

Syphilis : a practical dissertation on the venereal diseases ... In two parts.

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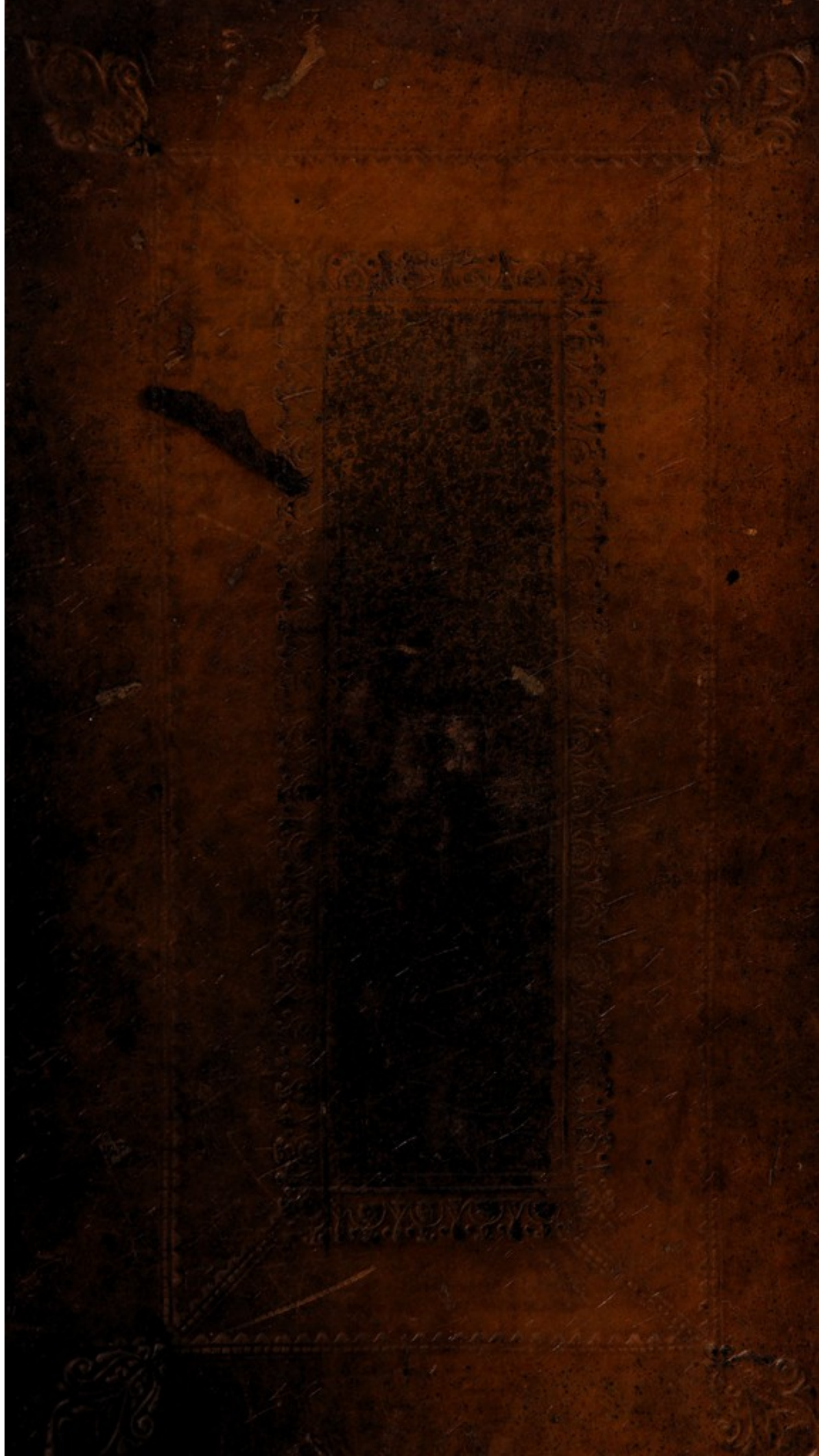
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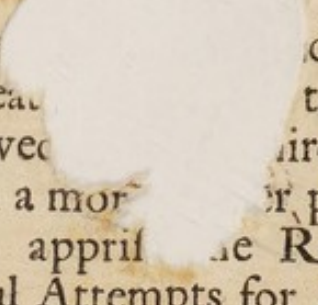
A Monitory Schedule

INCE the late Impression
of this Treatise, I have
received many Letters, to inform
the same in a more ample manner, I take
this Opportunity to append a second Edition, that
some late and successful Attempts for the Cure of
Nerves by a Salivation, however plentiful, (called
also by the Uncion) have convinced me where
there is much Pain attending, altho' no Inflammation,
yet cannot the Cure thereof be absolutely
ascertained, without first trying them
open, in order to Disipation. Of which
the Surgeon ought to inform his Patient who
is unwilling to comply therewith, or shall choose
to run the risk of his Cure without. And
if this looks like a Retraction of what I have
formerly advanced, I had much rather it should
be thought I was mistaken my self herein, than
that my Friction, from my Authority, should
be mislead, or any unfortunate Person labouring
under the Circumstances above recited, disappointed of his Cure. To let it be known, but to
assist in what we find to be an Error, is an Argument of an active Spirit, and where the Welfare of Mankind is concerned, I am not less
zealous.





A Monitory Schedule.

INCE the d Impression of this Treatise I received too late Notice I received third, to insert the same in a more proper place, I take this Opportunity to apprise the Reader, that some late unsuccessful Attempts for the Cure of Nodes by a Salivation, however plentiful, (raised also by the Uction) have convinced me where there is much Pain attending, altho' no Inflammation, yet cannot the Cure thereof be absolutely ascertained, without first laying them open, in order to Desquamation: Of which the Surgeon ought to inform his Patient who is unwilling to comply therewith, or shall choose to run the risque of his Cure without. And if this looks like a Retractation of what I have formerly advanced, I had much rather it should be thought I was mistaken my self herein, than that any Practitioner, from my Authority, should be misled, or any unfortunate Person labouring under the Circumstances above recited, disappointed of his Cure. To Err is Humane, but to persist in what we find to be an Error, is an Argument of an abject Spirit, and where the Welfare of Mankind is concern'd, Ungenerous and Inhumane.

STYPHILLIS.

A PRACTICAL DISSERTATION ON THE Venereal Disease.

IN WHICH

After an Account of its *Nature* and *Original*, the *Diagnostick* and *Prognostick Signs*, with the best Ways of Curing that Distemper, together with many Histories relating to the same, are candidly, and without Reserve, communicated.

In Two Parts.

The THIRD EDITION, Revised, Corrected, and Improved, not only by many considerable Observations interspersed throughout the Book, but the Addition also of several rare Cases at the Close.

With some REMARKS, by Way of SUPPLEMENT, on 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 therunto.

(In which a casual Digression concerning INOCULATION.)

WITH A

LETTER from Mr. SAMUEL PALMER, to the AUTHOR of the said REMARKS, on the Subject abovemention'd.

By DANIEL TURNER, M.D. of the
College of Physicians in LONDON.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. WALTHOE, R. WILKIN, J. and J. BONWICKER,
and T. WARD. MDCCXXVII.

32 P.M. 1.1.12

DISSEMINATION

Medical

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THE
Epistle Dedicatory
TO
Mr. *SAMUEL PALMER*,
SURGEON.

S I R,



THE *first* Edition of
my *Syphilis* (appear-
ing some few Years
since, under the
Name, by *Way of Sanction*, of
that worthy and fair Practiti-
oner, Mr. *Richard Blundel*,
A 2 deceas'd)

DEDICATION.

deceas'd) having met with the general good Opinion of your Fraternity, and the Proprietors of that Copy soliciting a *second*, when I had made some farther Additions, and encreased the Number of *Histories*, I concluded to prefix yours. For as no Man has met with better Opportunities, so neither greater Abilities to improve this Branch of Practice than your self, and consequently none can better judge of the Performance.

A farther Motive to this second Choice of *Patronage* was this, that however *Eminent* therein, you have pretended to no *secret Way* of Cure; being

DEDICATION.

ing open and communicative,
as every fair and honourable
Practitioner should be.

We have, you know, Sir,
an old Latin Proverb, *Quod
Ars non habet Inimicum, nisi Ig-
norantem*: Unto which I will
take Leave to adjoin another,
*Nec ullus, nisi Fraudulens, in
profligandis Morbis, secretum.*

I wish some Gentlemen, too
fond, I think, of these *Whim-
sies*, would consider what Com-
pany they are got into, and
the *Umbrage* they give to some
of our most scandalous *Em-
piricks*, and indeed all other
Pretenders.

From hence you will easily
observe, that although for the

D E D I C A T I O N.

Reputation of the Patient, I would have his Cure undertaken and perform'd with all imaginable *Secrecy*; yet do I verily believe, he is least likely to obtain it from one pretending to any *Secret* therein. Would our *College of Physicians* rase out of their *Catalogue* all these *Arcanists*, and your *Company* set a Mark upon the like *Members*, both *Physick* and *Surgery* might be better esteem'd, and the *Publick* secur'd from *designing Men*.

In Allusion to this, I will recite the following Passage.

A certain Person, noted for a *Nostrum*, in this particular Disease, sent for me not many
Years

DEDICATION.

Years past, to consult with him in a Case, which at that Time he thought would prove his Death ; and in one of my Visits, when he seem'd in greatest Danger, I put the Question to him, whether or no, for the general Benefit, he would not divulge a particular Preparation ? When he ingenuously answer'd me, it was not worth while ; for that although it had been a good Article to him in private Practice, yet was it no other than the same thing *disguis'd*, which he nam'd to me, that was in Use with many others of the Profession.

D E D I C A T I O N.

It happen'd that he recover'd, and having given my Word, that neither his *Name* nor his *Remedy* should be ever brought upon the Stage by me, I shall religiously observe it; having got only this particular Satisfaction hereby, that whatever he may do in *other* Company, I am sure, in *mine*, he will pretend to no *singular Method* of curing this Distemper.

But I need not acquaint you with the *mean Artifices* practised by some among us, of which your self so often have been a Witness. Wishing therefore (which is all indeed that I can do) that every Gentle-

DEDICATION.

Gentleman, who is related to the Profession of *Physick*, would, for the Honour of the same, practise in their several Stations with that *Integrity* and *Candour* that becomes them, and that civil Usage of each other, which seems, I must needs say, much wanting; I shall only subjoin farther, that I am,

S I R,

Devonshire-Square, without Bishopsgate.

your Friend and

humble Servant,

DANIEL TURNER.

THE

DEDICATION

Gentlemen, who are related to
the Profession of a Lawyer
would for the Honour of the
Jury, please to read the
following, which is the
first of a series of
papers, which I have
prepared, and which I
shall only publish in
the future.

212

Some of the
papers, which I have
prepared, and which I
shall only publish in
the future.

Daniel Turner



THE
P R E F A C E.

To the *Worshipful* COMPANY,
that Part more especially,
professing the *Art* of SUR-
GERY in the City of
LONDON.

Gentlemen,



THE kind Welcome this Book has
met with from you, and that with-
out the repeated Advertisements
usual to get off some others, has
embolden'd my Booksellers to undertake a
third Impression, and encouraged me, for
your farther Improvement in this Part of
Practice, (which how artfully soever ma-
naged by a few, is not so, speaking generally)
to

The P R E F A C E.

to make some very considerable Additions thereunto.

In my former, I acquainted you with the Inducement to this Undertaking, and the Reason of my inscribing the same to you, in the Way of Preface. In this I intend to give you some few Directions for your Conduct, or the better qualifying your selves, not only here, but in every other Part of the medical and chirurgic Professions.

And first, I would advise you to spend very little of your Time among the Compilers of Systems: the Framers (however curious) of Hypotheses; the Founders of Theories; nor, unless your Heads are singularly well turned for Lines and Figures, the mathematic Writers of Medicine.

You may read them by way of Amusement, as others do Romances, but must be exceeding cautious how you apply any of them in the Way of Practice, lest you sacrifice Mens Lives to a Supposition; being out in your Postulates, endanger them; or missing any Part of your Calculation, other Ways destroy them.

'Tis not unlikely but some of you may have heard the Story of one of your Society, remarkable for what they call good Fellowship, and a dirty Dress; who being call'd into Consultation with a Man of Figure, as well as Letters, after a little Talk upon the Subject about which they met, was told by the said Person,

The P R E F A C E.

son, that as to his Part, he went by a sure Rule in his Method of Practice; and that from an Axiom as self-evident as any Proposition in Euclid, such Corollaries were deduced, as shew'd the Cure mathematically plain and easy, to a Person capable of that Way.

To whom our Surgeon, taking this as an Affront, the Patient standing by, replies, Good Sir, no more hard Words; you may think, perhaps, by my Habit, that I belong to a Colliery, which has put you in mind of a Term sounding like it: When your Hand was in, you might also have thrown out a Logarithm, and put me upon making a more perverse Construction; but I'll assure you, tho' I know no more of your Axiom, than an Ax-head, I will be bound to be hang'd, if I cure not this Gentleman's Clap in ten Days time, which he says you have been about, in the plain mathematic Way too, almost so many Weeks. And accordingly (as I had the Relation from one he told it to) he performed the same.

The Authors I would then advise you to peruse, are such, who having thoroughly acquainted themselves with the human Fa-brick, in the State of Sickneſs as well as Health, have pursued Nature only; and these Mens Works, I can assure you, will not fill up many Shelves; such as being of sound Judgment, and solid Erudition, have been for many Years, in a full Practice, making
constant

The P R E F A C E.

constant Observations on the same, and keeping a just and faithful Register thereof, have as justly transmitted them to us, abstracted from all Theories or Hypotheses whatsoever.

Of such practical Writers which are chiefly valuable, you will find, I say, but a very small Number: And indeed, if we set aside Translation, Transcription, and Transposition of other's Words and Sentences, it may be said, though we have many Books, yet but few Authors. For I can by no means think those Men worthy of that Name, who compile their Treatises out of other Men's Labours, studying all they can to disguise the same, and present us with nothing valuable, which we knew not before, or new unless the Diction or Phraseology.

Some late anatomical Treatises, as well as others of chirurgical Operations, are plain Proofs of this, where, in the former, the Sculpture is all borrowed, the Description of the Parts (bating some new turn of Expression, with Comments little significant) much alike with what we have had already; and our new pretended Author has just Right to little more than a bare Title Page. Among the rest, there are none that have exceeded our Quack Pamphlets, written upon the present Subject; where the whole is no other than a bundle of Plagiarism, and that too very ill collected, designed meerly to pave the Way for vending some Elixir, Electuary,
Anti-

The P R E F A C E.

Antipharmacon, or the like : And whether a late Treatise, published by a vain-glorious Author, has any better Design in view, I leave to the whole Faculty (whose Understandings he has so insolently arraign'd) to determine. But not to enlarge farther hereupon, those I would point out to you, by way of Example, are Mr. Wiseman among the Surgeons; and Dr. Sydenham in the Class of Physicians; of which last, tho' I have heard it said by some theoretic Gentlemen, that his Philosophy is the worst, yet must it be owned by all impartial Judges, that his Practice, taken all together, is the best of any that went before, whatever may succeed him.

Had the good Man come from the Academy, as he did out of the Army, it is probable he had been deemed a greater Doctor, yet had perhaps been a less useful Physician; but entering, it seems, late on the Profession, instead of what they call studying of Physick, he fell strait upon that of Nature, and how to remedy her Disorders: Which I mention by no means as reflecting upon our Universities, (though I believe in initiating Students in this Faculty, they might be better model'd) but only to evince with how little Rhetorick, Logick, or Mathematicks either, a Man of a well form'd Genius thereunto, may render himself very serviceable to his Country, in this particular Science, as appears so very manifest in this diligent Observer of distemper'd Nature;
who

The P R E F A C E.

who in a short Time became conspicuous and eminent in his Function, and of whom it may be truly said, that he hath benefited Posterity, beyond most of his Contemporaries, that had spent more Time in turning over large Volumes, filling their Heads with disputable Theories, and useless Speculation.

Of this Gentleman, Sir Richard Blackmore tells us, when he apply'd to him for Instructions, what Authors he should consult, to improve himself in the Practice of Physick; he told him he might read Don Quixot as well as any; intimating, that he knew of none that were worth his while, or that would answer such Expectation; but this jocosely. To another, as I have heard, resorting to him on the same Errand, he more seriously advised, yet metaphorically, that in acute Diseases he should read the Patient's Eyes, his Tongue, his Pulse, and Urine, the Temper of his Skin, his Way of Breathing, Posture of Lying, and Gesture of his Hands: And in chronical Cases, his whole Aspect, as well as Habit of Body.

By thus reading, saith he, but a few Months I knew a Person in the Army, who could scarce read otherways, being employed constantly to attend the Sick under an Epidemick, of a certain Constitution then reigning, was able to prognosticate as to Death or Recovery, with more Certainty than the ablest Physicians we had about us. And by thus reading,

The P R E F A C E.

reading, Sir, continues he, but it must be with Diligence, twelve Months in an Hospital of Sick People, you will, with the Knowledge of a few simple Medicines, become a much better Curer of Diseases, or a more knowing Physician therein, than if you were to spend seven times seven Years in the Schools or Colleges of a University. Which, I think, as a learned Gentleman has it upon a differing Occasion, should teach some others to be modest, and not to believe the worse of any Man's Parts or Judgment, provided the same are sound, although obtain'd in a Method different from their own. But waving all farther Discourse upon this Head,

I would secondly advise you, in your Practice, more particularly as to these venereal Cases, that discarding all Nostrums, those Asyla of Ignorance or Deceit, if you want to make any powerful Revulsion, for the Relief of the swell'd Testis, or in some painful phagedenic Ulcer, also to promote a sluggish Ptyalism, after a sufficient Quantity either of the internal or external Medicine before used, let the Turpeth. Mineral. but with due Regard to the Age and Strength of your Patient, in the Quantity or Dose, be your Remedy. In those of the Throat, as also Chancres, whether on the Man's Penis, or the Woman's Pudendum, my Fume of Cinnabar will be found, I can assure you, serviceable beyond all others. In the Serpignes, or pocky

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Eruptions,

The P R E F A C E.

Eruptions, *but without Nodes or Night Pains, the Æthiops Mineral. or our common Calomelanos between whites, for the weakly; and for the stronger Habits, the Precipitat. albus: I do not mean that prepar'd of the Corrosive Sublimate, dissolv'd by means of Sal. Armoniac, and precipitated with the Oil of Tartar, of which I shall take Notice hereafter; but with the crude Mercury in Spirit of Nitre, precipitated in salt Water; and these, whether intending to purge off, or salivate. In fine, where the Infection is still more profound, accompany'd with the last recited Symptoms, the same incorporated with Axungia, in the Way of Uction.*

These, I say, will answer with as much certainty, and more safety, than several other Preparations from that Mineral, extol'd by certain Chymical Operators, and others practising in that empirical Way, under the specious shew of some great Secret, of which themselves only would be thought Masters: Altho' at the same time, as Dr. Quincy has well remark'd upon these Remedies, they differ only in their effects upon human Bodies, as their Basis, the Mercury, is more or less blended with the Salts made use of for its Dissolution, and as these are after blunted by repeated Sublimations, or edulcorated and washt off after Precipitation.

Now as on the one Hand, it is the Misfortune of some of our venereal Patients, to
be

The P R E F A C E.

be disappointed of their Cures, under the best of these Preparations, how prudently or judiciously soever manag'd; so is it ours è contra that we are frequently at a loss other ways to relieve them: And indeed I have sometimes wonder'd, that we meet not with more Mischiefs than we do, from their Exhibition, particularly to those Libertines, who being often tainted, are forced as often to have recourse thereto: When I consider how prejudicial the said Mineral, their Foundation, is daily found, more especially to the nervous System, of all the Mechanicks occupy'd about the same: Not to mention the dismal Havock it makes among the Miners, it is very rare to find a working Painter, more particularly the Grinders of their Whites; the Gilders; nay some of the Plumbers, and also Glasiers, without Paralysis or Tremor; several I have observed with their Fingers contracted, and their Wrists falling downwards, so that it was with difficulty the former could manage their Brushes. Two of these poor Wretches I knew run mad, and dy'd soon after, under their Convulsions, from no other Cause than the poisonous Steams fixing on the Membranes of the Brain, and exciting these dire Symptoms. But among all the Operators therein, which I have remark'd, there are none, I think; so generally and suddenly affected, as those who attend the Coppers, for making their said White or Ceruse; whether from the Vapour of the Vinegar
striking

The P R E F A C E.

striking upon the Lead, and diffusing all round about, or the Mineral thus open'd, the mercurial Effluvia together incorporating, and with the Air entering the Lungs, swallow'd down with the Saliva into the Stomach, or perhaps let in by the Pores, and thence into the Blood: But so it happens, that the most violent Tortions of the Fibres of the Guts are produced, with the dry Belly-ach, as it is called, at some times: Whilst at others, dysenterick Fluxes are stir'd up, insupportable almost to human Nature, through the Spasms of these Parts thereby occasion'd; where we have Reason to believe the Glandules of the Guts are affected by the corrosive Sals, in like Manner with those of the Fauces before the advance of a Ptyalism thereby occasion'd, viz. inflam'd, excoriated, and slough'd; nay gangren'd and mortify'd, as I have found upon Dissection.

*At these Works, I remember to have seen four stout Country Fellows, (by the sorry Premium tempted,) inadvertently engage, and before a Month has been expir'd, have come out like so many Ghosts, their florid Complexions gone, and a pale cadaverous Aspect supplying the place: Our Hospitals being seldom free from one or other of these unfortunate People, who if they die not quickly after convuls'd, or find not their Cure, as some have done after an expensive Journey to our Baths, at Bath, live miserably, great Numbers of
them,*

The P R E F A C E.

them, under Tremors and Palsies, ever after.

Notwithstanding all which, I say, 'tis rare to find any of these Accidents, even from the mercurial Uñction it self, though enterprised several times over, as I have known, provided the same has been directed with Judgment; without which, not only this Method, but that with Calomel, as it has too often, may prove destructive, as well in that of Salivation, as continuing it otherways too long, after the Patient, being much emaciated, grows Hectical: In which Cases, some of their Ulcers will prove still more spreading and fretful, the rest of the Symptoms so far from giving Way, that they rather encrease upon you, and a Marasmus ensues.

It may possibly be suspected, that in my Way of using this Mineral, in the Suffimentum, the Exhalations being subtilised, freed from the Sulphur, and flying up, should instantly affect the Brain, pervade the Ethmoides, or Os Cribriformum, with the mammillary Processes, and so the nervous Tubes, at their Origination or Fountain Head, as well as the Lungs, with the Atmosphere or Air in Inspiration: And yet I can solemnly declare to you, that in my Practice therewith for more than thirty Years, I never once met with any ill Symptom thence arising to the Injury of the Patient; though I have try'd it, as you will see, upon the tenderest Habits or Constitutions, some of them reduced by long Sickness of this kind, to the

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The P R E F A C E.

last Extremity; such indeed on whom, instead of a Mercurial, the Roman Catholicks would have been ready to have practis'd their Extreme Unction.

The Antients, but I think it laid aside by the Moderns, in the most deplorable Phthises, or pulmonary Consumptions, with Ulcers in the Lungs, in order to dry up and heal the same, directed the Steams of Auripigment, or the yellow Arsnick, the most poisonous of the mineral Salts, to be received through a Funnel, made for that purpose, into the Substance of these Parts, and that, as they deliver to us, with great Advantage. Whence surely we may infer, that the same thing, in a different Way of Application, may be salubrious, and also truculent.

That it is so indisputably in this before us, is daily obvious; and farther, that what causes the Disease under one form, will in another be a Remedy for the same.

*To illustrate this, I can assure you, I have more than once remov'd a Painter's Cholick, with a full Dose of Calomelanos, when Clysters, Oils, and Carminatives, almost of all sorts, nay Opiates, had been prescrib'd without effect. Nor have we surely in those Palsies, where the nervous Tubes are oppress'd with a phlegmatick Matter, a more noble Decopilative. In Pains from the like Saburra, stopping their Canals, or being heaped up in the intestinal Fribres, raising an Effervescence, together
with*

The P R E F A C E.

with the Bile and pancreatick Juice, or other the glandulous Liquor contained in the Cavities of the Intestines, exciting the most excruciating Dolours, hauling asunder the Fibrillæ of the Nerves here interwoven; what Remedy, I say, comes up to this, when mixt with some brisk Cathartick, and given after the Orgasm is somewhat bridled by an Opiate, or the same, as customary, mixt therewith?

