no longer amuse our selves with needless Fears of Danger from the Medicament itself, thus duly qualified and circumstantiated; but be as careful as you please, from whose Hands you receive it, and by whom also it is prepared

for

for Uſe: For our laſt recited Author confeſſeth theſe Miſcarriages were owing to *Plowmen*, *Farriers*, *Swine-herds*, and the moſt ignorant of the People, who ran about the Streets with their Pots of Quickſilver Ointments; ſoon after the Diſtemper with furious Rage came into *Germany*, deſtroying the Inhabitants, after the manner our People do with Buckets of Water, to quench a Fire of another Nature; but with this Difference, that the latter do us often very good Service; the former more frequently kill'd what the Diſeaſe itſelf (however outragious) if left to it ſelf, perhaps might not, at leaſt would not, have done ſo very ſuddenly.

The *Unction* we find very early brought into Requeſt, with a View firſt of all rather to deſtroy the *Scabs* and *Eruptions* on the Skin therewith anointed, than a Deſign thereby of raiſing a *Salivation*; which however on a freer Uſe than ordinary, it is very probable being obſerv'd to enſue, and that by the running off of the ſalival Liquor, not only the Ulcers dried up, the Scabs fell off, but all other Complaints ceaſed, gave Encouragement after to attempt the Cure this Way. For as to its uſe in *cutaneous* Affects, we find it derived from the *Arabians*; both *Rhazes* and *Avicen* frequently preſcribing them. *Alſaravius* alſo (as the Doctor * obſerves) ſeems to have been acquainted with the Effects as to *Salivation*, where he treats of Means to be uſed when the *Mouth*, *Tongue* and *Fauces* are ſwelled thereby, and grow putrid from the mercurial Anointings.

From theſe, both *Guido* and *John de Vigo*, took their *Unguentum Saracenicum*, which they commend for the *Pſora*, *Pruritus* and *Scabies*;

* In his Hiſtory of Phyſick.

and whose Consequence they seem'd aware of, when they say though it proves hurtful to the Gums and Teeth, yet it dischargeth the Humours by the Mouth; also though *Fallopius* decries it, yet he owns that if the *Spaniards* had not discovered the good Effects of *Guaj.* and a bold Surgeon by chance had not found out those of *Mercury*, the Disease had been still unconquerable.

" *Gonsalvo Ferrand*, the same Writer tells us, " was the first who imported *Guaiacum* from " the *West-Indies*; and *Vigo* is said to have left " the first Instance upon record of a *Mercurial* " *Salivation* for this Distemper, having given a " Plaister also for this Use. Yet *Carpus* before " him is suppos'd to be Master of the same Se- " cret, by which he gain'd such immense Riches, " as to leave one Legacy of fifty thousand " Crowns. *Vigo* likewise was vastly enriched " by the Practice at *Rome*; though it is reported " that they kill'd many of their Patients.

Whether or no *Vigo* was the bold Surgeon here pointed at, I cannot say, or the Barber mentioned by *Fracastorius*, who having met with an old Receipt to cure the Itch and Aches of the Joints, compounded of *Mercury* and *Sulphur*, acquainted some Physicians therewith, who making him believe it was dangerous, yet underhand practised with it themselves successfully, thereby acquiring much Wealth; a Practice of kin to that of some modern *Quacks*, who tell the People this Remedy is very dangerous, yet have no other way to help the Patient, and use it under Cover, at the same time.

And thus far of this great and principal Remedy, its Use and Abuse, in this Distemper; which, however, our Countryman Dr. *Sydenham* would not allow to be properly a *Specifick*, or in a strict Sense, *Alexipharmick* to the venereal Poison; because,

cauſe, ſaith he, it produceth its Effects no other ways than by Purgation, Salivation, or other manifeſt Evacuation; and that if any other Medicine would excite a *Ptyaliſm* or Spitting, it would be alſo a *Specifick* thereunto. But I am apt to think the Suffrage of the beſt Practitioners, as to this Particular, lies againſt him, as alſo Matter of Fact itſelf; for at this rate other purging Medicines might ſubdue the *Virus* of the Diſeaſe as well as Mercury, which is found quite otherwiſe: It being plain, that by twice purging therewith, you ſhall gain more upon the Malignity thereof, than by many more, without; and that the ſame is obſerved at ſome times to encreaſe under other *Cathartick*s. We own indeed that it has been known, ſome mild Infections of the firſt ſort have been carried off by other Purgatives; but when exceeding in their Virulency, or attended with *Chancres* and other painful Symptoms, the ſureſt Relief is by Mercurials: Without which, you muſt expect to advance but ſlowly in the Cure, if the Malady does not improve or encreaſe upon you; and ſtill much leſs can you do without, in a confirmed *Pox*. Not to mention that we have many Inſtances of ſignal Benefit from this Remedy (many of which are to be ſeen among the Obſervations of *Borellus*, and indeed daily experienc'd by almoſt every Practitioner) when it has had no ſuch viſible Operation; but is deſignedly lodged in the Body, with ſome *Opiat* or reſtringent Medicine, that it ſhould not, (for when it preſently runs through, it oftentimes affords not that Relief it would have done, had it tarry'd longer) ſo that altho' Purgation does after enſue, by which the Venom, together with other Humours that are ſome way peccant, are now evacuated: Yet the fuſing of the Blood, by breaking off its Globules, attenuating its viſcous Particles, diſſolving

the venereal Salts, and reſerating the obſtructed Tubes, by which the ſame are fitted for this Diſcharge, are the proper Effects of the mercurial Particles, without which the Purges, which are given afterwards, would by no means anſwer, as now they do. Wherefore I think the Argument is not rightly grounded, i. e. *Mercury will not cure a Gonorrhœa, therefore it has no ſpecificated Property for that Illneſs.* To which I anſwer, that a very virulent *Gonorrhœa* is ſcarce to be cur'd (at leaſt ſafely) without, and therefore Mercury is its *Specifick.* Our Author too himſelf owns, that altho' the Flux is not reſtrain'd ſometimes, under even a mercurial Salivation, yet is the poiſonous Nature thereof ſo vanquiſh'd thereby, and the Diſeaſe now become ſo mild and gentle to what it was before, that a ſmall Morſel of the common Turpentine, or a few Drops of ſome of the natural Balſams, are ſufficient to accompliſh the Cure. And I have already obſerved, that a ſmall Quantity of the Mercury well prepared, given with a few Purges, will avail more than a great many without: So that notwithſtanding a *Gleet* from the relaxed Parts ſhould remain after, requiring ſome healing or agglutinating Remedy; yet if the Virulency is ſubdued by the former mercurial Adminiſtration, there is no Reaſon to object againſt the ſame being as it were *Alexipharmick* thereto; any more than for that, after another Counterpoiſon has done its Work (as upon the Bite of a Serpent, or a Wound inflicted by ſome other venomous Animal) the ſame yet ſtands in need of an *Epulotick* to heal it up.

Dr. *Boerhaave* ſays alſo in his Comments upon this Diſeaſe, that Quickſilver cures the ſame in Conſequence of nothing but its being ſet in Motion by the vital Power, and that it is not in vertue of any medicated Power of its own, that

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it can do any good when the Diſorder is fix'd in Parts, where the Force of the Heart and Arteries does not act, which is only ſaying, *Nihil agit ultra Sphæram ſuæ activitatis.* Theſe Parts he will have to be the Bones; nay, he ſays it will not reach the Cells of the *adipoſe Membrane* of the *Penis*, and therefore cures not the *Gonorrhœa*; but of this ſee more in our Preface to the ſaid Comments.

Whatever other Medicines might effect, that were capable of raiſing a Salivation, we cannot ſay; as knowing none that will: Yet here likewiſe, unleſs they were *ſpecificated* to this particular Venom, though they drained the Blood of its Seroſities, by the like glandular Secretion, they might happen to leave that poiſonous Matter ſtill behind, as other *Dyſcraſies* therein, not ſuited to be worked upon by the Parts of the Mercury, remain probably enough after this. Wherefore notwithſtanding all our learned and expert Phyſician has alledged to the contrary, we muſt ſtill think this Medicine not only a good Remedy, in this Diſeaſe, but thereunto alſo a *Specifick*, in the uſual Acceptation of the Word; or as the Bark is to intermitting Fevers. Some Hints of the Nature or Proceſs of this glandular Secretion, in the mercurial *Ptyaliſm*, I may likely have Occaſion to give you in another Place. But truly, the very Name of *Specifick* implies ſomewhat that is abſtruſe, as to the manner of Operation; and therefore I muſt deſire to be excus'd, if I now enlarge not farther thereon: This Taſk, for the preſent, I ſhall leave to the *Rule* and *Compaſs* Men, who having exactly meaſured the *Diameters* of all the Veſſels, and as nicely gauged their contained Liquors, pretend to inform us, even to the minuteſt *Molecula*, of the Size and Shape, with all other the Proper-

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ties of each individual Atom toss'd to and fro therein: One of them having very lately computed to the thousandth part of a Grain Weight, how much Poison goes to the making up of a *Gonorrhœa*, and how much to a *Chancre*. But asking Pardon for this Digression, I now proceed to some other Remedies, directed commonly for the same Disease.

Among which the *Decoctions* of the *Woods* (generally so called) are often in great Request; such I mean as the *Sarsaparilla*, *Sassafras*, *China*, but beyond all the rest *Guajacum*, which for its singular Power of profligating the Distemper was named *Lignum Sanctum*, the Holy Wood, and *Lignum Vitæ* the Wood of Life, in so great Esteem it seems at one Time in *Venice*, that as *Harvy*, from *Massa*, tells us, it was sold for fifty Crowns *per* Ounce. Yet *Dale* and some other Botanists make a Difference betwixt *Guajacum* and *Lignum Sanctum*; the latter, as he reports, being somewhat whiter than the other, altho' of the same, both Taste and Smell; *& ut in externa Facie, ita quoque in Viribus cum præcedente convenit*, in our Author's Words. The *sanctum* also, according to *Harvy*, is more *Energetick*, burning more unctuous, but seldom brought over hither.

Of these, particularly the *China* and *Guajacum*, some of the Antients had taken up so valuable an Opinion, as to write long Chapters, Epistles, nay whole Books, to set forth their Virtues. Thus of the former, wrote *Joannes Almenar*, *Brassavolus*, *Hieronymus Cardanus*, *Andreas Vesalius*. As of the latter, the same *Brassavolus*, *Gonsalvus Ferrandus*, *Alph. Ferri*, *Joannes Manardus* and Sir *Ulrick Hutten*, as you will see by the Index.

Yet notwithstanding we find Dr. *Sydenham*, (as well as Monsieur *de Blegny*) had taken up the same

ſame Opinion, with regard to their *ſpecifick* Virtues in this Diſtemper, as before he did of Mercury; even *Guajacum* itſelf, he ſays, will do no more therein, than any other ſudorifick Decoction; and that if it effects any Thing at all, it is by ſuch a Property. Yet here likewiſe we have doubtleſs good Advantage, as well at other Times, as at the cloſe of a mercurial Salivation, by their means; particularly in ſome lax and phlegmatick Conſtitutions, where they neither evacuate the ſerous Humours by ſenſible Perſpiration, nor are given with ſuch Intention: I mean by their warming, attenuating and exſiccating Faculty, eſpecially the laſt of them, reſtoring the Tone of the relaxed Fibre, drying up the over-abounding or ſuperfluous Serum, opening the obſtructed Veſſels, and giving a ſort of Spring to the Blood it ſelf, which is much enfeebled at theſe Times. And hence in the *Anaſarca*, *Leucophlegmacy*, *Palſey*, and other Conſequences of the over-unbended Solids, as alſo in the broken Texture of the Fluids, theſe Woods are no contemptible Drugs for the Phyſician's Uſe, as well in others, as in the Caſe before us. And ſhould there be no *ſpecifick* Property againſt it (as ſome have earneſtly contended that there is, and given us Proof of ſeveral remarkable Cures, effected by the ſtrict Purſuit of the ſame) yet if by any other it is found ſerviceable in promoting and helping forward the Cure, I ſee no Reaſon why they ſhould be diſcarded; nor have many beſides theſe Authors, ſurely, condemned their Uſe upon ſuch Occaſions. The great Opinion Dr. *Boerhaave* has taken up of *Hutten*'s Method of Cure by the Decoction of *Guajacum* for the moſt ſtubborn Pox, may be ſeen in his Preface to *Aloyſius Luiſinus*, and in our Comments thereon before our Diſcourſe of Gleets.

The

The Powders of the same Drugs have been given likewise upon this Account, and prefer'd by an eminent Physician upon his own Experience, to their Infusions or Decoctions either; as he delivered in a late Lecture at the College of Physicians, it being farther observed, particularly of *Guajacum*, that it was frequently given in Substance to ʒß. in order to procure a Stool, at the Times of their sweating Course under its Decoction, by the old Writer *Hutten* aforementioned, whose Book I have lately caused to be reprinted.

To these Vegetables are added also the *Lign. Juniper. Abietis, Buxi, Ebeni, Agallochi, Cedri, Cupressi*; also the *Rad. Bardanæ, Petasitidis*, to which last (as the *French* relate) their King *Henry*'s Recovery from this Disease (which had almost destroyed him) was in great Measure imputed. The *Fol. Persicar. Saponar.* with several others, are moreover thrown in sometimes, at the end of these Decoctions, as you will find in some physical Writers upon the same Subject.

Neither in this Catalogue of the Vegetables must we by any Means forget the Gum of *Guajacum*, not observed, as I remember, or brought into physical Use, till some time after the Wood had been in great Esteem; but now commonly prescribed, and that with very good Success, both in this, as also sundry other chronical Distempers, such as the *Scurvy*, *Gout*, *Rheumatism*, *Dropsy*, *Asthma*, &c.

To this Class belongs *Camphire*, at least in the Opinion of another of our *mathematic* Writers, I mean Dr. *Quincy*, who in his *Essays* at the close of his Third Edition of *Sanctorius*, speaks abundance of fine Things in Commendation thereof, not only as a Remedy in this Disease, but the *Gout*.

Yet

Yet whoever conſiders his Method of handling theſe Subjects, may perceive, notwithſtanding his diſclaiming all *Theories* and *hypothetical* Advances in *Phyſick*, as deluſory and miſchievous (which indeed they are for the greater part) will find his own but little better. His *Theſis* ſtanding thus.

That the Seeds of theſe Diſtempers being conſtituted of ſome exceedingly fine Particles, or *rigid* Salts, carried into the laſt Stages of Concoction, or Confines of the nervous Capillaments; wherein they make their Ravage, the one on the *Perioſtea*, or Bones themſelves, the other on the tendinous or ligamentous parts of the Joints, more eſpecially of the Hands and Feet, no wonder the common Remedies made uſe of to ſubdue theſe Illneſſes, even *Mercury* itſelf ſhould have ſo little Succeſs, as loſing their Virtue before they arrive at the Seat of the ſaid Diſtempers. The *Hypotheſis* This; That ſome Remedy be found of ſuch exceeding Subtilty, that like Lightning it may pervade the minuteſt and remoteſt Parts of the *animal Compage* with ſuch Force and Energy as to overcome the Diſeaſe. Now *Camphire* being allow'd to be made up of the moſt ſubtle Particles: "Where therefore (in *our Author's Words*) "as in the Caſe before us, the moſt remote and "fine Paſſages are crouded with a ſubtil and "volatile kind of Salt, which rakes, wounds "and irritates the ſmall Fibres: This ſeems (*do "you mind*) the propereſt Remedy imaginable, "both to help them quite out by Tranſpiration, and ſheath their Aſperity during their "Paſſage.

In the Page foregoing, he expreſſeth himſelf thus:

"And this ſtrange Property of *Camphire*, in "blunting the Edges and Points of *rigid* Parti-

" cles, is by some experienc'd in joining it with " *Mercurials*, which shall by that means be di- " vested of their *emetic* and *cathartic* Qualities, " and changed into *sudorifics*: *Calomel*, and even " *Turbith. Mineral*, will pass the Stomach and " Bowels without any Operation, if they are gi- " ven with *Camphire*, in a *Bolus* or *Pills*; and " this I have been inform'd (*as he owns of the foregoing, having never try'd it himself*) " is the " main *Herculean Alterant*, with which some " have got such a Name (*who they are I know not*) " in *venereal* and *cutaneous* Distempers.

So bigotted indeed seems this Gentleman to his beloved *Camphire*, that, speaking of the *first Infection*, he tells us, " When *Rhubarb* fails, and " that the infected Matter encreases much, *Mer-* " *curials* will then do more good as *Alterants*, " than strong *Cathartics*; and the *Æthiops* with " Terebinthinate Mixtures will hardly ever fail. " But what may most certainly be rely'd upon, " is almost any of its rougher Preparations wrapt " up in *Camphire*.

When speaking of the *Second*, he goes on after this manner.

" To make a thorough and a lasting Cure in " these Cases, a Course of such Medicines ought " to be persisted in, that are subtil enough to " reach the Infection in the minutest Threads, " and there destroy and extirpate it: And of this " Class we know none preferable to the *mercurial* " *Alterants*: But those which are gross and bare " enough to stimulate in the larger Passages, will " elude our Expectation, for the Reasons before " given; and how to secure a *mercurial* Medi- " cine for lying long in the Body, and penetrat- " ing into the finest Meanders, must appear from " what hath been already said (*in the way of Co-* " *rollary*) about *Camphire*. But besides the Ad-

" vantage

" vantage from *Mercurials*, ſo managed, there " will alſo reſult this Benefit from the *Camphire* " itſelf, of ſoftening and volatiliſing the acrimo- " nious Salts that give the Diſeaſe its Origin; " and the frequent Repetitions of *Camphire*, with " common *Aromatics* and *Sudorifics*, without " *Mercury*, at proper Intervals, hardly ever fail, " if join'd with a ſuitable way of Living in all " other Reſpects, of eradicating the moſt obſti- " nate *Lues* that was ever met with." To which he ſubjoins the enſuing Remarks.

" Altho' as to the Method of Living in par- " ticular, I conceive much more may be done by " ſoftening nutritive Diet, than is commonly " imagin'd, as alſo by Medicines of the ſame In- " tentions, and thoſe commonly term'd *Emolli-* " *ents* and *Balſamicks*, becauſe they not only fill " up the Habit with neceſſary Subſtance, but " guard alſo the Solids very much againſt the " Depredations and Acrimony of the tainted " Humours; inſomuch as ſometimes quite to get " the better of it: And in this Reſpect I alſo am " jealous, that the common Methods of *Saliva-* " *tion* and rough *Cathartick* do not only fail of " Cure, but alſo occaſion great Miſchiefs, be- " cauſe they rob the Conſtitution of its beſt De- " fence againſt the Diſtemper, a ſoft balſamic " Blood, and leave it after much more expos'd " to a mercileſs Tormentor, whence infallibly " comes on alſo an incurable *Hectick*.

Thus far our *Mechanician*, whoſe Words I have here cited, that the candid Reader may ſee whether under the ſpecious Shew of *geometrical* Reaſoning, we have any thing more than mere *Hypotheſis*: Or if it be reaſonable we ſhould diſ- card a Remedy, whoſe Virtues and Properties, as well as *Modus*, we are, from a multiply'd Expe- rience, ſo well appriz'd of, for one, of which

we know nothing more than that of its being very diffusive and inflammable; but if truly a Remedy or not, unless when administred as a *Counter-poison* to the *Cantharis*, are absolutely uncertain.

I remember, about fifteen Years past, when a *Febris mali Moris* was raging in this City, an eminent Practitioner, since deceas'd, conceiving the morbid Particles thereof lay out of the reach of our common *Alexipharmicks*, for this Reason I think chiefly, if not only, of its *Volatility*, constantly prescrib'd *Camphire:* By whose Example another Gentleman now living, whenever called in upon the like Occasion, took into the same Practice; till observing the little Success attending, the Symptoms frequently exasperated, and the Patient loathing the Medicine, or refusing to swallow it, they both of them soon after laid aside the Experiment, and came again into the more temperate or less hazardous Regimen.

As to myself, I can only say thus much thereof; that at my first setting out, taking Mr. Serjeant *Wiseman* for my Guide, I frequently gave it to my *clap'd Patients* four or five Grains for a Dose, in a Pill or Bolus, with some other Ingredients, among which *Turpentine* was chief, thereby to palliate the Heat of Urine, and in Expectation of removing some other Symptoms, as *Chordee* and *Priapism*. But finding them generally complaining of intolerable Sickness, with a kind of *spasmodic* Disorder at the *Ventricle*, I soon changed it for the *Nitre*, with a Draught of *Emulsion*, and was rarely disappointed of my Expectation, without these Complaints, seldom after meddling therewith, and still believing, of how excellent Use soever it may be to the *Surgeon*, Nature never intended it for the *Physicians*, excepting as above, and presently to be observed.

Dr. *Edw. Tyſon*, formerly my intimate Acquaintance, Phyſician many Years to the Hoſpital of *Bethlehem*, had entertain'd ſo favourable an Opinion thereof, as to think it ſuited to the Caſe of *Lunacy*, and accordingly preſcrib'd it to the *maniacal* People: Yet after a continued Uſe thereof for long Time, with ſome other of the nervous Remedies adjoin'd, own'd himſelf at a Loſs to determine whether it did Good or Harm: For which Cauſe, *viz.* that of its Uncertainty, his Succeſſor ſeems to have given a Preference to *Nitre* alſo, with gentle *Anodynes* and *Coolers*, betwixt the times of Evacuations, as more manifeſt in the Effects, and conducive alſo to bridle the exorbitant Motion of the Blood, in ſome eſpecially of the more outrageous, and to take off their Fury. So that at this preſent, excepting in ſome *hyſterical* Caſes, where it has alſo been found ſerviceable, it is at preſent among the generality of Phyſicians of very little Repute in Phyſick. And whether or no Dr. *Quincy*'s *Eſſays* will again revive it upon theſe Accounts I know not: But what he means *by robbing the Conſtitution of its beſt Defence, a good balſamic Blood, by reaſon of a Salivation*, is not eaſy to reconcile; the whole Maſs thereof, with the Juices thence ſecern'd, in a radicated Pox, being ſuppoſed, and that reaſonably too, polluted. So that by draining off the latter, and recruiting with a Supply of a more temperate, ſoft, and ſimple Nouriſhment, we are ſo far from impairing the Conſtitution, that the ſame is hereby mended, as we have intimated in a former Preface to this Book. But admit the Habit were impoveriſh'd, and a *Hectick* ſhould enſue, I very much fear that *Camphire* mix'd with *Aromatics*, will neither cure a Pox, prevent the Hectick, much leſs, being at hand, do half the Service as *Aſs*'s *Milk*, with

the *edulcorating Absorbents*, usually directed at these Times.

It might seem too great a Digression to pursue this Gentleman's *mechanic* Reasoning upon the same Remedy, with respect to the *Gout*, which, he says, puts off its *rigid* Particles in the Form of a *Tartar*, upon the Extremities of the Body, particularly the Joints of the Hands and Feet: But when we seriously reflect upon these *tophous* Concretions, form'd on the *Internodes* of *arthritic* Patients, we shall find the same to carry a much nearer Resemblance to a *gypseous* or *cretaceous* (whence they have been commonly termed *Chalk-stones*) Matter, than any thing *tartareous:* Witness the drawing of Strokes therewith upon a dry Board, after the manner of those made by common Chalk, or which I think they more nearly resemble in their browner Appearance, a piece of *Loam* broke off a Plaister-Wall.

I know an old Man, who altho' disabled in his Feet by this Disease for twenty Years past, yet sits up in his Chair, with his Legs upon a Stool, playing almost every Night with his Friends at *Cribbidge*; when, instead of *Chalk*, he scores with this kind of animal Fossil, dug out of a Mine in the Joints of his great Toes; of which he is never without a Supply in a Box at Hand. However, let the *rigid* Particles be of one kind or the other, if *Camphire is capable of sheathing their Asperities, and perspiring them through the Pores*, it signifies very little to the Patient; and a Head turn'd for the purpose, may easily vary the Explication, or assist in unfolding which way the Effect, as well of the Disease as the Remedy, is brought about. For whether these rigid Particles are *conical*, *cubical*, *prismatical*, *pyramidal*, &c. is not material, so long as those of *Camphire*, *abounding with a soft volatile Oil, seem the best*,

and

and almoſt the only Remedy we have, againſt theſe pungent ſubtil Inſtruments we have here to do with.

But hoping our Reader's Forgiveneſs alſo of this Excurſion from our Subject, as well as of the Liberty we have taken with the Character of this honeſt Man, we ſhall return to the ſame after making this ſhort Animadverſion on him.

A Character of Dr. *Quincy.*

That if it had been his Lot to have come into much Buſineſs, which was ſurely never his Aim, and that he had kept ſtrictly to his Obſervations on the ſame, throwing aſide his *Theory* and *Hypotheſis*, inſtead of a *Collector* or *Tranſlator*, he wanted neither Judgment nor Probity, to have made one of the moſt uſeful Writers in Phyſick that this Age hath produced; and if he has been too large in his *Encomiums* on ſome particular Remedies (the common failing of all the Compilers of *Receipt Books*) it ſeems rather owing to the Opinion he had taken up, that from their Make and peculiar Texture, they would anſwer this or the other Intention, (which nothing but a conſtant Experience can vouch for) than any Deſign thereby to impoſe upon his Reader, who perhaps from ſuch Experience (the only Touch Stone) finds that they will not.

Among Animals the Viper is, chiefly reported to furniſh Help for the diſeaſed *Gallican*; and its Fleſh prepar'd, as in the *Troch. de Viperis*, alſo the *Pulvis Viperarum*, and its volatile Salt, are by the Chymiſts highly commended: But a much greater Number of *Antivenereals* are taken from the mineral Kingdom; among which *Antimony*, which is given in Subſtance, only finely powdered, from ℈ß to ℈i. or ℈ii. but more uſually ſome of its Preparations, as the *Antimonium Diaphoretic. Ceruſſa Antim. Cinnab. Antim.* alſo the *Bezoardi Min.* which although eſteemed as very

famous *Sudorificks*, yet are sometimes ordered as *Alteratives* only, without expecting or finding the least *Diaphoresis*, especially from the two former of them. The crude Antimony makes also an Ingredient in the *Decocta Diætetica* abovementioned, and was generally directed by *Riverius*, as it is now, by many of our *English* Physicians, in these Cases.

There is yet another Preparation of this Mineral, named by Dr. *Harvy* (who is said to be its Author) *Antimon. Resuscitatum*, which, as he informs us, whoever would cure this Disease, *citò, tutò, ac jucundè*, must make use of; but this works apparently, sometimes by Vomit, at other times by Sweat, and sometimes also downwards by Stool. His own Way of giving it we will shew you presently, from his printed Treatise.

Yet after all, the chief Store of our grand *Anti-Syphilisian* Remedies is allowed, by the best of the antient and modern Practitioners, to be furnished from the *mercurial* Mine; from whence, by diverse chymical Operations, are prepared the several *Precipitates* and *Sublimates*, which we shall not here stay to enlarge on, because met withal in almost every *Pharmacopœia* that is extant. Only give me leave to observe one of the most simple Preparations, yet of admirable Efficacy against, not only all pocky Eruptions, but other serpiginous and pruriginous, cutaneous Affections; that is, the *Æthiops Mineral. cum Sulphur. & Mercur. viv. ana P. æ. sine Igne præp.* of which though I have given ℈iv. in a Day, *i.e.* ℈ii. in the Morning, and as much at Night, and that for thirty Days together, yet I can't say I have seen any ill Effect, but generally very great Advantage thereby. And having a little before taken notice of the *Antimon. Diaphoret.* and the Gum of *Guajac.* (all of them used for the same Purpose) I might observe

obſerve that theſe, together with the ſaid *Æthiops*, are well incorporated and adapted to this Cure, in the *Pil. Æthiopicæ* of Dr. *Bate*.

Dr. *Cheyne* tells us in his Method for the *Gout*, p. 50. that he gave ʒiii. of *Æthiops* twice a Day, with Syrup of Lemons, for four Months ſucceſſively, only purging with *Merc. dul.* once in ten Days between; by which he heal'd a ſcorbutick Ulcer on the Ancle, obſtinate and of long ſtanding, of a Span in Circumferenee, till the *Æthiops* at length appear'd on the Pores of the Skin round about the Part; and this Remedy, ſaith he, will never fail to cure *Ophthalmies*, altho' *ſcrophulous* ones, and is a moſt certain Remedy in Ulcers of the Bladder, given in a ſufficient Quantity, and perſiſted in for a ſufficient Time.

Several Ways of mixing crude Mercury.

There are other Ways of blending crude Mercury beſides this with *Sulphur*. Thus ſome Gentlemen order it to be rub'd with *teſtaceous* Powders, and then term it *Mercurius Alkaliſatus*. Others grind it with *Gum. Guaiacum* till it becomes inviſible, and call it *Merc. Anti-rheumaticus, vel Anti-ſcorbuticus*. Another I know, with much Labour, incorporates it with *Manna*, which he calls *Mercurius vivus dulcis, vel Manna Mercurialis*. However, this Way of taking crude Mercury I think at ſome times inferior to that in the blue Pill, called *Barbaroſſæ vel Cæruleæ*, which by Dr. *Harvy* is prepared thus:

℞ *Merc. crud. cum Succo Limonum extinct. Gum. Guaj. ana* ʒii. *Diagred.* ʒi. *Terebinth. q. ſ. m. f. Maſſ. Pilularis*; of which, made into Pills, he orders from *gr.* xv. to xxxv. to be taken twenty or thirty Days together; which he calls his negligent Cure of a *frontier* or *midway Pox*. Of kin to this are the *Pil. Balſamicæ* of the aforeſaid *Bate*, prepared *ex Merc. crud. Trochiſc. Alhandal.*

dal. Extr. Euſtach. cum pauculo Croci; and which this Author commends as well for the *Arthritis* and *Lepra*, as for the *French Pox*. My own Preſcript is the following.

℞ *Merc. vivi* ʒii. *Tereb. ven.* ʒß. *contunde ſimul donec non amplius videntur Globuli Mercuriales, poſtea adde Pil. Coch. Min.* ʒß. *contundantur iterum & f. Maſ. ex qua formentur Pil.* xii. xv. *aut* xx. *quarum unam capiat omni veſperi ad ſeptimanas duas & nonnunquem mane.*

Sir *Theodore Mayern* preſcribed ſomething like it, thus. ℞ *Terebinth. ven. ad duritiem coct. Rhei Pulv. ana* ʒß. *Pulv. Sarſaparil.* ʒi. *Gum. Guajac. Myr. Succin. Maſtich. ana* ʒii. *Fol. Auri* Numb. xxxvi. *Mercurii ex Cinnabar. reſuſcitat. ad pondus omnium: Balſ. Peruv. q. ſ. Doſ.* ʒi. *ad* ʒii. But for my part, I have not been over fond, as I ſaid before, of giving Mercury at all times after this manner; which, however it may ſuit with ruſtick and ſtrong Bodies, with vigorous Nerves and tenſe muſcular Fibres; yet in the feeble, over lax and weak ones, I believe it is better forborn.

To the ſame purpoſe *Hercules Saxoniæ* has the following.

℞ *Pulv. Rhei* ʒiiß. *Diagred.* ℈iiß. *Merc. viv. cum Suc. Limon. extinct.* ʒß. *Moſchi* gr. x. *m. f. Maſſa cum q. ſ. Farin. trit. vel mica panis.*

Horſtius has another under the Title of *Pil. de Hydrargiro*, which he directs from ℈i. to ʒi. for twenty or thirty Days ſucceſſive.

℞ *Mercur. viv. cum Suc. Limon. præp. & dein Succo Salviæ lot. Aloes puriſ. ana* ʒii. *Rhei* ʒiii. *Diagred.* ziß. *Agaric.* ʒi. *Styrac. Calam. Cinnam. Macis, Santal. citr. Sarſaparil. Saſſaf. Moſchi ana* ʒß. *Mel. cum Decoct. Guaj. deſpumat, & poſtea evaporat. q. ſ. pro Maſſa; cui adde parum Ol. Tereb.*

But

But theſe, as well as others of the foregoing, ſeem a meer Medly, founded on a Belief that the Gold Leaves, the Gums, with the Scents and Spices, might fortify the Nerves againſt any malign Impreſſion of the Quickſilver, and as uſeleſs as certain Ingredients put to the Unction with the ſame View, which only encreaſe the Bulk, and add nothing farther to the Medicine; upon which Account thoſe who are for trying the Efficacy of this Remedy, may find a more ſimple Compoſition, and better adapted to the purpoſe in either of the following, as they are to be met with in *Bate's Appendix*, publiſh'd in *Engliſh* by *Salmon*, under the Title of *Pil. ad Luem veneream:* and in the *Latin* one of *Shipton*, under that of *Pil. e Mercurio vivo.* The firſt as follows.

℞ *Merc. viv. cum q. ſ. Tereb. præp.* ʒß. *ad* ʒi. *Pil. Coch. Min. Pil. ex Duobus ana* ʒß. *m. f. Maſ. Doſ.* ʒß. *ad* ℈ii. *vel* ʒi. *pro* xx. *diebus & ultra.*

The ſecond thus.

R Merc. viv. probe extinct. ʒii. *extr. Euſtachii i. e. Rudii* ʒiß. *Scammon. aceto præp.* ʒi. *f. Pil. vi. e* ʒi. *quarum ſumantur tres vel quatuor omni mane ad dolores nocturnos ac vagos ſcorbuticos, ut etiam ad ſtrumas, per dies xv. vel xx.*

Theſe, with others of like Nature I could name, were antiently directed not only for ſubduing this, but the *Leproſy*, *Gout*, *Dropſy*, and the like ſtubborn Diſeaſes, which gave not way to other Methods, being ſtill uſed by ſome *licenc'd Quacks*, as well as others who make their boaſt thereof, as of mighty *Secrets.*

Is it not then ſomewhat ſtrange that Monſieur *Belloſt* in the ſecond Part of his *Hoſpital Surgeon*, lately publiſh'd in *Engliſh*, who has fill'd above a hundred Pages with his Encomiums thereof, ſetting

ſetting it up for a *Panpharmacon*, ſhould acquaint his Reader, that he had never heard of any one, except himſelf, that had thus uſed Quickſilver of Nature's preparing only?

Remarks upon *Belloſt*'s Book.

When I look'd over this Book, however unphiloſophical, yet there ſeem'd to run through a great Part thereof an honeſt Intention of ſerving the Publick; but ſo ſoon as I found him making a *Secret* of what is known to the whole World, valuing ſo common a Remedy at an extravagant rate; and this contrary to a Promiſe he had formerly made of divulging the ſame, I was forced to alter my Opinion both of the Man and his Medicine; and can eſteem the latter no other than a piece of vile *Empiriciſm*, related to that of his Countryman *M———n*'s, at this time with us. Which Promiſe he now tells us muſt be left to his Family (who it ſeems are to ſubſiſt upon *Quackery* when he is gone) whether it ſhall be ever fulfill'd or not: But leaving this to fare as it may happen, I think we may aſſure our *Reader*, that whoever can inviſcate and rub thoroughly the common Quickſilver with Turpentine, till reduced into the moſt ſubtil Particles, or till rendred inviſible, then incorporating with any of our *Diſpenſatory* purging Pills, as in the laſt Recipe's above, provided he has Skill enough to adjuſt the Doſe to the Patient's Strength and Nature of his Diſeaſe, is Maſter of as good a Remedy of this kind, as either of our *Secret-Mongers* can be.

I muſt own that I have found it often anſwer in a milder *Lues*, as well as *Lepra*, in a ſtubborn Itch and puſtulous Eruption, though by its too long Continuance at ſome times (whatever this Gentleman may alledge to the contrary) I have obſerv'd ſore Chaps and a ſtinking Mouth, as more than once from *M———n*'s Quack Pills. What

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is ſtill worſe, an *Hemiplægia* has enſued the ill tim'd uſe of the ſame Remedy; nor upon many repeated Trials thereof, can I ſay that the crude Mercury, this Way exhibited, is equal to the Unction in a ſtubborn Pox; notwithſtanding the retrograde Motion our Author fancies it communicates this Way to the Blood.

I ſhall not detain you longer in purſuing Monſieur's mechanic Solutions of the Effects of Quickſilver, in either way of its Adminiſtration, ſome of which do plainly diſcover him a Man of weak Argumentation, the rather to be paſt over, ſince he is ſo ingenious as to confeſs he has no Helps from Learning, and is a Stranger to the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues; although he has the Aſſurance to tell us, that if the *Phyſicians* and *Surgeons* of our *Hoſpitals* would come into his Method, and purchaſe this his *Grand Antidote*, it would at once clear their *Infirmaries*, and cure the *Invalids* of all ſorts, be their Diſtempers of what kind ſoever. I have given this Hint, for that I find our People now run a madding after this Pill, as if they purchas'd an infallible Remedy, in which, as well as in Dr. *M—n's*, they will be deceived, for I have been often forced to ſalivate after the Uſe of both.

There is another Preparation from the ſame Mineral, lately brought into Uſe, which is called *Mercurius præcipitatus per ſe*; whoſe Virtue, were it as great, and its Operation as pleaſant, as its Doſe is ſmall, being one Grain weight, it would be ſurely a very acceptable Remedy. The few Trials I have made with it (and I believe I ſhall make no more) with thoſe which I have heard have been made by others, have not convinced me that it will do more than the crude *Quickſilver*, much eaſier to come at, and leſs hazardous alſo in its Effects upon the Body. It

works

works both upwards and downwards at some times, but more usually the latter way; and if it were given to half that Quantity we give the *Turpeth. Min.* would be as rough in its Operation.

A worthy Practitioner of St. *Thomas*'s told me that one of their Patients seem'd better after its Exhibition in some few Doses, the Ulcers drying up and the Scabs casting off, but in a short time relaps'd; so that he thought it would not bring the salivating Practice out of Request. It seems to me, by its long Continuance in the Furnace (being a Process of many Weeks) to he made up rather of igneous or fiery Particles than mercurial; and being always of Opinion that Nature presents us with better Remedies of her own than of our preparing, which is manifest in many of our great and principal ones, whether *Vegetable*, *Animal*, or *Mineral*, I may possibly have a meaner Opinion than I ought of some of those which are so rack'd and tortur'd by Fire, till they become rather the Productions of that Element, than of what is put at first into the Crucible or Retort. But this Medicine being as yet in its Infancy, Time, with more frequent Experiments, must convince us whether or no it will make its Way in Practice, or like some other Novelties in this fruitful Age of Invention, be discharg'd thence. It is given usually in a Bolus with a Scruple or half a Dram of *Phylon. Roman.* in order to bridle its Operation; or in a Pill, with half a Grain or a Grain of *Extr. Thebaicum.*

With some of these, or such like, this Distemper is commonly set upon, when we do not propose a Salivation (although these latter Compositions may happen to deceive you, and raise one unawares) several Specimens of which you will

will find in Dr. *Harvy*'s *Venus unmaſqu'd.* His grand *Hermophraditick* Cure (as he terms it) being performed by the *Antimonium reſuſcitat.* beforementioned. His Method of Exhibition is this, *viz.* ℞ *Antimon. reſuſcit. (cujus Deſcriptio tibi occurrit in Pharmac. Bat.)* *à* gr. iv. *ad* gr. viii. *Merc. dulc. à* gr. xv. *ad* gr. xxv. *Conſ. Roſ. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus.* This he orders thrice for as many Days ſucceſſive, or each other Day, as the Patient's Strength will admit: The next four Days following he directs theſe Pills.

Dr. *Harvy*'s ſeveral Ways of curing this Diſtemper.

℞ *Antim. diaphoret. à* gr. xv. *ad* gr. xxv. *Ceruſ. Antim. à* gr. v. *ad* ℈ß. *Merc. d. à* gr. vii. *ad* gr. xv. *Flor. Sulph. à* gr. v. *ad* ℈ß. *Ol. Juniper. à* gut. ii. *ad* gut. iv. *Syr. Meliſ. q. ſ. m. f. Pil.* iii. iv. *vel* v. *pro una Doſi, omni Mane in lecto, quo bene cooperiatur Æger ad ſudorem.*

In ſome very ſtrong Perſons, the ſame Doſe is again repeated at Night; the fifth Day the Patient takes the Bole again; the next four Days his Pills: Then again the Bolus for the laſt time, which he ſays never fails to remove a *frontier* Infection. His *Herculean* Cure of the ſame Diſeaſe is only a Salivation rais'd by the *Merc. præcip. alb. & rub.* or ſome other mercurial Preparation, taken inwardly, according to the Age and Strength of the Sick, kept up for twenty, twenty five, or thirty Days. His *Gigantean* Cure, a Salivation alſo, but rais'd by a mercurial Unction: In which he orders ʒiii. of *Hydrargyrum* to ℔i. of the *Axungia*; but in both theſe ways of ſalivating great Heed is to be taken, and ſpecial Regard had to the Age, and Habit of Body, with its Uſe to theſe kind of Medicines, as alſo ſome particular *Idioſyncracy*, as to their Operation: For altho' at ſome times ʒß, ʒv. or ʒvi. of *Calomel.* may be required to raiſe a plentiful Spitting, in ſome Patients; and ʒiß. ʒii. or ʒiii. of the crude Mercury

in

in the Unction (with which, so long as the same is reduced into invisible Globules, called killing it, it's very little material what Ointments are admixed, the common *Axungia* serving as well as any) yet with others ʒi. ʒiß. as I have known it, ʒii. or ʒiii. of the one; and ℥ß. ʒvi. or ℥i. of the other, will raise a copious *Ptyalism.* Without which Regard or Caution in this proceeding by due distance of Time, observing the Effect of the last Dose or Anointing (*i. e.* twelve Hours at the least, sometimes a Day and Night, two Days or three, before you repeat the one or renew the other) you run the risque of destroying some diseased People, as did those ignorant but bold Miscreants, we have already exposed. But of this more presently.

His *Vulcanous* Cure is performed by a *Cinnabarine* Fumigation, which he directs thus.

℞ *Cinnab. opt.* ℥i. or ʒx. *Benzoin. Gum. Guaj. Thuris, ana* ℥i. *Styrac. liq. vel Tereb. ven. q. s. m. f. Troch. pond.* ℥ß. or according to Mr. *Wiseman,* ℞ *Cinnab. fact.* ℥ii. *Mercur. crud.* ℥i. *Mastich. Thuris, Sandarach. ana* ℥ß. *Styr. Calam. Benz. ana* ʒiii. *f. omnium pulvis, qui excipiatur Terebinth. q. s. & formentur Trochisci pond.* ʒiii.

In using these the Patient is placed under a Canopy, with a Blanket loose about him, that the Fume surrounding him may enter the Pores. But in both these *formulæ* I think the Quantity of the Gums too great by half, and that they may as well, if not rather better, be altogether left out; for tho' I never once used designedly to salivate that way, (as thinking it more uncertain and hazardous to the *Genus Nervosum,* than some of the rest) yet have I practised therewith an hundred times, in Ulcers of the Throat and Nostrils, as also in those of the *Penis* and *Pudendum Muliebre*; where, in the former, I have generally observed

ſerved the Patient to bear the naked Fume of the Sulphur and Mercury (which make up the *Cinnabarine* Compoſition) much better than when together compounded with the Smoke of the Gums, which add nothing to the Efficacy of the Medicament, any more than the Ingredients added to the Quickſilver in the Unction.

Once, perhaps, in half a dozen Times, I have obſerved, where I have uſed it for the Ulcers of the *Uvula* and *Tonſillæ*, it has ſwelled their Chaps, and put them upon ſlavering: Which when I found neceſſary, I have encouraged, at leaſt ſuffered to go on; but where I intended it only to ſubdue the Virulency of theſe corroſive Ulcers (of which it hath ſcarce ever failed me) I deſiſt from farther proceeding therewith, and immediately purge off, to keep it under, unleſs intending a Salivation.

There is another Method, which our Author calls a *Poſta*, I ſuppoſe for its Diſpatch or Haſte; which is perform'd by the Repetition of ſome ſtrong mercurial Vomit, for ſeveral Days; ſuch are the *Merc. vitæ*, *Arcan. corallin. Turpeth. min. Præcipit. rub.* or the like; but here I think the Patient had beſt take care he verify not an old Proverb, *More Haſte, worſe Speed:* For by two only of a preſent Quack's Doſes, of ſome ſuch kind of Phyſick, a Gentleman I was lately concern'd with as his Phyſician, was poſted into a plentiful Salivation, (yet this Fellow alſo rails againſt Mercury) by the Ulcers fixing preſently upon his Cheeks and Tongue, though he was aſſured by his Doctor, the ſame Medicine work'd ſo gently, that a Child might take it; and the Cure was to be ſo private, that his neareſt Relation or Acquaintance (not even his own dear Boſom Friend) was to know any thing of the Matter.

The

The laſt of this Gentleman's Cures, is by the *grand Diet*; which after a Purge or two preparatory, is by ſweating the Patient once, or perhaps twice a Day, as his Strength holds out, for thirty Days following; and this with large Draughts of a ſtrong Decoction of *Guaiacum*, adding at ſome times, according to the Conſtitution more or leſs hot and dry, the *Rad. Sarſaparil. Raſ. lign. Saſſafras* and *China:* When in order to promote this *Diaphoreſis*, he takes a Bole of *Antim. diaph. Bezoard. min. Sal. vol. Viperarum, Pulvis Guajac. cum Theriaca*, or ſuch like.

The *Indian* Cure. Of great Affinity with this laſt is the *Indian Cure*, by which the poor afflicted *Almain* received his, as he relates at large, when all other Methods, in thoſe Days practiſed, had been tried in vain. The Way of proceeding (as he lays it down) was by "boiling ℔i. of *Guajac.* Chips "or Saw-duſt, in ℔viii. of Spring-Water, to "one half: The Scum of the Decoction was "reſerv'd to anoint the Sores, and a *Bochet* "or ſecondary Coction provided for common "Drink.

"In the Uſe of this *Diet*, the Patient was "kept up cloſe in a warm Room, for thirty Days "and upwards; his uſual Refection being gradu-"ally leſſened to about a quarter Part; when "drinking ℔ß. of the firſt Decoction hot every "Night and Morning, thro' the whole Courſe, "he was kept each time cloſe covered in his Bed "four Hours; one of which was ſpent in bring-"ing the Sweat gradually on; two he lay in the "ſame, and in the laſt he as leiſurely cool'd him-"ſelf again.

"During this Courſe alſo, one Day in five was "ſet apart for Purging, his Sweats being inter-"mitted on thoſe Days: And if at any Time

"coſtive,

" coſtive, he took ℥ß. of the *Guajac.* in fine " Powder, though twice that Quantity, how- " ever it moved others, would hardly give one " Stool to him.

" His Allowance was ℥iv. of Bread with a few " Raiſins; his Supper ℥i. or ℥ii. with ſome more " of the ſame Fruit. Neither did this exquiſite " thin Diet, and hot Regimen (if we may credit " this antient Writer) diſagree with the ſpareſt, " or hotteſt and moſt bilious Tempers, of which " Conſtitution he owns himſelf one.

'Tis this Method, with little Variation, Profeſſor *Boerhaave* is endeavouring to revive, as you will find in his Comments, which I have obſerv'd in a Preface to the following Diſcourſe of *Gleets*, and of which I have already taken Notice at the beginning of this Treatiſe. So highly indeed does he extol it, that after putting the Queſtion, if the Patient's Caſe muſt be given up as deſperate, when Mercury will work no good Effect? he anſwers, by no Means: Then putting a ſecond, can any Thing be of Service where Mercury is ineffectual? he replies again, read *De Hutten*'s Book, not once, but read it over and over; and there you will be convinced that all the Poiſon may be entirely waſh'd away with a ſtrong Lixivium of *Guajacum.*

But whatever Opinion this Gentleman may have taken up from one ſingle Experiment of this Method, we are to underſtand our Knight was no profeſs'd Phyſician, although he had much Acquaintance with them; nor pretends to go beyond his own Experience, and Obſervation upon his own Caſe, with that of ſome others of his Countrymen, at that Time Sufferers along with him, by Reaſon of the ſame Sickneſs; and therefore muſt be allowed to ſpeak accordingly.

For however this severe Discipline, and as it were starving of the Disease, by withdrawing any fresh Fewel, melting down the Humours, and discharging them at the same time, by Sweats thus frequently renewed for so long a Time, might happen to agree with their Way of Life and Climate: Yet doubtless we should destroy many of our People, especially those used to good Fellowship and high Feeding, as well as the hectick and dry Temperaments, or the hot, thin and squalid Bodies, if we were to prosecute indiscriminately such a Method; since we have often observed, that to these Temperaments or Habits, we have few greater Enemies (notwithstanding his Elogium thereon) than this same good Angel of his (as he stiles it in his Treatise) *Guajacum*, or *Hujacum*, as pronounced by the Natives it comes from.

His own Condition he represents as follows, before he enter'd upon this Diet; which I have the rather inserted, that we may see the Resemblance of the same Disease, two hundred Years past, with ours at present.

Comparison between the antient and modern Pox.

"His left Leg, he says, was useless for eight "Years before: Upon his Shin he had a large "and very painful running Sore, with a bony "Knob (as he expresseth it) underneath; another of the same sort about his Ankle; with "his Thighs and Legs reduced to a Skeleton: "Pains in his Shoulders so great, his Joints withal "so stiff, that he could not raise his Arms. On "the inside of one of them there was another "hard Knob as large as an Egg: In his right "Side a fistulous Ulcer, discharging great Quan-"tity of Matter: Above that a hard bunching "Swelling, fastened to his Ribs: His Head "and Neck immovable, turning round only as "he moved his Body; His Sleeps were only about "Noon,

" Noon, lying reſtleſs all the Night, and tired " out with Pain.

What livelier Deſcription of our preſent *Lues* can we deſire than this, where the *Tophs*, *Nodes*, *Gummata*, and nocturnal Dolors, are ſo nearly reſembled? By which we ſee, that however the Ulcers might be more depaſcent, corroſive or *phagedænick*; and attended with ſome Accidents, peculiar to thoſe Times of its firſt Appearance in *Europe:* Yet for the greater part of the Symptoms, we can at this Day match them, and are, I doubt not, an over-match for them in their Removal.

This *Indian Cure* (though not ſo ſtrictly as at thoſe Times) is ſtill in uſe in other Countries, more than among us. *Riverius*, that excellent *French* Author, performed moſt of his greateſt Cures of this kind, with the Aſſiſtance of theſe *dietætick* Decoctions; adding Antimony to the Woods in ſtubborn Poxes: By which, continued for twenty Days, he informs us, that he cur'd a *French* Courtier, who had been diſeaſed ſixteen Years with *Exoſtoſes* upon each *Tibia*, and inſufferable nocturnal Pains thereby occaſioned: to whom he farther adminiſtred (and which had great Share in the Recovery) every fifth Day, his antivenereal Purgative as follows.

℞ *Calomel. Magiſt. Lap. Lazul. Extract. Rhab. Sennæ, Turbith. Spin. Pont. ana* ʒii. *Gum. Guajac. ad Pondus omnium. Magiſt. Tart. Solut. Ol. Cinnamom. ana* ʒiß. *Syr. de Fumar. q. ſ. ad Pilulas componendas Doſ.* ʒß. *ad* ʒi.

Another he obſerves, who for twelve Years had the Diſeaſe upon him, with three large *Exoſtoſes* on the *Cranium*, and a ſcirrhous Tumour on the left *Teſtis*, as big as a Man's Fiſt, having undergone ſeveral ſweating Diets, and Salivations by Unction, without Benefit; whom he kept ſtrictly

to a *Decoct. Sarsap. & Chinæ*, for twenty Days, without Intention of Sweating, giving every fifth his Antivenereal beforemention'd. Afterwards for fifteen Days more, he was put strictly under a Decoction *ex Radic. Chinæ, Sarsap. Putaminibus Nucum & Antimon.* The *Exostoses* were dispers'd in the mean Time, *cum Emplastr. vesicante*, and the Swelling on the *Testis*, *cum Suffitu Aceti*, & *Emplastr. Diasulphuris*.

And these are the Methods which have been generally practised for the Cure of the *Pox:* Yet some of them having been found too stubborn, and shocking for weak Persons, others uncertain and only palliating; when the Distemper has now thoroughly polluted all the Juices of the Blood, and is arrived at what we call a *profound Infection*, we commonly at this Time, as a less Penance to the Sick, who is now perhaps tired out with his former Quack Medicines; especially the common Fornicators, and who, so long as they are able, will be rambling: upon every Dose of Physick, pouring down perhaps half a Dozen of Wine, Brandy, or some other strong Liquor, at least, the Day after: For these Reasons, I say, and for such Patients as will be kept otherwise to no regular or good Discipline, we immediately lay them down in a Salivation, when Necessity compels them to keep House, and their Appetites are soon taken off from their beloved Vices, and all their other Debauches.

The Cure by Salivation and the best Ways of raising it, whether by internal or external Remedies.

There are many Ways of raising this Salivation or spitting Course, yet all by some mercurial Preparation; most of which you will meet with in Mr. *Wiseman*'s chirurgick Treatises, and some we have already here laid down. The Preparations which I have used my self, as the safest and most commodious, and which, I think, are generally used by the Surgeons of the Town, are the

Calomelanos, or *Mercurius dulcis ſexies ſublimatus*, given inwardly, in the milder Pox; or the ſame being faſter radicated, and got into the Bones, the crude Mercury externally, in the Way of Unction.

The *Merc. Vitæ*, *Arcan. Corallin.* with the red, yellow, and green *Precipitates* (however in uſe with ſome) I think too churliſh, and ſcarce ſafe for tender Conſtitutions; nor indeed can I ſee any Reaſon for their Uſe, whilſt we have better and leſs hazardous Medicines to ſupply their Room.

The *Turpethum min.* we have alſo already obſerv'd, and ſhall farther preſently.

In Salivating by the internal Remedy, to an adult Perſon, of a tolerable good Habit, as to his Strength, and who has not been much uſed to the Medicine, I generally give ℈ß. or *gr.* xv. of *Calomel* with a little *Conſ. Roſ.* in the Morning, and the like Doſe in as much *Conf. Fracaſt. ſine Melle*, at Night; which I prefer to the larger given once; or, as cuſtomarily, twice a Day; becauſe it is now leſs liable to run ſuddenly through them, or too haſtily ſublime, and endanger them that Way by the Inflammation. Beſides, in this gradual Way of Proceeding, it comes on more certainly, eaſily, and alſo more ſecurely to the Patient; the Effect of each Doſe affording Opportunity of foreſeeing readily, what more may be requiſite, and when you muſt intermit, if not entirely forbear its further Exhibition. I know a phyſical Writer hath lately acquainted us, that we are each Time to double the Doſe of *Calomel*, as for the firſt Doſe *gr.* xv. for the ſecond ʒß. for the third ʒi. and ſo till the Spitting comes on; but I ſhould adviſe, that no Perſon take this Author for his Guide in this Affair, how learnedly ſoever and mathematically alſo, he has deſcant-

ed upon ſome other medicinal Subjects, leſt inadvertently he deſtroy his Patient, together with his own Reputation: For this Doctrine was ſurely minted in the Gentleman's own Brain, at leaſt could not be dictated by Experience, the beſt and ſureſt Director: But we proceed.

After three, four, or five Days, thus managed, we uſually obſerve the *Fauces* to inflame, the inſide of their Cheeks to lie tumid, or high and thick, being ready to fall in betwixt the Teeth, upon ſhutting of the Mouth; the Tongue looks white and foul, the Gums alſo ſtand out, the Breath ſtinks (which is a good Omen of its coming on) and in general the whole inſide of the Mouth appears ſhining, ſeems as it were parboil'd, lying in Furrows, much after the manner as it does in thoſe who have lately held ſtrong Spirits therein for the Tooth-ach. They now begin to refuſe their Nouriſhment, whilſt all Parts of their Chaps, as the Tongue, Gums, and Cheeks are ſwell'd, and ſore, that they cannot chew, eſpecially any Food that is ſolid, but muſt be now contented with Liquids, and the ſofter Aliments. Beſides, they are often ſick at Stomach, and frequently puke or bulk up a thin Phlegm, another promiſing Præcurſor of a good Salivation, when the ſame is moderate and eaſy, and comes by Intervals only now and then: But if attended with *Cardialgia*, or violent Pains and Torture at the Stomach, perpetual and inceſſant Retchings, *Deliquium* and cold Sweats, there is none more dangerous.

The inſide of the Mouth beginning to appear thus whealed, you may expect ſoon after to find it ulcerated, eſpecially about the *ſalival Glandules*, emptying thereinto; when it may be proper to deſiſt for a Day or two, if not give over, that you may the better obſerve the Increaſe of the

the ſaid Ulcers, what Sloughs are likely to be raiſed, and of what Depth and Dimenſion they are like alſo to prove: From which a near Conjecture may be made, of the Duration as well as Quantity of the Spitting, now begun; the Conſiſtence of the drilling *Lympha*, more or leſs fluid, being at the ſame Time conſidered alſo.

When the Salivation after this manner is once up, you have no more to do, unleſs to encourage your Patient chearfully to go on; and to refreſh him ſometimes with a little mull'd Wine, of what Sort he likes beſt; but red is to be preferred before other, if there be any Tendency to a *Diarrhœa*, adding a third, and ſometimes one half of Water. Let his Diet be a ſmall Chicken-Broth, Water-gruel, and Panada; his Drink a ſmall Sack-Whey, or Poſſet-drink, alſo a Draught of good Small-beer with a Toaſt at ſome times: But in caſe of Gripes, or Looſeneſs, the white Drink, prepared *ex Corn. Cerv. Calcinat.* or Rice-Water; alſo the *Decoct. Raſ. Corn. Cerv. & Eboris, cum Cruſta Panis incoct. & Sacchar. alb. ad placitum edulcorat.* are to take place of the reſt.

Thus having given him ſome few Days reſpite, if after the coming on of his Spitting you find him hearty, and his Chaps but little ſwell'd on the outſide, and as little ſore alſo within, the Ulcers not encreaſing, with few or no Sloughs appearing therein, the Flux alſo inconſiderable in Quantity, you may now again give him ℈i. of *Calomel*, in the *Confect. Fracaſt.* beforementioned, going to reſt; repeating the ſame for two or three Nights following, as you find Occaſion: And then wait the Iſſue thereof again, making ſlow Haſte rather than precipitate your Patient's Life in a raſh manner, or run him into any Danger, by thinking to do the Buſineſs all at once; inſtead of which,

you only risque your Credit, together with his Welfare.

But farther, when in this Way he has taken about ℥ß. of *Calomel*, (though you will seldom have Occasion to go so high) with but little Alteration, as to the Swelling or Soreness of his Mouth, and as little Appearance of his Slavering; his Pulse and other Circumstances, with respect to any ill Symptom attending, favouring the same: You may vomit him with *gr.* viii. ix. or x. of the *Turpeth. min.* made into a Bole with *Conf. Ros.* or farther mix'd up with ℈ß. or gr. xv. of the *Calomel*; encouraging the Operation with small Draughts of common Posset-drink between whiles, upon each Motion to retch; but not loading his Stomach therewith, as is customary with other *Emeticks*; lest happening to run downwards it invert the Order or Course of its intended Operation. The same Vomit, if found requisite, may be repeated two or three Days after, which at these times often answers our End, by raising the Humours towards the Jaws, and forwarding the Salivation, much more effectually than more Doses of the *Calomel*, simply repeated would have done; and if after this it should so happen, as in spight of all Endeavours to the contrary (by some singular *Idiosyncracy*, or Disagreeableness of the Particles of the Lymph to those of the Mercury; such as its Viscosity, by which it refuseth to be melted down) it sometimes will: Whether, I say, by the Tenacity of the Liquor, or some Defect in the glandular Secretion, (for I pretend not to mechanise upon the Matter) the Spitting will not rise to any Quantity, notwithstanding the Tumefaction, Inflammation, Stench and Putrification, and sometimes Ulceration also in the Patient's Mouth: You must forbear, and purge it off;

and

and miſſing his Cure thereby, which many (and ſome of them fouly diſeaſed too) have yet obtained, endeavour to relieve him by ſome other Way; as by giving *Calomel* once or twice a Week, and purging it off again next Day, or two Days after; alſo on the intervening, directing ſome other antivenereal *Specifick*, at leaſt ſo denominated, ſuch as the alterative Pill formerly obſerved, of the *Gum. Guajac. Antim. diaphoret.* and the *Æthiops Mineral*, with a good ſtrong *Decoctum ex Lignis*, well choſen and energetick, ſuiting alſo with the Temperament of the Sick; as if cold and phlegmatick, the *Scobs Guajaci*; if hot and dry, the *Rad. Sarſap. & Chinæ*; which however ſlighted by ſome as inſignificant, yet obſerved with a ſtrict Diſcipline as to the other *Non-naturals*, have certainly very great Advantages attending, as well perſpiring the noxious Particles, and drying up the ſuperfluous *Serum* by the one; as contemperating the acrid and ſour Juices by the other; of which laſt ſort of Decoctions, more eſpecially, we have daily Experience, as well in pocky as other Hecticks; and by which Method duly proſecuted, though it may be ſomewhat longer, you may at length effect the Purpoſe, which by the former was not to be obtained: And here give me Leave to obſerve what is remark'd by ſome, that thoſe Perſons who are purged with the greater Difficulty, are alſo with more Difficulty ſalivated; which may likely ariſe from the ſame Cauſe, the toughneſs of the Humours, and ſlower Secretion: Although in the Evacuation downwards, we find very frequently that thin, cholerick, and dry Bodies, are more eaſily moved by Lenients, as *common Oil*, *Manna*, *lenitive Electuary*, *Caſſia*, *Diaprun*, nay a Bit of freſh Butter or fat Broth, than by the ſtronger Purgatives of *Scammony*, *Colocynth*,

Colocynth. &c. which seems rather owing to the *Stimuli* of these last, heating and inflaming the Bowels, crisping up their Fibres, and consequently straitening of the Passages, by which the serous Humour should be exonerated. *Sed hæc en passant.*

When the Spitting goes forward well it may be left (as above remark'd) to it self, or to take its Course, till declining as we say of its own accord, which in Proportion to the Ulcers, or Thickness of the Sloughs about the Parts of the Mouth may happen at the End of one and twenty Days; sometimes a Month, from the time of its first rising, which is usually long enough to subdue this Disease after it is confirm'd. I said from the time of its Rising, or Spitting perhaps a Pint and half in a Day, till it comes to three Pints, two Quarts, five Pints, in twenty four Hours, and so gradually goes off again; for oftentimes the first four or five Days, and sometimes a whole Week, is spent in bringing it to the first Proportion.

Of Salivating by the Unction.

