

Remarks and practical observations on venereal complaints and disorders of the urethra : with the composition of the bougies, or medicated candles, for the cure of these complaints. / By Mr. Goulard, surgeon of Montpellier.

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REMARKS
AND
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS
ON
VENEREAL COMPLAINTS
AND
DISORDERS OF THE URETHRA;
WITH THE
COMPOSITION OF THE BOUGIES,
OR
MEDICATED CANDLES,
For the CURE of these COMPLAINTS.

By Mr. GOULARD,
SURGEON of MONTPELLIER.

L O N D O N:

Printed for P. ELMSLY (Successor to Mr. VAILLANT),
facing Southampton-Street, in the Strand.

M,DCC,LXXII.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS

TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY J. W. FULTON

NEW YORK

1852

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R E M A R K S
AND
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS
ON
VENEREAL COMPLAINTS.



I N T R O D U C T I O N.

§. I.

I F we consider the many volumes which have been and are daily published on Venereal Complaints, and the confidence with which the most ignorant and unexperienced practitioner undertakes to cure them, we shall be naturally led to think, that not only nothing new can be presented to the Public on the subject, but that every one must be well acquainted with the true specific for them. But if we give ourselves time
B to

to reflect, we shall be sensible that further proofs are necessary to ascertain our skill in the proper treatment of this disease. In fact, what does volume upon volume wrote upon any subject serve to prove, but that the subject is not sufficiently cleared up, and that much more may be said upon it? And what can we conclude from the most culpable and ridiculous temerity, with which every petty country-barber presumes to undertake the treatment of Venereal Patients, but that temerity and blind presumption always characterise the ignorant?

§. II.

But tho' the multiplicity of books, on different subjects, are clear demonstrations of the limits of human knowledge, I cannot help acknowledging that we have many well wrote on Venereal Complaints. The one, for example, by Mr. Astruc, which has met with general approbation, and gained for its author the esteem of all nations famed for literature, who have vied with each other in the translation of it into their respective languages. This work, so justly celebrated, has no doubt been received by the Public in the manner it deserved. The historical part of it, which unfortunately is the least material, is as every one could wish it. I am sorry I cannot say so much for the practical one, tho' we need not be surpris'd that this has not answered our expectations.

pectations. The discussion of facts, the true criticism of authors, and every other result of erudition, require only knowledge and judgment; but neither natural talents joined to great application, or even unlimited experience, can ever enable an individual to publish a work thoroughly perfect on any one disorder. However great or extensive the capacity and experience of the author may be, who treats on medicinal and chirurgical subjects, a vacuum will always be perceived, which time, and the united assistance of the masters of the art alone, will be able to fill up. So very fertile is nature in daily finding out fresh evils to torment us with, that the most exact and faithful account of them must for ever want a supplement. I should think myself very happy to be able to add my mite to the stock of knowledge which our ancestors have left us, on the subject of Venereal Complaints; and it is this motive only, which induced me to put pen to paper. I do not pretend here, to offer to the Public a compleat treatise on these disorders; books enough have been written already upon that subject: but, to conform to my title, I shall present them with many practical remarks and observations, both curious and interesting; all of them the fruit of my reflections and experience. If instead of multiplying, without necessity, as is the case in our days, treatises on the most hackneyed subjects, every physi-

cian and surgeon would forbear writing without having something new to communicate, and keep within the bounds of a simple dissertation, when they have not matter enough for a treatise, we should soon perceive, the quantity of volumes diminish, with which we are daily pestered, and all we should lose would be bare repetitions; a loss we could easily forego. Every writer, who has no new subject to start, should remain quiet, and not plague his contemporaries with tautologies, pleasing himself ridiculously with the thoughts of thus delivering down his name to posterity.

§. II.

The art of healing has no branch belonging to it of more consequence to mankind, than the proper treatment of Venereal Complaints. Other disorders attack, if I may so speak, individuals only, but this makes every one tremble for the whole race; and I think it is to this disease, among the many other causes taken notice of by philosophers, the great decrease and degradation of the human species may be attributed. It has often been a matter of dispute, whether Europe has gained, upon the whole, by the discovery of America. Was there no other reason to be of the negative side of the question, I think the importation of the Venereal Complaint from thence, would be a sufficient one. As this complaint then interests in a particular

particular manner human society, the masters of the art cannot do less than unite their forces to combat it. Few surgeons, tho' I say it, have had so many opportunities as myself of learning thoroughly the nature of this disorder. Above forty years, at first under able masters, and latterly upon my own footing, or in company with my colleagues, have been spent in search of the proper method to subdue it; the ten last of which have been given up to the care of the Military Hospital at Montpellier, of which I have the honor of being surgeon in chief.

§. IV.

The following is the order I propose to observe in this Practical Essay on Venereal Complaints. I shall begin by some remarks, or preliminary observations on the general cure of these complaints; and shall then enter upon the detail of the particular treatment of the principal venereal symptoms, as gonorrhæas, chancres, bubos, phymosis and paraphymosis, &c.

C H A P. I.

On the Treatment of Venereal Complaints in general.

§. V.

WE must begin by laying it down as a maxim, That there is no other specific remedy against the venereal complaint, than mercurial frictions properly administered. The real masters of the art, who alone can be allowed to be proper judges of the new-discovered remedies daily recommended to be made use of instead of mercurial frictions, cannot be too cautious how they give credit to the power of particular nostrums of different quacks; it is their duty to warn the Public not to be blindly led away by the fair promises of these honest gentlemen, who, by fine language and the hopes of gain, endeavour to impose upon the weakness and credulity of mankind, ever ready and willing to be led astray by the first impostor who presents himself.

§. VI.

But we by no means pretend to confound with these empirics, either regular-bred physicians or surgeons, worthy of a nobler title; who, inflamed with a desire of being useful to mankind, deviate from the beaten path,
and

and substitute other remedies in the place of frictions. Every one knows that Mr. Van Swieten, an author of no less understanding than real probity, has long recommended the use of the corrosive sublimate. The experiments made in Italy, England, and Paris, seem to favour his opinion. But though great deference is certainly due to so eminent a physician, I do not think that a wise and prudent practitioner, notwithstanding he may be biassed by a thousand happy experiments in favour of this medicine, ought to be in a hurry to relinquish the use of frictions, which time and a multiplicity of cases have in some measure made sacred; and the administration of which, thanks to the assiduity of practitioners at Montpellier, is brought in our days to the greatest perfection. So, in expectation of a further proof of the good effects of Mr. Van Swieten's remedy, we will not cease to look upon mercurial frictions (which almost all eminent in the profession do) as the only means we may have recourse to for the treatment of venereal complaints.

§. VII.

A further proof of the excellence of this method of treatment, is the cure of above ten thousand patients, during the space of eleven years, under my inspection, in the Venereal Hospital; without particularizing those I attended either at my own house, or

in the town; out of which number I can safely say I never lost one by the misapplication of mercurial frictions. May not we then be allowed to conclude, from so many and so successful experiments, that we have every thing to hope and nothing to fear from the use of frictions, when administered by an able hand? And should not we be very cautious how we adopt new systems, except we have all the reason in the world to think they are much preferable to the old?

§. VIII.

Amongst the various methods to be pursued before we apply mercurial frictions, one of the most essential is, to purge that mineral from all heterogeneous particles: this is to be done by washing it well in common water, and grinding it thoroughly in a proper mortar. Thus mercury is not only rectified, but is even seen to float on that element; a process formerly deemed impracticable, or at least known to very few.

§. IX.

The necessity of mercurial frictions once allowed, we shall advance as a principle founded upon uncontrovertible experience, That the more mercury we rub in, with proper precautions, the more we may depend upon a cure, always taking care to avoid a salivation; which, by giving too soon a vent to the mercury operating upon
the

the vessels, or by stopping the course before the patient has been a sufficient time in it, may make our endeavours for a cure, abortive. Now we must so manage and diminish the frictions, as to prevent the mouth from being affected. This method of treatment is at present known by the name of *Extinctio*. We owe it to Mr. Chycoineau, who died first physician to the king, and gave the first hints of it in a Thesis he defended in the Schools at Montpellier in 1718. Had Mr. Chycoineau enriched the art of healing with this addition of knowledge only, he would deserve a very distinguished rank in the annals of that society. This method of *Extinctio* was violently opposed, as may easily be imagined, even in the part of the world which at first gave it birth; but the most incredulous, convinced by experience, first began to defend it, and then exclusively to adopt it. From which æra the general use of this method may be dated; no other doctrine was taught in the schools. Nothing, I think, can set the powers of prejudice, and the difficulty with which mankind emerges from a state of ignorance, in a stronger light, than the opposition which this method even now meets with from some physicians of the capital, as well as from those of foreign countries.

§. X.

The following is my method of practice, which I have adopted in the Royal Venereal Hospital of this town. Having learned from experience that preparations for the remedy were as necessary as the remedy itself, I make it a rule to order every venereal patient at least eighteen baths; to take morning and night, on coming out of the bath, cooling broths, and observe strictly the regimen I prescribe. After the baths we come to the frictions, which the patients administer to each other in the presence of the surgeon of the ward: these I order only every other day, till they have been used thirteen times, which are sufficient to cover the whole body, except the anterior parts of the trunk. Should any accidents supervene during the treatment, as a tumefaction of the glands of the mouth and neighbouring parts, ulcerations of the tongue, gums, kernels of the neck, palate, &c. fever, diarrhæa, or any symptom of the kind, I order the patients to leave the friction room; sometimes I change their linnen, bleed, purge, or order them baths, as circumstances require; and when the storm is abated, return to the former treatment. But so great is our skill in the management of venereal patients in our hospital, that we seldom see any of the above accidents happen. This treatment is of equal advantage both to the king and patient;

tient; seeing the afflicted with this complaint are in a situation of going out three days after their cure; an indulgence which is never allowed such as have been tortured with a salivation.

§. XI.

The method above described is sometimes to be varied, according to the cases which occur in practice, as may be seen in the Observations. But the daily advantages we reap in the Royal Hospital since this method has been adopted, and the desire I have to preserve the life of the soldier, make me sincerely wish, that such as have the power in their hands, would enforce it in all the military hospitals. For it is very evident, that to the omission of baths we may attribute the many intervening accidents, and the want of success in the cure. It is equally so, that only an illusory one is obtained in those hospitals where no more than four baths are prescribed; as it is likewise in such where the patients are simply ordered mercurial pills, panaceas, sudorific ptisans, and other like remedies. No good practitioner now-a-days is ignorant of the danger and uncertainty of such methods; and I can venture to say they deserve, in a particular manner, the attention of the ministry.

§. XII.

In the course of my own practice I have made a particular remark, which indeed, probably, has likewise been made by others; which is, that as certain complaints are known to shew themselves at certain times of the year, so we sometimes see many soldiers come to our hospital with the same venereal symptoms, as chancres, bubos, phymosis, &c. For example, during the course of last year we have healed a number of soldiers with various kinds of claps, especially since the month of August to the end of last winter. This spring many came with venereal bubos: though I was much surprised at this, I was much more so the 28th of October, on seeing ten or twelve soldiers come to our hospital, who had all phymoses or paraphymoses. This remark I thought worthy of attention.

§. XIII.

In the treatment of venereal complaints there is a point of the greatest importance, which often foils the practitioner; I mean the pronouncing the existence or non-existence of the venereal taint, in cases where it does not shew itself externally. What is to be done in these circumstances, when it is equally dangerous to condemn or acquit those that ask our advice? To do this with safety and without reproach, first, you must weigh
maturely

maturely all preceding symptoms ; secondly, be well persuaded that the venereal complaint is a real Proteus, which appears in various shapes ; and, thirdly, utterly discard the error generally adopted, that every kind of pox shews itself by some external symptoms, as chancres, bubos, claps, &c. By following these rules you will not only have a safe and certain method of proceeding in the most intricate cases, but likewise steer clear of errors ; which are always productive of the most fatal consequences. We hope to confirm the truth of what we have advanced by some observations.

§. XIV.

OBSERVATION I.

I Met, in the course of my practice, with a man who enjoyed a perfect state of health, and had never been afflicted with a venereal complaint, tho' he had frequently been in the way of infection : he at last perceived an abscess on one of his buttocks, which was healed according to art in a short time. About a twelvemonth after, another came in the same place, which was laid open two days after its appearance ; a sinus was discovered from it, which was likewise opened ; as was a second, third, and fourth, which appeared one after the other. All these sinusses came in different directions from the urethra and anus. A surgeon of reputation, who was sent for, promised the patient a speedy cure. After attending him for some time, he was not a little surprized to see a large quantity of purulent matter discharge itself from the anus : he thought it might be possible to put a stop to this by astringent

gent and corrosive injections; but in vain; the bad symptoms daily encreased, a slow fever came on, and the patient died consumptive. There is sufficient reason to conclude from hence, that his death was caused by a virus concealed in the blood, which had before given rise to the different abscesses. He frequently told me before his death, that he had often escaped venereal complaints, when his companions had been infected. It was to this false security we may properly attribute his death, as it prevented him from making use of the assistance of proper remedies.

§. XV.

OBSERVATION II.

I Was sent for to a woman of this town who was covered with pustules and ulcers: one of the greatest men of the present age gave it as his opinion, that they did not proceed from any venereal cause. After examining her, I begged to speak to her husband, a strong, hale man in appearance: he owned to me, that since the last fifteen days, a bubo and chancre had made their appearance upon him; this convinced me sufficiently of the nature of his wife's disorder. I ordered her to my house, and shewed her accidentally to the late Mr. Chycoineau, then chancellor of the University of Physic, and since physician to the king: he immediately declared himself entirely of my opinion. The gradual diminution of the symptoms as the mercurial frictions took effect, and the radical cure performed afterwards, were convincing proofs I had not been deceived.

One would naturally have supposed, that the husband would have submitted to the same treatment; but, though convinced of his own situation, he continued to follow his worldly concerns, and
again

again infected his wife; who soon after died consumptive. Notwithstanding he still refused to submit to any remedy, he survived her above five-and-twenty years, always enjoying a perfect state of health.

§. XVI.

I have known some patients on whom the venereal virus made considerable progress in a short time; and others again, who only felt its bad effects ten, twelve, fifteen, or twenty years after. To what cause may we attribute its concealment in the one, and its sudden appearance in the other? It is hard to say. But as this disease may be often clearly ascertained, and often appears under the mask of various other complaints, as is well known to many practitioners, who have carefully attended to its different stages, I wonder the Faculty do not more frequently prescribe anti-venereal medicines, when they have tried others unsuccessfully. Though I do not pretend by this to lay down absolute rules to direct practitioners in so nice a point, I only mean to awake the attention of those who often think their patients stand in no need of the great anti-venereal medicine, at that very time when it ought to be used as the only effectual one.

§. XVII.

Gonorrhæas often prove stumbling-blocks to the Faculty, for want of knowing properly

perly the nature of the complaint. It is a general received opinion, that claps unattended by any other venereal symptom, and curable in three, four, or five weeks, are a sure indication of a non-existence of the pox. I must beg leave to differ from the general opinion; being thoroughly convinced, by an infinite number of cases, too prolix to be mentioned here, that any venereal complaint, however slight, may lay the foundations of that terrible disorder; a doctrine I sincerely wish was more generally received, as it would make the masters of the art more circumspect in prescribing proper medicines to combat that complaint; which often, by a contrary treatment, baffles their skill.

§. XVIII.

A division of venereal symptoms into two classes is very proper; though it should not, upon the whole, make any material difference in the general treatment. It is certain that this complaint, when treated in its commencement, by having acted less powerfully on the mass of blood and lymph, requires less preparations, and fewer frictions, than when it has laid dormant for some time; but it is not less certain, that every venereal affection, whether of an ancient or recent standing, still requires the specific, without which, a radical cure cannot be depended upon.

§. XIX.

§. XIX.

Patients who have been tampered with, and not cured; those who have a complication of venereal complaints; those of a delicate and puny disposition, inclined to be hectic; those who have malignant ulcers on the palate and roof of the mouth; pains and caries of the bones, exostoses, &c. all such, I say, require our particular attention, and a more extensive and diversified treatment, according to the various symptoms.

§. XX.

The following is the method we follow in the above delicate and alarming circumstances, which threaten immediate destruction to the patient, if not relieved, and that very quickly. After the general remedies, we order baths twice a-day; after the evening one, a mercurial friction; continuing them alternately, till we have checked the disorder and abated the symptoms, which is generally in twelve or fifteen days. We then continue on the baths, omitting the frictions; when the patient has made use of the former about five-and-twenty, thirty, five-and-thirty, and sometimes forty times, we again order the frictions, to the number of twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, more or less, according to circumstances. In case of exostoses, I order gentle local frictions till they disappear, which does not indeed always happen; but
even

even in these circumstances, by the use of the above regular method, we may be very sure the venereal taint is destroyed, and may look upon an exostosis still remaining as a relict only of the pox, or perhaps produced by some other cause; which we must now resolve to bear patiently the remainder of our lives, or endeavour to subdue it by the surgical remedies appropriated to that complaint.

§. XXI.

I do not pretend here to have adopted solely the above method of proceeding by baths and frictions. Mr. Haguénot, Professor of Physic at Montpellier, and Member of the Royal Society, has long recommended it in an excellent memorial, read to the Academy in 1732, and printed in 1734. That I look upon to be a remarkable epoch in the history of the treatment of venereal complaints, as I do the memorial to be the production of a man as famed for learning in his profession, as zeal for the public welfare.

§. XXII.

I don't think I can better illustrate the advantages of the above treatment than by giving an account of a surprizing cure, which is scarcely to be paralleled any-where, performed by it.

§. XXIII.

§. XXXIII.

OBSERVATION III.

A Gentleman, belonging to a foreign court, had been afflicted in his younger days with many inveterate venereal complaints, which had been treated with palliative remedies only. A celebrated professor, to whom the gentleman applied during his stay in Holland, thought he could radically cure him by the use of simple mercurial pills, panaceas, and other remedies of the kind; which served only to render his situation more deplorable. Another practitioner, by anodyne medicines, counteracted the bad effects of the above remedies. As the venereal virus still remained in the mass of blood, bad symptoms often appeared, and particularly a tumour in the year 1758, which obliged the patient to undertake a long journey, to put himself into the hands of an able surgeon, who applied to the tumour (which was situated on the superior part of the breast, near the extremity of the clavicle, which articulates with the acromion) plaisters which brought on a suppuration. The matter forced a passage spontaneously, which was kept open with tents and doffils. A caries was soon perceived; many splinters detached themselves from the part of the clavicle near the tumour; the wound cicatrized insensibly; and the patient returned home in a short time, free, 'tis true, from the tumour, but by no means from the venereal virus, which still remained in his blood. Nor was it long before he was again attacked by various complaints, as intermittent fevers, bleedings of the nose, diarrhæas, pustules on the head and different parts of the body, exostoses of the coronal, &c.

&c. without mentioning a scorbutic affection joined to the other complaints.