In a Word, in almost all those Cases where there is a Lentour of the Blood, a viscid Chyle, or a roapy Lympha, in the several Passages, what have we that will so effectually unlock, attenuate, or incide the said Particles, and render them fit to recirculate, till they are extruded the Body, by their proper Outlets, as this powerful deobstruent Medicine, judiciously prescribed?

Whether or no it works meerly by its Pondus (which is plain, when given to the Quantity of several Ounces, as in the Passio Iliacæ, or Miserere) forcing the tough Matter lying in the Way, stopping up the Tubes, and ejecting the same, as aforesaid, by their excretory Ducts, or by inciding, from its Tenuity of Parts, attenuating or reducing them into smaller Portions, makes them fitter to move on, till they are cast forth by the Stimulus of a cathartic Medicine, given soon after, or together therewith, is made a Question by some: But in the Way of Ptyalism, the Operation is different; for here, as in the Case of

The P R E F A C E.

other Poisons got into the Blood, Nature grows restless or uneasy, till she has found some Way of freeing her self from the same; and missing the common Passages by the Guts, a Tumult is excited, very manifest by the quick Pulse, Head-ach, and beating of the Arteries, especially the temporal, inflammatory and turbid Urine, a foul Tongue, with Thirst and Inquietude, the usual Indications of a symptomatic Fever, now begun: When some time after, the Despumation, as we say, finish'd, the Burthen is thrown off, or gradually spued forth by a continued Rivulet of the glandulous Liquor or Lymph, the best suited of any to her present Purpose; not only by the salival Ducts, but through the whole membranous lining of the Mouth, the Gums and Edges of the Tongue, which suffer in like manner, from the Eschars thereby induced; as if the corrosive Sublimate itself, or some other Escharotick, had been apply'd upon them; and whatever Juice the said Medicine meets with in its Passage, or Salts it finds therein, with which to combine; thus diversifying its Texture from that in which it was taken into the Body, 'tis evident, that arriving at its Journey's end, they act that of a Caustic, first inflaming with Tumefaction, quickly after corroding, or eating deeper in, raising very painful and sordid Ulcers.

Nor must we think with some fanciful Men, that because this Mineral is render'd corrosive,

The P R E F A C E.

corrosive, by the acid of Vitriol, in the chymical Process, for making thereof, that therefore the Pox must be an Acid ; with which the Mercury uniting in its Circuit through the Blood, the like new Modification is induced, and subliming, as in the Matras, to the Mouth, those Eschars thereby occasion'd.

This, I say, is too chymical, not to call it chimerical, to pass with the considerate at least, as an Explanation of the Phænomenon ; for that the same Consequence ensues as well in the sound, as this diseas'd State. Nay, I once knew a bold Empirick, who having put a small Lump of Sublimate into a Woman's hollow Tooth, in order to cure the Pain, the Salts dissolving round about, had formed all along the inside of the Jaw the like putrid Sores, and setting open the Mouths of the lymphatick Vessels, the same Effusion also of their Liquor, lasting almost twenty Days ; so that the Issue or Event appeared the same in both, unless we allow this Difference, that the latter Instance was an Effect of the Caustick ready prepared, and applied outwardly : The former, of one so made by the Salts in the Blood, blended with, and altering the Texture of the Mercury, in such manner as to form a kind of Sublimate, deducible from its Influence over these Parts.

Hence the judicious Sydenham has remark'd upon this Mineral, that it is not by any Virtue therein, specifical as they call it, to the
2 venereal

The P R E F A C E.

venereal Disease, the same is subdued thereby; but that if we knew of any other Drug, that would thus dissolve the Lympha, and raise a Salivation, it would also carry off this morbid Illuvies along with it.

How far this might hold I cannot determine, nor I think any one else, who knows not how to make the Experiment, or reduce it into Practice; yet this is plain, that in the common Road by Siege, when it runs downwards of itself, or has its Operation that Way promoted by a cathartic Medicine, given after, or along with it, we find more Advantage than by any other Purgative whatever. I cannot say however, from any singular Property, to master only the venereal Salts, since we perceive its most excellent Use in scouring the Glands, and depurating their whole Liquor, freeing the same also from sundry others, both scorbutic and strumous; and still more remarkably, those nestling in the miliary ones of the Skin, exciting that troublesome and loathsome Distemper we call the Itch; besides the divers eminent Virtues therein lodg'd, by which it vanquisheth many others, as before recited.

But farther, in the Way and Manner of its producing this Profluvium of the Lympha, notwithstanding some mechanic Essays to explicate the same, I must own with me, there are still great Difficulties remaining; as why it should take principally to the Parts of the Mouth, leaving other nearer Emissaries or
Outlets

The P R E F A C E.

Outlets of the Body: Why, having contracted this predatory Affection, by Admixture of some Salts in the Blood, it leaves no malign Impression, unless rarely, on the Parts it passes through, or shews, except sometimes on the Glandules of the Guts, its caustic Quality, till it is here arrived: More particularly, how the Lympheducts themselves, of so fine a Nature, carrying this acrid or sharp Liquor thereto, should escape being thereby injur'd? Or lastly, if there be not somewhat singular in the Salts of the Saliva, which like a sour Leaven, imbues this Liquor flowing to them, mix'd together with those of the Mercury, with this pyrotic or burning Force, thus preying round about the Parts, in the manner of some Escharotick.

These, I say, with some others I could Name, are Doubts, I think, not fully or satisfactorily as yet resolv'd.

But let it suffice us, who believe there are many Appearances in our Bodies, indeterminable, as to their Causes, unless by their omniscient Author, to know that our Patients are recoverable for the most Part hereby; and that their Cures are obtain'd by a kind of Transfusion, as I think it may not improperly be stiled, I cannot say of Blood in the room of Blood, (as has been practis'd Abroad more commonly in the like stubborn Maladies, but less frequently at Home) yet of other Liquors,
supplying

The P R E F A C E.

supplying the Place of those, perpetually now draining off.

Helvetius, *Physician to the present King of France, in his new Account of the Animal Oeconomy, instancing the Evacuations raised by this Remedy, tells us, that the Quantity of Saliva discharged during the use of it, exceeds by far the Weight of the whole Body in perfect Health: Though possibly his Computation may be of the largest, for allowing the whole Time of the Salivation to be thirty Days, and where one holds out so long, there are five or six come short, I may say ten, by several Days, at least of the full Discharge; and that each Day and Night two Quarts run off, which is look'd upon a tolerable good Spitting, the whole here will amount but to a hundred and twenty Pounds, much short of the Weight of a healthy Person in good Flesh; to which adding thirty Pints, making five Pints each twenty four Hours (a full Quantity) we arrive something nearer to the Standard.*

However, without coming to a nicety, the Case will still answer our Surmise, that it is possible, or in a manner, I think, evident, Diseases are this Way to be removed; for supposing only such Weight of the Body were taken off, as amounts to that of the whole Aggregate of the Fluids therein contain'd, in which the Seeds of these Diseases are suspected to lie hid, and that while the said mor-
bid

The P R E F A C E.

bid Juices, together with their Salts, whether scorbutic, leprous, or venereal, are flowing out, the same, or much greater Proportion, as may easily be made apparent, of soft, mild, and simple ones, such as Water-gruel, Chicken-Water, Hartshorn-Drink, and the like, are, as I choose to call it, transfus'd, or let in to supply the Place, no wonder the whole Man, at least his greater Part, being in this Way renovated, should enter upon a new State, or instead of the late diseased, take Possession of a more healthy.

A farther Confirmation of this will appear if we consider the Case of one coming out of a Salivation, who being thus empty'd of the distemper'd Juices in his Blood, the new Chyle, prepar'd of these homogeneous, temperate, and benign ones, is more easily assimilated to the Parts, in the Way of Nourishment; the Patient quickly after growing plump and lusty.

After all Argumentation however upon this Subject, I believe we must rest content with knowing thus much; and that, as the Logicians call it a posteriori, or in the Way of Fact, viz. that as the Pox is a Venom of one sort; so Mercury, notwithstanding a Poison of another, yet in this Way of Administration, is really antidotal thereunto, and the best, if not the only Counter-poison we are as yet possess'd of, to subdue the same.

Thirdly,

The P R E F A C E.

Thirdly and lastly, as well as more briefly, (that the Porch may not seem too large for the Building) I would exhort each of you, that in this particular Part of your Profession, you are trusty to every one, that under such Predicament, puts, as I may say, his Life, or which is almost the same to a modest Man, his Reputation, in your Hands.

Consider if you are not his Confessor, yet in some respect his Priest, as well as his Physician; that what he now reveals unto you, is to be kept as inviolable, as if under the Seal of that Confession.

Let not a Shrug or a Grimace, much less a Leer, or Whisper of his Misfortune, too common, I fear, over the Bottle, be observed, or dropt, how privately soever; since hereby you not only betray your Patient, but, if you truly reflect, your own Interest also; for you must never expect that any Man will apply to you upon the like Account, if he has either heard you himself, or heard from others, that you have made free with this part of their Character, or cannot keep a Secret: And, I dare say, such dishonourable Usage from some, has put many responsible People, upon taking Sanctuary with a Quack, however to their Damage otherwise, merely in Expectation of concealing the Scandal, and getting well, as they call it incognito, who, but for the Reason abovemention'd, had been your Patients.

Yet,

The P R E F A C E.

Yet, although I would have you to be their Confidants, I must dissuade you by all Means from being their Companions, or Partakers with them in their extravagant Courses; much less the Betrayers of unthinking Youth, into the Arms of an infected, or indeed any Courtesan whatever, in Expectation of a Patient: For besides that by such Proceeding, you must debase your Morals, ruin your own Constitutions, and overthrow that Peace of Mind, above all things valuable to a good Man; you will hereby make your selves mean, be despised of all those of Reputation; and when'tis the Mishap of any such, who are always the best Patients, to receive the Recompence of their Folly this Way, they will doubtless apply to those, who if not more remarkable for the Cure, are less so, for a Conversation with loose People.

In a Word, the Business of this kind which courts you, upon the Character of having acted honourably and artfully therein, may be worth your embracing; but that which you must court and run after, to keep up the Acquaintance with Debauchees of either Sex, besides the Ruin of your Credit in a general Practice, your loss of Time, and neglect of your said Business, with the mischievous Attendants upon that Course of Life, as we have before remark'd, will even in the Profits, scarce answer (as you will find perhaps too late) the Expence to support it.

THE PREFACE.

If you think I have been too free with my Admonitions, I will hope your Forgiveness, when you reflect, that I have nothing farther in view, by this, or any other my Labours, than to render my self,

Gentlemen,

Your hearty Friend,

and very humble Servant,

DANIEL TURNER.



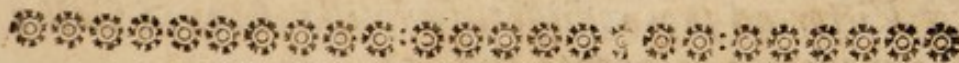
A Practical



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 Origine; 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, Cesalpinus, Fracastorius, and our Lister; as they have been reckon'd up by a late Author.

But not to stay upon these whimsical 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, aliquo 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
ancient Dis-
ease, accord-
ing 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, although by other Names; having probably at these times somewhat differing Symptoms. Witness Dodonæus, for its Age beyond the former Epochæ, 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,

Et 1494. plurimum sevierit, Et tunc primum natus videbatur: nonnulla tamen quæ hujus Symptomata habentur, multo ante medicis cognita extitere: nam Et ab immundis Et sordidis mulieribus, jam olim nonnullos vitia quædam contraxisse, testantur Gulielmus Salicetus, Bernardus Gordonius, Et Valescus Tarrantanus: 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 Effere or Pfora, 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, and Job's Disease also, must be Cousin-German to our present Distemper. But whether or no under the Metaphor of a Dart, mention'd by the wise Man in his Proverbs, this Disease is not pointed at, I shall leave to the Divines for Determination; though I can't but think the Allusion suitable enough.

His Words are these, where speaking of a whorish and a dulturous Woman, with her Method of seducing the young Sinner.

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.

These Writers however place the Cause in a putrid Ferment, arising from mixt 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 French-

Cause of the
Pox.

Other Crea-
tures besides
Man Subject
to this Dis-
ease.

man, with some others; as of the contrary (so far as to believe it new) our Countryman Dr. G. Harvey.

Moreover, that this Distemper is not peculiar to Mankind, but affecting also other Creatures very falacious, is nevertheless, I think, acknowledged by this last, who ascribes the *Mainge* of the Dog and Bitch especially, to the like Cause with the Pox: 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 *Micturitie*, observable in the 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 clapt. 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*

gina Uteri of the Female, arising from the putrid Ferment just before observ'd. But proceed,

The Generality of those Writers living at the Time of its first Appearance in these *European* 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 solum Italiam, sed ferè totam Europam, irrepfit. Hoc ab Hispania incipiens, per Italiam ipsam primum, 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 call'd by the Name of *Yaws*, as I have heard from some Sailors; as also the Captain of a Ship, who

have frequently made that Voyage, and as I have Reason to believe from an Instance 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.

But farther, 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 Borozaïl nominatur, aut Zail Æthiopum lingua, qui ex immodica Venere (cui multum sunt obnoxii) ortum habet. Genitales partes potissimum is occupat, in Homine Asab, in Fæmina Asabatas, nominatus. Ad hujus Morbi Curationem Decoctis multis utuntur, sed potissimum 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, that an *Arret* was published to confine the infected, and pro-

scribe

scribe 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*. 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 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, according to Precedency, he reckons up. The oldest I have seen in Print, is that of the famous *Almayn Ulrick Hutten*, Knt, from whom I find he 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 thereof only into good old *English*, about two hundred Years past, by a *Canon* of *Marten Abby*, as he calls himself; by which we are to understand, that our Knight's Father was seized with this Distemper, soon after its Arrival in *Germany*, and 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

Ancient
Writers of
this Disease.

“ as well cut as burnt, with Scissars, Knife, and
 “ Fire, both actual and potential, to no Purpose;
 “ salivated six times as ineffectually; at last was
 “ cured by a strict Diet of thirty Days and up-
 “ wards, with a sudorifick Decoction of *Guaia-*
 “ *cum*,” which then, or about that Time, came
 into great Request for its signal Virtues in over-
 coming this otherwise (as he accounted it) indomi-
 table Disease; and in Praise of which he set forth
 his Treatise called, *De Medicina Guaiaci, vel De*
Morbo Gallico.

From which History we may 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 In-
 fection in common Converse or Cohabitation; dif-
 fering 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 ge-
 nerally, in impure Embraces, or something tend-
 ing to copulate, by the *Penis* and *Pudendum Mu-*
liebre) 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*; either in the *Stilli-*
cidium, or purulent Dripping, the *Dysury*, *Chor-*
dee, *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*.

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
 “ them-

“ 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 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 *Uretbra* furnishing the Matter, and attended with the *Dysury*, like those in the Bladder itself. 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 Sicknefs in those Days, without
a Pa-

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 me with a Sight of an antient *Manuscript*; formerly the *Office-Book* of the *Court-Leet*, within the Manour 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 intended for the better regulating the *Stews*, or *Brothel-Houses*, allowed to be kept within the *Bishop's* said *Manour*, 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 *Bailiff* 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 *Bailiff* to answer there- to 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 limited in the *Customary*, 4 *Pence*: Which Mony the *Bailiff* and *Constables* are for to render, and thereof to certifie the *Steward* in the *Court*, under the Title, *Nummus receptus in Curia*.

Next

Next follows the *Customary* 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 lieth 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 Stewholders Wife, they shall do the Officers for to wete, upon the Pain of 21 Shillings; and the same Woman shall take and make a Fine of 22 Shillings, and be set thrice upon the Cokynge-Stole, and forswere the Lordship.

Art. 6. Item, That if any Man come into the Lordship, to any Stew-House, and leave any Money 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 22 Shillings.

Art. 7. Item, If any Woman of the Bordel, let any Man of his Way, but sit still at the Dooz, and let them go or come, and chose wider they wol; or if they draw any Man by his Gown, or by his Hood, or by any odier thing, she shall make a Fine to the Lord of 22 Shillings.

Art. 8. Item, That if there be any Stewholders Wife that draweth any Man into her House without his Will, her Husband and she shall be amerced unto the Lord, in 21 Shillings.

Art. xi. Item, That no Woman living by her Body, be found within the Lordship on Holy Days, from Michaelmes unto Candelmes, after 8 of the Clokke by the Morning, unto 21 at Noon; and that they be voyded by 1 of the Clokke at Noon unto 6 of the Clokke at Night, upon the

the *Peyn* contain'd in the Custome of the Mannor. And from Candelmes unto Michaelmes, that they be not found there on the Holy Days from vi of the Clocke by the morrow, unto xi of the Clocke at Noon and not come there unto vi of the Clocke at Night, upon the same Dayn.

Art. xii. Item, That there be no Woman that lieth by her Body, hold any Paramour against the use and Custome of the Mannor. 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 Cokynge-Stole, and forswere the Lordship.

Art. 14. Item, That if any Woman that lieth 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 Doore on Holy Days, from the time of Matins until Noon, or from one of the Clock at 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 gone to rest, the King being at Westminster, and holding there either Parliament or Council, unto the Sun be up upon the Morrow, after the Custome of the Mannor, she shall make a Fine 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 Custome of the Mannor, she shall at each Court make a Fine of xx Shillings.

Art. xxiii. Item, That no Stewholder, nor no Tenant within the Lordship, kepe any Woman that lieth by her Body, if she be known with Child, after a reasonable warning, upon the Dayn of paying to the Lord a Fine 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

“ 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 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^o 357. the second in the Year 1720. N^o 365. In the first I perceive he has been informed of the same *Manuscript*, and has transcribed some of the Articles I have here recited, from the ancient *Customary* 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.

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 *Aera* 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*.

But leaving our Reader, who is desirous of farther Satisfaction herein, to the Perusal of these Letters before recited, I intend what I have here laid down, shall suffice for its *Chronology* or *Time*, the *Topology* or Place, and the *Histriography* 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 lewd and filthy Dalliance between each other that way tending.*

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

I said

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 several 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 Men's 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

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.

The Relation of *Horst.* and *Hornung.* are yet more 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 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 incapable truly and thoroughly to eliminate and extirpate the same.

If it be here demanded, what the specifick Nature of this Venom is; of what its *Minima* do consist; or how its *Corpuscles* are figured? 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 prædatory 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 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

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

*Spagyrist*s, and others affecting a Chymical Smatch in Medicine.

Some again will have it to consist in a *cold Vapour*, as *Abercromby*; witness, saith he, the *Tophs* and *lapidescent Nodes*, the *Segnitie*s *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 *Hæctics* 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.

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 Premises, 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 Practitioner 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 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

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 crufted 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 Mathematic 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 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 their 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 the dedicatory Epistle, as well as Preface, and shall return to our Subject: Yet
before

before we proceed to the *Diagnostics* of the Distemper, it is 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 *First Infection* (for so give me leave to term it) is by the Ancients (altho' very improperly) named a *Gonorrhœa*, *ex γονῇ*, *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 some 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.

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

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*, issuing 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 Humours being *purulent*, which we find diverse, as to Colour and Consistence, with some other Properties, according to the Texture of the Parts 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, 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

“ 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 *Cystis*, or dif-
 “ fused on the adjacent Parts, is an imperfect *Pus*.
 “ Now as there is not any Part in the inside of
 “ the *Urethra*, that is *muscular*, more than the
 “ *Blood-Vessels*, it is very manifest, there cannot
 “ any *Quantity* of *Pus*, or *Quittor*, be generated
 “ in the *Urethra*; and therefore the Matter of
 “ this Efflux is not owing to a *Quittor* bred in
 “ that Part. This will easily appear, if we
 “ remember what was formerly said of the *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 ap-
 pear, (as it does every Day to the Practisers of
Surgery) that these as well as the *Membranes* are
 floughed 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 *suety*, *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 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 *Gonorrhœa*, *It* being on *Its* outside, as *It* has been observed. Whether this, I say, be so clear a Way of Expression as
 some

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,

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 Inflammation in the Neck of the *Bladder*, *Prostatæ*, or in the length of the *Urethra*, it must necessarily be attended with a frequent and painful making a *Quantity* of *Water*; as is very common in Cases of that kind, or when 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 Experiences, for in the *Micturitie*, 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 always “ 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 ve-
“ ry

“ ry 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 *depasscent* 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, 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

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 styles the same a *corrupted Liquor*: And what other, I would be informed, is that from every *Ulcer* or *Apostem*, than a *Liquor* or *Juice*, supposed nutritive, 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

“ may admit Part of it: And this Place of Af-
 “ fection agreeing very well with what appears
 “ by the mentioned Experiments, we cannot
 “ doubt that the *Urethra*, some distance before it
 “ becomes 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 *Urethra*, to let the Poison into the *Urethra*; that the *Penis* passing a *Quantity* of *Corruption*; a *Quantity* of *Corruption* passeth the *Penis*; and fixes about an Inch or two within: And now we cry out *εὐρηκα, εὐρηκα*, when, at the same Time, the whole is made up of things, as we call them, *gratis dicta*; for who ever 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 exquisite, 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 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

A Practical Dissertation

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 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 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 threatening 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, Mentulam 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 foecundate, so is it also a *venene one* that must infect; now both these are raised and brought into Act by 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

The Seat
of the first
Infection.

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 only 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 restraining Medicines, so absolutely insoluble as perhaps may 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

* See my *Art of Surgery*, Vol. I.

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? 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 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 *Genitals*, must necessarily impress the tender Body of the Infant, when by the Circuit abovemention'd it is admitted thereinto.

D

But

But leaving this Affair as a Matter 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 Construction 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 Halitus Forma*: So that we must needs think (with Submission always to better Judgments)

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, vent-

ing 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 Friction of the denuded, but tumid *Glans*, against a chanerous Ulceration on the *Labia Pudendi*, has been sufficient to give Rise to a virulent *Stillicidium* : * And as malign 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 *Prostatae*, 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 spermatick 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

* See one of the following Histories.

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 oftentimes 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, as flows from some other malignant Ulcers. About this Time also the Ulceration, if there was any, begins to turn callous, and the Disease increasing, forms itself 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

Diagnostick
Signs of the
first Infection.

tion 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* *ωαρά juxta*, and *ωρεί 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 Fore-skin are most liable) are Accidents also, now and then very early attending, together with the *Chrystalline* or *Hydatis*, at the Extremity of the said Part. The *Hernia humoralis*, or swell'd Testicle ariseth as well whilst the Patient is in a Course of purging sometimes, 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,

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 *Verrucae* on the outside, and the *Carunculae* 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.

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 *Carunculae*: So that the Signs here, are the *Dysury* and Running chiefly; although they are also liable to *Chancres* and *Verrucae*, as well within as on the outward Parts of the *Labia Pudendi*, likewise the *Bæcōves*, 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 præternatural Clausure or Coarctation of the *Sphincter Vaginae*, purring up, as it were, the external Orifice; yet there being nothing on the Inside to be compress'd

The Disease
mistaken for
a *Fluor al-*
bus in Wo-
men, with
Notes of
Distinction
'twixt one
and t'other.

thereby, as in the Male, I cannot think that Name so suitable here. But I proceed.

'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 their 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 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 *Lacuna* in the *Vaginæ 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

out of the said *Lacunæ*, since many (and of them some very learned) Authorstell 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, tho' drilling at the same 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 supply'd from the same Liquor or Juice,) how comes it that in some *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

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 of 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, 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 *Atonia*, sive *Substantia ejus justo laxior reddita*. 2. In *Glandulis ejusdem officii sui immemoribus*. 3. In *Lymphæ-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. Charl-
ton's Distin-
ction of the
Fluxus albus
from the Ge-
neration 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 discriminantur: aliud nil Disquisitionis hujus complemento

videtur deesse, nisi ut peculiare 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; Βεγμώδιν Γονόρροϊαν à Fluore albo tum Sede, tum Symptomatibus atque Signis evidenter discrepare.