Besides this way of Salivating by the *Calomelanos*, in the more stubborn and rebellious Pox, attended not only with cruel Night Pains, *Gummata*, *Tophs* and *Nodes*, but also rotten or foul Bones; where the Patient has been long used to the taking of the said Medicine, or some other the like mercurial Preparation internally, and therewith perhaps often salivated to no Purpose; we then, I say, generally (and to a better) attempt his Cure by salivating with the Unction; (without which few remarkable Cures of this kind have been obtain'd) notwithstanding the Assertion of a geometrical Surgeon we took Notice of at the beginning, that it will do best where there is no Cariosity of the Bones, for that the Mercury he fears is often the Cause of

ſuch *Caries*, having been found lodged in the Cells thereof. It was before a ſimple Viſcidity in the Blood that gave riſe to this as well as all the reſt of the Symptoms; but now the Mercury is blamed, where any ſuch has been made uſe of, as the Occaſion of Rottenneſs in the Bones.

I ſhould be glad, I muſt own, that we were Maſters of a more friendly Remedy, and a leſs fatiguing Method of Cure; which Time poſſibly hereafter, as it has done ſome others, may diſcover to us: Yet not I think by any *Ratio* compounded of the Quantity of Blood, its Velocity at the Orifices of the excretory Ducts, its *momentum*, Degree of Viſcidity, with the Diameters of the containing Veſſels; but rather by ſome caſual or lucky Event or Experiment, without the leaſt View to theſe, which though ſerving ſometimes to explain the *Modus* of their Operation, when found out, will ſeldom afford much help to their Diſcovery. And truly from the many Diſappointments I have obſerv'd, by venereal Patients relapſing, whoſe Cures by others have been attempted, and whom I have formerly my ſelf fluxed by *Calomel*, I now deem it little elſe than palliating the Symptoms; for beſides that this Medicine being in a manner render'd habitual to many of theſe People, has leſs Effect upon them; neither is it of itſelf of Strength ſufficient to overpower the Diſeaſe: So that in a *radicated Pox*, attended with *Nodes* and *Night Pains*, or indeed a middle ſtaged, with *obſtinate phagedænic Ulcers*, or other inveterate Symptoms, I would not have you pretend to make a good or laſting Cure, unleſs by Means of this laſt, the *Unction*; in which we have already told you there is little Regard had as to the choice of the Ointment, with which the Quickſilver is to be incorporated, ſince the Streſs lies altogether on this.

this. Yet in its Use, as in the other way of proceeding by the *Calomel*, you must be careful you are not too hasty, or move too fast.

Nich. Massa, though very highly extolling *Guajacum*, as did many of the rest, yet lays the chief Stress, as has been remark'd by Dr. *Freind*, in the *mercurial Unction*, which (contrary to many of his Contemporaries, and indeed to many of the Moderns) he tells us may be safely enterpris'd (*but I am sure they ought to be in good Hands*) in Women with Child as well as Children. He has laid down diverse Forms of the *Unguent*, whose Base are Lard and Mercury, as well as Directions both before and after.

He farther very discreetly takes notice (what we meet with in some Peculiarities of Temperament) that the Humours will not always run off by the *Glandules* of the *Fauces*, but sometimes also by *Stool*, *Urine* and the *sensible Perspiration*; and that not seldom (though surely not so satisfactorily) with like Success. He uses this Method of *Unction* (differently from us) for above thirty Days, intermitting however as Occasion requires, or till the Sick is ready to faint away.

Fallopius, who was Pupil to *Brassavolus*, is more particular than the rest, both as to the Quantity of Spit, and the Time of its Continuance. The first he says is from seven to ten Pints a Day, and as to the last, sometimes ten Days might be sufficient, and that *Empiricks* never exceeded fifteen. Nay *Vigo*, of whom we have formerly taken Notice, in the worst Condition of the Disease, such as *Nodes* with *Caries*, directs the Unction, which by Salivation, he says, cures infallibly in a Week. But what sort of a Salivation this could be, or how so speedily brought on, and after limited just to a Week's time, is difficult to reconcile to Truth,

and

and therefore ſurely more agreeable to Reaſon, as well as Practice, is the former, when he enters his Opinion, that there may be occaſion to prolong it to the twentieth Day; and that the Circumſtances may be ſuch (which every Practicer muſt own) as to render it impoſſible to prefix the Day of its Termination, or to limit the ſame to any preciſe one. But I return now to my own Method.

If you have ℥i. of the *Hydrargyrum* to ℥iii. of *Axungia*, (which is the Proportion I have uſually followed) you may uſe about an eighth Part, Night and Morning; letting your Patient rub it gently with his own Hands into his Limbs before the Fire, beginning from his Ankles up his Shins to his Knees, all round his Joints, and ſo to his Thighs, which are preſently after to be covered cloſe up with his Yarn-Stockings, and Flannel Drawers, provided beforehand for that Service; then let him waſte the Remainder of this eighth Part, in like manner about his Elbows, and ſo to his Shoulders, wiping his Fingers and Hands clean about the Glands of his Arm-pits, or thoſe of his Groin; his Body being all the while defended from the cold Air, by a Skreen or Blanket hung behind him, and after wrapt up warm in his Flannels, as he muſt be alſo in the other Way of Fluxing; ſuch, I mean, as a Flannel Shirt or Shift, Waſtcoat and Drawers, a Cap and Muffler pinning up thereto behind, and covering well his Throat, Chin and Cheeks before, to keep theſe Parts from the cold Air, which above all is highly neceſſary at theſe Times.

There are ſome who anoint the Trunk alſo, eſpecially down the Spine; but I never found Occaſion for that; the Pores of the other Parts being ſufficient to let the Globules of the Mercury into the Blood, which being once admixt there-

therewith, it is less material by what particular Pores it had first its Admittance.

For those who are very weak, once a Day may suffice; but the robust or strong may be anointed twice, or which is as well, and will save your Patient and your self some Trouble, dividing the Unction into four Parts, you may consume one Part about him every Night; after which let him enter into a warm Bed, with Flannel Sheets or Blankets, disposing him to a gentle breathing Sweat, with a Draught of warm Posset-drink, Mace-ale, or, if very feeble, a Cup of his mull'd Wine; by which the said Pores being set open, the mercurial Particles may have the freer Entrance.

'Tis usual with most Practitioners, to encrease the Quantity of the Ointment to four times as much as this which we have directed, and commonly used our selves; as also that of the Mercury to be therewith embodied. Thus *Harvy* prescribes ℔i. of *Axungia* to be mixed with ʒiii. and sometimes ʒvi. of Quicksilver, adding also a little of the *Ellebor. alb. & Antimon. crud.* in fine Powder; pretending thereby to forward the Salivation, and encrease the Force of the Medicament in mastering any Malignity. Mr. *Wiseman*'s Composition was also ʒvi. of Mercury to ℔i. of the other Materials, of which they used ʒi. or ʒii. at a time, once or twice a Day, for four, six, or eight times, according to the Patient's Strength, and Disposition towards the rising of the *Flux* more easily or with more Difficulty. *Hildanus* directs ʒvi. of Mercury to ʒxx. of *Axungia*, and the other Ingredients. But I cannot see the Reason for so much greasing or daubing, provided by one half, or a quarter Part of the Ointment, a sufficient Portion of the Quicksilver may be conveyed, as we said before, into the

the Blood; nor to what end any other Ingredients ſhould be added to the *Axungia*, beſides the *Terebinth.* which, as I conceive, are more like to hinder, eſpecially the Species or Powders, by infarcting or ſtopping up the Pores, than to forward the Operation, for which they were intended. But in this, leaving every one to follow the Proportion he likes beſt, in relation to my own, I muſt farther obſerve, that if after the third Unction, ſuppoſing the whole divided into four Parts, the Patient begins to complain of his Chaps, or that the inſide thereof appears ulcerated, you may ſtay a Day or two to ſee the Effect of what is already done, before you proceed farther: The like muſt be obſerved when Gripes or bloody Stools approach, which are to be provided for, as we ſhall preſently direct. But if the Spitting comes not on, and no ſupervenient Symptom contra-indicates, you may expend the fourth Part in like manner; aud perhaps in ſome Bodies, there may be Occaſion for half or full out ſo much more: However you will always find it the beſt Way to proceed leiſurely, when you have gone thus far, and at ſome times to wait a Day, two or three, before you go on with your Anointings; ſince although at firſt it may ſeem as if the Medicine had taken no effect, ſoon after you may likely enough find, what you have already done, has anſwered; though the Flux was longer than is uſual in its coming forwards, and the Excoriations about the Chaps or inſide of the Mouth appearing at preſent inconſiderable, that is, a Day or two after the fourth anointing; yet in another or two, the ſame are ſeen to ſpread and encreaſe ſometimes to a copious Spitting, beyond what was at firſt expected.

But when it happens, after rubbing in ℥i. or ℥iß. of the *Argentum vivum* with the *Axungia*, the

the Salivation appears not, as we advised before in the other Method of proceeding with the *Calomel*; so here also it may be necessary to administer a Dose or two of the *Turpeth. Min.* at a Day, or two Days distance; and where there are *Gummata*, *Tophs*, and *Nodes*, you are, in the anointing, more especially to chafe the said Ointment well into these Parts, laying over them afterwards the *Empl. Mercuriale*, that will both help the Resolution thereof, and encourage or keep up the Spitting, which being arrived at the Quantity of two Quarts, five Pints, or three Quarts, in a Day and Night, is accounted a good and sufficient Discharge: Yet is this no absolute Rule to go by, or upon which we can satisfactorily pronounce our Patient whole and sound, any more than the Quantity of the Medicine to be used, can be limited to any one certain, or constant Proportion. Since we have known some, who have spit more, yet miss'd their Cure; whilst others that have come very short of such a Quantity, have notwithstanding obtain'd theirs. However, during the Salivation this Way raised, upon its too sudden Declension (though it commonly happens, that the Sloughs being deeper, and their Mouths sorer, they usually Spit longer than by the other internal proceeding with the *Calomel)* it is often expedient to give ℈i. of the same, every Day, or each other, for two or three times, in order to advance or protract, as there is occasion; and towards the Conclusion, when it is going off, you are to purge your Patient with ℥ii. or ℥iii. of the common *Infusum Senæ*, and ℥i. of the *Syr. de Spin. Cer.* or for those that are very weak, an Infusion of the *Rhad. Rhei incis. Fol. Senæ, Tamarind. cum Sale Tart.* adding to the Colature, *Mannæ opt. vel Syr. Ros. solut.* ℥i. which may be

be repeated once or twice a Week, for two or three times; and when he is a little recovered, his Chaps growing pretty well, he may be permitted to eat a little Meat, as the Fleſh of Chicken, Rabbit, alſo Veal or Mutton, but well roaſted, without Sauce, or Gravy. About this time alſo it is uſual to ſweat them, at leaſt before they go abroad, in their Bed, or Stove, or under the Cradle, with Spirit of Wine burning juſt by, to be continued as their Strength will bear, for an Hour or two; and to be repeated at two or three Days diſtance, if there be occaſion; obſerving that the utmoſt Care be now taken, that your Patient be not injured by the cold Air, and that he gradually cool himſelf, by leſſening or withdrawing the Heat or Bed-cloaths he lies under; leſt getting Cold he make ſome freſh Complaint of Pains, which though ariſing from this new Occaſion, he may impute to the old one, and think the worſe of his Cure for ſome time after *.

During his Sweat, let him rub his Body thoroughly with warm Napkins, conveyed to him in the Bed; and when faint, let his Spirits be kept up with three or four Spoonfuls of ſome proper cordial Julap, or (which will ſerve as well) a Draught of his burnt Wine.

In order to promote this *Diaphoreſis*, he may take a Morſel of *Theriaca Androm.* with ℈i. of the *Cinnab. Antimon.* or ℈ß. of the *Bezoard. Min.* drinking thereupon a Draught of his Diet-drink, made hot as he can bear it, covering him up cloſe; which Drink muſt be now got ready for him, and to which he ought ſtrictly to be kept, for three Weeks or a Month, after he comes out of his Spitting Courſe; that having by the ſaid Evacuation ſecured his Body as much

* Inſtead of Sweating them this way at Home in Bed, our Surgeons now uſually ſend them to the Bagnio for that Purpoſe.

as may be, from any morbid Relicks of the Diſeaſe or its Remedy, the redundant Seroſity remaining after the Colliquation may be dried up before the Blood is filled with freſh nutritious Juices mixing therewith; the weakened Texture of the ſame being hereby redintegrated, and made aſſimilable thereto: By the neglect of which, it is that ſome have miſs'd their Cure, which in likelihood they had met with otherwiſe; inſtead of which, by running overhaſtily to their wonted Liberty and Cuſtom of Living, they too ſuddenly fill their Blood with a Load of improper and unſuitable Juice, at this time of its debile and infirm State, and deſpiſing their Purging, Sweating, or Diet, as needleſs pieces of Formality, or a uſeleſs Penance, too often incur the Misfortune of an unhappy Relapſe.

Dr. *Sydenham* indeed tells us, the Salivation muſt take its Courſe, by which the mercurial, together with the pocky Venom, ſufficiently ſpend themſelves; needing no other Help or Way of Evacuation. But certainly, as I have ſometimes found, 'tis ill truſting hereunto; for the Sluices being ſet open, ſo great a Colliquation, both of nutritive as well as excrementitious Juices, hath happened at theſe Times, that if the Current were not otherways to be diverted, and the Tone of the Blood after invigorated, there are ſome of theſe Perſons would be in danger of ſpitting out their Lives, or falling into a Conſumption; others from the impoveriſhed and languid State of the Blood into Dropſies as incurable; which has been the Fate of ſome, even where Endeavours have not been wanting to turn the Stream.

Yet although I think this Author was much out of the Way in rejecting theſe Poſt-requiſites to a mercurial Salivation, he was righter in regard to certain Pre-requiſites thereunto, propoſed as neceſſary by ſome others, *i. e.* phyſicking the Patient

tient much beforehand; which he has juſtly cenſured, as only needleſsly harraſſing his Body, impairing his Strength, and weakening his Spirits, of all which he is now ſuddenly more than ever to ſtand in need, by Reaſon of the Conflict which will be unavoidably excited by the mercurial Particles got into his Blood. However, a lenient Purgative two or three Days before, and the taking away a little Blood, from thoſe eſpecially of a more ſanguine Temperament or plethorick Habit, as alſo a more than ordinary Abſtinence for ſuch ſpace of Time, may be neceſſary to keep under a Fever, Dyſentery or Bloody Flux, and Inflammation of the Parts; as alſo to moderate ſome other Symptoms which might create Trouble, when theſe Remedies are not ſo fit to be put in Practice. Bathing likewiſe in warm Water, for ſome lean, hot and emaciated Patients, has been found ſerviceable. Farthermore, if the Caſe admits delay, the beſt time for Salivating is the more temperate Seaſon, *i. e.* towards the latter end of the Spring, or beginning of the Autumn: Otherwiſe it may be enterpriſed at any other, only taking care to provide a good cloſe Room with a Fire ſuitable, in the Winter or extreme cold Weather; and one more large and airy, in the exceeding Heat of Summer. Let the Woman alſo be laid down, juſt after the menſtrual Purgation is over.

There is one Thing, of no ſmall Moment in this Affair, I had forgot, and that is your Choice of a Nurſe, who, if poſſible, ſhould be a Perſon thoroughly acquainted with this Buſineſs; knowing how to ſuccour them under their ſeveral Difficulties, as well taking care of their Mouths, by ſyringing where it is wanting, as of their Bowels, by Clyſters, where they are call'd for, to appeaſe their Gripes, and take off the *Teneſmus*:

Otherwise you will be liable, at some times, to unnecessary Alarms, and call'd up in the Night too perhaps, where there was no Occasion: And indeed I never care to engage in this Work, unless I am well satisfied in the Attendant, who is constantly to overlook it, able to pursue Directions, and in my Absence, upon any Emergency, knows how to obviate or relieve the Symptoms.

Of the Accidents arising under a Salivation; and first of the *Diarrhœa.*

And thus I shall take leave of these two differing Ways of raising the *Ptyalismus*, or mercurial Salivation, in order to the Cure of the *second Infection* from this Disease; having first spoke somewhat of those Accidents that are wont to attend, and which prove often troublesome to the Sick, as also to the Physician or Surgeon who has the Care of him.

Of these, one of the first is a *Diarrhœa*, a common Survenient at the beginning; and if not timely prevented, sometimes soon terminating in a *Dysenteria*, accompanied with bloody Stools, which you may remove as follows. ℞ *Conf. Fracast. S. M. Conf. Ros. Rub. ana* ʒß. *Coral. rub. subtilissime triti, Ter. Japon. Boli veri pulv. ana* ʒi. *Syr. de Meconio q. s. M. fiat Elect. de quo capiat ad Magnitudinem Nuc. Castaneæ, quartâ quâque Horâ, vel sæpius, perseverante fluxu, Superbibendo cochl.* iii. *vel* iv. *Julapii sequentis.* ℞ *Aq. Cinnam. hord.* ʒvi. *Aq. Menth. Mirabil. ana* ʒii. *Syr. Cydon.* ʒi. *m. fiat Julapium.*

Let his Drink at these times be prepar'd *ex Decocto C. Cerv. C.* call'd otherwise the *Decoct. Album*; which being coloured with a little Cochineal, is termed *Rubicundum:* And when the Pains are very urgent, attended also with a *Tenesmus*, or perpetual desire of going to Stool, discharging only a bloody *Mucus*, in the Intervals betwixt them, ℞ *Decoct. ejusdem (Scil. C. C. C.)* ℔ß

Conf. Fracaſt. vel Theriac. Andr. ℥ß. *Solve cum vitello unius ovi & vini Canarienſ.* ℥ii. *pro Enemate, aliquo tempore injiciendo, ac pro re nata, repetendo:* Which will as a Fomentation not only comfort the Guts, and demulce the griping Pain, but alſo by its abſorbent Faculty correct the ſharp Humour, and thereby abate the *Stimulus*; but if notwithſtanding this Remedy, the Looſeneſs ſtill continues, you may preſcribe thus;

℞ *Conf. Fracaſt. ſine Melle. Conſ. Roſ. rub. ana* ℥ß. *Cort. Myrobal. Citrin. Cinnamom. acut. parum contuſ. ana* ʒi. *Aq. Cinnam. hord.* ℔ß. *fiat calida Infuſio per horam, dein coletur, & adde Aq. Menthæ* ℥i. *Doctoris Stephani* ℥ii. *Miſce & (phialâ prius agitatâ) ſumat coch.* ii. *vel* iii. *poſt ſingulas ſedes.*

Let him alſo at ſome times drink four or five Spoonfuls of red Wine or Claret, boil'd up with a third of Water, and a little Spice, ſweetened with double-refin'd Sugar, which will ſerve as well as any Cordial, and into which under great Extremity of Pain, may be inſtill'd a dozen, fifteen, or twenty Drops of the *Laudanum liquid. Cydon.* eſpecially at the Hour of Reſt: Now although it muſt be allowed, that at theſe times, there is nothing to be done without the help of *Opiates*, yet the leſs Occaſion we have for them, the better; becauſe by retarding or ſlackening the Motion of all the Fluids in general, together with the glandular Secretion, they are apt alſo to thicken the Lymph itſelf; which ſhould be ſet a running the contrary Way, by the Glandules of the *Fauces*. Wherefore ſo ſoon as ever this Accident is overcome, you muſt lay them aſide, forbidding Poſſet-drink, Water-gruel, Sack-whey, but eſpecially Malt-liquors, for ſome time; inſtead of which (as before adviſ'd) let him be kept ſtrictly to the *Decoct. Alb. aut Rubi-*

cundum, or a Rice-water: Let his Chicken be alſo boil'd with a Cruſt of Bread, a little of the ſaid Rice, or a few Shavings of Hartſhorn: All which are gradually to be left off, and changed again for the more diluting Drinks, when the *Diarrhœa* is check'd, and the Salivation comes forward; which is ſcarce to be expected ſo long as the ſaid Looſeneſs laſts, by which the Humours are carried downwards, the direct contrary Way they ought now to take.

Note farther, that in giving *Opiates*, you are always to obſerve the Conſequence of one Doſe, before you order another; that is two Hours diſtance, or thereabouts, if there ſhould be Occaſion for their Repetition; beginning alſo with the leſſer, and proceeding to the larger Quantity, the former availing not to take off the Complaint, the Age, Sex, Habit, Strength or Vigour of Nature (to be infer'd from the preſent *Rythm* of the Pulſe, or its *Modus* of Vibration) being likewiſe taken into Conſideration.

Sickneſs and Vomiting.

The next Accident we ſhall take notice of, in raiſing a mercurial Salivation, is the Sickneſs and Vomiting; which if mild and gentle, may be let alone, only ordering the Patient to drink freely of a ſmall Chicken-broth, Poſſet-drink, or thin Water-gruel; that his retching may be the eaſier, and giving a Sup of mull'd Wine with a Sprig of Mint, a little Lemon-peel, a Blade of Mace, or a bruiſed Clove infuſed therein, to comfort the Stomach, and refreſh him betwixt whiles; by which this Complaint (the Salivation ſoon after riſing) goes off in few Days, without farther Trouble. But if *Cardialgia* attends, or racking and intolerable Pains upon the Mouth of the Stomach, with inceſſant or perpetual Vomiting, *Spaſms* of the Members, continual Sickneſs without Reſpite, *Leipothymia* or Fainting, with cold

Sweats

Sweats upon the Forehead and Eyebrows, it will behove you to beſtir your ſelf: *Nam jacta eſt Alea*, your Patient is in the utmoſt Danger, upon which account, ſlacking your Hand, you are not only to deſiſt from giving any more Mercury, but to turn the Courſe of what you have given, downwards rather for the preſent; eſpecially if coſtive, by directing the common emollient Clyſter with ℥ii. or ℥iii. of the *Sacch. rub.* and as much of the *Ol. Oliv.* adding, if there be Occaſion, as a *Stimulus*, ʒi. or ʒii. of the *Spec. Hier.* and as much *Sal. Gemm.* whilſt in the mean time you are uſing all Endeavours to take off the *Orgaſm* in the Spirits, and compoſe the enraged Ventricle, with ſome ſuitable Cordial Julap, or his burnt Wine; with which, if his Pulſe allow, you may mix an Opiate, in ſuch Quantity as the Importance of the Complaint, and his Strength, ſhall indicate. A little mull'd Sack, with the Spice as aforeſaid, and a few Drops of liquid *Laudanum*, after his Bowels are emptied by the Clyſter, will ſometimes anſwer: Or you may direct the following Mixture.

℞ *Aq. Ceraſ. nigr. Cinnamom. hord. ana* ℥ii. *Spir. Menth.* ℥i. *Ocul. canc. pp. Coral. rub. ſubtiliſſime lævigat. ana* ʒß. *Sal. Abſynth.* ʒi. *Syr. Limon. vel Cydon.* ℥i. *Laud. Lond. exquiſite ſoluti, & reliquis mixti, gr.* ii. *Miſce & agitando Phialam, dentur cochl.* ii. *ſecundâ quaque horâ, ſerius vel citius prout res poſtulat, durantibus Vomitu vel Ventriculi torminibus.*

Three or four Spoonfuls of ſimple Mint Water, well freed from the Empyreumatick Oil that comes over in the Diſtillation, and ſwims on the top, ſupped hot as they drink Tea, is alſo proper to alleviate this Illneſs; likewiſe *Epithemes* of a Decoction *ex ſummit: Abſynth. Rom.* with ſome of the Aromaticks, as the *Rad. Galang. Zedoariæ*,

doariæ, Calam. aromat. Caryophil. aromat. Nux moſc. Macis, in red Wine, are not improper: Flannel Cloths being expreſs'd from the ſame, made hot, and apply'd to the Pit of the Stomach; after which the whole Region thereof may be anointed, *cum Ol. Macis & Nuc. moſc. per expreſ.* adding a few Drops of the *Ol. Abſynth. ſtillat.* applying over the *Empl. Stomach. mag.*

For this Purpoſe I have likewiſe preſcribed, (and that with good Succeſs) the following.

℞ *Aq. Regin. Hungar. Laud. liquid. ana* ℥i. *Camphor. Solut.* ʒß. *M. pro Epithemate, in quo caute calefacto, intingatur pannus ſcarlatinus, duplicatus, ad latitudinem quatuor digitorum, & ejuſdem longitudinis, qui fortiter expreſſus, applicetur Scrobiculo Cordis, renovando exſiccatus vel ut res poſtulat.*

But this Symptom is oftentimes too powerful for theſe or any other Remedies, and frequently carries off the Patient in few Hours time; being uſually owing to the Ignorance of the Undertaker, in his making too much haſte to ſpur on the Flux, giving diſproportionate Doſes of the Medicine, repeating them too faſt upon each other, or continuing them longer than was fitting; by which means, inſtead of meeting with his Cure, he is hurried unawares out of his Life.

Sore Mouth. A third Complaint very uſual at theſe times (and which is always to be expected) is the Soreneſs of their Chaps: For eaſing which, at leaſt in ſome meaſure, let the Patient hold in his Mouth ſometimes a little *Decoct. Hord.* or the *Decoct. Pulli,* made lukewarm; alſo now and then a little warm Milk, which is proper to lenify or aſſwage the Pain. But let them by no means make uſe of any reſtringent Mouth-Waters, or Gargariſms of Alum, Sage, Plantane, Bramble,

or

or the like: Neither yet the digeſtive ones of the *Fici pingues*, *Rad. Alth. Liquirit. Paſſul.* &c. leſt by the one, you harden and dry the Ulcers, and ſtop the Current of the Rheum; by the other, you too ſoon digeſt, and haſten off the Sloughs before their time, healing by that means the Sores too ſoon, and ſhortening the Time of their intended Spitting. However where the mercurial Salts, together with thoſe of the acrid Lympha, have eaten deep into the Parts, by which the Putrefaction ſpreading, there may be Danger by the Loſs of Subſtance, of a foul Jaw Bone; at ſuch times, I ſay, the Surgeon muſt be careful to check the farther Eroſion, and promote the Digeſtion of the Ulcer; conſuming the rotten Fleſh, by touching the Parts, *cum Melle Roſ. ac Spir. Vitriol. quantitate proportionata, gut. ſcil.* xv. *vel* xx. *Spiritus, ad* ℥i. *Mellis prædict.* Let him alſo at ſuch times make uſe of a Gargariſm, *ex Decoct. Hord. cum Foliis Plantag. Equiſet. Fragar.* &c. with which may be mixed a ſmall Quantity of the *Tinct. Myrr. & Aloes cum eodem Melle Roſarum*, and the Putrefaction ſtill increaſing, beſides theſe, it will behove the Artiſt to touch the Parts himſelf two or three times a Day, with an armed Probe dip'd in a hot Mixture of the foreſaid *Mel. Roſ.* and *Tinct. Myr.* to which is farther added, the *Flos Ung. Ægypt.* as thus,

℞ *Mel. Roſ.* ℥i. *Tinct. Myrr. Vino albo extract.* ℥ii. *vel cum Spir. Vin. rect.* ℥i. *Floris Unguent. Ægyptiac.* ℥i. *miſce ad Uſum ut prius.*

At theſe times alſo it frequently happens, that the Jaws are ſo lock'd up, that the Sick is hard put to it to receive his Suſtenance, and the Surgeon harder to inſpect the Ulcers; for obviating which, I have been under a Neceſſity of uſing a bit of Stick, covered over with a ſoft Rag,

and

and thruſt in at the Corner of his Mouth, betwixt the backward Teeth, to keep the ſame aſunder, that the *Saliva* might run out thereby, and the other Inconveniences be prevented: After which, if notwithſtanding all your Care, any Adheſion happen of the inſide of the Cheek to the Gum, occaſioning a Stricture, and hindering the Patient in the free opening of his Mouth, or exerciſing the Office of Maſtication, the ſame is carefully to be divided.

Hæmorrhage or Bleeding.

Again, it is not unuſual in raiſing a Salivation, or during the ſame (eſpecially where there are ſome rotten Teeth) for a Blood Veſſel, or ſome ſmall Artery to burſt open, by Reaſon of the ſtronger Pulſation than ordinary at ſuch Times, the Circulation being now ſomewhat impeded by the Fluxion of Humour and Tumefaction of the Parts, and conſequently the Vibration of the Coats of the Artery ſtronger than at another time, that the ſame may be carried on; as alſo by Eroſion of the Coats of the Veſſel from the cauſtic Salts, the like Misfortune may take its Riſe; whence great *Hæmorrhages* have enſued. At theſe times, a little Pellet of Lint, covered over with the fine Powders of crude Allum or Vitriol, or dip'd in, and expreſs'd from the *Aq. Stipt. Regalis*, and thruſt cloſe down into the Cavity, ſecures the Effuſion, being held tight by the Finger for a little while; or when the Situation favours, a Compreſs dip'd in *Oxycrate cum alb. Ov.* laid over the ſaid Pellet, and the Jaws ſhut cloſe, may ſerve in place thereof, and ſave the Aſſiſtant, or Artiſt himſelf, the former Trouble. Mr. *Wiſeman* recommends an Egg boiled hard, and held betwixt the Teeth, provided the bleeding Veſſel can be thereby compreſs'd: But I remember once to have met with a Flux of this Nature, ſo very impetuous, the Blood being very hot,

hot, and as it were boiling, as well as ſharp and ſerous, that being call'd up in the Night, and finding it the ſafeſt Way to ſecure the Work, I clapt a Steel Probe made red hot, into the Socket, whence a rotten Tooth had been ſome time before extracted, and by the Side of which I perceived the Blood ſpurt out; which Inſtrument I had by me, always prepared with a larger Button End than ordinary, ſerving as a Cautery for ſuch like Uſes; and thereby immediately ſearing the Veſſel, reſtrain'd the Flux. The like Accident ſometimes happens at the Separation of the Sloughs, on the Sides of the Cheeks; but here a little *Oxycrate* held in the Mouth will do the Buſineſs; or where the Bleeding is inconſiderable, it may be let alone to run off with the *Lympha*, which is only ſtreaked or diſcoloured therewith, perhaps for three or four Days, without any Detriment other ways: If it ſhould laſt longer, diſcharging in any conſiderable Quantity, to the weakening of the Patient, ſome reſtringent Liquor, ſuch as the *Decoct. Cort. Querc.* or a ſtrong Infuſion of the *Fol. Roſ. rub. Gall. immat. Cort. Granat. Flor. Balauſt. in Aq. Fabr.* acidulated *cum Spir. Vitriol.* or the like, may be held in the Mouth, and ſpit out again, as often as there is Occaſion.

We have already taken notice of the *Diarrhœa*, which is apt to ariſe at the Beginning, and directed you how to guard againſt it, giving your reſtringent and opiate Remedies both in leſſer Quantity, and at greater Intervals, as the Complaint leſſens; and wholly to diſcontinue them, when the Gripes and Looſeneſs are repreſs'd: After which, if you find upon renewing the mercurial Medicine, whether inwardly or outwardly, notwithſtanding all Endeavours, by Reaſon of ſome *Idioſyncraſy* in the Patient before

fore remark'd, the ſame will ſtill take to the *inteſtinal Glands*, inſtead of thoſe of the *maxillar* or *ſublingual*; you may leave the ſaid Flux a little while, if his Strength permits, and the Symptoms are not too preſſing, to ſpend itſelf together with the venereal Venom, it carries along with it; and which I have known entirely removed this Way; only taking care to ſheath the Inteſtines (whoſe *Mucus* is ſhaved off, and the Mouths of the Blood Veſſels laid naked) by throwing up ſome good Fleſh Broth, or the *Decoctum Capit. Ovilli, vel Interan. Capon. in quibus ſoluti ſunt Vitel. Ov. recent. inſtar Clyſmatum frequenter inject.* Theſe not ſufficing, you muſt proceed to greater *Anodynes*, and even *Opiates* themſelves, as we formerly preſcrib'd, to take off this Complaint. But the contrary to this Accident is an over Coſtiveneſs, which ſeldom falls out (I mean ſo as to hinder or retard the Salivation) in Compariſon of the Looſeneſs and Bloody-Flux. Indeed at ſuch Times it is but natural for the Body to be tied up, as it is in the Small-Pox, for ſeveral Days together, during the State, as alſo in the Declenſion; the Secretion being now made by different Emunctories, *viz.* in the former by the *Salival*, and in the latter by the *Glandules* of the Skin: Yet when it happens, the Body being hot and dry, that the Patient ſpits but little, although his Chaps are much inflam'd and ſore, if he has been without a Stool for ſome Days paſt, it may be proper to throw up a laxative or emollient Clyſter, ſuch as warm Milk with Sugar and Oil; or if the inteſtinal Fibres are very ſluggiſh, a little common Salt may be put in; alſo a Suppoſitory *ex Spec. Hier. Pic. Sal. gem. & Melle coct. ac Magnitudinis propriæ conformat.* which emptying his Bowels, and cooling

Over-coſtiveneſs.

cooling his Body, may probably diſpoſe him to a freer Spitting. Now alſo a greater Liberty may be granted him in his Liquors, of which, for the better diluting of his Blood, let him drink freely; as of Small-beer warmed with a Toaſt, Barley-water, a ſmall Sack-whey or Poſſet-drink; alſo by way of Diet, Water-gruel, Oatmeal-Caudle, ſmall Chicken or Veal Broth, ſometimes allowing him a roaſted Pippin, if his Mouth will ſuffer it, or a few ſtewed Prunes, with ſuch other opening, cooling and diluting Liquids, as are forbidden thoſe who are ſubject to the *Diarrhœa* or Looſeneſs.

Overhaſty riſing, and too long continuance of the Salivation.

There are yet two other Supervenients, at ſome times perplexing a mercurial *Ptyaliſm*; and alſo endangering the Patient's Life; I mean the too ſudden riſing of the ſame, as it were all at once, by which he may be choak'd or ſtrangled: And its over long Continuance, after the time of its expected Declenſion, by which the nutritious Juices being thus conſtantly drain'd away, there muſt neceſſarily enſue an *Atrophy* or Conſumption.

The beſt Way to prevent the former, I have already acquainted you, is to begin with the leſſer Doſes, and when you find the Humours tending upwards, to proceed warily, intermitting a Day, two or three, as there may ſeem Cauſe, the Repetition of the Medicine; ſince it is allowed much eaſier to move it forward, than to call it off, when too far advanced. But if by any unforeſeen Accident, as the uncommon Proneneſs of the ſanguineous Maſs to be melted down, or broken by the Particles of the Mercury; or being thus colliquated, to this particular diſcharge by the Glands of the *Fauces*, the Parts of theſe laſt ſhould of a ſudden inflame and tumefy, by which the Sick is already brought into apparent Danger;

Danger; you are immediately to make all the Derivation and Revulſion you can poſſibly, that he may be reſcued therefrom; as by ſharp Clyſters, prepared *ex Decoct. com. pro Clyſter.* in which are to be diſſolved the *Conf. Hamech. Spec. Hier. Sal. G.* or a ſmall Quantity of the Pulp of *Coloquintida*, tied in a Rag, may be decocted with the other Ingredients; alſo ſome Cathartick Medicine may be taken by the Mouth, when the ſame can be ſwallowed: Bleeding under the Tongue, in the Arm, and by Cupping with Scarification on the Top of the Shoulders; ſharp and large Bliſtering between the ſame, and behind the Ears, extending along the Jugulars, on each ſide of the Neck; at the ſame time ſome moderate, inciding and attenuating Gargariſm may be thrown into the Throat with a Syringe, to clear the ſame from any viſcous Phlegm; ſuch as the *Decoct. pro Syr. de Althæa, cum Syr. de quinque Rad. Limon. Acetoſ. Citri*; or the *Decoctum Pectorale*, a little ſharpen'd *cum Spir. Nitr. d. Spir. Sulph. aut Vitriol.* adding hereunto the *Syr. Diamor. Mel. Roſ. Syr. de Rub. Idæis*, or the like; taking heed you meddle not with repercutient or reſtringent Gargles (as ſome have adviſed) too haſtily, which by incraſſating and locking up the Humours in the Glands, would farther hazard a Suffocation: Inſtead of which, where the ſaid Humours are viſcous, beſides the Injection before mentioned; you may give your Patient warm Draughts of the ſame Decoctions inwardly, and where his Lungs are more than ordinarily ſtuffed with a tough and viſcid Phlegm, as is uſual to ſome cold, bulky and aſthmatick Perſons, he may take a Spoonful of the *Ol. Lini. rec. S. J. Extr.* if his Stomach can well bear the ſame; with a like Proportion of the *Oxym. ſimpl.* or the *Oxymel Scylliticum* itſelf, in ſuch Quantity,

Quantity, may be ſwallowed between whiles, in a Draught of the pectoral Decoction; which is found beyond moſt other Medicines to free the obſtructed *Bronchiæ*, and promote Expectoration: But the chief Relief depends upon diverting the Stream of Lymph the contrary Way, *viz.* downwards, which is procured as aforeſaid, by purging Clyſters, or (where the Sick is in Condition to take them) ſome other *Cathartick*s.

The ſame may be ſaid of theſe laſt Remedies, which are alſo to be repeated at proper Intervals, when the Spitting holds longer than it ſhould; by which the Patient's Strength is daily impaired, and a hectical Indiſpoſition contracted: But here the ſharper Purgatives are not ſo proper, the Humours being more gently carried off downwards, or moved that Way at repeated Diſtances *per ἐπίκρασιν*, as Phyſicians call it. *Diureticks* are here alſo requiſite, to divert the ſerous Humours by the Glands of the Kidneys, and call them off from thoſe of the Mouth: Among which, the *Sal. Tart.* exceeds in precipitating the ſame by thoſe Sluices, and thereby diminiſhing the ſalival Flux: After which, in order to fix the mercurial Particles, and reſtrain the farther Colliquation, Sulphur is eſteemed one of the beſt Remedies: Wherefore let ʒß. or ʒi. of the *Flos Sulph.* or ℈i. to ʒß. of its Magiſtery, call'd *Lac Sulph.* with a little Conſerve of Roſes, be adminiſtred two or three times in a Day; or a Morſel of the following Compoſition.

℞ *Conſ. Roſ. rub. Diacyd. ſimpl. ana* ʒß. *Lact. Sulph.* ʒii. *Cort. Cinnam. Ter. Japon. Coral. rub. præparatorum, ana* ʒi. *Fol. Auri* Numb. xii. *Syr. Myrtil. q. ſ. m. f. Elect.* Let his Drink be a chalybiated Tincture of Roſes, gratefully ſharpened *cum Spir. Vitriol.* or a ſmall *Aq. Calcis*; in the

mean time, let his old Stockings, Drawers, Shirt, Muffler, Cap, and Sheets, with whatever he had on during the time of the Unction, and in his ſpitting Courſe, be changed for others, very well aired before they are put on: And if the Sick be already brought into a hectical State, the Aſs's Milk and teſtaceous Powders are the fitteſt Medicines; which may be ordered for him after the following manner:

℞ *Conſ. Roſ. rub.* ʒi. *Ocul. Canc. pp. Margarit. pp. Coral. rub. pp. ana* ʒi. *Spec. Diatrag. fr.* ʒii. *Syr. de Althæa, q. ſ. m. f. Elect. cujus capiat Quant. Nucis moſc. primo mane, ſuperbibendo Lact. Aſinin. rec.* ℔ß. *ac ſuperdormiendo per horam. Repetatur quart. Pom. cum eadem Quantitate ejuſdem Lactis.*

But if there be any febrile *Paroxyſm*, the Bark muſt be preſcribed, which by its *ſpecifick* Property, will not only take off the Fits, but by its manifeſt Stypticity, invigorate alſo the languid Condition of the Blood, and ſo put a Check to the Salivation.

Dropſy. If a Dropſy happen to enſue, from the broken Texture of the ſame, or Diſſolution of its natural Balſam, which has fallen out upon ſuch Occaſions, accompanied with *anaſarcous* Swellings of the Feet, Legs and Thighs, and ſometimes alſo an *Aſcites* of the *Abdomen*; the Indications and Remedies may be taken from what we have, in another Place, delivered concerning *aqueous* or watery Tumours*.

Palſy. If a Palſy, ſuch inciding, volatile and warm invigorating Medicines, as may open the obſtructed Tubes, and reſtore the nervous Fluid to be carried on in thoſe its accuſtomed Channels, together with ſuch local or topical Application,

* See our Art of Surgery, Vol. 1.

as may excite the Spirits, and give a due Tenſity to the Nerves themſelves, are moſt conducive.

Cure of ſome particular Symptoms attending the Pox.

And theſe I think are the principal Accidents attending a Salivation, in reciting of which, together with their proper Remedies, I had intended to have finiſhed my Diſcourſe; but conſidering ſome particular Symptoms do occur in this Diſtemper, which require a peculiar Management and Variation, beſides the general Method laid down; I ſhall not think much (that the ſame may be yet farther inſtructive to the young Practitioner) briefly to conſider ſome of the chief of them.

Ophthalmy.

And firſt of the venereal *Ophthalmy* (the *Alopecia, Decidentia Barbæ ac Superciliorum*, however in former Days Companions of this Infection, yet rarely or never happening in ours, properly as Symptoms; neither requiring any ſingular Preſcription, we ſhall take no notice of,) to diſtinguiſh which from the ſtrumous, or common Rheum, and Bloodſhot ſo called, by catching Cold, we have already laid down ſome Directions, in a Diſcourſe of the *Scrophulæ* or *Strumæ*, publiſhed ſome Years paſt in our *Art of Surgery*, Vol. I. Sect. 2. p. 111. When it is *venereal*, you are to judge by ſome other Symptom of the Diſeaſe preceding, or with which it is at preſent complicated; as if the Patient has formerly had a Running, or has at preſent any *ſerpiginous* Ulcers, *Puſtulæ*, or yellowiſh cruſty Scabs, about the *Scalp*, or other Parts of his Body: But if none of theſe appear, and the Information cannot be got without Hazard of Offence; yet if there be no Appearance of a *ſtrumous Dyſcraſy*, and that the Diſeaſe has been regularly treated by Bleeding, purging with Lenients, Bliſtering, refrigerating, repelling and anodyne *Collyria*, in

the beginning of the Fluxion; as we observe in discoursing of the *strumous Ophthalmy:* If after these, I say, together with Derivation and Revulsion made by *Setons* and *Fontanels inter Scapulas*, Leeches to the Temples and behind the Ears, the Malady still encreaseth; there may be cause to suspect some latent Infection of this kind, which hath given rise to the same, and for which you must have recourse to *Calomelanos*, giving over Night *gr.* xv. or ℈i. with a little Pulp of the *Conf. Ros. rub.* or the *Conf. Fracast.* and purging it off next Morning, with some mild *Cathartick*, (no strong ones being so proper at these times, for fear of raising a greater Tumult in the Blood,) such as the *Elect. Lenit. cum Cremore Tart.* the *Decoct. Senæ cum Manna*, or the Infusion of the *Rad. Rhæi, Tamarind. cum Foliis ejusdem Senæ & pauculo Salis Tart, ad ejus Tincturæ faciliorem Extractionem*; adding to the strained Liquor, the *Syr. Ros. Solut.* by two or three of which Boles and Draughts, repeated at a proper Interval, you will gain more upon these Inflammations, than by a constant Course of many Weeks, nay Months, under other Prescriptions you were able to effect; and by which I have known an *Ophthalmia* of six Months standing from such a Cause, (yet unsuspected) which had baffled the Endeavours of an eminent Physician, cured in a Fortnight's time, without other Topicks than a little *Aq. Ros.* and *Pulv. Tutiæ*, which had oftentimes been used before to no Purpose.

Ozæna. The next we shall observe is the *Ozæna*, or Ulcer of the Nostril, which when venereal (to be known as the foregoing, by being accompanied with some other Affect of the same original Disease) is, after other Universals, and the Topicks laid down in our Account of the Ulcers

of

of this Part, beſt of all removed by a *Cinnabarine Fumigation*; which ſubdues the Malignity, dries up the Ulceration, and diſpoſeth the *Caries*, if there be any, to Separation, beyond all others: After whoſe Deſquammation, and ſometimes before, it may be neceſſary, for entirely eradicating the venereal Poiſon, to adminiſter the ſaid *Calomelanos* between whiles, and to purge it off again; or if there be preſent other Symptoms of a profound Infection, (which are very cuſtomary at ſuch times) the beſt way then, and ſecureſt alſo, is to ſalivate your Patient by the Unction, if his Strength and Habit will allow, and thereby confirm his Cure of this and all other his Complaints.

Cinnabarine Fumigation the beſt Remedy.

The ſame Method is to be taken with the Ulcers of the Palate, *Uvula* and *Tonſils*, when taking riſe from the venereal Venom, to be collected by the like Enquiry with the other foregoing, after the paſt or preſent attending Symptoms. One Mark of diſcriminating give me leave to ſet down, which I find alſo remark'd by ſome of the early Writers, *Lobera* particularly, as well as *Maſſa*, viz. that theſe Ulcers (differently from thoſe ariſing from *Abſceſſes* or *Apoſtems* on the *Tonſils*) never come to ſuppurate; and 'tis in theſe more eſpecially this Fume very rarely fails, to ſtop at leaſt the farther Eroſion; and which therefore in theſe Caſes, I always direct, although a Salivation be afterwards intended. I can ſafely ſay, it hath ſeldom failed me in the worſt of theſe Ulcerations; and I have thereby uſually ſecured what was left of thoſe ſpongy Parts, by the moſt putrid and corroſive venereal Ulcers, that had ſeized them, and in few Days, otherwiſe, had moſt certainly deſtroyed them, and ruined the Tone of the Voice ever after: And that frequently by Means of the ſe-

Ulcers of the *Uvula* and Palate.

cond or third Smoking, in two or three Days time; nor do I remember any one otherways incommoded, than by the Fume putting them upon Coughing and Spitting a few Minutes after, and sometimes also (though not often) making their Chaps sore, and raising a gentle *Ptyalism*.

The Antients at such times directed a medicated Candle to be burnt in a close Room, the Patient sitting by, so near, that the Smoke thereof might enter by the Mouth and Nostrils, in order to heal the Ulcers of the said Parts. *Petronius* has given an Example thereof as follows. *Sume Minii Naturalis* ℔ß. *Styrac. liquid. Myrrh. Thuris ana* ℥iiß. *Ladan.* ℥iß. *Ceræ q. s. f. Candelæ novem, ex quibus unam singulis vicibus, Suffitus loco, adhibetur.* Sometimes they added *Cinnabar*, nay *Sublimate* itself.

The Author's Method of Fuming, with some Cautions about the same.

My Method of using it at such times, is to set the Patient in a Chair, with a Blanket inclosing the same round, and fastened by a Skewer thrust through the Top over his Head, to which a piece of Packthread is ty'd, and then turned round over a Hook, just above drove into the Cieling.

When he is thus set and surrounded, he takes an earthen Platter upon his Knees, on which a Brick is placed to receive the Heater, beforehand made moderately hot, but not too fiery: After this *Apparatus*, I throw on ʒj. of the *Cinnab. Factit.* in fine Powder, then taking the two Foresides of the Blanket, and wrapping them over, I direct the Sick, if it be his Nostrils, to hold his Face over the Smoke, with his Mouth rather close than open; but if his Throat, whether Palate or Tonsils are affected, with his Lips wide open, and his Mouth as near as he can suffer it; when finding himself ready to be overcome, he may throw his Head back for a Minute,

to recover Breath, and then to it again. At the ſame time a little Baſon or ſpitting Pot is conveyed to him under the Blanket (if he had it not there before) into which, as he hawks, coughs, or ſpits, he may diſcharge his Phlegm.

Whilſt the *Cinnabar* is thus burning, I likewiſe, ſometimes, turn back one ſide of the Blanket a little way, to examine how the Fume aſcends, and when the Matter requires ſtirring, which may be done with the end of a Tobacco-pipe, ſpreading it about the Heater, thereby renewing the ſame, and making way for the whole thus to be conſumed in Smoke, which would otherwiſe be cruſted into a Lump, and ſo not ſpend itſelf as it ſhould.

At ſome times alſo, as I find occaſion, eſpecially for weak or infirm Perſons, I give a little Air at the Top, by making a ſmall opening to let out the Smoke, when it is too ſtrong for them, or endangers their being ſuffocated; although the whole Time of Continuance within the Blanket, is little more than ten or a dozen Minutes; the Powder being then burnt out, the Patient releas'd and ſet by the Fire, (near which he was before alſo placed, within his Canopy) where he muſt ſtill ſit, till he finds the Sweat, which had been owing to the Fume, gone off, and himſelf again returned to his uſual Temper. After which he waſheth his Mouth and Throat, with his Gargariſm *ex Decoct. Fol. Plantag. Equiſet. Fragar. Aquileg. in Aq. Hord.* to which is added a little *Mel. Roſ.* ſome of the ſame alſo may be thrown up with a Syringe into the Noſtril, in caſe of an *Ozæna*.

This Method of Fumigation is repeated Night and Morning, if their Chaps do not ſwell (and 'tis not often that they do) for about a Week, with ſuch as are ſtrong and luſty; otherwiſe only

once a Day, and that towards Evening, may ſuffice; during which, when the Ulcers are very foul, I order them to be touched with *Mel. Roſ.* to which a little *Tinct. Myrr.* and the *Mel. Ung. Ægypt.* are added about ʒj. of each of the two laſt, to ℥j. of the firſt; or if the Parts are in very great Danger of being loſt by the ſharp and fretting Humours in the Ulcers, I direct ℈ß. of the *Merc. Sublim. corroſ.* to be exactly diſſolved in ℥j. of the *Mel. Roſ.* or I touch (as with the former) the ulcerated Parts with an armed Probe, dip'd in the *Lac. Sublimat.* taking ſpecial Care, with another, to wipe away the Salts below, if any Part ſhould happen to run down, and thereby prevent their ſliding lower upon the Throat: And although I think it much better that the Patient ſhould be confined to his Houſe, during this Courſe; yet ſome (whoſe Buſineſs will not permit, unleſs perhaps an Hour after the Fume is over) have gone about their Affairs as uſual, only wearing a bit of Flannel under their Chin, as a Muffler to keep their Throats warm.

Thusmuch of the Method of *Fumigation*, which in this manner, ſo far as I can find, has been rarely uſed for ſome Ages paſt, till encouraged by my ſelf, and by which I am able to produce the Teſtimonies of many Artiſts, for the ſingular Service it has done them in the like Caſes.

The Method of the Antients.

The firſt who makes mention hereof, as we are told, by a modern Writer, is *Fracaſtorius*; and after him *Lobera*, who aſcribe greater Virtues thereto, in ſubduing the moſt obſtinate *Lues*, than to the *Unction* itſelf, yet at the ſame time mention it as ſomewhat dangerous, and to be uſed with Caution, only in ſtrong Conſtitutions. *Maſſa* alſo owns it to have been more ſucceſsful than the Ointment, but ſpeaks with the like Care, and that it is by no Means fit for ſuch as have a Cough,

Cough, ſpitting Blood, hectical, aſthmatic or hydropic Patients.

But ſurely it is nothing ſtrange that this and the *Unction* too ſhould have been ſo fatal to many, as was their Courſe of *Guaiacum* itſelf ſometimes, conſidering their rigorous Diſcipline under the ſame; being, as we have obſerved, in a manner ſuffocated by their cloſe Confinement, which it was almoſt impoſſible for the ſtrongeſt Habit to have encounter'd without Hazard of Life.

Matthiolus, *Fallopius*, *Chalmeteus*, but more particularly *Petronius*, have left us an Account of the Method of this *Fumigation*, with diverſe Forms of their Compoſition for this Purpoſe; the two following being taken from the latter, in his ſixth Book and nineteenth Chapter.

℞ *Cinnabar. fact.* ℥iii. *Myrr. Thuris ana* ℥i. *Aloes hepat. Sandarach. Styr. calam. Benz. ana* ʒiii. *m. f. Pulvis craſſus adhibendus ſingulis vicibus* ℥i. *vel*

Sume Cinnabrii ℥iii. *Myrr. Thur. Ladan. Aloes ana* ℥i. *contundantur in Pulverem, & cum Styrace liquida ſubigata f. Troch. Glandis magnitudine, qui ſinguli ſuo tempore ſingulatim Prunis ſubditi, colliqueſcant. Utantur* ℥i. ℥ß. ʒii. *plus minuſve, pro viribus, una vice.*

The Method of Adminiſtration was this following.

The Sick being placed under a Canopy, ſurrounding his naked Body, he was to ſtand under the ſame, whilſt cloſe adjoining, the Powder or Troches were thrown into a Chafing-diſh of Coals, the Smoke ariſing round about him, till he was ready to ſuffocate. If unable to ſtand he was placed ſtill naked, on a Seat perforated, with the Chafing-diſh between his Legs. In very great Weakneſs or Straitneſs of Breath, they

left only his Head out, for the Benefit of Respiration, securing the Fume, by fastening the Covering round his Neck. Under this Restraint he is kept till a plentiful Sweat breaks out, when he is conveyed into a warm Bed near at Hand, and kept therein for an Hour, well loaded with Bed-clothes, which are after gradually removed, his Body wiped dry, and the Sweat going off, he is admitted to rise, and take some Repast by way of Nourishment. This Process is repeated daily, and with strong Habits twice a Day from the fourth to the fourteenth, or till their Chaps are very sore, and that they spit plentifully, as in the Method with *mercurial Unction.* Sometimes instead of the Canopy, the Patient, as we have formerly observed, was shut up in a close Room like a Stove, where he might stand or sit, as he was able, the Fume surrounding him; and where sometimes going to take him out, they found him suffocated, and past Recovery: So hazardous was this *Regimen.*

They had a third Way, which was that of the Funnel, somewhat like what I observed to you in the Preface to the last Edition of this Book, where, in Ulcers of the Lungs, I told you they prescribed the Fumes of the *Auripigment.* this Way; and by this doubtless the Patient ran as great Hazard of his Life, if not more, than by the rest; especially when they mixed *Sublimat,* as they did sometimes in their Compositions, witness *Anton. Chalmeteus* Chap. IX.

There were great Disputes among some of them, whether the Patient should take some Refection before he was to enter the Canopy, or to be smoked otherwise, or to enterprise the same fasting; but it seemed to be carried, especially for those who were very weak, to allow the Yolk of an Egg, with a few Spoonfuls of Wine,

by

by way of defending the Spirits from the malign *Effluvia*.

From theſe Premiſſes we may infer, that the Antients had a double Intention in view, by this Method of *Fumigation*. Firſt, by the *Diaphoreſis* thus plentifully continued, to diſcharge the more ſubtle Particles of the *venereal Poiſon* by the Pores, ſcouring the Skin of Scabs and Puſtules; and after by the *Ptyaliſm*, farther colliquating the whole Maſs of the remaining Humours, and diſcharging them by the Glands of the *Fauces*. Thus *Petronius*. *Ubi Morbus vel intus, vel in cute graviter affligit: Qua enim interna depaſcitur, confert ut Unguentum ex argento vivo: vitioſum enim Succum per ſputum educit: qua vero foras infeſtat, juvat ſudore ejus ope per cutim manante.*

Nor was it a Thing uncommon to direct the Unction in ſmaller Quantity, or weaker than uſual, immediately after a Courſe of *Fumigation*, if a Spitting did not riſe thereby; as ſome did alſo after that of *Guaiacum*, witneſs *Chalmeteus*.

Vel ſolis illis ſuffitibus contenti erimus, vel poſt ſuffitum, ungemus extremas partes, imbecillo Unguento, quo utendum eſſe diximus poſt Guajaci uſum, præcipue in Ulceribus quæ Cocoethes dicuntur.

However that you may ſee what kind of Opinion ſome of them had entertained of this way of Practice, I will here give you the Words of *Petronius* in the ſame Book and Chapter. *Profecto autem, nunquam adhiberi debet, niſi morbus inveteraverit: & niſi tibi nulla ſpes, ab aliis auxiliis offertur, & fere deſperata ſalus eſt: vel ubi propter aſſiduos dolores, æger vivat, an pereat, nihil eſtimat, in hoc diſcrimine ſatius eſt id ipſum experiri quam nihil: alioqui nullo pacto experiundum etenim aliquando ſanitatem reſtituit, ita non*

raro

raro mortem, vel ſubito vel novo aliquo inducto morbo, tandem accerſit.

When ſpeaking of the Difference between the *Unction* and the *Fumigation*, he concludes thus.

Tanto periculoſius eſt illa quam Unguentum quanto argentum vivum magis, exitioſum eſt, ubi igne ſuppoſito, in uſum venit, & rei calidæ ſiccæque, utpote Sulphuris, commiſcetur.

Nay, ſo apprehenſive were they of ſome poiſonous Quality hereby communicated to the Blood and Spirits, that after the Uſe hereof, which they named *Suffimenta Maligna*, they uſed certain others which they called *Benigna*, wherein, leaving out the *Cinnabar*, *Sandarach*, *Sublimate* and *Orpiment*, they mixed certain Spices, as the *Nux Moſc. Caryoph. Macis*, with the Gums entering their former Compoſition, wherewith the Body was alſo fumed without that ſtrict Confinement under the Stove or Canopy, practiſed in the other.

Somewhat like the former of theſe is at this time enterpris'd by a *Quack* in *London*, who pretends to cure almoſt all Diſeaſes hereby, more particularly all Sores and Breakings out; yet notwithſtanding all that I have ſaid in the behalf of my own Method for ſubduing theſe particular Ulcers, yet when there are other Symptoms of a *profound Infection*, (and it is rarely that in this Stage of the Diſeaſe there are ſuch wanting) I would have no Perſon to expect other than a *palliative* Cure thereby, without he keep ſtrictly to the *ſpecifick* Pill of *Æthiops mineral. Gum. Guajac. Antim. diaph.* or ſuch like, with a ſtrong ſudorifick Decoction of the Woods, taking *Calomelanos* alſo once or twice a Week; and purging it off again, or omitting theſe, adviſing to a Salivation, which may more certainly eſtabliſh

the Cure, not only of theſe, but root out all other the pocky Attendants thereupon.

Farthermore, if in uſing the Fume the Patient ſhould happen to ſwell and ſlaver, you may either encourage it; deſiſting however from too ſudden or often repeating it, for fear of any ill Symptom, by the over-haſty coming on of the Flux, as we cautioned you in the way by Unction, and giving the *Calomel* for the ſame Purpoſe, keeping him very warm in a cloſe Chamber; or if his Circumſtances will not allow, you muſt not only forbear the farther proceeding in this Way, but haſten it off by purging: Altho' I have ſometimes fumed half a ſcore, without this Accident ſupervening, yet is it very neceſſary the young Practitioner ſhould be appriſed thereof.

Laſtly, by way of Caution, let the Patient take his Rings from off his Finger (if he has any on) before he enters within the Blanket, as alſo the Artiſt who ſometimes has occaſion to put his Hand to the Heater, to ſtir about the Powder; leſt otherwiſe they fall off of their own accord, as I have ſeen ſometimes, and break in pieces. But to proceed:

Cutaneous Eruptions.

Moſt of the other Species of the Diſeaſe, ſuch as the *Herpes* or *Serpigo*, with other puſtulary *cutaneous* Eruptions; the *Gummi* on the Muſcles, the nocturnal Pains of the *Perioſtea* and other Membranes; the *Nodes* upon the Bones, with the other Retinue of venereal Symptoms, depend ſo entirely on the general Remedies, preſcrib'd in common for the Diſtemper, that we have leſs need to ſtay in particulariſing any more of them; altho' we may acquaint you that there is no Good to be done, even externally, without ſome mercurial Topick: Thus for the pocky cutaneous Breakings out (as we have mention'd, I think,

think, in our Discourse of the Diseases of this Part) there will be found few Remedies perhaps more effectual than the *Lac Mercurij*; the *Ung. Alb. cum Mercurio præcip. alb.* or this Lotion of Dr. *Harvy*'s.

℞ *Mercurii sublim. corros.* ʒvi. *Præcip. rub.* ʒii. *Spir. Vin. rectif.* ℔ß. *fiat Digestio per horas* 24. *dein decanteur liquor clarus ad Usum.*

But with this you must only, and that lightly, touch the Parts, by reason of its Sharpness.

These are all of them much neater Medicines, and less daubing than the *Enulat. cum Merc.* or the *Neapolitanum.* Corrosive Ulcers may be also touched with the *Aq. Phagædenica*, which in that our Treatise is described; or the *Merc. præcip. rub.* may be sprinkled thereon, at least wise (according to the Sense of the Part) mix'd up with your Digestive.

Gummi, Tophi vel Nodi.

The *Gummata*, *Tophs* or *Nodes*, are to be dress'd with the *Empl. Mercuriale*, or this of the last recited Author's, which he saith will miraculously disperse them:

℞ *Cinnab. fact. ab* ʒi. *ad* ʒii. *Ceræ mund.* ℔ß. *Ol. Ros.* ʒii. *Colliq. ut bene misceantur, & fiat Emplastrum.*

But if the Bones are yet sound, Mr. *Wiseman* orders a Defensative to be laid upon the *Node*, in order to keep back the Fluxion, and repel the Humour, as he does for the *Bubo* not yet tending to Suppuration, whilst with some brisk mercurial *Cathartick* frequently repeated, he endeavours to purge off the same; or otherwise hastens a Salivation, under which many of these nodous Swellings gradually dissolve: Whereas by the *gummy* and hot Plaisters, or the mercurial ones either, you may chance to put the Humours upon Motion, and raise a Ferment to the Hazard of an *Abscess*, and Rottenness of the

Bone

Bone itſelf underneath; and certainly this Practice is more juſtifiable and honeſt, than upon every *Toph* or Induration upon theſe Parts, to go to work preſently with *Cauſticks*, and lay bare the Bone, which is oftentimes untainted; occaſioning thereby a very painful and tedious Work there was no need of, of which I was not long ſince a Witneſs, in a Merchant I was call'd to viſit by Mr. *Hardmet*, who had been under the Care of a noted *Medico-chirurgus*, and had both *Tibias* laid bare the Compaſs of a Palm, for a ſimple nodous Tumour upon each of them; and was confin'd by reaſon of the ſame, nigh half a Year, only, I think, to enhance the Value of a Cure he went without at laſt; there being fifty Pounds paid for making a couple of painful Sores there was no Occaſion for, and healing them up again; or if you pleaſe, twenty five Pounds for making, and ſo much more for repairing the Breach.