The patient, finding no benefit from the advice of different practitioners, determined to go to Montpellier. He was obliged to perform this journey by sea, by which means, though he set out in the end of April, he did not arrive in that town before the 12th of July. On the 13th he sent for me to the inn; I found him very feverish, in bed. On hearing the account of his various complaints, I advised him to come to my house, to be under my eye. I own, I was very much alarmed for him, considering how pale and emaciated he was.

His pulse not only indicated a fever, but he had constantly one on him every third day, which reduced him to the last extremity. He felt excruciating pains in all his limbs, and the various pustules and exostoses gave him no small uneasiness. I advised him to send for a physician, which he complied with after many entreaties, and consented to see Mr. Haguenot three times, but would never after either admit him or any-one else.

When the fever was abated, I was much alarmed by a violent bleeding at the nose, though it was attended by no bad consequences. We stopped it by the patient's snuffing up a mixture of white wine, the extract of Saturn, and vinegar, with a little allum. 'Tis true, it returned four times in eight days, but was at last entirely stopped by the above application.

But the intermittent fever was not so easily subdued; it continued to return, though we again stopped it. But this was followed by a more alarming accident than any of the former; I mean a diarrhæa, which reduced the patient to the weakest state imaginable. Seeing him in imminent danger of death, and unwilling to be concerned
solely

solely for him in such circumstances, I desired those he had had letters of recommendation to in the town, to endeavour to persuade him to let more assistance be called in; but all in vain: so that I was obliged to use my utmost endeavours to stop the diarrhæa, which I at last succeeded in.

I own, not one of the many thousand venereal patients I had attended before, ever gave me half the uneasiness this did. Reflecting on the proper methods to rescue him from the jaws of death, I concluded, that, if the original cause of all these complaints could in some measure be removed, he might stand a chance of escaping. To effect which, I ordered him domestic baths, into which he was put for a quarter of an hour at a time, which was as much as he could bear. He was then rubbed with the mercurial ointment, not made by a third so strong as usual. By thus making use of baths and frictions alternatively, in fifteen days time he had taken fifteen baths, and had been anointed ten times. During the course of this treatment, I ordered antiscorbutic bouillons, which succeeded to my wishes, calming the bad symptoms, sheathing the acrimony of the virus, and thus allowing us to pursue the ordinary methods of cure.

After the ten frictions, which had proved so advantageous, I purged my patient with manna, still continuing on the use of the baths, which he had now strength enough to bear twice a day for three quarters of an hour at a time, and sometimes even an hour. I brought him by degrees to white meats; and as soon as he had taken a sufficient number of baths, which I believe amounted to five-and-forty, I again ordered him fifteen frictions more, which he likewise took in about five-and-forty days more, as they continued to agree with him. He has recovered his strength and natural looks; the pustules, pains, and exostoses, have disappeared; and he actually

tually enjoys tolerable health, to the no small surprise of those who saw him in the above deplorable situation.

§. XXIV.

R E M A R K.

I hope the reader has taken notice, from the above account, how circumspect I was forced to be in my proceedings, and particularly attentive to every little change in my patient, to bring the complaint to so happy a period. Every-one who thinks ingenuously, must own, that this could by no means have been accomplished by the ordinary methods of proceeding; which, indeed, in all probability would have proved destructive, as well in this case as in many others nearly parallel to it. 'Tis to the ten slight frictions, administered according to Mr. Haguénot's method, we must attribute the favourable turn of the disorder; and we must at the same time allow this discovery to be of that importance to the Faculty, as to merit the particular attention of every practitioner: Nor can it ever be made use of with greater probability of success, than when the mouth is attacked with malignant ulcers, which generally prove very dangerous, if their acrimony is not sheathed in their commencement. I shall only trouble the reader with two Observations on this subject, though I could produce many.

§. XXV.

§. XXV.

OBSERVATION IV.

A woman in my neighbourhood had so violent a cough, that an eminent physician gave it as his opinion she must inevitably go into a consumption. Though this was prevented by a milk diet, soon after she came to consult me about an ulcer which had seized the palate and roof of the mouth. The progress of this ulcer was so rapid, that I ordered her both baths and frictions that very day. She at the same time made use of a gargarism of the vegeto-mineral water. The gargarisms, and the use of the baths and frictions, alternatively, stopped the progress of the ulcer in four-and-twenty hours. The woman, by pursuing the ordinary methods, was perfectly cured. But what is very remarkable in this case is, that being very poor, she was obliged to follow her usual vocations, such as going to market, drawing water, &c. It is no less remarkable, that the husband is perfectly well, and free from any venereal symptom, though he continued to have commerce with his wife.

§. XXVI.

OBSERVATION V.

One Mr. Turin was treated at Lyons for a venereal complaint, which they assured him was cured. Upon the strength of this he returned home; but soon after, ulcers appearing on the palate and roof of the mouth, he was obliged to come, without loss of time, to Montpellier. To remedy the evil, I ordered him baths and frictions alternatively; which succeeded to our wishes. I then followed the general method, and the patient was soon cured.

§. XXVII.

§. XXVII.

The three preceding Observations, to which I could add many more, serve to illustrate the good effects of the method of *Extinctio* in general, and that of Mr. Haguenot in particular. I shall here make some few remarks on the danger and inutility of salivation, though looked upon by many practitioners (notwithstanding the many proofs to the contrary) as absolutely necessary for the radical cure of venereal complaints. I can safely call the above experiments a clear demonstration of the validity of my arguments, and own I am much surprized, as I look upon them to be unanswerable, that they have not made more proselytes. Can any-one conceive, that for forty years past the different practitioners of Montpellier should be so unanimous in approving of a method faulty and unwarrantable in itself, and still continue in it? This appears to me a paradox; and I have so good an opinion of the understanding of mankind in general, as to think, that they will some time hence be ashamed of not having adopted long ago the method of *Extinctio* as well as that of inoculation, for the cure of a disorder no less alarming than the venereal one.

§. XXVIII.

Salivation is not only frequently unnecessary, but even prejudicial in many cases, especially if carried to too great lengths. I own, that many celebrated practitioners, amongst the rest Mr. Petit, have diminished with some degree of success the usual danger attending it; but would not they have done better to have entirely laid it aside, as I think we reasonably ought to do, its inutility being sufficiently verified by the discharge from the salival glands? Among the various proofs I could bring of the bad effects of salivation, I shall only take notice here of those poxes which have taken root, if I may so speak, in the constitution, and lodged their virus in the marrow of the bones themselves. Such kinds have frequently baffled mercurial frictions; and Boerhaave himself is of opinion, that they can be cured only by Hutten's method, which consists in draining from the body all the animal oil, which this great man looks upon to be the seat of the disorder, by means of fumigations with spirits of wine, a strict regimen, dry food, without the least fat, and the continual use of sudorific drinks, as the decoction of guaiacum, &c.* But not to have recourse to a remedy whose operation would be too

* See Aphrodisiacus's Preface, translated into French by Mr. de la Mettrie.

violent for most constitutions, we may safely say, that mercurial frictions have often failed on the like occasions, by not having been gradually administered, and particularly by the too great proneness of the practitioner to encourage a salivation. Nothing can so effectually eradicate an inveterate pox, especially of a long standing, as introducing a large quantity of mercury into the corporeal system, and there letting it remain for some time, as it were fixed. Now this can be brought about only by happily uniting the general system of *extinctio*, and that of Mr. Haguénot in particular, when found necessary. The account of the foreigner which we have just given, is a strong proof of what we have reason to expect from a coalition of the two systems, even in most desperate cases. Of what use would Mr. Hutten's method have been to him in his situation? Even if we allow it infallible, (which indeed we have reason to doubt) * the low and hectic state to which he was reduced must have forbid its use, not only in his regard, but likewise in regard of many others in the same deplorable condition.

§. XXIX.

I now return to salivation. Mr. Fabre, who, as well as Mr. Petit, is its partisan, and who has just published an Essay on Ve-

* See Mr. Astruc, Book ii. Chap. 11.

nereal Complaints, in which he illustrates Mr. Petit's (his master's) method, brings an argument, not apparently void of solidity, to confirm the doctrine of salivation. He looks upon the flux from the salival glands as a critical discharge of nature, which chuses to evacuate the venereal virus by those parts, and consequently that it ought to be encouraged †. But this is a supposition by no means justified by experiments, and must appear of very little weight to any-one who will attend a little to Mr. Fabre's argumentation. He means, and actually must mean, by the word Crisis, those evacuations which Nature gives rise to, to deliver herself from any morbid cause. Now, does any-one know an instance of a pox, left to itself, cured by salivation only, though we know many of other alarming complaints to go off suddenly by a diarrhæa, hemorrhages, a sweat, &c, without the administration of any medicine to produce either? It is therefore evident, that to look upon the discharge by the salival glands as a critical evacuation, and to establish upon this supposition a system of treating venereal complaints, is to reason upon a wrong principle, and build upon a bad foundation. This I mean to say without prejudicing Mr. Fabre's work, full, in other respects, of useful and interesting anecdotes.

† An Essay on Venereal Complaints, Chap. 4.

§. XXX.

This same gentleman complains, that the partisans of the method of treating the venereal disease by *extinctio* have drawn a hideous picture of salivation †. It is not at all improbable, but their descriptions have been exaggerated; but the ideas he himself gives us of it are sufficient to induce us to look upon that operation as very disagreeable and disgusting. To prove this, I refer the reader to the fifth chapter of the second book of the Author. I shall only remark here, that, according to Mr. Fabre's own account, when a salivation is once brought on, it is absolutely necessary to wake the patient every hour, lest he should be suffocated*.

† Essay, page 111.

* During the salivation, a tumefaction of the tongue, cheeks, tonsils, &c. is inevitable; but it is not very considerable in general, if the discharge from the salival glands is uninterrupted. It is only during sleep that it gains ground; upon which account it becomes highly necessary not to suffer the patient to sleep long together. He must be placed in bed, in a position that may favour the discharge from the salival ducts. One or two hours sleep are as many as can be allowed at a time: He is then to be wakened, and ordered to walk till the salivation is re-established; and by thus alternatively dividing his time between sleeping and waking, Nature in the four-and twenty hours has her proper share of refreshment, and at the same time any considerable swelling of the mouth, &c. is prevented. —Mr. Fabre's Essay on Ven. Dis. page 118.

§. XXXI.

Though I am no friend to salivation, I shall not here draw the picture of it, as I neither mean to be looked upon to exaggerate, or to start a subject afresh which has already been sufficiently hackneyed. But I must beg leave to make two remarks on the subject, the one no less curious than the other is important. The first regards a temporary diminution of the sense of hearing (not, I believe, hitherto taken notice of by any author, though frequently observed in the Royal Hospital) of such patients whose mouths had been affected by mercury.

It is very probable, that the state of the phlogosa, and tumefaction of the internal parts of the mouth in general, had stopped up for a time Eustacius's tube, and given rise to this passing complaint, which disappears as the inflammation diminishes. From this observation we may conclude, that Eustacius's tube contributes in some measure to our hearing, as hath been hitherto supposed, though contrary to the opinion of Mr. Robert de Limbourg, a foreigner of great merit *, who asserts from his own experiments that they are totally unconnected. This accident may probably also take its rise

* He is known by a prize adjudged him by the Academy at Bourdeaux, for physical experiments.

from the tumefaction of the tonsils, which, by the augmentation of their volume, contract, perhaps, the cartilaginous portion of the meatus auditorius. But let what will be the cause of these complaints, I can with truth declare, that I have used successfully, to remove them, the vegeto-mineral water, either as a gargarism or injection.

§. XXXII.

The second observation I have to make regards certain hemorrhages which proceed from the most remote part of the mouth, and often prove so obstinate as to put the patient's life in danger. This is frequently caused by a violent salivation. I shall here take notice of a remark of Mr. Fabre's, which is both new and interesting.

“ Sometimes,” says this author, “ when
 “ the salivation is at its height, the gums
 “ bleed profusely *.”—After which is the
 following passage: “ Some patients, by the
 “ discharge from the salival ducts, are re-
 “ markably bound in the body; they return
 “ the glyster, which is daily administered,
 “ without any tincture of bile. In this
 “ situation, the construction of the fibres
 “ of the intestines stops the course of cir-
 “ culation, particularly in the ramifications

* Essay on Venereal Complaints, pages 116 and 117.

“ which form the vena porta; so that the
 “ blood impelled by the heart, meeting
 “ with more resistance from the inferior
 “ parts, mounts with greater impetuosity
 “ and volume by the carotides, and forces
 “ its way out by bursting the vessels of the
 “ ulcerated gums. To stop this hemor-
 “ rhage, it is often sufficient to administer
 “ a glyster of emollient plants, to which
 “ add three ounces of mel rosaceum mer-
 “ curiale, or cassia.”

I shall here subjoin an observation, not unconnected with salivation, communicated to me by Mr. Baranci, a surgeon of great repute in this town.

§. XXXIII.

OBSERVATION VI.

Mr. Baranci had, in conjunction with Messrs. Chirac and Barbeyrac, a man of fashion under his care for the pox. As it was the custom at that time (near the end of the last century) to administer one friction upon another without any intermission, with an intention to bring on as soon as possible a salivation, which was looked upon to be absolutely necessary for the cure of that complaint, the patient soon had his mouth in a very bad condition. But what was still more alarming, he had a hemorrhage that baffled the most approved gargarisms, and put the patient into such imminent danger, that the physicians gave him up to Mr. Baranci, and saw him no more. Mr. Baranci told him the danger he was in, and that the only method he knew of to save his life was to apply the actual cautery to the mouth

of the vessel by means of a speculum oris; to which the patient consented. The hemorrhage, which proceeded from the most remote part of the mouth, near the last dens molaris, was immediately stopped; and the patient, by the boldness of his surgeon, was saved from immediate destruction. The physicians, being acquainted with the event, congratulated Mr. Baranci on the occasion, and in conjunction with him compleated the cure*.

§. XXXIV.

The venereal complaint is never more difficult to treat, than when attended by the king's - evil or scurvy. The greatest practitioners, in these circumstances, are often dubious what method to follow, as the

* Mr. Astruc (Book iv. Chap. 8.) makes an observation similar to this. "I remember," says this great physician, "in a parallel case, when the hemorrhage was considerable, and came from the extremity of the nostrils, near the throat, it was necessary to apply a thin, crooked iron, moderately hot, introduced by means of a canula properly made, and thus to make a scar at hap-hazard. Though the experiment was barbarous, it was a necessary one, and answered in every respect."

In a similar case I would by no means recommend the above experiment to be made at first. There is another, much less painful, and not less infallible; which is, to stop up the nostrils with pledgets by means of the lacunar narium. I published an easy method of doing it in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, 1740; and we saw it tried successfully on a young physician of this town, not long ago, who had lost a considerable quantity of blood by the nose.

greatest

greatest attention is necessary. In fact, we are well convinced, that there is no specific remedy for the venereal complaint but mercurial frictions ; and 'tis equally demonstrated by experiments made at Montpellier, that these very frictions by no means agree with the king's evil. Hitherto practitioners have endeavoured, by extraordinary preceding preparations, to remedy the bad effects of mercury, such as domestic baths, alterative broths, milk, &c. but some recent observations, published by Mr. Bordeu in an Essay on the King's-evil, to be found in the third volume of Prizes of the Royal Academy of Surgery, give us reason to hope, that by joining the use of Barege waters to mercurial frictions, we may with more certainty destroy the venereal virus when complicated with the evil. But as all patients have it not in their power to resort to the spring itself, it is to be wished that experiments were made, whether these waters would not be equally as efficacious when made use of at a distance ; or whether the same effect might not be produced by other mineral waters, or artificial ones. I think this a point of the greatest importance, and that these experiments should by no means be neglected. In fine, the admirable effects we have seen produced by the vegeto-mineral water, when applied to parts affected by the king's-evil, induce us to recommend it as a corrector of the humours

in general, used by way of bath, pump, or in ointment to be applied by way of friction to the whole body.

§. XXXV.

A complication of the scurvy with the venereal complaint is still more alarming; for it is evident, that mercury is very improper in these circumstances, as its manner of action evidently clashes with the scorbutic state of the blood and humours: It puts the blood in motion, and disposes it to putrefaction, which is demonstrable by the fetid salivations of pocky patients; and the scurvy is well known to be a putrefactive disorder*.

Krammer makes mention of four hundred afflicted with the scurvy, who died in a miserable way by the use of mercury†. The same author, having consulted the college of physicians at Vienna on a proper method to put a stop to an inveterate scurvy which made terrible havoc in the Imperial army in Hungary, received for answer, that those who recommended a mercurial salivation for the cure of the scurvy, deserved rather the appellation of enemies to mankind than that of physicians‡. Dr. Grainger has published an observation, which sets

* See Lind's Treatise on the Scurvy.

† Lind, tom. i. page 66.

‡ Lind, tom. ii. page 181.

forth the dangerous effects of mercury in this complaint. This observation and another of my own, I think, deserve a place here, by way of caution to practitioners.

§. XXXVI.

OBSERVATION VII.

Communicated to Dr. LIND by Dr. GRAINGER.

A Soldier, afflicted with both a scorbutic and venereal disorder, was anointed one night with a single drachm of mercury. I found him the next morning in a confirmed salivation, which continued to encrease to the tenth day. The interior part of his mouth, his lips, and cheeks, became then of a monstrous size; a cadaverous stench was exhaled from his mouth; he spit up daily a quantity of corrupted blood, with pieces of his gums; almost all his teeth fell out, and 'tis very remarkable, they were considerably larger than common; his urine was very offensive, thick, and almost black; he had frequent fainting fits; in a word, he was reduced so low, that it was with great difficulty he escaped with his life, and was for three months incapable of doing any duty*.

§. XXXVII.

OBSERVATION VIII.

Between five and six years ago, two soldiers came to the Royal Hospital with scorbutic complaints. As all the wards were full, we were obliged to

* Lind, tom. i. pag. 232, 233.

put them into the one destined for venereal patients, where the general preparatory remedies were prescribed them. But instead of any abatement of the disorder, their situation daily grew worse; their heads swelled; a copious salivation came on, with ulcers in the mouth. In fine, one of them died of a gangrene, which no art could stop the progress of, and the other escaped with great difficulty. This observation is more remarkable than that made by Dr. Grainger; for without mentioning that one of his patients escaped, and one of ours died a miserable death, ours helps to shew, that the bad effects of mercury were owing to the atoms of that mineral, with which the atmosphere of the room was impregnated.

§. XXXVIII.

From these observations we may conclude how very improper a salivation must be in parallel cases. To prevent which, the patient must begin by changing his linen, must leave the room adapted for the frictions, draw the mercury from the mouth by means of the known remedies, mild cathartics often repeated, and evaporate it as much as possible by transudation; “the want of this, which is generally attended by a tightness and spasm of the skin, in scorbutic affections, being the reason of mercury’s flying to the salival glands,” according to Mr. Lind†. To remedy this, he pre-

† Tom. i. page 337, and the following.

scribes bolus's of theriacum, with camphor and flower of brimstone, which are to be repeated every four or six hours, till a copious sweat is procured. The spasmodic constriction or tightness of the skin seems to indicate the use of the warm bath, provided the patient has strength to bear it.