Quippe in Mulieribus, non Uterus, nec ejus Vagina Gonorrhœæ Sedes est; sed Parsilla Glandulis referta, & in inferiore ac anteriore Vaginæ Parte, prope Meatus urinarii Exitum, sita, quam Herophilus apud Galenum [lib. 14. de Ufu Partium] Prostatarum nomine primus insignivit: Nec immeritò: Uteri enim Vaginam ab Urethrâ dextrè dissecando dividantibus in Conspectum venit Substantia quædam membranosa, & albicans, unius ferè Digiti transversæ Crassitudinem, æquans, totamque extrinsecus 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 facile apparet: adeo ut Substantia ista pro Mulierum Prostatis, sive Corpore glanduloso, Virorum prostatis analogo, rectè accipiat. Idem Officii etiam Parilitas demonstrat. Harum quippe Munus est, in se excipere, acuerere, demumque in Libidinis Ardore emittere tenuiorem Succum 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. Cæterum ex his tantum Prostatis Gonorrhœam scaturire, hoc mihi validissimo Argumento est quòd in Mulieribus vitio illo fœdatis, & post Mortem dissectis Prostatae hæc semper comperiuntur exulceratæ, sanientque virosam compressu expuentes.

And

And a little farther he goes on as follows: *Cognitâ jam Gonorrhœæ virosæ Sede, ad reliqua Discriminis Indicia progredior: Quæ partim à Materiæ extillantibus Qualitatibus, partim à Symptomatibus, infectarumque Mulierum Querelis, partim à Causis antecedentibus desumenda sunt. Quod per Gonorrhœam Veneream excidit, continenter assiduoque fertur ut in uterino Fluore. Est tamen crassius multò, atque modò album, modò flavum, aut virescens, Odore gravi molestum, acre & exedens; ac proinde, rarè deprehenditur citra Pudendi Ulcus; semper sibi Comitem habet acerrimum Urinæ Ardorem, cum Stranguria; ob inflammata, sæpèque excoriatam Urethræ Extremitatem. At nondum his Notis certò possit ab uterino Fluore internosci; sed hinc maxime, quòd prorumpentibus Catameniiis 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 polluantur, non de Lumbagine, sed de Incendio & Acerbitate quadam Pudoris Sinum quasi adurente, quæ inter meiendum exacerbat, conquærentur. Quinetiam Luis Venereæ Signa se interdum produnt; neque uterini Fluoris Indicia ulla cernuntur. Cæterum qui certior esse velit, Pudenda inspiciat. Ita enim Partes Urethræ contiguas (in quibus Lacunarum modò memoratarum Exitus terminantur) mucosâ quâdam Materiâ conspurcatis, ac interdum etiam exulceratis deprehendet; reliquis Vaginæ partibus interim rectè se habentibus, cujus contrarium in Fluxu albo reperiri assolet.*

Vide Mead
de Imper.
Solis p. 84.

Prognostic
Signs of the
first Infection.

Hoping the Reader's Pardon for this Prolivity, I now hasten to the Prognostic Signs of the first Infection, called 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*

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.

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 latter the Symtoms 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 Duplication of the Fore-skin; and in the last, there may be Danger of Gangrene or Mortification to the uncover'd *Glans*, by its Strangulation; and 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

Yet all these, with diligent Care and a sound Judgment, may be overcome, and the Patient restor'd to a perfect Health again; if it were his first especially, or perhaps his second Mishap of this Kind. But let no one think himself (however the more modish or gallant Man) the more like to be sound or compleat 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 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. But '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

lows 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 re-discharged therewith (*finita 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 Fore-skin, 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.

As to what relates to the Cure of this *first Infection* 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

The Cure
in general of
the first In-
fection.

vided 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 either) 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 the infected Matter; 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

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 very likely 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

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

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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 $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. and in Bodies robust, sometime to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. with \mathfrak{ss} . gr. xv. or $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. 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 *Mafs ex Pil. Coch. Maj. & Extr. Rud. ana* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. *Res. Jalap. & Diagred. ana* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. *cum Opobals. q. s. fiant Pil. vj. ad* $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. *quarum sumat Aeger 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 Mafs, in use with a good Artist, and who, I believe, has had as much of this Business as most in Town.

Rx Scammon. Sulphurat. Colocynth. præp. Merc. dulc. pp. ana p. æq. Terebinth. Ven. q. s. ut formetur Mas. pro Pil. ex quibus deglutientur ij. iv. vel v. secundum Vires, ac Operationis Modum, singulis, vel melius, 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 Cre-more Tartari*, or the *Electuarium lenitivum cum Pulv. Jalap.* 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.* ʒi. *Crem. Tart.* ʒij. *vel Tart. vitriol. gr. v. ad* ʒß. *Elect. lenitivi cum Syr. Viol. aliquantulum mollefacti* q. s. *m. f. Bolus.* ℞ *Decoct. Senæ Gereon* ʒiiij. *Syr. Ros. solut. de Rhamno, ana* ʒß. *Crem. Tart.* ʒß. *m. f. Haustus lenitèr purgans.* ℞ *Rad. Rhei tenuitèr incis. Fol. Senæ, ana* ʒiß. *vel* ʒij. *Tamarind.* ʒß. *Sal. Tart.* ʒi. *Sem. Anis. P. j. Aq. Cichor.* ʒiv. *fiat Infusio calida per Noctem, mane coletur & adde Syr. Ros. Solut. Mannæ opt. ana* ʒi. *m. fiat Potio mane sumenda, usuali Regimine cum hisce omnibus observato.*

Sometimes it may be also requisite, as before recited, to lodge xij. or xv. Grains of the *Calomel.* over night, with a little of the *Conf. Fracast.* or *Conf. 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 Electuarij, 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,

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

℞ *Elect. Lenitiv. Bals. Capiv. ā ʒj. Pulv. Rad. Jalapij ʒij. Sal. Prunel. ʒi. m. f. Electuarium cuius 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 Jalapij*. And where the weeping has return'd, I order a Morfel 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 verily 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 *Cons. Cynosbat.* gives more than a couple of Stools a Day, and I am satisfied the Malignity is beforehand carried off, I sometimes direct as follows: *R. Cons. Fruct. Cynosb. Balsam. Cabaibæ ana ℥j. Ter. Japon. pp. ʒij. Sacch. alb. q. s. ut fiat Elect. solidioris Consistentiæ, cujus ex Cuspide Caltelli, 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, the Sugar being now left out.

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*; and 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 Symp-*

isms, 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 Chestnut, 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, falsely so called, directs in this Manner.

R. Cassiæ rec. Extr. ʒj. Pulv. Rad. Rhei. Crem. Tart. ana ʒj. m. f. Bolus; vel R. Tereb. Ven. non lotæ ʒiij. Rhei pulv. ʒj. sacch. q. s. Misce.

Dr. Harvy thus, *R. Tereb. non lotæ ʒiij. Rhei Elect. pulv. à ʒß. ad ʒj. Gum. Guaj. à ʒj. ad ʒß. Merc. d. à ʒß. ad ʒj. 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 re-

taining 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, or Restringtons in common Use, prescribed to be taken inwardly.

As to the first, I confess I never had any great Opinion of them: 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. In respect to Restringtons, such as the *Bolus verus, Sang. Drac. Succin. Mastich. Os sepiae, Ter. Lemn. Mumia* and the like, since I practised, with the Balsam before mention'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

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, with a proper Dose of the *Turpetum 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 Restringtons in the Cure of Claps; neither can be said to be Healers, because there is no preceding Digestion*: To which 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 Restrington 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 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. Diētamni, Rad. Irid. Flor. ana ℥j. sem. Agn. Cast. Rutæ & Lactucæ ana ʒvj. Terebinth. Ven. ʒiv. vini alb. ʒxxx. 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 ʒj. and ten times with ʒj. of Pulv. Rad. Rhei cum ʒiij. Terebinth. venet.

℞. Menth. sic. ʒiij. Sem. Lactuc. Rutæ, Agni Cast. ana ʒij. Diētamn. Cret. ʒx. Sacch. alb. ℥ij. Omnia pulverizentur, & addendo Terebinth. Ven. ʒv. Vini. alb. generosi ʒxxx. F. Destillatio in Baln. Mar. & capiat Coch. ij. 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

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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 (tho' it be not so to the beloved Vice) is by throwing up \mathfrak{z} ss, or \mathfrak{z} vj, 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. Lennitivum* 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.

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

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 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 and Acrimony (without staying either to calculate their *Quantity*,

Cure of
the Symp-
toms attend-
ing this first
Infection.
And first of
the *Dysuria*.

or measure their Sizes) indicate certainly some refrigerating, attemperating, diluting and emulsifying 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. Rhæad. 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.

R. Amygd. d. Excortic. Num. vii. Sem. 4. fr. Maj. ā ʒj. contunde, & gradatim affunde Aq. Hordei (in qua ʒvj. Gum. Arabic. incoxerint) ℥iſs. Colaturæ adde Aq. Cinnamom. hord. ʒij. Sacch. alb. ʒſs. vel Syr. de Althæa ʒj. Misce. vel R. 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 ʒvj. (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 ʒj. ʒſs. or ʒij. of the *Chrystal. 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

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.

If there be only a simple Excoriation on the Glands 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, there is no better Way of making Revulsion than by exhibiting *gr. viii. ix. or x.* (accord-

Excoriations and Chancres.

(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 less'n'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 flaving 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 Restringtons either, but only purging off the *Virus*, and thereby cleansing, and after healing with the Balsamick I have already recommended.

Excre-
scences of vari-
ous sorts.

But of this Symptom, together with the *verrucae Penis*, the *Thymi*, *Fici* and *Condylomata*, with other Excrecences 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 pretermitt, what I have of late Years found always 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 the smoaking them with *Cinnabar*, thrown upon a hot Iron, or a common Heater; the Fume ascending through a Funnel,

The Au-
thor's Re-
medy for
Chancres.

or

or a Seat perforated like the close Stool (which I make frequent use of for such Purpose) all round the diseased Parts, 3j. 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 Smoak, but not so burning or fiery red, as to make it instantly consume away in Flame alone.

Our new and learned Writer upon the Symptoms before-mentioned 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 *Verruce* (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 in their Aspect. But I must not overlook his new-invented Remedy 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* removed without any farther Trouble.

Chancres distinguished with a new Remedy for the same.

To keep our Reader no longer in suspense, this
Remedy

Remedy is compos'd 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 always necessitated 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 practis'd with the *Cinnabarine Suffitus*; when I have seldom had occasion for either; and which, without arrogating to my self 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 convey'd to the Parts. How

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 chancreous *Callus*: nor who has spent so many Months, nay Years, in their Extirpation, as he insinuates.

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 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 Ad-*

The Chordee
and Priapism.

mittance 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 compressed 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 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 malignant 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 dipt in Oxycrate, and apply'd to the Pubes or Testicles
of

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.

The *Phimosis*, *Paraphimosis* and *ChrySTALLINE*, however Accidents only, and not immediate Symptoms of this Disease; yet happening upon a venereal Rencontre 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 an *Emetick*, let a good discutient *Fotus* be provided and apply'd to breath 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 Fore-skin. The contrary to which (with Submission to the learn-

Phimosis,
Paraphimosis,
and *Chrystal-*
line.

ed 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 Duplication of the *Præputium*, or Discutients to set open the Pores, and breath 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 encreas'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 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, though a common Attendant upon the first Infection, the new Writer upon the same (for what Reason I know not, unless prudentially foreseeing some Difficulty in the Explication) has taken very little Notice, with respect more especially to the Cure thereof. 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. Chamomel.*

Chamomel. Melilot. Sambuci, cum Fol. Ros. rub. in-
spissate with the said Farina, adding towards the
Conclusion, the Oxytel as above. Thus for In-
stance, R. Summit. Cent. min. Mj. Flor. Chamomel.
Melilot. Sambuc. ana Mss, coquantur in Aquæ Fa-
brorum ℥iij. ad Medias; dein coletur, & iterum
super Ignem posit. cum Farina Fabarum reducatur
in Formam Pultis, sub Finem addendo Oxytel. simp.
℥iv. Ung. Sambuc. ℥ij. & reservando ad Usus.

During these Applications let all restraining or
 balsamick Medicines be entirely forborn; the Pa-
 tient being briskly purged with *Calomel.* and the
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 Swel-
 ling is usually dispersed; the Running again ap-
 pearing, which was before lessen'd, if not entire-
 ly 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 Inflam-
 mation threatening an *Abscess*; for the more speed-
 y 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 *Cataplasms*,
 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 deni-
que, cum Aceti Suffitu.

The *Bubo* which attends this Disease when re-
 cent, if there be only Induration of the Glands,
 without Pain or Inflammation, requires nothing

Bubo.

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. I. Sect. 2. p. 96. where we handle the malignant Tumours of these glandulous Parts) with some of the strongest Suppuratives, as the *Gummy Emplaster of Dyachil.* or a Cataplasm *ex Ficubus ping. Rad. Allii, cum Cæpis coctis; vel ex Rad. Althææ, 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 Caustik, 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.* before-mentioned, 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.

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 Oyl, 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

* Take care this Valve do not deceive you.

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, 'tis a sign the *Caruncle* is not yet confirm'd; but if the said *Ductus* is quite stopt, 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 spongy, or hard and more confirm'd, with some strong Dificcative: Or these failing, some proper *Cathetick*, such as the *Præcipit. rab. 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* commends this following. *℞ Merc. sublim. corros. gr. xii. Emplastr. de Mucilag. ℥i. misce.* Those which I have used my self, are borrowed from Mr. *Wiseman*, which may be made stronger, or

weaker,

weaker, as the Case requires, by increasing or diminishing the Catheretick therein.

℞ Cort. Granat. acid. ʒij. Aluminis ʒj. pulverati subtilissimè: liquecant cum ʒj. Emplastr. de Cerrussa, pro Ufu. Vel ℞ Merc. præcipit. rub. ʒij. Lapid. Cal. subtilissimè etiam triti, ʒij. Vitriol. calcinat. præp. ʒj. Empl. Diacalcit. ʒiʒ. 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, before-hand 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 thin Mucilage of the *Sem. Cydon.* extracted in *Aq. Plantag. Sperm. Ranar. vel Ros. rub.* with a Syringe, in order to take off the Heat, and demulce or assuage the Pain arising from the excoriated Parts; and finding at the next Applicati-

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

on, 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 *Galle immaturæ*, *Cortex Granat. Flor. Balaust. Sumach. Hypocistis*, and the like. Which sometimes proves 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 compendious, and less fatiguing Method of healing this Distemper, and that without Mercury, or such repeated Purging, as some Persons I could name,
(some

(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 fuitable 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 fordid 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

practis'd by a Gentleman now in Being, and very eminent also in the Profession.

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

℞ *Merc. sublimat. corros.* ʒj. *Alcohol. Vin.* ʒj.
fiat solutio. Dentur hujus Gut. x. xij. vel. xv. in hau-
stulo potus possetici communis, vel in Decocto Avena-
ceo: Repetendo singulis Auroris, & nonnunquam
(præcipue Robustis) vesperi: Gradatim augendo Do-
sin, usque dum ad gut. xxx. attigeris. ἄνω καὶ κάτω
operatur hoc Medicamentum; aliquando Vomitionem
promovendo (quod fit generaliter) & nonnunquam
sedes. Sputacionem frequenter etiam per horam unam
vel alteram excitat: Sed Æger, finitâ Operatione,
Res suas prosequitur neglectâ Custodiâ.

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 Farewell 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

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 before-mention'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 rais'd 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 rail'd on by my Patient for fluxing him to cure a simple *Clap*; in the other two, it answer'd without, only vomiting and purging; yet not without leaving one of them sore Chaps, which

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.

R. Mercur. Sublimat. ʒij. Cinnamom. Galang. Curcumæ ā ʒij. Croci. ʒj. Aq. Fumariæ (sed Aq. Font. substituere possit) ℥ij. 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 Morfel ; 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 after, under the Care of some other Person.

Mon-

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

The fpecifick Bolus of *Turpethum Minerale*, is another of our late Quack Remedies, for this Cure; and as likely indeed as any to introduce a worfe Difafe. It is fo quick, the Author tells you, that one Dofe is fufficient oftentimes to take off a fimple Running; two for the moft virulent; and three or four to ferret out the moft obftinate Contagion, or ftubborn *Pox*. Which in the Gentleman's Phrafe, *at firft fight may found like a Quack Romance*. Whilft he, good Man, would perfuade you all is pure Truth he fays. *Sed caveat Emp- tor, hic latet Anguis*. We all know very well what this Medicament will do, and grant it of admirable Ufe (as we have already obferved) to make a ftong Revulfion upon fome particular occafion: As to relieve a Part that is in danger by the Flux of Humours fallen upon the fame; to ftew the Malignity, take off the Pain, and ftow the Progress of *Chancres*, or other corrofive *phagedænick* Ulcers: That it is alfo one of the beft Remedies we have (if not the only efficacious) to haften a Salivation that is fluggifh in coming forwards; but when given after this Madman's rate, one Dofe will avail little; two or three may check the Symptoms for the prefent, and difpofe the Ulceration (if there be any) to a more tractable Condition, as well as correct the Virulency: Yet befides the Hazard of fore Chaps and Slaverings, very commonly fupervening, you will be in danger of throwing your Patient into the worfe Difafe of the two, a *Pox*, by this hafty way of revelling, without

without purging off the Cachochymy, 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* before quoted, 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

ally 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; 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 Nymphaea ana ℥j. & 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 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

mour 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 before-hand; but that Fallacy being detected, and carrying too much of Contradiction in the Thing it self, 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 incompact 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) 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 internal Assistance. 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 *Condom* 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 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 *sublimite* 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 scor-
tabam, donec tandem, nihilominus, Gonorrhœam sat-
tis virulentam prob me! contraxi.*

Fallopious, 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 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 firenam,
 “ & 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 ponamus aliquod habens vim penetrandi
 “ Corium, & dissipandæ Materiæ, vel extrahen-
 “ dæ, vel siccandæ, & vincendæ naturâ suâ: Ideo
 “ investi-

“ investigavi hoc Medicamentum. Sed quia oportet
 “ etiam Meretricum animos disponere, non
 “ licet nobiscum Unguenta domo afferre: Propterea
 “ ego inveni Linteolum imbutum Medicamento,
 “ quod potest commode asportari, cum Femoralia
 “ jam ita vasta feratis, ut totam Apothecam
 “ vobiscum habere possitis. Quoties ergo quis
 “ coiverit, abluat (si potest) pudendum, vel panno
 “ detergat; postea habeat linteolum ad mensuram
 “ Glandis præparatum: Demum cum coiverit, ponat
 “ supra Glandem, & recurrat Præputium. Si potest
 “ madere sputo, vel lotio, bonum est, tamen non
 “ refert: Si timetis, ne Caries oriatur in medio
 “ Canali, habeatis hujus linteoli involucrum, & in
 “ Canali ponatis. Ego feci Experimentum in centum
 “ & mille Hominibus, & Deum testor immortalem,
 “ nullum eorum 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 obvolvatur
 “ Glandem per spatium quatuor aut quinque horarum,
 “ & hoc non est molestum Mulieribus, sed tamen
 “ præparati linteii ratio est præstantissima. Præparatur
 “ autem hoc modo. *℞ Rad. Gentian. Aristol. long. tenuis,*
 “ *rotundæ ā ʒj. Pulv. Santal. alb. rub. lign. Aloes ā ʒij.*
 “ *Pulv. Coral. rub. Spod. ex Ebore, C. C. ana ʒß.*
 “ *Fol. Scord. Sonchi Beton. Scabios. Tormentil. ana Mj.*
 “ *℞ ʒ. Scob. Guaj. ʒij. Squamæ æris ʒij.*
 “ *Præcipit. pp. ʒiß. vini Malvatici opt. potentit ʒiß.*
 “ *Aq. Sonchi aq. Scabiosæ ʒij.*

“ *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 ficcatur in um-
 “ bra, & hoc fit tribus vicibus: Ter enim mace-
 “ ramus, ter etiam ficcamus. Postea paramus
 “ frusta ad proportionem propriæ Glandis, & sem-
 “ per habentur in Marsupio, 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, & iudicium 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.
 “ & nobiliss. D. D. Hieronymo Capiuaccio 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 ʒij. Scord. Sonch. Rutæ ana*
 “ *ʒiʒ. Lign. Aloes Santal. omn. Sem. Citri ana*
 “ *ʒj. Rhabarb. Tormentil. Hyperic. ana ʒʒ. Conf.*
 “ *Mithridat. ʒij. Guaiaci limati ʒij. Vini opt.*
 “ *Malvat. Aq. Sonchi ana ℥iʒ. Lignum prius ma-*
 “ *deat in Aqua & Vino per totum Diem, postea*
 “ *bulliat ad Consumptionem tertiæ partis, & tunc*
 “ *infundantur reliqua, & simul macerentur uno*
 “ *Die;*

“ Die : Postea bulliant ad Consumptionem mediæ
 “ partis, & colate, & exprimate, 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, deficcetur & 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 robuf-
 “ tius, & incipietis sentire pruritum in Pudendo,
 “ eatis domum, & hoc suffumigio suffumigetis
 “ Præputium. R. 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 : R. Pulv.
 “ Rosar. rub. Absinth. Sander. rub. ana ʒß. Benz.
 “ Campb. Thur. Aloes, Myrrhæ ana ʒij. Cinnabar.
 “ ʒiß. Præcipitat. ʒj. 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 ef-
 “ 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 ex Cerussa usta fiat, cum igitur nos in-
 “ tendamus abstergere atque digerere, non fuit
 “ ab re huic particulari suffitui addere Sandar. rub.
 “ Sed

“ Sed quia volumus, ut diversitas Dofium pate-
 “ at, poftrema fuit descripta fuperius. Prior autem
 “ hæc eft. Si fit infecta Mulier, ita, ut validius
 “ præfidium requiratur, quum eritis domi, Lin-
 “ teum auferetis, & affumetis Ollam parvam cum
 “ Carbone accenfo: Supra ipsam Folium Chartæ
 “ in formam Cornu compofitum imponetis, & pa-
 “ rum iftius pulveris, & ita ficcatum Præputium
 “ ac Glandem fumo illo fuffietis tribus vicibus, &
 “ tutiffimi (*fi fidem habetis*) eritis. Pulvis erit;
 “ R. Pulv. Ros. rub. Absinth. Sandarachæ rubræ,
 “ ana ℥iſſ. Benz. Camph. Thur. ana ℥ij. Cinnabar.
 “ ℥ij. m. & f. Pulvis. In his quæ pertinent ad
 “ Cariem Gallicam, unum deest (*plura opinor*)
 “ præceptum, ut caveatis, quantum eft poſſibile,
 “ ab his aquis erodentibus, quibus utuntur Barbi-
 “ tonfores, præſertim ab ea quæ ſeparat Aurum
 “ ab Argento; & quoniam bonum eft ſcire, &
 “ hoc omnes homines defiderant, etiamſi malum
 “ fit, quoniam etiam malum, ſuum bonum habet
 “ uſum: Ideo hic obiter duas decrevi in medium
 “ afferre iftius aquæ deſcriptiones. Prima eft Ma-
 “ riani Sancti Barolitani, hoc modo. R. Sal.
 “ Nitr. Alum. rock. Vitriol. rom. ana ℥ij. m. In
 “ Mortario molendo cum Piſtillo tamdiu, donec
 “ bene miſceantur: Quo ſtante, pulv. groſſo mo-
 “ do factus ponatur in Boccia, quæ fit illius ca-
 “ pax, & illutata cum Orificiis omnibus, ne aqua
 “ exhalet, ſicque deſtillando, Aquam extrahetis:
 “ Signum autem ſuæ bonitatis eft, quod quando
 “ de ipſa parum in humum cecideret, ſtatim ip-
 “ ſam ebullire videbitis: Secundam Deſcriptionem
 “ ponit Joannes de Vigo. R. Vitriol. rom. Alum.
 “ rockæ ana ℥ij. Sal. Nitr. ℥iſſ. & Vafe vitreo
 “ elambicceter. Hæ autem Aquæ ad Cariem Gal-
 “ licam pernicioſæ ſunt, ideo iis non utamini.
 “ Utuntur autem Aqua ex ærugine æris, & Aqua
 “ Roſacea, & iſta bona eft. Sed jam de his fit
 “ ſatis

“ satis (annon superque ?) ad aliud Symptoma descendamus.

To the foregoing of *Fallopious*, 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*.