Torella, of whom we have often already ſpoken in this Diſſertation, and who, as both *Freind* and *Harvy* have taken notice, was Phyſician to *Cæſar Borgia*, to Pope *Alexander* the Sixth, and made a Biſhop by the ſaid Pontiff, deſcribes the *nocturnal Pains*, accompanied with fretful Ulcers, as alſo *Chancres:* And his Account, tho' imperfect, is one of the beſt we meet with at that time. But *Nich. Maſſa* has not only obſerved theſe, together with the *cruſty Scabs or Puſtules on the Forehead, as well as other Parts of the Body, the Scales and Fiſſures, as in the Læpra, the relax'd Uvula and Ulcers on the Tonſils and Throat, but the Nodes alſo with Caries on the Bones themſelves.*

How theſe were managed in thoſe early Days, I mean the ſimple *Node* without Breach or Rupture of the Skin, is not ſo obvious, otherwiſe than

than by their *Unction*, *mercurial Cerates* and *Fumigations*, to bring on a Spitting, with the strict Diet or *Guajacum* Decoctions: But with us there has been some Difference in Opinion among good Practitioners. Our Hospital Surgeons generally open them before they salivate, alledging for so doing, that these Parts are as it were the *Receptacula* of the venereal Venom, in the last Stage of this Disease, as the *Glandules* of the Groin, in the middle one, and that by keeping the same shut in, besides the Hazard of the *Caries* spreading underneath; yet admit some Parts of them should resolve under the *Ptyalism*, or by the Aid of a *mercurial Emplaster:* Yet still some other Particles, as a *Fomes*, may transmigrate, or like a new *Leaven*, again ferment, after the Cure was thought to be complete, which must needs be a great Disappointment to the Patient, and Discredit to the Practitioner who undertook the Cure.

On the other hand, as daily Experience does convince us, that many of the said *Nodes*, some of which have been also very painful, have been entirely dissipated under the said Colliquation, and Discharge of the diseased *Lympha*, without any Inconvenience after ensuing, as I could give several Instances in my own Practice, and one very lately, where this Judgment of the Necessity of laying open, had been pronounced in Consultation; so that if you please to take mine as a Guide, I am by no means for opening all, without Exception; for the Membrane sometimes will thicken, and may deceive you: Or suppose the outward *Lamina* should rise, yet if there be no Inflammation externally, no Fluid perceptible, fluctuating under the Skin, with little or no Pain, I would cover them with the *Cinnabarine* or mercurial Emplaster, and hasten

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the Salivation, when very frequently they do abſolutely reſolve and diſappear. Or admit ſome Induration left behind, yet if the Patient remain perfectly eaſy, being in all other Reſpects freed from his Diſtemper, and ſo continues, the ſame may be ſuffered to remain without Danger oftentimes, as does the ſimple indolent *Scirrhus* very commonly among the fleſhy Parts.

In my *Art of Surgery*, I have given ſome Inſtances of this latter, and have my ſelf ſeen many of the former of ten Years ſtanding and upwards, without other Inconvenience than the mere Deformity. Mr. *Wiſeman* preſents you with an Account of theſe *Crabſtick* like *Tibias*, ſome of twenty Years ſtanding, being frequent in the *Weſt-Indies*, together with ſeveral Inſtances of *Nodes* reſolving under Topicks, with the help of internal *Regimen:* And the Trouble attending others thus laid open. Of the laſt, particularly his 46th and 53d Obſervations. Of the firſt, his 56, 57 and 59; and of the Permanent and Indolent, in Obſerv. 58, where he tells us, he has ſeen many ſuch beyond Sea well cur'd, with theſe Knots remaining.

But if the Part be already inflam'd, tending to ſuppurate, nay without any ſuch Inflammation, as I have lately caution'd in a *monitory Schedule* prefix'd to the laſt Edition of this Book, where the Bone itſelf, as well as its Membrane, is much thicken'd, as it oftentimes appears for many Inches along the *Tibia*, has been of long ſtanding, and attended with excruciating Pains which interrupt the Patient's reſt till the approach of Day, the Caſe is the ſame, nor can you warrant a Cure without laying the Bone bare for its whole carious Compaſs; when you will find it eaten through to the very *Medulla* oftentimes. How that is to be treated you may partly collect from

from what we have delivered concerning *carious Ulcers* in our Art of Surgery, Vol. 2. Sect. 6. p. 96. And thus having laid your Work before you, disposing the rotten Bone to a Separation, which will be often forwarded as well by the Trepan boring the same in several Places, as by the Cautery, you are to put the Patient into a Salivation, which in this profound Degree of Infection, is best enterprised by the Unction, where his Strength admits; not only to hasten the said Exfoliation, but to extirpate the *Virus*, and render the Ulcer after more tractable and better disposed for healing. Lastly, you are to finish his Cure, and prevent a Relapse, by due Purgation, Sweating and Diet, as we have already delivered, should be done at the close of the same.

There is one Symptom more, and that is Deafness, with the *Tinnetus Aurium*, we frequently find attend this Disease, which has been taken notice of by *Fallopius*, under the Name of *sonus instar Campanorum*, like the Noise of Bells sounding in their Ears who had the Distemper to a violent Degree, and was the most troublesome of any to be cur'd; but whether or no this Affect belongs properly to the said Distemper, or be not rather a Consequence of the Mercury used in the Cure, may be disputable; since we find this Symptom chiefly troublesome to those who have been often salivated, or for long time used to mercurial Medicines.

To help this Complaint Mr. *Wiseman* recommends the following Topick.

℞ *Cort. Guajac.* ʒi. *Cort. Sassaf.* ʒii. *Castor.* ℈iv. *Flor. Lavendul.* ʒiß. *Caryophil.* ʒß. *Spir. Vin. rect.* ℔ß. *f. Infusio in vase vitreo per horas* 24. *supra Cineres calidos. Colatura usui servetur, indatur auribus quotidie tepide cum bombyce.*

But

But I have obſerved, that as the Patient's Strength comes to him after his Cure, this Complaint either goes away of itſelf, or elſe to be little better'd by Medicine of any kind.

We ſhall now only ſay a Word or two of the different Ages, and ſome other Circumſtances attending thoſe ſick of this Diſtemper, and ſo conclude our Diſſertation.

Cure of Infants and young Children, labouring with this Diſeaſe.

Firſt then, for Infants and young Children labouring herewith, and who generally receive it by Inheritance, or contract it from an infected Nurſe, theſe Methods are too hazardous, and by no means ſuited to their tender Conſtitutions; altho' *Blegny* tells us that he uſed even the Unction to ſucking Infants, mixing ʒi. or ʒiß. of the Quickſilver with ℔ß. of the Unguent, or common *Axungia*, and rubbing it into the Soles of their Feet, every ſecond or third Day, for ſix or eight times; and *Nich. Maſſa* (whoſe Writings encouraged *Hildanus* to make the Experiment, as he ſaith, ſucceſsfully) aſſures us, that the Unction may be ſafely practiſed upon Women with Child, as well as young Children; of which many Inſtances might be given. Yet nevertheleſs I think this Practice, though ſometimes warrantable, not raſhly to be followed; inſtead of which, for the diſeaſed Infant, I ſhould much prefer gr. ii. or iii. of *Calomel.* given with a little Sugar over Night, in their Water-pap or Panada, or with a Spoonful of thick Milk; the next Morning purging it off again, with one or two more of the *Syr. Roſ. ſolut.* or *de Cichor. cum Rheo*, which may be repeated once in three or four Days, till the Diſtemper is overcome. At other times I likewiſe order gr. viii. or ϑß. of the *Æthiops min. ſ. i. pp.* to be taken the ſame way, Night and Morning; whilſt their Food is alſo

medicated with the *Decoct. Sarsaparil.* but of this I have spoken in another Place.

Riverius assures us, that to an Infant born with this Distemper, and covered over with Pustules, Scabs and Ulcers, at fifteen Days old, he gave two, and sometimes three Grains of the *Præcipit. albus*, with a little Milk and Sugar, every, and sometimes each other Day, for a Month; and thereby alone perform'd the Cure. To another at five Years, he gave in like manner gr. iv. of the same Medicine in Panada every Day, for twenty Days; and that it always work'd it self off by Stool, never in the least disordering their Mouths.

Women with Child.

For pregnant Women, especially towards the end of their Reckoning, whatever Method is experimented sooner (and I must needs think a gentle Salivation less hazardous than a Course of strong Purging or Vomiting at such times) the best Way is certainly to palliate, and endeavour to keep the Distemper from getting Ground, by ordering some anti-venereal Alterative before mentioned; giving *Calomelanos* also betwixt whiles, and purging it off with Manna, or some other Lenient, till the Woman being brought to Bed, is got up again, and so far recruited as to be able to undergo the Cure in the Way aforesaid. Not but that a *Salivation*, if absolutely necessary, may be enterprized in the sixth or seventh Month of Pregnancy, as you will find among the following Histories.

Hectical or consumptive Persons.

Finally for such adult or grown People, far gone in the Disease, as have miss'd their Cure under repeated Salivations, and other Courses of purging and sweating Medicines, and are now grown hectical and tabid, I know of no better Way of relieving, at least palliating, till such time

time as they have recruited their Fleſh, than by the Milk Diet, particularly Aſs's Milk, as it is preſcribed uſually for other conſumptive Patients, together with ſome attemperating or edulcorating Decoction, *ex China, Sarſaparil. Raſ. C. C. & Eboris*, which may be mixed at the time of uſing, with about a third, or one half of Milk; alſo Milk and Barley-Water for the more indigent; when there is no Looſeneſs attending; bathing between whiles in Water and Milk, for thoſe who can afford it, or without the Milk, for ſuch as can't, is uſeful for ſome of theſe hot, dry and emaciated Patients, where cooling and humecting or moiſtening, are prime Indications.

The *Anti-hecticum Poterij* (prepared of the Regulus of Antimony, Iron and Tin, put into fuſion with Nitre, and then edulcorated with fair Water) is by ſome wonderfully cried up in this State of the Diſeaſe; tho' I cannot ſay (on many repeated Trials thereof) that I have ever found thoſe excellent Properties, or the Benefit I expected from it, and which thoſe Perſons have aſcribed to it.

I have now concluded my Diſcourſe in general, but for farther Illuſtration of the ſame, have thought fit to inſert ſome few (out of many) Caſes I have by me, and by ſome of which the younger Artiſts will be better enabled to proſecute the Cure of ſeveral Species of this Diſtemper, as well as to ſhun the Danger that may, and has attended ſome raſh and bold Pretenders to the ſame.

HISTORY I.

A ſimple Stillicidium with Dyſuria.

A Young Lad being carried to a ſcandalous Houſe, by one of his Companions, who had been there before, and came off without Injury, engaging notwithſtanding with the ſame Slut, complained next Day of a *Dyſuria*, or ſcalding Urine, and two or three Days after, there appeared a Running: When, not daring to make his Caſe known to his Friends, he was perſuaded by the ſame young Spark, to make Uſe of an Apothecary's Servant, his Acquaintance, who undertook his Cure for five Shillings; but whilſt the Contract was making, the poor Boy not taking care to conceal the Running, a Maid-Servant brought his foul Shirt to his Mother, who ſent for me, to conſult what ſhe muſt do. Upon Examination I found he had a ſimple Running, without other Symptoms, unleſs the Smart of his Water. I began his Cure by purging him with ℈i. of the *Pil. ex duobus*, and *gr.* xii. of *Calomel.* in four Pills, which he took the next Morning, and which (altho' he never had been uſed to any purging Medicine all his Life-time) gave him only three or four Stools, and as many Vomits: Wherefore the Day after I encreaſed the Doſe to ʒß. with *gr.* xv. of the *Calomel*, which now worked about half a ſcore times, and which Doſe I repeated afterwards every other Day, for

almoſt a Fortnight; when the Running was much leſſened, grew whiter and more tenacious; however, being a ſturdy Youth, and bearing the Operation very well, I purged him twice a Week, for a Fortnight longer; at which time the Flux entirely diſappeared, nor did I ſee cauſe to give any manner of terebinthinate or balſamick Medicine at all; only to eaſe the Smart of his Water, for the firſt Week or ten Days, he took 3ß. of *Sal. Prunel.* with as much white Sugar, in a Spoonful or two of Barley-Water, drinking a Draught of the ſame after, and ſometimes thrice in a Day.

Here was indeed an excellent good Habit of Body, and a careful Mother, who was his Nurſe, and obſerved that he ſtrictly conformed to the Rules preſcribed, keeping his Chamber the whole time, which very much contributes to the Succeſs of theſe Cures, as well as their Diſpatch; tho' 'tis ſeldom that theſe People can have ſuch Opportunity, with the like Convenience.

I doubt not but this *Clap* might have been removed in a Week's time, but we had no need of making ſuch Poſt-haſte to get the Diſtemper out of Sight; his Friends being alſo deſirous that he ſhould (if poſſible) have his Cure by Purging.

HISTORY II.

A ſimple Running *in a Man and his Wife.*

A Poor Fellow, recommended to me as an Object of Charity by an Apothecary, his Acquaintance, to whom he had applied himſelf, making Complaint, that by lifting up a great Weight, he had got

the Diſeaſe called the *Running of the Reins*: I examined the Parts, and found his Linen pretty much ſtain'd with a yellow Matter; his Urine alſo he owned, upon coming out, and juſt after he had done making it, gave him great Diſturbance. Perceiving me ſmiling at this Evaſion, he aſk'd me, if it were not poſſible to get a *Running* by a *Strain?* I anſwered, it might not be impoſſible in ſome weakly People, ſubject to let go their Seed upon every ſlight Occaſion, eſpecially in hard ſtraining upon the *Stool*, as was cuſtomary with ſome; but then it muſt not be ſuch an one as his.

To try him farther, I told him, if his was not from a *Clap*, I ſhould not pretend to cure him, and therefore adviſed him to apply elſewhere: Upon which he ſaid, about a Fortnight before, it was his Misfortune, being in Drink, to be picked up in the Streets by a Woman, who carried him to a *Gin-ſhop*; *Ubi labia Pudendorum cum Virga tantum tetegit, & ob Metum Infectionis, ſine Seminis Emiſſione, retraxit ſtatim*; thinking it impoſſible he could be thus injured.

Upon this Acknowledgment, conſidering his ſtrait Circumſtances, and the Apothecary promiſing, in regard to his Family, to let him have what I preſcribed, I wrote for him as follows.

℞ *Elect. Lenitiv. Balſ. Capiv. ana* ʒi. *Pulv. Rad. Jalapij. Cremor. Tart. ana* ʒii. *Sal. Prunel.* ʒi. *m. f. Elect. cujus capiat quantum Nuc. Caſtaneam æquiponderat ſerò Veſperi, & tantundem Mane ſeq.*

Whilſt he was proſecuting this Method, and got himſelf almoſt well, his Wife began to complain in like manner; and in a great fright he came to me one Morning, begging I would ſtand his Friend, or he was undone, ſhe having

received

received the Infection, as he ſuppos'd, before he came to me, for that ſince he had not been concerned with her. I aſked him jeſtingly, if ſhe too had been lifting ſome heavy Burthen; he replied, he was convinced of the Nature of his Diſeaſe, as well as of his Wickedneſs, in abuſing a careful and induſtrious Woman; but was willing to be aforehand with her, who had told him, ſhe would come to have my Opinion: And accordingly the ſame Day after Dinner, ſhe brought a Clout to ſhew me, which ſhe had juſt before taken from her Body. I aſk'd her, if ſhe never had the *Whites?* She ſaid, Yes, but they were not of this ugly Colour; nor though they had ſometimes flowed in larger Quantity, had ſhe that *Heat* and *Smarting* in her Water: Beſides ſhe told me, ſhe was afraid that Matters were not right at Home, for her Huſband, ſhe was ſure, had been taking Phyſick privately, which he had got from ſomebody unknown to her.

Perceiving her to be a Woman of a great Spirit, I did all I could to moderate Matters, and take off her Reſentment; telling her, that her Body being in an ill State, having lately lain in, the Flux was ſharper than ordinary, but that I doubted not quickly to mend her Blood, by a little Purging, and free her from her Complaint. And accordingly finding no other Symptoms than the *Stillicidium* and *Dyſuria*, I preſcribed the ſame Remedy for her, in half the Quantity, and a ſmaller Doſe, which in few Days leſſening the *Running*, and mending the Colour, taking off the Diſturbance from her Water; but rather over-purging, I ordered ſhe ſhould take it only in the Morning; and having finiſhed her Gally-pot in this manner, ſome Remains of the ſaid Flux appearing, I gave Directions for the like Proporti-

on to be made up, leaving out the *Pulv. Jalapij*, and the *Salts*, and adding the *Pulv. Rhei ad* ʒiß. in their ſtead, of which taking a Morſel every Morning, till the whole was conſumed, ſhe got perfectly free of the Diſtemper, as he had long before, with his firſt Preſcription: Nor, though upon Enquiry made for that end of the Apothecary, do I underſtand but that both of them have continued well ever ſince.

HISTORY III.

Stillicidium with chancrous Ulceration on the Prepuce.

A Young Gentleman, out of the Country, in his firſt Viſit to the Play-houſe, was ſet upon by a Woman of the Town, whoſe Dreſs and Face prevailed ſo far, that he thought he could do no leſs than wait on her to her Lodging; where he ſtaid, though but a ſhort time, yet long enough to get a *Clap*, as he diſcovered two or three Days after; when communicating his Misfortune to a Kinſman, where he lodged, he happened to be my Patient: I found him with a virulent *Stillicidium*, and an Inflammation at the Extremity of the *Glans*, with Ulceration all round, as well within (the ſaid *Glans* being always covered) as on the outſide of the *Prepuce*; which gave him exceeding Trouble, when he made his Water; upon which Account, at ſuch times, I ordered him to dip his *Penis* in warm Milk,

Milk, and piſs thereinto, having freſh Milk ready for him for the next Occaſion. For this End alſo I directed between whiles ʒß. or ℈ii. of the *Cryſtal. Mineral. cum eadem quantitate ſacchari*, to be taken with an Emulſion *ex Sem. 4. fr. maj.* at other times he drank Barley-Water, Milk and Water, alſo a ſmall Sack-Whey, with *Syr. de Althæa*; perceiving him alſo of a ſanguine Complexion, ſubject, as he told me, to feveriſh Effervescencies upon every little Diſorder, I immediately let him Blood, and gave him a Clyſter afterwards, *ex Lacte ſaccharato cum* ℥i. *Elect. Lenit. ſolut.* ordering ʒß. of the *Pil. ex duob.* with ℈i. of *Calomel.* next Morning, which worked with him, as he ſaid, above twenty times, and gave him ſeveral Vomits; wherefore I diſpoſed him to reſt that Night, with an anodyne Draught *ex Aq. Cinnam. hord. Menth. Stephani, ana* ℥ß. *cum Syr. de Mecon.* ʒvi. forbearing his Purging two Days after, in regard of his Phyſick ſtill working, but very moderately. However the Flux growing more virulent, the fourth Day following his laſt Purge, I ordered ℈i. of the *Pil.* with *gr.* xv. of *Calomel*, which moved him half a dozen times downwards, and upwards twice; in the Evening he took his Draught as before; complaining next Morning ſomewhat leſs of the Ulceration, as alſo of the Diſturbance from his Urine. The Extremity of the *Prepuce* was dreſs'd with a Pledgit of *Ung. Diapompholygos*, ſecured with a Slip of Cloth ſpread over with my *Cerat. de Lap. Calaminari*; leaving him ſome more Dreſſings of the ſame, as he had Occaſion to make Water, and continuing Purging him as before, every other Day (the Phyſick working now more agreeably) for a Fortnight or upwards: Yet notwithſtanding the Running was thereby leſſened

in

in Quantity, it still seemed to retain its Virulency, by its greenish Colour; the Ulceration also at the Extremity, (upon which it was very troublesome to keep on the Dressings) encreas'd and grew *chancrous*; the End being so contracted as to threaten a *Phimosis*, for I could by no means retract or slip back any Part of it (by Reason of the great Pain it occasioned) to come at the inside Sores. He had now also a *Chordee* in the Night Season, giving him very great Disturbance: Upon which Considerations, having fomented the Part with a Decoction, *ex Fol. Malv. Verbasc. Rosar. cum Flor. Sambuc. Melilot. ac Seminibus Lini*, I sprinkled a little *Præcip. rub.* on the Edges, laying on the same Pledgit as before; and to prevent any farther Constriction, for the Relief of the Part, gave him in the Evening, a Bole with *gr.* ix. of *Turpeth. minerale*, in the *Conf. Ros.* which vomited him near as many times, and did remarkable Service: For the next Day the Ulceration was less painful as well as fretful; the *Prepuce* also being so relaxed by the *Fotus*, and the Revulsion made by the *Emetick*, that I could come to lay my Pledgit on the inside. However, I still continued the Fomentation, and mixing a little *Precipitate* with the *Unguent*, to deterge the *Sordes*, dress'd up as before. The next Day he was purged, and so for two or three Days following: But not getting that Ground I expected in this Way of purging, although with *Calomelanos* always admixed, I began to suspect my Patient had been under the like Predicament formerly; yet upon the strictest Enquiry, could find no Symptom of a Pox upon him; or that he had ever been concerned with a Woman before; so that he seemed also uneasy, telling me the Time allowed, for his Stay in

Town,

Town, was now expired. Wherefore, for the greater Expedition, I prevailed with him to repeat his Vomit, which he did for twice, each other Day, finding ſuch conſiderable Benefit from the firſt, the Running being now ſo diminiſhed, that it was but ſeldom he could preſs out a Drop, unleſs in a Morning, when his Shirt was ſtained with three or four of a yellow Colour. The Tumour on the *Prepuce* was diſpers'd, and the Ulceration juſt healing; ſo that I dreſs'd only with my *Cerate*. But a Gentleman of his Father's Acquaintance, running haſtily up Stairs unawares into the Chamber, and finding him vomiting the laſt time, as if he would bring up his Heart, ſurmiſing ſome deſperate Sickneſs, (though not ſuſpecting the Cauſe) writ ſtraight to his Father in the Country, of which when the young Gentleman was informed by his Couſin, and finding himſelf now ſo well recovered, as it were of a ſudden, he ſent for me at Night, to let me know his Reſolution to go home the next Day by the Stage-coach, to ſtop his Father's Journey, whom he was ſure he ſhould ſee otherwiſe the Day after in Town. Upon which, I ſent him a little Box of purging Pills, with a Pot of the *Balſ. Capiv.* made into a Paſte with Sugar; giving him Orders to take the Pills twice a Week, for two or three times, as he had Opportunity, and then to finiſh with the Balſam. After this I heard no more of him for a Month, when his Kinſman brought me a Letter, with his Thanks for my Care of him, in which he ſignified, that he had taken none of his Pills, as finding no Occaſion (though I rather think it was want of Conveniency, and fear of giving Jealouſy to his Friends thereby) but that he had conſtantly taken the *Balſamick*, which kept his Body open,

and

and gave him two or three Stools in a Day; and that after the ſecond or third Doſe, he perceived not the leaſt Drop of Matter, but found himſelf perfectly well as ever in his Life; being ſure, he ſaid, if I had ſupplied him with that Medicine ſooner, there had been no Occaſion for half his purging; and that if he knew what the Medicines were, he would himſelf undertake with two of thoſe Vomits, and a Pot of the ſame Electuary, to cure the worſt Clap in the Kingdom. He farther writ me Word, that he had got Cold in his Journey (little dreaming, as we ſay, of the real Cauſe;) for his Chaps had been ſo ſore, that he could not bite a piece of Bread, and leſs Wonder, having taken two Doſes of the *Turpeth. min.* ſo cloſe upon each other, which I had not ventured on but upon great Neceſſity, and for which Cauſe I ordered the Pills he took along with him, without the *Calomel*, to keep under a Spitting, if ſuch an Accident had enſued; of which there ſeemed however no Appearance the Morning he went out of Town.

HISTORY IV.

A Running, *with* Chancres, *in a Girl debauch'd.*

A Girl about fifteen, very forward of her Age, remarked for a good Face, was ſeduced from her Mother's Houſe, by one of the *Town Procurers*, and betrayed into the Company of a Beaſt in human Shape, by him carried firſt to the *Play*,

Play, the initiating Place of *Immorality* and *Profaneneſs*, thence, after a midnight Revel at the Tavern, where the poor Creature was intoxicated, inſtead of being brought Home, (as was promiſed,) was conveyed to one of our *Stews* or *Bagnios*, the Finiſhers of the ſame; where the vile Monſter having ſatisfied his Luſt, ſent her Home in the Morning to her diſconſolate Parent; who, a few Days after, brought her to me in Tears imploring Help.

Upon examining her Body, I found there had been a thorough Penetration; the *Nymphæ* and *Labia Pudend.* by their ſtretch *in Coitu*, *ſwell'd*, *inflam'd*, and, towards the bottom, *lacerated:* And which was ſtill a farther Addition to the poor Woman's Grief, a *virulent Running* out of the *Vagina*, with heat and ſmart of Urine, the common Attendants on the *Clap*; by which it was very manifeſt, the wicked *Whoremonger*, not content with deflouring, or depriving her of her *Virginity*, had alſo infected her.

In order to her Cure, I directed the outward Privity to be bathed with warm Milk, and having digeſted the torn Parts with *Liniment. Arcæi*, applied my *Cerate ex Lapid. Calam.* ſecuring the Dreſſings with a fine Clout, and String-Cloth.

In the mean time, for correcting the *Virulency* of her *Gonorrhœa*, I purged her with an Infuſion of the *Rad. Rhei cum Fol. Senæ*, once in two Days: Notwithſtanding which, whilſt ſhe was under this Courſe of lenient Purging, a *Chancre* aroſe on the inſide of one of the *Labia*, which growing ſtill ſorer and more painful, in order to check the farther Progreſs thereof, I put her upon the *Stool*, ſmoking the Part with *Cinnabar:* And for her farther Security, directed twelve Grains of *Calomel.* in a *Bolus* over Night,

Night, purging it off next Morning, with the Infuſion before preſcribed, and repeating the ſame as her tender Habit, and the Operation indicated, once in two or three Days, for four or five times; till, notwithſtanding the Phyſick working briſkly downwards, her Chaps began to be ſore, when obſerving the *Chancre* drying away, the *Running* leſſened, and whiter in its Colour, I deſiſted farther proceeding in this Method, and preſcribed the following Electuary.

℞ *Elect. Lenitiv. Balſ. Capav. ana* ℥ß. *Pulv. Jalap.* ʒi. *Rhei pulv.* ℈ii. *m. f. Electuarium, de quo ſumat Quant. n. m. mane ac veſperi, vel mane tantum, ſi nocte moleſtat.*

By the time ſhe had finiſhed this Preſcription, the Flux was ſo inconſiderable, that the ſame Clout ſhe had kept on for four or five Days, ſhewed very little Appearance; and what was, ſeemed rather like the common *Fluor*. However, that I might complete the Cure, without danger of Relapſe, I ordered another Quantity with the *Pulvis Rhei* only, of which ſhe took the uſual Doſe each Morning, till the one half was gone, and then each other, for ſome Days, or till the Remainder was finiſhed; before which ſhe was rendered perfectly dry and clean.

Had it not been for the Soreneſs of the outward Parts, this young Huſſy had intended to have concealed the Intrigue; and the old Woman very probably might have taken this Running for the *Whites*, by which ſhe had been miſchieft likely, to a ſtill greater Degree.

At the Time of this Accident, the ſecond Period of her *Menſes*, for ſhe never had them unleſs once before, was juſt paſt, without any ſhew thereof: Whence the lamenting Mother was yet in greater Concern, leſt a Conception

ſhould have enſued the late *venereal* Conjunction: But in the Time of a ſtronger Purging with the *Calomel.* they came down to her Comfort, in the midſt of her Affliction, and diſſipated thoſe Fears.

HISTORY V.

A virulent Running, *attended with* Chancres *on the* Glans, *and a* Caruncle *in the* Urethra.

A Young Merchant was brought to me by an Apothecary, who about three Weeks before had contracted this Diſeaſe, which, he ſaid, would not in the leaſt give Way, though he had purged him almoſt every Day, with ℈i. of *Extract. Rad.* and as much of the *Pil. Coch. Min.* but without *Calomel.* that notwithſtanding it ſeemed to encreaſe, and the Running of a worſe Colour than at firſt.

Upon Enquiry how he had managed himſelf during this Courſe of Purging, I was informed, that the People of a neighbouring Tavern uſed to make his Water-gruel, where he was wont to ſtay all the Time of its Working, and to dine at the ſame Place; when his young Phyſician met him in the Afternoon, and ſat with him two or three Hours drinking, of which, becauſe it was white Wine, he was told he might take what he would. Wherefore I the leſs admired at the Want of Succeſs under ſuch a Regimen; and

and examining the *Penis*, which he took out, the Matter dropped down upon the Floor, in a few Minutes, as I conjectur'd, near a Spoonful; at the ſame inſtant he drew out a Clout, that from the Time only of his riſing in the Morning, was thoroughly wetted therewith. Upon ſtripping back the *Prepuce*, I perceived a *Chancre* on the Top of the *Glans* towards its Neck, with another on one Side. I promis'd, if he would keep Houſe, and live regularly, I would do him what Service I could; which his Friend the Apothecary readily engaged for, and (being both of them ſingle Men) he was taken into his own. I preſently ſtrewed ſome *Præcipitat. rub.* over the *Chancres*, and with a Pledgit armed with my Digeſtive, but very thin, dreſſed them up, returning the *Prepuce*, which ſecured it, and directed thus to the Apothecary.

℞ *Maſ. Pil. ex Duobus* ʒß. *Calomel.* ℈i. *Opobalſ. q. ſ. m. f. Pil.* v. *deaurandæ ac ſumendæ alto Mane cum exacto Regimine, & repetantur alternis Auroris ad ſex Vices, niſi aliter ſit præſcriptum.*

Yet nevertheleſs the Flux ſtill continued in large Quantity and ill-coloured, as well from the *Chancres*, as out of the *Ductus*. So that I was forced to vomit him with *Turpeth. Minerale*, to which I found he was no Stranger, having been often clap'd before, as I ſome time after underſtood. By the firſt Vomit, although the *Chancres* grew ſomewhat leſs painful, and after the *Precipitate* had been repeated three or four Times, more level'd and better diſpoſed for healing; yet did the Flux continue, and appeared almoſt as virulent as at firſt: Wherefore making a ſtricter Enquiry, I found he was broke out in Puſtules, as well in ſome other Parts of his Body,

as

as about the Scalp; and had palmed this *Clap* upon a former Pox. Upon which Account I would have ſalivated him, but he would not comply; ſaying, he wanted only to be cured of his *Clap:* So that I tried again, and vomited him with the *Turpeth.* which had good Effect in ſubduing the Malignity, and leſſening very much the Running; but I durſt not proceed farther this Way, for fear of his Chaps, which began already to be tender, and he was reſolved not to take any more Vomits, ſuſpecting I deſigned to make him ſlaver. As for any thing elſe, he told me, he would ſwallow any Medicine, how nauſeous ſoever, that would remove his Running. I then wrote the following Preſcript.

℞ *Tereb. Ven.* ʒii. *Pulv. Rad. Rhei* ʒi. *Tart. Vitriolat.* ϑß. *Miſce pro Morſulo deglutiendo quo modo placet omni Mane, ad* iv. *Vices.*

This Medicine worked well, nor did it make him very ſick, ſo good a natur'd Stomach had he to any Phyſick almoſt whatever; ſaying, if I approv'd he would double the Quantity. I ordered his Friend the Apothecary to add ʒi. to the *Terebinth.* and by that time he had taken four Doſes more after this manner, the Flux was reduced to little more than a ſimple *mucous Gleet.* Wherefore I immediately put him upon the Uſe of the Balſam, as it is ſet down in the foregoing Obſervation, which finiſhed his Cure in about a Week more. His *Chancres* grew milder after his laſt Vomit, and were quickly after dried, with a Pledgit expreſs'd from the *Lac. ſublimat.* Notwithſtanding all which, that I might farther ſecure him what I could, upon his Importunity, after ſecond Thoughts of his Condition, I ordered him ϑi. of *Calomel.* every fourth Night, purging it off gently with an Infuſion of the

Rad. Rhei, as mentioned in the Method of Cure; putting him likewiſe into a ſtrict Courſe of the alterative Pill, with *Æthiops Min.* and *Gum. Guajac.* together with a ſtrong Decoction of the Woods; by means whereof, continued for a Month, he not only (although with ſome more than ordinary Trouble) got rid of his *Clap*, but (the Scabs and other Puſtules drying up, and falling off) the *Pox* alſo.

But about three Months afterwards, complaining of ſome little Stop in his Urine, and obſerving the Stream to come out, as it were, forked, he conſulted me again; and ſeeing him urine, I ſuſpected the Cauſe: When paſſing in a ſearching Candle, about the middle Way I obſerved a Rub, which however upon preſſing I got over, and thruſt forwards towards the Valve without other Impediment; and drawing forth the Candle, there followed ſome Blood, occaſioned by the Compreſſion of the fungous Excreſcence. I gave him that inſtant to underſtand, that there was a *Caruncle* juſt forming, which in Time would increaſe and harden, and if it was neglected, hazard the entire Stoppage of his Water.

Deſiring my Aſſiſtance, I attended him the ſame Evening, being furniſhed with a reſtringent Injection of a Decoction from the *Gal. immat. Cort. Granat. Flor. Balauſt. &c.* formerly ſet down; but after two or three Days, not finding it like to anſwer, I let him Blood to prevent the Fluxion, and over Night paſſed in a medicated Candle, prepared *ex Alumine & Empl. de Ceruſſa*; but before Morning, waking, he found himſelf in great Pain, and when he aroſe pulled out his Candle, endeavouring to urine, but could not: Whereupon in great Haſte he ſent for me, and I found

found him grumbling that he could not piſs, ſaying farther, he was ſure he was a dead Man, the Paſſage being quite ſtop'd. I perceived the *Penis* ſomewhat tumefied, and having nothing elſe in readineſs, threw in a little warm Milk, fomenting the whole *Yard* therewith: After which I directed an Emulſion *ex Sem. Lact. Papav. & Hyoſcyam. Alb. in Aq. Hord.* as alſo an anodyne diſcutient *Fotus ex Fol. & Flor. Verbaſc. Sambuc. Melilot. Roſ. rub. in æq. part. Aq. Font. & Vin. rub.* with which (returning ſome few Hours after) I fomented again, and in room of any other Injection, threw up ſome of the ſame Emulſion warmed, of which I gave him a ſmall Draught to drink, having diſſolved therein ℥i. of the *Syr. de Meconio*; when he lay down again to reſt, endeavouring firſt to make Water, but voided only a few Drops. Towards Evening I viſited him again, and found him a little refreſhed with his Afternoon Sleep. He now drank another Draught of his Emulſion, and I fomented again, ſomewhat forcibly alſo throwing up a little of the ſaid Emulſion, when he tried to piſs, but could void little. In the Night he was very reſtleſs, ſo that early the next Morning I was called to him, and finding him hot and feveriſh, I again let him Blood; alſo in Conſideration of a ſomewhat coſtive Body, directed the following Clyſter, to be given ſo ſoon as ever it could be prepared.

℞ *Decoct. com. pro Clyſt.* ℥xii. *Elect. Lenitiv.* ℥i. *Ol. Lil.* ℥ii. *Tereb. Ven. cum Ovi Vitello ſolut.* ℥ß. *M. ſ. A. & f. Enema.*

He had not received this above half an Hour, (the Apothecary being by) before he went to the Cloſe-ſtool, where ſtraining alſo to make Water, he perceived ſomewhat to fluſh away;

which was doubtleſs the Slough occaſioned by the *Cathæretick*, with a full Stream of Urine following. Upon which, with as great Joy, he ſent to me again, complaining now only of a Soreneſs in the Paſſage; for which I ordered a ſmall Solution of the *Troch. alb. Rhaſ. in Aqu. Plantag.* adding a little *Mel. Roſ.* which was injected three or four Times a Day. Afterwards I dried the Excoriation with an *Aq. Calcis*, and *Syr. de Roſ. ſic.* uſed in like manner, and finiſhed the Cure: For he made after no farther Complaint, nor had he Occaſion for taking any other Medicine, as I have heard, upon that Account.

During his *Iſchury*, I had ordered that he ſhould drink but ſparingly, and that only of his anodyne Emulſion, *cum Syr. de Althæa*, though I had much ado to prevent his Apothecary's exhibiting his *Diureticks*, which by their raking and ſtimulating Property, would in his Caſe have only encreaſed his Miſery, till ſuch time as the Sloughs were looſened, when Nature ſtood in need of no ſuch help, the Current being again free, ſo ſoon as ever the Dam was broken down; ſo that the lenifying and demulcing Liquors were only profitable, both outwardly and inwardly: As to the former, he ſeemed ſomewhat eaſed, by holding the *Penis* in warm Milk, which he did frequently for half an Hour together.

HISTORY VI.

Hernia Humoralis *from a Running ſtopped.*

A Very preciſe and exact Gentleman, pretending to a more than ordinary ſtrict Profeſſion, complained of great Pain in his Members, which with ſome Difficulty I was admitted to ſee; and found one of the *Teſtes* much tumefied, which he ſaid was occaſioned by his lying croſs-legg'd in his Sleep. Wherefore taking it for a ſimple Contuſion, I let him Blood, ſent for a Bag-Truſs, and in the mean Time directed a Cataplaſm *ex Farina Fabarum cum Oxymel. ſimpl.* adding a little *Unguent. Sambuc.* to keep it from growing hard and dry. But the Pain and Tumour encreaſing with Inflammation, I called in Mr. *Richard Blundell*, and together taking a View, we concluded it either to ariſe from a ſeminal Retention (countenanced by ſome Circumſtances of his Habit and State of Life,) or that very probably, notwithſtanding his Character, it might be venereal: However, it was concluded he ſhould continue his Applications, and be gently purged; which was obſerved accordingly for ſome few Days: But fearing by this dilatory Way of proceeding we ſhould have an *Abſceſs*, the Pain and Inflammation ſtill rather encreaſing, I reſolved to vomit him with

the *Turpeth. Min.* and by such Revulsion try to relieve the Part; accordingly I gave him *gr.* viii. of that Preparation, which vomited him stoutly for six or seven Times; for I found he had never taken any mercurial Medicine. After this I directed an *anodyne Haustus ex Aq. Flor. Paralys.* ℥ii. *Syr. de Mecon.* ʒvi. *Aq. Mirabil.* ʒii. to take off the Hurry owing to the *Emetick*, and dispose him to rest. In the Morning I found him much easier, yet perpetually sighing, which encreased my Suspicion of the real Cause. I then gave him ʒß. of the *Pil. ex duobus*, with ℈i. of *Calomel* (finding no good to be done with Lenients) which worked briskly about a dozen Times, and vomited him also; when I perceived the Swelling begin to give Way: Wherefore I purged him again next Day, being unwilling to lose the Opportunity of emptying the obstructed Testicle, and so *alternis Diebus* for three or four Times more: Whereupon some of his Friends murmured, saying, that surely I intended to purge him to death, and that he stood more in need of strengthning Remedies. However, I found the Tumour considerably relaxed, and daily lessened; and coming one Morning with a smaller Bag to apply the *Cataplasm*, I observed his Linen stained with a Running, which I shewed him; at the same time taking hold of the *Penis*, that he had before used very industriously to conceal, I found the like Matter issuing therefrom, which I was very glad to see, and told him, I had now more Hopes than ever of making him quickly a sound Man, since I had found out the Nature of the Disease. He coloured and presently fell a weeping, conceiving well it would avail him nothing to deny it, but begged of me to be careful of his Reputation,

which was conſiderable among his Party, and which I promiſed him that I would. After this we went on more chearfully, and I purged him only twice a Week, for four or five Times more; the Swelling being in a manner diſſolved, by the Aſſiſtance alſo of the Cataplaſm, prepared of ſome of the milder Diſcutients mixed with Reſtringents, as directed for the *Fotus* in the laſt Obſervation, thickened with *Farin. Fabar.* and adding a little *Oxymel. ſimpl.* at the Concluſion. The Running returning but in ſmall Quantity, mild and well conditioned, I finiſhed his Cure with a Pot of the *Balſam. Capiv.* made into an Electuary, *cum Conſ. Fruct. Cynoſb. & Sacch. alb.*

It had been, I underſtood, the Misfortune of this Perſon, that having repreſented his Caſe to one pretending to ſome little Knowledge in Phyſick, firſt of all, as a Strain or Weakneſs in his Back, he was adviſed to take ſome Turpentine boil'd up into Pills with Bole Armeny, whereby the Flux being ſtopped, this Accident was haſtened; and by which through his Modeſty, or rather Folly, in concealing his Caſe, he narrowly eſcaped an Impoſtumation; for I was my ſelf at one Time very apprehenſive, that I felt Matter (though it ſeemed very deep) to fluctuate under my Fingers.

HISTORY VII.

A Gonorrhœa *complicate with a* Pox, *and a* Mortification *of the* Penis.

A Person middle aged, much given to the tipling of *strong Waters*, and being therewith intoxicated, to pick up any foul Slut in his Way, engaged with such an one, who kept him out all Night; he was seized next Morning with a *shivering Fit*, a *Fever* ensuing: After few Days perceiving his *Genitals* affected with an *Inflammation*, he sent for a Surgeon, who finding him with the same high upon him, and beginning to be disordered in his Head, refused prudently to be concerned without a Physician: And the next Morning I was desired to visit him. I found him with a *quick* but *depress'd Pulse*, a *dry Tongue*, *wild in his Look*, *and incoherent in his Talk.*

Examining the *Penis*, a large *Tumour*, with *Inflammation*, extended to the *Pubes*; the end next to the *Glans* appearing with a *Crystalline* on the Extremity of the *Prepuce*, some Parts whereof were *vesicated*, and beginning to *gangrene.*

The Case being thus desperate, I advised the Surgeon to make several *Scarifications*, deep enough to fetch Blood: After which, he dress'd up with melted *Liniment*, somewhat quickened with the *Ol. Terebinth.* and a hot *Cataplasm* of *Theriaca*,

Theriaca, ſecured as well as could be by the Bandage, and a Strap from behind to ſupport the Part, or like that of the T. In the mean time I preſcribed ſuch *Alexipharmicks* as I thought proper, to warm his Blood, reſtore the native Heat, and perſpire the febrile Matter by the Pores, in a *Diaphoreſis*. *Bliſters* likewiſe were applied, for the Relief of the nervous Syſtem, which was threatened with Convulſions: The ſame Evening a ſpirituous Fomentation was provided, boiled with an *Elixivium*, and the Dreſſings taken off, the Parts well ſtup'd therewith.

The Day following, when we met again, we found a *Mortification* ſpread quite up to the Root of the Yard: So that I was once deliberating on the entire Exciſion: But finding upon farther Enquiry, that although on the one Side it had taken the *Corpus Cavernoſum*, with the Bulb of the *Urethra* on the ſame; yet on the other it entered not ſo deep, ſo that ſcarifying again, we applied our Dreſſings both *actually*, and ſtill more *potentially* hot than before, by encreaſing the Quantity of the *Ol. Tereb.* He began to grow very outragious, and got out of Bed from his Nurſe, but calling in more help, was afterwards reſtrained, and kept down therein.

About this time ſome Eruptions appeared on his Neck and Breaſt, of the *miliary* kind, ſo that it was very evident here was not only a *Febris mali moris*, but one truly of the *malignant* kind, and that the ſame was no way *ſymptomatical* from the Inflammation, but this latter rather a *critical* Tranſlation, ſettling perhaps here rather than elſewhere, by the Flux of Humours from the Infection lately received: For albeit we had no *Matter* as yet from the *Scarifications*, yet it was apparent there iſſued out of the rotten *Ductus*, a Humour

Humour of a greeniſh rather than yellow Colour, like that of the moſt *virulent Claps*.

Thus we went on for three or four Days longer, the Patient doing, as we ſay, all under him; his *Pulſe intermitting*, *Tremours of the Hands*, *Subſultus of the Tendons thereof*; and it was not without much Difficulty that we got any thing down, ſo that indeed I expected every Morning for ſeveral Days, to hear of his Death; yet a kind Providence, it ſeemed, had intended this great Sinner a Reprieve for ſome longer Space of Time; and after we had given him over in our Opinions, though ſtill uſing the utmoſt of our Endeavours for his Recovery, there happened a wonderful turn in his Favour, his Convulſions wearing off, and his Pulſe mending, his Head alſo better ſettled, and he at ſome times gave them Notice of his want to make Water, in which there appeared ſome Signs of what we call *Concoction*; the *Eruptions* having run a Stage of almoſt twenty Days, began to crumble off; the Oppreſſion on the *Præcordia* remov'd; his Tongue ſofter and more pliable; about which Time, that which gave us ſtill greater Encouragement, the *Mortification*, which ſeemed at a ſtand for ſeveral Days paſt, began now to ſeparate, as appeared by the *Digeſtion* round about, and in another Week, we had got off the greateſt Part of the *Sloughs*, as well from the *Penis*, as higher up on the *Pubes*, the *Gonorrhœa* now plainly diſtinguiſhable from the *Running* of the Ulcers.

The Patient being reduced exceeding low by the preceding Fever, and his Blood impoveriſhed, 'twas leſs wonder, that for want of *Balſam* therein, the Breach was longer in repairing; but we had ſomewhat more than that to encounter ſtill: And though ſome Parts *incarn'd*, yet could

not

not the Surgeon, with all his Induſtry, get them *cicatriſed*; ſo that after ſeveral Weeks fruitleſs Attempts, I was again deſired to go to him, and coming to take a View, I obſerved, as it were, the *Stump* of an ill-favoured *Penis*, without *Glans* or *Præputium*, on one ſide healed, on the other raw, with the Fleſh *callous*, or rather *chancrous*; a *Fungus* ariſing thereon, which though Endeavours had been uſed to keep under, by ſtrewing on the *Precipitate*, yet did it ſtill encreaſe, even before the *Slough* could be digeſted off, the *Running* alſo continued from the Paſſage.

Upon farther Enquiry I found a *Bubo* in one of the *Groins*, with many ſcabby Puſtules on the *Scalp*, as well as other Parts of his Body: A plain Indication of a *ſecond Infection*, or a *Pox* antecedent to this laſt *Gonorrhœa*, which I diſcovered to be of long ſtanding, for he owned he had been ſeveral times *Clapt*, and never well cured of any. I told the Surgeon therefore, he muſt expect no Progreſs in the ſame, unleſs by *Salivation*. He ſaid, he had purged him as his Condition would allow, with *Calomel* mix'd up with *Lenients*, as *Caſſia*, *Manna*, *Elect. Lenit.* and lately giving twelve Grains over Night, carried it off next Morning, with the *Decoct. Senæ*, and *Syr. Roſ. Sol.* But alas! the Diſeaſe was too obſtinately fixed, to give Way thereto; and it was my Opinion he ſhould forbear proceeding this Way any longer, but having palliated the Ulcer with the *Smoke* of the *Cinnabar*, burnt in a *Cloſe-ſtool Caſe*, the naked or raw Parts hanging over the ſame, Morning and Night, for a Week or ten Days time, dreſſing with *Lenients*, as *Diapomph. Unguent. Tutiæ*, my *Cerate de Lap. Calam.* or *dry Lint*; ſo ſoon as he was a little better recruited in his Strength, he ſhould bring on a *Ptyaliſm*.

Purſuing

Purſuing my Direction, he found his Expectation anſwered, the *Calloſity* relaxing, and the Ulcer drawing in, grew much leſs painful; ſo that the ſame, by the help of the ſaid *Topicks*, was near dried up before he entered upon *Salivation*; under which, enterpris'd about a Month after, the Cure was compleated; the *inguinal Tumour* entirely reſolving, and the Puſtules every where dying away and falling off. Yet ſtill a ſmall Quantity of Matter, but of good Colour, (the Malignity being taken off,) iſſued forth the *Urethra*, for which, after the Declenſion of the Spitting, he gave a Pot of my *balſamic Electuary*, formerly obſerved, which in a ſhort Time healing alſo the internal Ulcers, the ſame ceaſed any longer to appear, when the *dry Diet*, with the Decoction of the *Woods* was entered on, and proſecuted ſome little Time.

In about twelve Months after this, however indifferently provided, as you may infer from the preceding Account, he made courtſhip to, and (not heeding any *Impediment*) married a Woman, ſuitable indeed in Years, but how in other Reſpects is beſt known to themſelves. His Motive, he ſays, was to avoid farther *Fornication*, though he has owned ſince, his *Abilities* are not anſwerable to his *Inclinations*; and ſurely it were ſtrange they ſhould: If on the Woman's Side there were no other Views than thoſe of a ſorry Maintenance, the Diſappointment may ſit the eaſier: But this, as a domeſtick Affair, we leave without farther *Comment*.

HISTORY VIII.

A virulent Running, with a Chancre *and* Periphimoſis.

A Married Man, having been out in Company, drinking harder than uſual, had no ſooner left them, but became a Prey to one of the Night-Walkers in *Cheapſide*, who having pick'd him up, and carried him to the Tavern, not only emptied his Pocket of his Money, but clap'd him alſo. Some few Days after finding Diſturbance from his Water, it paſſed for the Stone or Gravel, to which he had been formerly ſubject; till the Running appearing, made his Diſeaſe manifeſt; for Relief of which he went privately from one Quack to another, till the ſame increaſing, he could no longer conceal it from his Wife, who ſent for me. He had been now ill about four Months, having a large *chancrous* Ulcer, that had almoſt devoured one Side of the *Glans*; from the exquiſite Pain of which, the *Prepuce*, which lay always back, was ſo inflamed and tumefied, as to occaſion a *Periphimoſis*; by which the Neck of the ſaid *Glans*, as alſo the *Prepuce* itſelf, was ſo ſtraitened, that there ſeemed Danger of a Gangrene. Beſides this, there was alſo a very large and virulent Diſcharge from the *Meatus*, or a conſtant *Stillicidium* of an ill-conditioned Matter; the Glandules

dules in each *Inguen* being alſo ſwell'd and hard, but without Inflammation, and which ſeemed rather *Symptomatical*, or the Reſult of the Pain and Fluxion upon the adjoining Parts.

Having mixed up ſome *Præcip. rub.* with my Digeſtive, and therewith arm'd a Pledgit, I laid it gently upon the Ulcer; then cauſing an emollient and diſcutient Decoction to be provided of the *Fol. Malvæ, Verbaſc. Summit. Centaur. Hypericc. cum Flor. Chamomel. Melilot. Sambuc.* the one half was uſed as a Fomentation, the other being thickened with *Farin. Fabar.* was after applied all round the *Prepuce* as a Pultis. In order to take off his *Stranguria*, which ſtill continued, and demulce the Acrimony of the Humour, he was directed conſtantly an Emulſion *ex Sem. Melon. Lactuc. & Papav. alb. in Aq. Hord.* and for the ſpeedier Eaſe of the Parts thus greatly pained, I vomited him with *gr.* x. of the *Turp. Min.* (having a ſtrong Conſtitution to work upon and which I had reaſon to believe under ſome of the former Undertakers, had been uſed to mercurial Remedies) which moved him eight or nine Times upwards, and gave him ſeveral Stools. Abating ſomewhat of his Complaints, and leſſening the Flux of Humours; two Days after I prevailed for the Repetition of the ſame Medicine; as knowing it the beſt and quickeſt Way to help him, and by which I perceived the *Præputium* much relaxed, the *Chancre* alſo better deterged and ſoftened; I propoſed therefore going on with the ſame once in two Days, till I had raiſed a light Spitting; but my Patient having much Buſineſs upon his Hands, as alſo Acquaintance coming in to viſit, would by no means riſque his Reputation (on which a handſome Living was depending) by the Diſcovery. So that I now gave

gave him ℈i. of *Calomel.* with ʒß. of the *Pil. ex duobus*, every other Day for a Fortnight; which worked well, and in great meaſure purged off his *Gonorrhœa:* Endeavouring alſo by Means of the *Precipitate*, mixed with my Digeſtive, to heal the Ulcer, that was ſtill a little *callous* about the Edges; for the reſolving of which, I ſhock'd him once more with the *Turpeth.* and to prevent the Sorenеſs of his Chaps, purged off next Day, and the Day following, with the Pill alone, leaving out the *Calomelanos.* After which I ſet him upon the Stool, and fumed both the *Glans* and *Prepuce* with the *Cinnabar*, as before directed in our Diſcourſe; from whence, after the third or fourth Fumigation, the Malignity being perfectly overcome, the Calloſity alſo, as well on the *Glans* as *Præputium*, ſo ſoftened, that the latter was now capable of being ſlipped over, and again returned, with little Difficulty: All which Time he was ſtill conſtantly purged with or without the *Calomel*, ſo as to avoid making his Mouth ſore, and keep under a Salivation. The Glands *in Inguine* reſolved after his ſecond Vomit, and quickly after the third, the *Chancre* being freed from its callous Edges, was healed with a Pledgit of *Diapompholigos*, and a little of the *Præcipitat. rub.* therewith admixed: Nor had we Occaſion on Account of the *Stillicidium*, which was throughly carried off by his Purging and Vomiting, to give any terebinthinate or balſamick Medicine.

I would however have perſuaded him to have finiſhed his Courſe with a ſudorifick Decoction; but reckoning himſelf well (as I never heard the contrary) he refuſed to take any other, whether alterative or purging Medicines whatever. The Wife, of whom I daily expected to have heard

heard Complaint, had the good Hap to eſcape: For it ſeems after that firſt Night, he found himſelf in no Condition to meddle with her, nor has ſhe been in the Humour ſince (as he has told me) to ſuffer him; the Indifference being ſuch on either Side, (though grounded upon this Treſpaſs firſt of all) that though they lie under one Roof, they have bedded ſeparately.

HISTORY IX.

Serpigines *with other puſtulary* Eruptions *on the Face, miſtaken for a* Gutta Roſacea, *alſo Ulcers on the* Tonſillæ, *in a pregnant Woman.*

A Gentlewoman ſix Months gone with Child, moſt part of that time incommoded with *Tubercles* on ſeveral Parts of her Face, a *Serpigo* on the Chin, with two or three others upon the Cheek and ſide of her Noſe, giving her great Uneaſineſs by the Trouble, as alſo diſfiguring her Countenance, ſent for me to give Directions to her Surgeon who had her under Cure, in what ſhould be thought proper for her Relief. He had tried, I perceived, ſeveral lenient *Topicks*, ſuch as *Ung. Tutiæ*, *Diapomph.* &c. Two of the largeſt of the *Tubercula*, which were ulcerated a Top, and callous at their Baſes, he had attempted with the *Silver Cauſtick*, endeavouring after to digeſt with the *Precipitate*, mixed

mixed up in the ſame Ointment, with which ſeveral of the other Puſtules were likewiſe covered. But the Humour being ſupplied out of a morbid Blood, was too obſtinate to give Way to any *local* Remedy, how well ſoever ſuited, ſtill ſpreading under the Application. She had a Siſter in the Houſe with her, wretchedly over-run with *ſtrumous* Ulceration on divers Parts; ſo that for ſome time, I muſt own I was of Opinion, that her Diſorder might ſpring from ſome ſuch like *Dyſcraſy* in the Juices: In order to mend which, as her Pregnancy oppoſed that previous Evacuation, which was otherwiſe neceſſary, I began by letting of her Blood, and preſcribed the following intended *alterative* Electuary, and Apozem to be proſecuted for ſome Weeks; directing my *Cerate*, or that of *Bates*, as he found moſt agreeable to the Parts, and to continue the ſame *Digeſtive* he had uſed to the ulcerated ones. A *Veſicatory* alſo by way of Revulſion, was applied between the *Scapula's*.

℞ *Conſ. Fumariæ* ʒi. *Antimon. crud. ſubtiliſſime pp. Æthiop. Min. ſ. i. pp. ana* ʒß. *Syr. è ſuc. Fumar. q. ſ. m. f. Elect. ex quo capiat ad Magnit. n. m. min. Mane & Veſperi, ſuperbibendo* ʒiv. *Apoſ. ſeq. cujus capiat per ſe eandem quantitatem* v^ta *Pom.*

℞ *Rad. Sarſaparil. Lapath. acut. ana* ʒi. *liquiritiæ* ʒii. *coq. leni igne in Aq. Calcis tenuioris q. ſ. pro Colaturæ* ℔ii. *ſub finem addendo Fol. Fumariæ, Scabioſæ ana m.* ß. *Sem. Coriandr. p. i. & reſervetur Uſui.*

But her puking Stomach, which had been uſed to different Liquors, I mean *ſpirituous*, eſpecially under the Circumſtances of her great Belly, could not retain theſe Medicines; either throwing them up in Vomiting, or elſe the ſame running off by Stool. So that being forced to

leave out the *Antimony*, I tried her with the *Æthiops* singly, and a *Sarsa* Decoction made more palatable. Notwithstanding which, the Disease increased; and if the *Serpigines* healed for a few Days, they presently crack'd again, or broke out in other Places.

Upon our Disappointment, an *Empirick* was sent for, whom I was desired to meet, but declined, and who had proposed an *emollient Fomentation* for the Parts; from whence, as there was reason to expect, the Heat was much increased, and through the relaxing Quality of the same, Way made for a farther Fluxion.

But after this, a new Symptom appearing, we gained a better *Cynosure* by which to steer our Course: And being called in again to visit her, when I inspected her Throat, she had of late complained of, being very sore, I found a sordid Ulcer on the Base of the *Uvula*, a *Slough* lying deep in the same, seeming to have eaten quite through. Upon this, in private, I acquainted the Husband, who I found was too conscious of the Liberties he had taken, to need many Arguments upon that Subject; but desired I would pursue such Method as I thought safest, yet withal effectual, to stop the Progress of the Malignity, and secure her Voice, which was in much Danger to be spoiled.

In regard hereto, as I knew of none more likely than my *Fume*, so I instantly ordered a Paper thereof to be burnt under her open Mouth, whilst she sat enclos'd, as customary, within the Blanket; and to be repeated, at least once a Day, the Ulcer, between whiles, being touched with a *detersive* Mixture, *ex-Mellis Ros.* ʒi. *Tinct. Myrr.* ʒi. *Merc. sublim. corros. gr.* v. *vel* vi. a *Gargarism* also was provided, as you will see in other Cases of like Nature. After

After the fourth Fumigation, her Mouth grew very tender, the inſide of her Cheeks inflam'd and ſwell'd, and the Day following *ſlough'd* in ſeveral Places, which I was no Way concerned at, intending hereby, as it had ſo fallen out, to keep up a *Salivation* to ſuch Degree, as her Circumſtances would admit, ſtill repeating it for three Days longer, by which the Putrefaction encreaſing, and the *Sloughs* thickening, ſhe now began to ſpit about a Quart a Day, without any hinderance from Looſeneſs, or other Symptom to retard the ſame.

Whilſt ſhe was under this *Salivation*, her Huſband in great Conſternation, as knowing himſelf the Author of her Misfortune, call'd in Mr. *Palmer* to conſult with me; who viewing the Condition of the Ulcer, with its Situation, and ſuſpecting a *Ptyaliſm*, this Way raiſed, would not laſt long enough to extirpate the Diſeaſe; and that there might be danger of its ſpreading on the *Os Palati*: But indeed, being leſs uſed ro this Way of Practice, not having, I believe, ſeen ſo many Inſtances of the ſurpriſing Effects of this Remedy, and better acquainted with the *Unction*, he was of Opinion the Flux ſhould be raiſed higher by a moderate uſe thereof; and when the great Belly was objected, with the Conſequence of a Miſcarriage at this Juncture, obſerving her to be a ſtrong Woman, he encouraged her, aſſuring there was no Danger, for that Women in her Condition, eſpecially about the Time of her *Reckoning*, went through as well as others.

In Compliance herewith, about half an Ounce of *Mercury* was incorporated with four Ounces of *Axungia*, and one fourth (divided into four equal Portions) was rub'd upon her Arms and

Legs, once in two or three Days, as we found the Advance: When by that time we had spent about two thirds of the Composition, her Mouth grew so sore, that we desisted, the Spitting keeping up to above two Quarts, for five or six and twenty Days: The *Pustules* long before beginning to dry away, the *Tubercula* subsiding, and the *Serpigines* become now so tractable, that by the help of my *Cerate*, they quickly after healed, leaving only some small *Stigmata* behind them. The Ulcer on the *Uvula* being mundified, cured also by a light Touch of the *Mel. Rosar. per se*, but not without leaving a small Perforation, however no Ways impeding her swallowing, or altering the Tone of her Speech.

The chief Symptom attending through the whole Course, was a vomiting of almost every thing she took; which I was very much afraid, by its long Continuance, would have hastened her *Childbirth:* But being it seems liable to the same, when under the Circumstances of a *great Belly*, it was the less regarded.

She had, it was very plain, the Advantage of a strong Make or Habit, otherways the little Sustenance that staid with her all this time, together with the great Discharge of the nutritious Juices, carried off in this *glandular Secretion*, by defrauding the *Fœtus* also of its Nourishment, both Mother and Child had doubtless been subjected to worse Accidents: But as it happened, she went out her Reckoning, and was safely delivered of a lusty Child, both at this present enjoying perfect Health.

Had I been at this Time by myself, I must own I should have relied on the *Suffitus*; nor can I see any reason where the mercurial Particles (which is but seldom) thus readily take into the

the Blood, exciting that peculiar Putrefaction, and ſecerning the *Lympha* by the ſame *Glands*, mixed with the morbid Juices, or melting down their Salts, running off together therewith, why the like ſalutary Effects ſhould not enſue, as from the Remedy, entering by the Pores of the Skin, and taking the like Circuit, nay, where the Poiſon is as it were concenter'd in theſe Parts, the mineral *Effluvia* ſtriking thus directly againſt the ſame, in this natural Way of their Sublimation, can hardly miſs ſubduing thereof.

If it be objected, that the Salivation this Way raiſed, is not ſufficient, nor ſo durable, as to ſecure the Patient from Relapſe, in ſome Caſes of a rebellious Pox, it may be anſwered, that if it riſes at all, it will be continued and carried to the ſame height, by Repetition in the manner you do the *Calomel* or the *Unction*; the Proceſs being one in each, for that they both mix with the Blood, before they affect the Chaps with Ulcers, is manifeſt, in that the *Gripes*, *Diarrhœa* and *Dyſenteria* frequently attend the one as the other.

But to ſpeak the Truth, as I never uſed this Method with a View to a *Salivation*, but only to check the Eroſion of the Ulcers which have ſeized upon theſe Parts, and which I have found it does beyond all others, ſo this Point being gained (a Matter ſurely of no ſmall Moment, *viz.* the Preſervation of the Voice) I am after at Liberty to ſalivate or not, as the Patient's Circumſtances will allow.