§. XXXIX.

As mercury is, by the preceding remarks, proved to be so great an enemy to the scurvy, it is to be wished that some other remedy might be substituted in the room of frictions, to eradicate the venereal complaint when joined with the scurvy: But hitherto authors, who have treated this subject, give us very little encouragement on that head. This important point is by no means thoroughly discussed by the great Astruc, who has wrote a voluminous treatise on venereal complaints; nor has Mr. Lind touched upon it, though he has given us a learned dissertation on the scurvy. One would naturally in these circumstances be induced to think, that Mr. Van Swieten's method might be very happily adapted. As the quantity of mercury introduced into the habit by this method is very inconsiderable, not exceeding a few grains, he has reason to think that it would be freed from the common objections to mercurial frictions; at the same time it will be highly necessary to prescribe
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the general antiscorbutic remedies, on which consult Mr. Lind's excellent treatise. If the patient should have a particular aversion to the use of corrosive sublimate, and the case not desperate, he might be allowed to take for some time antiscorbutic medicines, till the virulence of that complaint is either checked or totally subdued, and then begin the mercurial frictions, which must be administered with all possible care and attention. This method, I think, till we have made further discoveries, may be very safely pursued*.

§. XL.

'Tis beyond all doubt, that in a room where many venereal patients are, the atmosphere is very soon impregnated with mercurial particles; and as we are frequently obliged, for want of a sufficient number of

* When we talk of the bad effects of mercury, we mean, when it is administered to patients of a bad scorbutic habit, such as sea-faring people, and inhabitants of marshy and cold countries, are liable to. For, in general, by taking proper precautions, such, for example, as were made use of for the stranger who is the subject of one of the preceding Observations, we often prescribe to patients in our hospitals mercurial frictions, when the venereal and scorbutic complaint is joined together, without any bad consequences resulting from them: but 'tis very proper, as often as we can conveniently do it, not to let these patients remain in the same room with the common venereal ones.

rooms, to put those patients who are actually taking the frictions with such as are only preparing for them, we often see, with no small degree of astonishment, the latter begin to salivate without any friction at all. This, I think, serves to prove, that mercury may be introduced into the blood by other means than by frictions. Is it by means of the lungs with the air we breathe, that of the chyle, or by the habit of body, that it is thus introduced?

§. XLI.

Mr. Petit made a remark on this subject not unworthy our attention. He often said *, that in the hospitals appropriated for venereal complaints, it was not possible to ascertain precisely the quantity of mercury each one ought to receive according to his constitution; for by the atmosphere of the room being impregnated with mercurial particles, the delicate and reduced patients, besides the particular dose of mercury administered to them, received their share of that in the air; and thus by having more introduced into the mass of blood than their constitutions can bear, often die, after being tormented with fevers, convulsions, and extraordinary tumefactions of the head. From whence

* Mr. Fabre's Essay on Venereal Complaints, pages 107 and 108.

he concludes, that in these hospitals the patients should be kept separate, or at least that only very few should be put together into a large room, and that the windows should be frequently open to admit the external air *. No one, to our knowledge, ever died in our hospital of the above accidents, except the scorbutic patient we mentioned above; though we acknowledge Mr, Petit's observation to be a very just one, and in every respect worthy of attention.

* As the opening of doors and windows may be liable to exceptions, especially during the winter, some other method to introduce fresh air might be better adopted. Dr. Desaguins has given, in the Philosophical Transactions, a description of a machine to answer this purpose; and Mess. Hales and Sutton have proposed a method to effect the same in the hospitals and on ship-board. Their machines are made use of in England, and 'tis a pity they are not so in France.

C H A P.

CHAP. II.

On a GONORRHÆA.

§. XLII.

A VIRULENT gonorrhæa, the only one we mean to mention here, is a discharge of a yellowish, greenish matter, or of some other colour, which flows from the penis, in consequence of a connection with an infected person. The patient perceives a great heat when he makes water; which has occasioned this complaint to be called a *chaude-pisse*. This disease, according to Brassavole, Doctor at Ferrara, made its appearance about forty years after venereal complaints in Europe, and is now become the most general venereal symptom.

§. XLIII.

Different parts of the body may be subject to a gonorrhæa, as the prostate glands, feminal vessels, Cowper's glands, Littre's gland, and, in general, all the secretory organs which supply the interior part of the urethra with any kind of fluid. But it appears in general, that the prostate is the seat of the disorder. Virsungus has always found this gland much ulcerated, and full
of

of an acrimonious, virulent sanies, in all the dead subjects he had dissected *. Boerhaave † speaks of this species of gonorrhæa as of a disease attended with the most fatal consequences. “A stoppage of urine,” says he, “often supervenes, without any immediate cause: But after long and excruciating pains, a purulent matter is perceived from the urethra; and then the urine discharges itself pretty freely, till again retarded by a fresh increase of purulent matter.”

§. XLIV.

But though a gonorrhæa of the prostate glands is attended with great danger, one of the seminal vessels is much more to be dreaded. “What innumerable evils, says Boerhaave, arise from this envenomed source! I have seen all the cellular substance which surrounds the seminal vessels, the bladder, rectum, perinæum, &c. ulcerated and in a state of putrefaction; fistulas leading to the scrotum, perinæum, anus, which corroded and consumed these parts. These evils were so much the more to be dreaded, as they admitted of no remedy ‡, &c.” It seldom happens that a gonorrhæa of the prostate or

* Astruc, tome iii. page 11. in a note.

† Preface of the Aphrodisiacus.

‡ Ibidem.

gonorrhæa of the prostate or seminal vessels is attended with these fatal consequences, except the virus is particularly malignant, or that the complaint has been neglected.

§. XLV.

A gonorrhæa of Cowper's glands, very well described by Littre *, is less dangerous, and less common, than the other two, according to this great anatomist; for he perceived it only on one body out of about forty which he dissected, affected with this distemper.

§. XLVI.

There are two other species of gonorrhæa, which we shall here make mention of. The first of which Boerhaave says, in his preface to the Aphrodisiacus, is seated in the cells of the substance itself of the glans, from whence it may spread itself more or less into those of the spongy tissue of the urethra, of which, it is well known, the glans is only a continuation. It appears very probable to me, though I differ from Mr. Astruc, that this is the species of gonorrhæa described by Sydenham and Vercelloni; for both these authors assert, that the matter coming from the patients they saw, proceeded from the porous substance of the

* Memoirs of the Royal Acad. 1711.

glans ; whereas the spurious kind of gonorrhæa, which is the second species I mean, and which Mr. Masson, physician at Besiers, has, I believe, described the first of any one, has indisputably its seat in the sebaceous glands of the corona glandis. Mr. Masson had been told, that this gonorrhæa had already been remarked by the famous Mr. Barbeyrac, and some other physicians at Montpellier*.

§. XLVII.

What I have hitherto advanced on the subject of gonorrhæas, is founded either on the dissection of dead bodies, or my own Observations. But 'tis not always possible to ascertain precisely the species of gonorrhæa we are to treat ; nor is it of any great consequence, as the remedies are much the same for them all. Mr. Littre has given, in his memoir of 1711, the distinct marks of the gonorrhæa of Cowper's glands, and promises to make mention, in a second memoir, of the gonorrhæa of the prostate and seminal vessels. But as this memoir never appeared, we must investigate the diagnostic of these two species of gonorrhæas in Mr. Astruc's work. In regard to the gonorrhæas which are seated in the odoriferous glands of the preputium, and in

* History of the Royal Academy of Sciences, anno 1719, page 12.

the spongy tissue of this part and of the urethra, it seems that their diagnostics are not difficult to be discovered, as we may perceive with the eye, if we use the least attention, the source of all the purulent matter.

§. XLVIII.

The bounds I prescribed myself in the beginning, not permitting me to enter into any further discussions, I shall proceed immediately to the treatment I adopt for the cure of gonorrhæas, and which I make use of in the venereal hospital at Montpellier. First we bleed the patients; immediately after we give them a purge, except the inflammation and other symptoms forbid it. After this, we order them ten or twelve, and sometimes more, baths. During this, we allow the patients the use of ptisan only for their liquor, and we put them under a proper regimen as to their diet. After the use of the baths, we bleed and purge them again, and administer the mercurial frictions every other day, till they have taken eight, beginning from the waist downwards, four of each side. If the clap has affected the scrotum, we encrease the number of frictions; but if the gonorrhæa diminishes, as is frequently the case, by the use of the baths, a proper diet, and cooling broths, and that it is not of the complicated or malignant kind, and not preceded by
any

any other venereal symptom, we seldom administer above four or five frictions.

§. XLIX.

When the inflammation and irritation of the parts affected are considerable, we order the patient to drink frequently ptisan made of capillaire, liquorice, barley, and marsh-mallow root: At night we prescribe him an emulsion of cooling seeds, and half an ounce of syrup of white poppies, or water lily. Bleedings we order as we see occasion. When the irritation is abated, and the purulent matter begins to change colour, I order the patient to take, night and morning, three or four glasses of water impregnated with nitre; the effects of which are very salutary.

§. L.

If considerable pains are felt in the perinæum, which is a convincing proof that the prostates, the feminal vessels, or Cowper's glands, either together or separately, are in a violent state of inflammation, I order the part † to be kept warm with a cataplasm of the vegeto-mineral water, and

† There are some authors, particularly Mr. Default, (see his Dissertation on Venereal Complaints, part ii. chap. 1) who prescribe mercurial frictions for the perinæum in common claps, even when attended with

an injection to be thrown up, composed of the above water, made very weak, into the urethra, to abate the inflammation. It may be mixed with milk, or a decoction of marshmallows. But it is to be here understood, that the above injections would be unnecessary in case of a spurious gonorrhæa, or when 'tis seated in the spongy substance of the glans or urethra. In these circumstances, after you have discovered the glans,

chordee. For my own part, I look upon that method of proceeding to be very dangerous; at least when the case is attended with inflammation. This opinion of mine the following case, I think, will justify.

I was sent for in November last to a patient, who had so inveterate a clap, that the whole canal of the urethra was in a state of inflammation. His urine came from him but slowly, and that with great pain; he had likewise a tenesmus, which caused a continual, though ineffectual disposition to go to stool. The patient, besides, had a continual fever and heat. Having informed myself of the method he had been treated in, I found the perinæum had been rubbed with mercurial ointment. The surgeon in ordinary, whom I desired might be called in, was of opinion, that the patient's urine should be discharged by the insertion of a canula; but being convinced, that the irritation of the canal of the urethra, which had been partly brought on by the imprudent application of mercury to the perinæum, gave rise to the suppression of urine, I opposed the introduction of a canula; and began to combat the disorder by repeated phlebotomy, chicken water, emulsions, glysters, &c. which soon dispersed the inflammation, and enabled us to adopt the common treatment of gonorrhæas.

you must bathe the penis frequently in the Vegeto-mineral Water warm, and keep it well fomented with the above water during the interval of bathing, taking care to make it weaker or stronger in proportion to the irritation and inflammation of the parts affected.

§. LI.

The spurious gonorrhœa is sometimes attended by chancres and phymosis. In these circumstances inject the Vegeto-mineral Water between the glans and prepuce, and place upon the parts some very fine linen, which you must first be careful to cover with the cerate of Saturn.

§. LII.

Sometimes it happens, that transparent blisters, filled with a clear water, make their appearance on the surface of the glans, tho' more frequently on the prepuce. These arise from chancres, phymosis and paraphymosis, and sometimes contain an elastic and flatulent matter, which the heat of the inflammation serves to discover. In these circumstances no remedy is so efficacious as Vegeto-mineral Water. I have remarked that the crystalline ones, arising from a paraphymosis, are more difficult to subdue; but it seldom happens that we are obliged to have recourse to scarification. I will
give

give an observation, which, though not on a venereal subject, I think, deserves a place here.

§. LIII.

OBSERVATION IX.

Some years ago a soldier, exhausted with fatigue, laid himself down upon the ground, where he slept for some time. On waking, he was much surprized to find his scrotum and penis considerably swelled, and much inflamed. I concluded he had been stung by some insect. He was brought to our hospital, and soon cured by bleeding, and the application of the vegeto-mineral water.

§. LIV.

It frequently happens, in virulent gonorrhæas, that a clap fallen into the scrotum, is mistaken for that complaint. Not to exceed the bounds I prescribed myself in the beginning, I shall not particularize the various causes that give rise to the mistake. But I can't help remarking on the subject, how much the use of emollients is abused in these circumstances. Though they are generally had recourse to, this method of practice, according to my opinion, is attended frequently with great inconvenience; for the degree of relaxation they bring on upon the vessels of the testes and epididymis, naturally prone to relaxation, encreases the tumefaction, and may bring on a suppuration.

tion. At other times, when that does not take place, by the part affected not being able to get rid of the weight of humours flowing to it, these humours lose their fluidity, and become fixed; and the testes, though more frequently the epididymis, become scirrhus, which sometimes causes the loss of the organ, and death of the patient; especially if the tumour becomes cancerous*, or, by the hardness encreasing along the spermatic chord, castration is not to be effected. Not long ago, there was a case of this kind in St. Elias's hospital. A soldier came there from Mahon for advice. A general consultation was called of the Faculty. As the scirrhus hardness extended considerably beyond the chord of the vessels, the operation was deemed impracticable. The patient, who was very desirous of having it performed, left the hospital with a heavy heart, and in all probability did not long survive. Another accident attends likewise the use of emollients, less dangerous indeed in its consequences, though still to be dreaded: I mean the varicocelle, which con-

* Hardnesses of the testicles frequently degenerate into cancers; for those of the epididymis are not so liable thus to terminate, if we are to believe Mr. Sharp: a remark worthy the attention of the Faculty. See, in his Treatise on Operations, the Chapter on Castration, and that on the Sarcocelle, in his Critical Remarks on the Present State of Surgery.

sists, as is well known, in a varicous dilatation of the vessels of the epididymis. Our remedy never occasions the like complaints. This, I think, will be sufficiently proved by experiments made for twelve years successively on thousands of patients, as well as by the practice of many surgeons of the hospital, who have found their account in laying aside emollients, and substituting in their place the vegeto-mineral water, either in a cataplasm or fomentation. Our medicine not only exempts patients from the inconveniences attending the use of emollients, but, I can venture to affirm, daily performs wonders in dispersing those inflammatory tumours which are caused by claps falling into the scrotum, and destroys schirrhous ones, the consequence of such swellings. Was I to give a particular detail of the above cases I have observed, and others of the Faculty, in the hospital at Montpellier, I should have sufficient matter for a volume; but as I intend to bring this into as small a compass as possible, I shall only particularize some of the cases, and then lay before the reader two Observations, both of which deserve consideration and attention, but particularly the last.

§. LV.

One Montplaisir, of the battalion of Provence, came to the hospital with one testicle, and the spermatic chord of a considerable size and hardness. The disease originally proceeded from a small schirrhous tubercle, about the size of a pea, in consequence of a clap fallen into the scrotum. In fifteen days time, by washing the parts affected with the vegeto-mineral water, and applying it by means of compresses, after the bath, he was cured.

One Sans-Quartier, of the battalion of Bourges en Berri, had a schirrhous hardness on one testicle, which had reached the chord, in consequence of a clap fallen into the scrotum. By the continuation of our cataplasm for a month successively, the hardness was dispersed, and the patient perfectly cured.

Beau-Sejour, of the battalion of Provence, was in the same plight, and cured in the same manner. We have at this present time two soldiers, who had each a testicle, and the chord of the spermatic vessels very hard, and of a considerable size. Our cataplasms brought the parts down to their natural size, or very near; which Mr. Paul, Student of Physic, will vouch for, who examined them. We will now proceed to the two cures we mentioned above.

§ LVI.

OBSERVATION X.

On a Hydro-Sarcocelle.

About fifteen years ago Mr. Hernst, a Swiss officer, came from Berne to Montpellier, to get relieved from a hydro-sarcocelle, which was so large that he was always obliged to keep his coat
buttoned

buttoned to conceal it. The patient had a letter of recommendation to me; but a physician of eminence, whom he sent for before he did me, persuaded him to put himself under the care of a noted surgeon of this town. As his case required mercury, they proceeded, no doubt, with all the precautions necessary on the occasion, which was so much the more critical, as the patient was much reduced, and had frequent attacks of a fever. The remedy, to all appearance, destroyed the venereal virus; but the swelling of the testicle still remained, which was not at all surprising. The surgeon, imagining probably the case above his skill, would not undertake it. The patient left his house, and remained a whole year at Montpellier, where he consulted many of the Faculty. He went to Lunella-Ville, to take the advice of an eminent surgeon; but the general opinion was, that the operation was impracticable. I was consulted at last. The patient assured me, he was very sorry he had not done it long before. I said what I could to console him in his situation, and proceeded to the examination of his complaint. I found the swelling of an enormous size. Perceiving it contained a liquid, I determined to make a puncture on the most depending part. I extracted near two pounds of a reddish liquor. I then raised it with one hand, and with the other examined the state of the spermatic vessels, which I found swelled, though not schirrhous, and assured the patient the operation might be performed. Rejoiced at the encouragement I gave him, he asked me if I was willing to undertake it. I told him I was, provided a consultation was previously called. It was accordingly fixed for the next day, when Mr. Montagne, a physician in great repute, and Mr. Baranci, a surgeon of eminence, attended. As soon as we were all assembled, the patient declared he chose to have

the operation performed, though his life should be in danger by it. Accordingly it was performed soon after. Having laid open and dissected the tumour, I detached it entirely from the neighbouring parts and spermatic vessels, which I did not tie up, but contented myself with covering them with dry lint, compresses, and a proper bandage, which was supported by two assistants, who relieved each other every two hours. The whole was kept constantly wetted with the vegeto-mineral water. On the third day we took off the upper bandages, and on the fifth the remainder fell off. The only inconvenience attending the operation was a tumefaction of the spermatic vessels, which was remedied in two or three days; and in five weeks the patient was perfectly cured.

§. LVII.

R E F L E C T I O N.

It is to be here remarked, that if the chord of the spermatic vessels had been schirrhous, I would by no means have undertaken the operation. I likewise thought proper not to make any ligature of the spermatic vessels, being well convinced, that the consequences of castration are often fatal on that account. And I own I can't help being much surprized to find, that almost all the books written on chirurgical operations, should recommend the tying up of the spermatic chord as essentially necessary for performing the operation of castration; at the same time that it is evident, that the minuteness of
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the vessels which furnish blood, and the happy point of support furnished by the os pubis, are sufficient reasons to secure us against a hemorrhage. In fine, by not making use of a ligature, we not only secure the patient from the danger which might follow, but we likewise free him from the pain inseparable from it, and avoid cutting one of the pillars of the ring, which sometimes we can't avoid*.