R. Rad. *Gentian. Aristol. long. ten. ana ʒj. Santal. omn. ana ʒij. Coral. rub. pp. Ebor. & C. C. C. lign. Aloes ana ʒʒ. Fol. Scord. Beton. Scabiosæ Ros. rub. lign. Guaj. rasp. ana ʒij. squam. aris præp. ʒij. Mer. Præcipit. ʒiʒ.*

Infunde in Aq. *Sonchi* ℥iv. per 24 horas. Deinceps ad Medias, vase clauso, sub finem addendo *Vini albi* ℥ij. & coque iterum ad consumptionem ℥ʒ. coleturq; ad Usus. In hoc Liquore, indantur *Sudaria*, per duos Dies, postea exprimentur & siccentur in Umbra.

Post Coitum laventur *Renes* cum *Vino albo*, deinceps impone *Sudarium* *Lumbos* circumcirca, per horam unam vel alteram.

Absorbet (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 Gadisden'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 Excoriatione vel Arsure Virgæ, post Coitum statim*

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.

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 Grift 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, 'tis also from a pocky Ferment. Nay, if your Urine does but stink of Piss, 'tis still the *Pox*: or, admit it should

not

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-pharmacœn*; 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 *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 concentrates the inſtrinfick 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 *Cafe*, *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

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 Potther 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*,

riapt, 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 Conjuraton among the common People, and the Feat will answer; or borrowing some planetary ones, let 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.—Some-body'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 (though 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,

Shew, but at the Bottom, the Footsteps (as we say) of fordid 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, tho' perhaps of more Learning and Sophistry, have but little more intrinsic Worth, or standard Generosity.

And thus I shall finish my Account of the *first Infection*, contracted by this *foul Disease*, as it is usually (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.

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 fore-warn'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 for taking any Medicine, nor will be confined to any proper Regimen;

men; 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 *Hypochondriac*, (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.

The first CASE.

A Tradesman in good Business, of a thoughtful 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.

H

Du-

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, 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 ashamed, he had consulted nobody, 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 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 *Chalybiates* with the *Bitters*, to strengthen the Digesti-

on, invigorate his Nerves, as well as the Tone of his 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, 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 Week's 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* ached, his *Shin-bones* were rotten, and his *Nose* in Danger: Upon which his Wife sent earnestly again for me to visit him.

I now

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 *Lini-ment*, 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 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 Harms way: and accordingly she pursu'd my Directions, retiring with him to a Relation's in a Country Village, where he now lives inoffensively, as well to himself as others: Employing 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 drest, 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

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 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 my self 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 confest 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 *Dyscrasy* 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.

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 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,

Gentleman, I know not, having never seen him since the Morning following our Controversy, when I had promised to give him Mr. *Palmer's* Opinion thereof; and happening to meet that Gentleman in a Consultation, I ask'd him his Thoughts upon this Subject; who 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 the same Person, when I had given him this Gentleman's Opinion, he would not be satisfied, unless I gave 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 C A S E.

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

I was now for informing my self of the *Symptoms*; but askt him first concerning his *Gonorrhœa*; 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 *hætical*, 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, *humblings* in his Ears, *ramblings* 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 proper *Antiscorbutics*, *Chalybiates*, 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

but which, instead of amusing, was intended to caution Persons both how they imposed on themselves, 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 C A S E.

An Apothecary of good Business in this Town, was within about seven Years past making Complaint

plaint that he was not right, since a Misfortune 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 resolving 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 Chalybiates, Spaw Waters*, with a Tincture of *Ellebores* between whiles, were likely to prove the most 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 complimentary 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 myself, 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 remarkt, 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 *Encœorema* 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 Reliques*; 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 *sulfurous* 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 Scorbatic*, 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*, *Elixir Sanativum*, *Antipharmakon*, *Nature's great Restorative*, and the like.

I had forgot to take Notice of the Water made *post Coitum, vel nocturnam Pollutionem*; where some feminal Remains, together with the *Mucus* oufing 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 trump't 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 Person who made it, had the foul Disease? And

I rejoin'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 rais'd an Imagination, heightened by this Sentence of a vile Empirick, that it could belong to no other than a *foul Disease*.

I acquainted her 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 Aspersiō, 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, although 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 meerly 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.

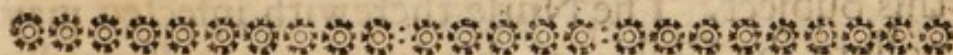


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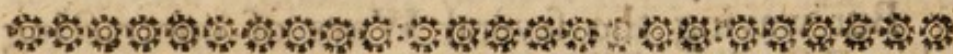
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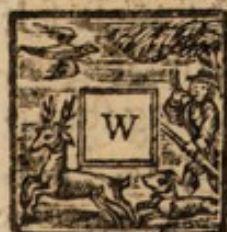
Venereal Disease.



PART II.



Of the second Infection, call'd the Pox.



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 flubber'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

The second Infection, with its diagnostic Signs.

hold of the venereal Venom, as we see the Tinder does the Spark of Fire; and where like Wild-fire 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 straight from the Tail, I mean the *Penis*, to the *Head*; as I once observ'd it after ten Days Time, a large chancreous 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 pustulatory Eruptions, perhaps not immediately, yet not long after it comes into the World; though sometimes it has been observ'd to have lain dormant several Years, if we may credit Writers on this Subject. 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 it self 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 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*,
Phleg-

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 over-look'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*; although these latter by some are annexed to the *Second*, under which may be reckon'd the *Gummata* of the Muscles, the violent *Hemicrans*, and intolerable *Cephalæas*, the excruciating nocturnal *ῥσοκόποι*, or Shoulder and Skin 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 *diagnostick* 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 top, are very suspicious; and 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

fordid Ulcers (the *Aphthæ* of Fevers always excepted) which give not Way to common detensive 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 *Ophthalmia*, and Ulcers of the Nostrils, call'd *Ozæna*: Which when of long standing, and not submitting to the usual anodyne and retriggerating *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 Dyscrasy*, 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 *Periosteæ*, 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 Confidants, or most intimate Acquaintance; and coming by that Secret,
which

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 *Prognosticks*, 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.

Prognosticks
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*, *Hætick*, 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 those 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 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 *Symptomack*, and *original* Affects of this Nature, I should more willingly encounter the *Venereal*, than any of the rest, where the Disorder 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 *Hætick*, (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.

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; but none, I must freely confess, that I know of (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 only Champion that is able to cope with it.

Divers ways
of curing the
Pox.

'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

“ 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, as knowing no Marks to choose it by, nor purging it from its *Arsenical* and other deadly Particles, by any Way of Preparation : 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, Constitution of Body, or other Preparation thereof whatever) 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 : All these apparently arising from the preposterous Use of the Medicament, and improper Management, rather than from the Remedy it self ; 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*, *Hel-*
lebore,

lebere, 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 administer'd 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 it self, 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 Use: For our last recited Author confesseth these Miscarriages were owing to *Plow-men, 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 outrageous) if left to itself, perhaps might not, at least would not, have done so very suddenly.

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, saith he, it produceth its Effects no other ways than by Purgation, Salivation, or other ma-
nifest

nifest 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 *Catharticks*. 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 restraining 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,

charge, 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 specifick Property for that Illness.* To which I answer, that no 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.

What 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, tho' they drained the Blood of its Serosities, by the like glandular Secretion, they might happen to leave that poisonous Matter still behind, as o-
ther

ther *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 that 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 Properties 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

per Ounce. Yet Dale and some other Botanists make a Difference betwixt the *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 also we find Dr. Sydenham, (as well as Monsieur de Blegny) had taken up the 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 itself, which is much enfeebled at these Times. And hence in the *Anasarca*, *Leucophlegmacy*, *Palsy*, 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, I think, contemned their Use upon such Occasions.

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 $\frac{3}{4}$, in order to procure a Stool, at the Times of their sweating Course under its Decoction, by the old Writer *Hutten*, aforementioned.

To these Vegetables, are added also the *Lign. Juniper. Abietis, Buxi, Ebeni, Agallochi, Cedri, Cupressi*; also the *Rad. Bardanae, Petafitidis*, 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

dance of fine Things in Commendation thereof, not only as a Remedy in this Disease, but the Gout also.

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, carry'd into the last Stages of Concoction, or Confines of the nervous Capillaments; wherein they make their Ravage, the one on the *Periosteum*, 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* it self 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 Subtily, that like Lightning it may pervade the minuteft and remotest Parts of the *animal Compage* with full Force and Energy to overcome the Disease. Now *Camphire* being allow'd to be made up of the most subtil 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
K " blunt-

“ blunting the Edges and Pains 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 In-*
fection, 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 af-
 ter 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 penetra-
 “ ting into the finest Meanders, must appear from
 “ what hath been already said (*in the way of Co-*
 “ *rollary*)

“ rollary) about *Campfire*. But besides the Advantage from *Mercurials* so manag’d, there will also result this Benefit from the *Campfire* it self, of softening and volatilising the acrimonious Salts that give the Disease its Origin; and the frequent Repetitions of *Campfire*, 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 obstinate *Lues* that was ever met with.” To which he subjoins the ensuing Remarks.

“ Altho’ as to the Method of Living in particular, I conceive much more may be done by softening nutritive Diet, than is commonly imagin’d, as also by Medicines of the same Intentions, and those commonly term’d *Emollients* 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 *Salivation* and rough *Catbarticks* do not only fail of Cure, but also occasion great Mischiefs, because they rob the Constitution of its best Defence 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 *Hætick*.

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 discard a Remedy, whose Virtues and Properties, as well as *Modus*, we are, from a multiply’d Experience,

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 administer'd as a *Counter-poison* to the *Cantharis*, we are absolutely uncertain.

I remember, about 15 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 my self, 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* 4 or 5 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 ne'er intended it for the *Physicians*, excepting in *Epithems* or *topical Application*.

Dr.

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 continu'd 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 been found serviceable, it is 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 our Preface. But admit the Habit were impoverish'd, and a *Hætick* should ensue, I very much fear that *Camphire* mixt with *Aromatics*, will neither cure a Pox, prevent the *Hætick*, 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 Plaster-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 *Cribbage*; 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 almost only Remedy we have, against these pungent subtil Instruments we have here to do with.

But

But hoping our Reader's Forgiveness also of this Excursion from our Subject, we return to the same.

Among Animals, the Viper is, I think, 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 $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. or $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$. but more usually some of its Preparations, as the *Antimonium Diaphoretic. Cerussa Antim. Cinnab. Antim.* also the *Bezoard. 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 Dietetica* 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.

But 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 \mathfrak{v} in a Day, i. e. \mathfrak{ij} in the Morning, and as much at Night, and that for 30 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 that these, together with the said *Æthiops*, are well incorporated and adapted to this Cure, in the *Pil. Æthiopica* of Dr. Bate: And this Way of taking the crude Mercury in the black Pill, I think much preferable to that in the blue one, called *Barbarossa*, which by Dr. Harvy is prepared thus: \mathfrak{R} *Mercur. crud. cum Succo Limonum extinct. Gum. Guaj. ana* \mathfrak{ij} . *Diagred.* \mathfrak{ij} . *Terebinth. q. s. m. f. Mass. Pilularis*; of which, made into Pills, he orders from \mathfrak{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. Balsamica* of the afore-said Bate, prepared *ex Merc. crud. Trochisc. Albandal. Extr. Eustach. cum pauculo Croci*; and which this Author commends as well for the *Arthritis* and *Lepra*, as for the *French Pox*.

Sir Theodore Mayern prescribed something like it, thus: \mathfrak{R} *Terebinth. ven. ad duritiem coct. Rhei pulv. ana* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. *Pulv. Sarsaparil.* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. *Gum. Guajac. Myr. Succin. Mastich. ana* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$. *Fol. Auri Numb.* xxxvi. *Mercurij ex Cinnabar. resuscitat. ad pondus omnium*; *Bals. Peruv. q. s. Dos.* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. *ad* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$. But for my part, I had never any great Opinion, as I said

said before, of giving Mercury 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.

With some of these, or such like, this Distemper is commonly set upon, when we do not propose a Salivation (altho' these latter Compositions may happen to deceive you, and raise one unawares) several Specimens of which you will find in Dr. Harvey's *Venus unmasqu'd*. His grand *Hermaphroditick* Cure (as he terms it) being performed by the *Antimonium resuscitat*. before-mentioned. His Method of Exhibition is this, viz. *R. Antimon. resuscit. (cujus Descriptio tibi occurrit in Pharmac. Bat.) à gr. iv. ad gr. viii. Merc. dulc. à gr. xv. ad gr. xxv. Conf. 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. Harvey's
several Ways
of curing this
Distemper.

R. Antim. diaphoret. à gr. xv. ad gr. xxv. Cerus. Antim. à gr. v. ad ʒß. Merc. d. à gr. vii. ad gr. xv. Flor. Sulph. à gr. v. ad ʒß. Ol. Juniper. à gut. ij. ad gut. iv. Syr. Melis. q. s. m. f. Pil. iij. 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,

also, but rais'd by a mercurial Unction: In which he orders ℥iij. of *Hydrargyrum* to ℥bj. 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 *Idiosyncrasy*, as to their Operation: For altho' at some times ℥β. 3v. or 3vi. of *Calomel*. may be required to raise a plentiful Spitting, in some Patients; and ℥iβ. ℥ij. or ℥iij. of the crude Mercury 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 3j. 3iβ. as I have known it, 3ij. or 3iij. of the one; and ℥β. 3vj. or 3j. 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.* ℥j. or 3x. *Benzoin. Gum. Guaj. Thuris, ana* ℥j. *Styrac. liq. vel Tereb. ven. q. s. m. f. Troch. pond.* ℥β. or according to Mr. *Wiseman*, ℞ *Cinnab. fact.* ℥ij. *Mercur. crud.* ℥i. *Mastich. Thuris, Sandarach. ana* ℥β. *Styr. Calam. Benz. ana* 3iij. *f. omnium pulvis, qui excipiat Terebinth. q. s. & formentur Trochisci pond.* 3iij.

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

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 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 Uction.

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 flavering: 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.

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

plentiful Salivation, (yet this Fellow also rails against Mercury) by the Ulcers fixing presently upon his Cheeks and Tongue, tho' 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 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 *Guajacum*, 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 practis'd, had been try'd in vain. The Way of proceeding (as he lays it down) was by "boiling ℔j. of *Guajac. Chips* or Sawdust, in ℔viij. 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 gradually 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, he took $\mathfrak{z}\beta$. of the *Guajac.* in fine
 “ Powder, tho’ twice that Quantity, however
 “ it moved others, would hardly give one Stool
 “ to him.

“ His Allowance was $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$. of Bread with a few
 “ Raisins; his Supper $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. or $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. 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.

But you must know our Knight was no Phy-
 sician, nor pretends to go beyond his own Expe-
 rience, 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 Sicknes; and therefore must be allowed to
 speak accordingly. For however this severe Dis-
 cipline, and as it were Starving of the Disease, by
 withdrawing any fresh Fuel, melting down the
 Humours, and discharging them at the same time,
 by Sweats thus frequently renew’d 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 hec-
 tick and dry Temperaments, or the hot, thin and
 squalid Bodies, if we were to prosecute indiscrimi-
 nately such a Method; since we have often ob-
 served, that to these Temperaments or Habits, we
 have few greater Enemies (notwithstanding his
 Elogium

Elogium thereon) than this same good Angel of his (as he styles 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 expresth it) underneath; an-
“ other of the same sort about his Ankle; with
“ his Thighs and Legs reduced to a Skeleton:
“ Pains in his Shoulders so great, his Joints with-
“ al so stiff, that he could not raise his Arms.
“ On the inside of one of them there was an-
“ other hard Knob, as large as an Egg: In his
“ right Side a fistulous Ulcer, discharging great
“ Quantity of Matter: Above that a hard bunch-
“ ing Swelling, fastened to his Ribs: His Head
“ and Neck immovable, turning round only as
“ he moved his Body: His Sleeps were only about
“ 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 Dolours, 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.

I

This

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*, *Turbitib. Spin. Pont. ana*, ʒij. *Gum. Guajac. ad Pondus omnium. Magist. Tart. Solut. Ol. Cinnamom. ana* ʒiʒ. *Syr. de Fumar. q. s. ad Pilulas componendas. Dos. ʒʒ. ad ʒj.*

Another he observes, who for twelve Years had the Disease upon him, with three large *Exostoses* on the *Cranium*, and a Schirrous 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 before-mention'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 practis'd for the Cure of the Pox: Yet some of them having been found too stubborn, and shocking for weak Persons, others uncertain and

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 of 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. But of these already in our Preface.

The

The *Turpethum Min.* we have also already observ'd, and shall farther presently, upon its Use at these Times.

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 *gr. xv.* of *Calomel.* with a little *Conf. 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 *3ß.* for the third *3j.* and so till the Spitting comes on; but I would advise, that no Person take this Author for his Guide in this Affair, how learnedly soever and mathematically also, he has descanted 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

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looks

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 par-boil'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 them 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 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

fore 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, with a Draught of good Small-Beer with a Toast, between whiles: But in Case of Gripes, or a Looseness, the white Drink, prepared *ex Corn. Cerv. Calcinat.* or Rice-Water; also the *Decoct. Raf. 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 ℥j. of *Calomel.* in the *Confect. Fracast.* before-mention'd, going to Rest; repeating the same for two or three Days 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. viij. ix. or x. of the *Turpeth. Min.* by it self, only made into a Bole with *Consf. 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 spite of all Endeavours to the contrary (by some singular *Idiosyncrasy*, 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 mathematicise 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 missing his Cure thereby, which many (and some of them foully diseased too) have yet obtain'd, 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 plegmatick,
the

the *Scob. Guajaci*; if hot, and dry, the *Rad. Sarsap. & Chine*; which however slighted by some, as insignificant; yet observed with a strict Discipline as to the other *Non-nat.* have certainly very great Advantages attending, as well perspiring the noxious Particles, and drying up the superfluous Serum by the one; as contempering the acrid and four 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 Eleſtuary, Cassia, Diaprun*, nay a Bit of fresh Butter or fat Broth, than by the stronger Purgatives of *Scammony, 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 sub-

due 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.

Besides this Way of Salivating by the *Calomelanos*, in the more stubborn and rebellious Pox, attended not only with cruel Night Pains, *Gummata*, *Tophi*, 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 Uction; (without which few remarkable Cures of this kind have been obtain'd) in which we have already told you, there is little Regard had as to the Choice of the Ointment, with which the Quick-silver is to be incorporated, since the Stress lies altogether on this last. 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.

If you have $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. of the *Hydrargyrum* to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$. 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 before-hand for that Service; then let him waste the Remainder of this eighth Part,

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, Waistcoat 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 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 ℥j. of *Axungia* to be mixed with ℥iij. and sometimes ℥vj. 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. *Wise-man's* Composition was also ℥vj. of Mercury to ℥j. of the other Materials, of which they used ℥j. or ℥ij. 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 ℥vj. of Mercury to ℥xxx. 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 Blood; nor to what end any other Ingredients should be added to the *Axungia*, besides the *Terebintb.* 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; and perhaps in some Bodies, there
may

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 $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. or $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$. of the *Argentum vivum* with the *Axungia*, 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*, *Tophi*, and *Nodes*, you are, in the anointing, more especially to chafe the said Ointment well into these Parts, laying over them afterwards the *Empl. de Ranis cum Merc. dupl.* which 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

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 forer, they usually spit longer than by the other internal Proceeding with the *Calomel.*) it is often expedient to give ℥j. 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 ℥ij. or ℥iij. of the common *Infusum Senæ Gereon.* and ℥j. 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.* ℥j. which may 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

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 Morfel of *Theriaca Androm.* with \mathfrak{z} j. of the *Cinnab. Antimon.* or \mathfrak{z} 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 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 reintegrated, 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 altho' 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 much before-hand; which he has justly censured, as only needlessly harassing 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

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.

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 that 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, and horrid Torture of the Bowels; which Accident you may remove as follows. *R. Conf. Fracast. S. M. Conf. Ros. Rub. ana ʒß. Coral. rub. subtilissime triti,*

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

triti, Ter. Japon. Boli veri pulv. ana ʒj. Syr. de Meconio q. s. M. fiat Elect. de quo capiat ad Magnitudinem Nuc. Castaneæ, quartâ quâque Horâ, vel sæpius, perseverante fluxu, Superbibendo coch. iij. vel iv. Julapij sequentis. R̄ Aq. Cinnam. bord. ʒvj. Aq. Mentb. Mirabil. ana ʒij. Syr. Cydon. ʒj. 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 colour'd 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, *R̄ Decoct. ejusdem (Scil. C. C. C.) ʒss. Conf. Fracast. vel Theriac. Andr. ʒss. Solve cum vitello unius ovi & vini Canariens. ʒij. 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; *R̄ Conf. Fracast. sine Melle. Conf. Ros. rub. ana ʒss. Cort. Myrobal. Citrin. Cinnamom. acut. parum contus. ana ʒj. Aq. Cinnam. bord. ʒss. fiat calida Infusio per horam, dein coletur, & adde Aq. Menthæ ʒj. Doctoris Stephani ʒij. Misce & phialâ prius agitâ) sumat coch. ij. vel iij. 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 altho' it must be allow'd, 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 Rubicundum*, 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 Harts-horn: All which are gradually to be left off, and changed again for the more diluting Drinks, when the *Diarrhæa* 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.

The next Accident we shall take Notice of, in raising a mercurial Salivation, is the Sicknefs 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-

Sicknefs and Vomiting.

Water-gruel; that his retching may be the easier, and giving a Sup of mull'd Wine with a Sprig of Mint, a little Limon-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 upon the Forehead and Eyebrows, it will behove you to bestir your self: *Nam jacta est Alea*, your Patient is now in the utmost Danger, upon which account, slackening 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 ℥ij. or ℥iij. of the *Sacch. rub.* and as much of the *Ol. Oliv.* adding, if there be Occasion, as a *Stimulus*, ʒj. or ʒij. 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* ℥ij. *Spir. Mentb.* ʒj. *Ocul. canc. pp. Coral. rub. subtilissime levigat. ana* ʒ℞. *Sal. Absinth.* ʒj. *Syr. Limon. vel Cydon.*

Cydon. ℥j. Laud. Lond. exquisite soluti, & reliquis mixti, gr. ij. Misce & agitando Phialam, dentur cochl. ij. 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. Absinth. Rom.* with some of the Aromatics, as the *Rad. Galang. Zedoariae, Calam. aromat. Caryophil. aromat. Nuc. mosc. Macis*, in red Wine, are not improper: Flannel Cloaths being exprest 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. Absinth. stillat.* applying over the *Empl. Stomach. mag.*

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

R. Aq. Regin. Hungar. Laud. liquid. ā ℥j. Camphor. Solut. ʒß. M. pro Epithemate, in quo caute calefacto, intingatur pannus laneus mollis, 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 fit-

ting; by which means the Patient, instead of meeting with his Cure, 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 assuage the Pain. But let them by no means make use of any restraining Mouth-waters, or Gargarisms of Alum, Sage, Plantane, Bramble, or the like: Neither yet the digestive ones of the *Fici pingues*, *Rad. Alb. 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 ʒj. Mel. lis prædict.* Let him also at such times make use of a Gargarism, *ex. Decoct. Hord. 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

Artist to touch the Parts himself two or three times a Day, with an armed Probe dipt in a hot Mixture of the foresaid *Mel. Ros.* and *Tinct. Myr.* to which is farther added, the *Flos Ung. Egypt.* as thus,

R. Mel. Ros. ʒj. Tinct. Myrr. Vino albo extract. ʒij. vel cum Spir. Vin. rect. ʒj. Floris Unguent. Egyptiac. ʒj. misce ad Usus 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, cover'd over with a soft Rag, 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 to prevent it, 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.

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.

Hæmorrhage
or Bleeding.

At these Times, a little Pellet of Lint, covered over with the fine Powders of crude Alum or Vitriol, or dip'd in, and exprest 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 Artift himself, the former Trouble. Mr. *Wiseman* recommends an Egg boil'd 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, and as it were boiling, as well as sharp and ferous, 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 prepar'd with a larger Button End than ordinary, serving as a Cautery for such like Uses; and thereby immediately scaring 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 discolour'd 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.*

coct. 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 Loofeneſs are repreſt: 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 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 it ſelf together with the venereal Venom, it carries along with it; and which I have known entirely remov'd 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 Coſtivenes, which ſeldom falls out (I mean ſo as to hinder or retard the Salivation) in Compariſon of the Loofeneſs and Bloody-Flux. Indeed at ſuch Times it is but natural for the Body to be

Over-co-
flavens.