There are very few, eſpecially among the Tradeſmen or Citizens, that can at all times retire without Hazard to their Credit and Reputation: And when any of them are brought under this particular Predicament of *Ulcers* on their

Throats, which is a common Symptom, unless my Method be enterprized, they must either salivate out of hand, be their Affairs what they will, and risque their Characters in the World; or lose the proper Tone of their Voices by Delay, together with their Reputation. Nay, in some, where these Parts are eaten almost thro', or that the *Uvula* hangs only by some fibrous Flesh, or as it may happen, and as I have seen it, by a small Portion thereof, on the Angle of the *Tonsil*, before the Salivation can be got up, or the Erosion check'd, the said Support is lost, and the Speech no Ways to be retriev'd: Or suppose the *Sloughs* should fasten, as may also fall out, upon this Part, the Condition will be alike, and the Separation of the same, carry all away at once.

History X.

An uncommon Instance of a first and second Infection.

A N hypochondriacal Gentleman, whose Case, as labouring under Impotency, we have mentioned at the beginning of this Treatise, being wantonly disposed, beyond his natural Custom, sporting with a Woman he thought better of than she deserved, with his utmost Efforts and her Assistance, was unable to proceed farther than the *Labia Pudend.* where for less than a Minute

Minute perhaps, as he acknowledged, the *Glans Penis* on a momentary Erection, was impreſs'd, and preſently flag'd without any Emiſſion of the *Semen*, which he never had diſcharged in his whole Life. The next Day he began to complain of his Water more than uſual, for he was frequently ſubject to *Stranguria* from a *Scirrhus* about the Neck of the Bladder, or *Glandulæ Proſtatæ:* The next Day after that a meaſly Spot appeared at the Extremity of the *Glans*, and in the Evening a Matter drilling through, had ſtained his Shirt; ſoon after which there aroſe ſeveral Ulcerations, as one upon the *Glans*, three or four about the *Scrotum*, and one upon the inſide of each Thigh below the *Inguina*. He now alſo was infeſted with a troubleſome *Priapiſm* at Night, ſo ſoon as he fell aſleep; which ſeemed ſomewhat the more unexpected, being ſcarce capable of a natural Erection at other times, at leaſt of any Duration. But the moſt troubleſome Symptom of all was a perpetual *Micturitio*, or *Teneſmus*, if I may call it ſo, upon the Neck of the Bladder.

Being juſtly alarmed at theſe Symptoms, and the daily Progreſs of the Malignity, in the greateſt Conſternation imaginable, he applied himſelf to me; whom I found in the Condition juſt now obſerved, and for whom I immediately directed the following Electuary and Apozem, to moderate his moſt preſſing Grievance.

℞ *Conſ. Flor. Malvæ* ℥i. *Troch. Alkekeng. Gum. Arabic. præp. ana* ʒi. *Lapid. Prunel.* ʒiß. *Camphoræ Pulv.* ℈i. *Syr. de Althæa, q. ſ. m. f. Elect. cujus capiat Quant. Nuc. Moſc. quartâ quâque horâ, durante Dyſuriâ, & ſuperbibat* ℥iv. *Decoct. ſequentis.*

℞ *Decoct. pro Syr. de Althæa* ℔iß. *Aq. Limac. Mag.* ʒiv. *Spir. Nitri dulc.* ʒii. *Syr. de Nymph. vel ejus defectu, de Alth.* ʒii. *m.*

Having thus provided for his *Dysury*, and let him Blood, that I might take off the Fluxion, I gave him that Night ℈i. of *Calomel* in a Bolus, with the *Conf. Fracast. ſ. m.* and *gr.* ß. of *Laudan.* to alleviate his Complaint in ſome meaſure, and diſpoſe him to reſt; purging it off next Morning with the following Draught, being ſomewhat fearful of the *diagrydiate* Purges, on Account of their too much ſtimulating and heating the Blood, at leaſt under our preſent Circumſtances.

℞ *Rad. Rhei inciſ. Fol. Senæ ana* ʒii. *Tamarind.* ʒß. *Sal. Tart.* ℈i. *coq. leniter in Aq. Font. q. ſ. ad* ʒiii. *addendo ſub finem Seminum Coriandr. contuſ. Pj. Colaturæ adde Mannæ opt.* ʒß. *Syr. Roſ. Solut.* ʒi. *Coletur iterum ut ſ. Potio.*

This Draught worked gently, ſix or ſeven times. On the ſame Night I directed a large Draught of his *diuretick Decoction*, in which was diſſolved ʒi. of the *Syr. de Meconio*, in the room of the other Syrup, which procured him a tolerable good Night, and took off his *Priapiſmus*; promoting farthermore a gentle *Diaphoreſis*, as alſo a *Diureſis* before next Morning, for his needing being much moderated, he began to urine more plentifully than he had done two or three Days before. That Day he continued his Electuary and Apozem, but the next I ventured him with ʒß. of the *Pil. ex duobus*, and ℈i. of *Calomelanos*, being afraid the Accidents from his *Clap* would rather improve under lenient Purgation. But I found the Pills worked not ſo well as his Draught, his Strangury returning alſo before Night; wherefore the ſame After-

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noon I ordered ℥xiv. of the *Decoct. Com. pro Clyſt. cum* ℥ß. *Terebinth. ven. in Ovi vitel. ſolut.* to be injected as a Clyſter; which gave him two or three Stools more, and very much abated the Diſturbance on the Neck of the Bladder.

This Evening I ordered that there ſhould be in readineſs an Emulſion, *ex Amygd. dulc. excort. Numb.* vii. *Sem.* 4. *fr. maj. ana* ʒi. *Papav. alb.* ℥ß. *in Aq. Hord.* ℔ii. *cum Sacch. ad placitum*; of which he was to drink freely in the Night, if he found Occaſion. The Day after his Friends ſent Dr. *Groenvelt* to meet me, upon Suppoſition of a Stone; but I was utterly againſt paſſing the *Catheter*, for fear of exciting ſome freſh Diſturbance, and encreaſing the Inflammation and ſymptomatick Fever: So that giving a Hint of the Cauſe (at leaſt what I apprehended) I convinced the Doctor this was no fit time for a Search; which was therefore forborn, and we proceeded with our Emulſions, giving with each Draught ʒß. of the *Spec. Diatrag. fr.* or the *Pulv. Alth. mag.*

But whilſt we were thus endeavouring to take off the *Stranguria*, the Virulency got Ground; the Running encreaſing and the Ulcers ſpreading and growing *chancrous:* Wherefore I now kept him to his mercurial Bolus over Night, and his purging Hauſtus in the Morning, for half a dozen times, every other Day. After which, not finding the Progreſs I expected, I gave him a Bole with gr. viii. of *Turpeth. Min.* which vomited him five or ſix times, and relieved him much, as to all the Symptoms; not only rendering the Ulcers afterwards more mild, the Diſcharge leſs, and of a better Colour from the *Penis*; but taking off the *Stimulus* from the Neck of the Bladder, and thereby eaſing him of the Trouble,

Trouble, in some measure, he laboured with before, of holding the Chamber-pot always under him. The same Evening, when his Stomach was throughly settled with a Sup of mull'd white Wine, he took a Draught of his Emulsion with ʒvi. of the *Syr. de Meconio*, and lay quiet most part of the Night.

All this Time the *Chancres* were dress'd with the *Merc. præcip. rub.* mixed up with the Digestive, and sometimes the same was sprinkled over them to keep down the *Fungus*, where it was apt to be troublesome.

After three Days respite from the last *Emetick*, I repeated the same, with the Addition of gr. ii. and thereby, as I thought, so gained upon the Ulcers, which were now softened and well deterged, and tending to cicatrize, that I should have little need of farther Purging or Vomiting either: But such was the Unhappiness of this Gentleman's Constitution, and the Proneness of his Blood to catch hold of the venereal Poison; such also the singular or peculiar Virulency of the Taint itself, notwithstanding the slight manner of its Communication, that by the Time these Sores were healed up, there appeared a *Serpigo* below, upon each Thigh, although I had designedly kept open two of the other Ulcers, longer than the rest, for the Discharge of the Venom, and the *Stillicidium* still also continued dropping, though very moderately, from the *Urethra*.

Upon sight of these, I again betook my self to the *Turpeth. min.* repeating it three or four times, at such distance as to avoid slavering him, and giving the purging *Haustus*, but without the *Calomel.* the Days following, to carry the Humours downwards; by which I perceived these

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late Gueſts preſently to move off: And now inſtead of the Running, there appeared only a ſmall Gleeting, juſt glewing up the Paſſage, for which I ſupplied him with a little Pot of my *Balſ. Capiv.* made into a Paſte with Sugar, giving him Directions to take a Morſel thereof Night and Morning, and ſo diſmiſs'd him, as I had Hopes, with a Cure.

But three Months after, he returned to me again with yellow cruſty Scabs broke out upon his Head and Forehead; a *Serpigo* upon each Arm, another on his Breaſt, with three or four more upon his Thighs and Legs; having had before theſe Eruptions, a violent nocturnal *Cephalæa*: For all which I muſt own I was much concern'd, knowing he had been very regular in the taking of his Medicines, nor was there Cauſe to ſuſpect any freſh Infection. I therefore deſired him to conſult ſome other Gentleman of the Profeſſion, before he enterpriſed what I now propoſed, which was a ſpitting Courſe; but he was then under a Neceſſity of taking a Journey, and ſhould not return till a Month after; deſiring me to give him ſomewhat that might keep the Diſtemper for ſuch a Time out of his Face, where it began to ſhew itſelf, in the Puſtules aforeſaid: For which end, I directed a little Vial of a *ſublimate* Lotion, with a Pot of *Ung. Alb. cum Merc. præcip. alb.* as it is inſerted in my Treatiſe *De Morbis Cutaneis*, for the *Herpes* or ſerpiginous Eruptions.

Six Weeks after this I received a Letter, wherein I was deſired to procure a Nurſe with a Lodging, and all the neceſſary *Apparatus* for his Salivation; which I did, and on his coming to Town, after two or three Days reſt, proceeding as I have before directed, with *gr.* xv. of *Calomel.*

Night

Night and Morning; by that Time he had taken about ʒiii. of the Medicine, his Spitting was come up to three Pints a Day, soon after to two Quarts; his Mouth growing still sorer, and wanting no farther Repetition of the same: Notwithstanding the first three or four Days, he had two, and sometimes three Stools in a Day; although his Bowels all that Time were guarded by the *Decoctum C. C. C.* a restringent Electuary, aud sometimes also (at least once a Day) *gut.* xii. *vel* xv. *Liquid. Laud.* in his burnt Claret. At a little above three Weeks end, the *Sloughs* casting off, his Chaps grew easier, and began to heal; all the Symptoms being removed the first twelve Days after he began to spit. At the close of his Salivation he was well purged, sweated, and dieted, for a Month longer, and once more returned well (as he hath since continued) of that Distemper. Although being, as I have before observed, overrun with *Flatus*, and now conscious that he had formerly laboured with the Disease, it was many Months, I may say Years, before he would believe he was well, if he does yet: For long Time after he had been my Patient, the *Stigmata* from the *quondam* Ulcers, and *Serpigines*, when he was hot with riding or walking in the Summer Time, appearing with an Efflorescence beyond the other Parts of the Skin next to them, he would come to me as a Person affrighted, for fear of his Malady returning; and having read much of the Disease, especially the Quack Bills, that were casually put into his Hands, he would apply every Symptom to himself: So that if his Head ached ever so little, as after a drinking Bout it did sometimes, or a Pimple appeared about him; nay if it were but a Flea-bite, (as I have found it

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no other ſeveral times) it was ſufficient to caſt him into a Fit of Melancholy, and make him paſs away whole Nights in feeling of his Noſe and Shin Bones.

In order to his farther Satisfaction, and to eaſe my ſelf of theſe unneceſſary Viſits, I went with him one Afternoon to Mr. *Charles Bernard*, and gave him an Account of what I had done, as well for the firſt as ſecond Infection; who upon a very exact Scrutiny, and after certain Interrogations (being privately appris'd of the Gentleman's Temper) declared him ſound, in regard to his Pox, as any Perſon whatever; bidding him go home contented, eat, drink, and be chearful. He was at the ſame Time ſearched for a Stone, but none was found, only a Calloſity about the *Sphincter*.

When little more than two Years had paſſed, the ſame Perſon unhappily entangled himſelf in a Love Affair, with a young Gentlewoman; and notwithſtanding his Infirmity, of which he could not but be too ſenſible, yet fancying (as he told me weeping afterwards) a modeſt and chaſte Woman would raiſe his Appetite, and be the Means of his Cure; he farther engaged in Marriage with the ſame Perſon. *Quæ tametſi non Virgo, ſic ſtrictè dicta, eſt tamen quoad Penetrationem (ut ſæpe mihi ipſe narravit,) proh dolor! intacta Fœmina.*

He thought Dr. G—— had done him good for a little while with his *Cantharides*; but they only acted by their *Stimuli*, procuring no ſeminal Emiſſion, or any more than a ſlight Erection of a momentary Duration. I after conſulted Dr. *M*—— upon the Caſe, who preſcribed the Gummy Pills, *ex Ammoniac. Galban. cum Ente Veneris*, drinking the Spaw-Water upon the ſame:

ſame: He farther propoſed the cold Bath; but when I objected the too great Criſpature already of the Fibres about the *Proſtatæ* and *Veſiculæ Seminales*, together with the over Tenſity of thoſe which are appointed to ſhut up the ſaid Veſſels; he readily acquieſc'd, and recommended his experimenting the Waters of the *Bath*, at *Bath* both internally as well as externally; where he has oftentimes been ſince, but ſtill lives miſerably under the greater Diſturbance of Mind, by Reaſon of a Concern for his virtuous Conſort.

This Hiſtory affords us an undeniable Demonſtration, that the *Teſtes Vaſa deferentia*, and Seed-Bladders, as alſo the *Proſtatæ*, are not the Parts (at leaſt always) concern'd in this firſt Infection, or the Seat of Claps; and that there needs no ſpermatick Efflux, to propagate the Contagion, but a ſimple Contact only of ſome ulcerated Part, or other therewith contaminated.

Had I uſed the Fumigation to this Patient, as I once intended, on the Account of his *Chancres*, which were many and very corroſive; I ſhould have ſurmiſed the too haſty drying them away, before the Poiſon was farther ſpent by their Digeſtion, had been a Means of tranſmitting the ſame into his Blood, and of giving riſe to the *ſecond Infection*.

HISTORY XI.

A Serpigo *on the Forehead, ſeeming inconſiderable, but creating an uncommon Difficulty to conquer; wherein the Effect of the* Unction *too haſtily repeated.*



Gentleman having a ſmall Puſtule broke out above his Eyebrow, and in Company with the Surgeon belonging to his Family, deſir'd a Patch, who accordingly applied a Bit of common Plaiſter upon black Silk, promiſing to cure the ſame for a Bottle of Wine; not ſuſpecting the latent Fire from whence this little Spark was kindled: But after ſeveral Days, finding the ſame ſtill ſpread, he was conſcious he had been too raſh in making his Prognoſtick that it would be well in a Week's time. Yet being in Honour thus engaged, uſed his utmoſt Endeavours to get the Malady healed up, ſometimes with *Diapompholigos*, at others, *Ung. Tutiæ*, *Deſiccat. Rub.* and among the reſt, my *Cerate:* Notwithſtanding all which, the malign Humour encreaſed ſtill under all of them, growing callous and cruſty about the Edges, with a *Slough* in the midſt, ſhewing plainly its *ſerpiginous* Nature: So that he was obliged to uſe a *Digeſtive* with the *Præcipit. rub.* by which, when he had cleanſed the Ulcer, ſoftened the Edges, and brought it in a manner to ſkin over, in one Night's time it would crack, and by the next Day he found the Work to begin afreſh; inſomuch, that perceiving now there was no relying

ing

ing upon *Topicks*, he gave him *Calomel* between whiles, purging it off again; but it looked as if his Body had been too much uſed to that Remedy for long time paſt, to be affected much thereby; the *Serpigo* altho' healing with an ill-favour'd puckering of the Skin, running ſtill higher, till it had reached the upper Part of the Forehead on the other Side, freſh *Sloughs* ſtill ariſing as often as the old ones were digeſted out.

After ſome Months thus ſpent to no Purpoſe, another Gentleman of the ſame Profeſſion was call'd in, who viewing the *Herpes*, and ſeeing the obſtinate Condition of the ſame, propoſed to ſubdue it by giving *Turpeth. Mineral.* once a Week, for three or four times, which was accordingly adminiſter'd, till his Chaps began to be affected thereby.

Had this Method been purſued, ſo as to have raiſed a *Ptyaliſmus*, it had probably anſwered Expectation: But his Affairs, it ſeems, at leaſt Inclinations yet a while, oppos'd the ſame, and rendered it as ineffectual as all they had done before; for though the Ulceration ſometimes dried up, and ſeemed likely ſo to remain, yet the Foundation not being good, the Superſtructure was preſently demoliſhed, and the ſame, contracted to the Compaſs of a Spangle one Day, would, as already intimated, ſpread by the next to that of a Sixpence, with indurated Edges, and *Sordes* in the middle, again engender'd.

At the Year's end, or thereabouts, he came in Company with his Surgeon to my Houſe, where I had a Summary of all their Proceedings, and the Diſeaſe ſtanding thus ſingly by it ſelf, without any other concomitant Symptom, at leaſt apparent. It not being thought proper to aſk Queſtions, I was at a ſtand, whether to impute

pute the Source thereof to ſome *ſcorbutic, ſtrumous*, or *venereal Dyſcraſy*. However, it was plain, that without correcting the Juices, we ſhould never be able to anſwer his Expectation.

In order to this, I preſcribed him an Electuary of the *crude Antimony* and *Æthiops Min.* made up with the *Conſ. Fumar.* which was calculated for all three, with a Decoction of the *Rad. Sarſap. Lapath. Acut. &c.* much after the ſame manner as directed in a preceding Hiſtory. But his Stomach alſo, which was very puny, quite palled with his former Medicines and an irregular Way of Living, would not retain either to much Purpoſe, being ſubject to vomit up all his Liquors, of what kind ſoever, ſo ſoon as he lay down in his Bed. I then preſcribed the *Cinnabar of Antimony* and *Gum. Guaiac.* to be taken with a Decoction of the *Woods* only, in the following Form, having beforehand ordered a *medicated* bitter Wine for ſtrengthening his Stomach.

℞ *Gum. Guajac. pp. Cinnabar. Antimon. pp. ana* ʒii. *Syr. Balſam. Tolut. q. ſ. m. f. Pil. Medioc. quarum quatuor capiat mane matutino & totidem (ob veſpertinam Vomitionem)* vtâ *Pom. ſuperbibendo Hauſtulum Decocti ſeq.*

℞ *Scob. lign. Guaj. ac Cort. ejuſd. ana* ʒß. *Sarſaparil. raſpat.* ʒi. *Raſ. lign. Saſſaf.* ʒß. *Liquirit.* ʒii. *Santal. rub. & citr. ana* ʒi. *infunde in aq. f. ferventis* ℔iv. *per* xii. *horas, poſtea Coq. ad Medias, ſub finem addendo Sem. Coriandr. p.* ij. *& frigefacta coletur ad Uſum.*

At the ſame time that this Method was ſet down, I ordered that he ſhould keep his Forehead over the Smoke of the *artificial Cinnabar* once a Day, for half a dozen Times, enclos'd as uſual within a Blanket, for Ulcers in the Throat; ſo that the *Effluvia* might ſtrike up againſt the

Part, at such Distance, that the Heat might not incommode him. When he had prosecuted this for a few Days, the *Ulcer* grew milder and softer round the Edges, and soon skin'd over; but continued not long before it inflam'd afresh, and broke out still higher up: After which, but not without great Importunity, he concluded on being salivated; and accordingly prepared his Business for the same. I propos'd the *Unction* as the most effectual; but some Person of his Acquaintance having miscarried that Way, under the Inspection too of a Man of Eminence in Practice, it was opposed, and we began by giving small Doses of *Calomel* twice, and sometimes only once a Day: Yet in Opposition to all our Endeavours for obviating thereof, his Bowels were so feeble, that as often as he took it, however guarded, it ran through him, and by many Stools attended with Griping, brought him so low, that he was forced to keep in Bed for several Days, and we to give over, after we had spent the better half of the Time allotted for his Confinement, without any Progress or Advance in the Way intended: And I found it was to little Purpose to go on thus, with a Person I was now informed, had been quacking privately for several Years past, and harrassing his Body with *mercurial* Medicines, to get rid of a Distemper frequently contracted, and which, by so doing, he had endeavoured to conceal.

When we had therefore desisted for some Days, and that he was a little recruited, I told him plainly I knew of no Means so like to answer, as what I had at first proposed; and though I would not pretend to ensure his Life, nor yet the Success, yet I doubted not but by a gradual Proceeding, and careful Oversight, (which I promised

miſed him) he would get well through, and receive his Cure. Accordingly, at about three Weeks end from our Attempt with the *Calomel*, I ordered the Surgeon to rub in about an eighth Part of my uſual Compoſition (ʒi. *of Argent. viv. to* ʒiii. *of Axung.*) from the Ankles up the Legs and Thighs, and that only each other Day, for three or four times, that by this leiſurely Way of blending the mercurial *Globules* with the *Lympha*, we might diſpoſe them to take the ready Road to the *Fauces*, and miſs the *Inteſtines*. In the Interval, to ſupport his Spirits, he drank of a Julap, impregnated with *Coral*, the *Decoct. Album cum Aq. Cinnamom.* Chicken-Water boiled with Rice, for his Drink: He had alſo a Mixture *ex Conf. Fracaſt. ſ. m.* upon occaſion, to take two or three Spoonfuls after every looſe Stool; and as ſoon as ever he felt any griping, a Grain of *Laudanum*, in a ſmall Pill, with a Drop of the *Ol. Cinnamom.* likewiſe mull'd Wine, and a Sack Clyſter to be injected *cum Ovi Vitello & ʒß. Theriacæ Andr.*

When the one half of the Compoſition had been thus expended, without any Alteration, unleſs ſometimes a Stool or two in a Day, he began to grumble that the Spitting would not riſe: Upon which I adviſed the remainder ſhould be uſed once every Day, in the ſame Proportion, which was executed accordingly, with no farther Alteration. So that his Diſcontents encreaſing, when I came to viſit him, he told me he could not reconcile how the greaſing of his Legs ſhould make his Mouth ſore, notwithſtanding one of his Acquaintance had been very lately overſet thereby; that he was tired with this dilatory Way of proceeding (ſpeaking with ſome Warmth) that if we uſed an hundred Pound

Weight, and bathed it in from Head to Foot, he did now believe it would avail no more than rubbing (as he expreſs'd it) his Backſide with a Brickbat; that he had already ſpent almoſt five Weeks to no Purpoſe, and would wait only three or four Days longer, when if his Mouth was not ſorer, he would go out about his Buſineſs. I endeavoured to convince him, that what I had done was for his Safety; and tho' we took up the more Time, it would be his Advantage at long run: Nor did I doubt its anſwering then, ſince it had not run off by Stools as formerly, begging him to be eaſy, and not to cenſure us for not running him precipitately into any Danger. But it ſeemed there had been ſome officious Pretender, who, in our Abſence, had inſinuated that he could have fluxed him in one half of the Time.

The *Ulcer* lay all this while very quiet, appearing, tho' very ſlowly, to be again upon *Cicatriſing*. I then gave Inſtructions to the Surgeon to make up another Pot, and dividing it as before into eight Parts, each Night to beſtow one of them upon both Legs and Arms: But before the Night came on, he was taken with Vomiting, which forwarded the now approaching *Salivation*, and by the next Day his Chaps grew very ſore on the inſide, and much ſwelled on the outſide. Nevertheleſs, at his earneſt Perſuaſion, and for fear I ſuppoſe the Flux would not hold long, he goes to work not only in the Morning, but alſo the ſame Evening; thus uſing four Parts, the one half of the laſt prepared Quantity; and calling two Days after to know the Succeſs of my laſt Order, I found him ſo tied down, that I could not but with Difficulty inſpect his Mouth, the Putrefaction appearing therein exceſſive, and the

the Stench accordingly. He ſate drivelling in an eaſy Chair, with his Pot under him, but could not ſpeak ſo as to be readily underſtood.

I was ſomewhat ſtartled at their inadvertent Way of proceeding, and the very ſudden encreaſe of the *Ptyaliſm*, reproving the Surgeon for moving thus raſhly, after he found it coming on. As well as he could ſpeak, he took it upon himſelf, and ſaid, that if he died, he would have no one blamed unleſs himſelf. I did what I could to relieve him, throwing in *emollient* and *deterſive Injections* againſt his Throat and inſide of his Cheeks, with a Syringe; diluting well with thin Liquors; I likewiſe ordered *Clyſters* if he had no Stool that Evening, and a *Veſicatory* to be in readineſs, ſhould the Fluxion ſtill encreaſe, to the endangering Suffocation: In the mean while endeavouring to ſupport his Spirits, with ſuitable Cordials and Chicken Broth, which he found difficult to get down; the back part of the *Fauces* being lin'd with *Sloughs* from the Arch or Roof, far down as we could ſee, his Tongue alſo in like Condition; ſo that I was forced to viſit him daily, perceiving we were like to have a troubleſome piece of Work: He was not indeed without Danger of being throtled, as they ſay, by the Glutinouſneſs of his Phlegm or Viſcoſity of the *Saliva*, which kept him conſtantly upright in his Chair, not daring to go into Bed. The Surgeon, to retrieve him, ſpared no Attendance, coming to him three or four times in a Day, to look after his Mouth, and ſee it cleanſed with the Syringe: And in all probability, if Nature had not found a Way of relieving herſelf, by ſeveral looſe Stools, carrying off ſome Part of this haſty Secretion downwards, by this unadviſed Enterpriſe, and the Patient's Impati-

ence, his Life had been hazarded. For here was, I am satisfied, no occasion for the four last Anointings, had he waited only twenty four Hours longer the Effect of the former, which was then appearing, when he thus precipitately pursued the same. He was now, he said, no longer an Unbeliever, that a sore Mouth might be occasioned by greasing the outside, and truly he had one of the worst I have seen; his Tongue was eaten into by the corrosive Salts, through its whole Substance almost on one side, close adjoining to the *Ranula* on the same, the backward Parts in like Condition, with the whole Palate, and all the extreme Parts of the *Fauces* appeared in a manner as if a Paste, formed of the *Sublimate* (like the *Minium Troches*) had been laid on, and by the Aspect thereof, I was somewhat doubtful, whether or no, upon the Separation, the *Os Palati* would not lie bare, and by the said Havock the *Sloughs* were like to make upon the *Uvula* and *Tonsillæ*, especially that on the left Side, some considerable Detriment would not ensue to his swallowing, as well as to his Speech, as others have received from the Disease itself, when seizing on these Parts.

To prevent all I could the increase of the Putrefaction, I ordered a Mixture with the *Mel. Ros. Ung. Ægypt.* and *Tinct. Myrr.* made somewhat stronger than usual, or as directed in other of these Cases, some of which being heated in a Spoon, an armed Probe was dip'd therein, and the Parts touched therewith often in a Day. A *Gargarism* was likewise prepared *ex Decocto ulmi Bat.* only in the stead of the Syrups, adding the *Mel. Rosar.* and moderately acidulating the same with a few Drops of the *Spir. Vitriol.*

For

For our farther Security, his flannel Dreſs of *Shirt*, *Trouſers*, *Stockings*, cuſtomarily worn upon theſe Occaſions, were all removed, and other freſh, but well aired, put on in their ſtead, leſt ſome Particles of the Mercury, lodging in the ſame, ſhould ſtill enter the Pores, and heighten the Diſorder.

At three Weeks end from the laſt Unction, the *Sloughs* began to looſen, though they came not off before the Month was expired: Nor did his Spitting decline till forty Days, at the cloſe of which, inſtead of the *Guajac*. I ordered the *China* Drink, with Milk, to be proſecuted, that might temper and ſoften his Blood, and ſecure him from falling into a *Hectic*, which he ſeemed inclined to, partly from Temperament, at leaſt a Habit broke by ill Conduct and much Medicine; and partly from the large Quantity of nutritious Juice drained off in the long continued Courſe of Spitting, and took my Leave, having viewed the *Cicatrix* on the Forehead, and perceived the ſame, upon removal of the Plaiſter, (which I adviſed him to throw off) perfectly firm, and as ſeemly as could be expected from ſuch like Ulcers.

How the Surgeon came off about his Contract for the Bottle of Wine, I know not, but am informed, that his ſwallowing is not ſo readily performed as before, nor his Speech ſo perfect, though otherwiſe he enjoys a ſound State.

This Inſtance may both caution the young Surgeon how he engages in a Buſineſs ſeemingly light and trivial, and making ſuch thereof upon firſt Sight, without weighing Circumſtances, and taking ſome little Time to deliberate, before he forms a Judgment, or makes a *Prognoſtick*; as well as againſt the over-haſty proceeding, either

with the *Calomel*, but much more the *Unction*, in raiſing a *Salivation*.

HISTORY XII.

A rare Caſe of an Infant infected.

A Poor Woman brought her Child about two Years of Age, with a virulent Running and Excoriations all round the *Pudenda*. Being ſomewhat amazed at the Spectacle, upon farther Enquiry, I had ſome Cauſe to ſuſpect a villanous Attempt had been made, to compreſs, though not to perforate thoſe Parts, with an infected *Penis*. I directed for the poor Infant a Lotion of *Troch. alb. Rhaſ. in Aqu. Plantag.* about ℈ii. to ℥iii. to dab the fretted Parts; whilſt I ordered, every other Night, *gr.* iii. of *Calomelanos* with a little Sugar, in thick Milk, the next Morning purging her with ℥i. of the *Syr. de Rhabarb.* When after half a dozen times proceeding after this manner, the Running ſlackened, and grew better coloured; ſo that leaving off the *Calomel*, I purged her only twice a Week with ℈i. of the *Pulv. Rhei*, in ℥ß. of the ſame Syrup, till it quite diſappeared, and the Ulcerations were all healed. The *Calomel* uſually puked her once or twice, and then together with the Syrup, next Day, purged her four or five Times; the other only worked downwards three or four Times. Nevertheleſs, ſuch was the In-

fluence

fluence of the venereal Poiſon, upon the tender Body of the Child, that in about a Month after a new Symptom aroſe, *viz.* a *Thymus*, or a fungous Excreſcence of that Shape, betwixt the *Anus* and *Pudendum*, ſtretching it ſelf on the Side towards the Buttock. Upon which I ſprinkled ſome of the *Præcipit. rub.* but that not anſwering, I touched it lightly with the *Butyrum Antimon.* and the Slough after being digeſted off, dried up the Root with a Pledgit expreſs'd from a ſmall Solution of *Sublimate*, ſuited to its Age and the Senſe of the Part; during which, the Child was again purged with *Calomelanos* three or four times, at as many Days diſtance; and afterwards kept ſtrictly for ſome Time to a *Sarſaparilla* Decoction, from which, it hath remained well.

HISTORY XIII.

The Diſeaſe miſtaken for a Fluor albus, *with* Verrucæ *and* Chancres *attending.*

A Sober and virtuous Gentlewoman, being long diſeaſed, as ſhe thought, with a *Fluor albus*, attended with great Pain and Smart at the Times of her making Water, as alſo Excoriation about her ſecret Parts; having tried the utmoſt of her Midwife's Skill, ſuch as the Iſinglaſs-Decoctions, Archangel-Flowers, with Pills of Turpentine, Bole-Armeny, and the like; yet

yet growing worse and sorer, was prevailed on to admit me a Sight of her Condition: Where, upon Inspection I found many hard Warts on the outside of the *Labia Pudend.* with several *Chancres* on the inside; one of them being seated just before the *Meatus Urinarius*, which gave her exquisite Pain, at the Time of rendering her Urine; which together with the other Flux from the *Ulcuscula* round about, furnished so large a Quantity of an ill-coloured Matter, as made them take it for the Woman's Disease aforesaid.

Her Husband, who was now at Sea, we could get no Account of, but by his Character and Course of Life, there was much Reason to suspect he had given her the Distemper; and by hers, that she had it no where else. However, having acquainted her Relations with the State of her Circumstances, in that respect, I was desired to take care of her.

I began her Cure by giving her gr. xii. of *Calomel* in a Bolus over Night, purging her next Morning with an Infusion of the *Rad. Rhei*, *Fol. Senæ*, *Tamarind.* as formerly directed; and repeating both, as often as her weak and tender Constitution would allow. Of the *Verrucæ* some I touched with the *Butyr. Antimon.* others, which were yet harder, with the *Lap. Infernalis*, and others again with the *Lunar Caustick.* On the *Chancres* I strew'd a little of the *Præcip. rub.* as I could come at them, which having somewhat digested, and disposed the Sloughs to a Separation, I touched with a *Lac. Merc. sublim.* stronger or weaker, as I found she could bear the Smart; which however proving very painful, when I had purged her sufficiently, I set her over a Seat as usual, and fumed them with *Cinnabar* once a Day;

Day; by which they were ſoon dried and cicatrized. But at the end of five Days (which is an Accident I do not often meet withal) ſhe complained that her Mouth was very ſore, and which I am ſatisfied was owing chiefly to the Fumigation; ſhe having taken no *Calomel* for ſome time before. Upon which Complaint I had Thoughts of purging her again, and that Way carrying off the mercurial Particles gotten into her Blood; till finding upon farther Enquiry, that ſhe was broke out in other Parts of her Body, eſpecially about her Head, I altered my Deſign, and encouraged it rather, perſuading her to go on, and giving her ℈ß. of *Calomel* every Night for three or four Times, by which the Soreneſs of her Chaps encreaſing, with ſeveral Sloughs about the Edges of her Tongue, I deſiſted, and carefully attended her Spitting, which proceeded orderly for ſeventeen or eighteen Days. After which ſhe was gently purged, and dieted as uſual; her ſweating being intermitted in regard of the Lowneſs of her Spirits, and the *hyſterick Paroxiſms* to which ſhe was ſubject. The Running ſtill continuing, though in ſmall Quantity, and otherwiſe alſo of good Condition, I directed ℥i. of the *Balſ. Capiv.* in an Electuary, which happening to purge her more than I expected, I added a little of the *Pulv. Coral. rub. cum Ter. Japon.* thereby freeing her entirely from the Gleet, and diſmiſſed her well, at leaſt of the Diſtemper I was employed to cure. When for the recruiting of her Fleſh, as well as ſecuring her from a hectick Indiſpoſition, I ſent her to *Kenſington*, (where ſhe had a Relation) to drink the Aſſes Milk; alſo Milk with a *China* Decoction for her common Drink: Which Method having followed for five or ſix Weeks, ſhe returned

turned hearty, and every Way improved, as to her Health, otherways.

HISTORY XIV.

Excrescences of all Sorts about the Anus *and* Pudend. Muliebre.

A Poor, but honest Woman, sent for me, and begged that I would do somewhat that might ease her of her Pain, which was now grown intolerable, both Night and Day; nor could she either sit or lye along by reason of her Disease; I found her leaning over a Pillow on the back of a Chair, where she slumbered sometimes a few Minutes, and being tired, was forced to lye a-cross the Bed, upon her Face, with her Feet upon the Ground. Ordering her Clothes to be lifted up, as she was in this Posture, I perceived all round the *Anus*, and thence up towards the *Nates*, the Skin thick set with Excrescences of several Shapes; and turning forwards, the *Labia Pudend.* covered over with *chancrous* Ulcers, as well as the Thighs, for two or three Inches down the Inside, as above upon the *Pubes*.

Having thus surveyed the Work, and finding it almost endless to proceed with *Escharoticks*, I had Thoughts of applying the actual Cautery, and that Way to have made short Work, and level'd the several *Fungi*; but the poor Creature being

being terrified at the Propoſal, I told her, I would firſt try a more gentle Method, which was that of my *Cinnabarine Suffitus*.

I underſtood ſhe had been under ſeveral Courſes of Quack Remedies, and having laid out all ſhe had (or was able to borrow) among theſe People, at laſt was diſmiſs'd as incurable; the Caſe being now repreſented, by a Perſon I ſhould have thought muſt have known better, as a Cancer. I aſk'd her, how long it was ſince ſhe had a Running, with Scalding or Smart in her Urine? She replied, that ſhe never had any other than the Whites, which were attended formerly with great Smart when ſhe made Water. Whereupon, diſcovering her Ignorance of her Diſtemper, taking my Opportunity, I charg'd it home upon her Huſband, who at firſt denied it; but at laſt confeſs'd, he had been ill ſome time, and was then under a Quack's Hand for his Cure. When taking no farther Regard to him, upon Examination, I could not find the poor Woman had any other Symptom of the *Lues*, than the *Stillicidium*, and theſe Excreſcences; nay, I had Reaſon to believe, the former was chiefly, if not ſolely, ſupplied from the *Chancres* on the inſide: So that I undertook her Cure, purely as an Act of Charity; and ordering her to put a Heater in the Fire next Day, and to borrow a Cloſe-ſtool Caſe (as fit as any thing for the Purpoſe,) I came at the Hour I had appointed, and threw on ʒi. of the *Cinnab. Fact.* placing her Body (with her Clothes up) naked, immediately over, on a ſoft Pad. She complained exceedingly upon ſitting down the firſt Time, but the next ſomewhat leſs; and being minded to ſee the Effect of the Medicine thus applied, I neither directed Liniment nor Lotion the whole Time.

The

The fifth Day the *Fungi* began to shrivel up and dry, the Gleet not wetting now a Clout in a Day, though before she used half a Dozen in that Time. In short, by thus daily proceeding, at the Week's End she was perfectly easy; the *Chancres* drying up, and the Excrescences also two or three Days after, throwing off in a dry Scab, and leaving the Skin as smooth as ever; nor did I give her, either before or after, one Grain of internal Medicine.

Thus, in about a Fortnight, was this miserable Woman freed from those very painful and troublesome Symptoms; to be relieved of which, she had made away with all she had, and was reduced to the utmost Extremity; growing still worse thro' the Ignorance, and farther indigent by the Avarice of her empirical Undertakers.

Verrucæ *of the* Præputium *and* Papulæ *on the* Glans Penis.

A Young Man having formerly been clap'd, but got his Cure, (as he believed at least) soon after married, and about two Months after that, advis'd with me about some Warts upon the *Prepuce*, with little Pieces of Flesh sprouting out of the *Glans* in several Places, which gave him some Trouble in his Embraces. He said, he was well satisfied in his Wife's Honesty, nor did he find himself to be otherwise out of Order, desiring only to be freed of them: In Compliance wherewith I immediately began to rub down the *Verrucæ*, which had been of the longer standing, and confirmed, with the *Lapis Infernalis*, till I had made an *Eschar* upon each; at

at the ſame Time turning back the *Prepuce*, before the Fluxion came on, I ſnip'd off thoſe Excreſcences upon the *Glans* with my Sciſſars, permitting them to bleed freely; then touching the Roots of them with the end of my Probe, dip'd in a ſublimate Solution, but very mild: I laid over ſmall thin Pledgits of dry Lint, covered with Bole, and returned the *Prepuce*. Theſe laſt, he ſaid, had all ſprouted the Week before, riſing from a ſmall Peduncle, ſome of them near half an Inch in Height, ſome ſhaped like a little Leaf, with Jags, thin or flattiſh; others round like a Pepper Corn, with ſome as big as a large Pea, two of them upon one Stalk; all of them very ſoft, pappy, and of a benign or mild Diſpoſition. Having thus dreſs'd up the *Glans*, and returned the *Præputium*, I applied a Digeſtive of *Baſilic.* and *Liniment Arc. ana p. æ.* over the *Eſchars*, and with a Slip of Cloth ſpread with my *Cerat. de Lap. Calam.* rolled up the ſame.

Two or three Days after, the Sloughs coming away, I again touched the Bottom of each *Verruca* with the *Butyr. Antim.* and digeſted out the ſecond Slough occaſioned thereby, with a little *Precipitate* mixed in the ſaid Digeſtive, drying up the Remains with a mild *Lac. ſublimat.*

All this while the *Prepuce* being tumefied by Reaſon of the *eſcharotick* and *cathæretick* Remedies, would not give Way; ſo that I could not come to take a View of the *Glans* in a Week's time; when the Fluxion going off, and the Duplicature relaxing, I ſlip'd back the ſame, and taking off the dry Pledgit, found all ſmooth, none of the *Fungi* offering to repullulate. I then laid down another broad but thin Pledgit, wet in a Solution of the *Calx viva*, and gave him a

Vial of the same, to repeat, if there should be Occasion, with some of the Cerate for the outside. But the Week following he came and told me, he found no Occasion for the Use of either, shewing me at the same time, both *Glans* and *Prepuce*, as fair and smooth as at any time before in his whole Life. I told him, I thought it requisite he should take a little Physick for his former Distemper; but he was deaf to that Advice, nor did I understand afterwards that he found Cause for his so doing; neither himself nor his Wife making any Complaints after, that I have heard of, and if they had, I believe I should.

History XV.

A Pox attended with Stillicidium, Chancre, Bubo, Serpigines, Ulcers *on the* Tonsils, *with Mortification of the* Uvula.

A Gentleman that for some Years past had led but a loose Life, finding some pressing Symptoms, whereby he was now disabled from following his accustomed Liberties, advised with me. He had then a *Stillicidium*, with a *Chancre* upon the *Glans*, that was very painful; a *Bubo* likewise, tending to suppurate, in one of his Groins, with Scabs upon the Scalp, and other *serpiginous* Eruptions on his Body; of all which he was desirous to be cured, but unwilling

ling to take Medicines. I told him plainly his beſt Way would be to ſalivate; otherwiſe he might probably be obliged to take a great many, and perhaps too (conſidering his Condition) ineffectually. I began however with the Symptoms, ſprinkling the *Chancre* with the *Præcipit. rub.* and laying over a thin Pledgit of *Diapompholigos.* His Running was overlooked, intending a Spitting, which would be a Means of ſubduing the Virulency; beſides there was no room for purging, becauſe the *Bubo* was too far advanced, to admit of Reſolution: Wherefore, laying on a Plaiſter of *Diachylon cum Gummis*, he took his uſual Method as to eating and drinking, for about a Week; when the Matter coming forward in the Tumour, I applied a Cauſtick, and diſcharged the ſame; dreſſing the *Eſchar* after with Lenients, which being caſt off, I filled up the Ulcer with the *Præcip. rub.* in order to deterge, with the Digeſtive over; ſometimes alſo mixing the ſaid *Præcipit.* therewith. During this the *Chancre* grew ſtill ſordid and more callous, as well as the Edges of the Ulcer in the *Groin* fretful and *phagedenick*; upon which, without farther Delay, I prevailed for his Confinement, providing him a very careful Nurſe, (who was uſed to attend my Patients at theſe times) and a ſuitable Lodging not far remote, that I might more readily viſit him; ordering preſently a couple of Boles to his Apothecary, each containing *gr.* xv. of *Calomel* with the *Conf. Damaſt.* to be repeated Night and Morning; next Day the ſame, ſo again the third and fourth: By which time, although he had two, and ſometimes three Stools in a Night and Day, he found his Gums, Tongue, and inſide of his Cheeks, beginning to be very ſore; during which, on

the Account of his *Diarrhœa*, he was kept ſtrictly to the *Decoct. C. C. C.* ſometimes a little burnt Claret with ʒi. of the *Conf. Fracaſt. ſ. m.* and by that Time he had taken ʒiii. of the *Calomel* his Mouth was much ulcerated, and his Tongue ſwelled; ſo that we left off, and he ſpit plentifully, but was very reſtleſs and uneaſy, by Reaſon of his ſore Chaps.

In about a Fortnight the *Chancre* grew well diſpoſed, the Ulcer alſo in his Groin was contracted to one half of its former Compaſs; the Lips ſubſiding, and beginning to cicatrize from the Edges, and by the time he got through his Courſe, at the end of five or ſix and twenty Days, he not only was cleared of theſe, but in a Manner his Running alſo, which was preſently after healed with a little of the balſamick Remedy. But notwithſtanding all imaginable Care, with a flannel Muffler, to ſecure theſe Parts from the cold Air, when his Salivation was at the height, or a little before, the Glands were ſo filled and diſtended by the Inflammation; his Tongue alſo ſo exceedingly tumefied, that his Mouth was by no means able to contain it: For the Tip thereof hung out beyond his Teeth and Lips, more than an Inch, ſeveral Days; his Jaws were alſo lock'd, that we were forced to roll up a Rag, and tye it round, thruſting one in at each Corner of his Mouth. Being reduced to this Extremity, he was all that time unable to ſpeak, writing his Mind on a Paper, or making Signs of his Wants by his Fingers, pointing to his Nurſe. What farther added to his Difficulty, was the Viſcoſity of the *Lympha*, at ſome times, which endangered his being almoſt ſtrangled therewith; and indeed if he had not had a very careful Woman always at his Elbow,

well acquainted with the Work, conſtantly injecting his deterſive Gargariſms, and ſometimes forcing open his Jaws with her Fingers, pulling away a roapy viſcid Phlegm, he had gone nigh to have ſunk under it. His Poſture was that of ſitting in his Chair, both Night and Day, whilſt he laboured under theſe Difficulties, with his Head inclined upon a Pillow before him, upon a Table, where he ſometimes took a Nap; having all along a good ſtrong Pulſe, and otherwiſe hearty, getting down alſo (but with great Difficulty) three Pints or two Quarts of his Chicken Broth in twenty four Hours, and ſometimes alſo a few Spoonfuls of a cordial Julap.

I was very deſirous he ſhould have his Cure, and unwilling therefore (if I could help it) to take off the Flux, till it had farther ſpent itſelf. However, for fear of the worſt, I directed an emollient Clyſter to be thrown up daily, when it was at the height, which gave him a Stool, and ſometimes two, and gradually revulſed the Humours from his Throat, till the Salivation declining, his Tongue retracting as formerly, and his Mouth being healed, he was purged, ſweated, and dieted, and returned to his own Houſe in a perfect State of Health for the Time, or well recovered from his Diſeaſe, which had certainly remained, if his Folly in purſuit of the ſame Pleaſures had not prevented.

For the ſame Perſon ſome few Years after, having run himſelf under the like Predicament, and ſought elſewhere for Relief, as I ſuppoſe, but was diſappointed; began to complain of a ſore Throat, for which he aſked my Advice. And being ſatisfied of his Way of Living, I gave him my Opinion, that there was ſomewhat more than a common Catarrh, or Cold, that he

pretended of late to have contracted; however, I told him, he might bleed first in the Arm, and after under the Tongue. I directed likewise an *Epispastick* betwixt the *Scapulas*, with a restringent Gargarism, *ex Tinctura Ros. in Aq. Chalybiata cum Vino rubro extracta, ac Spir. Vitrioli moderatè acidulata*, in regard of a very great Relaxation there was of the *Uvula*; which latter he used a little while, but would not blister. I would then also have directed a *Calomel* Bolus, to be purged off again: But being acquainted with the Remedy, he fell into a Passion, and ask'd me, if I intended to flux him, which he told me he would sooner die than undergo again: But he was sure (whatever there might be then) there was now no need thereof. Upon which, leaving me, he applied to another, till after several Months, still growing worse, he consulted an Apothecary (his Acquaintance) that carried him to Dr. *C*———, who inspecting the relaxed *Uvula*, told him, it must be cut off. Thence they went to Mr. *Blundell*; but he suspecting some venereal Taint, took him aside, and ask'd him, if he had never been clap'd, or to that purpose; which he strenuously denied. In few Days after this the said *Uvula* began to mortify at the Tip of it; wherefore he again applied to the same Physician, who ordered that it should presently be excised, or that otherwise his Life might be endangered. In his return from the Doctor, being much affrighted, he vouchsafed me another Visit; asking my Thoughts peremptorily, whether or no I could cure him without cutting or spitting? I told him I thought I could, and as for the first, it was not practicable in his present Condition; nor would it avail without Respect had to the Cause, which I was confident

was

was venereal: For the Baſe or upper Part was now ſeized, and eaten half way through; there being farthermore a ſordid Ulcer upon the Angle of one of the *Tonſils* thereto adjoining. I told him farther, he muſt loſe no Time, or I would not pretend to do him that Service, nor ſave thoſe Parts which were now in ſo great Danger of being eaten away, and ſpoiling his Voice. He ſaid, he would begin that Evening, and accordingly, on his Promiſe to keep his Chamber for ten Days Time, I met his Apothecary that Night, and immediately ordered a *Veſicatory* for his Neck, with a Bolus in which were gr. xv. of *Calomel*, to be taken preſently going to Bed, and ʒiii. of *Decoct. Senæ Gereon.* with ʒi. of *Syr. de Spin. Cerv.* in a Draught, next Morning; as alſo the following *Suffitus*, to be got in readineſs againſt next Day.

℞ *Cinnab. fact.* ʒß. *Thuris* ʒii. *Benz.* ʒi. *m. f. Pulvis, pro quatuor Chartis.*

Likewiſe to dreſs the Ulcers, and the mortified *Uvula*, which was now encreaſed almoſt half Way up, ſwelled and thick (inſtead of being lank and flabby, as it ought for the Operation) this following Mixture.

℞ *Mel. Roſ.* ʒi. *Tinct. Myrr. Flor. Ung. Ægyptiac. ana* ʒi. *Miſce.*

Laſtly, This Decoction to be uſed as a Gargariſm.

℞ *Plantag. cum toto* Mj. *Fol. Fragar. Equiſet. Aquileg. Summit. Rubi, ana* Mß. *Hord. gallic.* ʒß. *Coq. in Aq. Font. q. ſ. ad* ℔i. *addenda Colaturæ Mellis Roſ. Syr. de Rub. Idæis ana* ʒi. *Miſce.*

Next Day his Bliſter had made a very plentiful Diſcharge, his Bole and Draught alſo ſufficiently purged him; but yet the *Sordes* was encreaſed

creaſed in the Ulcers, as well as the Mortification on the *Uvula*: Wherefore without farther Delay, that Evening he was fumed according to the Method laid down, as alſo the next Morning and Evening of that Day; but without any great Alteration, unleſs a Stand ſeemingly put to the Malignity; which ſomewhat diſcouraged him, becauſe I had promiſed him ſenſible Relief by three or four Days ſmoking, and to cure him in a Week or ten Days. His Friend alſo whiſpered (as the Patient himſelf told me afterwards) that he would be hanged if I performed my Promiſe; wherefore I ſtrait ordered ʒi. of the *Cinnabar* to be burnt only by itſelf, on the Heater, the Gums being left out, whilſt I ſtood by to ſee the Management thereof, as I did for two or three times following. And when the third Dram had been thus ſpent or conſumed, the Mortification ſeparated, the Sloughs ſtill remaining in the Ulcer, on the upper Part of the ſame, as alſo on the *Tonſil*, which I found was deeper than I expected; I then directed the Mixture following, with an armed Probe dip'd therein, warm, to touch theſe Parts, taking diligent heed that none of it ſlip'd down the Throat.

℞ *Mel. Roſ.* ʒi. *Mercur. Sublimat. Corroſ.* ϑi. *Miſce exactiſſimè pro uſu.*

When the Sloughs were looſened, and (before the eighth Dram was expended) caſt all off, together with the Mortification, as he was uſing his Gargariſm; the Ulcers now appearing freſh and clean, and by the ten Days end, filled up and compleatly cicatrized, with the remainder of the *Gargareon* or *Uvula* contracted to its natural State; ſo that he began now again to ſwallow, as well as ever, which he had not done,

but

but with great Pain and Difficulty, for more than four Months paſt; his Complaint being only of a Soreneſs of his Gums and Cheeks, which indeed were ſomewhat full, and much inflamed, although he ſpit but little; for which I preſcribed the *Decoct. Ulmi* of Dr. *Bate*, to waſh his Mouth, alſo a thin Mucilage of the *Sem. Cydon. in aq. Plantag. extr.* whereof he held a Spoonful betwixt whiles therein, and ſpit it out again; by which he ſoon grew eaſy, and got down Stairs, as he had been at the Week's end, much contrary to my Advice and Perſuaſion. Being reſolutely bent upon a Journey into the Country, there was no prevailing with him to take a Diet-drink I intended him; nor indeed ſcarce a Purge, above once or twice: Wherefore I told him directly, that what I had now done, I could not warrant would more than palliate, and keep his Diſtemper under for the preſent; and that unleſs he would ſtrictly obſerve a Method, which ſhould not confine him otherwiſe than to a regular Way of Living, it was a Chance but that he would relapſe; deſiring his Friends that were then by to obſerve the Iſſue, and the Caution I gave him. He told us, he would be tied to no Method, nor did he think there needed any; for as his Throat was well he had no other Illneſs that required it. His Relations however prevailed, that he would take ſome Medicines along with him, which I preſcribed in the manner following.

℞ *Gum. Guaiac. Cinnab. Antimon. ana* ʒii. *Terebinth. ven. q. ſ. m. f. Pil.* x. *ad* ʒi. *quarum capiat* iv. *Mane atque Veſperi, h. ſ. quotidie.*

As to any Preſcript for a Diet, he would not hear of it; nor indeed was he like to be the better by the other: For although he carried his

Pills along with him, yet at ſix Weeks end, or thereabouts, he brought them all back again, unleſs a Doſe or two; yet found himſelf in good Health, and would not therefore be perſuaded, upon his Return, to take either them, or any thing elſe, that might have ſecured him, or confirmed his Cure: So that, in about three Months after his Fumigation, he began again to complain, although of the other *Tonſil*; which his Apothecary inſpecting, found ulcerated, and ſo very tender, that he could not ſwallow but with great Difficulty. Upon which I was again ſent for, and coming to ſee him, he ſaid, he was very ſorry he had not been governed by my former Advice; for he found my Predictions were come to paſs, and he could only blame his own Obſtinacy and Indiſcretion. Having examined this new Diſturbance, I immediately ordered he ſhould be let Blood; there being great Inflammation on all the back part of the *Fauces*, and for the Ulcer on the *Tonſil*, the ſublimate Mixture before mentioned; alſo the Gargariſm as at firſt, with *gr.* xii. of *Calomelanos*, in a Bolus (which Medicine always worked doggedly with him, making him exceeding ſick, and which therefore he was very averſe to the taking, if he knew it was preſcribed) over Night, and a purging Draught for the next Morning; which we repeated three or four Times, at ſo many Days diſtance. In the Intervals, and for a Month after, he was kept ſtrictly to the *Æthiops Min.* ℈ii. in a Doſe each Night and Morning, which pleas'd him the rather, for that it gave him no Diſturbance, drinking after each Doſe, as well as at other times in the Day, a ſtrong Decoction of *Sarſaparilla*, *China*, &c. by the Proſecution of which Remedies, for the Space aforeſaid, this new Complaint

plaint was taken off, and he ſince that Time has continued in good Health, making no other afterwards.

HISTORY XVI.

An Ulcer on the Tonſil *with* Caries *on the* Os Palati.

A Perſon who had formerly rode in the Guards, and made ſeveral Campaigns, where he led none of the ſtricteſt Lives, having diſcharged himſelf of his military Employment, married, and betook himſelf to another Occupation: when, after ſeveral Years had paſt, he was often complaining of a ſore Throat, for which he was as frequentiy let Blood, bliſtered and purged till the Diſeaſe returning with greater Severity, he was recommended by his Apothecary to me for Advice. His Complaint being not only of his *Tonſils*, which were much inflamed, and one of them ulcerated; but alſo of a little Sore in the Roof of his Mouth, or *Os Palati*; telling me farther, that when he ſmoked, he obſerved the Fume, ſome part of it, to come out at his Noſtrils; the like of his Liquors, if he drank haſtily; and that he was ſure it was not by the backward Part behind the *Uvula*, becauſe it had ſerved him ſo of late, when his ſwallowing was very well, and his Throat gave him no Diſturbance.

Upon

Upon examining the Palate, I perceived a ſmall Hole, which let in the end of my Probe quite through; nor could I find the Bone therein, or he remember the coming away of any part thereof, or Soreneſs extraordinary upon the Place till now of late. The Fleſh I found was ſpongy round about this Orifice; but how far the Bone was gone, was hard to ſay, the Perforation being no larger than to admit the end of a ſmall Probe, as I have already taken Notice.

I gave him my Opinion however, that it was venereal, which he could ſcarcely believe; for that he had been married above ten Years, to a very modeſt Woman, by whom he had Children: That neither ſhe nor they had ever been diſeaſed in all that Time, wherein he was ſure he had never once gone aſtray: And farther, (which ſeemed ſtill more ſtrange) that when formerly he had kept Company, which he ingenuouſly own'd he had done, and lain with ſeveral Women; yet he never remembered to have had one *Clap*, only at ſome times a little fretting (which is uſual) upon the Neck of the *Glans*, which healed of itſelf, or with a little Pomatum, or Tallow melted by the Candle; and for which he was very certain he had never taken one Grain of Phyſick; ſo that he rather believed it (what had been told him) to be the Evil. But were it ſo, or not, he ſaid he would put himſelf under my Hands for Cure, which I began (his Body being juſt prepared by bleeding, lenient purging, and bliſtering) immediately by the Fumigation, intending afterwards to ſalivate: But the *Cinnabar* ſaved me that Labour, as it fell out; for after four or five Times ſmoking of his Throat therewith, his Chaps began to ſwell as kindly as I could wiſh; the inſide of his Cheeks and Tongue being

ing

ing quickly after ſloughed, and he ſpit very plentifully; which I continued (by forbearing the *Suffitus*, and giving about *gr.* xv. of *Calomelanos* between whiles, for three or four times) for more than twenty Days. During which, he made uſe of anodyne Gargariſms, prepared *ex Decoct. Hord. & Liquirit. cum Foliis Fragariæ & Aquilegiæ.* The Ulcer in the Palate being touch'd likewiſe two or three times a Day, *cum Melle Roſ. & Tinct. Myrrhæ*, and upon declenſion of the Flux, deterged and cicatrized thereby alſo. When the *Sordes* with the *Fungus* being now removed, there was left a Perforation big enough to admit the end of my Finger; which Vacuity (being impoſſible to be ſupplied with Fleſh or Callus) when the Tenderneſs of the Edges was worn off, was filled up with a Bit of Sponge faſtened to a ſilver Plate, and fitted to the Cavity, making a handſome Arch as before: So that he could now both ſmoke and drink without the leaſt Diſturbance. Being pleas'd with this Artifice, he cauſed another to be made, that he might ſhift them, as he did daily, in order to keep his Mouth ſweet and clean; being put under the wonted Regimen of Sweating, Diet, *&c.* as cuſtomary with others, at the cloſe of his Salivation; and never afterwards making any Complaint of theſe Parts, at leaſt for ſeven Years, when he was taken off by a malignant Fever.

I have recited this Caſe, as ſomewhat the more remarkable, for that there never was any other Symptom (unleſs a fleeting *Cephalæa*, for the moſt part nocturnal, which confirmed me in a Belief of its being venereal) from the firſt to the laſt; the *Os Palati* alſo inſenſibly mouldering away, the Compaſs of a Groat or Six-pence, without

without making any Discovery, till it was perceived by the Passage of Smoke through the Nostril: Nor had he ever done any thing, or taken any Physick, for the Distemper, in ten Years, unless bleeding and blistering, as common for a sore Throat.

History XVII.

Gummi, Nodes, Ozæna, phagedenick Ulcers *in the Groins, with* Caries *on the* Tibia's.

A Young Gentleman having been long diseased with various Symptoms of a *second Infection* or *Lues* confirmed; at length, after several unsuccessful Attempts for his Cure, under as many several Pretenders to the same, being rendered unable to go or stand, or indeed to lye in his Bed a Nights, was by his Friends lodged in my Neighbourhood, in order to the same, by my Directions.

He was indeed brought very low, and had been harrass'd with so much Physick, that he loathed the Sight of a Medicine; wherefore I resolved to attempt a Salivation by *Unction*, he having often been in a spitting Course, by taking *Calomelanos*.

He had violent Night Pains upon his Arms and Legs; with *Gummi* on one of the former, and a *Node* upon each *Tibia*, where there seemed by

by the external Inflammation, and ſome ſmall Fluctuation, to be *Carioſity* underneath. There was alſo an *Ozæna*, diſcharging a cruſty Matter very fetid from the right Noſtril; on the outſide whereof it appeared a little inflamed, and felt tender, by his Complaint upon a light Preſſure; ſo that I was fearful the Bone was there likewiſe cariated. Farthermore a painful *phagedenick* Ulcer, with callous Lips, upon each Groin, the Reſult of *Bubo's* ſuppurated, and open'd above a Year before: A Caſe, conſidering eſpecially his emaciated Habit, very doubtful. However, having promiſed no more than to aſſiſt him in what I could, I began with the laying open both the *Tibia's* by Cauſtick; and diſcharging next Day a bloody ſtinking *Sanies*, preſſing thro' the perforated *Eſchar* with the End of a Probe, I perceived (what I expected) the *Perioſteum* gone, and the Bones rugged: Wherefore haſtening off the *Eſchars* with Lenients, I covered the rotten Fleſh with the *Præcipit. rub.* and about a quarter Part of the *Pulv. Aluminis*, called (for what Reaſon I cannot ſay) *Angelicus*; which by the next Day had made a very thick Slough, and raiſing the ſame up with the end of my Spatula, I ſprinkled on more, till in few Days I had laid the rotten Bones in view: One of which being more ſuperficial, I rugin'd, and dreſſed up with a Pledgit expreſs'd from the hot Tincture of *Myrrh*; diſtending the Edges, and filling up the Ulcer with dry Doſſils rolled up hard, to keep off a *Fungus*, and the Bone in ſight. The other which was much deeper (having provided a *Canula* ſuited to the Part) I touched lightly once in a Day or two with an actual Cautery; dreſſing up as before, and by drying up the Humidity, diſpoſed the ſame for Deſquamation. To

the *Gummi* I applied the *Empl. de Ranis*; and as to the *Ozæna*, having cleared the Nostril of the Scabs, with a little *Decoct. Hord.* and *Mel. Ros.* frequently thrown up with a Syringe, together with a small Tent which lay in all Night, being armed with my *Cerat. de Lap. Calam.* I directed a sublimate Solution, as I have before laid down for the Ulcers of the *Tonsillæ*, with a little of the *Tinct. Myrrhæ* to correct the Putrefaction, which was put up with an armed Probe, two or three times a Day; injecting also betwixt whiles a Lotion prepared, *ex Decocto Plantag. Equiset. Fragar. cum Hord. gallic.* adding some *Mel. Ros.* to the strained Decoction. The Ulcers *in Inguinibus* were dressed daily with the *Unguentum Mixtum*, or *Basilicon* and *Liniment. Arcæi*, well loaded with *Precipitate*; which both digested and (sprinkling after some of the latter as there seem'd Occasion) served also to deterge them.