§. LVIII.

Though the following observation is rather foreign from our subject, as the case is not a venereal one, I thought that its particularity, and the advantages which may be drawn from it, would be a sufficient excuse for the digression.

• It is surprising, that Mr. Sharp (who has erected, as I may say, a tribunal in chirurgical matters, to which he cites all who have written on the subject, and whose sentiments he scrutinizes very narrowly) should not have remarked, that a ligature of the spermatic chord, after castration, is frequently unnecessary; he only gives his opinion, (see his Critical Remarks on the Present State of Surgery, page 144, &c.) that it is by no means dangerous. But granting him that, is not its being useless sufficient to induce practitioners to lay it quite aside?

OBSERVATION XI.

On a Sarco-Varicocelle.

In the month of September, 1734, I went accidentally to London, a village about four miles distant from Montpellier. One Ricombe, an inhabitant of the place, desired I would examine a complaint he had been afflicted with for some years. It was a sarco-varicocelle. The vessels, by being very much distended, had burst in the scrotum, which had brought so considerable a tumefaction on the parts, that the scrotum came down to the knees; and instead of breeches, he was obliged to make use of a petticoat. I was much surprized at the size of the scrotum, which put me in mind of Malabou, of whom Dionis gives an account in his book of Operations. I examined my patient very attentively, and found that he had been imposed upon by being told he had a rupture. Being well convinced, from the considerable tension and inequality of the part, that there was a collection of liquid in the scrotum, occasioned by some complaint in the testicle or spermatic vessels, which appeared very much swelled and hard, I determined to make a puncture in a proper place; and I was not a little surprized, I own, to see a discharge of three parts blood, of a florid colour, very near of the consistence of wine lees*. The quantity of

* The colour of the blood sufficiently proved that it had left the vessels some time. I saw the same happen to another patient. Scorbutic tumours of the testicles are often attended with an extravasation of blood, like the former, and, in all probability, proceed from the varicosum corpus, which enters into the testicles.

Some years ago, during the operation for a hydro-celle,

liquor that discharged itself in about half an hour, weighed, I believe, about six pounds, without any diminution of the size of the scrotum. Perceiving no more run off, I drew out the canula. The patient found himself much relieved. I ordered him to observe a strict regimen, not to fatigue himself, and to keep the part well fomented with a decoction of aromatic plants in wine. I kept the scrotum supported with a proper bandage, which came round the body and over the shoulders. After the operation, the patient for two months continued better; but endeavouring one day to lift a sack of corn, he felt considerable pain near the upper part of his right thigh, and a great weight in the scrotum. He sent for me immediately. I made a puncture very near the same place; and as there came but three or four pounds of the same-coloured liquor as in the first operation, I was determined to leave the canula remaining till next morning. Finding the quantity during the night considerably encreased, I left the canula still remaining in. I desired him not to take it out without letting me know, and let me hear from him in eight days. Accordingly I was informed, that there had been a prodigious

celle, I perceived, that after the value of a glass and a half of water was come away, some blood came through the canula: It was of a florid colour, as it came from some vessel opened by the instrument.—Mr. Petit advises in this case to open the scrotum, to discover from whence the blood proceeds; but before I had recourse to that, I endeavoured to stop the hemorrhage by gentler means. To effect this, I made use of a mixture of vinegar and the extract of Saturn, in which I dipped compresses, and covered the whole scrotum, determined to lay it open, had the hemorrhage encreased; but it was unnecessary to proceed to the operation.

discharge of fetid matter, of a much greater consistency than the former; it was likewise full of small grains, like those of oats. I thought it advisable to leave the canula still remaining; eight days after they informed me, that more matter was discharged, of a more fetid kind, and the scrotum visibly diminished. As the discharge continued for two months, 'tis surprizing to tell what a quantity of matter was discharged through the canula; but perceiving the scrotum was reduced to near its natural size, they thought proper to draw away the instrument. A fistulous aperture remained, through which for fifteen or twenty days came a large discharge. It then healed up, and the patient at this time enjoys a good state of health.

§. LIX.

REFLECTION.

The cure I have just mentioned was performed about five-and-twenty years ago, and I believe is without example in its kind. It is well known by many of the Faculty; and should any-one doubt the authenticity of it, the fact might be easily ascertained, as I have named the patient, and his place of abode. Upon the whole, it is my opinion, that the decrease of the large tumour, and compleating of the cure, are entirely owing to the putrefaction brought on by the introduction of the air from the inserted canula. When I performed the operation, I had no reason to expect so radical a cure; I only looked upon it as a means to give the patient

tient some ease in a complaint otherwise incurable; so that the success has far surpassed my expectation. It is thus that Nature, always attentive to its own preservation, causes such complaints sometimes to become salutary, which were looked upon to be most fatal to it. I will leave the masters of the art to determine, whether great advantages may not be occasionally drawn from putrefaction, and how far we may rely upon it for a cure. It is a difficult problem, which I shall leave them to solve, and return to my subject.

§. LX.

I shall terminate this chapter with saying a word on habitual gonorrhæas. It is well known, that these complaints often baffle the skill of practitioners, to the no small mortification of them and their patients. The advantage accruing from the use of my medicated candles, to combat so obstinate, and often so dangerous a complaint, ought to make them be looked upon as great acquisitions to the healing art. The anxiety of the public to know their composition, the pension his Majesty settled upon me on my divulging it, and the confidence which has always been placed in them, I hope, will plead my excuse, if in their publication I should infringe the bounds of decency. I can't help thinking, that the sacrifice I made in publishing

the secret of their composition, merits in some measure the thanks of the public. My own private fortune, I acknowledge, has suffered from it; but I have the satisfaction to think I have fulfilled the duties of a good citizen, and a well-wisher to mankind. Pity it is that Mr. Daran has not been equally disinterested on the same occasion; but he has chosen to keep the composition of his still a secret from the public.

Experience shews, that venereal discharges don't always yield to medicines, however properly administered. Patients are often exposed, after the most regular treatment, to an involuntary emission of the seminal liquor, which no art can put a stop to. This is what we call an habitual gonorrhœa. Mr. Astruc divides it into two kinds; in one the discharge is continual, which no regimen can check; in the other the discharge is only temporary, as in time of erection, when the body is bound, at which time the reservoirs of this liquor suffer a great degree of compression. Each of these complaints has a different source. The first seems to proceed from the openings of the excretory ducts, which are considerably enlarged by the virus having destroyed their borders. The second proceeds from the elasticity being destroyed, both of the fibres which compose the sides of the seminal vessels, and of those which surround them. Mr. Daran has taken a great deal of pains to prove
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the last not to be the cause of habitual Gonorrhæas; which he ascribes solely to one or more ulcers, not properly healed; but the arguments he brings, do not appear quite satisfactory. He pretends, that the disorder of the Urethra here meant, has been attributed only to a relaxation of the vessels, because the general success of the usual remedies could be accounted for on this supposition only. He adds, that as an efficacious remedy has since been discovered, the disease should be no longer looked upon to proceed from a relaxation of the vessels. I am of opinion, that Mr. Daran will have some difficulty to convince the world of his solidity in argumentation on the subject. The only reason which induced the masters of the art to look upon a Gonorrhæa as proceeding from a relaxation of the vessels, was their inability in general to put a stop to it. Besides, may not the remedy prescribed by him restore them to their natural tone, and put a stop to the discharge, really brought on by relaxation? May it not be done, I say, by stimulating the sides of the vessels to which it is applied, and by dispersing the inspissated juices settled therein? If so, Mr. Daran's conclusion must be false. Besides, is it probable that a discharge, attended with no pain, which is proof against the most regular treatment, and which has made many of the external ulcers disappear, should

should be occasioned by ulcers hid in the interior part of the urethra? Why should we limit the activity and efficacy of the medicine, to external ulcers only? 'Tis true that claps frequently proceed from ulcers, seated in the canal of the urethra; but when the virus, which first occasioned them, is once removed by a proper treatment, I see no cause to retard their cure. For my own part, I see no analogy between the causes of a clap, and those of an habitual *Gonorrhæa*. Besides, does it not frequently happen, that ulcers in different parts of the body continue in the same state, without any augmentation, for ten, twenty, and sometimes thirty years? This would be no longer a surgical paradox, was Mr. Daran's way of arguing a just one. To this we may add, that it appears very difficult for fordid ulcers to be seated in the canal of the urethra, without diminishing its size, and consequently retard the urinary discharge; though we never find this happen: for which reason it is natural for us to think of this disorder with those of superior penetration and experience, who have written upon it.

§. LXI.

If perchance, out of the number of venereal patients we inspect, any are troubled with a very profuse discharge, I make no difficulty, after the proper frictions, to inject a little of the vegeto-mineral water warm. The particular resolving and deterfive quality of this remedy makes me prefer it to all others, either for the cure of ulcers of the urethra not yet consolidated, or for the re-establishing the proper tone of the vessels, by causing the inspissated juices to return into the course of circulation. I have thus succeeded in the cure of many Gonorrhæas, of a very old standing; but when this fails me, I make use of my medicated candles.

§. LXII.

The following is my method of applying them: I begin by the simple ones, for fear of irritating too much the canal of the urethra, naturally endowed with a great degree of sensibility. When these have been applied for three or four days, the composed ones may be very well made use of, for an hour morning and night. These are to be continued for four or five days, after which it is proper to administer the mineral waters for three successive mornings. I prefer upon this

occasion, those of Vals or Camaretz to any others. After the use of the waters for the three days, I return again to the use of the candles, which I prescribe alternatively with the waters for twelve days. In this time a gleet is generally stopped; but if not, recourse may be again had to the candles, and injections of the vegeto-mineral water into the urethra made use of instead of the mineral ones. The good effects I have seen from it, when given internally for incontinencies of urine*, sufficiently induce me to recommend its use internally for inveterate Venereal Gleets †.

§. LXIII.

We will here add to the Observations already given in our Treatise on the Disorders of the Urethra and Venereal Gleets of a long standing, when accompanied with carnosities, some more Observations, more properly belonging to this article, and which will help to establish more and more the use of our remedy.

* See in our Treatise of the Preparations of Lead, &c. the chapter on incontinencies of urine.

† What I have here advanced need not appear extraordinary, as Mr. Astruc is of opinion that the sugar of lead may be used internally with advantage, for the cure of habitual gonorrhæas. See his Treatise on Ven. Com. book the third, chap. 2. ar. 6th.

OBSERVATION XII.

In the year 1758, I attended a patient come from Italy, who had been afflicted with a Venereal Gleet for fifteen or eighteen months, without being able to find a cure. His constitution must have been a very good one, not to have been impaired by the various remedies he had made use of; such as anti-venereal ptisans, astringents, absorbents, and various anti-venereal and hydragogue medicines. He was the more afflicted with his situation, as he was not in a condition to marry. He determined at last to put himself under my care. I thought proper to put him into a course of mercury. After having prepared him well, I ordered him to take the Camaretz waters for six days, and the other six days to make use of my medicated candles. By following this method, he was perfectly cured of a Gonorrhœa in six weeks time, which might otherwise probably have continued the remainder of his life. It is here to be observed, that the mercurial frictions did not diminish the gleet, and that the mineral waters were taken in small quantities.

OBSERVATION XIII.

In the year 1757, an Italian woman, who had had a gleet for some years, put herself under my care. I ordered her mercury, and then gave her the Camaretz waters in small quantities; injections at the same time of the vegeto-mineral water were made into the vagina, and a compress dipped in the above water was left at the mouth of the vulva. In a few days the gleet diminished, and in six weeks

weeks was entirely stopped. The woman has been pregnant since, and never had any return of her old complaint.

OBSERVATION XIV.

An officer of distinction had laboured under a gonorrhœa for six years. I gave him mercury, and then put him into a course of mineral waters, ordered him to make use of my medicated candles, and injections of the vegeto-mineral water, which cured him in five weeks.

OBSERVATION XV.

Communicated by Mr. BARTHE, Surgeon-Major to the Royal Regiment CONTOIS.

I had occasion to visit a serjeant, says Mr. Barthe, who had so malignant a clap as to be in continual pain during an erection. The whole penis was much inflamed as far as the pubis, as was likewise the lower belly, which was much extended by a retention of urine. A few bleedings, a proper ptisan, and four of your medicated candles, completed his cure in a fortnight.

OBSERVATION XVI.

The 18th of June 1750, one La Forge, soldier in the regiment of Brie, came to the royal hospital, for advice in an old gonorrhœa, hitherto incurable. I ordered him mercurial frictions, and then to make use of my medicated candles, and injections of the vegeto-mineral water, which cured him in ten days.

OBSERVATION XVII.

Communicated by Mr. BRUGUIERE, my confrere, Surgeon-Major of the Regiment of Tour du Pin.

I saw whilst in Hanover an officer who had an inveterate clap. The pus was of so bad a sort, and so corrosive, that it affected all the parts it touched. It had separated the gland in two, in the inferior part, as far as the fossa navicularis, where the end of the finger might have been introduced. The pains were so great, that the patient despaired, and was tempted to shorten life by the help of a pistol. In this situation he remained for ten days without sleep, when he sent for me. I found the penis wrapped up in rags, wetted with milk: I immediately ordered him a private bath, and the penis to be put into the vegeto-mineral water; and during the intervals of bathing, compresses to be made use of, wetted in the above water, which were never to grow dry. The above remedies, with the assistance of softening ptisans, and narcotic medicines, procured the patient ease: he recovered his rest; and the tenth day, counting from the one I was sent for, he found himself perfectly recovered from the clap. After the usual preparations, I ordered him a proper quantity of mercury; and as there still remained some obstructions in the canal of the urethra, I applied your medicated candles, which removed the complaint. This fact is well known to all the surgeons major who happened to be in Hanover at the time.

C H A P. III.

Of B U B O S.

§. LXIV.

WE mean, by bubos, venereal tumours arising on the glands of the groin, in consequence of an impure embrace. The manner of the formation of bubos is very imperfectly explained, even by the most celebrated authors, and often the more dangerous, as it leads the practitioner to treat them improperly. It is the general opinion, that such bubos as shew themselves immediately after any impure commerce with the sex, and on this account are stiled primitive ones, are by no means forerunners of the pox, provided they are brought to suppuration, or dispersed, with a proper internal use at the same time of mercurials. The famous Mr. Petit, in his Treatise on Disorders of the Bones, sufficiently shews how ill grounded the above doctrine is *; though many celebrated authors adopt it, particularly Messieurs Astruc and Col de Villars. The latter, whose false arguments on the subject are the more danger-

* Tom. 2. page 457, &c.

rous, as his works are in the hands of most young students, looks upon the resolute method not to be much depended upon; whereas he entirely depends upon suppuration, saying, *that by this means the venereal virus is thoroughly evacuated* *. He gives it as his opinion, notwithstanding, in some following pages, that mercurials should be administered the whole time in small quantities: upon which I must take the liberty to remark, first, that this author by his prescription, by no means appears consistent, after asserting that suppuration is sufficient to carry off the infection; and secondly, that no one can be ignorant in these days how little mercurials are to be depended upon, when taken inwardly only; being daily taught by experience, that a proper application of it by friction is the only method of cure to be depended on.

This remark is of the greatest consequence; and I have laid more stress upon it, as I am in hopes of deterring young surgeons (who otherwise might be led astray by the authority of some writers, in other respects much to be depended upon) from adopting such a practice, which is indisputably liable to many exceptions.

(*) Course of Surgery, tom. 1. page 328.

§. LXV.

I shall now give an account of the method we pursue in the treatment of various species of bubos, in the Royal Hospital. They may be reduced to four sorts. The first comprehends such as are simple, which is no more than a tumefaction of the glands of the groin, with little or no pain: The second are such as are called phlegmonous, having the attributes and nature of a phlegmon: the third comprehends those of a schirrhous kind; and the fourth, bubos of a bad kind, which we may properly call malignant. This division of bubos, founded upon experience, which is by no means the case in regard to such as are termed primitive, and consecutive in the general sense of the words, is as essential for practice, as the other is dangerous, not to say useless.

The first species of bubos is easily dispersed by means of phlebotomy, purgatives, baths, and mercurial frictions on the parts affected, which are afterwards to be covered with compresses dipped in the vegeto-mineral water. Antient practice justifies the use of all the remedies but the last, which is peculiar to myself.

§. LXVI.

But to come to the discovery I lately made, a discovery I may properly call my own; I mean the cataplasm made of bread and the vegeto-mineral water, whose effect bubos inclined to suppurate is astonishing; they put the collected matter in motion, and draw it through the pores of the skin in such a manner, that it is visible to every eye upon the dressings. We have frequent opportunities in our situation of observing this phenomenon, not only because a great number of soldiers flock to our hospital, but because they frequently defer coming till the bubos either are come to suppuration, or near it. We have in another place † given our opinion on the manner these metallic particles operate on the part affected, and shall content ourselves here with remarking, that what we have said sufficiently proves the dispersing and attenuating quality of our remedy.

† See our Treatise on the Effects of the Preparations of Lead on Chirurgical Complaints.

§. LXVII.

§. LXVII.

Before we quit the subject, which is no less interesting than entertaining, we shall make some few remarks. It is no new thing to see abscesses, though entirely formed, disperse, and the matter thrown again back upon the blood. Many are the examples, some of which Mr. Quesnay has taken notice of in his Treatise on Suppuration *. It likewise has happened, that a well formed abscess has been dispersed by perspiration. Some practitioners, says Mr. Quesnay, have remarked, that they have seen abscesses, tho' well formed, discharge themselves through the pores of the skin, though at the same time the matter was so thin, that it had no appearance of pus. But such cases, according to Mr. Quesnay's own account, are very rare; whereas the like effects produced by our remedy are common, and, I may say, daily ones. This transudation of the purulent matter is not an object of curiosity only; it often saves the patient from cruel operations, and heals the wound in a short time, which is not the case in the common method of proceeding. To this it may be objected, that by not encouraging the suppuration of bubos, we are deprived of the advantages of suppuration, which is supposed to carry off the virus situated in the ingui-

(a) Chap. II. page 24. and the following.

nal glands, and even that which may have mixed with the mass of blood. But in answer to this, we so little can depend upon this discharge, that we always think it necessary to call in to our assistance the only specific for the cure of the venereal complaint.

§. LXVIII.

Thus by our method of practice it is visible, that patients are often preserved from the cruel pains of operations, without any other inconvenience supervening. I am not clear that so much may be said in favor of Mr. De La Peyronie's method of practice on the like occasion. Not long ago, says Mr. Quesnay, a very particular case fell in my way. Mr. De La Peyronie ordered a patient in a venereal complaint to undergo a course of mercury. He had at this time a bubo, which appeared to be full of matter, and ripe for opening; notwithstanding which, Mr. De La Peyronie, taught by similar cases, judged it improper to perform the operation. He pretended, against the general opinion, that the complaint might be removed without an external suppuration. Mr. De La Peyronie and Mr. Quesnay looked upon this local abscess as proceeding from the general infection of the blood, and concluded, that as mercury would remove the one, there was nothing to be apprehended from the
E other.

other. In effect, this abscess disappeared when the general cause was removed. Mr. De La Peyronie has frequently treated successfully, and in the same manner, venereal anchiloses which had suppurated.