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 cost. ac Magnitudinis propriæ conformat.* which emptying his Bowels, and 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 stew'd Prunes, with such other opening, cooling and diluting Liquids, as are forbidden those who are subject to the *Diarrhæa* or Looseness.

Overhasty
rising, and
too long con-
tinuance of
the Salivati-
on.

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

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 allow'd much easier to move it forward, than to call it off, when too far advanc'd. But if by any unforeseen Accident, as the uncommon Proneness of the sanguineous Mass be melted down, or broken by the Particles of the Mercury; or being thus colligated, 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; you are immediately to make all the Derivation and Revulsion that you can possibly, that he may be rescu'd therefrom; as by sharp Clysters, prepared *ex Decoct. com. 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 viscuous 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 re-percutient or restraining 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, 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 *Catharticks*.

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 ἐπιεργασίαν*, 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

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 esteem'd one of the best Remedies: Wherefore, let $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. or $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. of the *Flos Sulph.* or $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. of its Magistery, call'd *Lac Sulph.* with a little Conserve of Roses, be administred two or three times in a Day: Or a Morfel of the following Composition.

\mathfrak{R} *Conf. Ros. rub. Diacyd. simpl. ana* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. *Lact. Sulph.* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. *Cort. Cinnam. Ter. Japon. Coral. rub. præparatorum, ana* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. *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 *Aqu. 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 Uñction, 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:

\mathfrak{R} *Conf. Ros. rub. zj. Ocul. Canc. pp. Margarit. pp. Coral. rub. pp. ana. zj. Spec. Diatrag. fr. ziss. 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, If

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, 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 *Stru-*

* See our Art of Surgery, Vol. 1.

mæ, published the last Summer 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 Ophthalmia*: 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 ʒj. 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

ny 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. Tutie*, which had oftentimes been used before to no Purpose.

Oxena.

*Cinnabarine
Fumigation
the best Remedy.*

The next we shall observe is the *Oxena*, 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 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 Desquamation, and sometimes before, it may be necessary, for entirely eradicating the venereal Poison, to administer the said *Calomelanos* between whites, 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 Uñction, if his Strength and Habit will allow, and thereby confirm his Cure of this and all other his Complaints.

*Ulcers of the
Uvula and
Palate.*

The like 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. In these Ulcers more especially, this Fume very rarely fails, to stop at least, the farther Erosion; and which therefore in these Cases,
I al-

I always direct, altho' a Salivation be afterwards intended. I can safely say, it hath seldom fail'd 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 second 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 (tho' not often) making their Chaps sore, and raising a gentle *Ptyalism*.

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.

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

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 3j. of the *Cinnab. Factit.* in fine Powder, then taking the two Fore-sides 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 crufted 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 on-

ly 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. Egypt.* are added about ʒj. of each of the two last, to ʒj. 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 ʒss. of the *Merc. Sublim. corros.* to be exactly dissolved in ʒj. 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 armed Probe, to wipe away the Salts below if any Part should happen to run down, and thereby prevent their sliding lower upon the Throat: And altho' 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.

Thus far of the Method of Fumigation, which notwithstanding all that I have said thereof, as to the Cure of 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

of these, but root out all other the pocky Attendants thereupon.

Farthermore, if in using the Fume, the Patient should happen to swell and flaver, 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 *Periostia* 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

taneous Breakings out, (as we have mention'd, I 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.

℞ *Mercurij sublim. corros.* ʒvj. *Præcip. rub.* ʒij. *Spir. Vin. rectif.* ℥ss. *fiat Digestio per horas 24. dein decantetur 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.

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 ʒj. ad ʒij. *Ceræ mund.* ℥ss. *Ol. Ros.* ʒij. *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 Hu-

mours upon Motion, and raise a Ferment to the Hazard of an *Abscess*, and Rottenness of the Bone it self 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 *Cauticks*, 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.

In the Management of these *Nodes*, there is great Difference, even in the Opinions of the best 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 *Carries* 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 compleat,
which

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 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 suffer'd to remain without Danger oftentimes, as does the simple indolent *Schirrus* 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 In-

stances 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 53^d 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 inflamed, tending to suppurate, much more if Matter be perceiv'd already to fluctuate therein, the Case is different; and you must open the Tumour, making way to the Bone; which at such times is generally observ'd to be *carious* or rotten underneath. How that is to be treated, you may collect from what we have deliver'd in our *Art of Surgery*, concerning *carious Ulcers*, Vol. 2. Sect. 6. p. 96. And thus having laid your Work before you, disposing the rotten Bones for Desquamation, (it being then soon enough) you are to put the Patient under a Course of Salivation, which in this profound Degree of Infection, is best enterprised by the Uction, 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. 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 infect-
ed

ed 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 ʒj. or ʒiʒ. of the Quicksilver with ℥ʒ. 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 encourag'd *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, tho' sometimes warrantable, not rashly to be follow'd; instead of which, for the diseased Infant, I should much prefer gr. ij. or ijj. 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. viij. or ʒʒ. of the *Æthiops min. s. i. pp.* to be taken the same way, Night and Morning; whilst their Food is also medicated with a *Decoct. Sarsaparil.* but of this I have spoken in another Place.

Riverius assures us, that to an Infant born with this Distemper, and cover'd over with Pustules, Scabs and Ulcers, at fifteen Days old, he gave two, and sometimes three Grains of the *Precipit. 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.

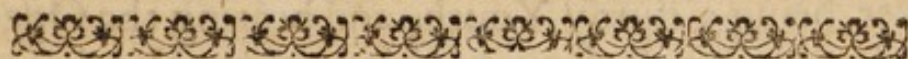
Hectical
or Consum-
ptive Per-
sons.

Finally for such adult or grown People, far gone in the Disease, as have mist 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 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. Raf. C. C. & Eboris*, which may be mix'd 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

The *Anti-hecticum Poterij* (prepared of the Regulus of Antimony, Iron and Tin, put into fusion with Nitre, and thenedulcorated 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.



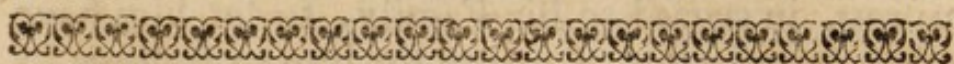
Young Lad being carried to a scandalous House, by one of his Companions, who had been there before, and came off without Injury, engaging notwithstanding with the same Slut, complained next Day of a *Dysuria*, or scalding Urine, and two or three Days after, there appeared a Running: When, not daring 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

ance, 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 Symptom, unless the Smart of his Water. I began his Cure by purging him with ℞j. 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 ʒß. of *Sal. Prunel.* with as much white Sugar, in a Spoonful or two of Barley-water, drinking a Draught of the same after, twice, and sometimes thrice in a Day.

Here was indeed an excellent good Habit of Body, and a careful Mother, who was his Nurse, and observ'd that he strictly conform'd 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

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 Purg-
ing.



HISTORY II.

A simple Running in a Man and his Wife.



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

picked up in the Streets by a Slut, 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.

R. Elect. Lenitiv. Bals. Capiv. ana ʒj. Pulv. Rad. Jalapij. Cremor. Tart. ā ʒij. Sal. Prunel. ʒj. 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 the Infection, as he suppos'd, before he came to me, for that since he had not been concern'd 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 beforehand 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 flow'd 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,

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 Proportion to be made up, leaving out the *Pulv. Jalapij*, and the *Salts*, and adding the *Pulv. Rhei ad ziss*. 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, and piss thereinto, having fresh Milk ready for him for the next Occasion. For this End also I directed between whiles ʒβ. or ʒij. of the *Chrystal. 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,

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 ℥j. Elect. Lenit. solut.* ordering ʒß. of the *Pil. ex duob.* with ʒj. 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 anodine Draught *ex Aq. Cinnam. bord. Mentb. Stephani, ana ʒß. 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 ʒj. 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 dressed 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 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 in-

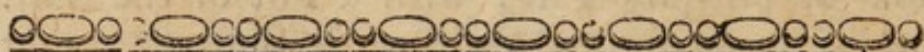
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side Sores. He had now also a *Chordee* in the Night Season, giving him very great Disturbance: Upon which Considerations, having fomented the Part with a Decoction, *ex Fol. Malv. Verbas. Rosar. cum Flor. Sambuc. Melilot. ac Seminibus Lini*, I sprinkled 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 *Præcipitate* 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, 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 Tu-

mour

mour 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 Sicknes, (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 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

take 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.



Girl about fifteen, very forward of her Age, remark'd 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*, 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

vile Monster having satisfy'd 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 Parts to be bathed with warm Milk, and having digested the torn with *Liniment. Arcei*, apply'd 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 purg'd 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, 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
O began

began to be fore, when observing the *Chancere* drying away, the *Running* lessen'd, and whiter in its Colour, I desisted farther proceeding in this Method, and prescrib'd the following Electuary.

R. *Elect. Lenitiv. Bals. Capiv. ana* ʒß. *Pulv. Jalap. ʒj. Rhei pulv. ʒij. 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, shew'd very little Appearance: And what was, seem'd rather like the common *Fluor*. However, that I might compleat the Cure, without danger of Relapse, I order'd 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 render'd perfectly dry and clean.

Had it not been for the Soreness of the outward *Privity*, this young Hussy had intended to have conceal'd 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.



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 ℞j. of *Extract Rud.* 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 admir'd at the Want of Success under such a Regimen; 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 with the same. Upon stripping back of 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 engag'd for, and (being both of them single Men) he was taken into his own. I presently strew'd some *Præcipitat. rub.* over the *Chancres*, and with a Pledgit armed with my Digestive, but very thin, dress'd them up, returning the *Prepuce*, which secur'd the same; and directed thus to the Apothecary:

R. *Mas. Pil. ex Duobus* ʒß. *Calomel.* ʒj. *Opo-*
bals. q. s. m. f. Pil. v. deaurandæ ac sumendæ
alto Mane cum exacto Regimine, & repetantur al-
ternis Auroris ad sex Vices, nisi aliter sit præscrip-
tum.

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 clapp'd before, as I some time after understood. By the first Vomit, although the *Chancres* grew somewhat less painful, and after the *Præcipitate* had been repeated three or four Times, more level'd and better dispos'd for healing; yet did the Flux continue, and appear'd 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 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;

comply; saying, he wanted only to be cur'd of his *Clap*: So that I try'd 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 design'd to make him flaver. 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.

R. *Tereb. Ven.* ʒij. *Pulv. Rad. Rhei* ʒj. *Tart. Vitriolat.* ʒß. *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 order'd his Friend the Apothecary to add ʒj. 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 finish'd his Cure in about a Week more. His *Chancres* grew milder after his last Vomit, and were quickly after dry'd, 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 order'd him ʒj. of *Calomel.* every fourth Night, purging it off gently with an Infusion of the *Rad. Rhei,* as mention'd 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, continu'd 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 urinate, 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 follow'd 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 restraining Injection of a Decoction from the *Gal. immat. Cort. Granat. Flor. Balauft. &c.* formerly set down; but after two or three Days, not finding it like to answer, I let him bleed to prevent the Fluxion, and over Night passed in a medicated Candle, prepar'd *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 urinate, but could not: Whereupon in great Haste he sent for me, and I 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 *Pe-*
nis

nis somewhat tumefy'd, 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 ʒj. 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 cottive Body, directed the following Clyster, to be given so soon as ever it could be prepared:

R. Decoct. com. pro Clyst. ʒxij. Elect. Lenitiv. ʒj. Ol. Lil. ʒij. Tereb. Ven. cum Ovi Vitello solut. ʒss. M. f. 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 Cataplasme *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 resolv'd to vomit him with the *Turpeth. Min.* and by such Revulsion

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.* ℥ij. *Syr. de Mecon.* ℥vi. *Aq. Mirabil.* ℥ij. 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 ʒi. 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 strengthening 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 his 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,

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 mix'd with Restringtons, 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 Conf. Fruct. Gynosb. & 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.*



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 *Chrystalline* 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 outrageous, and got out of Bed from his Nurse, but calling in more help, was afterwards restrain'd, 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

apparent there issued out of the rotten *Ductus*, a 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 they 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:

still : And though some Parts *incarn'd*, yet could 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 strowing on the *Præcipitate*, 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 *Smoak* 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. Tutie*, my *Cerate de Lap. Calam.* or *dry Lint* ; so
soon

soon as he was a little better recruited in his Strength, he should bring on a *Ptyalism*.

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 Eleſtuary*, 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 fit the easier: But this, as a domestick Affair, we leave without farther *Comment*.



HISTORY VIII.

*A virulent Running, with a Chancre and
Periphimosis.*



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 carry'd him to the Tavern, not only empty'd 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 *chancreous* Ulcer, that had almost devoured one Side of the *Glans*; from the exquisite Pain of which, the *Prepuce*, which lay always back, was so inflam'd and tumefy'd, as to occasion a *Periphimosis*; by which the Neck of the said *Glans*, as also the *Prepuce* it self, was so straiten'd, that there seem'd 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-condition'd Matter; the Glan-

P

dules

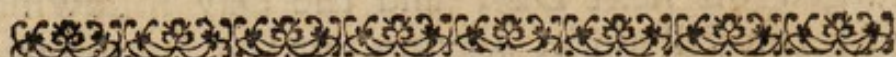
dules in each *Inguen* being also swell'd and hard, but without Inflammation, and which seem'd rather *Symptomatical*, or the Result of the Pain and Fluxion upon the adjoining Parts.

Having mix'd 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. Hyperic. cum Flor. Chamomel. Melilot. Sambuc.* the one half was used as a Fomentation, the other being thicken'd with *Farin. Fabar.* was after applied all round the *Prepuce*, as a Pultis. In order to take off his *Stranguria*, which still continu'd, 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 prevail'd 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 deterg'd and soften'd; I propos'd therefore going on with the same once in two Days, till I had rais'd 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 ʒj. 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; and for the resolving thereof, I shock'd him once more with the *Turpeth.* and to prevent the Soreness 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 soften'd, 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 heal'd with a Pledgit of *Diapompholigos*, and a little of the *Præcipitat. rub.* therewith admixed: Nor had we Occasion on Account of the *Stillidium*, which was thoroughly 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 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 at least, on either Side, (tho' grounded upon this Trespas first of all) that tho' 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.



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 try'd, I perceiv'd, several lenient *Topicks*, such as *Ung. Tutie*, *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*,
mix'd

mix'd up in the same Ointment, with which several of the other Pustules were likewise cover'd. But the Humour being supply'd 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 prescrib'd 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 apply'd between the *Scapulas*.

℞ *Cons. Fumariæ* ℥j. *Antimon. crud. subtilissime* pp. *Æthiop. Min. s. i.* pp. ana ℥ss. *Syr. è suc. Fumar. q. s. m. F. Elect. ex quo capiat ad Magnit. n. m. min. Mane & Vesperis, superbibendo* ℥jv. *Apos. seq. cujus capiat per se eandem quantitatem* v^{ta} *Pom.*

℞ *Rad. Sarsaparil. Lapath. acut. ana* ℥j. *liquiritiæ* ℥ij. *coq. leni igne in aq. Calcis tenuioris q. s. pro Colaturæ* ℔ij. *sub finem addendo Fol. Fumariæ, Scabiosæ ana* m. ss. *Sem. Coriandr. p. j. & reserve-tur Usui.*

But her puking Stomach, which had been us'd 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 try'd 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 gain'd a better *Cynosure* by which to steer our Course: And being call'd in again to visit her, when I inspected her Throat, she had of late complain'd 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 order'd a Paper thereof to be burnt under her open Mouth, whilst she sat inclos'd, as customary, within the Blanket; and to be repeated, at least once a Day, the Ulcer, between whiles, being touch'd with a *deterfive* Mixture, *ex Mellis Ros. ʒj. Tinct. Myrr. ʒj. 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 Hindrance 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 rais'd, 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 to this way of Practice, not having, I believe, seen so many Instances of the surprising Effects of this Remedy, and better acquainted with the *Uction*, he was of Opinion the Flux should be rais'd 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 mundify'd, 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 happen'd, she went out her Reckoning, and was safely deliver'd 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 Blood, exciting that peculiar Putrefaction,
and

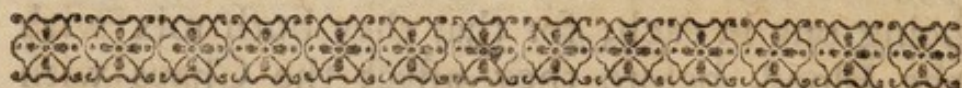
and fecerning the *Lympha* by the fame *Glands*, mixed with the morbid Juices, or melting down their Salts, running off together therewith, why the like falutary Effects fhould not enfue, as from the Remedy, entering by the Pores of the Skin, and taking the like Circuit; nay, where the Poifon is as it were concenter'd in thefe Parts, the mineral *Effluvia* ftriking thus directly againft the fame, in this natural Way of their Sublimation, can hardly mifs fubduing thereof.

If it be objected, that the Salivation this Way raifed, is not fufficient, nor fo durable, as to fecure the Patient from Relapfe, in fome Cafes of a rebellious Pox, it may be answered, that if it riles at all, it will be continued and carried to the fame height, by Repetition in the manner you do the *Calomel* or the *Unction*; the Procefs being one in each, for that they both mix with the Blood, before they affect the Chaps with Ulcers, is manifef, in that the *Gripes*, *Diarrhœa* and *Dysenteria*, frequently attend the one as the other.

But to fpeak the Truth, as I never ufed this Method with a View to a *Salivation*, but only to check the Erofion of the Ulcers which have feized upon thefe Parts, and which I have found it does beyond all others, fo this Point being gained (a Matter furely of no fmall Moment, *viz.* the Prefervation of the Voice) I am after at Liberty to falivate or not, as the Patient's Circumftances will allow.

There are very few, efpecially among the Tradefmen 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, unlefs
my

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 one single Fibre or two, 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.

AN 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 perhaps, as he acknowledged, the *Glans Penis* on a momentary Erection, was impress'd, and presently flag'd without any

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 *Schirrus* 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 Nights, 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 *Micturitie*, 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.

℞ Conf. Flor. *Malvæ* ℥j. Troch. *Alkekeng.* Gum. *Arabic.* præp. ana ℥j. Lapid. *Prunel.* ʒiʒ. *Campboræ Pulv.* ʒj. 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* ℔iʒ. Aq. *Limac.* Mag. ℥iv. Spir. *Nitri dulc.* ʒij. Syr. de *Nymph.* vel ejus defectu, de *Alth.* ʒij. m.

Having thus provided for his *Dysury*, and let him Blood, that I might take off the Fluxion, I gave him that Night ℥j. of *Calomel.* in a Bolus, with the *Conf. Fracast. f. m.* and gr. β. 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* ℥ij. *Tamarind.* ℥β. *Sal. Tart.* ℥j. *coq. leniter in Aq. Font. q. s. ad* ℥iij. *addendo sub finem Seminum Coriandr. contus. Pj. Colaturæ adde Mannæ opt.* ℥β. *Syr. Ros. Solut.* ℥j. *Coletur iterum ut f. 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 ℥j. 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 ℥β. of the *Pil. ex duobus*, and ℥j. 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 Afternoon I ordered ℥xiv. of the *Decoct. Com. pro Clyst. cum* ℥β. *Terebinth. ven. in ovi vitel solut.* to be injected as a Clyster; which gave him two

or

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 ʒj. Papav. alb. ʒß. in Aq. Hord. ℥ij. 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, in some measure, he laboured with before, of holding the Chamber-pot always under him. The same Evening, when his Stomach

was

was throughly settled with a Sup of mull'd white Wine, he took a Draught of his Emulsion with zvi. 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.* mix'd 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 *Emetic*, I repeated the same, with the Addition of gr. ij. 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 *Stillicidum* 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 flavering him, and giving the purging *Haustus*, but without the *Calomel.* the Days following, to carry the Humours downwards; by which I perceiv'd these late Guests presently to move off: And now instead of the Running, there appeared only a small Glecting, just glewing up the Passage, for
which

which I supplied him with a little Pot of my *Bals. Capiv.* made into a Paste with Sugar, giving him Directions to take a Morfel 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 Salvation; 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 and Morning; by that Time he had taken about *ziiiij.* of the Medicine, his Spitting was come up to three Pints a Day, soon after to two Quarts;

Quarts; his Mouth growing still forer, 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 restraining Electuary, and sometimes also (at least once a Day) *gut. xij. 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 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

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) declar'd 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 intangled himself in a Love Affair, with a young Gentlewoman; and notwithstanding his Infirmary, 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 Fæmina.*

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 prescrib'd the Gummy Pills, *ex Ammoniac. Galban. cum Ente Veneris*, drinking the Spaw-water upon the same: He farther proposed the cold Bath; but when I objected the too great Crispature already of the Fibres about the *Prostate* and *Vesiculæ Seminales*, together with the over Tensity of
Q
those

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 *Prostata*, 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 Uction 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 apply'd 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 heal'd up, sometimes with *Diapompholigos*, at others, *Ung. Tutie*, *Desiccat. Rub.* and among the rest, my *Cerate*: Notwithstanding all which, the malign Humour encreased still under all of them, growing calous 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, soften'd 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; inso-much, that perceiving now there was no relying

ing upon *Topicks*, he gave him *Calomel*. between whiles, purging it off again; but it look'd 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 pursu'd, so as to have raised a *Ptyalismus*, it had probably answer'd Expectation: But his Affairs, it seems, at least Inclinations yet a while, oppos'd the same, and render'd it as ineffectual as all they had done before; for tho' the Ulceration sometimes dry'd up, and seem'd likely so to remain, yet the Foundation not being good, the Superstructure was presently demolish'd, 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 im-

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 prescrib'd 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 pall'd 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. Guajac.* to be taken with a Decoction of the *Woods* only, in the following Form, having beforehand order'd a *medicated bitter Wine* for strengthening his Stomach.

R^x Gum. Guajac. pp. Cinnabar. Antimon. pp. ā
zij. Syr. Balsam. Tolut. q. s. m. f. Pil. Medioc.
quarum quatuor capiat mane matutino & totidem
(ob vespertinam Vomitionem) v^{ta} Pom. superbibendo
Haustulum Decocti seq.

R^x Scob. lign. Guaj. ac Cort. ejusd. ana ʒβ. Sarsaparil. raspat. ʒj. Ras. lign. Saffas. ʒβ. Liquirit. zij. Santal. rub. & citr. ana ʒj. infunde in aq. f. ferventis ℥iv. per xij. horas, postea Coq. ad Medias, sub finem addendo Sem. Coriandr. p. ij. & frigesacta, coletur ad Usus.

At the same time that this Method was set down, I order'd 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 prepar'd his Business for the same. I propos'd the *Unction* as the most effectual; but some Person of his Acquaintance having miscarry'd that Way, under the Inspection too of a Man of Eminence in Practice, it was oppos'd, 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 inform'd, had been quacking privately for several Years past, and harrasing his Body with *mercurial* Medicines, to get rid of a Distemper frequently contracted, and which, by so doing, he had endeavour'd 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 propos'd; 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 promis'd

mised him) he would get well through, and receive his Cure. Accordingly, at about three Weeks end from our Attempt with the *Calomel*. I order'd the Surgeon to rub in about an eighth Part of my usual Composition ($\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. of *Argent. viv.* to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iij}$. 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* & $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{\beta}$. *The-riace 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 advis'd 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 forer, 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 flux'd 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 sat 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 dy'd, he would have no one blamed unless himself. I did what I could to relieve him, throwing in *emollient* and *deterfive 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 throttled, 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 Enterprize, and the Patient's Impatience,

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, form'd 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 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 encrease of the Putrefaction, I ordered a Mixture with the *Mel. Ros. Ung. Ægypt.* and *Tinct. Myrrh.* 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. Vi-*
triol.

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 *Hætic*, 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

with the *Calomel*. but much more the *Uñction*,
in raising a *Salivation*.



HISTORY XII.

A rare Case of an Infant infected.