When I had thus proceeded for some Time, and the Shin Bone was tending to exfoliate, I immediately (having got all Things ready) began to anoint him with my own Composition of ℥i. of *Hydrargyrum* to ℥iii. of *Axungia*, divided into six Parts; ordering one of them to be rub'd in about the Calves of his Legs, upwards, upon the *Tibia's*, above the Ulcers, and round the Joints of his Knees, then to his Thighs; which being all covered with his Yarn-hose and Flannel-drawers, the remainder of the same Part was finished about his Arms and Shoulders; directing him all the Time, with his own Hands, to bathe the same well in before the Fire, which was repeated the next Night, and the two following: When after the fourth anointing, he began to complain of Gripes, which I endeavoured

voured to take off, firſt with a Morſel of the *Conf. Fracaſt. ſ. m.* repeated two or three times, at two Hours diſtance; but this proving ineffectual, and a *Dyſentery* with bloody Stools beginning to appear, I directed ℔ß. of the *Decoct. C. C. C.* (which he had ready, and drank of for his common Drink) with ʒß. of the ſaid *Confect. cum Ovi Vitello*, to be preſently thrown up as a Clyſter. This eaſed him for ſome Time, and gave a check to the Flux; ſo that on the ſixth Day, the fifth Part was rubbed in as before, which again brought on the bloody Stools and Gripes; for which I now ordered two Spoonfuls of the *Infuſio Confectionis Fracaſt.* (as it has been preſcribed in the Beginning of this Treatiſe, to remove this Accident) after every Stool, and beſides the Clyſters (which were now made with an Infuſion of the *Fol. Roſ. rub. Flor. Balauſt. cum eadem Confectione & Vitel. Ovi)* ten Drops of *Laud. liquid. Cydon.* in a ſmall Draught of burnt Claret, which, being twice repeated the ſame Day, took off the Complaint.

The next Day his Chaps alſo began to ſwell, and his Mouth to ſtink, of which till now he had taken but little Notice; ſo that waiting another, the Day following the laſt Part of the Unction was conſumed, without any Return of the Stools: When the Sloughs on his Cheeks and Tongue began to ſpread, and he likewiſe to ſlaver, though I perceived not ſufficient, to eradicate (as I feared) ſo ſtubborn a Pox; nor durſt I venture him with the *Turpeth. Min.* by Reaſon of his great Weakneſs. Wherefore, the Salivation being now up, that I might continue it, ſo as to anſwer Expectation, inſtead of more Anointing (which I was likewiſe fearful of) I gave him every ſecond Night ʒi. of the *Calomel*

for

for four or five times, with the *Diaſcord. ſ. m.* renewing alſo the *Emplaſtr. cum duplic. Merc.* which covered great part of the Arm, from the *Cubit* towards the *Axilla*; from which Time he ſpit almoſt two Quarts in twenty four Hours, beſide what he drivel'd upon the Clothes a Nights. His Spirits were ſupported all the while with his mull'd Wine, (which I prefer at theſe times to any cordial or diſtill'd Waters) alſo good Broths; and before the Flux declin'd, his Pains remitted; the *Gummi* was reſolved; the *Ozæna*, which before was foul and fetid, became well deterged, ſweet and clean; breathing now thereby as well as through the other Noſtril: The Redneſs and Tenderneſs alſo wore off on the outſide; nor could I find that there had been any Exfoliation from within. The Week after, before his ſpitting was quite ceaſed, the Ulcers in his Groins were incarn'd, and ready to ſkin over, the callous Edges reſolving perfectly and falling in; being quickly after cloſed by the Help alone of my *Cerate*. One of the Ulcers of the *Tibia* was likewiſe contracted into a ſmall Compaſs, and well condition'd, quickly after alſo healing; though it was a Month longer before the other was deſquamed, or ſcaled: About which Time, having been only once purged, and kept a few Days to his Diet, he grew *Anaſarcous*; whereupon I gave him a Decoction only of the *Guajac.* with an Infuſion of the Bitters, twice a Day. I would then again have purged him with ſome *Hydragogue:* But conſidering this Dropſy was owing to the over-lax and colliquative State of his Blood, put into Fuſion by the Mercury, and conſequently rather indicating, corroborating and ſtrengthening Remedies, I was fearful of *Cathartick*s, much more of *Sudorifick*s: Yet I ſometimes

times adventured to give him the *Tinct. Sacra*, which warms and ſtrengthens at the ſame Time that it carries off the ſerous Humour. But we were ſoon obliged to deſiſt alſo from this, and all other hot and ſpirituous Medicines, by Reaſon of a *Hæmorrhage* from the Lungs, which with a Fit of Coughing, returned once in two or three Days; wherefore neglecting his *Dropſy*, and calling in Dr. *C*——— (who was related to him) it was concluded, that there was nothing to depend on but the Aſſes Milk, with *Conſ. Roſ.* and the teſtaceous Powders, together with the Aſſiſtance of the Country Air, it being the Spring Time; when at that Inſtant, hiring a Chair, he was conveyed two or three Miles from the Town's End, where he purſued this Method with great Advantage; his Blood being hereby ſoftened, and his Cough moderated. So that his Bleeding returning leſs frequently, and when it did, in much leſs Quantity, he got ſo much Strength as to walk about the Garden, and at length to get on Horſeback; during which his Dropſy continued at a ſtand, for which we now adventured to give him, ʒß. ℈ii. and ʒi. of the *Pulv. Rad. Rhei* once, and ſometimes twice a Week, thereby gradually emptying his Thighs and Legs. His *Scrotum* alſo being much tumefied, was by a proper diſcutient *Fotus*, and the help of a Bag-Truſs to ſupport it, quickly reduced, and by the Continuance of his moderate Exerciſe for ſome Time after, in the Country Air, entirely, with his other *anaſarcous* Swellings, diſpers'd. His Appetite, Complexion, and Fleſh recruited, and he returned ſtrong and luſty at the end of two Months, or ten Weeks Time, to his Father's Houſe in Town.

HISTORY XVIII.

Ulcers on the Os Palati, Uvula, *and* Tonsillæ, *in the last Stage of a* pocky Hectick.

A Person several Years advanced beyond his *Meridian*, and for many of those last past, a great Friend to the Bottle, I had observed for some Months in a drooping Condition, pining away daily with a Cough, and spitting a large Quantity of putrid Phlegm, so hoarse at length in his Voice, as scarcely to be understood, and the Tone thereof altered by some Disorder on the back Part of the *Fauces*; particularly the *Uvula*, as I suspected, as I did likewise the Cause of the same: But not being consulted, I had no Business to offer my Service; the Suspicion was farther heighten'd by one of the *Alæ Nasi* I observed pinched in, with a crusty Scab appearing at the Entrance.

He had consulted an eminent Physician, who believing it a lost Case, and taking it for a common *pulmonary Phthisis*, recommended him to the Country Air, and therein the Use of *Asses Milk*, with the *Testacea*, also a *pectoral Linctus* for his Cough: But daily growing weaker he was brought Home, as his Friends thought, to dye in a few Days; when I was desired to visit him.

him. Coming into his Chamber, I had him ſet upright in his Bed, where he appeared a very frightful Object; and holding a Candle in one Hand, whilſt with the end of a Spoon in my other I depreſs'd the Baſe of the Tongue; I found the *Uvula* gone, with the greater Part of both *Amygdalæ*, the whole Palate, and behind on the Muſcles of the *Pharynx*, as far downwards as could be ſeen, over-run with *depaſcent Ulcers*, covered with *Sordes*; and it was with much Difficulty, holding my Ear to his Mouth, that I could underſtand one Word in three, though ſtraining himſelf with his utmoſt Effort to pronounce them. I then applied to his Relations, enquiring how he got down his Nouriſhment; who told me, that his Liquor, here of late eſpecially, though given by Spoonfuls, returned inſtantly by the Paſſage of the Noſtrils; and that any other Aliment, as Chicken Broth, with Bread, or Panada, could find no Admittance to his Stomach; for that the Muſcles inſervient to the Swallow, being prey'd upon by the virulent Humours, tied down, as it were, and withal ſo tender, that they were unable to perform their Office; inſomuch, that in like manner with thoſe labouring under a *Cancer* of theſe Parts, he was in real Danger of being famiſhed, thro' want of Conveyance of Suſtenance to the ſame.

This was indeed the real Caſe of this unhappy Man, who, as I underſtood by his Friends, had not, for many Days paſt, been able to let down his Nouriſhment of any kind.

Having ordered them to retire, I ſate down cloſe by his Bed-ſide, and told him my Thoughts of his Condition: Upon which he owned, that about fifteen or ſixteen Years before, he had a

Gonorrhœa, and believing himſelf well cured, like other careleſs People, not thinking a Poiſon of that kind could be ſo long latent, eſpecially in a free Way of living, and drinking hard almoſt all that Time, he had no Thought of the ſame giving riſe to his preſent Sickneſs.

I could give very little Encouragement; nor was there indeed room for any thing unleſs my *Fumigation*, which I told him he might experiment in ſmall Quantity, and at ſuch Diſtance as he could hold out. Accordingly, without farther delay, I returned to him the ſame Evening, and burnt under his open Mouth, (the Curtains only of his Bed being drawn round him, for he could not bear to be cloſer ſurrounded) a Scruple; next Morning half a Dram, which he ſuſtained beyond Expectation; and after the fourth Time of its uſe, perceiving ſuch wonderful Relief, as to the Eaſe of all Parts of his Throat, his Nurſe and he went on, ſometimes every Day, at others once in two Days, till they had thus ſpent an Ounce of the Medicine, which had not the leaſt Tendency to make him ſlaver; but in little more than a Fortnight, had ſo entirely overcome the malign, rebellious Ulcers, that the Parts which before we began, appeared Worm-eaten, full of putrid Holes, and rotten *Sloughs*, lay now all ſmooth, deterged, ſoft, mild, and ſkinning over; and the miſerable Man, who juſt before could not let down one Drop of Broth or Gruel of any ſort, by that Time a Month was expired, devoured a large Chicken at a Meal; his Drink alſo, taking heed in ſwallowing leiſurely, paſſing, with very little riſing up to the Paſſage through the Noſe.

Though

Though I am fully ſatisfied the *Fume* did all in this ſurpriſing Recovery, yet I directed the Parts twice a Day to be touched with the Mixture of *Mel. Roſ.* and the *Flos Unguent. Ægypt.* and that he ſhould uſe a vulnerary Decoction, *ex Fol. Plantag. Equiſet. Fragar. Sanicul. in Aq. Hord.* ſweetened with the ſaid *Mel.* in form of a *Gargariſm* between whiles; and being thus remarkably recovered, I purged him once a Week with *Calomel*, given over Night, and *Manna* diſſolv'd in Whey next Morning, repeated three or four times; likewiſe a *Sarſa Drink* was preſcribed to be taken with Milk for ſome Weeks. He is now ſtrong and luſty as ever in his Life, and ſetting aſide the Impediment of his Speech, as free of any Complaint; the *Ozæna* healing alſo with the other Ulcers, by the help of the Fume, without any Application, unleſs throwing up at ſome times a little of the Liquor he uſed as a *Gargariſm.*

As I never intended this for an eradicative Cure of an Infection, thus confirmed by length of Time; ſo when his Strength was fit for the Enterpriſe, I propoſed, and indeed importuned him to undergo a *Salivation*, which might ſecure the ſame: But his Affairs, on the one Hand, not favouring ſuch receſs from Buſineſs; and a ſtrong Perſuaſion, on the other, that he did not ſtand in need thereof, were the Reaſons why it was not put in Practice. For the Reputation of this Remedy, it is now ſeveral Years paſt, the Cure ſtanding good, and we have no other Way that I know of, to reconcile the ſame, than by ſuppoſing the whole of the Venom, ſeparated from the Boſom of the Blood, lodged as a *local Ferment*, upon the Parts of the *Fauces*, ſubdued

by the mineral Steams affecting the same in their flight upwards; or the Subtilty of the said *Effluvia* to be such, as that entering also deeper, and getting into the Blood, they are moreover sufficient to destroy all other Parts of the said Poison, lurking therein; and this either perceptibly in the *Ptyalism* sometimes raised thereby, or *Diarrhœa* consequent also at some others, or imperceptibly to our Senses, by some peculiarity of Texture, altering and vanquishing the *Seminium* of this Distemper.

The only Reason I had, even to hope for Success with this Patient, was, that the same being overlooked as well by himself as his Physician, not a Grain of the *Antidote* had been exhibited; for had the Disease held out formerly against a *mercurial Battery*, in a long continued *Siege*, reduced to these Straits, yet not surrendered, I should have much questioned the Force of my *cinnabarine Bombs*, thus lighted and thrown off, which though perhaps blowing up the *Outworks*, might not so certainly have reached the Enemy retired into the *Citadel*; if it be allowable I should take a Term from *Mars* in the Concerns of *Venus*.

HISTORY XIX.

An Ulcer *behind the* Uvula, *with a* Node *upon the* Tibia, *in another* hectical *Patient.*

OF ſome Affinity with the former is this following, by which the notable Effects of the *Fumigation* will appear farther manifeſt.

A Gentleman from the *Eaſt-Indies*, very crazy his whole Voyage home, was brought ſo very low when he came aſhore, that he was ſcarce able to walk without Support: His Complaint was of a ſtubborn Head-ach, with a feveriſh Indiſpoſition, a Soreneſs in ſwallowing, and a continual dripping of a ſerous Humour on the *Glottis*, or upper part of the Windpipe, which put him upon a perpetual ſpitting, as if he had taken ſome mercurial Preparation, inſomuch that he could not lye down upon his Pillow, for fear of ſtrangling from the ſame.

This Diſcharge, together with his Pain, had rendered him ſo feeble, that he took almoſt wholly to ſitting upright in his Bed; and under this Predicament, his Apothecary perſuaded him to take my Advice, beforehand giving me a Hint, that he had ſome Reaſon to ſuſpect the Caſe complicated with a *venereal* Taint, not ſo much from the Symptoms above-recited, as a farther Complaint of a little Tenderneſs on one of the *Tibia's*, where a ſmall Riſing appeared.

Upon examining his *Fauces*, I could perceive only a Relaxation of the *Uvula*, with the *salival* Ducts wide open, as customary in some *Catarrhs*, and with some *hypochondriacal* as well as *hysterical* Persons, who without any Excreation, are almost perpetually spitting. His Head-ach was the principal Grievance; for which, and the serous Defluxion before observed, I ordered a *Vesicatory inter Scapulas*; to temper the Heat of his Blood, inclined to that of a *Hectic*, an Almond Milk or *Emulsion cum Sem. Papav. alb.* and to restrain the Rheum in some measure, falling down upon the *Larynx*, or by thickening the same, to fit it the better for Discharge, he took four or five Grains of the *Pil. è Styrace*, drinking thereon as many Spoonfuls of a Pearl Julap, at other times a Paregorick with ʒß. or sometimes ʒvi. of the *Syr. de Meconio*. Farthermore, in regard to an approaching *Phthisis*, which was much to be feared, a Morsel of an Electuary *ex Conf. Ros. & fruct. Cynosbat. cum Pulvere Coral. rub. ac Specie Diatrag. fr.* incorporated *cum Syr. Capil. Ven.* drinking therewith a *Sarsa* Decoction, rendered palatable to his weak Stomach, by the Addition of the *Aq. Cinnamom. ten.* and *Syr. Balsa. Tolut. ana* ʒi. *ad* ℔ii. *Decoctionis*; but finding him sinking, we changed these for the Asses Milk and absorbent Powders, the last Refuge. From whence, perceiving no great Amendment, a Consultation was resolved on, and those two worthy Practitioners Dr. *C——w*, and Dr. *W—ds—th* were the Physicians appointed to meet me, who enquiring into all Circumstances, were of Opinion we should prosecute our present Method; but at a second Meeting some few Days after, complaining his Throat was much sorer, and that he swallowed with

greater

greater Difficulty, examining the ſame Parts, and turning the *Uvula* on one ſide with the Surgeon's Probe, there appeared a large and *ſordid Ulcer*, which by reaſon of the fulneſs of the *Almonds* over the ſaid Part, had been obſcur'd or lay concealed before. When the Phyſicians had taken a View thereof, we withdrew to conſult, and conſidering the weak Condition he was in, concluded him a very unfit Subject, at leaſt for the preſent, to undergo a *Salivation*; and therefore that we could only palliate, which was much to be feared would not anſwer, the *Ulcer* ſeeming to ſpread and grow ſtill more corroſive, as appeared by the Difficulty to get down his Nouriſhment daily encreaſing. At this Viſit we viewed alſo the riſing on the *Tibia*, the Rudiments of a *Node*, but now very little painful, ſprouting up thereon; from all which, tho' it was plain to us what his Diſeaſe was, yet were we at a Loſs how to give a Check to the ſame, under his infirm State or low Condition: I propoſed my *Fume* as the only Remedy, to which I found theſe Gentlemen were Strangers; but Dr. *C——w* aſſuring his worthy Collegue, that he knew I would not propoſe any thing by way of Experiment, and of which I had not perfect Knowledge, they readily gave Way to have it tried, appointing ſome few Days after to meet again: In the mean time I gave Directions to the Surgeon to provide an Ounce of the *factitious Cinnabar*, weighing out ʒß. in a Paper, which I ſtrewed my ſelf upon the Heater, and ſhewed the Method of uſing it.

The Patient held out well under its Operation, giving Air by opening the Blanket for half a Minute between whiles, and ſuffered the daily Repetition thereof till our coming again all three

to

to viſit him, the Parts, as Occaſion required, being touched with the *Mel. Roſ.* and *Tinct. Myr.* a common *Gargariſm* of the *Decoct. Hord. cum eodem Melle* was alſo made uſe of, to waſh the ſame, before and after he took his Chicken Broth or Panada.

Coming to him at the Time appointed, the Doctors both looked into his Throat, found the Ulcer perfectly clean, contracted, and in a manner healed up, the Patient eaſy, and ſwallowing with little or no Trouble; at which they were ſurpriz'd, and candidly acknowledged they knew of no Method, that would have thus anſwered; for that the ſmalleſt Doſe of *Calomelanos*, which was what they only could confide in, would have been apt to ruffle him, and might have cauſed ſuch Evacuation, as at this Time he was unable to undergo, much more the Repetition thereof, which might have been required without anſwering ſuch Succeſs: Whereas the *Suffitus*, bating the five or ſix Minutes it was burning, had created him no manner of Diſturbance.

Finding him thus remarkably recovered, they took their Leaves, and left me to proſecute the Cure, adviſing him to continue his Aſſes Milk, and *Sarſa Diet-drink*, ſo ſoon as the *Fumigation*, which in two or three Days after, was laid aſide: His Throat being perfectly healed, and in ten more his Strength ſo recruited alſo, that he walked about his Chamber, and quickly after got out of Doors, appearing hale and well.

At our laſt meeting, it was taken under Deliberation, whether he ſhould not undergo the *Unction*, by way of eliminating the Reliques of the pocky *Virus*, ſo ſoon as he had Strength ſufficient for the Enterpriſe, in reſpect particularly of that riſing on the *Tibia*, which was yet in a manner

manner vaniſhed under the mercurial Emplaſter he wore thereon; in which we were a little divided, but joined Iſſue that it might be delayed till ſome farther Indication ſhewed the Neceſſity thereof. Accordingly, after three or four Months, when we had a much better Seaſon, he grew again infirm, and though fanciful enough, and *hypochondriacal*, yet by his thin Viſage it appear'd, as well as by the *Node* again riſing (tho' his Throat remain'd perfectly well) and growing ſomewhat painful, with his Head-ach returning, alſo a Tenderneſs on the upper part of his Noſe, that the Alarm was not groundleſs: So that a Lodging and Nurſe were immediately hired, and we proceeded with the *Unction* as uſual, till his Chaps ſwelled, and he ſpit, tho' not ſo plentifully as ſome others, without any ſurvenient ill Symptom, for above three Weeks, and the after *Regimen* being duly obſerved for as long Time, we once more diſmiſs'd him cured.

That which farther juſtified the Neceſſity of this laſt proceeding, and perhaps might farther evidence the Influence of the firſt, I mean the *Fume*, was this, that after he had been abroad ſome Weeks about his Affairs, upon blowing of his Noſe, a ſmall *lamella* from the Bone on one Side was diſcharged, as without any manner of preceding Pain or Inflammation, ſo likewiſe without any ſubſequent or farther Miſchief. Upon the Advice however of which, communicated to me by the Apothecary, unto whom he ſhew'd the Fragment, I preſcribed a Liquid *Errhine ex Decocto Summit. Centaur. & Rad. Gent.* adding a ſmall Quantity of the *Tinct. Myr. & Mel. Roſ.* but am not certain whether or no he uſed it, tho' I am that at the Writing hereof, he is fat and luſty, now about twelve Months ſince his *Salivation*.

HISTORY

HISTORY XX.

An Ulcer in the Throat, Ozæna *with* Caries, *and rotten* Cranium.

A Victualler who had been diverse times my Patient, upon as many Infections, and three times salivated in about five Years, for several Symptoms of a *profound One:* Having been likewise in both Hospitals, and run the common *Gauntlet*, but missed his Cure, (or at least returning after to his former Course of Life, and so again relapsing into the old Disease) implored my Care of him.

His Nose was a little sunk already, at the Place of setting on the Cartilage, with the Bones thereof; the *Tonsillæ* also as well as the *Uvula* almost consumed, the Ulcers having formerly been cicatrized, but lately broke out again. He had also some time past *Nodes* with *Caries* on the Shin-Bones, which were exfoliated and healed up.

But his fresh Complaint was chiefly of his Head; where on several Places, particularly the *Os Frontis* and left *Bregma*, several others appeared, most of them full of Matter, and one of them having burst itself, the *Cranium* was felt porous underneath, the Compass of a Half-Crown.

I began with fuming his Throat, by the *Cinnabar*, as formerly directed; which soon stopped the

the farther Progreſs of the Eroſion, and by the Help only of a little *Mel. Roſarum*, diſpoſed thoſe Parts again to cicatrize. I then opened the *Nodes* with a *Cauſtick* of *Lapis Infernalis*, intending the *Eſchars* large enough to bring in Sight the whole Compaſs of the rotten Bone; next Day I cut them out, ſtopped the bleeding Edges with dry Lint, and ſprinkled the *Sordes* at the Bottom, with the *Præcipit. rub.* in order to digeſt the ſame. Thus, in few Days, making clear Way to the ſaid Bones; where in one Place I found them looſe, and was ſurprized, through the Edge upon the Side thereof, to ſee the Oſcillation of the Membrane that covers the Brain, I mean that of the *Dura Mater*; a manifeſt Indication that the *Caries* had gotten through both *Tables*, and yet no Symptom either of the ſaid *Meninx*, or of the Brain itſelf, thereby affected; unleſs the preceding *Cephalæa*, uſually concomitant before, but now ceaſed.

Tracing the Compaſs of this Bone, I found it extending from the upper Part of the Front, to the *Coronal* Suture on one Side: But having thus laid them all in view, ſome of which were whiter and porous, where the *Caries* was deepeſt; others blacker or of a duſky brown, being more ſuperficial; theſe laſt I raſped and dreſs'd up dry, the other with Pledgits preſs'd out of a *Tinct. Myrr. ac Euphorb. in Spir. Vin. rect. extr.* keeping down the *Hyperſarcoſis* about the Edges, with a touch of the *Butyrum Antimonii*, ſometimes ſtrowing round the *Præcipit. cum Alumine uſto.* After which, having lifted up the larger Piece, ſo ſoon as I found it looſened on all Sides, and incarned the Membrane, which I dreſſed only with a little of the *Liniment. Arcæi, & Mel. Roſ.* fitting the reſt alſo for Exfoliation, which were

were like to ſcale, and which I endeavoured to haſten, eſpecially where the *Caries* was deepeſt, with a touch of the hot Iron, every Day or two: I then, I ſay, began to let him rub in the mercurial Ointment (which Work he had been uſed to) every Night and Morning, till he had ſpent about ℥vii. of my own Compoſition, in which there was ℥iß. of the crude *Mercury*; which yet neither ran through him, nor made him much complain of his Chaps; wherefore knowing him to be well ſeaſoned (who had been ſo often before *powdered*) I made up a double Quantity, of which I had uſed the whole, before he began to ſpit a Quart a Day. I then (being ſhy of going on with the Unction) gave him a Bole with *gr.* xii. of the *Turpeth. Min.* (as well acquainted with him) which vomited him only three times, yet anſwered the End; for the next Day his Chaps ſwell'd, and his Mouth grew much ſorer, the Sloughs encreaſing: Yet notwithſtanding, finding him very hearty, and being willing (now he was under it) to ſecure him from a Relapſe; I repeated the *Turpeth.* the next Day, by which his ſpitting ſoon advanced to three Pints, two Quarts, and at laſt to three Quarts in twenty four Hours. When we permitted it to wear off and decline, which it did about the Month's End, or nearer that of five Weeks; by which Time, two of the Bones were caſt off, and the Ulcers juſt upon cicatrizing; two others not moving till ſome Time after, which, together with the Piece I had extracted, he uſed to carry about with him in a Box for a Show; rather glorying in his Shame, than endeavouring to conceal his Folly.

After this, when the *Callus* was now confirm'd upon the Membrane, having confounded his Subſtance,

Subſtance, and diſobliged all his Friends, by his extravagant Courſe of Life; being pretty well tired with *Venus*'s Wars, he entered thoſe of *Mars*; where not long after (as I underſtood by one of them) he was killed in an Engagement.

HISTORY XXI.

A new Way of Cure for Nodes, *with* Caries *on the Shin Bones.*

A Gentlewoman, an off-caſt Miſtreſs to a Perſon of Condition, having ſhifted her Lodgings, ſent her Friend (with whom of late Years ſhe had taken up, and who had ſome Knowledge of me upon the like Occaſion) to deſire a Viſit from me: When I came, I found her maſk'd, but was admitted to inſpect her Groins, on each of which ſhe had a very ſordid Ulcer, although her principal Grievance was upon her Legs; through the Pains of which, ſhe had not been able to lie in her Bed a Night for ſome Months paſt. There had been, I perceived, a *Node* upon each *Tibia*, for which ſhe told me ſhe had been adviſed to have an Iſſue made upon the Place: Accordingly, I perceived a *Cauſtick* was laid on, through which, the *Eſchars* being pierced, the Surgeon (or rather, I think, ſome Empirick) had thruſt down a couple of Peas, from whence, ſhe ſaid, her Pains had been ſomewhat moderated.

moderated. When I had turned them out, which were difficult to come at, I passed a Probe through the rotten Flesh, and discovered both *Tibia's* eaten deep with a *Caries:* Upon which, I told her, there was a Necessity to make Way down to the same, in order to their scaling; and endeavoured to convince her of the Impossibility of her Cure otherwise: After which, in order to the same, I proposed a Salivation. But she had, I found, been terrified by some Stories of the burning Irons, and had therefore listened to this new Method of curing her by the Issues, by which the Undertaker had persuaded her the Bones would come away as they loosen'd. I replied, the Rottenness would be much more like to spread farther, under such Management; and as to the hot Iron (if there was found Occasion) the Parts round about being well defended, there was little or no Pain to be apprehended thence. She then enquired, which Way I proposed to raise the Salivation? And I answered her, by the outward Application: For her Friend had informed me, that she had been at that Work more than once the other Way; and I had good Reason to think so confirmed a Disease as hers was, would not yield to that Method, if it were again repeated.

During this Interview, there was a Stranger by, who I understood afterwards, pretended to the Cure of this Distemper; and who I concluded also had made the *Fontanels.* I then told her farther, it was pity she should lose the present Opportunity in making Way to the Bones; the *Eschars* upon each being near upon, if not full out, as big as a Crown Piece, made seemingly with the *Calx Viv.* and *Lixivium Capitale.* The Ulcers

Ulcers in her Groins had been dreſs'd only with *Baſilicon*, which had increaſed the *Sordes*, for want of a Deterſive. This was what paſſed between us at this Viſit; ſhe ſaid ſhe would conſider of it farther, and in a Day or two ſend for me again; her Friend at the ſame Time ſatisfying me for my Trouble, and I heard no more of them till three Months after, when I was ſent for in great haſte to her; and entering the Chamber, perceived by the Smell, what they had been doing. I found her lying half Way out of Bed, with her Head over the Bedſtead, where ſhe had been vomiting; her Tongue out of her Mouth, her Face and Head much ſwelled, her Forehead covered with a cold Sweat, a formicating low Pulſe, with *Subſultus Tendinum*, and *Spaſms* upon her Jaws; ſo that though ſhe attempted two or three times, ſhe could not utter one Word. Thus being juſt ſtrangled by the over-haſty Advance of the Salivation, ſhe deceaſed in two Hours after: Nor could I get Intelligence either from her Friend or Nurſe, to whoſe Management ſhe had been committed, though I believed to that of the ſame Perſon who had before laid on the *Cauſtick*.

HISTORY XXII.

An Ulcer in the Throat, with Chancres and Phagedena *in the Groin.*

A Youth, the only Child of an indulgent Mother, long indiſpoſed with ſome Symptoms of this Diſeaſe, which he had concealed from her, and committing himſelf to the Care of a young Surgeon, his Acquaintance, till he was brought very low, was at laſt perſuaded to have me conſulted; when in private (his Mother being abſent) enquiring into his Condition, I found he had ſeveral large *Chancres* on the *Glans*, with others on the *Prepuce*; together with a corroſive Ulcer in one of his Groins, from a *Bubo* opened about ſix Weeks before; all which he had concealed from her, as alſo the true Cauſe of his Illneſs; ſhe being only acquainted with his ſore Throat: Upon examining which, (although his ſnuffling Speech ſhewed what the Matter was beforehand) I diſcern'd the *Uvula* to be eaten almoſt off, and the *Tonſils* alſo in a fair Way of being devoured by the ſordid Ulcers which had ſeized them; ſo that with great Reaſon apprehending his Caſe deſperate, on the Account of his very weak and infirm Conſtitution (being already far advanced in a pocky Hectick, attended with a troubleſome Cough and *Diarrhœa*)

rhœa) I declin'd meddling unleſs in Conſultation; whereupon Dr. *C*—— and Dr. *P*—— were both call'd in; where I firſt propos'd my Fume for his Throat, which after ſome Deliberation (and the deſerved Character I had given it upon my own conſtant Experience thereof) was complied with: After which, it was concluded he ſhould try the Aſſes Milk, with a reſtringent Electuary, *ex Conſ. Roſ. rub. Coral. rub. pp. Ter. Japon. pp. cum Syr. de Roſ. ſic.* between whiles, and the *Teſtacea cum Saccharo Roſarum* at the ſame Time with the Milk, to prevent its running downwards: Alſo before he entered upon the Milk-diet, the following Bolus was preſcribed to be taken that Evening, and ſo for three or four ſucceſſively, in regard to his Flux or Looſeneſs.

℞ *Pulv. Rad. Rhei parumper toſti* ℈ß. *Ter. Japon. Coral. rub. pp. ana gr.* v. *Conf. Fracaſt. ſ. m.* ʒß. *Ol. Cinnamom. gut.* i. *Syr. de Meconio q. ſ. Miſce.* And if grip'd, *gr.* ß. of *Laudan.* was to be added in the ſecond.

His Drink was to be the *Decoct. C. C. C.* or elſe a Tincture of red Roſe Leaves made in a fourth Part red Wine to three of Spring Water, a little ſweetened with white Sugar; by which the *Diarrhœa* being check'd, he entered upon his Milk with the Powders and Electuary as above preſcribed, which ſeemed to agree well, and which were ordered therefore to be continued for three Weeks or a Month, to ſee if we could take off his Heat, help his Cough and *Hæmoptoe*, and repair his decay'd Habit, before we adventured upon a Salivation: However, the next Day I began to fume his Throat, burning only ʒß. of the *Cinnabar* at a Time, as he could bear the Smoke, once a Day; which by that Time

we had consumed ℥ß. (so remarkable a Force has this Remedy over those Affects) the Virulency being thereby subdued, the Ulceration was disposed for healing, the Sloughs casting off in a few Days after, by only touching them with a little *Mel. Rosarum*, and a small Quantity of the *Mel. Ægyptiac.* added thereto; together with the Decoction as we formerly observed, to be used as a Gargarism in the like Cases.

In the mean Time the *Chancres* on the *Penis*, and the Ulcer *in Inguine* would not digest, nor give Way to the *Precipitate*, but rather spread and grew still more depascent: So that not daring to administer the *Turpethum Min.* to give a check by the Way of Revulsion, for fear of stirring up his bleeding: We met a second Time, and enquiring into his Condition, there arose a new Complaint; great Pain upon one of his Shins, where (on the turning down of his Stocking) there appeared a well grown Node, but without Inflammation: Yet his Throat so well, notwithstanding the farther Progress of the Disease otherwise, that he could drink his Liquors without the same forcing through the Passage of the Nostril, as they had lately done, the Tone of his Voice being in like manner improved: At this Consultation it was resolved (laying his Milk aside for a little Time) to try him with ℈ß. of *Calomel*, (not being certain that he had taken any mercurial Medicine before) with as much of the *Pulv. Rhei*, in the *Diascord.* over Night, and to let it purge it self off, which it did gently enough; and was therefore repeated every other Night, for some few Days. But it happened that he had been too much us'd to this Preparation, to expect any Benefit thereby; nor did the Disease at all give Way thereto, seeming rather

rather to increaſe, with the Addition of a *Node*, ariſing on the other Shin: Wherefore, at a third Meeting, it was thought adviſeable to delay no longer, but rather put it to the Riſque by a gentle ſpitting, than expoſe him to periſh by the Diſeaſe. As he never had been ſalivated, there was the greater Hopes, although the Weakneſs of his Body was ſuch, as rendered the Enterpriſe very uncertain, and indeed dangerous: We all of us agreed upon the Unction, which required ſtill the greater Diligence, Judgment, and Precaution. The Office of conſtantly attending falling to my ſhare, when I had got all Things ready, I began with my own Compound of ʒi. to ʒiii. rubbing in about an eighth at a Time, and that only upon his Arms and Legs, every Evening for four times. When the Humours taking downwards by the Glandules of the Guts, we immediately ordered Clyſters to be thrown up, *ex Decoct. C. C. C. cum Conf. Fracaſt. & Ovor. Vitel.* as we have often before mention'd, giving him *Laudan.* alſo in his burnt Wine as Neceſſity urged; which put a ſtop to the *Diarrhœa*, and we went on for twice more, or till we had expended about ʒvi. of the Quickſilver, when he complained of his Mouth, and began to ſpit about ℔iß. in a Day ſoon after; to keep up which (if we could not arrive higher) I then ordered a couple of mercurial Plaiſters to be laid all down his Shins, and half Way round his Legs; and by thus gradually going on, in a Fortnight's Time from firſt ſetting out, we got it up to a Quart a Day, beſides what he ſlaver'd in the Night. About which Time the Ulcer in his Groin was well mundified, and in good Forwardneſs for healing; but the *Chancres* in the *Glans* ſtill painful and corroſive: Wherefore wrapping him up warm,

I threw on ʒi. of *Cinnabar* on the Heater, and set him on the Stool, with the *Penis* hanging over the Smoke, on the inside; by which, taking his Dressings from his Groins also, and exposing them what he could at the same Time to the Fume; after four times thus proceeding, I made all easy, and dried up his Sores in both Places. His Salivation was kept up in this manner, for twenty Days, by which Time the *Nodes* on his Shins softened, and almost disappeared. It was indeed a very careful piece of Work, his *Diarrhœa* so often returning upon us, by Reason of the colliquative State of his Blood: Which we were as often forced to bridle with an Opiate; yet hereby the *Lympha* being somewhat thickened, he had sometimes much Trouble (especially after a Nap) to get it up. He was likewise subject to fainting, and thereby farther in danger of sinking under it. However, with much Difficulty I got him thorough, even beyond the Expectation of all that had seen him: When finding his Mouth well, and his Sores healed, after I had once purged him with a little Manna in a Draught of his pectoral Decoction, and was directing that of the *Sarsaparilla*, he grew obstinate and self-will'd; neither submitting to proper Diet, or indeed any Regimen that was convenient for him to have observed: Eating presently all the relishing and seasoned Foods he fancied, and drinking spirituous and other strong Liquors, instead of returning to his Asses Milk and China Decoction, which I had recommended: Whereby his Hectick returning with a *Marasmus*, his Cough also encreased upon him, which was so violent one Evening after a *Crapula* from too much Wine and eating

eating plentifully of Sauſages, that in the middle of the Night, a Veſſel breaking in his Lungs, he bled to death before I could come to him; nor truly had it availed any thing if I had been by: For the Flux was ſo impetuous from the pulmonary Artery, that he was choak'd in a Minute's Time.

The like Accident befel a young Gentlewoman, who had not been long married before her Diſtemper, (given by an ill Huſband) being at firſt miſtaken, or overlooked, had run her into a pocky Hectick, with Ulcers in her Throat; which after I had palliated with the Fumigation, and adviſed to the Milk Diet, till her Heat was ſomewhat moderated, ſhe was perſuaded preſently to be laid down in a Salivation: But before it was at the height, though ſhe was already much ſwelled by the Medicines the Empirick had exhibited, (which by the Roughneſs of the Operation, as well as their Deſcription, I took to be the *Turpeth. Min.*) during her vomiting therewith, a Vein broke, and I was called only Time enough to ſee her expiring.

HISTORY XXIII.

Ulcers on the Palate, *with* Caries *of the Bone, and a double Perforation, complicate with a* ſecondary *and* ſymptomatical Phthiſis.

A Gentleman about forty Years of Age, (ſeveral of them a married Man) and the Parent of two healthy Children, at leaſt ſo to Appearance: From a Misfortune in his younger Days, the ſame Venom lurking in his Blood, at length diſcovered itſelf in a moſt violent tormenting Headach, which ſoon after was accompanied with an Inflammation, and an Ulceration on the Roof of his Mouth, an *Ozæna* alſo, or fetid Ulcer in the Noſtril. He had been under the Care of a noted *Anatomiſt*, but it ſeemed by his Management a very indifferent Practitioner (whence by the Way, that no Perſon may be led aſide by Names, I will only ſtay here while I inform them, that though every *Surgeon* ought to be a good *Anatomiſt*, yet he may be a moſt expert *Anatomiſt*, who underſtands, whatever he may pretend to that Way, little or nothing of *Surgery*) hence the Symptoms ſtill encreaſing, he went to one of more Eminence herein, as well as Merit, who preſently caus'd him to be anointed, and laid down in a Salivation, to ſtop the farther Progreſs of the Malignity. When at the decline of the ſpitting, which was neither ſo kindly, nor ſo copious

copious as his Caſe required, thro' ſome untoward Diſpoſition in the *Lymph* for this particular *Putrefaction* and *Colliquation*, together with the Negligence of a Nurſe employed to attend him, as he told me, a new Defluxion falling down upon the Wind-pipe, excited a troubleſome Cough and *Catarrh*, which ran him quickly into a hectick Fever, and he grew emaciated like a Skeleton, his Head-ach likewiſe returning, inſomuch that he deſpaired of Cure.

During the *Ptyaliſmus*, the *Os Palati* was diſcovered bare and *carious*, when quickly after, a large Fragment caſt off, leaving a Perforation as big as the top of one's little Finger, quite thro' to the Noſtril; out of which, upon drinking, however leiſurely or carefully, his Liquors guſhed forth.

In this miſerable Condition he applied himſelf to another Surgeon of his Acquaintance for help, not ſo much in Expectation of being made well, as to be reliev'd under the Difficulty of getting down his liquid Nouriſhment; and if poſſible to help his Voice, the Air taking the Way by the open Paſſage of the Palate, and ſounding through the Noſe, as in thoſe who have loſt the *Uvula* often happens, who contrived for him an adheſive Plaiſter, *ex Diapalma, Sarcocol. Sang. Drac. ac tantillo Terebinth.* which being ſhaped to the Arch, ſtopp'd up the Perforation, and intercepted his ſaid Liquors, in the time of drinking, as well as the Air in that of ſpeaking, but which was ſtill to be renewed afreſh after each Meal.

Thus they went on for many Weeks, the poor Patient expecting nothing but Death, till his Surgeon perſuaded him to take my Opinion, who was accordingly ſent for, and inſpecting his Mouth,

Mouth, I found an Inflammation still backwarder on the Roof or Arch than the Hole they had covered, near half an Inch, through the spongy Flesh whereof I entered a *Probe*, and felt more of the same Bone *cariated*; with which I acquainted the Surgeon, but perceiving the miserable Condition he was in, with an *Hæmoptoe* attending a violent Cough, which occasion'd his throwing up all his Nourishment, his *Hectic* having reduced him to a skinful of Bones, with a couple of Sticks instead of Legs, to support the rest of the *Skeleton:* I saw plainly there was no room for any *mercurial* Medicine, given at least in the common Way, with a View either of Spitting or other Evacuation. However, in respect to the great Complaint of his Head, as well Pain as Giddiness, I gave him *gr.* xv. of the *Cinnabar* of *Antimony*, with a like Quantity of the *Pulv. e Chel. Canc. C.* made up with *Conf. Alkerm.* over Night, drinking a small Pearl Julap therewith. I likewise propos'd my *Fume* to smoke his Throat, once in a Day or two, as they found he could dispence therewith, in small Quantity; the Palate to be touched with the *Tinct. Myr.* a little softened by the *Mel. Ros.*

After he had been fumed three or four times, his Cough interrupting, we were obliged to desist; yet by those few it had been experimented, we found it had such Prevalency over the Malignity, that presently after, those tender Parts, which just before gave him great Uneasiness, from the spreading of the Ulceration, were perfectly mundified, the Inflammation dispersed, and another Piece of the Bone, as now lately observed, growing loose, soon after separating, was extracted, when there remained a double Passage to stop up.

In

In reſpect to his Cough and *Hectick*, I now preſcribed for him a balſamick Electuary, *ex Conſ. Roſar. Pulv. Haly. Coral. rub. cum Syr. de Symphito.* A *Linctus* alſo *ex Ol. Amygd. d. Syr. Capil. ven. & Saccharo cand. alb.* And as his Breath would allow, to take off the Irritation, ſometimes a Spoonful of the *Syr. Papav. alb.* lying down to reſt; likewiſe the Aſſes Milk Morning and Afternoon, with a Morſel of the Electuary above preſcribed; and for his common Drink, a *China* Decoction with a third part Milk; or when tired with this, a *Decoct. Hord. cum Rad. Eryng. condit. ac tantillo Lact. Vaccin.*

With theſe Preſcriptions I ſent him to *Kenſington*, where he continued for two Months, and upon his Return made me a Viſit, very much reſtored in Fleſh, his Head-ach worn off, his Noſtril healed, which as well as the haſtening away the *carious* Bone, was, I am ſatisfied, much promoted by the uſe (however ſhort) of the *Suffitus*: His Cough had left him, his Appetite much amended, and a wonderful change every Way, as was apparent in his Countenance. His Errand to me was chiefly now for Advice about the Plate I told him of, (for he had hitherto uſed only his ſticking Plaiſter) with a Sponge to fill up the Perforations, in the Way of an *artificial Palate*.

History XXIV.

A Pox, with Nodes *and rotten Skull, arising from a neglected* Chancre *with* Phimosis.

A Poor young Fellow, who for long Time past had been afflicted with a *Gonorrhœa* so called, at least a Discharge of purulent Matter from some part of the *Penis*, was dismiss'd by his Surgeon (a Man of some Note in his Profession) as cured; but the same Humour still discharging, and staining very much his Linen, he returned to the Person who before had him in Hand, and who finding that neither by his Purging, Vomiting, nor yet by the Use of terebinthinate or restringent Medicines, he could effect his Purpose, lays him down in a Salivation: Under which he had like to have sunk, (as his Mother informed me afterwards) by reason of his peculiar Temper, or Ἰδιοσυγκρασία to that Way of Secretion; a Dysentery all the time attending. However, he did slaver for three Weeks, notwithstanding the *Stillicidium* continued; when he was again told by his Surgeon, that it signified nothing, being an Effect only of Weakness, which would wear off in Time.

After three Months, he came in Company with his Mother to my House, when (she retiring

tiring for a Moment) I examined the *Penis*, and perceived the Matter making Way between the *Glans* and *Prepuce*, which I underſtood had been always exceeding ſtrait, and not from the *Meatus:* At the ſame Time paſſing a Probe all round, I found there was no Adheſion, but coming down on one ſide of the *Frænum*, I obſerved him to complain a little; feeling alſo ſtrictly on the outſide of the ſame Place, I plainly apprehended a *Chancre* underneath.

I admired indeed, that a Perſon of ſome Eminency in the Art, ſhould have overlooked a Caſe of this Nature, which from the firſt Undertaking (there being no likelihood of coming at it otherwiſe, nor yet of healing by Injection) ought to have been laid in Sight, by ſnipping up the *Prepuce*; and by neglect of which, notwithſtanding his Salivation, the Poiſon had now ſpread, and he began to complain of a moſt violent nocturnal Head-ach, being thereby reduced together with his conſtant phyſicking to little more than a Skeleton.

Upon the Mother's Interceſſion, and the poor Man's Intreaty, I was prevailed on to aſſiſt him; and immediately ordered the *Prepuce* to be divided, which was done by another Surgeon, and the Cauſe of all the Miſchief diſcovered; the *Chancre* being now in Sight was ſprinkled over with *Præcipit. rub.* and the Wound dreſs'd up with Reſtrictives to ſtay the Hemorrhage, the Lips being kept back with the Bandage for the eaſier coming at the Part: But whilſt the ſame was digeſting, the *Chancre* being confirmed would not give Way to the Powder, ſo that we were forced to rub it down with the *Lunar Cauſtick*, and the *Eſchar* a few Days after ſloughing off, the Baſis was again ſprinkled over with the *Præcipit.*

Præcipit. and sometimes also touched with the *Butyr. Antim.* But the Lips of the Wound continuing indigested, fretful, and corrosive, I ordered *gr.* ix. of the *Turpeth. Min.* which scarce moved him, he had been so used to that and some other mercurial Preparations. The next Day I gave him *gr.* xii. with as much *Calomel* in a Bolus, intending to repeat the same, in order to a gentle Ptyalism; but it now ran downwards at once, with Dysentery, Gripes, and bloody Stools, in spite of all our Endeavours by corroborating Clysters, restringent Electuaries, Anodynes, Opiates, or whatever else we could do to prevent it: So that we were forced to give over. However, by the help of this dysenterick Flux, and a little slavering that ensued, a Check was given to the Malignity, I then placed him upon the Stool, and fumed both the Wound and *Chancre*, with the *Cinnabar*, which dried up the latter, and healed also the former; but with pendulous Lips, as will generally happen after this Operation, unless Circumcision be used at the same Time.

After this I prescrib'd an alterative Pill of the *Cinnab. Antimonii*, *Gum. Guaj.* &c. with a Decoction of the *Sarsap.* and *China*, the *Sanctum* or *Guaj.* being left out, because of his thin, hot, and dry Constitution. When finding himself somewhat better, his Head-ach also remitting, though not entirely gone, he went into the Country, where he kept to a Milk Diet, with Milk warm from the Cow, and Conserve of Roses; Milk also and Barley-Water, as we usually prescribe for other hectical Patients. But returned two or three Months after with little more Flesh than when he left the Town, and with this farther Complaint, of a small puffy Swelling

Swelling on the upper Part of his Forehead, which I found to be a *Node*, and from the great Pain he had felt underneath, ſuſpected a rotten *Cranium*, which proved ſo upon being laid open. He was not directly (as I before obſerved) under my Care, but upon my Advice recommended to a Surgeon living near him, who whilſt he was attending this, another Tumour aroſe juſt by, threatening the ſame Event; ſo that the *Caries*, which was about the Compaſs of a Shilling, being fitted to exfoliate, and ſome Part already caſt off, I was deſired to viſit him, and importuned by the Surgeon to ſalivate him once more; which I was not againſt, only fearful of his miſcarrying or dying under it, being ſo very weak: Nor could I give him that Attendance (lying at a Diſtance from me) as his Caſe might require. But the Surgeon and Apothecary being both ready to ſerve the poor Man in what they could, and having provided againſt the Accidents uſually attending, I now directed the Ointment after the Manner as in the foregoing Obſervation, to be uſed only once in two Days: Yet ſuch was the Weakneſs of the *Viſcera*, or the Propenſity rather of the Humours to be that Way ſecreted, that in Oppoſition to all Endeavours, by that Time they had waſted one half of the Compoſition, in this gradual Way too of proceeding, it ran downwards, and he could be brought to ſpit but very little: So that they were obliged to give over, and recruit him as ſoon as they could, leſt otherwiſe he ſhould have ſunk under their Hands. And hereby alſo, the Humours having been put upon a Colliquation, and ſome Part of them emptied out of the Blood, altho' in the Way not intended; yet was the Ulcer upon his Forehead now firmly cicatrized, the remaining

maining Part of the *Caries* insensibly mouldering off, as did the other *Node* resolve: Whereupon he was now directed to take the *Mineral Æthiops* with a Decoction of *Sarsap. China, Sassaf. Ras. C. C. & Eboris*, which he drank with Milk. Notwithstanding all which, some Remains of the venereal Venom still lurking in his Blood, for want of having been more timely subdued, his Distemper revived, and there appeared a large *Node* upon each *Tibia*; which together with his old Complaint of his Head, now gave him so great Disturbance, especially a Nights, that he was forced constantly to have recourse to his *Diacodium* when he went to Bed.

There seems upon each Leg to be forming an *Exostosis*, which are at present covered over with mercurial Plaisters: What the Event will certainly be I cannot say, tho' it is much to be doubted he will at length drop under a Hectick; out of which it has not been but with much Difficulty, and regular Living, chiefly upon a Milk Diet, that he has been kept for some Years past. His Friends being tired out, and a good Woman undone by an Expence too great for her Ability, he may still indeed be said to subsist, tho' it be very miserably.

This History is set down as a Caution to the young Surgeon, that he by no Means overlook these kind of latent or concealed *Chancres:* For if this had been early brought in View, or artfully provided for, 'tis more than probable the Infection had not thus polluted the Juices of the Blood, and given rise to those troublesome as well as dangerous Symptoms ensuing after.

HISTORY XXV.

Exoſtoſis *of the* Os Humeri.

A Shop-keeper, long afflicted with great Pain in one of his Arms, and having paſſed through various Courſes of Phyſick ineffectually, came along with his Apothecary to aſk my Opinion. Upon taking off his Clothes, and turning up his Shirt Sleeve, I felt a large *Exoſtoſis* ſurrounding the *Os Humeri*, and reaching from two or three Finger's Breadth above the Cubit, to as many below the *Axilla*; for which he ſaid he had undergone all ſorts of anointing (unleſs mercurial, the principal one, at leaſt his Chaps were never affected thereby) *Fomentations*, *Cataplaſms* and *Plaiſters*. He had then one of the latter upon the Part, which was *de Ranis cum Mercurio*, given him by a Friend as a great Secret.

Upon farther Enquiry I found his Pain was chiefly troubleſome a Nights; ſo that he had not gone to Bed otherwiſe than lying down with his Clothes on, for a Twelve-month paſt. I made no doubt of its being venereal, altho' he ſtrenuouſly denied it; yet I was told after (by another Perſon who had him formerly under Cure) that he had a Running about ſeven Years before. But this Grievance was not, as he ſaid, of above ſixteen Months Continuance, being contracted by lying on the Ground all Night in Drink.

I propoſed a Salivation, as the likelieſt Relief, but he would not hear of it. He had been laſt under the Preſcriptions of Dr. *C*—— who vomited him twice a Week, I ſuppoſe with the *Turpeth. Min.* (though it never made his Mouth ſore) in order to make a Revulſion. But the Medicine working roughly, and he not finding preſent Benefit, threw off the Method, as he had done divers others before, ſtill liſtening after every new Remedy he could hear of. I ordered him the *Æthiops* with a Decoction of the Woods, ſweating him twice a Week with the *Cinnab. Antimon.* drinking after it a large Draught of the ſame Decoction, as hot as he could ſuffer it; and taking Care more eſpecially (by hot Bricks wrapt up in Flannel, and laid cloſe upon each ſide) to promote the Perſpiration of that Member, applying afterwards a *cinnabarine* Emplaſter. This Courſe we proſecuted near three Weeks (a long time for a Perſon accuſtomed to change his Phyſician as often as his Shirts) when I cut a Hole in the Middle of the Plaiſter, as big as a Crown Piece, and laid on an *Epiſpaſtick* of the ſame Compaſs, which I directed the Apothecary to keep open as a perpetual Bliſter; and which diſcharging great Quantity of a ſharp ichorous Humour, gave him Eaſe for the preſent, the Limb growing alſo leſs in Compaſs. At the ſame time he took *Calomel* once in four Nights, which was kept under by Lenients given betwixt whiles, to carry it off by Stool. Yet finding his Gums therewith ſomewhat diſordered, and ſuſpecting I intended to put him into a Flux, he grew uneaſy, and would purſue my Advice no farther. But ſoon after he met with a new Undertaker to his Mind, who could vouch heartily, promiſing to make him a ſound Man in a Month's Time,

Time, or to be hanged up at his Door for a Cheat. This Fellow accordingly (with his Wife and Child) was taken into the Houſe, that he might wholly apply to the Work, and be ready at hand, (his Method as he inſinuated ſo requiring.) He began by ſweating his Arm in a Bundle of Ruſhes (as the Servants told me) put into a Machine well enough contrived for that Purpoſe, and receiving the Steam of a Decoction of ſeveral Herbs, placed underneath upon a Pan of Coals entering the Perforations in the Box, thro' the Ruſhes incloſing the Arm, which he repeated twice a Day for a Fortnight, ſpending each time an Hour about the Work: And indeed 'twas apparent, with that Succeſs, that the Swelling or Fulneſs ſeemed entirely gone. However new Complaints ariſing upon his other Arm and both his Legs, the Empirick, notwithſtanding his Weakneſs by his Sweats, which had brought him ſo low, that he could not ſtand without being ſupported; accompanied farthermore with a catarrhous Cough, colliquative Looſneſs, and other Appearances of a ſecondary or ſymptomatical Conſumption of the Lungs; overlooking theſe, I ſay, or without any Proviſion for what was like to happen, he goes to rubbing ſome mercurial Ointment about his Limbs, and down the Spine; which ſoon turned his *Diarrhœa* into a *Dyſentery*, and his Cough encreaſing, an *Hæmoptoe* enſued. But before this, the Quack had taken the Advantage of his curing the Arm, and received twenty Guineas (the one half of what the Patient had promiſed him, when he was made a ſound Man) and after finding him in ſome Danger (tho' he ſtill promiſed him a Cure) took his Opportunity to move off, leaving his Wife and Child to follow.

Under these Straits I was again sent for, and lifting up the Shirt Sleeve on the lame Arm, found the *Exostosis* perfectly dissolved, the Bone itself, which before was as much as I could do to grasp, being now of its natural Dimensions, altho' there was nothing left but dry Membranes and the Skin to cover it.

The poor Wretch looking up, told me, as well as he could speak, (which was very inwardly and hoarse) that his new Doctor had cured him after the manner of the Horse that was taught to live without his Provender, but died just upon the Atchievement; which he now found to be his Case. Howbeit, he was desirous to know, if any thing could be done to save his Life: I told him plainly, that I could do him no Service, nor would I flatter him; for I believed he could not hold out two Days longer, though he lived to see but one, for he died the next. The Doctor was indeed so civil, as not to come for his other twenty Guineas; nor could the Widow ever hear of him, to retrieve those (she intended if she could) which he had carried away with him, besides some other Moveables he had as little Right to, I do not mean his Wife and Child.

HISTORY XXVI.

Verrucæ, Chancres, Nodes, Gummata, Ozænæ, *with* Caries, *Ulcers in the Throat, and rotten Skull.*

A Man and his Wife, at that Time juſt come from *Flanders*, where they had been to buy up Lace, and other Goods they traded in thither, and ſo back again to *London*; upon this laſt Return, found themſelves ſo diſeaſed as to be incapable of another Trip, as they call it, to the other ſide of the Water; and lodging in my Neighbourhood, their Landlady perſuaded them to ſend for me: Where I found the Wife with a couple of *Nodes* upon her Head, from whence ſhe had undergone, as ſhe ſaid, very ſevere Pains, a *Gummi* on one ſide of her Neck, another upon her Arm, ſeveral *chancrous* Ulcers, and *Verrucæ* on the *Pudend.* alſo a ſordid Ulcer on one of the *Tonſillæ*, at the Angle of the *Uvula*, which it had likewiſe ſeized on, and ſomewhat altered her Speech, rendering her ſwallowing difficult, ſome Part of her Drink being ready to come through the Noſtril. The Huſband's Caſe was ſtill more apparent, without telling his Tale, for the *Septum Naſi* being eaten through, by a corroſive Ulcer within, had given Way, and the Part above ſunk ſomewhat down; there being likewiſe an Ulceration oppoſite externally, which

he kept covered with a Patch; he had moreover, a large *Node* upon one of his Shins, with violent nocturnal Pains, both on his Arms and Legs.

Having agreed upon Preliminaries, and got all Things ready; I concluded to ſalivate them both by Unction, the Man having twice before been fluxed with *Calomel*; the firſt time here, the ſecond at *Ghent:* Yet ſtill relapſed, or living at large, had again contracted the Diſtemper: The Woman alſo once at *London*, to as little Purpoſe.

I began however with the Fumigation, having firſt rubbed down the *Verrucæ* on the outſide of the Woman's *Pudenda*, with the cauſtick Stone; ſetting her over the Stool one Day, and the next alſo ſmoking her Throat with the ſame, and ſome Days one after the other, the ſame Day: Which being followed ſo cloſe, I expected might have made her a little ſore about her Mouth, and diſpoſed her for Spitting perhaps ſooner than I intended; but it never in the leaſt affected her that Way, tho' I had conſumed almoſt a double Quantity of the *Cinnabar*; only ſubduing (as I chiefly deſigned) the Virulency of both the Ulcers, and diſpoſing them for healing afterwards: Thoſe above, with a Touch of the *Mel. Roſ.* and a Solution of a few Grains of Sublimate therein; and thoſe below with the *Lac Sublimat.* At the ſame time I fumed the Man's Noſtril, that I might check or put a ſtop to the Eroſion there; throwing up ſome *Mel Roſ.* and the *Mel Ægyptiac.* together with a little *Tinct. Myrrh.* mixed with a ſmall Quantity of the *Decoct. Plantag. Equiſet.* &c. formerly obſerved for ſuch-like Purpoſes; and putting up a Tent made ſoft and eaſy, dipped in the ſaid *Mel* and *Tincture* by themſelves, every Night upon his lying down to reſt.

On

On the Outſide was laid a thin Pledgit of *Ung. Tutiæ*, mixed up with a little *Præcip. rub.* to keep down the luxuriant Fleſh; covering his *Node* alſo with the *Empl. ex Cinnab.* of Dr. *Harvy*.

After which, I laid open thoſe upon the Wife's Head, which contained Matter; and underneath, the *Cranium* felt porous like a Honey-Comb: Having cleared away the looſe Fleſh with the *Pulv. Angelicus*, made weaker than in common, that it might create to her the leſs Pain, and got the Bone in ſight, I dreſſed the ſame with a Pledgit, expreſs'd from the *Tinctura Euphorbii*, and between whiles to haſten the Deſiccation, clap'd down through a *Cannula*, an actual Cautery, by which I hoped the ſooner to diſpoſe the *Caries* to ſcale off. But lying faſt, and both reſolving to make but one Trouble of their Confinement, after thus waiting more than a Month, I began to anoint them as uſual, the Man twice a Day, the Woman only once, for the firſt three Days; afterwards the Huſband once a Day, the Wife each other Day, for three times more, who began to ſlaver after the fifth Unction, without any troubleſome Accident ſupervening: So that I had no occaſion to uſe the whole Ounce of Quickſilver in the Compoſition: But the Huſband was not ſo forward at the Fortnight's end, or almoſt three Weeks, after the Expence of a double Proportion; and indeed I found it neceſſary to vomit him with the *Turpeth. Min.* to bring it up (to which Medicine I perceiv'd he was no Stranger) for twice, and that in full Doſes; by which time his Chaps were very ſore, tho' his Spitting was much retarded and kept down by a Looſneſs, which put us often under a Neceſſity of giving Reſtringents, and ſometimes Opiates. By reaſon of all which, the Woman

getting the Start, was up again by the time his Flux was at the height; which was continued upon each of them, near a Month, at the close whereof, I perceived the *Node* resolved upon the Man's *Tibia*, and some small Shivers of Bone had cast off inwardly from the Nostril. After which I tried to keep out the same by a *Canula* contrived for that End, whilst the Ulcer was just skinning over on the Outside: But the Support being gone, and little Expectation of Callus to supply its Place; after it had been continued for some time, he threw it out as troublesome, and suffered its falling a little lower than it was (before the *Caries* separated) at the beginning of his Cure. The *Chancres* in the Woman's *Pudenda* were dried up, as likewise the Ulceration in her Throat, before she entered upon her Spitting; the *Gummi* resolved under the same, but the *Caries* in the *Cranium* being quite through the upper *Table* in both Places, did not exfoliate till some Weeks after she was got about. Being both well purged, sweated and dieted, they were dismiss'd their Confinement; and their Cures stood firm, as I was two Years after informed by the Wife, who had made since that Time several turns to *Holland*, and where she told me (coming purposely to visit me) she had lately left her Husband fat and lusty.

HISTORY XXVII.

Exoſtoſes *on the* Tibia's.