§. LXIX.

Though the above was the method of practice of a surgeon of the greatest eminence, whose uncommon abilities I by no means think of disputing, especially as it has met with the approbation of Mr. Quesnay, I must still take the liberty of remarking, that it is liable to some exceptions. Mr. De La Peyronie depended, it is said, on the cleansing quality, which was to be brought about by means of the specific: this he might safely have done, in case of a simple bubo not yet begun to suppurate; but as mercury has never hitherto been looked upon as a corrector of purulent matter, with great reason, it is very clear, that by the above matter's returning to the course of circulation, instead of being drawn off, either by incision or transudation (the effect of our remedy), some essential organ of life might be so far injured, as to be the cause of the patient's death; which may be proved by various examples, and by the authority of Mr. Quesnay himself.

§. LXX.

Bubos which resemble schirrhous tumours, are to be treated after the same manner; our cataplasm performs wonders, applied to such. Mr. Faber remarks, that Mr. Petit ordered them to be continued on as long as any hardness remained, instead of opening the bubo, when beginning to suppurate; being taught by experience, that bubos, thus opened their whole length, sometimes degenerate into callous, fistulous ulcers, and sometimes cancerous ones; or, at least, that their cure was much more difficult. I am quite of this great man's opinion in regard to premature incisions, but am well convinced, by a long practice, that my cataplasms, made of bread and the vegeto-mineral water, are much superior to the emollient ones used by Mr. Petit, and generally prescribed by other surgeons. They are much more efficacious, when a schirrhous bubo seems inclinable to degenerate into a scorbutic one, which is frequently the case. From the effect my cataplasms have on occult and confirmed cancers of the breast, the public may judge of their utility in the present case *.

* See our Treatise on the Use of Lead for Chirurgical Complaints; the Chapter on Cancers.

§. LXXI.

Besides the bubos I have just mentioned, there is another species, which I call Malignant ones ; an epithet which they but too well deserve : their malignity is almost invincible, and it is no easy task to stop their progress. I have seen, among various others, two of this kind in two soldiers, one of whom died of a gangrene, which passed from the groin to the lower belly, without any possibility of stopping it ; and the other of a hemorrhage, caused by the matter penetrating to the crural artery, which it unfortunately opened.

§. LXXII.

We shall terminate our reflexions upon bubos with some remarks on some very singular ulcers, the consequence of opening them. These ulcers are very malignant ; their borders jagged, eat away, and in a state of tumefaction ; they frequently bleed, and are very tender ; they are not in general very deep, but full of proud flesh, which it is no easy task to remove. Generally the matter is glutinous, and not very corrosive ; notwithstanding which they frequently prey upon the neighbouring parts ; and it sometimes happens, that no medicine, but ours, can possibly put a stop to their progress. In many hospitals, especially in Italy, they are deemed

deemed incurable. By their baffling all regular and approved methods of treatment we may conclude, that they are fed by some other bad humour, joined to the venereal complaint; which is not easily to be discovered, as externally no marks are to be perceived of either a scrophulous or scorbutic affection. These ulcers have this peculiarity belonging to them, that the first marks of their healing, which is a fine red and tender skin, frequently appear in their center; whereas this skin, in ordinary ulcers, is generally first perceived on their borders, and from thence gets to the center.

§. LXXIII.

The bad success which generally attends common applications, has determined me to have recourse to the preparations of lead, which have always answered my intentions surprisingly. I order the dressings to be more frequently renewed than for common complaints, and I apply the cerate of Saturn, (for the composition of which see the Formulæ) taking care previously to wash the ulcer with the vegeto-mineral water, and wet the dressings therein, which must be repeated as often as they are found to grow dry. Care must be likewise taken, to strew once a day on the proud flesh a powder made of the residuum of the extract of Saturn, turpentine,

tine, and a small quantity of calcined allum, which you must repeat till the cure is completed.

§. LXXIV.

I shall terminate this chapter with some Observations, which will help to confirm what we have advanced on the malignity of ulcers, which are sometimes produced by opening a bubo, and on the transfudation of the purulent matter of such as are suppurated, through the pores of the skin.

OBSERVATION XVIII.

A Soldier, named Claifar, came in the course of the year 1751 to the Royal Hospital, with many venereal symptoms, produced by a bubo, which had been ill treated by a young surgeon of the regiment. By the dressings not having been properly made, a hard, callous, and painful ulcer was formed. The grievance had been considerably increased by a long march; besides, the patient was of a tender constitution, and reduced very low by his complaint, which he had endured for six months. We began by washing the ulcer two or three times a day with the vegeto-mineral water, with which the compresses were now and then wetted. In two days the inflammation was abated. But as the bottom of the ulcer was full of fungous flesh, we made use of porphirised powder of the residuum of the extract of Saturn. As the patient mended in a few days, he was ordered domestic baths, and soon after mercurial frictions, by which means he was perfectly cured in a short time.

OBSERVATION XIX.

A Corporal of the regiment of Burgundy, named Sans-fouci, came to the hospital with a bubo on the left groin, which began to suppurate. It was opened *secundum artem*, and mercurial frictions administered, with the proper precautions. Notwithstanding, the ulcer continued to encrease daily; its borders were of a bad aspect, inflamed and uneven. The moment an escharotic was applied, the inflammation was increased; as was the case, when any of them were cut away: the suppuration was very offensive; and as a diarrhœa and fever supervened, a gangrene was apprehended. To prevent which, animated digestives, tincture of bark, and other remedies proper for the occasion, were made use of; but the disease continued to increase. Unluckily for the patient, I was absent at that time, by the king's leave: on my return I found him in imminent danger. I immediately saw applied to the ulcer, instead of the other remedies, the vegeto mineral water, with which the bandages, &c. were wetted. They were likewise covered with our cerate, and care was taken every now and then to keep them moist. From the first day the patient began to mend, and slept well the following night. An eschar was first formed, which fell off in eight-and-forty hours; four days after, the fever and diarrhœa left him, and the patient in a short time was perfectly cured*.

* Mr. Delan, Surgeon Major of the regiment of Bresse, has furnished us with an Observation, which sufficiently proves the virtues of our method against a Gangrene. A soldier, says Mr. Delan, had a bubo on the right groin, which soon became gangrenous. The inguinal glands were of a black hue; the patient had a continual fever, and his life was in imminent danger. By

OBSERVATION XX.

A Soldier of the Royal Regiment of Barroy, in consequence of a venereal bubo, had his groin covered with many excrescences, or mushrooms, heaped one upon the other, which gave rise to a very offensive suppuration. We put the patient into a course of mercury; and then treated him in the following manner: the excrescences were touched with the pure extract; the ulcer was washed with the vegeto-mineral water; the pledgets were covered with our pomatum; and the bandages wetted frequently with the above liquor: in a few days the complaint was removed.

OBSERVATION XXI.

A Soldier of the regiment of Vastan was afflicted with a bubo, on which no medicine had had any effect. Local frictions had been administered, as had every resolute remedy; notwithstanding which, the bubo came to suppuration. The fluctuation was distinct, when he came to the hospital. Knowing the effect of my remedy on these complaints, I ordered the poultice to be applied, made of bread and the vegeto-mineral water: in four and twenty-hours the fluctuation was considerably diminished, and in a short time the tumour disappeared. Many of the Faculty and some students were witnesses of this.

the application of the residuum of the extract of Saturn, and compresses dipped in the vegeto-mineral water, the Gangrene was stopped, and, with the assistance of internal remedies, the patient was cured in three-and-thirty days.

OBSERVATION XXII.

A Soldier of the Hainault Regiment, in the Chevalier Descaule's company, had been afflicted for a month past with a bubo on his right groin. When he came to the hospital the 21st of October, 1758, the fluctuation was distinct. By the use of our poultice for about a month, the tumour entirely disappeared, and the soldier left the hospital perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION XXIII.

One Chalmat, servant to the Royal Hospital, met with a person in town, who had a bubo on each groin, as large as one's fist, very much inflamed, very painful, and suppurated in some parts. Having frequently seen the good effect of poultices made use of on the like occasion, he prescribed them to the patient; he renewed them every twelve hours, and in four days time dispersed the bubos, by a transudation of the matter through the pores of the skin.

OBSERVATION XXIV.

One Pontoise, grenadier in the regiment of Roche-Aimont, came to the hospital with two malignant bubos, of a considerable size, beginning to suppurate: they were dispersed in twelve days by the use of our poultices.

OBSERVATION XXV.

One Michel, a soldier in the regiment of Roche-Aimont, came to our hospital with a considerable bubo. From the fluctuation there was no doubt of its being suppurated; notwithstanding, our poultices removed the complaint in a month's time.

OBSERVATION XXVI.

One Laguillautiere, of the Angoumois regiment, came to our hospital with three considerable bubos, two on one side, and one on the other. In twenty days the cure was completed by means of our poultices, though the fluctuation was distinct.

OBSERVATION XXVII.

One Beau-Soleil came in the month of April last to the Royal Hospital, for a bubo of a considerable size, which was so far supplicated, that the matter had forced it's way through the skin. Our poultices considerably diminished the heat, and brought away most of the purulent matter through the small aperture it had made, and the remainder by means of transudation, without any farther operation.

OBSERVATION XXVIII.

A Serjeant of the Navarre regiment had a considerable bubo, very much inflamed, painful, throbbing, and in a state of fluctuation. Mercurial frictions, which were administered, did not stop the progress of it. By the use of our poultices, continued for eight or nine days, the bad symptoms diminished, by means of transudation.

OBSERVATION XXIX.

One Brin-d'Amour, of the regiment of Roche-Aimont, came to our hospital with a supplicated bubo, of a considerable size. By the use of our poultices, in forty days the peccant matter was drawn through the pores of the skin. In the place where the suppuration was the most violent, a considerable aperture remained, owing to the teguments not being reunited, and a small inflammation, of the size of a twelve-penny piece, which gave him no pain.

OBSERVATION XXX.

Belle-Fleur, of the Regiment of Burgundy, had a bubo on the right groin as large as one's fist, the fluctuation of which began to be distinct. In fifteen days time, by the use of our poultices, the complaint was entirely removed, and he left the hospital.

OBSERVATION XXXI.

One Sans-Quartier, of the regiment of Cambis, came to the Royal Hospital, on the 16th of last May, afflicted with two considerable bubos. He had long neglected them, and only determined to come to our hospital as they began to suppurate. By the application of our poultice, the most considerable one was greatly diminished by means of transudation; the matter of the other made itself a passage about the size of a pin's head, and part of it was carried off by discharge, and part by transudation: thus the patient in twenty days was perfectly cured without any operation.

OBSERVATION XXXII.

One Saint-Doux, of the battalion of Provence, came to our hospital with a considerable bubo. In fifteen days, by the use of our poultices, the matter was carried off by transudation.

It is easy to conceive, that in our hospital many Observations on Venereal Cases may be collected; but I should tire the reader's patience, was I to make mention of any more, cured by means of transudation; and I hope the novelty of the thing will apologize sufficiently for the number already cited.

CHAP. IV.

On CHANCRES.

§. LXXVI.

EVERY-ONE knows what is meant by Venereal Chancres: They are small, round, obstinate ulcers, more or less deep, generally callous, whose bottom is full of a whitish or livid mucus, which generally attacks the surface of the glans, or the interior of the prepuce. Such as are near the frænum are the most malignant in their nature, and sometimes penetrate as far as the urethra. Mr. Astruc says *, that those of the prepuce are generally more obstinate than those of the glans, on account of the great sensibility of the part affected; but I doubt much whether the prepuce is more sensible, or even so much so as the glans.

§. LXXVII.

The same Mr. Astruc † looks upon the sebaceous glands, which are distributed over the internal surface of the prepuce, and, according to him, over that of the whole glans,

* Tom. iii. p. 356.

† Tom. iii. liv. 3. chap. 7. §. 2.

and especially on the side of the frænum and about the corona, to be in man the seat of chancres, and consequently that they never affect the outside of the prepuce, nor any part of the skin which covers the penis. Now, besides Boerhaave's insinuations to the contrary*, I myself have seen them more than once on the body of the penis, as I shall prove by some following Observations.

§. LXXVIII.

Chancres are deemed benign or malignant, according to the greater or less degree of acridity of the matter discharged, their borders being more or less callous, or according to the progress they make.

§. LXXIX.

They are called essential, or symptomatic, or primitive, or consecutive, according to the greater or less space of time they appear in after coition. The latter division merits attention, as does the former, as it influences the treatment. In effect, as chancres which appear a considerable time after an impure commerce, without any other apparent cause, are no equivocal signs of the pox, it is absolutely necessary that the patient should un-

* Boerhaave, Preface to Aphrodisiacus.

dergo a thorough course of mercury; whereas seven or eight frictions will be sufficient, when they make their appearance in a short time. However, at whatever time they appear, and of whatever nature they are, my opinion is, that the specific should always be had recourse to. We are by no means ignorant, that many are of a different way of thinking, who can back their opinions by the most respectable authorities; amongst the rest, that of Boerhaave*. This illustrious author promises a perfect cure, without making use of a grain of mercury, as often as the virus has been but lately communicated, and the external parts only are affected, and the whole complaint consists solely in a slight ulcer. The method he proposes for the use of chancres is, to bathe the part affected in warm and emollient baths; to apply to them remedies of that nature, by way of keeping up a continued perspiration, in order to carry off the virus by the excretory ducts. This argument of Boerhaave would be unanswerable, could we admit the supposition it is founded on, viz. that the evil we combat is purely local, and confined to the external parts only. But as that argument is not properly corroborated by proofs we can depend upon, my opinion is, that, notwithstanding the authority of so great a

* Preface to Aphrodisiacus.

man, we should never undertake the cure of chancres without having recourse to mercurial frictions *. Mr. Colde-Villars, whose opinion is generally a law for many surgeons, recommends topical applications alone in chancres, with the internal use of mercury, and a ptisan of the simple woods, and now-and then the purgative ones, to disperse, as he says, certain virulent particles which may have mixed with the mass of blood. I will leave the reader to judge of the safety of this method, and of the degree of confidence it deserves.

§. LXXX.

There is a species of chancre which we may confound with the gonorrhæa, as its

* Mr. Boerhaave is of opinion, that the substance of the glans is affected after emission only, because, by the erection ceasing then, the cellules of the glans, which are then empty, easily suck in the virulent particles from its surface. First, it is evident, that this is no more than an hypothesis; and, secondly, if we admit the supposition, it appears that the virus must penetrate into the cellules of the glans, as soon as they begin to empty themselves, viz. as soon as the erection diminishes, which it does gradually. Now, who can promise us, that that part of the virus which is introduced into the cellules of the glans, shall not mix with the circulating blood which happened to be in the cellules when the causes of erection ceased? Pity it is, that almost the whole theory of the art of healing is founded on hypotheses, and that on these the practitioner pins his faith, when the stake is no less than the welfare of mankind.

symptoms

symptoms are parallel; such as a difficulty in making water, pain in time of erection, and a discharge of pus, &c. The chancres we are speaking of are such as are seated in the extremity of the canal of the urethra, without appearing externally. But we may avoid this mistake, if we consider, 1st, that in this species of chancre a less quantity of pus is discharged than in a gonorrhæa; 2dly, that the seat of the pain felt in time of erection is not in perinæo, as in a gonorrhæa, but at the extremity of the penis; 3dly, that the patient generally points out the seat of the pain to be near the root of the glans, consequently there the complaint must be; 4thly, that one may easily distinguish this kind of ulcer by touching it, if callous, either with a specillum, or a bougie introduced into the urethra *.

* Astruc, tom. iii. p. 361 & 362, edit. II. In a Dissertation of the late Mr. Deydier on Venereal Complaints, there is an Observation well worth remarking.

In 1707 Mr. Lollier, a celebrated surgeon of Montpellier, was sent for with me to a man of thirty or five-and-thirty years of age, who complained of having been long afflicted with a discharge of pus through the urethra, in consequence of a virulent gonorrhæa, which had been treated after the common method, as bleeding, cooling broths, turpentine, pills with mercurius dulcis, and sudorific ptisans. After which he had been twice salivated, with a considerable discharge from the salival glands, without any visible diminution of the running; which made him apprehend he should communicate the disease to his wife and children, supposing he should marry, which he did not dare do in
his

§. LXXXI.

After these few preliminary remarks, we will proceed to the cure, our principal ob-

his situation. On questioning the patient on the nature of the gonorrhæa, he told us that it had been attended with a chordee, and that in time of erection he felt a slight pain in the canal of the urethra about three fingers breadth below the glans: Upon which we concluded, that what had been taken for a simple gonorrhæa, was a venereal chancre on the place where the pain was felt; and that notwithstanding a considerable quantity of mercurial ointment had been made use of, by its being discharged so soon by the salival glands, it had not proper time to mix with the blood, so as to effectually destroy the venereal virus which had taken possession of the smaller vessels which surrounded the chancre of the urethra, the healing of which the continual discharge of urine prevented. We were of opinion, then, that without endeavouring to raise a fresh salivation, which would have as little answered our intentions as the former, we should endeavour to subdue this venereal chancre by applying the mercurial ointment to the canal of the urethra, where it was seated, and upon which it was proper to make repeated, and, at the same time, slight mercurial frictions. This was immediately executed by means of a small funnel filled with the above ointment, the end of which was introduced into the urethra; then, by means of a small bougie, the mercurial ointment was applied to the part grieved. At first, a small heat of urine was brought on by mercurial frictions, which soon went off. By pursuing this method, we had soon the satisfaction of seeing the patient radically cured, who at the month's end returned to Marseilles, his home, where he has enjoyed a perfect state of health, without any further discharge of pus, though he underwent afterwards a great deal of fatigue both at land and sea.

ject. We may safely say, there are few diseases in surgery which have had so many medicines prescribed for them as chancres. Lest we should err, when we undertake the cure of them, we will consider them in three different points of view; 1st, in their state of inflammation, which generally takes place more or less in the beginning of the complaint; 2dly, when accompanied by callosities more or less difficult to destroy; and, 3dly, in regard to the progress they make, according to the different degrees of acrimony and malignity of the virulent matter.

1st, In their state of inflammation, we ought by all means to endeavour to assuage this by bleeding, repeated as circumstances require, and by cooling and anodine applications. Now, there is certainly no one medicine which possesses this virtue in so superlative a degree as the preparations of lead, and particularly our Vegeto-mineral Water, not made very strong, into which, when warm, the penis is to be plunged. This remedy I can depend upon, having made use of it, for these ten years past, with amazing success.