Poor Woman brought her Child about two Years of Age, with a virulent Running and Excoriations all round the external Privity. 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 \mathfrak{v} ij. to \mathfrak{z} iiij. to dab the fretted Parts; whilst I ordered, every other Night, *gr. iij.* of *Calomelanos* with a little Sugar, in thick Milk, the next Morning purging her with \mathfrak{z} j. 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 \mathfrak{v} j. of the *Pulv. Rhei*, in \mathfrak{z} 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 Influence

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 Excrecence of that Shape, betwixt the *Anus* and *Pudendum*, stretching itself on one 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 Time it hath remained well.



HISTORY XIII.

The Disease mistaken for a Fluor albus, with Verrucæ and Chancres attending.



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 *Lacunæ* round about, finished 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. xij. 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 ʒss. 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 Paroxysms* to which she was subject. The Running still continuing, though in small Quantity, and otherwise also of good Condition, I directed ʒj. 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 hectic 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 re-

turned hearty; and every Way improved, as to her Health, otherways.



HISTORY XIV.

Excrescences of all Sorts about the Anus and Pudend. Muliebre.



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 Cloaths 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 terrify'd 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 reply'd, 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 deny'd 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, supply'd 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 Closet-stool Case (as fit as any thing for the Purpose,) I came at the Hour I had appointed, and threw on ʒj. of the *Cinnab. Faët.* placing her Body, (with her Cloaths up) naked, immediately over, on a soft Pad. She complain'd exceedingly upon sitting down the first Time, but the next somewhat less; and being minded to see the Effect of the Medicine thus apply'd, I neither directed Liniment nor Lotion the whole Time.

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 Excrecences 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 reliev'd of which, she had made away with all she had, and was reduced to the utmost Extremity; growing still worse through 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 believ'd 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 satisfy'd 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 confirm'd, 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, cover'd with Bole, and return'd 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 apply'd 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. Cal.* rolled up the same.

Two or three Days after, the Sloughs coming away, I again touch'd the Bottom of each *Verruca* with the *Butyr Antim.* and digested out the second Slough occasioned thereby, with a *Præcipitat.* mixed in the said Digestive, drying up the Remains with a mild *Lac sublimat.*

All this while the *Prepuce* being tumefy'd 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 Duplication 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

Phial 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, Serpignes, Ulcers on the Tonsils, with Mortification of the Uvula.



Gentleman that for some Years past had led but a loose Life, finding some pressing Symptoms, whereby he was now disabled from following his accustom'd 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

ing 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 discharg'd the same; dressing the *Eschar* after with Lenients, which being cast off, I fill'd 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 calous, as well as the Edges of the Ulcer in the *Groin* fretful and *Phagedenick*; upon which, without farther Delay, I prevail'd 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. Fracast.* 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 ʒj. of the *Conf. Fracast. s. m.* and by the Time he had taken ʒiij. of the *Calomel.* his Mouth was much ulcerated, and his Tongue swell'd; 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 that 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, by a flannel Muffler, to secure these Parts from the cold Air, by the Time 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 tumefy'd, 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 tie 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 endanger'd his being almost strangled therewith; and indeed if he had not had a very careful Woman always at his Elbow, well

well acquainted with the Work, constantly injecting his deterfive 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

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pretended

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 restraining 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 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 ℥iij. of *Decoct. Senæ Gereon.* with ℥j. 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.* ℥ss. *Thuris* ℥ij. *Benz.* ℥j. m. f. *Pulvis, pro quatuor Chartis.*

Likewise to dress the Ulcers, and the mortified *Uvula*, which was now encreased almost half Way up, swell'd and thick (instead of being lank and flabby, as it ought for the Operation) this following Mixture.

℞ *Mel. Ros.* ℥j. *Tinct. Myrr. Flor. Ung. Ægyptiac. ana* ℥j. *Misce.*

Lastly, This Decoction to be used as a *Gargarism.*

℞ *Plantag. cum toto* Mj. *Fol. Fragar. Equiset. Aquileg. Summit. Rubi, ana* Mss. *Hord. gallic.* ℥ss. *Coq. in Aq. Font. q. s. ad* ℥vj. *addendo Colaturæ Mellis Ros. Syr. de Rub. Idæis ana* ℥j. *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 ʒj. 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 dipt therein, warm, to touch these Parts, taking diligent heed that none of it slip'd down the Throat.

℞ *Mel. Ros.* ʒj. *Mercur. Sublimat. Corros.* ʒj.
Misce exactissime pro usu.

When the Sloughs were now 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 cicatriz'd, 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 described the *Decott. 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 now 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 now gave him. He told us, he would be tied to no Method, nor did he think there needed any; for now 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. Guajac. ʒij. Cinnab. Antimon. Diaphoret. ana ʒj. Terebinth. ven. q. s. m. f. Pil. x. ad ʒj. quarum capiat iv. Mane atque Vesperi, b. s. quotidie.

As to any Prescript for a Diet, he would not hear of it; nor indeed was he like to be the better

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.* ℞ij. 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,

medies, for the Space aforesaid, this new Complaint was taken off, and he since that Times has continued in good Health, making no other afterwards.



HISTORY XVI.

An Ulcer on the Tonsil with Caries on the Os Palati.



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 frequently let Blood, blister'd and purged till the Disease returning with greater Severity, he was recommended by his Apothecary to me for Advice. His Complaint now 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 serv'd 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 now 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 remember'd 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 he could wish ; the inside of his Cheeks and Tongue being

ing quickly after floughed, 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. Hrd. & 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 Callous) 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 caus'd 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.*



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 now 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 harrafs'd with so much Physick, that he loath'd 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 *Cariofity* underneath. There was also an *Ozæna*, discharging a crusty Matter very fetid from the right Nostril; on the outside whereof it appear'd a little inflam'd, 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 opened 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 perceiv'd (what I expected) the *Periosteum* gone, and the Bones rugged: Wherefore hastening off the *Eschars* with Lenients, I cover'd 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 dress'd up with a Pledgit express'd from the hot Tincture of *Myrrh*; distending the Edges, and filling up the Ulcer with dry Dossils roll'd up hard, to keep off a *Fungus*, and the Bone in sight. The other which was much deeper (having provided a *Can-nula* suited to the Part) I touched lightly once in a Day or two with an actual Caution; dressing up as before, and by drying up the Humidity, disposed the same for Desquamation. To

the *Gummi* I apply'd the *Empl. de Ranis*; and as to the *Ozæna*, having clear'd 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 prepar'd, *ex Decocto Plantag. Equiset. Fragar. cum Hord. gallic.* adding some *Mel. Ros.* to the strain'd Decoction. The Ulcers in *Inguinibus* were dress'd daily with the *Unguentum Mixtum*, or *Basilicon* and *Lini-ment. Arcei*, 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 $\zeta j.$ of *Hydrargyrum* with $\zeta iv.$ 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 cover'd with his Yarn Hose and Flannel Drawers, the remainder of the same Part was finish'd 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 endeavour'd

your'd to take off, first with a Morfel 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. Balaustr. 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 Uction was consumed, without any Return of the Stools: When the Sloughs on his Cheeks and Tongue began to spread, and he likewise to flaver, though I perceiv'd not sufficient, to eradicate (as I fear'd) 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 ʒj. of the *Calo-*

mel. for four or five times, with the *Diascord. s. m.* renewing also the *Emplastr. cum duplic. Merc.* which cover'd great Part of the Arm, from the *Cubit* towards the *Axilla*; from which Time he spit almost two Quarts in twenty four Hours, besides what he drivell'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 resolv'd; 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 desquam'd, or scaled: About which Time, having been only once purged, and kept a few Days to his Diet, he grew *Anasarca*; 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 *Catharticks*, much more of *Sudorificks*: Yet I sometimes

times adventur'd to give him the *Tinct. Sacra*, which warms and strengthens at the same Time that it carries off the ferous Humour. But we were soon oblig'd 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 *Conf. 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 convey'd two or three Miles from the Town's End, where he pursu'd this Method with great Advantage; his Blood being hereby soften'd, 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 adventur'd to give him, ʒß. ʒij. and ʒj. 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, intirely, 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
Tonfillæ, in the last Stage of a pocky
Hædick.*



Person several Years advanced beyond his *Meridian*, and for many of those last past, a great Friend to the Bottle, I had observ'd 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 alter'd 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 desir'd to visit him.

him. Coming into his Chamber, I had him set upright in his Bed, where he appear'd 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 *depasscent Ulcers*, cover'd 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, return'd 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 famish'd, thro' want of Conveyance of Sustainance 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 order'd them to retire, I sat 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 return'd 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 ſuſtain'd 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, appear'd Worm-eaten, full of putrid Holes, and rotten *Sloughs*, lay now all ſmooth, deterg'd, 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 expir'd, devour'd 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.

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Though I am fully satisfied the *Fume* did all in this surprizing Recovery, yet I directed the Parts twice a Day to be touch'd with the Mixture of *Mel. Ros.* and the *Flos Ungent. Ægypt.* and that he should use a vulnerary Decoction, *ex Fol. Plantag. Equiset. Fragar. Sanicul. in Aq. Hord.* sweeten'd with the said *Mel.* in form of a *Gargarism* between whiles; and being thus remarkably recover'd, 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 propos'd this for an eradivative Cure of an Infection, thus confirm'd by length of Time; so when his Strength was fit for the Enterprize, I propos'd, and indeed importun'd 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*, subdu'd
by

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 the *Diarrhœa* consequent also at some others, or imperceptibly to our Senses, by some peculiarity of Texture, altering and vanquishing the *Seminum* of this Distemper.

The only Reason I had, even to hope for Success with this Patient, was, that the same being overlook'd 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 surrender'd, 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 retir'd into the *Citadel*; if it be allowable I should take a *Metaphor* from *Mars* in the Concerns of *Venus*.





HISTORY XIX.

An Ulcer behind the Uvula, with a Node upon the Tibia, in another Hectical Patient.



F 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 Wind-pipe, which put him upon a perpetual spitting, as if he had taken some mercurial Preparation, inso-much that he could not lye down upon his Pillow, for fear of strangling from the same.

This Discharge, together with his Pain, had render'd 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

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 Excretion, are almost perpetually spitting. His Head-ach was the principal Grievance; for which, and the serous Defluxion before observ'd, I order'd a *Vesicatory inter Scapulas*; to temper the Heat of his Blood, inclin'd to that of a *Hætic*, an Almond Milk or *Emulsion cum Sem. Papav. alb.* and to restrain the Rheum in some measure, falling down upon the *Larynx*, and by thickening the same, to fit it the better for Discharge, he took four or five Grains of the *Pil. è Styrace*, drinking thereon four or five Spoonfuls of a Pearl Julap, at other times a Paregorick with $\text{ʒ}\beta$. or sometimes ʒvi . of the *Syr. de Meconio*. Farthermore, in regard to an approaching *Phtisis*, which was much to be fear'd, a Morfel of an Electuary *ex Conf. Ros. & fruct. Cynosbat. cum Pulvere Coral. rub. ac Specie Diatrag. fr.* incorporated *cum Syr. Capil. Ven.* drinking thereupon a *Sarsa* Decoction, render'd palatable to his weak Stomach, by the Addition of the *Aq. Cinnamom. ten.* and *Syr. Bals. Tolut. ana ʒj. ad ℥ij. 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 resolv'd 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 forer, 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 appear'd a large and *sordid Ulcer*, which by reason of the fulness of the *Almonds*, and the said Part, had been obscur'd or lay conceal'd 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 his 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 Colleague, 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 3ß. in a Paper, which I strew'd 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 requir'd, being touch'd 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 Parts, before and after he took his Chicken Broth or Panada.

Coming to him at the Time appointed, the Doctors both look'd 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 acknowledg'd 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 recover'd, 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 was in two or three Days after, was laid aside: His Throat being perfectly well, and in ten more his Strength so recruited also, that he walk'd 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 Enterprize, 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 delay'd till some farther Indication shew'd 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 observ'd for as long Time, we once more dismiss'd him cur'd.

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 discharg'd, 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 prescrib'd 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.*



Victualler who had been diverse times my Patient, upon as many Infections, and three times salivated in about five Years, for several Symytoms of a *profound One*: Having been likewise in both Hospitals, and run the common *Gauntlet*, but miss'd his Cure, (or at least returning after to his former Course of Life, and so again relapsing into the old Disease) implor'd 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 appear'd, 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 stop'd the
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the farther Progress of the Erosion, and by the Help only of a little *Mel Rosarum*, disposed those Parts again to cicatrize. I then open'd 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, stop'd 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 surpris'd, 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 it self, 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 usq.* After which, having lifted up the large Piece, so soon as I found it loosen'd on all Sides, and incarnated the Membrane, which I dress'd only with a little of the *Liniment. Arcæi*, & *Mel. Ros.* fitting the rest also for Exfoliation, which

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were

were like to scale, and which I endeavour'd 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 ʒviij. of my own Composition, in which there was ʒiʒ. of the crude *Mercury*; which yet neither ran through him, nor made him much complain of his Chaps; wherefore knowing him to be well season'd (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. xij.* of the *Turpeth. Min.* (as well acquainted with him) which vomited him only three times, yet answer'd the End; for the next Day his Chaps swell'd, and his Mouth grew much forer, the Sloughs increasing: 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, and disobliged all his Friends, by his extravagant Course of Life; being pretty well tir'd with *Venus's Wars*, he enter'd those of *Mars*; where not long after (as I understood by one of them) he was kill'd in an Engagement.



HISTORY XXI.

A new Way of Cure for Nodes, with Caries on the Shin Bones.



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 fordid Ulcer, although her principal Grievance was upon her Legs; through the Pains of which, she had not been able to lie in her Bed for some Months past a Nights. There had been, I perceived, a *Node* upon each *Tibia*, for which she told me she had been advis'd to have an Issue made upon the Place: Accordingly, I perceiv'd a *Causick* 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. When I had turned them out, which were difficult to come at, I passed a Probe through the rotten Flesh, and discover'd 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 endeavour'd to convince her of the Impossibility of her Cure otherwise: After which, in order to the same, I propos'd a Salivation. But she had, I found, been terrified by some Stories of the burning Irons, and had therefore listen'd 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 propos'd to raise the Salivation? And I answered her, by the outward Application: For her Friend had inform'd me, that she had been at that Work more than once the other Way; and I had good Reason to think so confirm'd 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 Deterfive. 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, I perceived by the Smell, what they had been doing. I found her lying half Way out of Bed, with her Head over the Bed-Post, where she had been vomiting; her Tongue out of her Mouth, her Face and Head much swell'd, 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 *Cauticks*.





HISTORY XXII.

*An Ulcer in the Throat, with Chancres and
Phagedena in the Groin.*



Youth, the only Child of an indulgent Mother, long indisposed with some Symptoms of this Disease, which he had conceal'd 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) inquiring 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* open'd about six Weeks before; all which he had conceal'd 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 shew'd 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 *Diar-*
rhœa)

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 restraining Electuary, *ex Conf. 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 Loosness.

Rx Pulv. Rad. Rhei. parumper tosti ʒß. Ter. Japon. Coral. rub. pp. ana gr. v. Conf. Fracast. f. m. ʒß. Ol. Cinnamom. gut. j. Syr. de Meconio q. s. Misce. And if grip'd, *gr. ʒ. 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 sweeten'd with white Sugar; by which the *Diarrhœa* being check'd, he enter'd upon his Milk with the Powders and Electuary as above prescribed, which seem'd to agree well, and which were order'd 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 adventur'd 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 Smoak once a Day; which by that Time

we had consumed $\frac{3}{4}$ ℔. (so remarkable a Force has this Remedy over those Affects) the Virulency being thereby subdu'd, 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 *Turpetum 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 appear'd 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ ℔. 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 render'd the Enterprize very uncertain, and indeed dangerous: We all of us agreed upon the *Uñction*, 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 ʒj. to ʒiij. 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 order'd 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 urg'd; which put a stop to the *Diarrhœa*, and we went on for twice more, or till we had expended about ʒvj. of the Quicksilver, when he complained of his Mouth, and began to spit about ʒiij. 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

I threw on ʒj. of *Cinnabar* on the Heater, and set him on the Stool, with the *Penis* hanging over the Smoak, 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 Salvation 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 Food 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 Hæctick returning with a *Marasmus*, his Cough also increased 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 beſel a young Gentlewoman, who had not been long married before her Diſtemper, (given by an ill Huſband) being at firſt miſtaken, or over-look'd, had run her into a pocky Heſtick, 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 ſwell'd 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 call'd 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 or symptomatical Phthisis.*



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 discover'd itself in a most violent tormenting Head-ach, which soon after was accompanied with an Inflammation, and 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 seem'd 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 requir'd, 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 hectic Fever, and he grew emaciated like a Skeleton, his Head-ach likewise returning, infomuch that he despair'd 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 large as the top of one's little Finger, quite through 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, stop'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, I found an Inflammation still backwarder
on

on the Roof or Arch than the Hole they had covered, near half an Inch, through the spongy Flesh whereof I enter'd 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 dispense therewith, in small Quantity; the Palate to be touch'd 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 dispers'd, and another Piece of the Bone, as now lately observ'd, growing loose, soon after separating, was extracted, when there remain'd a double Passage to stop up.

In respect to his Cough and *Heetick*, I now prescrib'd for him a balsamick Electuary, *ex Conf. Rosar. Pulv. Haly. Coral. rub. cum Syr. de Sympbito.* A *Linctus* also *ex Ol. Amygd. d. Syr. Capil. ven. & Saccharo cando albo.* 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 Ass's Milk Morning and Afternoon, with a Morsel of the Electuary above prescrib'd; and for his common Drink, a *China* Decoction with a third part Milk; or when tir'd with this, a *Decoct. Hord. cum Rad. Eryng. condit. ac tantillo Laet. 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 restor'd in Flesh, his Head-ach worn off, his Nostril heal'd, 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.



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 cur'd; but the same Humour still discharging, and staining very much his Linnen, 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 restraining Medicines, he could effect his Purpose, lays him down in a Salivation: Under which he had like to have sunk, (as his Mother inform'd me afterwards) by reason of his peculiar Temper, or *ἰδιοσυμπεγσία* 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 observ'd 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 overlook'd 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 order'd 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 Wound was digesting, the *Chancre* being confirm'd 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

U

Præcipit.

Præcipit. and sometimes also touch'd with the *Butyr. Antim.* But the Lips of the Wound continuing indigested, fretful, and corrosive, I order'd *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. xij.* 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, restraining 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 flaving 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 dry'd 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 little 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, although in the Way not intended; yet was the Ulcer upon his Forehead now firmly cicatrized, the re-

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, Saffaf. Raf. 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 subdu'd, his Distemper reviv'd, 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 forc'd 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 conceal'd *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.

Shop-keeper, long afflicted with great Pain in one of his Arms, and having passed thro' various Courses of Physick ineffectually, came along with his Apothecary to ask my Opinion. Upon taking off his Cloaths, 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 Cloaths on for a Twelve-month past. I made no doubt of its being venereal, altho' he strenuously deny'd it; yet I was told after (by another Person who had had him then 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 *Turpetb. Min.* (tho' 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 order'd 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 an Engine well enough contriv'd 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 Fullness 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 catarrhus 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 turn'd 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 promis'd 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 cur'd him after the manner of the Horse that was taught to live without his Provender, but dy'd 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 dy'd 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 carry'd away with him, besides some other Moveables he had as little Right to.





HISTORY XXVI.

Verrucæ, Chancres, Nodes, Gummata, Ozæ-
næ, with Caries, Ulcers in the Throat,
and rotten Skull.



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 perswaded 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 *chancreous* 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

he kept cover'd 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 relaps'd, 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 rubb'd 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 smoaking 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 consum'd almost a double Quantity of the *Cinnabar* ; only subduing (as I chiefly design'd) 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.* mix'd 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.

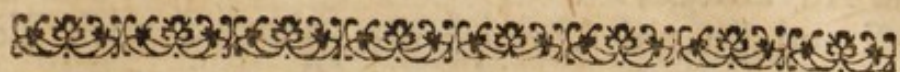
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On the Outside was laid a thin Pledgit of *Ung. Tutia*, mix'd up with a little *Præcip. rub.* to keep down the luxuriant Flesh; covering his *Node* also with the *Empl. ex Cinnab.* of Dr. Harvy.

After which, I laid open those upon the Wife's Head, which contain'd Matter; and underneath the *Cranium* felt porous like a Honey-Comb: Having clear'd 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 dress'd 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 Caution, 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 flaver 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 *Turpetb. Min.* to bring it up (to which Medicine I found 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 Looseness, which put us often under a Necessity of giving Restringtons, and sometimes Opiates. By reason of all which, the Woman
getting

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 perceiv'd 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 *Cannula* contriv'd 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 suffer'd 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 dry'd 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 of the Tibia's.



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 *Periosteum*, 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 call'd 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 try'd the *Æthiops* some time also with as little

the Advantage, I order'd his Plaisters to be thrown off, and $\mathfrak{z}\beta$. of Quicksilver (blended with Terebinth, and so mix'd up with $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. or $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$. 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 Uction, the Medicine took readily to the Glandules about the *Fauces*, without any Loosness (for which I had given Directions) or other Accident whatever; so that soon after the fourth anointing, he flaver'd 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 boil'd up with a half Quantity of Spring Water, as a Cordial. After this he was well purged, sweat-ed, 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 perceiv'd 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 concern'd in the Family, nor to this Day satisfy'd for the Trouble I had with him. This I have purposely set down, as a Caution to the younger Practitioners more especially,

ly, 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.



Gentleman of a very sober Life, and otherwise good Habit of Body, from an ill-cur'd *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, complain'd 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 *Veneral*.

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 perswaded 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* ʒʒ. *Camphoræ* in ʒj. *Laud. liquid.* and the Node cover'd with a *mercurial* Emplaster, under which in few Days it seemed lost; but the Head-ach still continuing, I apply'd upon the whole Scalp an *Epispastick*, and order'd 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* Mʒ. *in aq. Hord.* ℥ʒ. *ad* ʒiv. *Colaturæ quibus fuere addita* ʒj. *Mel Rosar.* ʒʒ. *Tinct. Myrr.* ʒʒ. *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 compleat after, by my *Cinnabar-Fumigation*.

But the Blister drying up, the Head-ach return'd 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 render'd still more formidable, if not fatal, by a *Consumption* thence arising.

Upon this Alarm, he immediately prepar'd as for a Journey, by way of Recovery of his Health at *Bath*; and was lodg'd 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 complain'd 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 Sympton 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 requir'd. His Chaps nevertheless began to grow sore and wheal'd, with the *Glandules* turgid, and the Lining thereof excoriated.

The third Night after our last Unction, we expended one half of the remainder of our usual Composition; preceding to which, a Clyster
 2 had

had been thrown up *ex* ζ iv. *Decocti albi* ζ 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, resolv'd on his return home in a cold Winter Evening, pretending he would finish what remain'd 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 inform'd by the Apothecary, that the *Cephalæa* was return'd, 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 *crude Mercury* in the *Unction*: The *Calomelanos*, however suited to some slight Infections, being deem'd insufficient by the best Practitioners, to eradicate this Disease confirm'd by length of Time. However, it was necessary it should be carry'd to a greater height, and continu'd 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* in the Head.

This, as the former, with due Precaution, was used once a Day for twice, and then each other, till his Mouth again appear'd well flought, and the same more deeply fix'd, his Looseness being little troublesome to us, and consequently the spitting sooner up, which continu'd 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 call'd 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 mix'd with his *Panada*.

I was very much concern'd to see his Nostrils still foul, and that *sloughy Mucus*, however neither so dry or crusty, nor yet so often as before, discharg'd, and therefore that we might accom-

plish the Work, was willing to have it carry'd as high as his Strength would admit, and to have a Witness thereof before it drop'd. His Head-ach 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 *Ass's Milk*, in regard of his thin Habit, to soften and temper his Blood, and secure him from growing *hectical*, were prescribed, and regularly pursu'd 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-favour'd *Mucus*, to dry up: But fancying after once or twice using, that his Head was disorder'd 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 'twere smother'd, the Snake reviv'd, the former Symptoms return'd, and the little Flesh he had gather'd 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 Disturbance

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 desir'd 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 falln under my Cognizance, and the Apothecary of what had since appear'd: After all which taken under Deliberation, considering his *hectical* State, and wretchedly shattered Constitution, the *absorbent* Powders or *Testacea*, with the *Ass's 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. ʒj. Coral. rub. Margarit. ana gr. xv. cum q. s. Syr. Bal. Tolut.* for his *Profluvium*

fluvium Urinae; 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, tho' 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 Stroak 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 concern'd; and my self, as it happened, notwithstanding our ill Success, continu'd 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 *Cautick*, and discharging the same, lest by its longer Continuance it should spread, as it seem'd 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 *Specificks*, 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 Antibetick*, 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 Decoctio cum tertia parte Lact. Vaccin.* His Opiate we advis'd 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. ʒj. Antibet. Poterij Margarit. pp. ā gr. xv. Syr. Capil. Ven. q. s. m. f. Bolus, matutino Mane sumendus. Superbibendo ꝑꝑ. Lact. Asinini.