A Youth from *Guinea*, brought as a Servant by the Captain of a Ship, had not been long aſhore, before he began to complain miſerably of his Legs, which appeared ſomewhat knotty, all the Way up his Shins, to the Joint of his Knees, keeping him awake the forepart of the Night, till towards Morning, when his Pains remitted; ſo that it was plain the Grievance was ſeated in the *Perioſtea*, or rather in the Bones themſelves, as in the *Exoſtoſis* is obſervable. His Maſter ſaid it was a Diſeaſe common among the Natives of that Country, which they called the *Yaws*; ſeizing them often very young, or which he believed rather they brought with them into the World; that as they grew up, it was uſual to ſweat them many Days after each other, with certain Decoctions of their own Plants, prepared for that End, eſpecially thoſe who had Strength to undergo this Management; and that he had pick'd out this Boy, as the cleaneſt limb'd and healthieſt of a great many he had his Choice of. Being deſired to take Care of him, I applied a cinnabarine Plaiſter along each of the *Tibias*, and after ſome time of uſing the *Gum. Guajac.* with the *Cinnab. Antimon.* alſo giving *Calomel* between whiles, and purging it off again, with little Benefit; at beſt, perceiving I was this Way only like to palliate; after I had tried the *Æthiops* ſome time alſo with as little

tle Advantage, I ordered his Plaisters to be thrown off, and ℥ß. of Quicksilver (blended with *Terebinth*, and so mixed up with ℥ii. or ℥iii. of *Axungia*) to be rubbed into his Legs and Arms only, at four several times, every other Night; putting him presently after each anointing into a warm Bed, and disposing him to a breathing Sweat with a Draught of hot Mace Ale, covering him close up for that Purpose. When after the third Unction, the Medicine took readily to the Glandules about the *Fauces*, without any Looseness (for which I had given Directions) or other Accident whatever; so that soon after the fourth anointing, he slavered freely, and which we kept up with a little *Calomel*, given once or twice, as it seemed to decline, for two or three and twenty Days. All which Time he was allowed to drink plentifully of what Liquors he liked best, as Posset-drink, thin Gruel, small Beer with a Toast, and sometimes a little Wine boiled up with a half Quantity of Spring Water, as a Cordial. After this he was well purged, sweated, and drank his Diet-drink: His Pains being now entirely taken off, altho' his Shin-bones appeared still nodous or uneven. But the next Spring, which was about six Months afterwards, he began again to complain, not only of his Legs, but of his Arms also: Whereupon the Captain being going abroad, was prevailed on by his Wife (to whom the Lad was made a Present) to take him along with him, and leave him in his own Country: Which the poor Boy never lived to see, as dying in the Voyage.

Spina *of the lower Mandible.*

A Caſe of ſomewhat the like Nature, was preſented from a Counſellor of the *T—le*, who having contracted for a Black to wait on him; before he paid his Money, ſent him with another of his Servants to have my Opinion of a Swelling upon one ſide of his Face, which they ſaid was only owing to the Tooth-ach: Upon inſpecting the Inſide of his Mouth, I diſcovered Matter (preſſing my Finger on the Outſide) to ariſe out of the Socket of one of his backward Teeth, which ſeemed very rotten, and by extracting which, I ſent Word to the Maſter, I believed the Swelling would ſink on the Outſide, as is common with *Abſceſſes* from rotten Teeth: But to my own Diſcredit, I found it otherwiſe, for after the drawing out of that, and another that was cariated juſt by, I found it to be a true *Spina* or *Exoſtoſis*, affecting that whole ſide of the lower *Mandible*, and paſſing its Matter from a little below the *Condyl*, thro' the *Alveoli* of the *Dentes Molares*, or grinding Teeth on the ſame Side; encreaſing daily in its Tumefaction: He had alſo, as I heard after, a *Gummi* upon his Arm, with another on the Small of his Leg. So that I perceived it was to little Purpoſe for me to ſpend more Time about him, eſpecially in the Chirurgery; and his Maſter thinking he had already paid too much Money for him, what became of him afterwards I never heard; being (I ſuppoſe on this very Account) no farther concerned in the Family, nor to this Day ſatisfied for the Trouble I had with him. This I have purpoſely ſet down, as a Caution to the younger Practitioners more eſpecially, that

that they make no Prognostick too hastily without due Inspection of the Case, and more mature Deliberation than was taken in this.

History XXVIII.

An Ozæna, Cephalæa, *with* Nodes, *and a* rotten Cranium.

A Gentleman of a very sober Life, and otherwise good Habit of Body, from an ill-cured *Clap*, about a dozen Years before, though in that Time he had married two Wives, neither of them in the least tainted, as I could understand, complained of a stubborn Head-ach; for which he had taken diverse Medicines from his Apothecary; had been *purged*, *let Blood*, as well by the *Lancet* as *Cupping*, *blister'd* also, but without Relief, the Cause of his Illness not being suspected. Applying to me, I observed a little Rising on the upper part of his Forehead, about the bigness of a small Nut, which gave me the first Suspicion of his Distemper. I likewise took Notice of a stuffing in his Nostril, that somewhat altered the Tone of his Voice, and he blew out, as he told me, a large crusty Scab like Substance, every Morning, which had been formed in the Night, like a hollow Plug, taking Shape from the inside of the Part, one of which he shewed me, which would again regenerate by the Evening: Whence I concluded there was a foul *Ulcer* within, and that his Case was *Venereal*,

real. Taking an Opportunity, I put the Queſtion to him, and he own'd, as abovemention'd, his former Miſhap; but being well for ſo many Years, he (as many others have been) was difficultly reconciled to a Belief, that this Complaint could proceed thence, and that it was rather an *Ague*, as ſome of his Friends perſuaded him, in his Head, returning ſo conſtantly a-Nights; under this Apprehenſion he had taken a large Quantity of the *Bark*.

As I could not recede from my former Declaration, I would not propoſe to do him any Service unleſs by *Salivation:* But his Concerns in Merchandiſing being very great, would by no means at preſent allow his getting out of the Way: So that to palliate for a while, he took ſometimes a Doſe of *Calomelanos*, purging it off again the next, or the Day following. His Head being ſhaved, was bathed with a Solution *ex* ʒß. *Camphoræ in* ʒi. *Laud. liquid.* and the *Node* covered with a *mercurial* Emplaſter, under which in few Days it ſeemed loſt; but the Head-ach ſtill continuing, I applied upon the whole Scalp an *Epiſpaſtick*, and ordered it ſhould lie there for a Week or ten Days: During the Diſcharge, which was conſiderable, his Pains remitted much, and he got his Reſt, complaining of little more than the Smart or Soreneſs of the Veſications.

For his Noſtril I likewiſe preſcribed a Decoction *ex Summit. Centaur. Hyperic. ana* Mß. *in aq. Hord.* ℔ß. *ad* ʒiv. *Colaturæ cui fuere addita* ʒi. *Mel Roſar. & ʒß. Tinct. Myrr. & Aloes in Vino albo Extract.* to be thrown up in the Way of Injection, with a Snout *Syringe*; by the Uſe whereof, the Ulcer was *digeſted*, *deterged*, and better diſpos'd for healing, which I was in hopes to complete after, by my *Cinnabar-Fumigation.*

But

But the Blister drying up, the Head-ach returned with as great Violence as before, having taken away his Appetite, and brought him very low, being forced out of his Bed a-Nights, or obliged, notwithstanding his recourse to *Opiates*, to sit up the greater part therein, or till towards the Morning, when he got some Sleep; the *Node* at some times rising and again disappearing, so that there was great reason to fear the *Cranium* in Danger to be fouled, and by a longer Delay, the Case rendered still more formidable, if not fatal, by a *Consumption* thence arising.

Upon this Alarm, he immediately prepared as for a Journey, by way of Recovery of his Health at *Bath*; and was lodged in his Apothecary's House, where I attended him, and began by anointing his Legs and Arms, once a Day, towards Night; after which he was put into his warm Bed, with a Sup or two of burnt Claret, between Flannel Sheets, the Weather being cold, his *Cap*, *Muffler*, and *Shirt* also of the same, provided and put on, together with his *Drawers* and *Woollen Hose*.

After the third Unction, he complained of Gripes, to which a *Diarrhœa* ensued for two or three Days, which hindred the Advance of the *Salivation*, and put us by the farther Proceeding, till this Symptom was removed by a Mixture of the *Conf. Fracast.* the *Decoctum alb.* with a few Drops of the *Laud. liq. Cydon.* in his mull'd Wine, as the Exigence of the Case required. His Chaps nevertheless began to grow sore and wheal'd, with the *Glandules* turgid, and the Parts about excoriated.

The third Night after our last Unction, we expended one half of the remainder of our usual Composition; preceding to which, a Clyster had

had been thrown up *ex* ℥iv. *Decocti albi* ℥ß. *Theriacæ ac Ovi Vitello*, and putting him to Bed, a Drachm of the *Confectio*, as a Bolus, taken inwardly, to ſecure the running downwards of the Mercury: And the next Night the reſt, from whence the Day following, the *Sloughs* encreaſed, and the Looſeneſs moderated, he began to ſpit in few Days after, the Quantity amounting to three Pints in a Night and Day; to which it was kept up for about twenty, when his Complaint of his Head ceaſing, his *Node* ſmooth and flat, and his Noſtril diſcharging only the common *Mucus*, he grew reſtleſs and impatient on the Account of his Affairs, and contrary to all Perſuaſion to have it carried higher or longer continued, without ſweating, purging, or Diet, reſolved on his return home in a cold Winter Evening, pretending he would finiſh what remained, unobſerved there. How this after *Regimen* was proſecuted, I know not, it being no ways thought proper that I ſhould viſit him, leſt the Family, but particularly his Wife, ſhould entertain ſome Jealouſy of what they had hitherto been kept entirely ignorant. But after three Months, I was informed by the Apothecary, that the *Cephalæa* was returned, as alſo the cruſty Matter from the Noſtril, the *Septum* ſeeming to give Way, by the upper part ſinking at the ſetting on of the *Cartilage* to the Bones.

Theſe Complaints encreaſing, and his Pains harraſſing him now as well by Day as in the Nights, about a Year after the *Salivation*, he conſulted that worthy Phyſician Dr. *C——w*, at whoſe Houſe I met him by Appointment, where it was agreed between us, that as nothing but a *mercurial* Remedy was likely to be of Service, ſo nothing more probable for the ſame Purpoſe, than the

the *crude Mercury* in the *Unction:* The *Calomelanos*, however suited to some slight Infections, being deemed insufficient by the best Practitioners, to eradicate this Disease confirmed by length of Time. However, it was necessary it should be carried to a greater height, and continued longer: In the mean while till the same was enterpriz'd, no Medicine related to that Tribe was to be administer'd.

He was very unwilling to hearken to this Sentence, by reason of his former Disappointment, and therefore defer'd it till the *Node* again appearing, and growing almost distracted with his Pains, with the Fear of his Nose falling, drove him to a Compliance; and we began the second *Unction* in his own House, the Disease being given out for a *cancerous* Humour on the Head.

This, as the former, with due Precaution, was used once a Day for twice, and then each other, till his Mouth again appeared well slought, and the same more deeply fixed, his Looseness being little troublesome to us, and consequently the spitting sooner up, which continued plentiful for near a Month, when it began to decline; about which Time we were in great Danger of his sinking, through his excessive Weakness, under a *Syncope* or *Deliquium*, when the Physician before consulted, was called in, and perceiving the great Languor of his Spirits, advis'd the supporting them with proper *Cordials*, and *Volatiles* upon the return of the *Paroxysms*, if any more should fall out, together with good Broths, and a little Wine mixed with his *Panada*.

I was very much concerned to see his Nostrils still foul, and that *sloughy Mucus*, however neither so dry or crusty, nor yet so often as before, discharged, and therefore that we might accomplish

pliſh the Work, was willing to have it carried as high as his Strength would admit, and to have a Witneſs thereof before it drop'd. His Headach it's true was gone, and the *Node* again quite level'd, yet a thickneſs of the Membrane was perceptible under the Skin.

Coming out of his *Salivation*, and a little recruited, he was *ſweated*, *purged gently*, and *dieted*; a *Sarſa Decoction* alſo with *Milk*, likewiſe *Aſſes Milk*, in regard of his thin Habit, to ſoften and temper his Blood, and ſecure him from growing *hectical*, were preſcribed, and regularly purſued for ſeveral Weeks: And his Noſtril was now fumed with the *Cinnabar*, in hopes of diſpoſing the ſtubborn Ulcer within (which ſtill continued an ill favoured *Mucus)* to dry up: But fancying after once or twice uſing, that his Head was diſordered thereby, he would not ſuffer it to be repeated, as it ought, ſo that notwithſtanding all our Endeavours, ſo obſtinately riveted was this Infection, that after ſix Months, all which Time it ſeemed as it were ſmothered, the Snake revived, the former Symptoms returned, and the little Fleſh he had gathered in this Interval of Eaſe and Quiet from the old Diſturbance, was quickly loſt again, by the return of broken Nights, recourſe to *Opiates*, together with a loſt or puny Stomach, the effect thereof, with this farther remarkable Operation of the ſaid *Opiate*, promoting ſo vaſt a Secretion by the *Glandules* of the Kidneys, as came up to a *Diabetes*, unleſs differing herein, that as the latter being *lymphatic*, is more ponderous, this as merely *ſerous*, was much lighter, as that is uſually ſweet to the Taſte like Honey, this was rather inſipid or taſteleſs, like fair Water, or that made by *hypochondriacal* and *hyſterical* People under ſome Commotion or Di-

sturbance of Mind, Surprize or other Occurrence: A great Thirst likewise attended this, as in the other, so that drinking large Quantities of Liquors in the Night, when this Flooding always attended, the Discharge was not so disproportionate, as happens in the other Distemper. However, the poor Man was brought so low, between the Pain and the concomitant Accidents, as to be scarce able to keep up till some Hours before Night came on, the forepart of which was spent in his Complaints, and the Morning the only Time he could get a short Repose.

Being thus reduced, his Distemper all this while by good Management concealed from his Wife and Relations, some of them grew importunate with him to take farther Advice: And I who had not seen him for some Months before, was now desired to meet Dr. *P—b—e*, together with his Apothecary, who had constantly attended him: Where I gave an Account of all Proceedings that had fallen under my Cognizance, and the Apothecary of what had since appeared: After all which taken under Deliberation, considering his *hectical* State, and wretchedly shattered Constitution, the *absorbent* Powders or *Testacea*, with the *Asses Milk*, our old *Asylum*, must be still the Sanctuary or Refuge; humouring his Appetite with any light Food, particularly Shell-Fish he most coveted, having eat no Flesh for long Time; and his Stomach now beginning to loath his Milk, we concluded to substitute a *China* Decoction with the candy'd Eryngo, made as palatable as we could contrive it, instead thereof, with which he took Night and Morning a Bole *ex Conserva Ros.* ℈i. *Coral. rub. Margarit. ana gr.* xv. *cum q. s. Syr. Bal. Tolut.* for his *Profluvium*

fluvium Urinæ; there was at the ſame Time preſcribed an *Aq. Calcis*, medicated with the *Sarſa* and *China* to be drank in the Night Seaſon: Likewiſe the *Briſtol Waters*, and when looſe, a *Decoctum Album* with a Solution of Gum Arabic, alſo a chalybiated or ſteel'd Water and red Wine, at his Meals: And if this Symptom continued, a Spoonful of the *Tinct. Ter. Japon.* might be admixed; his *Opiate*, without which he could not live, was ſtill indulged him, though in a different Form.

With theſe Preſcriptions, God knows very little available, we took leave, the Doctor being of Opinion we ſhould not open the *Node*, however now improved in Bigneſs, with another appearing juſt above, eſpecially conſidering his feeble State, and Inability at preſent to be ruffled by the Pain of an *Eſcharotic*; but to keep on the mercurial Plaiſter, ſaying, that if he recovered Strength enough for another *Unction*, it might probably reſolve, as he had obſerved them in the Hoſpital, even altho' the Membrane or *Pericrane* was eaten through, and the Bone underneath alſo *carious*, as he had all imaginable Reaſon to believe from the *Foveæ* left behind, the *Cutis* adhering as after *Deſquamation*.

Not ſatisfied with our Opinions, as perceiving by the Reſult, we were ſomewhat of Kin to *Job's Comforters*, at leaſt leaving behind us a very doubtful *Prognoſtick*: Quickly after they called in that ſingular Practitioner, in this Diſtemper more particularly, Dr. *Cr——n*, who I underſtood had tried one or other of his *Specificks*, but perceiving a *Venice Glaſs* would not bear ſo ſmart a Stroke as a *Flint* one, undemoliſh'd, deſiſted: And was now willing to take in ſome other Perſon to conſult with, eſpecially one of thoſe who

had been formerly concerned; and my self, as it happened, notwithstanding our ill Success, continued still so much in the good Grace of the unhappy Sufferer, as to have the Preference.

There had some Months lapsed since my last Visit, and the Time I now met the Doctor, when I perceived the *Node* increased, and the Matter perceptibly fluctuating under the Scalp; so that without Hesitation, the Surgeon being at Hand, we both immediately concluded upon the Application of a *Caustick*, and discharging the same, lest by its longer Continuance it should spread, as it seemed to threaten, by the Fulness above observed before; especially, since there was now little Prospect from his exceeding Weakness of subduing the Malignity by any other Means.

We had not one Word of *Nostrums* or *Specifick*s, and to do Justice to that Gentleman, setting them aside, I never met a more honourable Treatment from any Member of the College.

I ask'd him his Opinion of *Poterius*'s *Antihectick*, which he much approved, being taken with some of the *Testacea* in the *Asses Milk*, or its *Succedaneum*, the *Decoct. Hord. cum Rad. Eryngii condit. incoct.* or the *Sarsa Decoction cum tertia parte Lact. Vaccin.* His Opiate we advised if possible to be gradually lessened, and a *Cinnabar-Bolus* in the manner following at Night, with a few Spoonfuls of a *Pearl Julap*, or his *anodyne Haustus* instead thereof.

℞ *Conf. Rosar.* ℈i. *Antihect. Poterii Margarit. pp. ana* gr. xv. *Syr. Capil. Ven. q. s. m. f. Bolus, matutino Mane sumendus. Superbibendo* ℔ß. *Lact. Asinini.*

℞ *Cinnabar. Antimonii* gr. xv. *Conf. Fruct. Cynosb.* ʒß. *Syr. Capil. Ven. q. s. m. f. Bolus*

sumendus

ſumendus h. ſ. cum Cochl. tribus vel quatuor Julapii infraſcripti, ſuperhauſtis.

℞ *Aq. Lact. Alex. Ceraſ. Nigr. ana* ℥iii. *Cinnamom. ten. Pæon. C. ana* ℥i. *Marg. pp.* ʒi. *Sacchar. alb. parum. M.*

℞ *Aq. Flor. Paralyſ. Syr. de Meconio ana* ℥i. *Aq. Pæon. C.* ʒii. *Laud. liquid. Syden.* gut. x. *m. f. Hauſtus in promptu quem capiat urgente inquietudine propter Capitis Dolorem.*

℞ *Hord. Gallic. Rad. Eryng. condit. ana* ℥i. *Coq. in aq. f. q. ſ. pro Colatura* ℔ii. *cujus bibat cum tertia parte Lactis vaccin. ſæpius in Die, vel Noctu, urgente ſiti, vice alterius potulenti.* Or in Place of this,

℞ *Rad. Chinæ inciſ.* ℥i. *Raſur. Ebor. & C. C. ana* ʒii. *Coq. in aq. Hord. ut prius, ſub finem addendo Eryngii condit.* ℥i. *& bibat Colaturæ eodem modo, cum tantillo Lactis vaccin. admiſto.*

Having left the foregoing Preſcriptions, we ordered the Surgeon to give us Notice of the Separation of the *Eſchar*, when we met again, and perceived the Skull rotten the Compaſs of an half Crown; which being likely to be a Work of Time, the Doctor took his Leave, the Surgeon deſiring I might ſtill continue my Attendance (more properly within my Province) as Occaſion required, once in a Week or ten Days Time. The Bone lying now in View, and the *Fungus* kept down, was dreſs'd with a Pledgit expreſſed from the *Tinctura Myrrh.* and between whiles an *actual Cautery* paſt through a *Cannula*, to haſten *Exfoliation*, and dry the *Caries*; which Way of Dreſſing was purſued for ſeveral Weeks, I might ſay Months, without any Appearance of *Deſquamation*. I was once by when the Surgeon paſſing up his Inſtrument ſeveral Inches, found a Communication with that ſuperior pro-

tuberating Fulneſs formerly remarked, the Bone being diſcovered porous and rugged all the Way, as I was my ſelf a Witneſs; examining the ſame, in ſome Parts letting in the end of the Probe down to the *Diploe*. Yet conſidering the feeble State of the Patient, whom we expected daily to ſink under a *Hectick*, I diſſuaded him from dilating, otherwiſe than by dry Doſſils, thruſt up to enlarge the *Sinus*: During this an unexpected turn of Affairs fell out; his Pains wearing off, his Appetite mended, and his Strength encreaſing, he began to walk about; at which lucky Interval, being impatient at the ſlow Progreſs of the Bone exfoliating, and the Surgeon talking of making farther Way to the ſame, dreading more cutting, burning, or cauſticking, an obſcure Foreigner, fam'd for a Wonder-working Plaiſter and a Wonder-working Pill to take away all Pains, was admitted, and continuing a Diſcharge on the back Part of the Head, in the Nature of the *perpetual Bliſter*, carried away the Credit of a Cure he had no manner of Right to: The Patient, as before obſerv'd, having weather'd the Point, the Venom in great Meaſure diſcharg'd by the Ulcer, and his hectical State mended, by the attemperating Method he had proſecuted thro' the whole Courſe of our Attendance. But what was ſomewhat remarkable, and juſtified the Obſervation of one of the former Phyſicians, was, that this very rotten *Cranium*, not only perceptibly ſo to the Inſtrument, but manifeſt or viſible to the naked Eye, and that for a large Compaſs, at length covered over itſelf, and cloſed up without any ſcaling: The arched *Cutis* no longer admitting of the Doſſils, now ſubſiding and adhering underneath, with a large *Fovea* or Dent remaining, where the *Node* had been opened, ſince

filled up with a Velvet Patch; all Parts in like manner, ſo far as the ſaid Bone had been cariated, ſticking faſt to the Skin above, as uſual, where the ſame has undergone an *Exfoliation.*

This Hiſtory may teach us not to deſpair of the Recovery of a *venereal* Patient, how low ſoever almoſt he may be reduced by the Diſtemper, or how threatening the Symptoms: And that we do not too peremptorily aſſert the abſolute Neceſſity of exfoliating foul Bones, attending their *Nodes.* For of all *Hecticks*, as I have remark'd in another Part of this Diſcourſe, whether complicate with pocky *Atrophies*, or pining of the muſcular Fleſh, through their great Pains, or the *ſecondary* and *ſymptomatical* Conſumption of the Lungs, by a Tranſlation of Humour ſupplied from a morbid Blood, to the ſpongy Subſtance of the ſaid Parts, the *venereal* Patient has the faireſt Chance of an Eſcape, when treated with due Care, and ſuitable Judgment. A farther ſingular Inſtance of which I ſhall preſent you in the following.

HISTORY XXIX.

An obstinate Cephalæa, *with* Nodes *and* Gummi; Cariosity *of the Bones of the Forehead, together with those of the Arm and Leg, in a young Gentlewoman newly married.*

A Beautiful young Lady, as I imagin'd considerably under twenty, within the Year after her Marriage, began to complain of great Pain in her Head, and at the same Time labouring under a feverish Intemperies, which seemed rather *Symptomatical:* Her Physician was consulted, who understanding there was somewhat *periodical* in the Complaint, suspecting an *anomalous Intermittent*, prescribed the *Bark*; having before-hand tried what Relief might accrue by bleeding and blistering between the Shoulders, but all without any Advantage.

After some Days they sent for me, and perceiving a *Serpigo* on the Eye-brow, I enquired more particularly into the Nature of her Headach, which I found to be *nocturnal*, or which returning with great Violence in the Night, had imposed on her former Physician. Upon farther Examination I perceived she had also a sore Throat, which being taken for a sort of critical *Aphthæ*, had been treated as such with common Gargles,

and

and ſeemed likely to heal, but which was in Truth a Symptom of the unſuſpected Diſeaſe ſhe laboured under.

Upon the whole, I made no Scruple to pronounce the ſame *Venereal*; yet in private to the young Spark her Spouſe, who readily acknowledged he was clap'd ſome Months before he married, and was aſſured by the Perſon that had him under Cure, he was well, and might venture without any Hazard: He farther confeſs'd that in few Days after conſummating his Nuptials, ſhe complained of Heat and Sharpneſs in her Urine, and had a *Running* likewiſe, the former going for the *Gravel*, the latter for the *white Flux*.

The Caſe being thus put out of all Diſpute, the Diſtemper was made known (unavoidably) to her Friends; a *Salivation* propos'd and enterpris'd, yet conſidering her tender Make, with the weak Condition ſhe was brought under by her broken Nights, which had already introduced a *Hectick*, or *venereal Atrophy*, I was ſomewhat fearful of venturing the *crude Mercury*, with the feeble Texture of her Nerves, or *Ataxy* of Spirits, together with her infirm Bowels; and therefore began with ſmall Doſes of *Calomelanos*, repeated once a Day: Yet ſuch (as often happens, and will in ſpight, as the Folks ſay, of all our Teeth) was the Repugnancy of the Remedy thereunto, that inſtead of mixing with the *Lymph*, and taking to the *ſalival* Glands, it no ſooner entered the Blood, but was immediately thrown off, and that with exceſſive Gripings, by thoſe of the *Inteſtines*, in a Flux *dyſenterical*; ſo that we were obliged to forbear, and endeavour to recruit her with *Aſſes Milk*, and the *Abſorbentia* or *Teſtacea*: But whilſt we were thus employed in ſoftening,

attempe-

attemperating her Blood, and curing her *Hectic*, her Disease got Ground, and shewed itself more manifestly in the accumulated Symptoms of two very painful *Nodes* on each side of the Front, reaching as low as the upper Orbit of the Eye; a *Gummi* on the Arm below the Cubit, with a *Node* also on each *Tibia*; so that there was no longer palliating a Disease making such an Advance under the same.

I now proposed to her Friends the *Unction*, however more hazardous, yet practicable with due Caution, as the only Means by which we might hope to eradicate the Distemper, and having fortified her Bowels all we could with restringent Boles, *ex Conf. Fracast.* ʒß. *cum* gr. ß. *Extr. Thebaic. ac Ol. Cinnamom. gut.* i. Night and Morning; keeping her to the Rice Decoction, or that *de C. C. C.* for her Drink, with a few Drops of the *liquid. Laud.* (to which, on account of her Pains she had before frequent recourse) between whiles in a sup or two of burnt Claret, I began rubbing in about ʒii. of my Composition upon each Arm and Leg, once a Day for twice, and then each other, covering the *Nodes* with the *Emplast. Mercur.*

But notwithstanding this leisurely Way of proceeding, and now intermitting sometimes two or three Days with all our Armour of *Restringents* and *Opiates*, to ward off the same, so soon as the Globules of the Quicksilver began to blend themselves with the Juices, the *Tormina* began, most cruelly harassing the poor young Gentlewoman, and running off with bloody Stools; which however carrying off some Part of the *venereal* Venom, a slight Truce was gained, her Pains remitting, and she returned to her *Milk Diet*, with a *Sarsa Decoction*.

Thus

Thus finding my ſelf diſappointed, and not knowing what other Method we could take, at leaſt for the preſent, I diſcontinued my Attendance for ſome Time, in which Interval, when ſhe had a little recovered her Strength, and continued free from her Gripes and bloody Flux, her Pain ſoon after returning with its former Severity; her own Father, who was a Country Practitioner, and uſed at Times, as his Buſineſs would permit, to overlook our Proceedings, ſuſpecting very likely ſome Error might have been committed in the Management, attempted himſelf to raiſe the *Ptyaliſm*, but as ineffectually as formerly: Her *Viſcera* not ſuffering the Medicine to lodge, or ſublime to the *Fauces*; however excited by vomiting, but running ſtill off by the Guts, with racking Pain and Stools, attended with a conſtant *Teneſmus*, and *Mucus* thereby diſcharging, notwithſtanding his *vinous*, and other corroborating *Clyſters* and *Opiates*, as before remarked; ſo that now languiſhing under the cruel Diſeaſe, and in a manner deſpairing of Relief, he thought fit to conſult a certain Gentleman of the College, noted for a ſecret Way of curing the ſame, being the Perſon with whom I was concerned in the Hiſtory foregoing, no Matter I think for the *Name*, and perhaps as little for the *Secret*, which he ſays is an edulcorated red *Præcipitate* of Mercury, of which, tho' in former Days he had Courage enough to give half a Dram for a Doſe; yet finding what a tender Subject he had here to deal with, he would not exceed ℈ß, or at moſt gr. xii.

I cannot ſay the Medicine was preſcribed *more Medicorum*, becauſe the Doctor brought it in his Pocket, but it was certainly taken to the greateſt Nicety, in an exact half, neither more or leſs

less (for fear of a Miscarriage) of a poach'd Egg, as the Chicken Water prepared *S. A.* was given at the most punctual Distance of Time, and by the exactest Measure, to encourage the Operation.

The Effect after an Hour, or somewhat more, was this, that she grew very sick, vomited two or three times, and had as many Stools. When the Ruffle was a little over, she conceited her self better, her Pains going off, and a good Night succeeding the same; insomuch that the new Method began to be highly extoll'd, and this single Medicine had wrought Wonders: A great Outcry was made against *Salivation* in general, and particularly the *Unction*, with surprizing Accounts given of the Efficacy of our *Nostrum*.

Encouraged by this seeming Alteration, it was concluded we should next Day give a second Dose, with the Addition of a few Grains, which in like Method and Manner, after the usual Time, produced extreme Sickness, with repeated Retchings, and, as after the *Unction*, or the Exhibition of *Calomel*, the *Tormina* seized presently on the *Intestines*; so now we had more cruel Tortions in the *Ventricle* or Stomach, which, as she expressed her self, was all on Fire. Upon this we were somewhat alarm'd, and as other Folks throw Oil thereinto, by no Means to put out, but encrease the Flame, so now the Doctor directed the said Remedy, and reasonably too, that this might be extinguished, by sheathing the caustic Salts of his surly Medicine, and defending the plushy Coat of the Stomach from being farther corroded by the same; which was several times repeated ʒi. or ʒii. at a Time; and at length, though it was some Hours first, the *Orgasmus* was allayed, by the *Dotum* and its *Anti-*

dote

dote taking together a turn downwards; the Remains of the Poiſon, which had not been thrown up in vomiting, now paſſing off in Stools.

Being thus reſcued from the moſt imminent Danger, it was by no Means reckoned adviſeable to proceed farther in this Way, nor indeed could we, without the moſt apparent Riſque of Life.

But that I may give you a farther *Specimen* of this learned Man's very ſingular Proceſs on theſe Accounts, in the mean time the following *Epithem* was ordered to be rubbed in upon the *Nodes*, and other pained Parts, which being dried, (*as it would be inſtantly*) this Plaiſter likewiſe was appointed to be laid on.

℞ *Spir. Sal. Armon. Spir. Cochleariæ ana* ʒi. *Sal. Vol. C. C. Extr. Thebaici exquiſite ſolut. ana* ʒii. *M.*

℞ *Plumbi liquefacti, Mercur. crudi ana p. æ. f. Amalgama ſ. a. dein adde pulv. Rad. Bryon.* ʒii. *Empl. de Minio cum tantillo Ol. Oliv. liquefact. q. ſ. ut ex omnibus f. Maſſa Emplaſtri Conſiſtentiæ.*

Being thus foil'd with the grand *Arcanum*, rather than tread the beaten Path of Practice, we (*tho' I was all this while, I cannot ſay ſo much in Conſultation, as an Overſeer of the new Method*) took Sanctuary in another, which was a *Præcipitate* too, but of a different Colour, *viz.* a dirty white or grey, of the ſame *corroſive Sublimate*, which he calls his *Pulvis Wurtzii*, from its Author; this indeed is not altogether ſo great an *Arcanum*, although ſtill delivered out by one of the Doctor's own Apothecaries, being no other than a *Sublimate* diſſolved in fair Water, by the help of *Sal. Armoniac.* after precipated with

the *Ol. Tart. p. Deliq.* then waſhed, and kept dry for Uſe.

This Preparation you will find in Monſieur *Lemery*'s *Courſe*. *Cloſſæus* has the ſame, only differing in the Quantity of the *Menſtruum*, the common Water. One of its great Admirers gives it the following Encomium, ανω και κατω, *Sed lenè operatur. Ptyaliſmum aliquando promovendo, in ægrotis Lue Venerea marceſcentibus, & pene confectis, Gummis, Nodis, Exoſtoſibus, diris cruciatibus, ac doloribus nocturnis, ſerpiginibus & ulceribus phagedænicis, poſt repetitas inunctiones mercuriales fruſtra tentatas, nec non Elephantiaſi ipſo, multum prodeſt.*

Another of the Commentators on this laſt Author, in deſcribing the Medicine gives this Character thereof. *Juvat plurimum in Lue Venerea, & Symptomatibus ejus, in Elephantiaſi, Læpra, Pſora, Pruritu, Scrofula, Impetigine, externe lavando partes cum aqua decantata, & exhibendo pulverem, ſive Præcipitatum internè ana gr.* vi. *ad* xii.

Of like Nature with this is the *Præcipitate* of the *Aqua Phagedænica*, or the ſublimate Solution in *Aqua Calcis*, but to go on with our Caſe, of this *Præcipitate* or *Pulvis Wurtzij*; we gave five Grains in a Bole with the *Conſ. Cynoſb.* for three or four times, every, and ſometimes each other Morning, as her Strength would allow, which though not ſo doggedly, yet work'd both Ways, making her intolerably ſick, and throwing her into Convulſions, inſomuch that they thought her ſeveral times expiring.

Her Mouth was a little ſore after theſe Experiments, as it had been formerly both by the *Calomel*, as alſo the *Unction*, but without producing any Spitting extraordinary. When perceiving

perceiving her no fit Subject, whatever others of a ſtronger Make may be, for farther proceeding with theſe uncertain and hazardous Remedies, we deſiſted, and left her once more to her *Sarſa Diet Drink*, and *Aſſes Milk*. All this while her *Nodes* ſtill increaſing, rather than ſubſiding, notwithſtanding the *Topicks* uſed thereto, her Pains alſo by Fits returning as violent as ever, having ſeldom any Quiet, unleſs from an *Opiate*, her Friends had too freely indulged, unknown to us, through her exceſſive Lamentations.

After we had drop'd her, and that ſhe had again recovered ſome little Appetite from the Diſcontinuance of Medicine, her Father, (as I was told) being moved with her Complaints, and finding her daily pining with a *Hectick*, attempted once more by *Calomel*, in very ſmall Doſes, gradually to excite her Spitting; but as ineffectually as at firſt; her Stools immediately ſucceeding, and preventing ſuch deſired Expectation. So that under this *Dilemma*, having ſtill a Veneration for *chymical Arcana*, and uſing himſelf ſuch a Way of Practice, a Gentleman here in Town profeſſing that Art, and who had ſupplied him with them, having heard of this unhappy Caſe, offered his Service with ſome eaſy *alterative* Remedies, but of powerful Efficacy (as generally all ſuch People's are reported) ro reſtore her.

This Perſon it ſeems, whether profeſſing that Science or not I cannot ſay, was a great Admirer of the *Star*'s dignifying moſt of his mineral Preparations with the Epithet of *Aſtrums*: Thus there was an *Aſtrum Veneris*, *Aſtrum Antimonii*, *Mercurii*, &c. The Property of all which, and twenty more, moſt ſpeciouſly entitled, is to work, as their Author phraſes it,

Quo

Quo natura verget, the usual Subterfuge of all *Empiricks*.

Which of these *Stars* was given to our Patient I am uncertain, but surely not the latter, unless his *Mercury* be of the *supercælestial* kind, and fetched out of some Mine in the *lunar Orb*, at least has received an Influence therefrom, to alter its customary Property. However, several of these were continued inoffensively enough, creating her no Uneasiness for many Weeks, or I think Months; and whether coming after the pocky *Virus*, might be in some Degree brought under, though not presently discernable, by the strong Revulsion, and evacuated by Vomit or Stool, which I rather think, or from some real Virtue in the last, to conquer the same, the Patient discernably grew better; and in some Time after, she who before was confined, through excessive Weakness, to her Bed, neither able to turn her self therein, appeared again abroad, took her Nourishment, and by the help of a *sedativum Archæi*, (alias an *Opiate*) another of the *Adepts* Phrases, had better Nights than formerly; her Pains much lessened, and the *Nodes*, though not resolving all together, yet less in Magnitude, and not so painful; insomuch that very great hopes were entertained of her Cure; her *Sarsa* Drink was still approved, which she drank with some *Guttæ Archæum renovantes*, a sort of *Tinctura Metallorum*.

But alas! notwithstanding these *noble Titles*, the fine *crystal* or *flint Glasses*, *the beautiful Tinctures*, and the Aid as well of the *greater* as *lesser Luminaries*, the *Sun* and *Stars*, by that Time three lunar Faces more were past, the lurking Venom shewed it self anew, and I was again consulted; when I perceived the *Nodes* above the

the *Orbitæ Oculorum* much enlarged, lying high, almoſt of the bigneſs of a ſmall Hen's Egg, with a perceptible Fluctuation of Matter therein; that likewiſe on the outſide of the *Ulna* ſo exceeding painful, that ſhe could not bear the Impreſſion, however gentle, of my Finger. Thoſe on the Shins, more particularly one of them, much riſen alſo, and more painful than ever. I was now too well acquainted with the Subject and the Operation of *Mercurials* upon the ſame, to think in any wiſe thereof: And therefore telling her Father theſe *Nodes* ſhould be all opened, and the Bones, which I doubted not were *carious* underneath, *exfoliated*; I perſuaded him firſt of all to take the Opinion of Mr. *Palmer*, whom I met next Day, and we concluded that a *Cauſtick* ſhould forthwith be applied upon them all, in order to the *deſquaming* as aforeſaid; and after that, no more *Mercurials* to be given, but the *Milk Diet* purſued till farther Directions, and Nature left in the mean Time to her ſelf.

Accordingly two or three Days after, the *Eſcharotic* was laid on thoſe above the Brows, and a crude Matter, as uſual, when the *Eſchars* were pierced, diſcharged: The Bone in each, for a conſiderable Compaſs being diſcovered rotten, which together with the reſt ſince opened alſo, and in like Condition, have been dreſſed by her Father, and ſeveral Fragments from thoſe on the Front already thrown off. Since theſe *Nodes* have been opened, her Pains have again ceaſed, and her Appetite mended; what the Iſſue may be, is uncertain: Though I think truly, after all the Severity ſhe has undergone, ſo far as I can take the State of her Caſe, ſhe being at this preſent under Cure, ſeems more likely to overcome, than to be overcome of this formidable Diſeaſe.

I have been more particular in reciting of this Caſe, that I might appriſe my Reader how little Regard is to be had to *Noſtrums*; how hazardous ſome of them may prove to weak Patients, and how trifling or inſignificant many others of them are found to be. In a Word, when we ſee our ſelves diſappointed by the common Method of Practice, which through ſome *Idioſyncraſy's* in Nature (who if ſhe will not lead muſt not be drove) will oftentimes fall out, we ſhall ſcarcely effect any great Matters by the out of the Way Preparations of theſe Pretenders to *Secrets*, which ſo long as countenanced by ſome of good *Fortune*, *Learning*, and *Art*, no Wonder, as I have formerly noticed, that ſuch as are deſtitute of all three, Men of *broken Eſtates* in ſome former mechanick Employments, *groſly Ignorant*, but *vilely Impudent*, ſhould take Refuge more particularly in this Part of Practice, and boaſt of ſome *Arcanum*, with which to cure the ſame.

As *Mercury* ſeems to be the only *antiſyphilic* Remedy, at leaſt with which we are yet poſſeſt or know of; ſo doubtleſs the Preparations thereof, may be one preferable to another; and if one will as effectually root out the *venereal* Poiſon by any manner of Evacuation, ſenſible or inſenſible, with more Eaſe and Safety, we ſhould doubtleſs give that the Preference; and finding that the common Preparation of this Mineral, called *dulcify'd* or *ſweet Mercury*, or being ſtill farther ſublim'd and diveſted of its Salts, *Calomelanos*, is the ſafeſt and ſureſt of theſe Preparations, in the ſlighter Pollutions of the Blood from this Diſtemper; or when got into the Bones, and rotting their outward *Laminæ*, the *crude Quickſilver*, there is no Reaſon, as I have admo-

niſhed you in a former Preface, why you ſhould fatigue your Patients by ſome other dogged Preparations thereof, by which I know ſome People have loſt their Lives.

Were we indeed Maſters of any Medicine, that would diſpoſe the Humours to this particular *Putrefaction*, ſo neceſſary in theſe Cures, or colliquate the glandulous Liquor, ſo as to run off together with the Poiſon, by the *ſalival Ducts*, and that with more Eaſe and leſs Prejudice to the *nervous Syſtem*, I ſhould decry the Uſe of *Mercury* upon theſe Occaſions, in any Form whatever: But ſince we are not in Poſſeſſion of any ſuch, and that theſe Gentlemens Remedies have the ſame Tendency to make the Chaps ſore, if repeated or not purged off; nay often in ſpight of all their Endeavours to prevent it, a plentiful drivelling falling out, of which I have often been an Eye-Witneſs: I cannot ſee for what Reaſon they ſhould be regarded more than others in the ſame Claſs; nor what Credit can be given to them, when they tell us, as I heard one of them my ſelf, that the *Pox* is not to be ſubdued by a *Salivation*; nor is the *Unction* the true Way of Cure: With the like Confidence they may endeavour to perſuade us, that a *Pleuriſy* was never taken off by *bleeding*; an *Intermittent* put by with the *Cortex*; or a *Chloroſis* removed by the help of *Chalybiates:* But if they will be pleas'd to give us but one Inſtance of a Recovery of Moment, wrought by any of their *Noſtrums*, without a *Ptyaliſm*, I will engage to produce a Score, who by the *Unction* having a *Salivation* rais'd upon them, aſſiſted by the after *Regimen*, have from the moſt deplorable Circumſtances (of which Number ſurely are ſome of the foregoing) been reſtored to a ſound Health;

or if such *Regimen* be objected, as the Means of their Cure, I could produce some hundreds, where the same has been altogether neglected, and which, if we may believe our famous *Sydenham*, there is no need of, yet their Cures stood firm.

History XXX.

A Caries *overspreading almost all the Skull.*

AN unfortunate Tradesman, in his younger Days, meeting with a Mischance, and falling first of all into ill Hands, with a simple Running; the same being too hastily got out of Sight, and the Poison or venereal Venom into his Blood: Notwithstanding soon after he had the Advice of an able and experienced Surgeon, such was the Virulency of the Infection, or the great Unhappiness of his particular Temperament to be more than ordinarily impress'd by the same, that some time after he began to make Complaint of violent Pains of his Head; for which, the Cause (it being some Years since) being overlooked or not suspected, he was let Blood in the Neck, purged, blister'd, cupp'd, had a *Flammula sub Nucha*, and afterwards *Fontanels inter Scapulas*, besides his taking inwardly cephalick Prescriptions of all Sorts: Whence finding no Relief, upon a Consultation with Sir *R. B.* his Case being farther examined, he again took Mercurials, purging them off, at proper Distances,

Diſtances, with ſome light Advantage. But having no other Symptoms beſides the *Cephalea*, he was hardly perſuaded it could be Venereal; till the Pains ſeizing alſo his Shins and Shoulders, and keeping him awake in the Night, he complied, and was ſalivated by that Phyſician's Direction. Yet notwithſtanding the moſt exact Conformity to the Rules preſcribed, both in and out of his ſpitting Courſe, which was managed with ſome Difficulty to keep it up, the Truce held but a little while, before his Pains returned, particularly on the *Vertex* or Top of his Head; about which Time I was firſt conſulted, and propoſed an *Epiſpaſtick* all over the *Scalp*, which he wore as a Cap for a Fortnight. And during the Diſcharge of the ſharp Serum all the time dripping down on each ſide of his Head, made no Complaint of his former Pain; yet upon healing the Veſications, which were kept open as long as we could, the ſame revived. Wherefore I applied a Cauſtick on the Top of the Head, at the joining of the *Sagittal* with the *Coronal Suture*; and cutting thro' the *Eſchar*, forced in a good large Pea, continuing the ſame as a *Fontanel* with great Advantage, for near a Twelvemonth, preſcribing *Calomelanos* ſometimes, and keeping it under by Purgation. On the intermediate Days he took alſo a Bole of the *Cinnabaris Antimonii*; at other times the *Æthiops Min.* But diſcontinuing this Method ſome Months, his Pains returned; nor could he reſt in the Night without an *Opiate*, which he took often unknown to me; having a Preparation thereof always by him, given by a Friend, which was, as I ſuppoſed, *Matthews's Pill.* His Iſſue had now been continued ſo long, that the ſharp *Ichor* falling thereupon, had eroded the *Pericra-*

nium, and laid the *Cranium* bare; so that I was forced to throw out the Pea, dressing up the Bone dry, and the *Caries* spreading still farther, I cut away the *fungous* and *callous* Lips of the Ulcer, and laid all in View, in order to exfoliate. About this Time the Pains of his Limbs returning with great Violence, so soon as ever he was warm in his Bed, and suspecting greater Mischief, I resolved to attempt a Salivation by Unction; and being prepared for Accidents, rubbed in a small Quantity of the same, with my own Hands, well armed with a Bladder tied about my Wrist, at first every second Day, in Consideration of his great Weakness; but after the third time, he began to be griped, and was troubled with a great many loose Stools, quickly ending in a *Dysentery:* So that they were forced to call me up: He had above thirty Stools, most of them bloody, and the last a bloody *Mucus* only. Coming to the Bed-side I found him fainting with cold Sweats, and in a manner expiring his last; his Eyes wide open, yet he could not speak so as to be heard. His Nurse told me she had injected a couple of Clysters in the Night, *ex Decocto albo cum Ovor. Vitellis & ℥ß. Theriac. Androm.* (always in Readiness) which forced soon away with his Stools. I immediately called for a Cup of his burnt Claret, and whilst that was getting ready, with warm Napkins caused him to be well rubbed; bathing his Temples and his upper Lip with the *Aq. Regin. Hung. & Spir. Lavend.* whilst another Servant held an open Vial of the *Spir. Sal. Armon. cum Calce viva destillat.* under his Nostrils, that quickly rous'd him, and brought him to his Senses. I then instilling twenty Drops of the *Laud. Liquid. Cydon.* into the burnt Wine (finding his Pulse return)

gave

gave it him to drink. At the ſame time I directed a Pint of red Wine to be ſet over the Fire, and made boiling hot, out of which (having lifted him up from the Bed-pan) flannel Cloths were wrung hot, and applied to his Fundament to take off his *Teneſmus*. I farther ordered them to quench a Heater ſeveral times in Spring Water, and (ſending for them whilſt I ſtaid) directed to infuſe therein boiling hot, the *Fol. Roſ. rub.* Mß. *Flor. Balauſt.* p. j. *Cort. Granat.* ℥ß. taking ℥iv. of the ſtrained Liquor, and adding half an Ounce of the *Diaſcord. ſine Melle*, mix'd up with the Yolk of an Egg and a Gill of Sack; which was to be thrown up as a Clyſter, or rather as a Fomentation for his Bowels. Laſtly, I preſcribed to his Apothecary, the *Infuſio Conf. Fracaſt.* as it is ſet down in the Method for correcting this Accident, to be given two Spoonfuls after every looſe Stool; and if his Gripes or Reſtleſsneſs continued, ten Drops of the *Laudanum* in ſome more of his burnt Wine: Which were ſtill farther to be repeated at a proper Diſtance, as the Urgency of his Complaint ſhould happen to require: Only obſerving the Effect of one, before another Doſe thereof ſhould be given him. However, what I had now done took off the Grievance; and the laſt Clyſter came not away till the Evening: Nor had we any more Stools for two or three Days. His Mouth alſo (which was more than I expected) began to be ſore, and to ſmell ſtrong, though he ſpit little as yet: So that after three Days I anointed him again over Night, and before Morning his Gripes diſturbed him; but immediately giving him *gut.* xv. of his *Laudanum*, and injecting ſuch another Clyſter as the laſt, this Hurry wore preſently off; and two Days after I a-

nointed him for the last Time, covering each *Tibia* with the *Emplast. de Ranis cum Mercurio*, the whole of what I had thus used amounting to little more than ʒvi. of the Mercury: Which, in like manner as the former, began to run through him the next Day, but was quickly again stop'd with an Opiate. The Sloughs now farther encreasing about his Cheeks and Tongue, he spit near a Quart a Day; being too weak for the *Turpeth. Min.* and I unwilling to use more of the Unction: However desirous of raising it so far as I could with Safety still a little higher, I adventured to give him *gr.* xv. of *Calomel* every other Night, for three or four Times, with ϑß. of the *Conf. Fracast. s. m.* and *gr.* ß. of *Extr. Opii Thebaic.* but still he was subject to have two or three Stools in a Day, some of them intermixed with Blood; his Fainting also being apt to return after he came from the Stool. Wherefore taking care to keep his Spirits up with burnt Wine and good Broths; also his Sack Clysters and the Yolks of Eggs: Tho' it was with some Difficulty we got him thro', and upon finishing this Course, put him into another of Asses Milk with a China Decoction, in order to recruit him.

During all this, the *Caries* would not stir, nor offer to separate: The Ulcer indeed was not so constantly inspected during his exceeding Weakness, for fear of his taking cold by the frequent opening; but was now daily looked after, and dressed with a *Tinctura Myrrh. Aloes & Euphorb.* with some of the latter sprinkled thereon: When being pretty free from his Pains, yet much emaciated, I prescribed the famed *Antihectick* of *Poterius*, which he took for a considerable time, I cannot say with any sensible Relief, in any respect (any more than some others, with whom

I had

I had tried it under the like Circumſtances;) wherefore having inſtructed his Servant in the dreſſing of his rotten Skull, he removed into the Air, keeping ſtrictly to the Milk Diet for about ſix Weeks or two Months; and returned as the cold Weather approached, with little or no Improvement.

There had been ſome ſmall Fragments caſt off from the *Cranium*, but the main Part lay hard and faſt, appearing black as a Coal, having gone beyond the *Diploe*, by a Cleft diſcernable on the ſide thereof; and before the Spring following was far advanced, he began to make freſh Complaints upon other Parts of his Head, where ſoon after appeared other *nodous* Tumours: So that now deſpairing of his Cure, he threw off his Buſineſs, having a Competency to ſubſiſt his little Family, *viz.* his Wife and himſelf. Upon theſe new Appearances, I thought convenient more particularly to enquire into the State of her Health, who all this time was utterly ignorant of the Cauſe of his Illneſs; and though otherwiſe a poor infirm hyſterical Woman, yet I perceived perfectly clear of any Symptom of the *Lues:* Nor was there much Likelihood, eſpecially of late Years, ſhe ſhould be infected therewith; ſince he had been ſo conſtantly indiſpoſed for about fifteen Years they had cohabited; *adeo ut nunquam ex multis Annis præteritis rem habuiſſet cum illa, ut mihi bonus Vir ac verè religioſus (utcunque olim infortunatus) ſæpe juratus eſt.*

I now propoſed a Conſultation with Serjeant *Bernard*, who on a View of the Caſe, adviſed thoſe *Nodes* ſhould be laid open, in moſt of which there ſeemed Matter to fluctuate; and after diſpoſing them if poſſible for Deſquamation, to attempt another Salivation. And when I told him

him how narrowly he had eſcaped the laſt Year, he replied he might as well die under a Salivation as a pocky Hectick; otherwiſe we muſt continue the Milk and Diet-drink: But the poor miſerable Patient was of the ſame Opinion, and very willing, when we thought it requiſite, to undergo it, having been long time weary of a wretched Life. Yet for the preſent we kept him to the Diet aforeſaid, till I had opened ſeveral of the *Nodes* with a *Cauſtick*; under each of the *Eſchars* was found a *Cariofity*, there being ſix or ſeven, as I remember, of them in ſeveral Parts of the Head; as forwards, on the *Os Frontis*; ſideways, on both the *Bregma's*; on the *Vertex*, a top; and the *Os Occipitis*, behind.

Theſe being laid in View, his Pains again ceaſed, and his Strength was ſo recruited, that about three Months after, he reſolved upon another Salivation, the Serjeant making him ſeveral Viſits. It was enterpriſed with much the ſame Difficulty as formerly, the Gripes and *Dyſentery* returning ſo ſoon as he had been thrice anointed, tho' with a ſmaller Quantity of the Mercury than before; nor could we get him to ſpit ſo much as then. The Flux going off, he was again purged and dieted, and I reſolved to meddle with no more Mercurials: For after all we had done this Way, ſuch was the hard Lot of this unhappy Man, (who often ſolemnly proteſted, he never had ſtrayed more than once in his whole Life that Way) that we never could get the rotten *Cranium* to exfoliate. Wherefore, the Summer following he went again into the Country, about twenty Miles from *London*, taking along with him a Servant well inſtructed to dreſs him, and Medicines for that Purpoſe; and returned the Winter following much in the ſame State he went: Where after he had taken the beſt

beſt phyſical and chirurgic Advice he could have, in divers Conſultations with Men eminent in both Profeſſions, he paid me civilly for what I had already done, and contracted with me to dreſs him for fifty Pounds a Year, every Day at my Houſe; and ſome time after growing feeble, and unable to come out, I attended for the ſame Stipend every other Day, at his: But after about a Year and a half more *Nodes* appearing, and finding his Expence too great for his Income, when I had alſo opened theſe, and fitted them for his Servant's Management, I agreed for forty to dreſs him twice a Week. During which he had two or three *epileptick Paroxyſms*, ſome Matter, as I ſuſpected, falling in, and offending the Membranes underneath; to prevent which for the future, ſo far as I could, I laid open ſeveral Sinuoſities, and other Ulcers communicating, into one; dreſſing up as formerly to correct the Putrefaction, with the Tincture of *Myrrh*, *Aloes* and *Euphorb.* ſprinkling in the Powders of the ſame between whiles.

A foul and moſt offenſive Work, the Stench ſo inſinuating all about me, into my very Clothes, (and yet I touched no Part but with an Inſtrument) that no body cared to come near me for an Hour after; nor into the Surgery, when he came to me (though the ſame was always fumed after he was gone) for longer Time, without great Offence. I once called in Mr. *Samuel Palmer*, at another time Mr. *Richard Blundell*, who thought himſelf as well able to encounter a Stink as another; but declared upon his coming out of the Chamber, that he had never met with the like, and that the Salary was too ſmall for the Work.

This Gentleman being the laſt Perſon I attended as a chirurgic Patient, and having received a large

large Sum of his Money, I was willing to serve after, in what I could; and (upon coming into the College) accordingly at his last quarterly Payment, when I took my Leave, promised, upon any fresh Emergency, to give him my Advice *gratis:* In the mean Time I had instructed his Barber, (who lived just by him, and for a small Gratuity had undertaken the Post) how to manage it. But upon my withdrawing, some of his Friends recommended another Person of the Profession, who it seemed (as I was told) had given more Encouragement than I ever pretended to, under whose Hands he nevertheless deceas'd, about a Quarter of a Year after.

Some Years before his Death he had *Nodes* upon each *Tibia*, which sometimes resolved under his Salivation; and were so kept under at all times, by the *Emplast. de Ranis cum Merc.* as to give him little or no Disturbance: But had the Scalp, (I mean what was left of it) been cleared away after his Decease, I verily believe, three Parts in four of his *Cranium* or Skull had been found *carious* or rotten; in most Places also through both *Tables*. So that considering how truly formidable this Disease appears at some times, and the deplorable Circumstances to which Mankind is thereby reduced, I think I cannot better shut up this Discourse, than in the Words of this miserable Man, who was wont to say, a little before I left him, that if the Compilers of our *English* Liturgy had known so much of this Disease as he had done, instead of that Petition in the *Litany*,

FROM PLAGUE, PESTILENCE, *&c.*

They would have inserted it,

FROM POX, PESTILENCE AND FAMINE,

——*Deliver us.*

REMARKS

REMARKS

UPON

Dr. *Willoughby*'s Tranſlation

OF

Monſieur *Chicoyneau*'s

METHOD of CURE.

Which he Entitles,

The Practice of SALIVATING *ſhewn to be of no Uſe or Efficacy in the Cure of the* VENEREAL DISEASE, *but greatly prejudicial thereto.*

With a

Letter from Mr. *Samuel Palmer* to the AUTHOR of the foreſaid *Remarks*, upon the Subject abovementioned.

By DANIEL TURNER, M. D.

LONDON:

Printed in the Year M.DCC.XXXII.



REMARKS

UPON

Dr. *Willoughby's* TRANSLATION

OF

Monſieur CHICOYNEAU'S

METHOD of CURE.

WHOEVER will take the Trouble of peruſing the following Account of the *Montpellier* Practice, will quickly ſee the great Uncertainty thereof, notwithſtanding the vaſt *Encomiums*, by ſome late Proſelytes to the ſame; and if we look into the antient Writers, we ſhall find that Monſieur *Chicoyneau* has no better Title to the Invention of theſe Frictions with the Quickſilver Ointment, than his Countryman *Belloſte* to that of the Quickſilver Pill. Of this laſt I have taken notice among the general Remedies made uſe of for the Cure: And from Dr. *Freind's* Hiſtory I find that *John Almenar*, by Birth a *Spaniard*, practiſed the firſt Way above two hundred Years paſt; taking his Hint, as

our

our Author juſtly ſurmiſes, from the *Arabian* Phyſicians, who were ſo far from promoting the *Salivation*, that like the Gentlemen now practiſing at *Montpellier*, ſo ſoon as ever ſuch Appearance happened, they diverted the Humours downwards all they could by purging Medicines. However upon ſtrict Enquiry, and a multiplied Proof of the Inefficacy of either, to ſubdue the Diſeaſe in its laſt Stages, or to cure any ſtubborn Pox, where we are at laſt obliged to have our recourſe to a *Salivation*, we need not envy either of them the Glory of each Invention.

But before we come to the Experiments themſelves, it may be needful we take Notice of the Introduction, which we ſhall remark paragraphically as they ſtand before us.

To begin therefore,

Though mercurial *Salivation* be almoſt *univerſally* allowed the only Cure for a confirmed *Lues*; yet if *Reaſon*, *Facts*, and *Experience*, may prevail over *Cuſtom*, *Authority*, and *vulgar Prejudice*, it will be found ineffectual, and pernicious therein.

Remark. *This I think ſo bold an Advance, that no Man who had not the utmoſt Aſſurance of Truth being on his Side, would have offered to the World, much leſs in Oppoſition to that Reaſon, thoſe Facts, and that Experience he calls upon to umpire, as will be manifeſt, I doubt not, preſently.*

To begin the Proof of this Aſſertion with what he calls his Matters of Fact.

1. If a Perſon free from a *venereal* Taint be ſalivated in the common Method, the *Saliva* he evacuates is as fetid, and its Quantity as large, as if he were infected: *Hypochondriacks* have afforded too many Inſtances hereof: 'Tis therefore a vulgar Prejudice to ſuppoſe that a copious Evacu-

Evacuation of a fetid *Saliva*, argues the Virulency of the venereal Infection; both the Quantity and ill Scent are otherwiſe ſatisfactorily accounted for. The Quantity proceeds from the vehement ſtimulating Motion of the weighty mercurial Particles admitted into the Blood; whereby the *Saliva* is rarified, its Secretion promoted, ſome of the Veſſels it paſſes through are diſtended, burſt and dilacerated, and conſequently others are forcibly ſqueez'd, and obliged to give out their Contents. The ill Scent ariſes from the Stoppage of other *Secretions*, and a Retention of the Excrements. Part whereof the Blood, in its nimble and diſordered Circulation, muſt neceſſarily take up and diſcharge where the Outlets are open. This is certainly more rational than to ſuppoſe the Infection, whoſe Scent remains utterly unknown, to be the Cauſe thereof.

Remark. *As to the Saliva evacuated, either in the ſound or the diſeaſed State, we have taken Notice in a former Preface to the practical Diſſertation aforegoing: But ſurely it may be made a Queſtion, whether the Quickſilver, as merely ſuch, acts otherwiſe than by its Pondus, as I have there alſo obſerved: The Stimulus being owing to the Spicula of the Salts, with which its Globules are ſurrounded in their paſſing the Juices of the Blood, much after the manner as when blended therewith, in the artificial Preparations of that Mineral: Whence they put on a cauſtick Quality, very evident in their Effects upon the Parts of the Mouth; and by whoſe Stimuli, the glandulous Liquor or Lymph is there ſecreted. The ill Scent of which is by no means owing to the Retention of Excrements of any kind, ſince very frequently through the whole Courſe of Salivation, we have more Stools than at another*

Time, great Quantity alſo of Urine, and a free Perſpiration. According to this Gentleman's Philoſophy, we ſhould conceive our Patients at theſe times under the State of a Miſerere; but although their Mouths, it muſt be owned, ſtink worſe than a Sir———e, yet, ſaving his Preſence, it is quite different; ariſing ſolely from the Putrefaction of the Parts of the Mouth, a Conſequence of the cauſtick Salts before obſerved, preying upon the ſame, and inducing that peculiar Rottenneſs therein, the Source and Original of that fetid Smell, which he might have obſerved to enſue upon Mortifications on the ſame Parts; where till the putrid Sloughs are digeſted off, and the Ulcers mundified, the Gleet, as the Surgeons call it, here running off, is imbued with the like offenſive Stench, and the Mouths of thoſe affected in this manner, emitting ſuch like putrid Exhalations.

2. Common Experience aſſures us, that the Diſtemper, though palliated for a Seaſon, often remains uncured, and breaks out more ſeverely after a Salivation has been accidentally raiſed, by mercurial Preparations internally taken; which gives us a Suſpicion at leaſt that ſuch an Evacuation is not the proper Cure in this Caſe: Nay, ſo far are the ſkilful Artiſts from promoting this Diſcharge, when it thus happens, that they endeavour by all Means to put a ſpeedy Stop thereto; a conſiderable Argument ſurely, that they think Salivation either uſeleſs here or detrimental.

Remark. *If theſe are the undoubted and invincible Obſervations by which he would eſtabliſh his new Method, I am afraid they will weigh little; and for the ſame Reaſon we muſt diſclaim the Bark, becauſe ſome Intermittents ſtand out againſt it: But common Experience as well in the firſt as*

the laſt, proclaims the contrary to that which he aſſerts. What he ſays of the Diſtemper growing worſe after accidental Salivation, I think cannot be imputed thereto, but to the Nature of the Diſeaſe, which poſſibly, though not yielding to this ſlight accidental Spitting, might have been ſubdued, had the ſame been carried on, or not been check'd after its Appearance. However, we don't pretend that Salivation is at all times infallible, nor I think, does he, the Way of Friction, as may be gueſſed by the following Experiments. If the greater Numbers, and the moſt deplorable Objects are holpen thereby, it is deſervedly to be continued: Who theſe Artiſts are I can't imagine, unleſs himſelf and ſome few of his Countrymen, together with the honeſt, ingenious, diſcerning, &c. taken notice of in the Editor's Advertiſement.

3. After the Uſe of a little mercurial Ointment, or before the Salivation riſes to its intended Height, many Symptoms of the Diſtemper, as *Ulcers, Chancres, Pains of the Limbs*, &c. uſually vaniſh: But if the Effects of Mercury be ſo great without ſalivating, why may not a proper Continuance of it in this manner compleat a Cure?