2dly, When the inflammation is abated, care must be taken to destroy the callosities. But if we consider the great number of nervous fibres with which the surface of the glans is covered, and to which this organ owes its exquisite sensibility, we shall perceive how very circumspect we ought to be
in

in the use of stimulating and corrosive remedies, which most authors recommend with a degree of confidence that has induced many surgeons to make use of them. The great Boerhaave, in consideration of the extreme sensibility the gland is endowed with, prescribes only emollient and anodine medicines; and this was the practice of the celebrated Mr. Petit. This method is not attended with the same inconveniences as the former; but its effects are very slow, and in many cases would prove abortive. I will venture to say, that in our remedy will be found what it will be in vain to look for elsewhere, viz. an active and attenuating power, which destroys callosities without putting the patient to pain; and, at the same time, a detergent one, which destroys that tenacious mucosity that generally covers the bottom of chancres.

3dly, Nor is this all. If the acrimony of the matter discharged causes a malignant quality in these ulcers, which threatens a gangrene, no medicine is so proper as our metallic one, being endowed with the singular quality of correcting, in a short time, a fetid and corrosive suppuration; and, at the same time, with an antiseptic one, very powerful in putting a stop to a gangrene. Whatever I have advanced on this subject is supported by numerous Observations, the result of above ten years successful experience; for I can honestly and truly aver, that,

that, during all that time, I never came to any operation for a chancre, except the patient came to the hospital in such circumstances as absolutely required the assistance of the knife.

§. LXXXII.

OBSERVATION XXXIII.

The patient, whose case I am going to relate, was troubled with a venereal chancre which almost entirely covered the glans penis, and advanced to the extremity of the corpora cavernosa. This ulcer brought on an inflammation, which gave rise to a phymosis, and afterwards paraphymosis, by the patient violently forcing back the prepuce. This caused an inflammation and strangulation of the part. In these circumstances, an able physician, who attended the patient, advised him to send for me. As the circumstances were alarming, I immediately had recourse to my usual remedies, and began to prepare the patient for mercurial frictions by the use of domestic baths; but we were soon obliged to lay them aside, and have immediate recourse to the frictions, to put a stop to the evil which threatened the corpora cavernosa, which were become much swelled and very hard. Matter was perceived in the place where they commence. The suppuration was copious, and of a very bad consistency, as black as ink, and very corrosive. As the paraphymosis would by no means yield to topical applications, I was obliged to operate on the prepuce. I had extended my first incision, when I perceived that the corpora cavernosa were attacked. This determined me to divide the integuments of the penis from top to bottom, in
hopes

hopes of saving the urethra, which seemed threatened with the same evil as the corpora cavernosa. This operation I performed by means of a hollowed catheter. A little time after, I perceived the right groin was penetrated by the purulent matter, which I was obliged to lay open; but I would not now trust to my catheter, on account of the spermatic vessels, which I should certainly have injured: This determined me to make use of the fore-finger of my right hand as a guide to my bistouri. Before I undertook this last operation, I consulted many of the Faculty, who thought it the only means to save the canal of the urethra. In effect, as soon as it was performed, the matter no longer settled there, and the hardness diminished by degrees. During these operations, we continued our mercurial frictions even as high as the waist; but perceiving the salival glands affected, we omitted it a little, especially as the patient's gums were much affected with the scurvy, and the teeth began to be loose. The suppuration was very copious, till the corpora cavernosa were entirely come away. The wound healed but slowly, which must necessarily happen, as the part from whence they arise is ill supplied with flesh; but the patient perfectly recovered, notwithstanding his habit of body was very bad.

R E M A R K.

There is reason to believe, that the venereal chancre, of which we have been speaking, would have entirely destroyed the penis, without the assistance of our remedies, which fixed the complaint to the glans thereof; but it could not possibly prevent the swelling which seized the substance of the corpora

p^ora cavernosa, as the blood was in a bad state, and the paraphymosis had brought on a strangulation. It is certainly very rare, and perhaps singular, that the urethra of a patient should be preserved, after the corpora cavernosa had been suppurated.

§. LXXXIII.

OBSERVATION XXXIV.

Dupleffis, a soldier in the regiment of Burgundy, had many chancres, one of which was of the malignant kind, which had entirely eat into the frænum. By bathing the penis in the Vegeto-mineral Water, and applying our cerate, it was healed in twenty days.

OBSERVATION XXXV.

One Pertuis, of the battalion of Provence, had a chancre which surrounded the glans. Our remedies gave him ease in four-and-twenty hours, and cured him in eight days.

OBSERVATION XXXVI.]

A Drummer of the regiment of Burgundy, called Printemps, came to our hospital with a chancre that had eat away half the glans; the præputium was much inflamed, and a gangrene apprehended. Injections of the Vegeto-mineral Water, with a little camphorated brandy, between the glans and prepuce, and the introduction of the fine lint, first moistened with the Vegeto-mineral water, and then covered with the Cerate, performed the cure in a month's time.

OBSER

OBSERVATION XXXVII.

A Soldier, of the regiment of Burgundy, came to our hospital with three malignant chancres, one of which was situated on the upper part of the penis, and the other at its root. They were of a considerable size, the least as large as a shilling. By the assistance of our remedies, they were healed in a month.

OBSERVATION XXXVIII.

A Dragoon, of the Queen's regiment, came to our hospital with a chancre that had consumed two-thirds of the glans, and the frænum. He was cured in a short time by the same remedies.

OBSERVATION XXXIX.

A Soldier, of the regiment of Bresse, had a chancre at the root of the penis, about the size of a halfcrown: he was cured in a month by the above remedies.

OBSERVATION XL.

One Sans-Façon, of the regiment of Roche-Aimont, had a large chancre on the middle of the penis, and another on the prepuce. He was cured in a short time by the assistance of the above remedies.

OBSERVATION XLI.

In the month of July last a reformed soldier of marines came to our hospital with the prepuce gangrened, and in a state which required immediate amputation; the glans and extremity of the corpora cavernosa began to be in the same state, which was soon put an end to by baths of the Vegeto-mineral

mineral Water, with a little camphorated brandy; the suppuration forced itself through the urethra at the fossa navicularis, where the urine was likewise discharged. I passed a leaden canula through the extremity of the urethra. By this method, and the use of the Cerate of Saturn with the Vegeto-mineral water, he was cured before all the mercurial frictions had been administered.

I can't sufficiently extol the action of our metallic remedy, whenever it is proper to check the acrimony of suppurations; and stop the progress of a gangrene or an inflammation. Our remarks on chancres will sufficiently prove this; as will likewise those we shall make in the following Chapter on the Phymosis and Paraphymosis.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

On the PHYMOSIS and PARAPHYMOSIS.

§. LXXXIV.

THE uninterrupted success of our metallic remedy in all external inflammations, has induced me to make use of the Vegeto-mineral Water in disorders of the penis, known by Phymosis and Paraphymosis; and it has always answered my expectations. The best proof I can give of what I advance, is, that in the Venereal Hospital, where, as well as in other places, operations used to be very common in these cases, it is very seldom, indeed, we are now obliged to have recourse to them.

§. LXXXV.

It is well known, there are different species of phymosis: The most simple consist in an inflammation of the prepuce, which generally proceeds from the acrimony of the virulent matter which oozes from the canal of the urethra and gonorrhœa, and which prevents the glans from being discovered. There are phymoses complicated with chancres more or less malignant, and others which threaten

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the penis with an approaching gangrene. As to paraphymosis, no one can be ignorant of its meaning, nor of its bad consequences, if we consider that the violent strangulation which it produces, may put a stop to the blood in its return to the penis, and give rise to a suppression of urine, if not immediately prevented.

§. LXXXVI.

What we have advanced above in the first paragraph of this chapter, sufficiently shews how much superior our remedies are to those generally prescribed in the preceding circumstances. It is customary with us, in cases of phymosis, whether with chancres or not, to make use of an injection between the glans and prepuce, and there introduce bits of fine linen covered with our Cerate, at the same time taking care to bathe the penis frequently in the four-and-twenty hours in the Vegeto-mineral Water, not made too strong, especially if the inflammation is great. By this method of treatment, though simple, the most astonishing effects are produced; which can only be accounted for from the united calming, antiphlogistic, resolving, and antiseptic qualities of our medicine.

This antiseptic quality of the preparations of lead, can now no longer be called in question, it is founded on so solid a basis; I mean, that of the experience of many
I
eminent

eminent in the art of healing, as well as my own. We have seen, for example, in the Introduction of my Treatise on the Effects and Various Preparations of Lead, that Mr. Raulin, one of the physicians in ordinary to the King, and Mr. Boucher, a man of eminence at Lille, in Flanders, made use of it with great success in putrid sore throats, when other applications had failed. Mr. Malouin says, in his Treatise on Chemistry, (tome ii. page 60) that the Chinese make use of ceruse against a stinking breath, proceeding from a bad state of the gums. I will therefore say no more on the anti-putrid preparations of lead; though I can't help making a remark on the frequent use of spirituous applications, generally prescribed on the like occasions. Surgeons, in general, know of no other resource, though there are many circumstances which forbid the use of them; for example, in all gangrenes which rise from irritation, as gangrenes with strangulation, from an excessive inflammation, &c. The reason is obvious; spirituous applications here administer new force to the irritating cause, contract violently the vessels, and prevent a subsiding of the inflamed part. Their effect may be compared in some measure to that of fire in gangrenes arising from cold, when the congealed limb is imprudently exposed to a great fire. The only view we ought to have in gangrenes proceeding from irritation, is, to endeavour

to abate it by calming, anodine, and relaxing applications. It is upon this principle, that Mr. La Peyronie, according to Mr. Quesnay, in an œdematous and gangrenous erisipelas of the leg, which had affected part of the thigh, likewise made use of a warm bath, in which he ordered the affected part to remain for some time, both morning and night, before the dressings. But we are of opinion, in like circumstances, it would be much more adviseable to make a bath of our vegeto-mineral water; for, besides its efficacy in dispersing irritations, it must act more efficaciously than plain water on the half-congealed and stagnated juices. This must necessarily cause the tumefaction to subside, and prevent the part from being overwhelmed with the weight of humours which threaten it on all sides. For this reason it ought to be preferred to spirituous applications in gangrenous cases occasioned by the loss of elasticity and rupture of the vessels; such as generally attend violent contusions, at which time the parts are considerably tumefied. But in this last case, you must make your liquor stronger, and animate it, if you think proper, with some sal ammoniac, possessed, as is well known, with more antiseptic, resolving qualities, than any other medicine known †. It

† See Mr. Quesnay's Treatise on the Gangrene, and Mr. Fouvart's Memoir, in the First Volume of Memoirs of the Academy of Surgery.

would be likewise adviseable, in certain dry and painful gangrenes, to try what baths of the Vegeto-mineral Water would do, which are frequently known to afford relief in malignant cancers.

As to emollient applications, generally prescribed in phymosis and paraphymosis, not to repeat here what we have already advanced on their bad effects in inflammations, we shall content ourselves with remarking, that they by no means are sufficient to screen the patient from the operation, if the strangulation should appear obstinate.

§. LXXXVII.

As no arguments can be so convincing as facts, especially as the following tend to abolish all chirurgical operations both in the phymosis and paraphymosis, I must beg leave to lay some before the reader; which I shall do in the same manner as I have hitherto done, by adding to our own Observations such as have been communicated to us by other practitioners eminent in their profession; and this with a view only of inducing others to try our remedies.

§. LXXXVIII.

OBSERVATION XLII.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. AUDRAN, Surgeon-Major of the Breech Regiment, written from Saragosa, in Spain, the 22d of July, 1758.

S I R,

‘ I CAN’T pass over in silence the marvellous
 ‘ effects I have seen produced by the Extract of
 ‘ Saturn on different occasions, but particularly in
 ‘ the case I am going to relate to you. The cir-
 ‘ cumstances were so particular, that they drew
 ‘ the attention of seven General-officers here re-
 ‘ siding. My Colonel and the other officers were
 ‘ not less surprized at a cure which has gained
 ‘ me, through your means, a great reputation in
 ‘ these parts.

‘ An officer in our regiment had a very extra-
 ‘ ordinary phymosis; the glans had retired back
 ‘ almost to the root of the penis; the patient suf-
 ‘ fered continued and excruciating pains; it was
 ‘ with great difficulty his urine was discharged; a
 ‘ purulent, foetid matter, produced by chancres,
 ‘ which occasioned the phymosis, oozed from be-
 ‘ tween the prepuce and the glans, and the part
 ‘ was threatened with an approaching gangrene.
 ‘ Three of the most eminent surgeons of the town
 ‘ gave it as their opinion, that a considerable part
 ‘ of the penis must be taken off, to save the rest.
 ‘ From that time the patient would see them no
 ‘ more, and applied to a confrere of mine, who
 ‘ attended him for three days unsuccessfully, when
 ‘ I was sent for. I never saw so shocking a spectacle
 ‘ as the patient’s penis, and I doubted for some
 ‘ time, whether I should not recommend the ope-
 ‘ ration

' ration without loss of time ; but I thought I
 ' would try the effects of your remedies. Accord-
 ' ingly, I prepared your Vegeto-mineral Water,
 ' which I made stronger than usual, to encrease
 ' its activity. I began by bathing the part for an
 ' hour together in the above Water ; I then in-
 ' jected some of it, two or three times, between
 ' the glans and the prepuce ; I then applied to
 ' these parts little bits of fine lint, dipped in the
 ' above liquor, and covered with your Cerate of
 ' Saturn ; I covered the whole part with com-
 ' presses, dipped in the Vegeto-mineral Water
 ' warm, which were continually kept wet. In
 ' four hours time the patient was free from pain,
 ' and could make water freely. I bled him
 ' often, and purged him, and put him into a course
 ' of anodine, softening, and cooling medicines. In
 ' eight days the suppuration was stopped, and in
 ' thirteen the glans was discoverable. But there
 ' remained two complaints still more difficult to
 ' subdue ; I mean, a small callous tumour on the
 ' border of the prepuce, and two schirrhous chords
 ' at the corona glandis. As this kind of hardness
 ' often assumes a cancerous quality, notwithstand-
 ' ing the most regular treatment, I was still appre-
 ' hensive of the consequences. My patient, on the
 ' contrary, thought himself quite safe, as he found
 ' the prepuce at liberty, and had no chancres left ;
 ' but I let him know how necessary it was to be
 ' still cautious ; and accordingly applied your
 ' Cerate of Saturn to the callosities, taking care,
 ' at the same time, to cover the penis with com-
 ' presses dipped in your Vegeto-mineral Water.
 ' The event has answered our expectations. All
 ' the bad symptoms vanished in twenty days,
 ' counting from the cure of the phymosis ; and
 ' the patient was perfectly cured, having made
 ' use of a sudorific ptisan for about eight days.'

OBSERVATION XLIII.

A Soldier, of the regiment of Burgundy, not being able to get cured of a phymosis, which he had long had, arising from a malignant gonorrhæa, came to our hospital, and was shortly cured by the use of our medicines.

OBSERVATION XLIV.

A Serjeant, of the same regiment, came to the Royal Hospital, with a considerable phymosis, accompanied with many chancres about the glans, from whence oozed a bloody and corrosive matter. The patient suffered considerably. In four-and-twenty hours he found himself much relieved, rested as usual, and was perfectly well in less than fifteen days.

OBSERVATION XLV.

I saw a Day-labourer in this town, who had a considerable phymosis, that a confrere of mine intended to operate upon. My remedies, which he made use of, screened the patient from the operation, and he was soon cured.

OBSERVATION XLVI.

A Gentleman of this town came to consult me, in the course of the year 1750, about a phymosis, with which he had been afflicted for eighteen months past. He was the more uneasy about it, as he would not submit to any operation, and was very desirous to be married. I made use of my remedies in this case, and compleated the cure in fifteen or eighteen days.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION XLVII.

Andrew Menard, soldier in the regiment of Bearn, had a phymosis, with a considerable hardness on the prepuce. He was cured at our hospital in eighteen days, by the use of our remedies.

OBSERVATION XLVIII.

One Peter Arcilier, of the regiment of Septimanie, was afflicted with a phymosis, accompanied with a spermato-celle, of which he was cured in two-and-twenty-days by the use of our remedies.

OBSERVATION XLIX.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. LAMONT, Surgeon-Major of the Royal Regiment of Marines.

‘ I have just cured, by the use alone of the
‘ Vegeto-mineral Water, and a little camphorated
‘ brandy, a malignant paraphymosis, when a mor-
‘ tification of the glans was apprehended. I kept
‘ the penis constantly bathed in the above Water.’

OBSERVATION L.

On a Phymosis of an enormous Size.

An old officer had the penis very much swelled, and the glans likewise, by a phymosis and a number of chancres. The prepuce was black, and threatened with a gangrene; notwithstanding which, he was cured in twenty days, by the use of our remedies, without any operation.

OBSERVATION LI.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. GAUTIER, Professor of Surgery at Aix, in Provence, the 9th of March, 1754.

‘ I think it my duty, Sir, to trouble you with
 ‘ a particular case of a young man, whose prepuce,
 ‘ glans, and part of the penis, were threatened with
 ‘ a gangrene, arising from a phymosis. The pa-
 ‘ tient was cured, without any scarifications, in
 ‘ these dreadful circumstances, by the use of your
 ‘ Vegeto-mineral Water, modified as I have seen
 ‘ it in the Royal Hospital at Montpellier, when
 ‘ I was your pupil.’

OBSERVATION LII.

Communicated by Mr. BRUGUIERE, a Confrere of mine, Surgeon-Major to the Regiment of Tour-du-Pin, on a Paraphymosis.

They brought us into the Venereal Hospital a young man afflicted at the same time with a paraphymosis and malignant fever. The delirium prevented his saying any thing to us of the paraphymosis; but as soon as he recovered his senses, he perceived he had an involuntary discharge of urine. I own I was afraid it would not be in my power to save the part. I took off the prepuce, and applied upon the penis compresses dipt in the Vegeto-mineral Water, which I took care should be constantly kept wet. In seven or eight days the penis lost the fetid smell it before exhaled; the natural moisture returned; many sloughs separated; and in three weeks the cure was compleat.

OBSERVATION LIII.

A soldier of the regiment of Burgundy came to our hospital to get cured of a gonorrhæa and phymosis, which he had suffered for a long time. The whole surface of the glans was covered with chancres; the inflammation had been considerably increased by the improper application of vitriol. This we soon dispersed by the use of our remedies, and sent the patient away free from all other complaints.

OBSERVATION LIV.

One La Pierre, soldier of the regiment of Roche-Aimont, had a paraphymosis of an enormous size, with a chancre, which had destroyed the frænum, and eat away a considerable part of the prepuce. There was some reason to fear a gangrene. He was radically cured by the above remedies.

OBSERVATION LV.

One La Tulipe, soldier in the regiment of Nice, had been afflicted for six weeks past with a paraphymosis and a considerable strangulation. He came to the Royal Hospital the 16th of December 1758, and left it on the 23d of the same month, perfectly cured by the use of the Vegeto-mineral Water, and a little of the Extract of Saturn.