℞ Cinnabar. Antimonii gr. xv. Conf. Fruct. Cynosb. ʒß. Syr. Capil. Ven. q. s. m. f. Bolus sumendus

sumendus b. f. cum Cochl. tribus vel quatuor Julapii infrascripti, superhaustis.

℞ Aq. Lact. Alex. Ceras. Nigr. ā ℥iij. Cinna-
mom. ten. Pæon. C. ā ℥j. Marg. pp. ℥j. Sacchar.
alb. parum. M.

℞ Aq. Flor. Paralys. Syr. de Meconio ana ℥j.
Aq. Pæon. C. ℥ij. Laud. liquid. Syden. gut. x.
m. f. Haustus in promptu quem capiat urgente in-
quietudine propter Capitis Dolorem.

℞ Hord. Gallic. Rad. Eryng. condit. ana ℥j. Coq.
in aq. f. q. f. pro Colatura ℥ij. cujus bibat cum tertia
parte Lactis vaccin. sæpius in Die, vel Noctu, ur-
gente siti, vice alterius potulenti. Or in Place of
this,

℞ Rad. Chinæ incis. ℥j. Rasur. Ebor. & C. C.
ana ℥ij. Coq. in aq. Hord. ut prius, sub finem adden-
do Eryngii condit. ℥j. & bibat Colaturæ eodem
modo, cum tantillo Lactis vaccin. admisto.

Having left the foregoing Prescriptions, we
ordered the Surgeon to give us Notice of the Se-
paration 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 Sur-
geon desiring I might still continue my Attend-
ance (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 ex-
pressed from the *Tinctura Myrrb.* 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

tuberating Fulness formerly remark'd, the Bone being discover'd 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 *Hætick*, 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 to draw 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 hæctical State mended, by the attemperating Method he had prosecuted through 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 open'd, since filled

fill'd 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 supply'd 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 here present you.





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.



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 Head-ach, 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 seem'd likely to heal, but which was in Truth a Symptom of the unsuspected Disease she labour'd 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 clapt some Months before he married, and was assur'd 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 complain'd 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 (which was unavoidable) was made known by himself 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 enter'd 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 and attempe-

attemperating her Blood, and curing her *Hætic*, her Disease got Ground, and shew'd 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 propos'd 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 restraining Boles, *ex Conf. Fracast. 3℔. cum gr. ℔. Extr. Thebaic. ac Ol. Cinnamom. gut. j.* 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 3℔. 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 three Days with all our Armour of *Restringtons* 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 harrassing the poor young Gentlewoman, and running off with bloody Stools; which however carrying 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: And the same Person also, with whom I was concern'd in the History foregoing, no Matter I think for the *Name*, and perhaps as little for the *Secret*, which he says is anedulcorated 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 ʒß. or at most gr. xij.

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 prepar'd *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 herself 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 extream 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 express'd 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 extinguish'd, 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 $\bar{z}j.$ or $\bar{z}ij.$ at a Time; and at length, though it was some Hours first, the *Orgasmus* was allay'd, by the *Dotum* and its *Antidote*

tidote 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, 'twas 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 order'd to be rubbed in upon the *Nodes*, and other pained Parts, which being dry'd, (*as it would be instantly*) this Plaister likewise was appointed to be laid on.

R. Spir. Sal. Armon. Spir. Cochleariæ ana ʒij.
Sal. Vol. C. C. Extr. Thebaici exquisite solut. ana ʒij. M.

R. Plumbi liquefacti, Mercur. crudi ā p. æ. f. Amalgama f. a. dein adde pulv. Rad. Bryon. ʒij. Empl. de Minio cum tantillo Ol. Oliv. liquefact. q. f. ut ex omnibus f. Massa Emplastri Consistentiæ.

Being thus foil'd with the grand *Arcanum*, rather than tread the beaten Path of Practice, we (*for 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 deliver'd out by one of the Doctor's own Apothecaries, being no other than a *Sublimate* dissolv'd in fair Water, by the help of *Sal Armoniac.* after precipitated with

the *Ol. Tart. p. Deliq.* then washt, and kept dry for Use.

This Preparation you will find in Monsieur Lemery's *Course*. *Glossæus* has the same, only differing in the Quantity of the *Menstruum*, the common Water. One of its great Admirers gives it the following Encomium, *αὐτὴ καὶ κατὰ, Sed lenè operatur. Ptyalifmum aliquando promovendo, in ægrotis Lue Venerea marcescentibus, & pene confectis, Gummis, Nodis, Exostofibus, 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, Pfora, Pruritu, Scrofula, Impetigine, externe lavendo partes cum aqua decantata, & exhibendo pulverem, sive Præcipitatum internè ana gr. vj. ad xij.*

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 *Assè's 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 dropt her, and that she had again recover'd 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 *Hætick*, 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 way of Practice, a Gentleman here in Town professing that Art, and who had supply'd 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) to 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 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 *supercaelestial* kind, and fetcht out of some Mine in the *lunar Orb*, at least has receiv'd an Influence therefrom, to alter its customary Property. However, several of these were continu'd 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 confin'd, through excessive Weakness, to her Bed, neither able to turn her self therein, appear'd again abroad, took her Nourishment, and by the help of a *sedativum Archæi*, alas an *Opiate*, another of the *Adepts* Phrases, had better Nights than formerly; her Pains much lessen'd, and the *Nodes*, though not resolving all together, yet less in Magnitude, and not so painful; insomuch that very great hopes were entertain'd 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 *Chrystal* 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 shew'd it self anew, and I was again consulted; when I perceiv'd 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 open'd, 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, discharg'd: The Bone in each, for a considerable Compass being discovered rotten, which together with the rest since open'd also, and in like Condition, have been dress'd by her Father, and several Fragments from those on the Front, already thrown off. Since these *Nodes* have been open'd, 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 *Noftrums*; 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 countenanc'd 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, *grossly 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 *antisyphilitic* Remedy, at least with which we are yet possess'd 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 *Laminae*, the *crude Quicksilver*, there is no Reason, as I have admonished

nished you in my 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 colligate 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 purg'd off; nay often in spite of all their Endeavours to prevent it, a plentiful drivelling falling out, as I have more than once 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 restor'd 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.



N unfortunate Tradesman, in his younger Days, meeting with a Misfortune, 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 imprest 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 over-look'd 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 *Cephalæa*, 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 Vefications, 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 *Pericranium*,

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 ty'd 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 & ʒß. 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 rubb'd; bathing his Temples and his upper Lip with the *Aq. Regin. Hung. & Spir. Lavend.* whilst another Servant held an open Phial 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. ʒß.* taking ʒiv. 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 disturb'd 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 anointed

nointed him for the last Time, covering each *Tibia* with the *Emplast. de Raris cum Mercurio*, the whole of what I had thus used amounting to little more than 3vi. of the Mercury: Which, in like manner as the former, began to run through him the next Day, but was quickly again stopt 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 Uction: 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 ʒß. of the *Conf. Fracast. f. 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 intermix'd 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 Asse's 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 look'd after, and dress'd 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 fam'd *Antihætick* 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 try'd it under the like Circumstances;) wherefore having instructed his Servant in the dressing of the 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 one 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 (utcumque 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 reply'd he might as well die under a Salivation as a pocky Hectic; 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 *Cautstick*; under each of the *Eschars* was found a *Cariosity*, 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 enterpriz'd 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 purg'd and dieted, and I resolv'd 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 stray'd 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 his own 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 open'd 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 Sinuofities, 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 whites.

A foul and most offensive Work, the Stench so insinuating all about me, into my very Cloaths, (and yet I touch'd 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 call'd 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
3 large

large Sum of his Money, I was willing to serve him after in what I could; and (upon coming into the College) accordingly at his last quarterly Payment, when I took my Leave, promised him 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 clear'd away after his Decease, I verily believe, three Parts in four of his *Cranium* or Skull had been found *carios* or rotten; in most Places also through both *Tables*. So that considering how truly formidable this Disease appears at sometimes, and the deplorable Circumstances to which Mankind is thereby reduc'd, 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.*

(In which a casual Digression about *Inoculation*)

WITH A

LETTER from Mr. *SAMUEL PALMER*
to the AUTHOR of the foresaid REMARKS,
upon the Subject abovemention'd.

By DANIEL TURNER, M. D.

L O N D O N :

Printed in the YEAR M.DCC.XXVII.

REMARKS

UPON

Dr. W. Thompson's Translation

OF

Montfort Chicomac's

METHOD OF CURE

OF THE

THE PRACTICE OF SATURNINE MEDICINE
IN THE TREATMENT OF THE
OF THE VENEREAL DISEASE, BUT
GREATLY IMPROVED

(In which a careful Exposition of the

LETTER FROM MONTFORT CHICOMAC
TO THE AUTHOR OF THE FOREGOING REMARKS
UPON THE SUBJECT

BY DANIEL TURNER, M.D.

LONDON

Printed in the Year MDCCLXXII



REMARKS

UPON

Dr. *Willoughby's* TRANSLATION

OF

Monfieur CHICOYNEAU'S
METHOD of CURE.



AFTER the foregoing Sheets were sent to the Press, I receiv'd from my Bookseller a Pamphlet with the Title abovesaid; in the dedicatory Address whereof, I find, lest we should have drawn in all the *Hospital-Surgeons* by their *Heads* and *Shoulders*, the Editor has endeavour'd to secure One: *In whose Hands leaving the great Discovery, back'd with his repeated successful Practice to thrive and receive Improvement*, I shall proceed to his *Advertisement*, which is to supply the Place of a *Preface*, and which I intend to insert with a *Paraphrase* on the same, in manner following.

The Piece here offer'd him, is a little System (yet big enough in Conscience for its Value) of Facts

and Experiments (*not to find out the Longitude, but made on Persons who possibly had the Pox, but more probably had not*) accurately observ'd, (*i. e. after they had let the Devil in by the Port-holes of the Skin, he did not presently sally out by the Mouth*) and fairly stated. (*Yet not one Word of the Quantity of the Remedy, unless once a Montle bestow'd upon six.*) There needs not any Defence either of the Matter or Manner thereof, (*if you will take Dr. W——'s Word for it*) both being what all physical Treatises are, or ought to be. (*Well said however, but woe surely to the State of Physick, if all its Tracts were manag'd after such a Manner, whatever Matter they contain'd.*) The Reader may here rest secure; (*if no-body disturbs him*) he is not to be amus'd with Words, (*but with whole Sentences and Paragraphs made up with somewhat like them*) or betray'd into a Persuasion of any thing by a shew of Reasoning. (*Unless perhaps in explicating the Modus of Mercury's Operation, and the Stench of the Mouth or so, thereby occasion'd.*) We obtrude no Hypothesis on him, but leave him to choose any (*excepting that of the Venereal Poison's being possible to be carry'd off by a Salivation.*) Espouse no Party, (*but the Inoculators;*) beg no Principles, (*yet assume those of Railing against all who shall oppose us; particularly the C——e, and the Company of S——s;*) propose no Conjectures, (*only tell you in many of the Cases, the Patient having formerly been infected with this Disease, we thought, which is a little of kin to a Conjecture, there might be some Reliques thereof mixt with the other Complaints, and accordingly made use of the Frictions*) but Facts and Experiments (*of little Significancy*) undoubtedly attested, and Observations (*of much less*) invincibly (*here he begins to put on his Armour*) warranted

ranted thereby, make up with us *utramque Pagi-*
nam (if the Printer mistook not by leaving out an n.)

Having now put on his Buff, with Head-piece,
the Front especially of burnish'd Brass, he comes
on.

Tho' Nature, Reason and Experience are on
our Side, (*What say you to this Mr. S—I P——r,*
Mr. J——s D——y, and all you H——l
S——s, except Patron C——n, perhaps?) yet
I foresee we shan't want Opposers, (*how lamenta-*
bly would the poor Gentleman have been disappoint-
ed, if no-body had taken Notice of him) but on
what Principles, (*surely not anti-salivating ones*)
and with what Weapons (*hardly Figg's the Fen-*
cers) 'tis no hard Matter to divine. (Once again,
Gentlemen, what say you, how do you intend to
arm? for tho' this Conjuror can, I profess I am
unable to find out.) We shall have Prejudice start
up in 100 Shapes, (*come Doctor, let us hope the best,*
it may be not above 99, and so we escape one) and
Clamour with 1000 Tongues (*are there so many*
within the District of Billingsgate?) Custom will
be trump'd up as Evidence, (*and where's the Harm*
if it be found preferable to Innovation, or back'd
with solid Reason and still greater Experience?) and
a physical Process like a Title at Law, pleaded
for, from Patent and Prescription. (*I hope the*
Doctor is not kept out of his Estate by a Possession
of the right Owner, Time immemorial, that has
turn'd his Head from Physick to the Law.) The
Practice of the Town will be urg'd again and
again (*that is twice,*) and *Warwick-Lane* and the
Hospitals (*unless one of their Members possibly tick-*
led into our Interest) haled into the Controversy
by Head and Shoulders. (*This Controversy must*
surely be a large one.) We know who are the
Advocates of old Women's Notions, (*but we*
don't

don't care to tell otherwise than by two Letters, some Gentlemen of the C——e) and who pay a religious Regard to Practices on account of their Staleness, (if you will say nothing, the same still) we know who are sworn to wage War, (good Sir, keep on your Buff and Front-piece) with every thing not taught them by Tutors and Nurses, (who do you think? why still the same C——e and H——l S——s.)

Now, Gentlemen, look to't—Hark! the Trumpets.

'Tis fresh in every Body's Memory, who were the Opposers of Inoculation —— (Hark! again, the Drums.) Doubtless, the same Spirit (or Ghost) that rose against a safe and gentle Method (witness young L——d S———d, L——d B——t's Man, Mr. Ac———t's Daughter, &c.) of treating the Small-Pox, will be inflam'd (for you know this is an inflammatory Disease) against a like Method (that is an Inoculating one) of treating the great.

Keep clear, Gentlemen of the other Side, he is now going to make the Onset.

We shall have more Massy's and Sparham's (alas! poor Parson Massy; or is it 'Pothecary Massy that is slain by the first Fire) enter the Lists, (stand Buff, however, dear Doctor) and new Wagstaffe's (for the old One, whether kill'd or not by our Artillery, is certainly dead) prick forth (for Goodness sake, what Term is that?) in burnish'd Steel, (which yet is held by some for better Armour far than that of Brass.)

The Engagement being over, the Dialect now differs.

But 'tis to the Few, (coakes him Pug!) the Honest, (that never broke Lock, nor pick'd a Pocket) the Ingenious, (who like the famous Fawkes, can play twenty Legerdemain Tricks with Cards as well as Cups and Balls) the Discerning Few (that see plainly

plainly no Man was ever one Farthing the better for a Salivation, unless some few where the same happened against our Wills, or by mere Chance) that we make our Application; (but the Mischief is we are not much regarded) Men of too extensive Thought (reaching the ultra-mundane Space) to be pinn'd down (surely a good Tenpenny Nail would have made them faster) by Prejudice: Whose Understandings sit loose (or indifferent on which Side the Truth lies) or unembarrass'd with popular Opinions, (you see I'm right, one that regards not either side of the Question, or what the People opine of the Matter) who have no Interest inconsistent with those of their Patients, (unless taking a Guinea of a rich Miser for a Fee, should by the said Miser be so accounted) and only visit the Sick (taking none at all, no not for the World) to recover him with all the Ease (without Cauteries to be sure) and Safety they can: With such the following Piece will have its Weight, (for surely none of those who have been thus caress'd with the few, honest, ingenious, discerning Men of Application, extensive Thought, loose Understandings, unembarrass'd, inconsistent Interests, and the like, will ever attempt to put this Piece in the Scale, or so much as question the Standard Weight thereof.)

Having now done with our Description of the Performance, we come to display the Operator in like manner.

The Author is a Person of the first Eminence, with regard both to his Dignity and Abilities in Physick (of the former there is no Dispute, of the last the World will judge by the Performance) being Head (and consequently must have a good Piece to it) of the Faculty of Montpellier; (a City of more Renown in the Editor's Opinion, it should seem, than that of London, where the Professors

of the same are most of them, if not all, old Women and Nurses) a Place to which our Countrymen fly (*I suppose he means in the Packet Boat*) after the popular Salivations (*this Man is a dear Lover of the Populace, though an Enemy to their Opinions*) have proved ineffectual. (*Here methinks it had been necessary to have given us some Examples of those cured at Montpellier without Spitting, having been thus popularly salivated with us to no Purpose.*) Nor must it be omitted, (*well thought of on my Word*) that the Person they have recourse to is our very Author (*prodigious!*) Monsieur Chicoyneau (*surely it must be worth while to take Wing to Montpellier, to see so wonderful a Man who understands so well not only when the same is necessary, as you will find presently by the invincible Experiments, but also how to rub the mercurial Ointment upon the Skin of the Patient, so that they shall never salivate.*) If People can be content to have Experience, without paying dearly for it, (*for though the Operator is never so kind to our People, yet the People at Montpellier, he tells you plainly, will make you pay, and dearly too, for every thing else*) it is here offer'd them à bon Marchè. (*Excessively civil, if he had not confounded our People with these two hard Words, brought over, I suppose, when he last took Wing from that wonder-working Place, the City of Montpellier.*) He shews them how to save the Fatigue of a Voyage (*just before it was a Flight*) to Montpellier, and the Torture of a Salivation at Home; (*for you must know they never have sore Chaps at that City, as you may see in the undeniable Experiments here following.*)

We are now got towards the Conclusion, and 'tis surely Time, though some of the greatest Blunders and Absurdities are yet behind.

What

What he here publishes, is only the Practice of a single Person (*with nine more in Company*) and a single Year, among a Number of each, equally successful. (*Unless that some were cur'd perfectly, others imperfectly, one died, and many were never the better.*) From the Notes (*which are the Editor's*) it will appear, that the Method recommended is no local one, (*howbeit Ointments and Plaisters too have been ever so denominated; but to set us right here, we are told what is still more surprizing surely*) that the Change of Air and Climate make no Alteration in its Effects, and that it succeeds every whit as well at London as at Montpellier, (*that is, in spite of your Teeth sometimes there may happen a sore Mouth, and flavering in both Places.*)

Before we come to our Author's *Experiments*, it may be needful we make some Remarks upon his *Introduction*, though not in the Way of *Descant*, as in the Editor's *Advertisement*; yet otherwise, as the Matter thereof requires, and which we will answer *paragraphically*, as they stand inserted. 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*, 'twill 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 Matters of Fact.

I. If

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 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 rarify'd, 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 disorder'd 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 our Preface to the practical Dissertation foregoing: 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 observ'd: 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*

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 mundify'd, 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 uncur'd, 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.

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 guess'd 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 complete a Cure?

Remark. Here doubtless is a Solæcism, 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 vanquish'd?

4. On the other Hand, the same Symptoms will sometimes remain after a profuse Salivation has been obtain'd; 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 experienc'd 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

cure by spitting, we must try what it will do without. We have already own'd 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 Cariosity, instead of Scabies, Chancres, or Serpignes, 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 ancient or worn out Persons, Infants, pregnant Women, bedtick, 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 answer'd, 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,

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 suppose 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 inform'd, that with much Ease and Safety, the same might be preserv'd by a long experienced Remedy. It is much he would not inform us of these Persons of large Experience, who have thus expos'd 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 insignificant, but prejudicial to the Cure. I therefore resolv'd 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 fruitlessly 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 past 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, recover'd 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 perform'd, 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 encounter'd; lest a Palsy take Place of a Pox,*

A a

which

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 entertain'd of his being harmless, without suffering thereby in the most sensible Part too of his Tenement: Although from our Author we may surmise, that the Mechanics occupy'd therein, contrary to what I have laid down in my Preface, must have the halest and robustest Habits; and above all others, Longevity and a strong System of Nerves, must be entail'd 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 perform'd 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 it self, 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 unfinish'd by Salivation.

Remark. It is plain from the foregoing, that the Capacity of all Physicians, who think differently from himself, is call'd 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

consistency 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 easily be convinc'd, 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 extream 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 contain'd, as well as if whirling about for a whole Month: And that when once the Venom is so alter'd 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 call'd 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 Virtue 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 doubtless he must be out in fancying the same hinder'd, 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 morbid Matter, Diaphoreticks in others, Diureticks again in others, with Catharticks 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 oppress'd, endeavours diversely to acquit herself thereof; and under which Oppression she must still groan, if such Passages happen to be shut up, or Entrance deny'd 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 griev'd 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 try'd the like Experiments, by which to overcome the like, in a Way perhaps more cautiously, and by Degrees, methodically also, 'till it came to be practis'd in the

Manner

Manner now a Days with us. Evacuations by bleeding and 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 oppressed, enliven'd, and the morbid 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 it self, and freeing the Blood, as well thereof as of it self, by the same Passages.

9. Most of the forty Patients mention'd, 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 requir'd for Recovery after it, are sav'd 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 Pre-*

paratives 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, 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 requir'd 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 reduc'd 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 arriv'd 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 pursu'd, or for which we ought to lay aside our Practice of Salivation.

And

And first of the eight Patients with M. Barancy.

One of them was *scorbutick*, with swell'd Gums, and *stinking Breath*; but having had a *Gonorrhœa* formerly, (*which I find is sufficient to send any Man to the Grease-pot, whatever Complaints he may happen to make after*) he was anointed five times in ten Days, and (*no wonder, tho' contrary doubtless to the Operator's Intention*) salivated from the twelfth to the twenty fifth, and was cur'd; (*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 fore 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 clapt 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. Three out of these eight remained uncur'd; (*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 cur'd (*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

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) the Ulcer healing up in fifteen Days after.

The sixth, after five Frictions, salivated, and was cur'd 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 paralytic 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 prepar'd him, and used six Frictions in twelve Days;

Days; he salivated and grew well by the twentieth.

The second had a venereal Ulcer also on the same Part, with a *Caruncle*; six Frictions were used; he salivated likewise, and was cur'd, 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 recover'd.

The fourth of *rheumatic* and *ischiatric* 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 stopt; yet notwithstanding (*very amazing*) his Pains vanish'd.

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 Complaints.

N. B. Three out of these eight remain'd uncur'd; (*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 groundlessly (*as they say themselves*) complaining of some former ill-cur'd Infection; the third a Child *scrofulous* from his Nurse's Breast. The first

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, cur'd 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 Ulcer, *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 cur'd 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

or other; and therefore six Frictions being used, no Evacuation appear'd, nor was he, *according 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 seiz'd 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 cur'd, so others can't be kill'd.*

Six more are still behind.

The 1st. With Monsieur Peras, cur'd of Ulcers in the Throat, without spitting.

2. With Monsieur Giraud, cur'd of a Scabies with a gentle Salivation.

3. With Monsieur Germain, cur'd (*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

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 cur'd by spitting, at least did spit, some very freely too, others gently. Six of the remaining twelve were *partially* cur'd, (a new Phrase, I suppose, in *France* for *palliating*) six remain'd 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) obtain'd 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:

els, 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 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 praevaleat*.

As to the Editor's Notes, I think them beneath Observation; nor had I so much noticed the swaggering *Advertisement*, but for the sake of a learned and worthy Gentleman of the College, whom he has endeavour'd to ridicule for doing his Duty.

But is this Gentleman sure the Tables may never turn, and that we shall never have Occasion to say also, *that we knew who were the Encouragers of a new Method of poisoning whole Towns and Villages, by throwing their Stink-Pots among their Neighbours; whence to gratify the Caprice of*
one,

one, many hundreds must be endanger'd, and many also of these destroyed?