Remark. *Here doubtleſs is a Solœciſm, and the Author, I fear, is running himſelf into a Snare. Firſt he ſays, the Symptoms vaniſh before the Salivation is at the height; and then talks of the Effects of the Remedy without ſalivating at all; but I think the Interrogatory may be fairly retorted, his Query ſtanding thus in his firſt Words: If the Effects of Mercury are ſo great, even before the Salivation is at its intended Height; what might we not expect by proſecuting the ſaid Method, when not only theſe Symptoms enumerated, but all others, the Attendants upon that Diſeaſe, notwithſtanding all*

our Author's invincible Arguments to prove the ſame uſeleſs and detrimental, are generally vanquiſhed?

4. On the other Hand, the ſame Symptoms will ſometimes remain after a profuſe Salivation has been obtained; in which Caſe it is certain, that the venereal Taint is not all carried off with the Saliva.

Remark. *The Amount of all this is only that there are ſome Inſtances, which no body that I know of ever diſputed; wherein, neither this, nor any other Method will avail, not even his own dear darling Frictions without Salivation; and we readily join Iſſue, that ſuch as are not cured, have not received their Cure, whether they ſpit or not.*

5. When a Salivation proves ineffectual *(here we have a tacit Conſent that at ſome times it is effectual, though juſt before it was always detrimental and uſeleſs in this Diſtemper)* the moſt judicious Practice orders the Patient, after the Recovery of his Strength, to apply the *mercurial Unguent* in ſmall Quantities, at proper Intervals, ſo as to prevent a ſecond Flux at the Mouth; and this with very good Succeſs. The moſt experienced Phyſicians are therefore ſenſible, that *Salivation* not only *ſometimes* fails to eradicate the *Lues*, but alſo that this grand Evacuation ought to be guarded againſt, in future Attempts to cure it.

Remark. *Here likewiſe, as before, we have hot and cold in the ſame Blaſt; Salivation cures, but it does not cure; or when Mercury does not cure by ſpitting, we muſt try what it will do without. We have already owned that at ſome times the Diſeaſe is too powerful for Salivation; but let the Doctor give us but one Inſtance of a profound Infection (of which none ſuch appears among his forty Experiments) as Gummi, Nodes, Exoſtoſes, or Cario-*

ſity,

rioſity, inſtead of Scabies, Chancres, or Serpigines, with uncertain Pains, whether Scorbutick or Rheumatick, as likely as Venereal, removed without a Salivation; I will engage to produce half a Score of that kind, for each ſingle Example, reſtored to perfect Health thereby. Some of them, where his Frictions, as he has inſinuated on the other Side, had been diverſe Times undergone, the Patient growing ſtill more diſeaſed than before; and in Juſtice ſurely, he ſhould have told us who his experienced Phyſicians were, as well as given us better Proofs than we can find here, to juſtify that Practice.

6. Salivation, becauſe of the great Danger that attends it, is never practis'd upon very *antient* or worn out Perſons, *Infants, pregnant Women, hectick, highly ſcrofulous*, or *ſcorbutick* Patients; but the Cure of theſe, when infected with the *Lues*, is happily committed to the prudent Uſe of mercurial Frictions, ſo as to prevent the leaſt *ſalival* Flux. But if the *Lues* be thus curable in tender and ſhatter'd Conſtitutions, why not alſo in ſtrong and robuſt Bodies!

Remark. *We have here an Account of the Subjects not fit to undergo the Remedy; yet ſuch as theſe we ſee his own Experiments are made upon. If it be anſwered, without a Deſign of ſalivating, it may be replied, that no Man uſing the Friction in this manner, can abſolutely warrant the ſame ſhall not enſue; as you will ſee happened in his firſt Experiment, as alſo in ſeveral of the reſt. Nor ſurely, I think, would any experienced Artiſt but himſelf, have rub'd a Quickſilver Ointment into the Body of a Man ſeventy Years of Age, whether with Intention of ſpitting or not. As for the Succeſs with the ſtronger, where it will anſwer in the weaker, I think this is out of the Queſtion; unleſs he believes any Man can be ſo ſilly, as to ſup-*

poſe what is ſafe and harmleſs to an Infant, ſhould be hurtful to the Adult.

7. Perſons of the largeſt Experience in *venereal* Caſes, from duly reflecting upon their own Practice, have ingenuouſly acknowledged, that *Salivation* contributes nothing to the Cure of the *Lues*; and wiſhed to perform it by a leſs hazardous, painful, and nauſeous Means; declaring themſelves willing to abandon the old Method, and make uſe of this, would the groundleſs Prejudice of their Patients allow them.

Remark. *This is the moſt jejune Argument of all; there being none certainly ſo prejudiced againſt an eaſy Cure, could the ſame be aſcertained from Reaſon and Experience, eſpecially ſo large: Nor have I heard yet of any one in his Senſes, who deſired his Surgeon to cut off his Arm or Leg, when he was well informed, that with much Eaſe and Safety, the ſame might be preſerved by a long experienced Remedy. It is much he would not inform us of theſe Perſons of large Experience, who have thus expoſed themſelves, to continue a dangerous and painful Method, merely in Compliance with the Prejudice of their Patients, and contrary to their own better Judgment, or Knowledge of an eaſier and ſafer Way. I am perſuaded the City of* London *can furniſh Gentlemen of as large Experience in theſe Caſes, as any in* France, *not excepting Monſieur* Chicoyneau *himſelf, or thoſe of the ſame Faculty in* Montpellier: *And notwithſtanding his Editor's Suggeſtion, I know not one of the whole Number, but would readily come into any eaſier Method than that practiſed at preſent, which they ſhould find upon Experience would anſwer their Expectation.*

8. Upon a careful Examination of the whole Matter, I was firmly perſuaded, that the uſual Method of *ſalivating* for the *Lues*, was not only inſig-

inſignificant, but prejudicial to the Cure. I therefore reſolved to purſue a more gentle Means, and laſt Year made uſe of *mercurial Frictions*, at convenient Intervals to forty Patients, who notwithſtanding the vulgar Prejudice, were many of them fearful leſt a *Salivation* ſhould riſe upon them.

Remark. *It is, doubtleſs, the Duty of every honeſt Artiſt, to ſtudy the Eaſe and Security of his Patient; and therefore I am far from blaming our Author's Induſtry: But when he makes ſo bold a Step, as to tell us the Method of Salivating is inſignificant, nay prejudicial, contrary to the Experience of ſo many Hundreds, yearly cured thereby, ſome of which had fruitleſly alſo undergone his Frictions; This, I ſay, is arraigning not only the Opinions, but the Senſes of Mankind, and argues ſurely a want of that due Examination he pretends to, before the ſame was delivered. In his preceding Paragraph, it was the Patient's Prejudice oppos'd his Cure, without Spitting: But here of a ſudden they become fearful of what they deſire. So unhappy is our Author, for want ſurely of Examination, or ſomewhat like it; but if they did really fear that they ſhould ſpit, their Fears, at leaſt, of many of them, were not groundleſs; ſince notwithſtanding the Doctor's different Intention, it ſo fell out, as we obſerved but now, and as you will find in ſeveral of his invincible Experiments we ſhall come to preſently.*

It uſually happens indeed, that thoſe who have no Notion how *Mercury* acts upon the Body, obſerving venereal Patients to grow well after Salivation, preſently attribute the Cure to this ſenſible Evacuation, whereof their Eyes are Witneſſes. But as philoſophical Reaſoning would be thrown away upon theſe People, I refer them

to viſible (*that is Ear-Witneſſes*) Matters of Fact for Conviction.

Remark. *If the Doctor had not given us a little of his Philoſophy before, about the* Stimulus *and ſtink of the Mouth, this might have paſs well enough; but doubtleſs till we have ſome farther intelligible Explication of this Affair than he has laid down, the People will be apt to ſtick to their Eye Witneſſes; and if they ſee a poor miſerable Object, who had been greaſed ſeveral times to no purpoſe without ſpitting, recovered afterwards under a Salivation, they will, I ſay, be apt to think (maugre all the Doctor's flouriſh to the contrary) that ſuch Salivation was the Means of his Cure.*

I muſt here farther obſerve, that *Salivation* is judged neceſſary by the Vulgar, to throw off the Quantity of *Mercury* receiv'd from the *Unction:* But our Eyes will tell us, this is alſo evacuated by *Stool*, by *Urine*, and *common Perſpiration*; not here to mention, that the Cure is univerſally found to be beſt performed, when the *Mercury* is longeſt detained in the Body.

Remark. *As to this Matter, the Vulgar, I believe, think nothing of it; I mean the Remedy; nor dwell upon the manner of its Operation, it ſufficing them to receive their Cure: But in regard to the Artiſt, it certainly behoves him to take Care his Patient is freed, as well from the ſaid Remedy, having done its Office, as the Diſeaſe thereby to be encountered; leſt a Palſy take Place of a Pox, which is too frequently the Caſe, or a Tremor that of an intenſe Pain. Whether this friendly Enemy paſs off by Stool, Urine, Spitting, perceptible or imperceptible Tranſpiration, it may be indifferent for ought I know; yet ſurely no one can keep him very long an Inmate, whatever good Opinion this Gentleman has entertained of his being harmleſs, without*

without ſuffering thereby in the moſt ſenſible Part too of his Tenement: Although from our Author we may ſurmiſe, that the Mechanicks occupy'd therein, contrary to what I have laid down in a former Preface, muſt have the haleſt and robuſteſt Habits; and above all others, Longevity and a ſtrong Syſtem of Nerves, muſt be entailed upon the Miners, who are ſo happy as to converſe daily with this harmleſs Gueſt, and that too in puris Naturalibus.

Nor muſt I omit, that it ſeems more difficult to convince ſome *Phyſicians* than ſome *Patients*, that the Cure is not performed by evacuating the Infection along with the *Saliva:* However, the Queſtion here is not, Whether the *Virus* be diſcharged with the *Saliva*, but whether a Salivation be neceſſary or ſuperfluous, aſſiſting or detrimental to the Cure? With me it is certain, where either a Salivation, or any other conſiderable Evacuation happens, the *Mercury* eſcapes before it has totally inſinuated itſelf, and ſtruck off the lurking Infection from the finer Veſſels, or inmoſt Receſſes of the Body; and hence I make no Queſtion the Cure is often left unfiniſhed by *Salivation.*

Remark. *It is plain from the foregoing, that the Capacity of all Phyſicians, who think differently from himſelf, is called in Queſtion; and that they are, at leaſt as to this Subject, as ignorant as their Patients, in believing the Venom thrown off with the Saliva, without a Syllable of proving the Inconſiſtency thereof. But waving that perhaps too knotty a Taſk, the Queſtion, as he ſays, is not whether the* Virus, &c. *which Queſtion we have already reſolved. As for the Time this Remedy requires to enter the inmoſt Receſſes of the Body, whoever has ſeen the Method of injecting thereof,*

will

will eaſily be convinced, that the ſmalleſt Tube in the animal Structure, is inſtantly pervaded thereby, though perhaps not ſo ſuddenly as by the Syphon; yet conſidering the Velocity of the Motion of the Blood, now encreaſed, and the extreme Fineneſs of its Moleculæ, together with the Form thereof, which is ſpherical or globular, and ſo fitted to paſs the Veſſels of whatever Diameter, muſt eaſily reconcile how few Circulations will carry it into thoſe Receſſes: That in few Days they muſt blend themſelves with the Fluids therein contained, as well as if whirling about for a whole Month: And that when once the Venom is ſo altered thereby, as to be fit for carrying off, by any proper excretory Ductus, together with it ſelf, whether the ſame be done by Stool, as frequently falls out, by Sweat, or Urine, as I ſuppoſe more rarely, by Spitting, called Salivation, as moſt natural and common, the ſooner it is eliminated, certainly the better; and the leſs ſtay after this Apparatus, or fitting it for ſuch Expulſion, the leſs Danger to ſuch Parts of the Fabrick, to which it is found ſo manifeſtly injurious.

And if the *Mercury* acts upon the venereal *Virus*, by vertue of its *mechanick* Properties, it muſt doubtleſs cauſe ſome Alteration in the Fluids of the Body, which Effect will be hindred by any large Evacuation, that, like *Phlebotomy*, or a ſtrong *Cathartick*, only empties the Veſſels.

Remark. *That Mercury acts by its mechanic Properties, no one, I ſuppoſe, doubts; and that it cauſes ſome Alteration in the Fluids of the Body, is as indiſputable: But what theſe mechanic Properties are, and in what the Alteration conſiſts, he very diſcreetly overlooks, for fear poſſibly he might throw away his philoſophical Reaſoning upon us:*

But

But doubtleſs he muſt be out in fancying the ſame hindered, after the Alteration induced by the Evacuation; in which, 'tis more than probable, conſiſt the ſalutary Effects thereof. Is not the Practice alike in almoſt all our Alexipharmicks, viz. *having ſubdued the Malignity, and fitted it for that end, to aſſiſt the Expulſion by the moſt ſuitable Outlets, if I may borrow one of the Doctor's own Phraſes? Is not this the Voice of Nature? Do we not give Vomits in ſome, and after previous Preparation of the morbific Matter, Diaphoreticks in others, Diureticks again in others, with Cathartick after all, to carry off the Illuvies yet remaining, by the common Shoar of the Inteſtines? And all founded upon the Obſervation, that Nature ſeveral Ways oppreſt, endeavours diverſely to acquit herſelf thereof; and under which Oppreſſion ſhe muſt ſtill groan, if ſuch Paſſages happen to be ſhut up, or Entrance denied for throwing off the ſame. It was, I make no doubt, by chance, as in many others, we hit upon this Diſcovery, as it has been already noted by an Antiquary; that from rubbing the Sores of theſe, and others the grieved Parts, with ſome Quickſilver Ointments, without the leaſt View or Apprehenſion of a Ptyaliſm, but in order to deſtroy the Diſeaſe in the Skin, and obſerving the ſore Mouths, attending, after which the Malady, by a ſort of Enchantment, diſappearing; not only Ulcers drying up, but the Pains ceaſing, they after deſignedly tried the Experiment, by which to overcome the like, in a Way perhaps more cautiouſly, and by Degrees, methodically alſo, till it came to be practiſed in the Manner now a-Days with us. Evacuations by bleeding aud purging have both their Uſe and Abuſe, as well in ſmaller as the larger Quantity; none being too large, whilſt the Patient is rather ſtrengthened than weakened thereby; the Spirits, before oppreſs'd,*

preſs'd, enliven'd, and the morbific Matter, offending either in Quantity or Quality, by Plethora or Cacochymia, is unloading. With almoſt, if not altogether, the ſame Reaſon, might this Author deny the Benefit or Advantage of that ſpontaneous Ptyaliſm, ſo truly critical in ſome Fevers; particularly the confluent Small-Pox of the Adult, as this of the Salivation raiſed by Mercury: The former being depuratory to the Blood, and deriving ſuch Part of the variolous Matter by thoſe of the Mouth, as cannot be diſcharged by the Glandules of the Skin: The latter, that of the venereal Poiſon, thus linked with itſelf, and freeing the Blood, as well thereof as of it ſelf, by the ſame Paſſages.

9. Moſt of the forty Patients mentioned, went through a gentle Courſe of *Frictions*, in between eighteen and twenty five Days, the uſual Term for actual Salivating in the common Method; but the Time that is ſpent to prepare for a *Salivation*, and the Time required for Recovery after it, are ſaved in our Method; which conſequently leſſens, as well the Expence and Duration, as the Uneaſineſs of a Cure.

Remark. *What Time they take up in* France *in this uſeleſs Preparation, I cannot ſay, though I have been told of one longer continued than the Salivation it ſelf; which, our wiſer* Engliſh *Artiſts, upon Experience, finding unneceſſary, have many Years diſcarded: Though the Editor of this Treatiſe ſuppoſes this Neglect, the Reaſon why ſome have been diſappointed, not conſidering the Idioſyncraſy, or Peculiarity of Temperament; whence all the Preparatives in the World, will not render ſome Bodies ſuſceptible of this particular Secretion, ſo natural to others: And therefore though bathing a few Days before with warm Water, may ſuit with ſome thin Habits; bleeding in the plethoric, and purging,*

purging, eſpecially by Lenients, for over coſtive Bodies, together with the Abſtinence I have already preſcribed in the preceding Diſcourſe; yet is the reſt of the Apparatus a direct Amuſement, a Cheat upon the Fancy of the Patient, and an unneceſſary Procraſtination of his intended Cure. Nor will the Method of Friction be leſs tedious, ſome having required a Month, then ſtop'd by Reaſon of ſore Chaps, and to't again, as I have known it, and all to no purpoſe, unleſs by the Delay of ſpitting, the Symptoms encreaſing, the Patient has been in Danger of being thus fool'd out of his Life. So that the Sum of all ſeems now reduced to this ſhort Query, notwithſtanding the Chicanry of Monſieur Chicoyneau; *Whether a ſore Mouth and ſlavering with a Cure, are not preferable to all this greaſing and daubing without, however eaſy to be undergone, and entertaining a ſecret Enemy, which at unawares, may after undermine and ruin him, as certainly, though perhaps leſs ſenſibly, than his Diſeaſe?*

We are now arrived at the Experience it ſelf, *(as he calls it)* or his forty Patients; *in which it muſt not be expected, that I ſhall recite every Paragraph at length, as I have done the preceding, but collate only the ſeveral Caſes, and report the Succeſs of each; when the Reader may judge of this Method, whether he can ſee any thing therein that is fit to be purſued, or for which we ought to lay aſide our Practice of Salivation.*

And firſt of the eight Patients with M. *Barancy.*

One of them was *ſcorbutick*, with ſwelled *Gums*, and *ſtinking Breath*; but having had a Gonorrhœa formerly, (*which I find is ſufficient to ſend any Man to the Greaſe-pot, whatever Com-*

plaints

plaints he may happen to make after) he was anointed five times in ten Days, and (*no wonder, though contrary doubtleſs to the Operator's Intention*) ſalivated from the twelfth to the twenty fifth, and was cured; (*but of what no Man can tell, unleſs of his Salivation*) for his Gums were ſtill ſpongy, and the fungous Fleſh afterwards taken off.

The ſecond had a Pain in his Limbs; *but whether ſcorbutic, rheumatic, or venereal, ſeems uncertain: He too had formerly been in for't, and ſo was condemned to the Frictions*; being anointed five times in fifteen Days, and ſo got rid of a Cough, *without ſpitting too, which was the Cream of the Jeſt.*

The third, a luſty Girl, having a ſore Noſe, born with the Diſtemper; ſhe had a Diſcharge of a purulent Serum from the *Pudendum: (an odd Symptom of an hereditary Taint*, ſhe was anointed ſeven times, never ſpitting; got well of her Noſe, but not of the ouzing from the *Pudendum*, till ſome Time after. She had alſo (*which I had like to have forgot*) a ſtubborn *Ophthalmia* removed at the ſame Time.

The fourth, this Girl's Mother, with Ulcers and venereal Puſtules in her private Parts; alſo Pains in her Limbs; three Frictions raiſed a Salivation, and (*doubtleſs thereby*) in twenty five Days ſhe was well.

The fifth, a Man of forty (*though clap'd perhaps at twenty*) having got ſome callous Ulcers on his Thighs, (*of one kind or other*) he was five times anointed in twelve Days, proper Care *it ſeems* being taken of his Ulcers, and towards the 30th Day the ſame were cicatrized. (Query, *Whether by the proper Care or the Unction?*) he did not ſpit through the whole Time.

N. B.

N. B. Three out of theſe eight remained uncured; (*that is, half lacking one*) one a young Woman, *ſcrofulous* from her Infancy. The ſecond, a Youth deaf after a malignant Fever, but ſuppos'd *venereal*; for that two Years before (*when he was neither a Child, nor yet a Man*) he had a *Gonorrhœa* and a *Bubo*. The third, an *Hypo*, (*cure him who can*) who had been ſporting in former Days, ſalivated (*undeſignedly*) yet without Relief.

The next are thoſe with Monſieur *Gondage*, being eleven.

Two of which a Man and his Wife (*certainly a merry Couple*) had venereal *Puſtules*, *Chancres*, and a *Gonorrhœa*, (i. e. *one between them*) cured alſo without ſpitting; *the Man all the Time as briſk as bottled Ale*. The third had an intermitting Fever, *exit Cortex, intrat Mercurius*. He had an *Herpes*, alias a Ring-Worm (*as our Folks call it*) on his Hand, and had formerly been ſlightly cured (*at leaſt as a Poſtulate it muſt be granted*) of ſeveral *Gonorrhœa's*, being ſix times anointed in twenty Days: *And to the Praiſe of the Anointer may it be ſpoken, never ſpit one jot, but piſs'd away the Ague and the Tetter together.*

The fourth had a Pain in his Head and Back, had been however formerly infected (*that was enough*) was anointed ſix times in twenty Days, and as the former, inſenſibly cured without ſpitting.

The fifth had a *Fiſtula in Ano* (*which you know is always pathognomonical of the Pox*) ſucceeding five *Gonorrhœa's*: After ſix Frictions without ſpitting too (*but probably a little help of Surgery*)

Surgery) the Ulcer healing up in fifteen Days after.

The ſixth, after five Frictions, ſalivated, and was cured of a *Bubo*, with the help of a *Cauſtick*, and of his Pains alſo (*wonderful ſurely*) in twenty Days time.

The ſeventh had *Convulſions*, and was between whiles deprived of his Senſes; (*though in the Days of Yore, ſeeking for Pleaſure, he had met with a Clap*) four Frictions raiſed a *Salivation*, and his Fits left him.

N. B. Out of the eleven, the four remaining were little the better, (*I think 'twas well they were not much the worſe*) the firſt being an *hyſterical* Lady; the ſecond an *hypochondriacal* Gentleman; the third *paralytick* in the Face, with Blood and *ſanious* Matter flowing out at his Ears; the fourth ail'd ſomewhat or other (*but by the Deſcription 'tis hard to find what*) having Pains and weak Nerves, alſo an *Hydrocele*. Query, *Whether either of theſe were fit Subjects for the mercurial Unction?* The laſt *he owns*, ariſing from Miſapplication of *juvenile* Strength, rather than the *Lues* wholly. *Two of theſe, it muſt be noted, ſalivated; the other two not.*

The following are eight Patients with Monſieur *Rameau*.

The firſt of theſe was a Youth, (*though old enough to get a Clap*) with an Ulcer on the *Glans Penis*; once anointed, but deſiſted by Reaſon of a Fever coming upon the ſecond Unction: Then prepared him, and uſed ſix Frictions in twelve Days; he ſalivated and grew well by the twentieth.

The

The ſecond had a venereal Ulcer alſo on the ſame Part, with a *Caruncle*; ſix Frictions were uſed; he ſalivated likewiſe, and was cured, the urinary Paſſage being after dilated, for the Removal of the Caruncle.

The third a Man of fifty, *ſcorbutic* and *ſcrofulous*; fleſhy Tubercles on his Toes, one of the great ones mortifying, and being cut off. Pains in the Soles of his Feet (*ſtrange Diagnoſtics ſurely of this Diſeaſe*) he underwent ſix Frictions in twenty five Days (*which, I think, was enough to have overſet him*) ſalivated, and the Event, *as our Author owns*, was better than could have been expected; for by the Care of his Surgeon (*not by the help of his Friction*) he was recovered.

The fourth of *rheumatic* and *iſchiatic* Pains; but formerly, *and for the Honour of the dry Friction*, ſalivated without Advantage. After three Frictions he began again to ſpit, which was therefore ſtop'd; yet notwithſtanding (*very amazing!*) his Pains vaniſhed.

The fifth had Pains in the Head, alſo an *Ozæna* formerly with *Chancres*, was anointed five times, ſalivated by the tenth Day, and continued ſpitting to the eighteenth, after which he grew well of his Complaint.

N. B. Three out of theſe eight remained uncured; (*a Miracle ſurely they had not been killed by ſo raſh an Enterprize*) the one a Man of ſeventy, with a *Palſy*; the ſecond with a *Numbneſs* and *Weakneſs*, about ſixty, *hypochondriacal*, and groundleſly (*as they ſay themſelves*) complaining of ſome former ill-cured Infection; the third a Child *ſcrofulous* from his Nurſe's Breaſt. The firſt ſpit, the ſecond had a Looſneſs, and the laſt was thrown into a high Fever.

The enſuing three with Monſieur *Sales.*

The one a Man with Puſtules and Pains, formerly ſalivated without Benefit; three Months after, ſix Frictions were uſed in eighteen Days, and got his Cure without ſpitting. The next the ſame Man's Wife, cured alſo in twenty Days, of an Ulcer in her Throat, and Pains, without Salivating.

N. B. One out of theſe three had an Ulcer in the urinary Paſſages, as he terms it: *Whether in the Kidneys or Bladder (for ſurely it was ſcarce in the Ureters) no Notice is taken*, only it muſt be ſuppoſed to ariſe from a neglected *Bubo* and *Gonorrhœa.* The Iſſue was this, that after ſeeming to grow ſenſibly better by the Frictions, and emollient Medicines taken by the Mouth, *he ſoon grew ſo ſenſibly worſe, as to die in a little time after the Courſe was finiſh'd.*

Two more with Monſieur *Holler.*

The firſt, a Man labouring with an Ulcers *ſomewhere or other*, a *Gonorrhœa* and a *Bubo*, for the ſpace of ten Years; alſo a *Vertigo*, and *Lipothymia* frequently returning (*two ſure Symptoms*) likewiſe an inveterate *Herpes*; was anointed ſix times, at proper Intervals, for eighteen Days, during which he ſweat gently, and was cured without ſalivating.

N. B. The ſecond of theſe two was a *ſcrofulous* Boy, of ſeven Years of Age; *how he came by the Pox is not inſerted*, only it was ſuſpected, or conjectur'd, it might proceed thence *ſome how or other*; and therefore ſix Frictions being uſed, no Evacuation appear'd, nor was he, *according*

to

to their own Account, ſix Pins the better, his Tumour remaining as before.

One with Monſieur *Trial.*

He was clap'd ten Years before, but now ſeized with a Stagnation of the Blood, being ſenſeleſs and unactive; (*two noted Symptoms alſo of the Lues*) he was anointed ſix Times, and cured without Salivation. *Whence we may infer, that as ſome People can't be cured, ſo others can't be killed.*

Six more are ſtill behind.

The 1ſt. With Monſieur *Peras*, cured of Ulcers in the Throat, without ſpitting.

2. With Monſieur *Giraud*, cured of a *Scabies* with a gentle Salivation.

3. With Monſieur *Germain*, cured (*of we know not what*) by a free Salivation.

The three remaining with Monſieur *Soulier*, were made well of ſome common venereal Symptoms in twenty Days, by gentle ſpitting.

Thus having taken a Survey of the foregoing *Experiments*, I can't perſuade my ſelf, that ever any Man but *Monſieur* went about eſtabliſhing a general Method of Practice, upon ſo precarious a Foundation: So ambiguous the Symptoms ſome of them, and others ſo directly contrary to Reaſon and Experience; not to mention the Uncertainty of the Iſſue, as to *ſalivating* or not *ſalivating*, after the Frictions.

According to his own reckoning, there are twenty ſeven cured out of thirty nine, one dying ſome Time after, though poſſibly not of the

Frictions, but of an incurable Diſtemper; yet, by the Way, only ten without *Salivation*, ſixteen being cured by ſpitting, at leaſt did ſpit, ſome very freely too, others gently. Six of the remaining twelve were *partially* cured, (a new Phraſe, I ſuppoſe, in *France* for *palliating*) ſix remained as they were; which, with the *partial* ones, makes twelve again; almoſt one third being fruſtrated in their Expectation.

But if we more narrowly ſcrutiniſe the Matter, to come at the real and *impartial* Truth, we ſhall find the Account ſtand thus, *viz.*

Twenty of the forty were uncertain as to the Diſeaſe being venereal or not; and that near upon the ſame Number, *i. e.* half did ſalivate; though perhaps leſs than in the common Way, where we encourage the ſame, at leaſt do not endeavour to ſtop it. That five of the ſix laſt, particularly (the principal of the venereal Caſes) obtained their Cure in all likelihood thereby. As to the Miſcarriages we find three out of eight, four out of eleven; three more out of eight, and one out of two, beſides one that out of three deceas'd: So that here are twelve, as above, miſſing their Aim out of his forty Patients. I wiſh ſome of them were not much worſted, as we ſay, by the raſh Undertaking; nor among them all will you find one inſtance of a *profound* Infection.

The Concluſion of the Piece is made up of the ſame *Rhodomontade* with his Introduction; extolling this gentle harmleſs Method of inſenſibly wounding us, in the moſt tender Part, the *nervous Syſtem*; lodging an Enemy in our Bowels, or truſting to his getting out again any Way but that which Nature ſeems more peculiarly at this Time to indicate; I mean his running off together

together with a Flood of diſeaſed *Lympha* (now melted down) by the Glands of the Mouth.

With reſpect to the uſe of this Remedy, whether intending Salivation or not, in the *hyſteric*, *hypochondriacal*, or melancholy, in the *ſcrofulous*, in *antient People*, and above all, in thoſe who are *paralytical*, I think the Doctor ſtands by himſelf: I am ſure the Generality of Phyſicians will declare againſt it, as utterly pernicious and detrimental; ſo that from any of his Premiſes, I cannot for my own Part conclude this Method ſo valuable as he repreſents it; nor that *Salivation* ſhould be diſcontinued in the Cure of the *Lues*; though I heartily agree, that all Phyſicians and Surgeons ſhould communicate their Obſervations, not only on this, but any other, by which Mankind may be benefited, and Phyſick advanced; having long ſince borrowed for my own *Motto*, that of the moſt learned and illuſtrious Body in *Europe*, viz. *Nullius in Verba*; and ſincerely wiſhing, be it on which Side it will, *ut magna eſt, ſic Veritas prævaleat.*

I will now return to the *Editor* thereof, and although I overlook his Notes, by Way of Anſwer to his two Caſes at the Concluſion, for Confirmation of this Practice, I ſhall preſent him with two others, falling lately under my own Inſpection.

A young Gentleman from the other end of the Town, was brought to a Relation's in my Neighbourhood, for the Conveniency of my Attendance. After an Infection of two Years ſtanding, he broke out with *Serpigines* in ſundry Parts; he had alſo a ſore Throat, and Head-ach; ſix Months before having undergone the *Frictions*, *à la Mode Montpellier* (his Cure being undertaken by a *Monſieur* of Note) for thirty Days, at com-

mon Intervals, till at length complaining of his Mouth, they forbore, ſuffering the Medicine to take its Courſe. Three Months after this, the Diſeaſe increaſing, and appearing with new Symptoms, the like were again uſed, at a longer Diſtance, but to as little Purpoſe as the former. Some Weeks before he came to me, he had laboured with a *Diarrhœa*, which had brought him ſo low, that his Friends began to deſpond as to his Recovery. I found him with a *Node* upon each of the *Tibia's*, another on the right *Bregma*, with a large *Gummi* on the outſide of the Arm, above the Cubit: In all which there was a manifeſt Fluctuation of Matter, collected underneath. On the upper Part of the *Uvula* was a ſordid Ulcer, extending to the *Tonſil* on one Side: So that I perceived, conſidering his ſhattered Conſtitution, the Enterprize was ſomewhat hazardous; yet was not without hopes I might be able to ſerve him, which, contrary to thoſe of his former Undertaker, were placed ſolely in the intended *Salivation*. In order whereto, whilſt I was ſtrengthning his Bowels againſt his Looſeneſs, in the beſt manner I could, I began with fuming his Throat every Day, half a dozen times; which, without any Appearance of ſpitting, gave a Check to the ſpreading of the Ulceration upon thoſe Parts, and in a few Days diſpoſed them for healing. During this, I applied a *Cauſtick* upon each of the *Nodes*, and found the ſeveral Bones eaten into with *Caries*: Which having cleared, in order to their *exfoliating*, I lightly, betwixt whiles, clap'd down the *Cautery* on each *Tibia*, dreſſing the *Cranium* dry, and thereby keeping under the *Fungus*, the *Gummi* being covered with a mercurial Emplaſter: And when I had ſpent a Month or five Weeks

Time

Time after this manner, the Bones lying thus in view, although the *Caries* not offering to ſeparate, I anointed him every Day for thrice; when he began to complain of Gripes, grew hot and reſtleſs, ſo that I lay by for two Days: During which, he was ſomewhat eaſier in his Bowels, though he had ſeveral looſe Stools, which ceaſing, I renewed the Unction, on his Arms from the Wriſt to the Shoulder, and on the Legs from the Ankles all around the Ulcers, and ſo up his Thighs. After the third Time of this Repetition, his Stools returned again, his Mouth notwithſtanding began to ſtink, and his Chaps to *ſwell*, ſome *Sloughs* appearing to form themſelves, and a few Days after (the *Diarrhœa* being taken off by Clyſters, Reſtringents, and gentle *Anodynes*) to encreaſe in all Parts, as well on the inſide of his Cheeks, as round his Tongue, and he continued ſpitting freely for twenty eight Days, or thereabouts: During which, the cutaneous Eruptions dried off and diſappeared, the *Gummi* alſo reſolving, the Ulcers on the Legs contracting and lying eaſy; and whilſt he was under his after *Regimen* of Diet, the one at about a Month, the other at ſix Weeks end, threw off a Scale: That on the *Cranium*, in ſpight of all Endeavours, drying up without, leaving behind a Dent therein, the *Cicatrix* ſticking faſt the Compaſs of a Shilling, which is now almoſt three Years paſt, the Patient continuing ſound and in good Health.

An elderly Gentleman, long time ſeverely afflicted with venereal Ulcers in diverſe Parts of his Body, together with the ὀστόκοποι, or nocturnal Dolours, from the Shoulders and Shins, had been, through exceſſive Weakneſs, confined to his Bed for ſome Months paſt, great Part of which

Time he ſuffered under a *dyſenterick Flux*; which with the *Tormina* of the Bowels, had ſo exhauſted him, as to leave but little more than the bony Compages, cloathed with the common Teguments; the Muſcles being ſhrivel'd up from their Juices, thus drained off, his Throat was full of ſordid Ulcers, by which he was rendered leſs able to get down his Nouriſhment.

In this Condition I found him, and, as may be imagined, could ſee little Expectation of Succeſs, to attend any Method taken for his Relief. Enquiring what had been done, they told me, that a Gentleman, much famed for a ſingular Way of Practice, as well in the *firſt* as *ſecond* Infection, had ordered his being greaſed ſeveral times, and ſo ſoon as ever his Chaps began to grow ſore, deſiſted, chooſing rather to purge off, than to ſuffer a *Ptyaliſmus*. In this manner they went on for ſome Months, the Ulcers ſtill ſpreading, and the Looſeneſs (in order to keep under a *Salivation*, rather encreaſed than ſuppreſs'd, by repeated Purgatives) had ſo enfeebled the Tone of his Bowels, and ſcoured off their Lining; that inſtead of being *excrementitious*, there appeared only *mucous* Dejections, and ſometimes large Quantities of pure Blood: I was deſired to ſerve him ſo far as I was able, and in order to *palliate*, began by fuming his Throat, as his weak Condition would allow; which in few Days made his Mouth tender, ſo eaſily would the Remedy, formerly applied, have taken Place, had it not been thus unaccountably kept under, and ſtill turned downwards by the repeated purging, after the *Frictions*.

But although we got ground upon theſe Ulcers on the *Fauces*, yet was it not poſſible to remove the other Symptoms hereby, nor conſider-

ing his exceeding Weakneſs, durſt we go on farther at preſent: So that being rendered eaſier in his Throat, and better able to ſwallow his Food, our Endeavours were to recruit his Strength, to take off his Gripes, and check his Flux; for which end, I gave him a Dram of the *Conf. Fracaſt. ſ. m.* ℈ß. of the *Rad. Rhei coram igne exſiccat. & pul. cum gut.* i. *Ol. Cinnamomi chym. veri*, Morning and Afternoon, with a Draught of the *Decoct. Alb.* likewiſe a Julap when faint, well loaded with *teſtaceous Powders*; *Sack Clyſters* with Yolks of Eggs, and ſometimes the ſaid Decoction with *Theriaca*, were thrown up daily; an *anodyne Hauſtus*, with a Grain of *Laudanum* at the Hour of Reſt. After ſome few Days, this Complaint being moderated, he drank Goats Milk, with a Morſel of an Electuary *ex Conſ. Roſar. Pulv. Coral. Spec. Diatrag. fr.* as commonly preſcribed for other Hectick's: And having proſecuted this Courſe for ſome Weeks, with Advantage, as to what was thence expected, I ordered a ſmaller Quantity than is common, of the mercurial Ointment, to be rub'd upon his Arms and Legs interchangeably, each other Day; proceeding in this eaſy and gentle manner, to obviate, if poſſible, the *Diarrhœa:* Yet nevertheleſs the ſame ſtill returned upon us, ſo ſoon as the Mercury mixed with the Blood, and we were forced to lie by; being farther put to't, to retrieve him at ſome times, under the recurring *Syncope's* or Faintings. After ſeveral Eſſays made in this manner, ſupporting him with Cordial Medicines, and good Broths between, we at length got up a Salivation; the Looſneſs ceaſing, and keeping up his Spitting between three Weeks and a Month, his Pains wore off, and his Ulcers healed. Upon the cloſe whereof, we returned

him

him to his Goats Milk twice a Day, and at other times a China Decoction with Milk; alſo the *Decoct. Hord. cum Rad. Eryng.* drank after the ſame manner, which he kept to orderly for many Weeks after, when he appeared again Abroad, who had been ſeveral times reported to be dead, and in much better plight alſo than he had been for twenty Years paſt, the greater Part of which he had ſpent under Courſes of Phyſick, both at Home and Abroad, but till now, diſappointed of his Cure; partly, perhaps, through his own Indiſcretion formerly, as living too freely, and partly by that of the late Enterprize thereof; without ſullying the Character, I may apply to him the cloſe of an old Song.

King's,
He was (and a brave one too) *an old Soldier of the*
and the King's old Soldier.

I could give another Inſtance of a Gentlewoman, ſtrong and vigorous before, who on the Account of ſome *venereal* Symptoms, chiefly Pains in her Limbs, very lately underwent the *Frictions*, which without ſenſible Evacuation of any kind, have left her with ſuch entire Reſolution of the Nerves, and Loſs of the *locomotive* Faculty, that ſhe is no more in Condition to help her ſelf than in her Infant-State; but for the greater Satisfaction of our Reader, I will here inſert a Letter I received from Mr. *Samuel Palmer*, by Way of Anſwer to one I ſent him; whence an Inference is eaſily drawn between his Calculation, and that of Monſieur *Chicoyneau*'s forty Caſes.

Mr. Palmer's *Letter to the Author.*

Sir,

I Have perus'd at your Requeſt, Dr. *Willoughby*'s Verſion of Monſieur *Chicoyneau*'s Experiments of curing the *Lues Venerea* by *mercurial Frictions*, without *Salivation.*

The Original I read over two Years ago at the Deſire of a Friend, whom I told, ſome of the Symptoms there related, were in themſelves ſo trivial, that a few Doſes of *Calomel* would have done as much, and that ſome other of his Caſes did not appear to me to be *Venereal.*

It is my Opinion, the Method propoſed by him will not anſwer the deſigned End, which I am the more confirm'd in, having known one very little differing from this, not many Years ſince practis'd in *England* without Succeſs.

The following Caſe will in ſome meaſure demonſtrate the Uncertainty of it.

About the latter end of *Auguſt*, or the beginning of *September*, 1721. I was deſired to viſit a Gentlewoman, juſt then arrived from *Montpellier*, where, in the Space of nine Months, ſhe had gone through various Courſes of mercurial Frictions, for breakings out on ſeveral parts of her Body. When I ſaw her, ſhe had a *phagedenic Ulcer* ſpreading from one of her Eyebrows to the Lid.

Two others of the ſame kind upon her Head, with a *Caries* of the Bone under each Ulcer: A *Node* upon each *Ulna*, with ſeveral *ſerpiginous Ulcuſcula* upon her Arms: Another *Node* upon each *Tibia*, and ſo much emaciated, that ſhe appeared like a Skeleton, covered with a looſe Skin.

As

As to your Desire of knowing how many Patients might annually be taken into the *Lock-Hospital, Southwark,* I here send you an exact Account of those that were admitted and discharged from that House in 1720, which was the last Year they were under my Direction.

Admitted from *January* $17\frac{12}{10}$ inclusive, to *January* 1720 exclusive — —	115
Cured and Discharged — —	108
Died — — —	7

In Answer to your Question relating to a Salivation, I have generally found upon the nicest Observation, when a *Fever, Looseness,* or *Rash* appeared in the Course of a Salivation, raised by *mercurial Oinment,* if (upon the removal of those Symptoms) the salival Ducts were well slough'd, and the *Ptyalism* continued a due length of Time, in proper Quantity, we seldom or never were disappointed of our Cure.

If this gives you any Satisfaction, it will be a Pleasure to,

SIR,

Your humble Servant,

SAM. PALMER.

A DIS-

A

DISCOURSE

Concerning

GLEETS;

Their CAUSE and CURE.

WITH A

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

Addreſs'd to the

SURGEONS in the City of *London.*

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

LONDON:

Printed in the Year M.DCC.XXXII.



A

DISCOURSE

Concerning

GLEETS,

Addreſs'd to the SURGEONS.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I firſt publiſhed my *Siphylis*, I acquainted you why I thought it proper it ſhould be inſcribed to you, *viz.* for that, though many have pretended to, and undertaken the Cure of this Diſeaſe, yet is there ſo much of the real *Chirurgery* required oftentimes in the Proſecution thereof, that among all others, whether *Phyſicians*, in the higheſt Claſs, or the *Quacks*, in the loweſt, when any dangerous Accident falls out, or bad Symptoms attend, the Patient now in the moſt deplorable Stages thereof, is turned over to you: the former Undertakers knowing not how to proceed farther

farther with him. A late *anonymous* Author tells us indeed, of the *Doctrine of a Gonorrhœa being medical*; but what ſignifies that to the Cure of the Symptoms, which are many of them really *chirurgical*. The *Doctrine* of *Fractures* and *Luxations* may be *medical* alſo, at leaſt *anatomical*, as well as that of a *Carioſity* of the Bones: But the Reduction of the two firſt, as the Exfoliation of the laſt, ſince the Time of *Hippocrates* and *Galen*, from the χειρ & ἔργον, or the manual Operation, have been thought (and that very juſtly) to belong to the Chirurgeon's Province: But this profoundly learned and knowing Man, tells you, *That the ſaid Symptoms are all the Effects of ſome Errors committed in Practice, and challenges you to name any one that is a diſtinct or eſſential Complaint, even to the forming of the Lues, from the firſt Appearance of the Gonorrhœa.* He allows indeed a *Chancre* may ariſe, for which there may be occaſion for you to apply his Ointment: *A great Condeſcention this!* And in return for this Civility, I hope you will remit the *Herniæ Humorales*, the *Bubo's*, *Caruncles*, the *Nodes* and *Gummi's*, and why not alſo the *foul Bones*, to this *medical* Gentleman, who going on with his Harangue, tells you in like manner, *That as Phyſicians have given the beſt Account of this Diſeaſe, and have contrived the beſt Methods of Cure, they muſt conſequently be the moſt ſucceſsful, as well as the moſt learned Curers thereof.* If this is not enough, *they are not only the beſt, but the moſt common Curers thereof, alſo.*

But what ſort of Phyſicians, among us, at leaſt, he means, who have handled the *Cautery*, the *Cauſtick* or the *Knife*, to promote *Deſquamation*, open *Abſceſſes*, or dilate *Sinuoſities*, ſo frequently called for in this Cure, I am at a Loſs

to

to underſtand. I can ſcarce believe this Gentleman to be one of them, nor yet the Author of THE BOOK OF THE GONORRHOEA himſelf, who how learnedly ſoever he has written upon that, has been ſo far from writing learnedly on the Symptoms, as to have wrote little or nothing to the Purpoſe about them. What Pity it is this great and learned, this beſt, ſucceſsful and common Curer of the Diſeaſe, who is ſo full of his Praiſes of THE BOOK OF A GONORRHOEA, that moſt *complete*, *perfect* and *excellent* Performance, of which the Learned Abroad (*but not one Soul at Home*) have ſaid ſo much in Commendation thereof, could not prevail with his Friend the Author of THE BOOK OF A GONORRHOEA, to communicate his Secret, that no Errors in Practice might hereafter be committed, nor we hear more of any ſuch Symptoms; till which, allowing the *Doctrine* to be *medical*, the World poſſibly may be apt to ſurmiſe the *Secret* to be *empirical*, like that of ſome other Quacks, who ſcenting the Bait, are got into the ſame Way, *the direct Cure*, as they call it, of which more of theſe Symptoms and more Poxes have been the Offspring, than from the more common and antient Method of Purgation, have enſued.

With what Reaſon then does this Gentleman give us the following Flouriſh, upon dropping this particular Part of his Subject.

It is both improper and needleſs, upon this Occaſion, to quote the Opinions of other eminent Phyſicians and Surgeons (*having premiſed Dr.* Boerhaave *and Dr.* Lanciſci *only*) *eſpecially that* THE BOOK OF A GONORRHOEA *has changed the Notions, as well as the Practice of Phyſicians, all over* Europe; *ſo that however it may ſtand with the paſſive Philoſophy of the Author of* THE BOOK OF A GONORRHOEA, *I ſhall not affirm, but this Uſage of Miſrepreſen-*

tation, Slander and Defamation, ought juſtly to deter every Phyſician from producing ſuch uſeful Improvements in his Profeſſion, which I was obliged to prove.

As I ſhall not enter into the Merits of the Author of THE BOOK OF A GONORRHOEA, nor upon any other of his Performances, or Diſcoveries in his ſaid Profeſſion, of which I know none, bating his *ſquaring of the Purge*, but what he has induſtriouſly concealed, with none I think of the moſt honourable Views, ſo I cannot chooſe but wonder at this Author's Aſſurance, in telling us, that the ſaid Book *has changed the Notions as well as the Practice of Phyſicians all over* Europe.

How far the foreign Phyſicians may take upon them to act in the Cure of this Diſeaſe, and all its Symptoms, I cannot ſay; but thus much I think I may, that I know not one *Engliſh* one, unleſs the famous Author of that perfect and moſt compleat Treatiſe, THE BOOK OF A GONORRHOEA, who has altered his Preſcriptions for the Cure thereof; and I am confident there are very few or none of you Gentlemen, who have ſeen Cauſe from any thing laid down therein, to vary your Practice in relation to the ſame: Upon which Account, notwithſtanding this *wonderful Book of a Gonorrhœa*, and the Pains this Gentleman has taken to prove its *Doctrine* medical, it is my Opinion ſtill, that whatever ſhall be publiſhed upon this Subject, ought nevertheleſs to be ſubmitted to your Cenſure, who being, many of you, as well learned as ſkilled therein, will eaſily ſee from your own Experience, whether I have advanced any thing in Practice, which will not bear the Teſt thereof; or whether THE BOOK OF THE GONORRHOEA was ever intended ſo much for any publick, as the Author's own private Advantage, or a mere Amuſement. For as that late eminently learned Phyſician Dr. *Freind* (with whom this Gentleman is ſo very angry)

angry) has obſerved in his ſecond Part of his Hiſtory of Phyſick, *None but thoſe who are well verſed in the Practice themſelves, can be able to judge who gives the beſt Directions, and in what each Author excells; and thoſe who have made trial of the Remedies deſcribed, or have carefully obſerved the Effects, from their own Experience, will be beſt able to diſtinguiſh which Author talks moſt like a Maſter in his Way:* I might farther add, and whether like a publick-ſpirited, or a ſelf-deſigning Man.

But it is needleſs, I think, to purſue this vain Author farther, whoſe Malice and Envy can thus purſue a Man to the Grave, and who has only expos'd himſelf to the Contempt of the whole Faculty, whilſt he is endeavouring to ſully the Character of two of the beſt and moſt learned Phyſicians this Age hath produced; and yet I cannot help taking Notice of that palpable Miſtake, his Zeal, or rather *Phylauty*, has betrayed him into, in his ſo poſitively aſſerting, that *the Phyſicians are not only the beſt, but the moſt common Curers alſo of this Diſeaſe.* As if thoſe were the beſt Curers, who many of them meddle not in the Cure at all, at leaſt otherwiſe than by directing the internal Regimen at ſome times, whilſt the Patient is under your Hands for his Cure, and very frequently recommended to you by the Phyſicians themſelves, that he may obtain the ſame; which is the Caſe of the beſt *Engliſh* Phyſicians at this time. And again, as if thoſe are to be called the moſt common Curers of this Diſeaſe, who for one Cure of a confirmed *Lues*, with *ulcerated Uvula* and *Tonſils*, *Bubo's*, *Nodes* with *Caries*, &c. or of the Symptoms of, or Attendants upon the *Gonorrhœa*, ſuch as *Herniæ*, *Carunculæ*, *Verrucæ*, *Thymi*, *Phymoſis*, *Periphymoſis*, &c. that any Phyſician among us can pro-

duce, not excepting the Author himſelf of *The Book of the Gonorrhœa*, there are many I know of your Fraternity, can furniſh one Score. But leaving now this ſelf-conceited Gentleman, I am to acquaint you, that ſince the laſt Edition of my *Siphylis*, I find Profeſſor *Boerhaave* of *Leyden* has ſet forth ſome *new Comments* upon the ſame Diſeaſe: Wherefore it will be leſs ſtrange that I, who have taken ſome Pains in tracing both the *Hiſtory* as well as *Cure* thereof, ſhould alſo ſuperviſe the Account given us by this famous Man, in which I perceive ſomewhat ſingular, in his attempting the Cure of the *firſt Infection*; with an antient Practice reviv'd, in order to eradicate the moſt obſtinate Degree of the *ſecond*, both of them being founded upon a new *Theory*. How far they tally with each other, I ſhall leave you to judge from the Abſtract I here preſent you; but if the *Theory* be well contrived, and all its Parts handſomely connected, I find it is leſs material what the Succeſs may be that ſhall happen to attend upon it.

It has been ſurely the Failing of many learned Men in this Faculty, that inſtead of remedying Diſtempers firſt of all by the Dictates of *Reaſon*, back'd with a ſteddy *Obſervation* and a multiplied *Experience*, conſidering then, how or by what ways *Nature*, with *Art* aſſiſting, brought about the Effects. They firſt form a *Theory*, and then perhaps overlooking all that makes againſt them, perplex their Brains to reconcile certain *Phænomena* thereunto, and even to force, as I may ſay, ſome Appearances to give it Countenance. Whether this be the Caſe before us, I ſhall not take upon me to determine.

But that it has been ſo, in many of thoſe *hypothetical* Advances of late Years raiſed by ſome modern Phyſicians, is made very plain in a late

Diſcourſe

Diſcourſe concerning Fevers: A Method, I am ſure, very pernicious to young Students, imbuing their Minds oftentimes with falſe Notions, and filling their Heads with Speculations as foreign to Nature's real Proceſs in the ripening of Diſeaſes and bringing them to a *Criſis*, as that of a ſound and ſolidly eſtabliſhed Practice in promoting thereof.

This learned Author, I muſt acknowledge, has ſet out well: Firſt of all, in acquainting us with the wonderful Effects and Alterations, induced more particularly by *Animal Poiſons* upon *Animal Fluids*, and eſpecially thoſe of the human Body; among which he juſtly reckons the Venereal: And ſecondly, in order to diſcover to us, how this Contagion paſſeth in the common Way from the Woman to the Man, he hath elegantly deſcribed the Fabrick of the Parts it firſt ſeiſeth, as has been done by ſome others, *viz.* "That the "*Glans Penis* being made up of a Production of "the ſpongious Subſtance of the *Urethra* at the "end of the *cavernous Bodies* of the *Penis*, form-"ing one *Limbus*, perforated at the *Apex* for the "Diſcharge both of the Seed and Urine, having "principally on its upper Part a regular Series of "nervous *Papillæ* (the Seat of that moſt exquiſite "Senſe of Titillation) covered alſo with the ſame "fine inveſting Membrane turned over its *Coro-*"*na*, with that of the *Urethra* and the inſide of "the *Prepuce*: Hence, I ſay, he rightly infers "the Commerce or Communication from one "part to the other, to be very facile; as from "the *Prepuce* to the *Glans*, from this latter by its "Pores through its ſpongious Subſtance into the "*Urethra*, hence farther up to the *Bulb*, thence "to the *Proſtata*, and ſo on to the *Veſiculæ Semi-*"*nales* themſelves; from which ſeveral Gradati-

" ons or Lodgments of the Poiſon, you will ſee " preſently ariſe ſeveral ſorts of *Claps.*

And having thus delineated the Parts, he now advanceth his *Hypotheſis* (founded poſſibly on the Colour and Conſiſtence of the Humour diſcharged) " That the Seat of the venereal Poiſon muſt " be the *Membrana adipoſa*, by ſome named *cel-* " *luloſa*; or rather the Oil or pinguous Matter " contained in the Cells themſelves, on which it " faſteneth." And that no Part may be exempt from the Infection, he gives his Pupils to underſtand, " That no part of the Body, either *mem-* " *branous* or *muſcular*, is deſtitute of this adipoſe " or cellular Membrane; that every Muſcle how " minute ſoever, that every Fibre of each, as well " as its Tendon, is therewith inveſted; that even " the *Perioſtea* themſelves, are not deſtitute there- " of; that this is what gives play to the Muſcles " one over the other, which would be otherwiſe " ſtiff and rigid; and that wherever a Wound " has been inflicted, or an Ulcer eats through, " theſe Parts will ſtick together ever after, that " is, the Skin to the ſubjacent Muſcle, as the " Muſcle to the Bone, where the pinguous Mem- " brane of the Perioſt is corroded and deſtroyed; " and laſtly, that it is this adipoſe Membrane " which is ſo vaſtly diſtended in the *Emphyſema* " and *Leucophlegmatia*, though in tabid Bodies, " by the Siccity and Coincidence of the Cells it " is ſcarce to be found.

I will enlarge no farther upon this *general Theory*, nor have I time to diſcuſs how far what I have now quoted may be fact; though I think the Affair of Adheſion may be as well accounted for, by the Deſtruction of any part of the proper inveſting Membrane of the Muſcle (which, by the way, he will have unconcerned in Venereal Ulcers,

Ulcers, as alſo the Muſcles themſelves, though they are often laid in ſight) and by that of the *Perioſteum* of the Bones; which if whole or untouched, whatever becomes of the *Membrana adipoſa*, there will ſcarce, I think, be any Adheſion to the Parts above.

We come now to his ſeveral Species of *Gonorrhœa's*.

" 1. When the Venereal Poiſon has entered " the Pores of the *Glans Penis* (*which he, with ſome others, will have to be after the ſame begins to fall, and the Cells being empty, are better prepared for their new Gueſt*) " it unites with the pinguous " Matter in the membranous Cells thereof, where " it ferments and corrupts the Oil, and forms an " Ulcer; or elſe by the cuticular ones of the *Pre-* " *puce*, into thoſe of its adipoſe Membrane, in " like manner polluting the ſame.

" In the firſt Caſe (*he tells us*) the Humour has " been obſerved to iſſue upon Preſſure, out of the " ſpongious Body of that Part, as well as from " the *Meatus* it ſelf. In the ſecond ſometimes a " Veſiccation ariſeth on the Skin of the *Prepuce*, " which the Surgeons call a *Cryſtalline*, ſhed- " ding forth a ſerous or watery Humour (an In- " dication of the milder Infection) as when the " *Cutis* itſelf is raiſed, and burſts with one of a " Colour like Cream or melted Fat (a Sign of " greater Virulency) it is named by them a " *Chancre*.

This being his firſt Species, give me leave only to note how far, or whether at all, the *Cryſtalline* of this learned Man is that of yours; which is chiefly the *Anaſarcous* or *Emphyſematous* Tumour, pellucid or diaphanous, appearing at the Extremity of the *Prepuce*, frequent in *hydropick* Bodies, and ſome *calculous* Children, but in the venereal Patient accompanying oftentimes the

Phymoſis and *Periphymoſis*, and rarely ſhedding any Serum; the *Phlyctenæ* or watery Bliſters on the Skin of the *Penis* (where ſuch ariſe) not bearing ſuch Denomination, that I have heard; nor is it cuſtomary with you to term any Breach therein a *Chancre*, till the Ulceration grows callous about the Edges thereof; but waving theſe. This firſt Species he ſays is known by a filthy Moiſture, thinner than in the reſt, which being continually generated about the *Glans*, may by Preſſure be obſerved to iſſue out of its Pores (*a Caſe I think very uncommon, though obſerved by Dr.* Sydenham.)

" The ſecond Species is, when the Venom far-
" ther advanceth from the Body of the *Glans* to
" the Extremity of the *Urethra*, or to about an
" Inch within, where entering the adipoſe Mem-
" brane, it inquinates the pinguous Matter of
" the Cells, and forming an Ulcer eats off the
" Orifices of the Ducts that open into the *Ure-*
" *thra*, whence the Matter is emptied thereinto,
" which is diſcoverable by preſſing the ſame at
" ſuch diſtance, when it will flow forth in plen-
" ty; whereas if the Preſſure be made farther
" off, nothing appeareth; an Evidence, *ſaith he*,
" not only of the Seat of the Diſeaſe, but of the
" Putrefaction beginning in theſe Cells, and not
" bred in the Paſſage itſelf.

Theſe two Species, according to our Author, are to be cured by *Topicks*; the Poiſon being ſo encloſed by the *cellular Fabrick*, that *Mercury*, though it cures the other Symptoms, cannot reach it here. This furniſheth a much larger Quantity of Matter than the firſt, is of much longer Continuance, and lays a Foundation for a continual and very often incurable *Gleet*.

" The third Species, when it paſſeth yet far-
" ther on, laying hold of the *Glandulæ Cowpe-*
" *rianæ*,

" *rianæ*, which it quickly after ulcerates, and " where it begets ſtill greater Miſchief, by form- " ing ſinuous and fiſtulous Ulcers.

" The fourth, when it reacheth up to the " *Proſtata*, whoſe Liquor in like manner cor- " rupting, more formidable Symptoms ſhew " themſelves; " ſuch as Abſceſſes or Apoſtema- tions, forming round about, and voiding their Matter through the *Perinæum*. And theſe two laſt he owns may ſtand in need of a *Salivation*.

" His fifth, when from the *Proſtates*, the Ma- " lignity extends to the *Veſiculæ Seminales*, where " putrefying, it makes greater Havock of the " Parts adjoining: not only forming *Abſceſſes* and " *Fiſtula's*, but eating into the *Bladder* itſelf, as " well as the *Inteſtine*; at length deſtroying the " miſerable Patient, in Oppoſition to all Endea- " vours for his Relief.

This, *Gentlemen*, is the *Profeſſor*'s own Account, if not *in totidem verbis*, *in verbis tamen ejuſdem ſignificationis*, not only of the Seat of the Diſeaſe in its firſt Infection, but the ſeveral Species there- of, at its firſt Appearance under the Appellation of a *Gonorrhœa*.

What I would obſerve as to the two laſt of theſe, before I come to his Cure, ſhall be only this; that neither *ſinuous Ulcers* or *Fiſtula's* about theſe Parts, are *pathognomonical* of a venereal In- fection, ſince Fluxion of Humours may ariſe from other Cauſes, and Abſceſſes are formed very fre- quently, laying the Foundation of all the diſmal Symptoms here enumerated.

And now to his *Cure*, which, he ſays, when recent, may ſafely be accompliſhed (eſpecially the two firſt) by plying the *Penis* with ſuch *emollient* and relaxing *Fotus's* and *Cataplaſms*, as may ſet open the Pores, and invite the venomous Steams before they have too much contaminated the Oil

in

in the Cells of the *Membrana adipoſa*, out of the ſame, by the Paſſages they entered; for which purpoſe he obſerves, that he had done more with a little Milk and Mallows, than he could effect with Mercurial Preparations; and being very open and communicative, he has given you a Form of a *Cataplaſm* for the ſame Intention, the Ingredients whereof will furniſh alſo a *Fomentation.*

℞ *Farin. Rad. Alth. Sem. Lini ana* ℥i. *Flor. Malv. Sambuc. ana* ℥ß. *Fol. Marrub. alb. Scord. ana* Mß. *Sal. Ammon.* ʒi. *f. S. A. Pulticula craſſior, cui circa finem parum Ol. Lini admiſce & Linimentis apponatur.*

Beſides theſe humecting and relaxing Medicines, you are firſt of all to uſe ſome detergent ones, as where the Skin is whole, and the Infection freſh, or when the Patient ſuſpects he may be injured (and if only ſo, he may be eaſily cured) you are to waſh his *Penis* for a good while with Wine, Water, Honey and Salt; or you muſt beſtow half an Hour three or four times in a Day upon each of them, in fomenting the Part with a *Tincture of Myrrh* in Wine, or with Vinegar and Water, in which a little *Aloes* has been diſſolved; after which cleanſing and ſcouring, the Foreſkin muſt be drawn back, and the *Glans* wrapt up in the *Cataplaſm.* But where the Skin is off, or the Part ulcerated, he adviſes you to apply the *Ung. Aureum* or *Tetrapharm*; or which excels the reſt, as a moſt powerful Emollient, a Balſam *ex Terebinth. cum Vitel. Ov. & Mercurio crudo.*

When it is ſome time before the Phyſician is called (*and here it ſeems to be the Phyſician's Work*) after well ſtuping the *Penis*, with the Fomentation, he is to apply an *Epiſpaſtick* thereon; keeping the Veſication open with the ſame Ointments, mixed up with *red Præcipitate*, continuing the

Stupes

Stupes as before; and by the Purſuit of this Method for twelve or fourteen Days, provided the Patient abſtains from hot and fat Nutriments, he warrants your making him a ſound Man, as he tells you he has done many thus diſeaſed; (*though perhaps ſome that only thought they were ſo*) ſtill purſuing the Venom as it was moving onwards, quite up to the *Scrotum* and *Perinæum*, with theſe local Applications.

How far this ſurely needleſs multiplying the ſorts of *Claps* may give you a better Idea of the Diſeaſe in general, or truer Indications for the Cure, I cannot ſay, who believe, for my own part, thoſe Indications to be much the ſame, in whatever Part of the *Meatus* the Poiſon happens to be lodged, *viz.* firſt of all to eradicate the Malignity by proper *Purgatives*, and then to heal the Ulceration within by *Agglutinants* or *Balſamicks*; having a ſpecial regard to the other Symptoms, with which the Diſeaſe ſhall happen to be complicate: But as I cannot adviſe you to depend entirely upon theſe local Applications at any time of the Infection, be the Situation where it will; ſo neither in a ſimple *Clap* muſt you at all times confide in *Mercury*: Not ſurely becauſe it cannot reach the Parts affected, as this Gentleman inſinuates, but rather for that (however capable of correcting the malign Diſpoſition thereof) of its wanting thoſe agglutinating Particles, that are at ſome times called for; and this doubtleſs is the Reaſon why we find many ſimple Runnings encreaſe under the too frequent Exhibition of *Calomel*, and ſtill remaining even after a *Salivation* therewith.