OBSERVATION LVI.

Communicated by Mr. DELAN, Surgeon-major of the Regiment of Bresse.

One Ligni, serjeant of the Regiment of Bresse, had chancres on the glans, and a phymosis, with a considerable inflammation and fever. I was afraid I should have been obliged to operate, but by the use of your remedies he was cured in twelve days.

OBSERVATION LVII.

Communicated by Mr. LABORIE, Professor and Demonstrator of Surgery to the College of St. Come.

I was ordered by Mr. Dumas, a perfumer, to examine a paraphymosis, which his son, about five or six years old, had been afflicted with for two days past. Emollient cataplasms had been tried without success: Those with bread and milk had not answered better; which determined me to make use of one with bread and the Vegeto-mineral Water. This dispersed the paraphymosis in four days time.

OBSERVATION LVIII.

One La Grandeur, a soldier of the Regiment of Cambis, had a phymosis threatened with a gangrene, and two large chancres on the prepuce. He was cured, without the operation, in a month's time, by means of the Vegeto-mineral Water, in which the penis was kept for several hours a-day, and the Cerate of Saturn introduced between the glans and the prepuce, by means of a little fine lint.

OBSERVATION LIX.

Befanson, a soldier of the regiment of Cambis, had so considerable a phymosis, that the penis could with difficulty enter a large glass which was filled with the vegeto-mineral water. He was treated as the patient in the last Observation, and cured in twenty days.

OBSERVATION LX.

One Durafoir, soldier in the regiment of Cambis, came to the hospital in the month of August with a paraphymosis of a considerable size. He was frequently blooded, compresses were applied to the part, dipped in the vegeto-mineral water, and kept constantly wet, in order to prevent a gangrene, which was apprehended. By this method the swelling of the paraphymosis subsided; but a fever falling to the part, it again returned; tho' in a month's time we cured the patient without any operation.

OBSERVATION LXI.

One called Chevaux, grenadier of the regiment of Cambis, came to the Hospital, in the beginning of September, with a very considerable phymosis and a chancre which had divided the prepuce, and gave rise to a strangulation beyond the coronaglandis. The use of the vegeto-mineral water performed the cure in fifteen days. It must be here remarked, that only one friction with mercurial ointment, and that made less powerful than common, and administered after eighteen baths, made so violent an impression on the patient, as to bring on a considerable inflammation on the tonsils. We were obliged to bleed him seven or eight times, as he was able to swallow nothing, not even broth. At last, the inflammation

flammation abated, and was succeeded by a considerable ulcer, which separated itself from the large floughs. He made use of a gargle of vegeto-mineral water and brandy, and was cured in a fortnight without taking any more mercury.

Nota, That the success attending the use of our remedies in the cure of phymosis, paraphymosis, chancres, &c. does by no means cause us to lay aside the use of mercurial frictions, without which the venereal taint cannot be destroyed.

CHAP.

C H A P. VI.

*Of the Treatment of Women with Child,
Nurses, and Infants.*

§. LXXXIX.

IF any venereal patients claim our attention, women with child, nurses, and infants, most certainly do. The importance of the subject, and the frequent opportunities I have had of investigating it, have induced me to make a separate article of it.

§. XC.

The state of pregnancy is generally a stumbling-block to practitioners : many are of opinion that the cure must be deferred till the patient is brought to-bed. But people argue thus, for want of reflection ; though we might certainly acquiesce in this way of thinking, were we to consider the mother only, and not pay any regard to her fruit. It is certain, that the situation of a venereal patient with child, very little agrees with the treatment proper to be made use of for that complaint. One would wish to defer it ; but by so doing, we run a risk not only of losing the child, but likewise of the mother's miscarrying ; a circumstance often attended with great danger. These considerations,

tions, I should think, are sufficient to induce us to act, considering the great danger they both run. * It is upon this principle, founded on experience, that I have regulated my conduct, in the treatment of venereal patients with child.

§. XCI.

But in these circumstances I make use of all the precautions that the state of the patient requires; and as I look upon bleeding as the most important one, I order it thrice, taking six or seven ounces of blood at a time, in the middle and at the conclusion of the baths: I take particular care that these are not too hot; lest the blood, which would rush with violence into the vessels of the womb, should dislodge in part or wholly the after burthen, which perhaps might cause a miscarriage. For this reason likewise, lest too large a volume of blood should force itself into the uterine vessels, I order the patient to lie horizontally in the bath, so that the head only is more elevated than the body. By these precautions, and

* Besides the danger of miscarriage, a venereal patient with child is liable to suffer by the death of the Foetus, half rotten. I have seen women in this situation, who could not be delivered without the assistance of a surgeon.

Besides, if the child lives, one does not know who to give it to, to nurse, as parents have frequently had law-suits upon their hands on these occasions. Petit, 31.
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such like, I cured the two women who are the subject of the following observations *.

OBSERVATION LXII.

I treated a venereal patient this year, who was pregnant, and had miscarried four times. A physician, who was consulted, was not of opinion, that she should be put into a course of mercury; but another thought, it was the only method to prevent a miscarriage, and secure the child's health, after it was born. The last opinion prevailing, I proceeded to the treatment, with all the circumspection above described: no untoward accident intervened †; all the venereal symptoms disappeared; the person at present enjoys a good state of health, and we have all the reason to think she will have a good time, when she lies in.

OBSERVATION LXIII.

I treated with like success, a short time ago, a patient with child, who had caught the venereal taint by nursing a child. We had no disagreeable circumstance intervened, and the woman is now perfectly well. These facts, joined to others, and

* As to the frictions, they are administered with more precaution than in common cases; instead of one day's space between them, we allow two, and even more, when any one accident happens, which is common on these occasions.

† I likewise added to the preparations for the baths, seven or eight glasses every morning for a fortnight, of the mineral waters of Youset, to cool the patient, who was much heated by a variety of medicines she had taken before her arrival at Montpellier.

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mentioned by different authors *, ought to encourage the timorous practitioner to undertake the cure of venereal patients with child; especially at a time, when the art of managing the frictions, and of guarding against accidents that might interrupt the cure, is arrived at a pitch never attained by former practitioners. Though this art was not brought to such a degree of perfection in Hildanus's time as it is in ours, this great physician undertook nevertheless the cure of a woman with child, and at the same time a nurse, to kill (as he said) two birds with one stone; and he succeeded. I think on many accounts his observation worth remarking, which has induced me to put it at length.

OBSERVATION LXIV.

Taken from HILDANUS, Observation 97.

In the year 1590, during my stay at Hilden, the whole family of Medman was infected with the venereal complaint in the following manner: The master of the house, a good man, and fearing God, going a journey with his servant, who had this complaint, lay some nights in the same bed with him. Upon coming home, he communicated it to his wife, who gave it to three children, and a servant-maid. Now, as his wife perceived she was with child, giving suck at the same time to an infant twenty months old, who likewise had caught the infection, she and her husband were anxious to know whether it would be necessary to

* See Dissaut's Dissertation on Vener. Com. Obser. 14. and afterwards the Obser. of Hildanus and Deydier.

defer the cure till she had lain-in. I was of opinion it should be undertaken immediately, hoping to kill two birds with one stone, as the complaint had not yet taken root. I began therefore in the following manner: First, I ordered her wholesome diet, and purged her with an apozem; I then ordered again a purgative syrup, of which she took one or two spoonfuls two or three hours before dinner, either alone or with the apozem. While she took this medicine she suckled her child, who was likewise purged. The body being sufficiently cleansed, I ordered the joints to be anointed; I mean the feet, the knees, the wrists, the elbows, once a day, till a salivation was brought on; but so slightly, that I never made use of more than an ounce, or an ounce and half of ointment each time: though no ointment was made use of to the child, a considerable discharge from the salival glands was produced. Upon seeing this, I ordered him to be weaned, and fed with broth, almond-milk, panada, and other kinds of victuals: I ordered him to lie by himself, lest the mother should communicate to him any mercurial vapours. She brought up for some time a great deal of phlegm. I gave her, notwithstanding, a great many cordials, as confection of Alkermes, Cinnamon water, &c. I provided likewise against the exulceration of the mouth and gums. Thus the mother and child were cured; and six months after she lay-in of a healthy child.

§. XCII.

As it is frequently necessary to put a woman with child into a course of mercury, to prevent a miscarriage; so it sometimes happens, that it is absolutely necessary to do it in order to assist labour, which would otherwise

wife be very difficult, and sometimes impracticable. The circumstances I mean, are considerable obstructions in the vagina, occasioned by a venereal taint; as schirrhous tumours, callosities arising from a number of chancres, a considerable tumefaction of the genitals, &c. Such is the case in the first observation of Mr. Deydier, professor of physic in the university of Montpellier *; which, I think, deserves a place here.

OBSERVATION LXV.

I was consulted, says Mr. Deydier, in 1695, by a woman about eight-and-twenty or thirty years of age, seven months gone with child, who was afraid of losing her life in her lying-in, on account of a considerable tumefaction of the genitals, where I perceived a great number of chancres, which had formed a swelling at the labia, as large as one's fist. The labia were drawn so close together, that it was impossible to separate them, or to put any thing between them; and when the patient made water, she suffered incredible pains.

As I had then a great opinion of salivation, purging, sweating, and of drawing of the venereal taint by urinary discharges, I was afraid the woman would not be able to bear either of these evacuations, and that she might die in the operation, without a possibility of delivering her. Such was the opinion of many eminent in their profession at that time, to whom I communicated the case, without naming the person; but still I reflected, that if I let the patient remain in her present situation, her

* See his Physical Dissertation on Ven. Com. page 84.

own life, as well as that of the child's, would be in great danger; and that by pursuing my plan, I might at least save that of the mother. I was very circumspect in administering the frictions, to prevent the evacuations from taking place before the tumefaction of the parts was subsided; and took care to prepare the patient against these evacuations, in case they took place too soon, by bleeding in the arm, and by glisters of warm water only. The patient took twelve private baths; after which the husband in my presence administered the mercurial frictions with about two drams of ointment every other day, and each of these days the patient herself applied some of this ointment to the chancres. After the third friction, the tumour diminished above one half; and after five-and-twenty days course, I had the pleasure of seeing it totally subsided by the radical cure of the chancres, without any sensible evacuation supervening; and the patient being perfectly cured, was brought to-bed three weeks after of a girl, who was healthy, and continues so to this day, being two-and-thirty years of age.

§. XCIII.

In regard to nurses who have the venereal taint, and children whom they suckle, many practitioners content themselves with dosing the nurses only, imagining that the milk, being impregnated with mercury, is capable of curing the child. The above cited Observation of Hildanus, joined to many others, leaves us no room to doubt, but that may be sufficient; but in order to be more secure, I order very slight frictions for the child; likewise a method I have always

ways found answer, and of which I thought proper to say a word.

§. XCIV.

In regard to children who are weaned, and that have got the venereal taint either from their parents or nurses, they must be treated before the complaint has taken deep root, but with all the attention their tender age and reduced state require. But it is impossible to lay down rules for every case: it is left to the judgment of the practitioner to make what use he thinks proper of the general rules. An able practitioner may always find in them a resource; though Mr. Guisard tells us, speaking of such as inherit the venereal taint from their parents, that the former may hope for a cure, though the latter never can *.

* Guisard's Differ. on Ven. Com. Letter 7.

C H A P. VII.

On the internal Use of LEAD.

§. XCV.

LEAD is a remedy, of which at all times much good and bad has been spoken. The continual use I have made of it for these eighteen years past, has enabled me to be a better judge of its effects (if I may so speak) than any other physician or surgeon; and it is from this experience that I hold it in the highest veneration: I hope I shall therefore be excused, if I endeavour to eradicate prejudices of so many years standing. But notwithstanding my great success in the application of this metal might entitle me to the belief of the generality of the world in regard to what I have advanced on the subject, I am far from desiring it. I only desire the Faculty will judge of it from their own experience, and that impartially; a favour I am afraid I shall sue for in vain. Truth has no greater enemy to combat with, than that blind submission we think we owe to our forefathers; nor can any thing retard more the progress of arts and sciences. Without going far for examples
to

to prove what I have here asserted, I will here cite the use of mercury. Both Grecian and Roman antiquity have always looked upon this salutary mineral as poison *; and without the successful experiments of the Arabians, who first dared to introduce it into medicine, we should perhaps now be ignorant of the only specific for the venereal complaint. We likewise learn from Mr. Astruc, that the superstitious regard paid to Galen and Hippocrates by some physicians of the sixteenth century, deterred them from trying mercury in venereal complaints †; for these physicians having shaken off the yoke of the Arabians, to submit again to that of the Greeks, condemned, most of them implicitly, all the opinions of the former, and at the same time swallowed no less greedily every opinion of the latter.

§. XCVI.

Now, if mercury has been looked upon as a poison for two thousand years, because such was the opinion of Hippocrates and Galen, need we be surprised that lead has met with enemies who have opposed it in every shape that prejudice could invent? I don't pretend to deny, that many books are full of invectives against it; but I can confidently

* Astruc, Book 2. Chap. 7.

† Idem, Ibid.

‡ Ibid. Book 2. Chap. 6.

assert,

assert, that those who have exclaimed against the internal use of lead have either spoken from the experiments only of others, or have not themselves known the proper quantities to be given, or have misapplied them. Was I endeavouring to convince such only as have been witnesses of my experiments, I need not have recourse to different authors; but as that is not the case, I thought it my duty to lay before my readers the practice of some celebrated physicians who have recommended the internal use of lead, as likewise the example of the Faculty in China, who prescribe it in their ordinary practice.

§. XCVII.

According to Frederick Hoffman*, the sugar of lead dissolved in oil of turpentine, and digested to a moderate heat on warm embers, furnishes an excellent and almost divine medicine for a gonorrhæa, especially if a little camphor is added to it.

§. XCVIII.

A remedy near similar is found in Majerne†.

Take of camphor, half a scruple.

Salt of lead, one scruple.

Salt of tartar, twelve grains.

* See Astruc, tom. 3. Book 3. Chap. 2. and 6.

† The same.

Venice turpentine, one dram.

Make into a bolus, which cures a Gonorrhæa in a few days, if we may credit the author.

§. XCIX.

Paul Herman gives likewise internally the sugar of lead, half a scruple at a time for a Gonorrhæa: and Mr. Astruc is of opinion, that the salt or sugar of lead may be given successfully for the cure of an habitual gonorrhæa. *

§. C.

There are physicians who make use of lead for internal ulcers, especially for those of the œsophagus. For this purpose you pour melted lead into water, and drink it as other water. Water thus prepared is likewise used for a vulnerary infusion, as that of mille-per-tuis, morsus diaboli, fluellin, ground-ivy, mallows and linseed. †

§ CI.

The Chinese attribute to lead the power of calming the spirits, of checking the malignity of a fever, of stopping vomiting, of killing worms, of removing obstructions and gatherings, of quenching thirst, of resisting melancholy, and soothing hysteric affections.

* Page 48, 49.

† Page 60.

§ CII.

They likewise make use of lead mixed up with the sugar of the great conserve for heats, uneasiness, madness, and for the vapours in women, when owing to the suppression of the menses.

They likewise look upon it good against convulsions in children, when caused by heat; against vomiting and purging in children, and give it in dried jujubes; they esteem it for a dysentery, and give it dried in the white of an egg.

CHH.

They say that lead, applied externally with filings of steel, cures the king's evil: that mixed with the round birth-wort, it cures the throat-wen, or the Derby neck; that it clears the sight; that it nourishes the hair and beard. This remedy, says the Chinese author, is truly excellent, whether made use of internally or externally, for the cure of the above complaints; but he adds, that being cold in its nature, it must be made use of with moderation, as otherwise it might be prejudicial to the stomach: He looks upon lead as very proper to counteract the bad effects of Arsenic. *

* The same author, Page 49. Now as this Chinese author looks upon lead as an excellent remedy for the cure of the king's-evil, either used externally or internally; why not endeavour to cure these complaints with an ointment of lead, made with our liquor and hog's lard, with which the whole body may be anointed?

§ CIV.

A Quack-Doctor gave an orange powder made of litharge and mineral sulphur. He put ten or twelve grains of it into the hand; which you was first to warm well: he then added two or three drops of oil of olives; then with the other hand, which you likewise warmed, you rubbed in this powder for half a quarter of an hour, which soon disappeared, and then brought on either a discharge of urine, or a sweat. Thus lead was introduced into the human body, in the same manner as mercury; which induces us to think, that there might be advantageously an ointment made of lead and mercury, for the cure of certain venereal ulcers and others*.

§. CV.

One should be very cautious in using internally the salt of lead, because it frequently brings on cholics and vomitings, when given improperly. It is good against heat of urine, gonorrhæas, green-sicknels, and even for the dysentery. It is likewise recommended to extinguish the fire of concupiscence; to be taken from half a grain to four grains, in a bolus, or emulsion, or any water or ptisan.

* Ibid. Page 56, concerning the Royal Academy of Sciences, anno 1712, page 274.

I use it more frequently in glysters than in any other form; I put eighteen grains, sometimes as far as a dram, in each glister *.

§. CVI.

I again say, that it must be given very cautiously; but I still recommend it to be given when necessary. You must not lay aside a remedy, because when given improperly it may be prejudicial. This is the maxim of the present age, and looked upon to be a prudent one. People might as well say, that it would be adviseable never to make use of an emetic, opium, &c. because the misapplication of them would be attended with bad consequences.

It is true, one had better entirely lay aside these remedies than use them improperly; but it is injuring a patient very much not to use them properly.

It is the property of the most salutary remedies to be dangerous when imprudently administered; as they have more effect than others, which have frequently none at all.

It is much easier not to administer remedies which require skill to administer, than it is to give them properly: this would be making the art of healing familiar to every body.

* Malouin, Medi. Chym. Tom. 2. P. 66. & 67.

It must make it much more attainable to administer medicines only that were indifferent in themselves. No one should run any risk in making use of a medicine; but every one of the Faculty ought to know how to prescribe one to advantage, which, if misapplied, might be injurious.

Were we to make use only of remedies commonly prescribed, we should often fail of curing complaints otherwise curable, especially chronical ones, which perhaps would yield to less known medicines, and to the prescriptions of a mountebank, who dares leave the beaten path *.

§. CVII.

These are the reflections of Mr. Malouin, a Paris physician, and member of the Academy of Sciences: But is it credible, that one who reasons so well, can say in another place, “that upon reflecting on the internal use the
“Chinese make of lead, one is induced to
“think, that these people are differently
“made, and have different constitutions,
“from Europeans; or that their lead differs from ours?” This, I must own, is a singular alternative; but, not to have recourse to a supposition so ill founded, is it not more natural to believe, that they are not so much prejudiced as we are against the in-

* Malouin Medi. Chym. Tom. p. 67. & 68.