Have not our Neighbour Nations oppos'd this Practice? Have not the Doctors of one of the most famous *Universities* in *France*, declar'd against it, and that too in a consistorial Way? Some whereof giving their Opinions, that each Mis-carriage of this kind, perpetrated on the Son, is *Filicide* in the Parent, *Suicide* in the Adult, and in the φαρμακευτῆς *Homicide*: Are they sure the new Method of engrafting the poisonous Fruit is absolutely preventive of a second Crop? If so, may it thrive and prosper (which I know to be Dr. W——'s Opinion as well as my own, notwithstanding a ludicrous Play of a certain Gentleman, with a borrow'd Name, upon his Words) but let it be under proper Culture, and in Grounds enclosed: Let us not thus madly go on to sow the venomous Weed among our standing Corn, by which the same may happen to be, and by the noxious Exhalation, is frequently blighted.

Are we not all agreed the Disease to be contagious? And in some Constitutions, as well of Seasons as Bodies, favouring the same, like a Pest destroying our Inhabitants? Have we not enjoin'd *Quarentines*, prohibited Commerce or Communication with the infected of another sort, upon the Pain of Death? And shall we without Concern, look on and see the Poison brought into our Neighbourhood, without Redress? An Experiment of this Moment, was surely never made before, by the Countenance of one or two, how great soever, without a deliberate Consultation with the rest, at least a Committee appointed for that End, out of the Faculty; upon whose Report, the Legislature, who have
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been

been so careful to guard us against a Pest Abroad, with less Expence, had the same been under Consideration, might at such times have secur'd us from this at Home; I mean thus propagated from the wilfully infected to the sound, who live near them, exceedingly fearful many of them of the Distemper, and consequently more likely both to be infected and destroyed thereby; yet at present have no other Way to help themselves, than by quitting their Business with their Habitations, which seems an unreasonable Hardship upon an innocent Man.

Having deliver'd a few transient Thoughts upon this Subject, I may expect perhaps, with the same learned Man, to be traduced by our *Editor*, or some of his Party, as an Enemy to *Inoculation*; and therefore think my self oblig'd to remove such Clamour, which he has no otherwise deserv'd, unless for his Care and Concern to preserve the Publick, or setting forth the Hazard thereof, by going on in this rash manner, to endanger the Multitude, under Pretence of securing some few.

Let but the Experimenter with his Patients, who are for anticipating a Disease they may never have, at least cannot be sure it will not be the very same, when it shall happen, be set apart, (which is but reasonable) from their timorous Neighbours: Let them after perform their *Quarantain*, before they come among us, and *in God's Name* (if they have any regard thereto) let them go on with their Experiments; let the Parents who have thus destroyed their Children, solve it to that Being and their own Consciences, that they did it out of Design to preserve them: Let the grown Person, how *wise* soever in other Matters, die *otherwise* in this, should he happen
to

to sink thereunder; but let not others, who choose to wait the Call of a providential Visitation, be drawn into Jeopardy thereby.

For my own Part, I think there are several Doubts yet undecided, relating to this Affair, and are like, I fear, to be so, whilst the Nature of *Contagion*, and its Modus of operating upon our Bodies, or the Alteration induced on the Fluids thereof, are so very intricate and unknown to us. We are not certain that the Blood imbued with this Poison, receives no other Alteration than that of stirring up the *variolous Seminium*, lodged therein, and therewith fermenting, exciting the same Distemper. We are not certain ('tis very plain) what sort of Fruit this new *Cyon* will produce, no more than that we might not have had the very same sort in the natural Way, though not so soon. It is reasonable to believe that the Seed, as I may say thereof, is widely different, in divers Habits, being in some so fetter'd in the *Sinus* of the Blood, that no preceding Cause whatever can bring the same into Act; there being many Persons who by this Singularity of Temperament, are Proof against the *Contagion*, and never will be seized: Of this kind perhaps are those on whom the *Engraftment* makes no Impression, unless the rankling Sores, which continue festering without other Effect, 'till the Poison is thrown back and digested out again. Others have some few Flushes, and scattering Eruptions, analogous to which, are the *Chicken* and *Swine Pocks*, as they are called by our People. Lastly, others are exceeding full, in the Manner of the *coherent* and *confluent* Kind, which are never without Danger; of these in the Artificial as well as Natural, some have died, others as I have seen, not without great Difficulty es-

caping. If our Suppositions therefore have any Ground, or even Probability to support them, we may, I hope, without Offence interrogate whether it be reasonable to anticipate a Distemper, particularly of the latter Sort (and the *Inoculator* cannot promise it shall not so fall out) which might otherwise have been escap'd, at least stav'd off for many Years? To this, by Way of Answer, our Adversaries fly presently to their *Arithmetic*, and endeavour to stop our Mouths with their Computations of the Persons dying thus artificially, so disproportionate to those naturally seized: To which we may reply, that none of their Calculations have been just. Let them first send their *Inoculators* into the Houses of the Poor, into the Alleys and close Places, where many Families are shelter'd under the same Roof; where Poverty, and Stench its frequent Attendant, miserably reside together, and having done their Office to some hundreds, leave them to the *Treacle Water*, and *Syrup of Saffron*, the *Venice Treacle*, with a Rug extraordinary, prescribed by a wise old Woman, called a *skilful or understanding Nurse* in the same, to force out the Disease; and at the appointed Time let them come to take their Account of the Success: Or on the other Side, let them in Time remove these poor Wretches, into more airy and wholesome Chambers, who are seized in the common Way, supply them with proper Necessaries, and the like physical Assistants, so very officiously and diligently attending their own Patients; at least giving Nature fair Play, by keeping out a *skilful Nurse*, and then let them sound forth their *Io Pæan's*. In the mean time I must needs think it an unhandsome Way of treating any Gentleman whatever, who stands chargeable

able only with his Fears of Mischief arising from the present Method of Practice, and his Desires therefore for preventing thereof, that the same be put under a *legislative* Restriction.

Begging my Reader's Pardon for this Digression, I will now return to the *Editor*, and although I overlook his Notes, yet 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 common 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 labour'd 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 fordid Ulcer, extending to the *Tonsil* on one Side: So that I perceiv'd, considering his shat-

ter'd 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 strengthening 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 apply'd a *Caustick* upon each of the *Nodes*, and found the several Bones eaten into with *Caries*: Which having clear'd, in order to their *exfoliating*, I lightly, betwixt whiles, clapt down the *Cautery* on each *Tibia*, dressing the *Cranium* dry, and thereby keeping under the *Fungus*, the *Gummi* being cover'd with a mercurial Emplaster: And when I had spent a Month or five Weeks 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 renew'd the *Uction*, 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 return'd 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, Restringtons, and gentle *Anodynes*) to encrease in all Parts, as well on the

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 dry'd off and disappear'd, 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 spite 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 ὀσάκοποι, or nocturnal Dolours, from the Shoulders and Shins, had been, through excessive Weakness, confin'd to his Bed for some Months past, great Part of which Time he suffer'd 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 drain'd off, his Throat was full of sordid Ulcers, by which he was render'd less able to get down his Nourishment.

In this Condition I found him, and, as may be imagin'd, 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 fam'd for a singular Way of Practice, as well in the *first* as *second* Infection, had order'd 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 desir'd 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 apply'd, have taken Place, had it not been thus unaccountably kept under, and still turn'd downwards by the repeated purging, after the *Frictions*.

But although we got ground upon these Ulcers on these *Fauces*, yet was it not possible to remove the other Symptoms hereby, nor considering his exceeding Weakness, durst we go on farther at present: So that being render'd 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.* 3ß. of the *Rad. rhei coram igne exsiccat.* & pul. cum gut. j. 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 Morfel of an Electuary *ex Conf. Rosar.*

Rosar. Pulv. Coral. Spec. Diatrag. fr. as commonly prescribed for other Hecticks: And having prosecuted this Course for some Weeks, with Advantage, as to what was thence expected, I order'd 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 return'd 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 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 appear'd 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 fullying 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 Editor, with those of his Opinion in this Business, I will here insert a Letter I have receiv'd from that noted Practitioner more particularly therein, Mr. *Samuel Palmer* of *Bow-Lane*, 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.

S I R,

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

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 propos'd 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 appear'd like a Skeleton, cover'd with a loose Skin.

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* 17¹²/₂ inclusive, to *January* 1720 exclusive

Cured and Discharged	—	—	115
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Dyed	—	—	108
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	—	—	7
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In

In Answer to your Question relating to a Salivation, I have generally found upon the nicest Observation, when a *Fever*, *Loosness*, or *Rash* appear'd in the Course of a Salivation, raised by *mercurial Ointment*, if (upon the removal of those Symptoms) the salival Ducts were well flough'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,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

SAM. PALMER.

FINIS.





THE
TABLE
OF
CONTENTS.

PART I.



F the Original of this Distemper, being a new Disease, according to some Writers, but with others, of an older Date, p. 1 to 3. Other Creatures liable to be infected, particularly the Dog and Bitch; and a rare Instance of one of the former labouring with a Gonorrhœa, upon the Author's Knowledge, p. 4. Diverse Opinions of the Cause, p. 5, 6. Sir Ulrich Hutten, an Almain, and very antient Writer, his Account of himself infected, and the Method of his Cure, 7 to 9. Certain Articles, recited from an old Office Book, call'd the Customary of the Mannor of Winchester, intended for the better regulating of the Stews or Brothel Houses, allow'd in former Times, in the Borough of Southwark; whence it appears, the Distemper is some hundred Years older than our Authors take Notice of, p. 10 to 12. A Quotation from Mr. Beckitt

The TABLE of CONTENTS.

Beckett the Surgeon, his Letters in the Philosophical Transactions, of the same Import, p. 13, 14. Some fancy'd Ways of catching the Contagion, observ'd and question'd, p. 15, 16. Other Opinions of its Nature or conjunct Cause, with a Refutation of many Conceits, and the Vanity of Hypotheses, particularly the Author's of the Practical Scheme, p. 17 to 20. The Disease distinguish'd by the first and second Infection; and the Matter issuing from Claps, proved to be a Pus, in Opposition to a late Writer upon this Subject; with some farther Remarks upon his Performance, p. 21 to 30. Another supposed Way of getting the Infection, expos'd, p. 31. The Seat of the first Infection debated, p. 32 to 36. Diagnostick Signs of the same enumerated, p. 37, 38. Women exempt from some of them, p. 39. The Disease in this Sex very frequently mistaken for the Fluor Albus; with proper Notes of Difference laid down by the Author, as well as from Dr. Wharton, p. 40 to 44. Prognosticks of the first Infection, p. 44 to 47. The Cure in general of the same, with a due Encomium on the Balsam Capivi, and the Author's Way of Practice therewith, at the close especially of the Cure, p. 47 to 58. The Cure of the Symptoms, viz. Dysuria, Chancre, Excrescences of divers kinds, Chordee, Priapismus, Phimosis, Periphimosis, Christaline, Hernia Humoralis, Bubo, Caruncula, with a Remark on a new Discovery for the Cure of Chancres, and our own Method of Fumigation, p. 59 to 74. A Pretence to Nostrums in these Cures, no better than a Cheat, and their Authors justly expos'd; together with certain Empirical Ways of Cure recited, p. 75 to 82. That by Injection only, consider'd, with the Remedies called Preventive,

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS.

ventive, especially those from Fallopius, laid down at large, as well as others of the Antients, p. 83 to 92. The Writer of the Practical Scheme set in a true Light, and his Delusions made manifest, p. 92 to 96. Four Cases of hypochondriacal Persons, suspecting themselves tainted, which are inserted as a Caution to those under the like Circumstances, how they suffer themselves to be imposed on, either by their own Imaginations, or Pretenders to these Cures, p. 97 to 111. Some Remarks on Uromancy, particularly as to this Disease, with a Story of a Roguish Piss-Prophet, falling under our own Observation, p. 112 to 114.



PART II.

OF the second Infection, stiled the Pox; the sundry Ways of being infected; with the Diagnosticks thereof, p. 115 to 118. Signs Prognosticks, p. 119, 120. Diverse Methods of curing this Disease; with some Account of the antient Practice by anointing, and the Mischiefs thence arising, set down by Sir Ulrich Hutten, abovemention'd, p. 121 to 123. Whether Mercury be a Specifick, p. 124, 125. Several other Remedies for the same, from the Vegetable, Animal, and Mineral Kingdoms; with Remarks on Dr. Quincy's Recommendation of Camphire, as a prime Antidote against the venereal Poison, p. 126 to 136. Dr. Harvy's several Ways of Cure, p. 137 to 140. The Indian Cure, p. 140 to 144. The Cure by Salivation, with the best Ways of raising the same by internal and external Medicines, p. 144 to 156.

The TABLE of CONTENTS.

156. *Of the Accidents attending a Salivation, and first of the Diarrhoea or Loosness, and the Bloody Flux, p. 157 to 159. The Sickness and Vomiting, p. 159 to 161. The sore Mouth, p. 162, 163. Hemorrhage thence arising, p. 164, 165. Over-costiveness, p. 166. The too hasty Advance, and long Continuance of the Salivation, p. 166 to 169. Cure of the Symptoms, among which the Ophthalmia, p. 170, 171. Ulcers of the Nose, Uvula, and Palate, with our own Method of Fumigation, and Caution in the Use thereof, p. 172 to 175. Cutaneous Eruptions, p. 176, 177. Of the Gummi, Tophi, vel Nodi, with some proper Hints about the opening these last, p. 177 to 180. The Cure for Infants and young Children; for Women with Child; also hectical or consumptive People, labouring under this Disease, p. 180 to 183.*

A TABLE of the CASES.

- History I. **A** Simple Stillicidium with Dysuria
in a Youth Page 183 to 185
- II. *Another of like Nature in a Man and his Wife*
185 to 187
- III. *Another with chancrous Ulceration on the*
Prepuce 188 to 192
- IV. *A Running with Chancres in a Girl debauch'd*
192 to 194
- V. *A virulent Running with Chancres and Car-*
uncle 195 to 200
- VI. *A Hernia Humoralis from a Running stop'd*
201 to 203
- VII. *A Gonorrhoea complicate with Pox and mor-*
tify'd Penis. 204 to 208
- VIII.

The TABLE of CONTENTS.

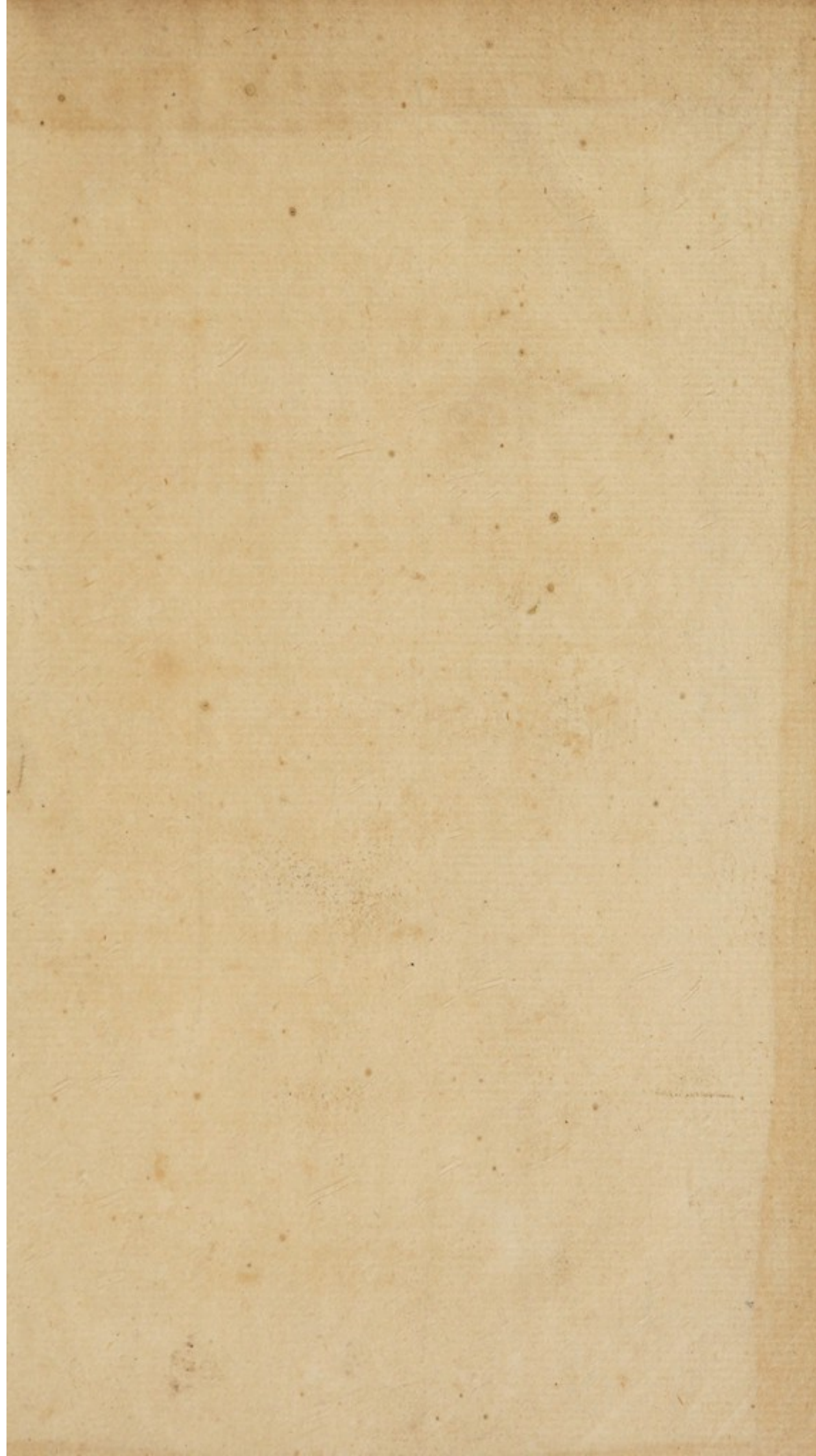
- VIII. *A virulent Running with Chancre and Periphimosis* 209 to 212
- IX. *Serpigines with Pustules on the Face, in a pregnant Woman, mistaken for the Gutta rosacea, till the Appearance of the Tonfillæ ulcerated* 212 to 218
- X. *An uncommon Instance of the first and second Infection* 218 to 226
- XI. *A Serpigo on the Forehead, seeming inconsiderable, but creating much Difficulty to conquer; wherein also the Effect of the Uction too hastily repeated* 227 to 235
- XII. *A rare Case of an Infant infected* 236, 237
- XIII. *The Disease mistaken for the Fluor Albus, with Verrucæ and Chancres attending* 237 to 239
- XIV. *Excrescences of all sorts, about the Anus and Pudend. Verrucæ of the Præputium, with Papulæ on the Glans Penis* 242 to 244
- XV. *A Pox attended with Stillicidium, Chancre, Bubo, Serpigines, Ulcer on the Tonsil, and Mortification of the Uvula* 244 to 252
- XVI. *Ulcer on the Tonsil, with Caries on the Os Palati* 253 to 255
- XVII. *Gummi, Nodes, Ozæna, φαγεδναι in inguinibus, with Caries on the Tibia's* 256 to 262
- XVIII. *Ulcers on the Palate, Uvula, and Tonsils, in the last Stage of a pocky Heetick* 262 to 266
- XIX. *An Ulcer behind the Uvula, with a Node upon the Tibia, in another heetick Patient* 267 to 272
- XX. *An Ulcer in the Throat, Ozæna with Caries, and a rotten Cranium* 272 to 275
- XXI. *A new Way of curing Nodes with Caries on the Shin Bones* 275 to 277
- XXII.

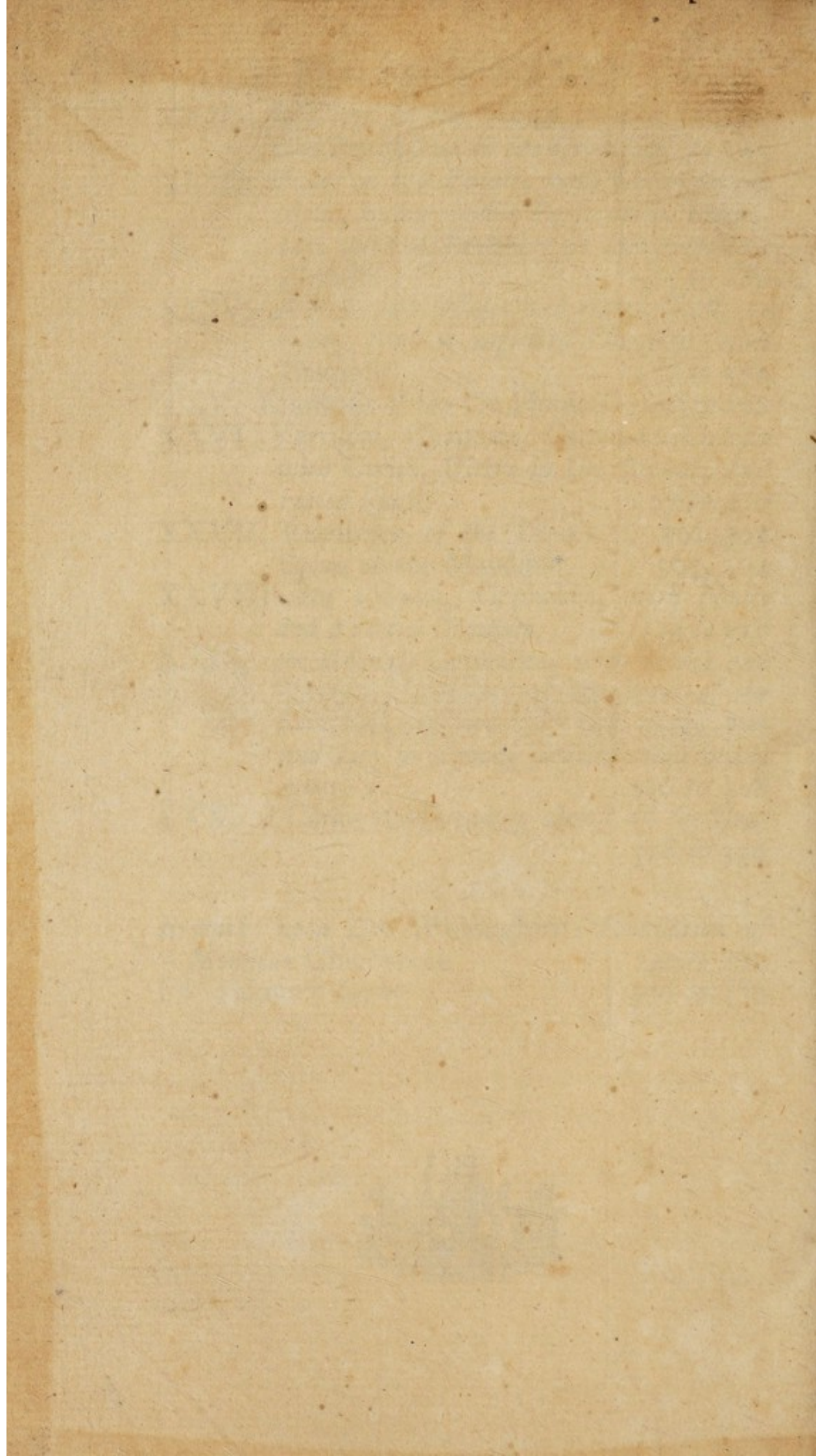
The TABLE of CONTENTS.

XXII.	<i>An Ulcer in the Throat, with Chancres and Phagedena in the Groin</i>	278 to 283
XXIII.	<i>Ulcers on the Palate, with Caries on the Bone, and a double Perforation, complicate with a secondary or symptomatical Phthisis</i>	284 to 287
XXIV.	<i>A Pox with Nodes and rotten Skull, arising from a neglected Chancre with Phimosis</i>	288 to 292
XXV.	<i>Exostosis of the Os Humeri</i>	293 to 296
XXVI.	<i>Verrucæ, Chancres, Gummata, Ozæna with Caries, Ulcers in the Throat, and rotten Skull.</i>	297 to 300
XXVII.	<i>Exostoses of the Tibia's</i>	301, 302
	<i>Spina of the Mandible</i>	303, 304
XXVIII.	<i>An Ozæna, Cephalæa, with Nodes and a rotten Cranium</i>	304 to 315
XXIX.	<i>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</i>	316 to 328
XXX.	<i>A Caries overspreading almost all the Skull</i>	328 to 336

<i>Remarks upon Dr. Willoughby's Translation of</i>	
<i>Monfieur Chicoyneau</i>	340 to 376
<i>Mr. Palmer's Letter</i>	376 to 378







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