Yet to confirm my own Perſuaſion, that the Seat of this Infection is not always in the ſame Part of the *Urethra*, but may be conveyed higher up, as this learned Man ſuppoſes, even to the

Glandulæ

Glandulæ Proſtatæ and the Neck of the Bladder, I will here give you an Example not often met with.

A Gentleman about thirty, of a thin Habit, ſent for me to viſit him in his Chamber, where I found him the moſt lamentably tormented with *Dyſuria* of any one I ever met with. Enquiring for that little Water he had made, I perceived in ſeveral Glaſſes ſtanding by, each containing two or three Spoonfuls, made at as many more times, one third was a true *Pus:* On which, I was ready to deliver my Opinion, that conſidering the exquiſite Pain attending, together with the *Scent*, *Conſiſtence* and *Colour* of this urinary Excretion, ſome Abſceſs muſt be formed about the *Sphincter* of the Bladder, or the *Proſtate* Glands; till upon a farther Enquiry I was told by his Apothecary, he had been lately *Clapt*, having then a *Stillicidium*, but in ſmall Quantity, upon him, whence I conceived better hopes of his Cure; but for ſome time, without an *Opiate* repeated twice or oftener in a Day, was unable to procure him any the leaſt Truce from his roaring out, through the intolerable and perpetual *Stimulus* on the Neck of the Bladder.

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

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

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

Thus was this obſtinate and threatening Malady overcome, the Running no more returning till about twelve Months that he was Clapt afreſh, and after the Dripping had continued five or ſix Weeks, though he was all the time, at proper Intervals, purged by his Apothecary, as he acquainted me, and had never taken any reſtringing Medicine, or medled with Injection, the like Misfortune came upon him; the Running grew leſs, and the Matter quickly after was diſcharged at no other times but thoſe of his making Water, a plain Evidence of its being tranſlated (as in

ſome

ſome others to the *Teſtis*, raiſing the *Hernia Humoralis*) in this Perſon, either to the *Proſtata* or to the *Veſica*, at leaſt the *Sphincter* thereof. But now proceeding.

This being the Summary of this great Man's Practice in the Cure of the *Gonorrhœa*, more particularly the firſt and ſecond Species thereof: If you would know where the ſame is practicable, you are to judge by the time of the Infection, the State and Condition of the Part as to its Aſpect, and the Abſence of all Symptoms, after a ſtrict Enquiry; for if you find the *Palate*, *Uvula* or *Tonſils*, ſeiſed on by the Poiſon, he owns there is no truſting unleſs to a ſpeedy and powerful Salivation.

But if the Abſence of Symptoms are to be your Guide for thus treating your Patient, he has, I fear, but a ſorry Chance for his Cure by theſe Waſhes and Cataplaſms; nor, I fear, much better from his *bliſter'd Penis*: For many of theſe Symptoms may not diſcover themſelves till many Months, nay Years, as you will find in ſome of the Hiſtories of my *Siphylis*, aud as I might exemplify at this preſent, in a Gentleman, lately entered under my Care, infected above three Years paſt, and well cured as he believed, though not by *Topicks*: When after ſome Months, he came to me with a flabby *Teſtis*, quite different from the common *humoral Hernia*, ſome Fluid ſeeming to be gathering in the *Vaginal Tunic*. We had a Conſultation with the deceaſed Mr. *Ed. Green*, who adviſed him to do nothing till it filled, when he was to come to us again to have it emptied: However, ſuſpecting it might have a Dependance upon the former Infection he owned to us, I applied a diſcutient *Cataplaſm* with a *Suſpenſory*, till he grew weary of the Trouble; then covering the *Teſtis* with a mercurial Plaiſter, which he

ſubmitted to with his Bag, I ordered he ſhould be purged once a Week with *Mercurials*, and heard no more of him for ſome time, or till he came to acquaint me that he was free of his Complaint. And now, behold the unexpected Stand for ſome Years longer, and then the ſurpriſing Tranſition of this Poiſon, from the Tail, as I may ſay, to the Head, a large Quantity of ſtinking Matter came ſuddenly down by the Noſtril, and continuing its Diſcharge, Dr. *W———th* and Mr. *F——n* were adviſed with, who were of Opinion, that by extracting a Tooth, a Drain might be made that Way, or at leaſt the *Antrum Maxillæ* perforated, to bring it down, and ſet him clear of this offenſive Companion: After the removing ſeveral, it came at length the Way they deſired; but upon Search into the *Alveoli*, the upper Mandible was found rotten to the *Molares* on each ſide, the *Caries* extending over the *Os Palati*, which is eaten through. I have uſed my *Fume* of *Cinnabar* to ſtop its farther Progreſs, and have already, by the Aſſiſtance thereof, ſeparated and brought away a large Portion of the Jaw-bone, being now raiſing a Salivation by the *Unction*; a difficult Work indeed, conſidering how weak a Subject I have to deal with, who notwithſtanding prefers all Hazards therewith, in hopes of Cure, to a Life of farther Stench and Rottenneſs without*.

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

* *N. B.* Since the firſt Publication of this Treatiſe this Cure has been compleated, and the Patient only wearing an artificial Palate, enjoys a ſound State of Health.

But

But indeed our Profeſſor ſeems to be aware of this, by his following Admonition, where the Poiſon has been ſo ſubtle as to give no Notice by the *Genitals*. *If the Part*, ſaith he, *primarily ſeized be the* Os Palati, *the* Uvula, Tonſillæ, *or others of the Throat, I then never rely on any other Method but a ſtrong Salivation to be raiſed with all Speed.*

The Women, who are freſh infected, are to be waſhed and bathed in like manner: And if the Man's Affairs will not allow of the Trouble of this fomenting and pultiſing, he may cover the Parts with a *Mucilage* or *Melilot Emplaſter*, tho' not with altogether the ſame Benefit.

Should you enquire why no *Injections* all this while are recommended, prepared of the ſame preſervative Liquors with thoſe of the external *Epithems?* He tells you, becauſe they cannot proceed, unleſs with Difficulty, ſo far as the *adipoſe Cells*, where the Poiſon lurks. In regard to all which, though this learned Man has aſſured us that this Method of his is ſafe and fully ſufficient, in a recent Contagion, or where the ſame is confined to an external Part, or one particular Ulcer; yet as we cannot be abſolutely certain (how recent ſoever) that ſome of the Poiſon has not already taken hold of the Blood, where we find it will ſometimes lie long concealed, this Method, I fear, will often fail. I grant that if the Application be inſtantly made uſe of, after the foul Engagement, or before the Contagion has got through the outward Teguments (the deterging thereof by ſuch means may happen to ſucceed) yet there can be no abſolute Reliance thereupon, or in the Words of our Countryman Dr. *Freind*, *the preſent Eaſe hereby is hardly to be procured, or if ſo, is found quickly after to be dearly bought.* Nor is the Patient, I think, much wiſer,

who, after copulating with an infected Perſon, depends ſolely upon theſe *Lotions* and *Cataplaſms*, than he who being bit by a mad Dog or Viper, expects to be cured by an outward Salve or Ointment, how timely ſoever applied to the Wound: So that in ſhort, though we can well approve the Deſign at ſuch times of keeping open the Pores by outward Applications, but eſpecially the encouraging of the Diſcharge from *Chancres*, and other Breaches of the Skin, as well as that from the *Urethra*, by which the Poiſon may be carried off, till the Malignity is by other means ſubdued: Yet in order to this, we think no one can be ſafe, nor his Cure aſcertain'd (how different ſoever this learned Man may be in his Opinion) without ſome proper *Alexipharm*, internally adminiſter'd; nor truly does he ſeem, after all he has ſaid, to depend wholly upon this topical Manage, as you may infer from his own Words, p. 42. of his Diſcourſe, *Hiſce ipſis utendum etiam* (laxantia ſcil. & emollientia) *ſi jam locus affectus apertus ſit, tunc enim Materies libere extrorſum ducatur, vix introrſum ibit, adeoque præſens ſanatur, præcavetur futurum*: When immediately he ſubjoins, *Conducunt ſimul ad hæc purgantia Hydragoga interim crebro adhibita*: And again, if you would be informed of theſe *Hydragogues*, p. 48, he proceeds, *Verum ſi uſquam, hic, purgantia Hydragoga præſtant, Jalappa, Hermodactili, Scammonea, Sena, hæc crebro uſurpata poteſtatem habent diſſolvendi ſanguinem in aquam, hanc depellendi deorſum, & evacuandi per Inteſtina: hæc agunt valide ſemper & in urinæ Vaſa, Veſicam, Urethram: hinc & laudatiſſimus eorum uſus in locis huic malo nativis, Africa, America, quin & probatiſſimos quoque apud optimos fere noſtrorum in Arte Magiſtrorum.*

Now, Gentlemen, I would gladly know, in what this Method (ſetting aſide the *Fotus's* and

Cataplasms) differs from the general Practice, otherwise than that we, for good Reasons, mix *Calomelanos* or *Mercurius d.* with some of the same Purges, where there is great Virulency, or purging only with *Lenients* or the milder *Cathartick*s, without, where such Virulency is overcome, and then finishing the Cure with *Balsamics*.

His Reasons why *Mercury* will not cure a *Clap*, because the Particles thereof cannot get into the *Cellular Membrane*, seems inconsistent, if we consider its great Subtilty, as well as the Structure of the Parts, and repugnant even to his own Sentiments elsewhere; when he owns it finds a Way into the same, where the Distemper is turned to the *Pox*, and when he acknowledgeth it melteth down this pinguous Matter in the Cells with which the Poison of the Disease is blended, and carrieth it through several Passages out of the Body.

It remains after giving you this Author's Account of the *Gonorrhœa*, which I term the *first Infection*, I should also lay down his Method for removing the *second*, or the Symptoms thence arising; that is, according to him, when the Infection hath fastened upon the whole pinguous Substance contained in this adipose Membrane, where he allows, as I have now remarked, that the crude Mercury, or in the Way of *Unction*, is best fitted to dissolve the Oil thus polluted in its Cells, and to carry it off, as above, through the glandular Outlets of the *Fauces*, *Intestines*, *Kidnies*, or else by the *Cutaneous*.

But when the Venom is got into Parts out of the reach of the Force of the Heart and Arteries, as when it has defiled the *Meditullium* or *Diploe* of the *Cranium*, or the *Medulla* in the Cavities of the Bones, when it has destroyed the Vessels supplying them with their Nourishment, when it has

pierced

pierced their *Lamina*, preyed upon the *Perioſtea*, and cariated the Bones themſelves, *Mercury*, he ſays, will do nothing here, nor will it preſerve the ſmall Bones, which are only covered with a tender Membrane, from periſhing and falling off.

I deſire to know what will? And ſurely if we are ſo happy as to gain this Point, I think it is all the Artiſt has in view, or can expect, who is not called till theſe unhappy Accidents fall out: For no Man is ſo vain to ſalivate his Patient with deſign of recovering a rotten Bone, or making of it ſound again; but hopes thereby to ſtop the farther Progreſs, and aſſiſt Nature in ſeparating the corrupt from the ſound Parts, which *Mercury*, and doubtleſs *Mercury* alone, is able to do; nor do I remember to have ſeen or known any of theſe miſerable People made whole, whatever Secrets ſome may boaſt of, where this Medicine had not been adminiſter'd in one Form or other, tho' poſſibly for a time diſus'd, when ſome other leſs efficacious Method following immediately after, was perhaps entitled to the Cure.

I might here take Notice of a ſeeming Contradiction, where he ſays, "if a *Gonorrhœa* be "ſituate only in the cellular or adipoſe Membrane "of the *Penis*, where the Humour has but a "very languid *Impetus*, *Mercury* never cures it, "though it may perfectly cure a confirmed Pox "in the ſame Perſon, at the ſame time:" Now if *Mercury* can cure a confirm'd Pox, why not a Pox with *Caries*, than which none ſurely can be more confirmed? His Reaſon I find is, for that theſe, *viz.* the Bones are out of the Circulation, at leaſt cannot admit the Remedy with a requiſite Velocity to work its Effects.

But if *Mercury* will not help us in theſe moſt formidable Stages of the Diſtemper, muſt the Patient be relinquiſhed? No ſure, ſays our Pro-

feſſor, read but carefully this Book of *Hutten's*, and you will find this moſt intricate Poiſon, when got into theſe Places, may be entirely diſſolved and waſhed out of all its Labyrinthian Receſſes, by a ſtrong *Lixivium* of *Guajacum*.

To this I have ſaid ſo much in my *practical Diſſertation*, in ſpeaking of the *Indian Cure* from the Author here quoted, as well as others of the Ancients, as to ſpare my ſelf the Trouble of many more Words about it: Yet ſince the Profeſſor has ſo highly extolled the ſame, and from his own Experience recommends the Practice, I will relate his *Regimen*, by which he informs his Reader, he hath recovered thoſe who have been thought deſperate by the Learned of other Nations.

The Patient is to drink his fill of the Decoction (*tantum quantum poteſt*) four times in a Day, and this to be practiſed for ſeveral, during which the exquiſite dry Diet of Biſcuit and Raiſins is to be his whole Suſtenance.

When he has thus gorged himſelf, and is ready to burſt like an Hydropic, he takes his Doſe, *i. e.* fills himſelf top full and enters his Stove, where ſitting or lying, as he is diſpoſed, the Heat is gradually conveyed by the means of Spirits burning hard by: Whence his Body, covered with Blankets, is thrown into a moſt profuſe Sweat, as long as he can bear it; half an Hour being the uſual Time; when the Flame being drawn away, this Sweat is to be continued for an Hour longer, though more moderate; and now to ſupport his Spirits, there is given him half a Pint of poor lean Mutton or Veal Broth, boiled with a little Rice. Being well dried and cleanſed with woolen Cloths, he comes forth, but muſt carefully avoid the cold Air.

This Work is repeated for a Fortnight, twice a Day, and then once for a Fortnight more, in the

the Morning. If any part of a Bone has been ſeized with this Evil, the Limb, either Leg or Arm, is to be covered with flannel Stupes expreſſed hot from the ſtrongeſt *Lixivium* of the ſame Wood; and the Heat more particularly directed to the Part, which is hereby able to pierce thoſe ſecret Receſſes, which Mercury could not permeate.

The Art, that we may uſe our Author's Words, conſiſting herein: "That the whole pinguous "Subſtance of the adipoſe Membrane be reſolv-"ed, and that not one Drop that is oleous re-"main in the Cells; whence this Method is "named *Curatio per Exiccationem*; for the Body "being replete with the Liquor of a Wood, "whoſe penetrating Acrimony and acute balſa-"mic Quality is ſo great, that it reſolves and di-"lutes all the Fat and Phlegm, and attenuates "whatever is tenacious, preſerving every thing "from farther Corruption: The next thing to be "done is, that a briſk Motion be propagated "through all the Veſſels, that ſo they may be "well waſhed and deterged in all Parts, and the "infected Fat entirely eliminated from the Body: "Whence we are to judge that the Cure is not "rightly performed, unleſs the Patient under the "Operation looks pale as Death, and is emaci-"ated like a Skeleton." *By thus proceeding*, ſaith he, *I have ſeen a young Man infected to the Bones, who in the heighth of the Operation ſent forth a copious Vapour of a greeniſh Colour, like the* Guajacum *itſelf; and it pleaſeth me much when I think that I cured this young Man, and that I have ſince ſeen him the Father of a Family, whoſe Bones in many Places of his Legs were eaten into, and one whole Joint of his Finger ſeparated* (as did ſurely thoſe Parts of the Leg which were cariated.) *By this*, continues he, *the ſmall Bones of the Noſe*

and Pieces of the Palate are caſt off, leaving the reſt ſincere. I think there is a much eaſier, by which alſo in leſs time this Work has been accompliſhed.

But pray, Gentlemen, what is there rare or ſtrange in this? How many Fragments of rotten Bones are daily thrown off in our Hoſpitals, the *Lock* and *Kingsland?* How many more deplorable Examples can we not give, if it were proper, under our own Care, whilſt the Sick were in a *Salivation* by the *Unction*, or ſoon after their coming out of one?

Indeed if this old Way, now attempted to be revived, at leaſt recommended ſo to be, by Profeſſor *Boerhaave*, in theſe his new *Comments* upon the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, would convert a rotten into a ſound Bone, we might liſten to it; but if his *Curatio per Exiccationem*, as he terms it, can do no more (I fear it will hardly do ſo much) than ours *per Salivationem* (which is alſo an Exiccation of another kind) I will leave you to judge which ought to be preferred, and which encouraged by you.

In my *Practical Diſſertation*, at the Cloſe of ſome Remarks upon a very fanciful Pamphlet, I have given you the Opinion of a Surgeon very converſant in this Branch of Practice; and I will here ſubjoin that of a very great Phyſician, I mean Dr. *Freind*, who in the ſecond Part of his *Hiſtory of Phyſick*, has theſe Words relating to our Subject.

" Notwithſtanding all the different Methods,
" which the moſt ſkilful Phyſicians have attempt-
" ed for above two hundred Years, and all the
" bold Aſſurances the Pretenders to *Noſtrums* and
" *Specifics* have given out; I may ſtill venture to
" ſay, that the moſt effectual Cure, in the Judg-
" ment of thoſe that underſtand it beſt, is, when

" the

" the Evil is very malignant and inveterate, by " *Salivation*; and not only ſo, but that Experi- " ence has ſhewn us, that a *Salivation* raiſed by " Unction, anſwers more certainly in ſuch terri- " ble Caſes, than one produced by the internal " Medicine: And farther, that the great Effect " which *Mercury* has in curing this Diſeaſe, lies " chiefly, if not ſolely, in promoting of the " Flux: For though great things have been ſaid " of *Unction*, and other *mercurial* Applications, " eſpecially of late from *Montpellier*, even when " they have produced no *Salivation* at all, at leaſt " a very imperfect one, there is Reaſon to ſuſpect " ſuch a Cure would be only *palliative*: How- " ever we are ſure the very ſame Method has " been often tried among ourſelves, but ſeldom " or never found, upon the beſt Obſervation, to " ſucceed: So that upon the whole, whatever " Boaſts have been in theſe later Times, of find- " ing out a more infallible Art of Curing, I am " perſuaded it would be the moſt ſecure as well " as the moſt honeſt Way, to tread in the Steps " of our Anceſtors, who among many good Re- " marks they have left us concerning this Diſ- " temper, have ſet this down as one, that the " freer and larger the *Salivation* is, the more ef- " fectual and laſting is the Cure.

It may be here objected, that the *ſudorifick Decoctions of Guajacum* were likewiſe practiſed by the *Antients*, witneſs Sir *Ulrick Hutten* the *Almayn* (from whom Dr. *Boerhaave* has taken up the Practice) with ſome other contemporary Writers; but beſides that this Method, however it may ſuit with the *lax* and *leucophlegmatick*, will not always agree with the hot, bilious, dry and thin Tempers or Conſtitutions, many of which are farther inflamed thereby, neither yet, altho' the ſame might perſpire, and diſlodge the Venom

of a *Frontier* Infection, was it often ſeen to eradicate the profoundeſt Degrees, or thoſe complicate with *Nodes* and *Carioſity* of the Bones; for which only this Gentleman directs the ſame, but in which Recourſe was had more commonly to the *Quickſilver Unctions*, or the *Cinnabarine Fumigations*, as you may ſee in the foregoing *Practical Diſſertation*.

This being what occur'd to me on the Peruſal of the Profeſſor's *New Comments*, I frankly ſubmit them to your Cenſure, and (ſincerely aſking Pardon if I have given any Offence) remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your humble Servant,

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

D. TURNER.



A DISCOURSE OF *GLEETS*, Inſcrib'd to the SURGEONS.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the foregoing Treatiſe of the *Gonorrhœa*, ſo called, or the *firſt Infection*, I gave you to underſtand, how by ill Management a *ſecond* ſome time after enſued, of a more dangerous Conſequence, I mean a *Pox:* Whoſe Cure alſo I have there laid down in the beſt Way I could. But conſidering ſince, that there is another very unhappy Attendant frequently on the firſt of theſe, *viz.* a *Gleet* (a Diſeaſe, I dare ſay, better known than cured) I thought I might do you ſome farther Service, if with the like Freedom and Plainneſs which I have uſed hitherto, I laid down ſome Directions

Directions about remedying ſo troubleſome and ſometimes obſtinate a Malady. Of the two indeed I would rather chooſe to undertake the milder, if not the middle-ſtaged *Lues*, than many Diſorders of this kind: I cannot ſay, I have been often foiled with the firſt, where I had a conformable Patient; but am not aſhamed to own I have been frequently diſappointed with ſome of theſe; whoſe Deſcription, or Way of Cure, is not to be expected from the early Writers on the Diſeaſe, or before the *Gonorrhœa*, of which this is but a Conſequence, appeared among us. The *firſt* Notice taken thereof being according to a late Hiſtorian, Dr. *Freind*, either from *Pomponatius* or *Petronius*, whoſe Remarks notwithſtanding are, as he ſays, trifling and of no regard.

Before we ſpeak to the Cure, it may be convenient to ſay a Word or two of the Parts immediately concerned, or which furniſh the Humour thus involuntarily diſcharged: And here ſurely we need look no farther than thoſe affected in the foregoing *Clap*, either the *Glandulæ Proſtatæ*, the *Mucoſæ Cowperi*, or others ſtill nearer to the *Glans*, and ſcattered round about in the *Urethra*; for as to the *Lacunæ*, which a certain Gentleman will have here analogous to thoſe in the *Vagina Uteri*, and furniſhing the ſame Liquor as the *Fluor albus*, theſe I think chimerical, and have replied thereto in another Place.

Dr. *Boerhaave* is of Opinion, that the moſt ſtubborn of thoſe Maladies, takes riſe from his ſecond Species of a *Gonorrhœa*, i. e. when the venereal Poiſon has inſinuated itſelf by the Pores of the *Glans* into the cellular Membrane, which ſurrounds the upper Part of the *Urethra*, there occaſioning an Ulcer, which eats away the Orifices of the *Ducts* opening into the ſame; but if the Matter of the *Gonorrhœa* was originally an Oil corrupted,

corrupted, we might, when ſuch Corruption was overcome, yet ſtill expect an uncorrupted Oil to iſſue out, rather ſurely than a ſimple tranſparent *Mucus*.

Some one or other of theſe Glands, giving riſe however to the virulent *Stillicidium*, muſt be the ſame which, when that Virulency is taken off, and the *purulent* turned to this ſimple *mucous* Matter, are the Sources whence this *Leak* doth ſpring; and he who knows how to ſtop it without any enſuing Miſchief, is doubtleſs a Benefactor to that Part of Mankind, who are therewith incommoded.

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

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

ſcarce

ſcarce retrievable, unleſs by the Deſtruction of the Gland itſelf, a Matter I think impracticable, without greater Miſchief.

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

And indeed ſomething like the firſt we ſee frequently among thoſe inadvertent Youth, who to procure to themſelves a momentary Pleaſure, or, for the ſake of the *ſixth Senſe*, have by the repeated Action ſo enfeebled their *Seminals*, that upon every ſlight Erection, nay without at ſome times, the *Semen* comes away inſenſibly; for the *Ducts* lying open at their Termination about the *Caput Gallinaginis*, and the Valves of the *Veſiculæ* grown flaccid, not only the *Mucus* from the *Proſtates*, but the Seed itſelf from the Cells adjoining, ſlide down, eſpecially at their ſtraining on the Stool.

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

That whatever can reſtore the Force or Energy of the ſame Parts, and enable them to regain their Tenſity or Elaſticity, or their wonted Power

of

of Reſtitution, whether *external* or *internal* Remedies, will be moſt available to the preſent Complaint.

Among the firſt, I reckon all Injections endowed with a deſiccating Power, but without Acrimony or biting Property: Here likewiſe I recommend the *Fons frigida* or the cold Immerſion therein, as excellently well calculated to brace up the relaxed Fibre, retrieve the weakened Tone, and by the ſudden Contraction it gives to the whole *animal Syſtem*, the moſt likely of any thing to reſtore a due Tention to every ſingle Fibre of the *muſcular Compages*.

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

Here likewiſe I muſt not forget to acquaint you with the Advantages I have gained by the Uſe of *Mineral Waters*, ſuch, I mean, as are well impregnated with vitriolic Particles, as the *Spaw* and *Pyrmont*; which, though quickening the urinary Secretion, when drank apace and in large Quantity, leave a Stypticity behind them in all Parts they paſs through, giving as it were new Life, a genial Warmth and Springineſs to the vapid and impoveriſhed Blood, and conſequently Vigour to the genital Parts. Nor muſt we forget the *Hot-Well* at *Briſtol*, whoſe Waters, drank at the Place, have been found advantageous.

And

And now, though I believe the Humours wide as to their Nature and Origin, yet one Part of the *Regimen*, i. e. *agglutinative* or binding, is the ſame, for this *mucous Gleet*, as for the *Fluor albus*, and he who knows ſafely how to dry up the latter, will be moſt likely to ſucceed in the former.

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

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

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

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

℞ *Conſ. Rad. de Symphito* ʒi. *Balſ. Capiv.* ʒß. *Gum. Arabic. Tragac. ana* ʒii. *Ter. Japon. pp.* ʒi. *Syr. Balſ. Tolut. q. ſ. ut reducatur in Elect. conſiſtentiæ mollioris cujus capiat* ℥. *N. Caſtan. mane ac veſperi, ſuperbibendo* ℔ß. *Aq. Spadan. in cujus ſingulis hauſtibus inſtillentur hiſce temporibus Tinct. Antiphthiſicæ gut.* xx. *reliquum Ampullæ hauriendo interdiu, & pranſus tempore cum tertia parte Vini rub. florent.*

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

℞ *Troch. alb. Rhaſ. pp. Lap. Calaminar. ſubtiliſ. pp. ana* ʒi. *Ter. Japon. pulv.* ʒß. *Aq. Roſ.* ℥xii. *M. pro injectione tempore uſus vitrum agitando.*

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

℞ *Balſ. Polychreſt. & Balſ. Peru. ana* ʒii. *M. ſumat.* gut. x. *vel* xii. *mane ac veſperi in Cochleari Syr. ſeq. alterum eorundem ſuperdeglutiendo.*

℞ *Syr. Balſ. Tolut. de Symph. & de Alth. ana* ℥ii. *Aq. Cinnam. ten.* ʒi. *M. Perſiſtat in uſu Injectionis prius præſcriptæ.*

Ten Days after this, he ſhewed me his Cloth which for that end he had worn ſome Days, on which I could ſee little more than what was owing to the Liquor caſt up; which encouraged him to proceed thus a Fortnight longer, when

he believed himſelf well; but leaving off the Injection, tho' he us'd the Balſam, he obſerved a trickling of the ſame Humour in the Paſſage, and ſome Spots of the old tranſparent *Gleet:* So that now diſcontinuing his *Internals*, he took to the Injection only, but deſired I would make it yet more reſtringent, when I preſcribed this.

℞ *Ter. Japon. craſſo modo pulv.* ʒß. *infunde B. M. in vini rubri* ʒx. *vaſe per intervalla agitato & poſt plenam Tincturæ extractionem decantetur vinum clarum cui adde Mel. Ungti Ægypt.* ʒi. *Mel. Roſar.* ʒii. *& miſce pro Injectione.*

Soon after, as a farther Help, notwithſtanding his mean Opinion of the *internal Regimen*, or rather a Diſguſt to Medicine, I prevailed for his taking the following Potion every Night.

℞ *Balſ. Capiv.* ʒß. *ſolve cum q. ſ. Vitel. Ov. & gradatim affundendo Aq. Cinnam. ten.* ʒiß. *Syr. Balſ. Tolut.* ʒß. *m. f. potio.*

When he had taken about half a ſcore of theſe, as I thought, with great Advantage, there being now manifeſt no other Tinge upon the Clout he wore to ſave his Linen from being ſtained therewith, than what was owing to the *Tinct. Ter. Jap.* Placing his Confidence on this laſt, he continued that ſtill longer, though leſs frequently than before, till laying this alſo aſide, to obſerve what Appearance there might be, he found himſelf clean and dry.

Yet as he had all this while abſtained *a Coitu*, ſo ſoon as ever he converſed with his Wife, a ſmall Matter was found next Day upon his Shirt; and he ſent for ſome more of his Injection, uſing the ſame for ten Days or a Fortnight more, when the Humour again diſappeared, returning not after.

Long time before this, even at his firſt conſulting me, I had ordered that he ſhould go into the Cold

Cold Bath every Morning for a Month, keeping to the Steel Waters for his Drink: and whether thereby, the Balſamics or Injection, ſeparate or united, he got his Cure, and has ſince continued dry, unleſs a more than uſual Appearance a few Minutes *poſt coitum*.

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

I found him ſtill with an ill-complexion'd Weeping, for which however laying aſide the Thoughts of farther Purging, either with *Calomel*, which he had taken too much of, or any ſurly *Cathartic*, I ordered a Pot of the Electuary *ex Caſſia cum Manna* and the *Balſ. Capiv.* made up *cum Sacch. cant. pul.* into a proper Conſiſtence, of which he took a Morſel twice a Day, and drank after each a ſmall Draught of *Aq. Hord.* made palatable *cum Syr. Balſ. Tolut.*

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

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

for a few Days only, as he had of late, the Colour was apt to change for the worſe.

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

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

℞ *Conſ. Roſ. Conſ. Rad. de Symph. ana* ʒi. *Gum. Arabic. Tragac. pp. ana* ʒi. *Tereb. Ven. ad duritiem coct. ac pulv.* ʒii. *Syr. de Symph. q. ſ. m. f. Elect. de quo ſumat quant. N. M. mane ac h. ſ. ſuperbibendo Cochl.* iii^{a} *vel* iv^{r} *mixturæ ſequentis.*

℞ *Decocti Hordei* ℔ß. *aq. Cinnam. ten.* ʒii. *Syr. de Symph.* ʒi. *f. mixtura ad uſum ſupra præſcriptum.*

I ſhould have obſerved to you, that whilſt the *Gleet* ſeemed to partake ſomewhat of his former *Stillicidium*, I directed this Injection, much extolled by *Salmon* in his Tranſlation of *Bates*, under the Title of the latter's *Aq. Benedicta*, viz.

℞ *Aq. Calcis* ʒx. *Merc. d.* ʒi. *M. & uſus tempore agitetur Phialâ.*

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

℞ *Aq.*

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

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

℞ *Troch. alb. Rhaſ. pp.* ʒii. *Sacch. Satur.* ʒß. *Aq. Fabr.* ʒxii. *M. & ſit pro Injectione Ope Syphonis utenda ſæpius in die.*

By the Uſe whereof the *Gleet* was dried away, and had for ſeveral Days entirely diſappeared: When ſee the Power of a libidinous Diſpoſition, the Madneſs of Mankind unguarded; being out late at the other end of the Town, full of Money and as full of Wine, and paſſing by the *Synagogue* of *Satan*, on a *Maſquerade* Night, a *She-devil* ſtepping out of a Chair, and ſeeing our young 'Squire well dreſſed, preſſed him to take a *Dominique* for a little Diverſion: Hence quickly after they were ſedan'd to the *Bagnio*, the *Town Manſion-houſe of Lucifer*, where they bedded for an Hour, then dreſſing himſelf, he parted from the *deſtroying Angel* and returned home.

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

Capiv. pulv. Jalap. & Sale Prunel. as inſerted in my *Syphilis.*

The Running, though virulent enough to ſhew a recent Infection, was unattended with *chord* or *chancrous* Ulceration.

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

At the Month's end from this laſt Miſchance, the new Infection was carried off, leaving only a *Gleet* like the former: Yet being fearful of a Relapſe, I kept him to the ſame Electuary a few Days longer, till obſerving nothing but a thin clear *Mucus*, I gave him now my Paſte *ex Conſ. Fr. Cynoſb. Balſ. Capiv. & Sacch. cant.* as ſet down in my *Diſſertation*, and found him well pleaſed, in that I had done more for the Diſpatch of this *Clap*, in one Month's time, than had been formerly in almoſt twelve: When for the more powerfully drying away the *Gleet*, and agglutinating the weak Parts, I gave him a little Phial of the *Balſ. Peru.* to take a dozen Drops in a Spoonful of the *Balſamic Syrup*, twice a Day, and ſhifting the Injection preſcribed the following.

℞ *Cort. Granat. contuſ.* ʒii. *Flor. Balauſt.* ʒi. *Fol. Roſ. rub.* Mi. *infundentur calidè in aq. Fabr. & vin. rub. ana* ℥v. *Colaturæ per linteum trajectæ, adde Syr. de Roſ. ſiccis* ʒi. *fiatque pro Injectione.*

During this, it happened luckily enough for him, his Miſtreſs had a near Relation died, ſo that it was thought neceſſary the Marriage ſhould be defer'd yet a little longer, by which we gained the fairer Opportunity of doing all we could, that

that he might be ſet to rights, as well by our *internal Regimen*, as the *external:* In the former, the *Pyrmont Waters*, with a Tincture *ex Ter. Japon.* had ſome Share; as in the latter, the *Cold Bath:* And having now got him once more clean, for mine as well as his Satisfaction, in ſo important an Affair, I propoſed a Conſultation, and Mr. *James Fern* was the Gentleman appointed to meet me: When after mature Deliberation, Enquiry and Inſpection, it was the Opinion of both of us, that he might ſafely marry, which he did ſoon after, and having ſeen him ſeveral times ſince, I cannot find but all is ſafe, he obſerving, as he tells me, nothing more than an unuſual Quantity of the *Mucus* enſuing for an Hour or two after his Copulation.

A Man about thirty, not habitually, I dare ſay, addicted to theſe Extravagancies, under the Power of Wine (too often the Pretence) forfeiting his Reaſon, and the Prevalency of Temptation taking place thereof, was enſnared this Way, and as it happened, very dearly bought his momentary Pleaſure; for the genital Parts being overſtrained by ſtrong Purgatives long continued to clear him, as his Undertaker told him, of the Poiſon, a ſtubborn *Gleet* enſued in the Place of his former *Running*, and he was, now between his Diſeaſe and his Remedies, in a fair Way of being run off his Legs, continually wet on the Forelappit of his Shirt, and a continual Purging upon him when he came to me, who did all I could for his Relief, as well by the Aſſiſtance of *Corroboratives* and *Balſamics* internally, as by the moſt powerfully drying Liquors I durſt venture, by the way of Injection; notwithſtanding all which, the *Leak*, but in leſs Quantity, ſtill remained.

Before he came to me, he had been with ſeveral others, and from me, as he owned upon his

Return a ſecond time, had made Application to a famous Anatomiſt, noted particularly of late Years for his Practice in Deliveries of *preternatural Conceptions*, and his *comparative Anatomy* thereof; who would not ſpeak to the Caſe, till ſome Angels appeared by way of Sureties for the Cure, which was then made light of, and among other his Remedies, a *medicated Candle* was introduced, beſmeared with ſome *Epulotic*, more of the ſame being given him to thruſt up in the Paſſage, as there was Occaſion, where during the Lodgment, there was little room for any Diſcharge; the *Oſtiolæ* letting out the ſame, being in a manner ſhut up thereby: But upon extracting the Candle at the times of urining, or the ſame accidentally ſlipping out, the Humour flowed as before, ſo that after ſufficient Trial of this Operator's Abilities, finding himſelf no whit the better under the Direction of a Perſon who he thought muſt needs know *every Creek and Creviſe* (his own Words) of his Body, and how to rectify the Diſorders of each much better than another Perſon, he came back, as I obſerved but now, to me, who tired with his Complaints, wrote for him once more, thus,

℞ *Balſ. Tolut. & Balſ. Capiv. cum Ovi Vitel. Solut. ana* ʒß. *Terebinth. coct. ac pulv.* ʒii. *Croci Mart. reſtr. Ter. Japon. & Sang. Drac. pp. ana* ʒi. *Syr. de Symphito q. ſ. m. f. Elect. ex quo capiat morſulum ad magn. N. M. maj. mane ac V^a pom. cum* ℔ß. *Aq. Pyrmont. cujus bibat præterea* ℔ij. *quotidie.*

The Paſſage had been made ſo tender by the ſeveral Injections recommended from one or another juſt before, of which kind were *Roman Vitriol* ʒi. diſſolv'd in a Pint of Water, alſo the *Lapis Medicamentoſus* ʒii. in the like Quantity of the Smith's Water, that I durſt venture nothing now but the *white Troches* with the *Pulvis Tutiæ*

in fair Water: He had been conſtant of late to the *Cold Bath*, and finding little Advantage from the former Preſcription, I tried the enſuing, uſed frequently in the Hoſpitals, as well for Fluxes of this as of another Nature, when very obſtinate and hard to overcome.

℞ *Conſ. Roſ. rub.* ℥ij. *Ter. Japon.* ʒij. *Aluminis plumoſ. & Elix. Vitriol. ana* ʒß. *m. f. Elect. de quo capiat ut de reliquis Q. N. M. bis in die.*

Whilſt he was purſuing this *Regimen* as well as that above, though in the firſt not ſo manifeſt, the *Gleet* was diminiſhed; but leaving it a few Days only, that he happened to be without it, the ſame returned as before: So that growing impatient, and recruiting his Fleſh, having promiſed Marriage to a young Woman, his Friend and Apothecary propoſed a Meeting with another Gentleman of the Profeſſion, and the next Day with Mr. *Fern* the Surgeon, where, after deliberating upon the Courſe that had been taken, we were all of Opinion, that he ſhould reſt himſelf content with his Condition; for as there was no making of new Bungs in this Caſe, and the old being deſtroyed, or the Spring of the *Caruncul*æ ſo ſpoiled as not to be repaired, the Veſſels, as they filled, would be likely to run over. He then told us of his Reſolution to marry, and aſked our Thoughts whether or no he might be likely in any manner to infect his Wife: And of this we acquainted him there was no Danger, when he did accordingly enter upon that State of Life, and has been now a married Man above two Years, his Weeping ſtill attending, notwithſtanding many fruitleſs Attempts of *Quacks* and others (no better) pretending to *Noſtrums* or Secrets, ſince he left us.

The like Succeſs, I muſt tell you, I had much about the ſame time with a mad young Fellow,

as much a Diſciple of *Bacchus* as of *Venus*, of a robuſt Habit, inſomuch that he thought nothing could injure him: After he had been five times Clapt in leſs than two Years, once ſalivated, and for the greater part of the time very briſkly purged, inſtead of his wonted yellow Running he was not long without, found himſelf at laſt conſtantly moiſtened with a clear Weeping, *inſtar Alb. Ovorum.*

When he had taken the Advice of ſeveral eminent Practitioners without receiving Benefit, and tried mine to as little purpoſe, he light in Company with a young Woman, with whom preſently he link'd himſelf in Marriage; and in his Cups on the Wedding Night before Bedding, told her of his Misfortune: Upon which, ſuſpecting he was ſtill infected, ſhe would not ſuffer him to touch her, but flew out in a different Paſſion; with which, conſcious of his Folly, he took up as well as he could for ſome time.

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

Pickle

Pickle he uſed to be, void of all Contagion, and otherways ſurpriſingly vigorous, and well complexion'd as ever.

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

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

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

from the Eroſion of thoſe connivent Valves that ſhould ſtand before, and cloſe the Orifices of the now perpetually weeping Ducts.

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

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

By the firſt of theſe, the long continued Courſe of Purging, the *mucous Glands* were ſo overſtrained and relaxed, that the *Gonorrhœa* was now changed into a thin Leaking of the Veſſels, which yet carried a Tinge ſomewhat different from the common *Gleet*, at which I was not at all diſmayed, although a Gentleman of Repute in Practice, whom they had conſulted juſt before they came to me, was of Opinion it could not be ſtopped with Safety, or without more Purging; and finding no Attempt had been made by *Balſamics*, I entertained the greater Hopes of his Cure: Yet not to make Poſt-haſte for gaining the Point, I began with my Electuary *ex Caſſia cum Manna Balſ. Capiv. & pulv. Jalap.* purging thus eaſily with three or four Stools a Day: The Week following he came and ſhewed me his Linen, with much leſs Stain and the Quantity inconſiderable to what it was before; ſo that I now made no Scruple to leave out the *Julap* as well as the *Le-*

nient,

nient, ſubſtituting the *Conſ. Fr. Cynoſb. & Balſ. Capiv. ana* ℥ß. *pulv. Rhei* ʒi. *& q. ſ. Sacch. Cant. Alb. pulv. ut formetur Electuarium magis durior, vel ſicut Paſta*; of which he ſwallowed the Quantity of a large Nutmeg two or three times in a Day, with three or four Spoonfuls of this Mixture.

℞ *Gum. Arabici in* ℔ß. *Aq. Cinnamom. ten. ſolut.* ℥ß. *Syr. Balſ. Tolut. & de Symphito ana* ʒii. *M.*

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

A Gentleman, now advanced in Years, who ſaid that in his younger Days he had been often catched by the *firſt Infection*, and once ſalivated for the *ſecond*, at a time when one might have thought his Sins (and ſurely theſe are ſuch) of this kind ſhould have left him, was now again diſeaſed, and though cured of his *Gonorrhœa*, yet had a long continued Running of *purulent* Matter now changed for a *Gleet*.

He had paſſed ſeveral Hands without Amendment, and being informed he was to rely wholly upon

upon *Injections*, had uſed many ſuch: The laſt of which had ſo galled the Parts by their Acrimony, that inſtead of leſſening, the Diſeaſe was farther augmented thereby, from the painful Irritation; ſo that under great Apprehenſion of farther Miſchief, he now applied himſelf to me, complaining of a vaſt Diſturbance in the paſſing of his Urine, with great Pain in the Paſſage, and perpetual Needing thereunto: On which Occaſion, in order to moderate theſe ſevere Symptoms, and to take off the Diſturbance of the Parts, having nothing elſe at hand, I directed a little warm Milk to be frequently thrown in with a Syringe, till the following Injection was provided.

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

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

℞ *Conſ. Flor. Malvæ* ℥i. *Spec. Diatrag. fr.* ℥ß. *Sal. Prunel.* ʒi. *Syr. de Althæa q. ſ. m. f. Elect.*

℞ *Sem. Papav. alb.* ℥ß. *Amygd. d. decort. N° X. contuſis affunde Aq. Hordei (in qua* ℥ß. *Gummi Arabici ſoluta fuerit)* ℔iß. *& addendo Colaturæ Aq. Cinnam. ten.* ℥ii. *Sacch. q. ſ. m. f. Emulſio.*

By the Uſe of theſe not only the *Stimulus* was taken off, but, beyond Expectation, the *Gleet* conſiderably diminiſhed; inſomuch that I was queſtioning if I had not found a Secret for this Infirmity, which I can aſſure you, if ſo, had not long remained ſuch with me; at leaſt I concluded, that this Weeping might be heightened by ſome pungent corroſive Liquor of the *vitriolic*, *aluminous* or *ſublimate* kind, or that there was more than a mere demulcing Quality in this *mucilaginous* one, not only ſheathing the Paſſage from the

the ſharp Humour, and the Salts of the Urine, but healing likewiſe, and ſtopping the Ducts or gaping Orifices with this artificial *Gluten*: However, I was quickly ſet right by ſome farther Experience thereof, when I found it of little Uſe; although the firſt ſeemed apparent, becauſe by the Continuance thereof and one Pot of an Electuary *ex Conſ. Rad. de Symph. Balſ. Tolut. ac Capiv. cum Ov. Vitel.* This before obſtinate Leak was ſtop'd and never broke out after.

A Tradeſman newly ſet up, either through unhappy Temperament partly, and partly ſure by an *Hypercatharſis* or Overpurgation firſt of all, had a ſimple Running protracted many Months, being never perfectly clean through the whole Year, nor indeed free from an ill Colour in the *Stillicidium* ſtill attending.

When I had given him the *Balſam* with *Lenients, ex Caſſia vel Elect. Lenit.* I after directed the ſame in divers Forms to humour his Palate mixed up with *Reſtringents*; as in that of the Electuary *cum Conſ. Rad. de Symph. Roſ. Corall. rub. Gum. Arabic. & Tragac. cum q. ſ. Syr. Balſ. Tolut.* in Draughts, diſſolved *cum Vitel. Ov. in Aq. Hord.* adding the *Syr. de Symphito* ℥ß. to each. In Pills likewiſe *ex Croc. Mart. reſt. Ter. Japon. Sang. Drac. Tereb. coct. & q. ſ. ejuſdem Balſam. ut in Maſ. pil. formentur.* Finally in Drops, *cum Syr. Tolut.* Not omitting ſundry Injections all this while, particularly that prepared of a ſtrong Tincture of *Japan Earth*, at leaſt ſo called, in red Wine, of which I have a better Opinion than of the *aluminous* or *vitriolic* Solutions, or the Compound *Lap. Medicament.* thence prepared, which are often found too ſharp and rough for the tender Paſſage, as we find at ſome times the *Saturnine*, ſuch as the *Sal*, called *Saccharum*, and much more thoſe from *Sublimat.* extolled by ſome.

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

I might give you many more Examples of the like Caſes, from an Account I have by me, under Names aſſumed, that no Perſon's Character might be injured, ſhould my Papers, before they were deſtroyed, have by my Deceaſe fallen into other Hands: But the *Regimen* for the Cure ſo little differing in the main from thoſe already laid down, I thought it would needleſsly enhaunce the Price of the Treatiſe, without any real Benefit to the Practitioner; and therefore I have rather choſe to enter here ſome of the prime Remedies I find collected and recommended on the ſame Occaſion by others, particularly thoſe from Dr. *Quincy*, as you will ſee them ſtand in his *Officinal Diſpenſatory*, with my own Obſervations thereupon.

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

Emulſio Vulneraria, *p.* 570.

℞ *Balſam. Gileadenſ.* ʒii. *ſolve cum Ov. Vitel. dein adde Ol. Lini* ʒi. *& incorporentur per agitationem vel Piſtilli ope in Mortario marmoreo affundendo*

dendo gradatim Aq. Hord. ℔iß. *Vini Canarienſ.* ℔ß. *& f. Emulſio.*

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

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

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

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

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

℞ *Pulv. Balſ. Tolut.* ʒß. *contunde cum Ovi Vitel. & adde Balſ. Capiv.* ℈ii. *Pulp. Conſ. Roſ.* ʒii. *Syr. Balſ. Tolut. q. ſ. m. f. Electuarium.*

Elect.

Elect. Vuln. 2m.

℞ *Pulp. Caſſiæ* ℥iß. *Tereb. Ven. & Cypr. ad duritiem Coct. ac pulv. ana* ℥ij. *Rhei. pulv.* ℥ß. *Gum. Arab. & Spec. Diatrag. fr. ana* ℥i. *Syr. de Althæa q. ſ. ut f. Elect.*

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

Obſerv. Our Reader will ſee, that the firſt, or ſomewhat like, has been uſed in our own Practice; and I can recommend it as directed in one of the preceding Hiſtories; but in this *Recipe* the *Balſ. Capivi* is in too ſmall a Quantity to do any Service; and two Drams no more than ſufficient. As to the laſt, he will alſo find I have entertained a very good Opinion of the *Turpentines* this way prepared, as leſſening their *Purgative*, and encreaſing their *agglutinative* Force, where that is chiefly wanted. The *Diatrag.* is better changed for the Gums *Arabic* and *Tragac.* ſingly or by themſelves; for though the Starch may help, yet the Seeds and Licoriſh can do nothing but enlarge the Bulk, and by that means leſſen the Energy of the reſt; however our Author's Remark at the Bottom is well worth the young Practitioner's Remembrance, becauſe it is ſurely Fact, *viz. That the common Practice by violent Purgatives as well as Mercurials, is often miſchievous; inſomuch as under pretence of eradicating Malignities, they ſo weaken the Parts, that it becomes difficult to reſtore them to their proper Tone again.*

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

Syrupus

Syrupus Balſam. *Comp. p.* 406.

℞ *Balſ. Tolut. e Mecha vel ejus defectu Capiv. Styrac. Benz. Olib. Maſtich. Myr. Ammoniac. Tacamahac. Gum. Elemi. Terebinth. e Chio ana* ℥j.

Indantur vaſe circulatorio cum Vin. Canarienſ. & Aq. Aurant. ana ℔ij. *ſtentque arena calida per biduum vel triduum, adeo ut liquor contentus bullire quaſi videtur. Frigefactus infunde in vas alterum ejuſmodi, & adde Sacch. cand. pulv.* ℔vj. *Quæ in eodem calore liquefiant juncturis bene lutatis. Hoc peracto, infunde in vitrea vaſa, arctis obturamentis, ad uſum poſtea præſcribendum.*

Obſerv. In this Compoſition there ſeems a jumble of Ingredients, as if becauſe ſome few had been obſerved uſeful to this Purpoſe, many more would do much more Service; or for that one or two of the *Natural Balſams* were noted, and ſome few of the *Gums* alſo were found advantageous, that conſequently all we can muſter up under each Claſs, were to produce a yet farther efficacious Medicine. For what Reaſon the *Balſ. Capiv.* ſhould be here poſtponed to the *Gilead*, I ſee not, nor indeed why the *Storax Benjamin. Myrrh. Gum. Elemi.* much leſs the *Ammoniacum*, ſhould be put into a compound Syrup for this Uſe, whoſe Virtues are more known for ſome others; ſo that in my Judgment if two or three only of theſe *Balſams*, ſuch as the *Capivi* and *Tolu*, together with the *Chio* and *Cyprus* Turpentines, had been thus preſcribed, there might poſſibly have reſulted a more ſuitable Medicine for our Deſign, or to have made, as he takes notice, an excellent Vehicle by which to have conveyed any of theſe Balſams ſingly to the Stomach; for the want of which you may obſerve it is cuſtomary with me to give them in Drops, ten, fif-

teen or twenty, in a Spoonful of the *Syr. Balſ. Tolut. vel de Symphito*, ſingly or mixed together.

Than this compounded Syrup, he declares his Belief, there can ſcarce any more effectual Remedy be found for healing of a *Gonorrhœa*, where there is no other Intention required, as there ſeldom is, if you will take his Word for it, *how much ſoever ſome Impoſtors have buſtled and made an Outcry about Infections and Malignities:* And here give me leave farther to obſerve, that tho' I can by no means allow of that continued ſtrong Purgation, ſo cuſtomarily uſed at theſe times, with a Deſign of ſecuring their Patients from the ill Conſequence of the Infection, or changing the *firſt* into the *ſecond*, which I am ſatisfied has brought on many obſtinate *Gleets*, much harder to cure than the *Pox* itſelf; yet neither am I ſo fond of an over-haſty *Agglutination*, as to begin the Cure with any of theſe *Balſams* unmixed with ſome gentle *Cathartic*; nor indeed to meddle with any ſuch, where there is great *Virulency* in the Symptoms, or the *Running* attended with *chancrous Ulceration.*

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

Elixir Antivenereum, *p.* 422.

℞ *Balſ. Capiv.* ℥j. *Gum. Guaj.* ʒij. *Ol. Saſſaf.* ʒß. *Spir. Vin. rect.* ℥v. *digerentur cum pauculo Ol. Tart. per triduum & decantetur clarum Elixir. Doſis gut.* x. *vel* xij. *bis vel ter quotidie donec curatur.*

This with the former is propoſed alſo as an effectual Cure of *venereal Ulcerations* in the *Urethra* called *Claps.*

Obſerv.

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

Beſides, the Doſe here mentioned will do little, *viz.* ten or twelve Drops, ſince of the ſame Balſam by it ſelf we order much more as to ℈j. or ʒß.

This Preparation is nearly related to that of Dr. *H———ſe*, which he calls *Ol. Anodynum*, and orders ſometimes with Advantage, in *arthritic* and *rheumatic* Caſes to forty, fifty or ſixty Drops, and higher, by itſelf, or mixed with ℈i. or ʒß. of the *Gum. Guajac.* incorporated firſt *cum q. ſ. Vitel. Ov.* and then made into a *Hauſtus* with *Aq. Hord.* or other Liquor, however nauſeous enough to the Palate.

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

Somewhat of kin to this, though I think not ſo ſerviceable in *Gleets*, is the *Polychreſtum*, made by diſſolving ʒxij. of the *Gum. Guajac.* in ℔ijß. of the *Spir. Vin.* adding afterwards one Spoonful of *Peruvian Balſam*; which the ſame Author aſſures you will moſt certainly wear off an old

Gleet, whoſe *Virulency* has been previouſly removed; and yet in other Places of his Treatiſe, you will find he makes light of theſe *Virulencies* and *Malignities*, as if little or no Regard were to be had thereto. But farther

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

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

Pil. Terebinth. placed between theſe, are not worth our farther regard, being of like kind, only a ſmaller Number of the reſtringent Powders, which ſeem all indeed more like to take place in a feminine *Fluor albus*, after proper Evacuation than in this before us, wherein now again himſelf owns they are not to be meddled with when the *Running* is *virulent*, or till neceſſary *Cathartics* have been adminiſter'd; which nevertheleſs, we all agree, are not required in ſimple *Gleets*, that are ever encreaſed thereby, and which for the moſt part have been the Occaſion of them.

Under theſe, with the like View, ſtand his *Pil. Japonicæ*. Theſe, though of a more ſimple or leſs compounded Nature, may, when continued for ſome time, do equal, if not more Service than the reſt; for as we took notice in that of the *compound balſamic Syrup*, ſo in the former of theſe we have a great Number of Reſtringents heaped

heaped together, as if their Power were proportionably to be augmented, by ſuch multiplicity of Forces united.

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

He has another Pill, which he expreſsly names *Pil. ad Gonorrhœam.* Thus ſet down from his own Reſcript.

℞ *Sacch. Saturni, Camphoræ ana* ʒij. *Calomel. pp.* ʒß. *f. Maſ. cum Terebinth. ut exinde formentur Pil. N°* 120.

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

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

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

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

The laſt I ſhall tranſcribe hither, are his

Pil. Reſinoſæ, formed *ex* ʒij. *Reſinæ cam.* ʒß. *Sacch. Satur. & q. ſ. Balſ. Peru. pro Conſiſtentia pilulari.*

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

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

Injectio ad Gonorrhœam, *p. 637.*

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

Obſerv. This I have already ſpoken to, and adviſed, as the moſt ſafe and often ſerviceable at ſuch times, when the Humour is ready to fret and excoriate the tender Paſſage, but without *Camphire*, there being enough of that in the

Compoſition, which would do as well for our Purpoſe, if that alſo was left out.

Injectio altera ad eandem, *Ibid.*

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

This, to uſe his own Words, is much the ſame with the old *Potio alba*; but whether thus uſed, it will do the Service he inſinuates, I muſt leave to thoſe who think fit to try it, to report the Succeſs, having very little Faith therein my ſelf, upon a View of the Compoſition; nor can I ſee why the Oil, which I ſuppoſe is put in for the better Mixture, ſhould be added, ſince it will incorporate well enough without.

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

Tinctura Veneris.

℞ *Virid. Æris* ʒj. *Spir. Sal. Ammon. & Spir. Vin. ana* ʒß. *infunde donec cæruleum Colorem acquiſiverint & filtretur vel decantetur Tinctura.*

This too is ſet out as a moſt admirable Injection (*but he muſt ſurely mean, firſt well diluted, or elſe woe to the poor Patient*) for this Complaint; and if Care be taken, and there be Skill enough to know when the Infection is only in the *Urethra* (*a nice Point this*) a Perſon may be ſoon and infallibly cured with it: But 'tis adviſeable (*an excellent Caution* alſo) that Beginners be not too buſy therewith.

Obſerv. You find the Doctor very wavering in his Opinion, as well in reſpect to theſe *Injections externally*, as the *Balſamics inwardly* taken; for

ſometimes, as I have already acquainted you, previous Purgation, he ſays, muſt go before, by-way of deterging off the *Virulency*; whilſt at others, " this *Virulency* or *Malignity* is not ſo " much to be heeded as ſome People would have " us think; and that Practice does not counte-" nance the Method of *Injection*, as it deſerves, " for want of a true Knowledge, as well as the " Fear of making too ſhort Cures; " a Remark, I think, too uncharitable to be taken up of any Man of Art or Honour, or indeed of the leaſt Credit or Repute.

Though a ſpeedy Cure with Safety is always preferable, yet ſome of theſe very haſty ones I have often ſeen too dearly paid for by their unhappy Conſequences; and I may ſay I have had more Patients out of the Hands of ſome late Pretenders to the Cure this Way, even from one of the grand Maſters thereof, than from the like Number of others, by different Methods undertaking the ſame: So that from what I have ſeen of the Effects of theſe Remedies, though I would venture the moſt deſiccative in the mere *mucous Gleet*, provided they gave no Diſturbance to the Parts, yet where the *Stillicide* was purulent, I ſhould countenance no other than what were ſuited to demulce and take off Pain, ariſing from the Salts of the Urine paſſing through and giving Diſturbance, or from that of the Acrimony of the Humour itſelf dripping down, and farther galling or excoriating the Paſſage, of which kind I think the *white Troches* or the *Mucilage ex ſem. Cydon. in Aq. Hord.* are preferable to moſt others.

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

the *Ung. Ægypt.* to be the beſt and ſafeſt, caſt up with a ſuitable Vehicle into the *Ductus.*

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

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

After the Publication of a Treatiſe on the *Gout*, by a very learned Author, I remember the *Flower of Brimſtone* being therein recommended as a certain Remedy for that and the *Rheumatiſm*, the People of all Conditions thus diſeaſed took the hint, and ran ſtrait on the Experiment, till many of them were brought almoſt to the Grave, by the continued Fluxes enſuing the obſtinate Perſeverance which had been adviſed, and not without ſome Difficulty this Laxity of their Bowels was mended, and their Tone reſtored, yet without their promiſed Cure thereby; which being obſerved, they were afterwards informed, there had been an Omiſſion in not diſtinguiſhing the *nervous* from the *humoural*

moural Diſeaſes of the ſame Denomination, and this was all the Reparation that could now be made.

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

This Remedy was taken in the middle Doſe directed between ʒj. and ʒß. *i. e.* ʒij. and continued for four Days preciſely circumſtanced as entered in Print.

On the fifth Day I was ſent for, when the Patient complained he had been ſet on fire, and indeed I found him all over of that Colour, with a kind of univerſal *Eryſipelas*, veſicated in ſeveral Parts of his Body, a *high Fever*, *intenſe Thirſt*, and the *utmoſt Inquietude*: Which not till after many Days *repeated Bleedings*, *Emulſions*, *nitrous Medicines and lenient Purgatives ex Caſſia Elect. Lenit. cum Rheo*, could be taken off, the old Complaint remaining till I ſent him to the *Bath*, where by the Uſe of the *Pump* and the Waters drank thence, he got his Cure, and after ſix Weeks returned without his Crutches in good Health.

If it be here objected, that this was not a *genuine Sciatica*, or *that he took too much of the Remedy*; for as to Perſeverance, it will be allowed ſurely that it was time to have left off: I can only ſay, well knowing the Patient, his Caſe had as much of a true *nervous Iſchias*, as might any where be met withal; nor was the Doſe more than half of what is publickly recommended: So

that

that there is no Subterfuge unleſs to lay the Blame upon *Idioſyncraſy* in the Sufferer, rather than the Charge ſhould be brought againſt the *never-failing* Remedy, which yet notwithſtanding, from its exceſſive Heat and moſt diffuſive Nature, admit no more than ʒij. here taken, is too much by a fourth Part, given at once; nor can I adviſe any one to try ſo hazardous an Experiment on ſo uncertain an Event, though I own it very poſſible it may not with many others, be attended with ſuch a pernicious one as it was here.

There is ſtill another *Infallible* to be met with in the ſame Diſcourſe, for *Ulcers in the Bladder*, a Remedy ſurely worthy of Encouragement, would it anſwer Expectation once in a ſcore times, conſidering the great Difficulty, not to ſay Impoſſibility at ſome times, to heal this Malady, which is by means of the *Æthiops Minerale*, and which by the way our Author will have to be alike *infallible* in *Ophthalmies*, even *ſtrumous* ones, when taken in ſufficient Quantity, and proſecuted for a ſufficient time; the former from ʒij. to ℥ß. nay (*leſt it ſhould be underdoſed*) to ʒvj. a Day, the latter for half a Year, a ſufficient time ſurely to make trial of any Remedy, and perhaps longer by one half than many Patients of the firſt ſort can ſurvive. However, there may be leſs Hazard in making this Experiment than the former; and unleſs a *Diarrhœa* or Looſeneſs thereby occaſioned (*which is very likely to attend the Continuance of ſo large a Doſe of the Medicine*) ſhould contraindicate its farther Proſecution, may for ought I know be enterpris'd; but I am ſure in either of the Diſtempers here mentioned, will often be found *fallible*, who have of late, ſince the Publication of the Doctor's Treatiſe, given large Quantities myſelf, I wiſh I could ſay with any ſuch wonderful Succeſs in Caſes of the ſame Nature, as he warrants to attend it. And

And theſe Hints I thought proper to give, that I might caution *Writers* from being too poſitive as to their *never-failing Medicines*, and *Readers*, when they are ſo, from being too credulous in believing them; for as there never was an exact Identity of two Caſes in every reſpect, ſo neither of two Habits or Temperaments of human Bodies; and if we find that which hits in one and the ſame, at one time, ſhall, through ſome Diverſity of Circumſtances paſt our finding out, miſs at another, when we believed there was the ſame *Samenes*, if you will allow me the Term, every way, how can we think it poſſible to light upon that Remedy which will never miſs in one hundred? Or what one is yet found out that has a better Title to *Infallibility* than the *Cortex* has in *Intermittents*, how often notwithſtanding are we here diſappointed, when the Symptoms plainly indicated and called for its Uſe?

But having occaſionally turned out of my Way, and even loſt myſelf, whilſt thus forewarning you how you lay too great a Streſs on Remedies from what Hand ſoever recommended, before you find them anſwer in your own Practice, it is time, I think, I ſhould return to tell you, that I have here laid down the beſt I know, or have been hitherto acquainted with, in order to the Cure of this Diſeaſe, and that if I had found out any better, they ſhould not have been concealed from you: I may ſay, I know there are many worſe, which, with ſiniſter Views, ſome People among us, cry up for mighty *Secrets*; but of theſe enough already has been ſaid, and more will not ſecure unwary People from being deluded by them.

F I N I S.