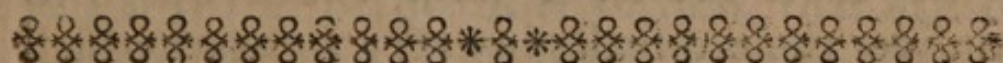
ternal use of lead ; or that they have discovered the art of rendering it harmless, and at the same time efficacious, by regulating the doses, and giving it properly ? Strange effect of prevention ! Mr. Malouin is of opinion, that the preparations of lead may be used internally with success, provided it is done with caution ; and, in speaking of the Chinese, instead of supposing that they administer it with the degree of caution we have just mentioned, he is rather willing to suppose, that their lead is different from ours, or that their constitutions are so. In regard to the latter, no doubt but the nature of a climate, the manner of living, and many other similar causes, may make a difference in people's constitutions, but they can never change nature ; and it would be absurd to suppose, that what is salutary in China would be destructive in Europe. Besides, as we are not much prejudiced in favour of the Chinese practice of physick, it will perhaps appear very singular that we should go to that country for arguments to confute the prejudices of a country so much enlightened as our own. It is true, that the Chinese have not made any great progress in anatomy ; nor, consequently, in the nature of the human body, as the respect they have for the dead never allows them to dissect one ; but the missionaries of the Jesuits, who have lately carried over to China the polite arts and the Christian religion from Europe, inform

us, that they have made great progress and observations in physick, especially in the practical part. Now, don't they deserve to be attended to, especially when the latter is only in question? Before we make exceptions against the Chinese for their ignorance in anatomy, don't let us forget that Hippocrates, one of our first physicians, was by no means a great anatomist.


You will find, at the end of this book, some Formulæ, which we adopt for the treatment of venereal complaints, whose basis is the extract of Saturn: you will there find the proper quantity to be given internally.



T R E A T I S E
O N T H E
D I S O R D E R S
O F T H E
U R E T H R A.



P A R T I.

1.  T H E frequency of the disorders of the Urethra, the difficulty of ascertaining the particular seat and real causes of them, the dangers that attend, and numerous obstacles that occur, in a treatment which is not methodical, render an account

of them a very essential part of the History of Diseases, and deserve the most serious consideration of practitioners. The ancients have scarce mentioned the subject; and the moderns, notwithstanding the light they might have acquired by experience since the discovery of bougies, afford us but little satisfaction.

2. Guided by experience, I have studied these diseases with uncommon application; I have eagerly seized every opportunity to become acquainted with their nature, their symptoms, and their various appearances. I shall be happy, if a practice of many years has enabled me to form true and accurate ideas of these disorders.

3. To be thoroughly convinced that the diseases of the urethra have hitherto been treated with too much brevity, ambiguity, or obscurity, we need only read what has hitherto been published on the subject. To avoid these faults, I have endeavoured to consider these diseases in every light of which they are susceptible. In all my investigations I have consulted Nature herself; the observations and the reflections which compose the body of this Work, are the result of what Nature has taught me. We at least run less risk of being bewildered in our pursuits, when we follow the path pointed out by her.

*On the Obstructions of the Urinary Passages
in general.*

4. Several physicians and surgeons, little acquainted with the disorders of the urethra, give the improper name of Carnosities to every protuberance, which from the internal sides of this tube, projects into its cavity, and there forms obstructions, that prevent or retard, more or less, the discharge of the urine. This name, far from explaining the nature of the disease, can only create a confusion of ideas, and throw fresh obscurity on a subject already involved in too much darkness. For, first, the word *Carnosity*, considered in its etymology, means nothing more than a fleshy excrescence, or a protuberance formed by proud flesh. Now, has it ever been demonstrated, that there is in the tube of the urethra any one fleshy part from which these excrescences can arise? It is therefore certain, that carnosities of the urethra, to speak according to the rigor of the terms, which should always be done in medical and chirurgical enquiries, have no real existence. But, to take the word in the meaning in which it is used by these authors, they are still guilty of an error, when they assert that carnosities form all the obstructions which choak the urinary passages.

5. Some of the moderns, more learned than the antients and the generality of their

cotemporaries, assign different causes of obstructions in the urethra; but no one of them has favoured us with a clear, accurate, and methodical detail on this subject. To supply this defect, I shall lay down five different kinds of obstruction formed in the internal parts of the urethra: I. A swelling of the spungy substance of the urethra which stretches into the cavity of this passage. Not to depart entirely from the ideas and terms of antiquity, I shall call this species of obstruction by the name of Spungy Carnosities. II. A tumor of the different glands of the urethra and the prostate gland. III. An excessive dilatation of the vessels which compose the membrane with which that tube is lined. IV. The turgid edges of ulcers formed therein, and scars left by these ulcers. V. The ligaments of the internal membrane of the urethra.

§. I.

On Obstructions of the Urethra, called Spungy Carnosities.

6. WITHOUT some knowledge of anatomy, it will be absolutely impossible to form just and distinct ideas of the nature of these Carnosities. From anatomy we learn, that the thickness of the urethra, almost from one end to the other, is formed by a spungy substance; that is, by the continuity of numberless little
cells

cells communicating with one another; that this spongy substance is lodged between two membranes, one of which forms the convexity, the other the concavity, of the urethra; that this concavity is lined with a thin membrane, very susceptible of extension; that the first part of the urethra is merely membranous, and apparently a continuation of the coats of the bladder; that it sinks into niches all along the upper surface of the prostate, to which it is closely joined and adheres; that from the bottom of the cavity of the urinary tube in this part, there arises an eminence, called verumontanum; that the urethra, in stretching itself out, forms a second eminence, which Cowper calls the bulb of the urethra; that the spongy substance, when it separates from the bulb grows thinner, and entirely environs the urinary tube, which it accompanies to the gland where this same spongy substance becomes much larger; that the little cells, the assemblage of which forms the spongy substance, always contain a larger, or a smaller quantity of blood; lastly, that as these cells are inflated, the distension of the membranes of the urethra, and particularly of that which lines the inside of that tube, becomes more considerable.

7. We must suppose, that, in a healthy state, the action of the spongy substance of the urethra on the membrane that lines its inside, and the resistance of this membrane, are equal. This equality of powers is a
 necessary

necessary consequence of the general laws of motion, to which every part of the human body is subject; they only remain invariably in the situation assigned them by Nature, because detained by opposite, but equal powers.

8. The case is very different when the urethra is in an unnatural state; *v. g.* when the internal membrane of this passage is weakened to a certain degree. For then the spongy substance which corresponds to the weak part, fixes there, acts against fibres too weak to resist, dilates, lengthens, and forces them into the cavity of the tube; whence arises a tumor, which we call a Spungy Carnosity.

9. To render my idea still clearer, I shall have recourse to the analogy of an aneurism. This swelling is produced by such causes as weaken the resistance of the membranes of an artery, either by incision or corrosion. The blood is hurried to the part where the spring is relaxed, dilates it, and occasions an aneurismal tumor. Thus the inward coat of the membrane of the urethra, when acted upon, is not always able to resist the pressure of the external coat on the intermediate cavity; whence arises a tumor in the inside. The analogy is the more perfect, as the progress of a carnosity is as insensible as that of an aneurism. The progress of both may be retarded by a well-directed compression, but neither can be totally prevented or destroyed.

10. This

10. This method of accounting for these carnosities must, in my opinion, appear very natural to any one who reflects on the fine texture of the membrane which lines the inside of the urethra; on the want of a fixed point of support on the side of the cavity of it; on the multiplicity of causes which may weaken its fibres, such as scars, or old ulcers; and on the facility with which the spongy substance is unfolded and dilated: But these observations are supported by such proofs, as seem to convey as much evidence as can be obtained in a case which does not admit of the testimony of our senses.

11. If we consider the first causes of carnosities in the urethra, we shall find that they are, generally speaking, occasioned by obstinate venereal gleets, or by a method of cure which confines the virulent matter, which it is the first care of an able practitioner to expel. In such circumstances, is it possible that the interior membrane of the urethra, so extremely thin and delicate in its texture, should be ulcerated, sprinkled, wetted, and penetrated, for a considerable time, with a sharp, virulent, putrid liquor, making a continual impression on the surrounding fibres, without affecting and weakening the parts, especially where the morbid matter has long been confined? In these parts, the little cells of the spongy substance, finding but little resistance to their expansion, will make their way

way into the cavity of the urethra, and, by dilating some part of the interior membrane, will form little membranous receptacles, which will be filled with a spongy substance; while the convexity sinks more or less into the cavity of the tube. This appears to me to be the most plausible, as well as the least systematical account that can be given of venereal carnosities.

12. Prior to the discovery of the medicated candles, a specific remedy which we shall hereafter describe, the most effectual method in use was the introduction of leaden probes into the urethra. This method was often attended with happy effects, and gave ease to the patient: But the cure was only palliative; the symptoms soon returned, and the probes never effected a radical cure. How did these probes mitigate the symptoms, and for a time procure a freer discharge of urine? These effects must be ascribed to the weight of metal, which, pressing on the carnosities, flattened and reduced their bulk. Therefore, these tumors must be of such a nature as to yield to the pressure of lead; a quality very observable in spongy carnosities. What in reality can be more natural, than to suppose that spongy globules, covered with a thin membrane, should easily yield under the pressure of a heavy metal like lead? Thus we may easily explain all the phenomena which accompanied the method of cure by probes,

probes, and account for the sudden removal of the symptoms with which carnosities are generally attended.

13. The constant return of the complaint observed by practitioners on intermitting the use of leaden probes, affords a demonstrable proof of the existence of spungy carnosities. They had yielded to the pressure of the lead; the little spungy cells had retired into their natural situation; the membrane that covered them was sunk; the probe, repeatedly applied and held in the urinary passage, had effectually compressed the remains of carnosities now removed; a little present ease made the patient happy in the assurance of a radical cure; but was the least excess a consequence of this fond assurance? Did accidental causes contribute to the rarefaction of the blood, accelerate the velocity of its motion towards the spungy substance of the urethra, or increase its volume? From that moment the little cells were dilated, and forced the weak membrane into the cavity of the tube, entered the urethra again with it, and reproduced the carnosities. Such is the course of natural causes, which it is not easy to mistake.

14. Dead bodies give us a farther proof that carnosities are really spungy. Having inspected the urethra of persons who to the day of their death had been troubled with carnosities, I was surprized not to find the least remains of tumor or obstruction in the passage,

passage, which could have given occasion to the symptoms I had observed, However, one moment's reflection was sufficient to remove my surprize. It was very evident, that, while the patient was alive, the blood, continually impelled towards the spongy substance of the urethra, entered the little cells which formed the internal substance of the carnosities, more or less distended; whereas, at the approach of death, the circulation decreasing gradually, and the vital powers which gave motion to the fluids being weakened, the little cells were naturally emptied, sunk by their own weight, and returned into their original situation. This disappearance of the carnosities can only happen where the tumor is quite fresh, or, at least, not of a very long duration; as in this last case it is natural to suppose, that the humour gathered into the little cells of the carnosities grows thick and hard, and cannot easily be dissolved.

15. The reasons I have assigned as the grounds of my opinion on the formation of spongy carnosities in the urethra, overthrow the system of those who rank in the class of carnosities, schirrhous glands of the urethra, hardened scars, and callous borders of ulcers in the parts. These are certainly obstructions formed in the urethra; but there is, as we shall see hereafter, an essential difference between them and the spongy carnosities of which we are now treating. I hasten to a more interesting detail.

16. Every

16. Every practitioner must have observed frequent variations in the volume of carnosities in the urethra. They are sometimes extremely small, sometimes of a moderate size, and at other times so very large that they entirely obstruct the passage. This difference of size is owing to the greater or less quantity of spungy substance that enters it. In a pamphlet I published in 1746, I quoted an Observation so singular, that it would scarce have obtained any credit, if I had not received it from an author whose candor and abilities had placed him out of the reach of suspicion. This Observation contained an account of a carnosity, which, according to Mr. Fitzgerald, Professor of Physic, and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, sometimes stretched to such a length that it appeared out of the urethra. When this happened, the patient used to cut it off. If such an excrescence in the urethra can be called a carnosity, it was at least of a very singular species.

17. Sometimes a single carnosity obstructs the urethra; at other times several concur to produce this effect: I have seen patients in whom the whole passage was crowded with them. Where there are many, they either are set very thick, and heaped together, or they form a line at some distance from each other.

18. Though spungy carnosities may arise indiscriminately in any part of the urinary passage, experience has convinced me that they

are generally seated in the fossa navicularis, towards the lower end of the bulb of the urethra, near the verumontanum. I am not quite clear in an opinion I formerly advanced, that this kind of carnosities is sometimes found in the membranous part of the urethra which lies along the prostate gland. Some reasons incline me to think differently, and to attribute the obstructions sometimes formed in this first part of the urethra to other causes. These reasons shall have a place in the course of this Treatise.

19. Some carnosities are recent, and some of a longer standing. The first are owing to an inflation of the spongy substance forced with its membranous cover into the cavity of the urethra. They are soft, flexible, and susceptible of resolution. The others are more or less hard, callous; and, if capable of resolution, it will be attended with the greatest difficulty. The blood contained in the spongy substance of recent carnosities is still in a state of fluidity, and the little membranes, of which they are composed, are nearly as supple as ever. On the other hand, in carnosities of a longer date, the blood is thickened, fixed, and hardened; the solid parts adhere firmly, are dried, and have lost their flexibility.

20. Carnosities, like other distempers, have their course. At first, the patient scarce knows he is attacked. The progress of the tumor may be remarkably slow or rapid. When it is come to its height, all the patient's

ent's fears are awakened, and he feels all the alarming symptoms of which we mean to give a detail.

21. The venereal virus is certainly the most common cause of carnosities in the urethra. They often follow claps of a bad sort, stubborn, neglected, ill treated, or ulcers of that passage. They sometimes do not appear till several years after the venereal gleet; at others, they follow much sooner. They sometimes accompany the venereal disease, and they must both be treated at the same time, which renders the case very hard and complicated.

22. We must not however conclude, that the causes of obstructions in the urethra are always venereal: Such a conclusion can only be dictated by ignorance, prejudice, or the love of sordid lucre. It is an humbling consideration, that, in a profession designed for the relief and benefit of the human species, there should be found men, who, to promote their little selfish ends, are not ashamed to add imaginary diseases to the long list of real evils. Happily for mankind, the number of these wretches is not great.—But to return to my subject. I have often been called to patients who were troubled with carnosities in the urethra, though they had never had the venereal disease; and, indeed, nothing more is required to produce them, than a resistance of any part of the internal membrane of the urethra unequal to the pressure

sure of the spongy substance corresponding to it.

23. The internal application of a medicated candle to the urethra is the true method to ascertain the existence of carnosities. Their number, size, and situation, may be exactly known by this application. The practitioner will be able to discover their causes by attending to the account the patient gives him, and by informing himself whether he ever had, or now has, any degree of the venereal disease upon him. As to the effects, it is easy to conclude, that the urinary passage cannot be contracted by carnosities, without bringing on symptoms proportionably violent. The patient is often troubled with a great difficulty in making water, accompanied with a burning heat and sharp pains. His urine is muddy, red, bloody, thick, and frequently deposits a sediment, which may easily be mistaken for purulent matter; the bladder contains a mucus, which the patient cannot get rid of without as many efforts as if he had the stone. He is sometimes troubled with a continual inclination to make water, while a few drops only come from him. A loss of the retentive faculty is generally the consequence of obstructions seated near the neck of the bladder. These patients, after making water, frequently let fall some drops which spoil the linen; and this is always the case when more carnosities than one are placed at a certain distance from each other. Sometimes

certain distance from each other. Sometimes the urine, carried beyond the sphincter of the bladder, but there confined by carnosities, presses on the sides of the canal, and opens a new passage, and occasions fistulas, of which we shall treat in another place. One consequence of carnosities is a total suppression of urine, when the urinary passage is shut to medicated candles and the sound, and the patient dies with a swelled belly, after a thousand other accidents. In this case, death is quite inevitable; as the urine cannot pass through the common excretory duct, lodges in the cavity of the bladder, accumulates, dilates the sides, acquires a violent degree of sharpness, irritates and wounds the internal membrane, and causes an inflammation, which must soon end in a mortification. To all this must be added, the reflux of the urine into the mass of blood, in case the patient should be able for a short time to bear with the disease.

24. Nothing less than an accurate knowledge of the nature of carnosities in the urethra, and a particular attention to every symptom, however slight in appearance, can enable the surgeon to form a well-grounded judgment of the possibility of the cure, of the duration of the disease, or the accidents which may probably attend its progress.

§. II.

On Obstructions of the Urethra incident to the Glands which correspond with that Passage.

25. WE observed above, that the end of the urethra was situated along the superior superficies of the prostate, to which it firmly adheres. This gland is of a considerable size, of a firm consistence, and of an irregular, oval figure, the basis of which corresponds with the neck of the bladder, and the top with the bulb of the urethra. Its outward coat is covered with a membrane partly muscular, and its inmost substance is composed of several little bags, like so many bellows, each of which has an excretory duct opening into the first part of the urethra, near the lateral part of the verumontanum, where its circumference is largest.

26. Cowper's glands are two bodies of the size of a small bean, of an oval figure, flattened, seated on the side of the urethra near the bulb, covered with muscles known by the name of acceleratores, each of which has an excretory duct, which advances a considerable way into the spongy substance before it pierces the internal membrane of the urinary passage, which it opens in an oblique direction. Cowper is allowed to have discovered a third gland, much smaller than either

either of the other two, situated in the spongy substance of the urethra where it bends under the os pubis, having a discharge through two little orifices into the cavity.

27. Mr. Littre has described another gland, of the size of an inch, inclining to a red colour, placed under the prostate in the spongy substance between the two membranes of the urethra, going round the internal membrane of that passage, through which it makes several little apertures, which are not easily seen, any more than the little ducts which lead to them.

28. It is equally difficult to discover a particular gland, seen by Mr. Morgagni under the extremity of the bulb, which discharges itself into the urethra.

29. This celebrated anatomist has given us the most accurate description ever published of the lacunæ in the inside of the urethra, the most considerable of which open in such parts of the cavity as lie nearest to the glans, especially under the frænum and in the fossa navicularis; while the smaller ones pierce indistinctly all the length of that passage, and are very numerous. These lacunæ answer the excretory ducts, which begin from the glands, more or less visible, which are found in the spongy substance of the urethra, insomuch that the convexity of the internal membrane is full of these glands.

30. All this collection of glands, after having separated and refined different juices

drawn from the mass of the blood, discharge them into the common reservoir of the urethra. As long as the separation and the excretion of these juices are performed according to the established law of the natural functions, an obstruction of these glands is not to be dreaded ; but if, from any cause whatever, the juices so far thicken in the lacunæ, or other reservoirs of these glands, as not to pass the narrow ducts or orifices of the excretory vessels ; if, becoming viscous and clammy, they adhere to the sides of the reservoirs, and there accumulate ; if the secretion in these glands is too copious, and the excretion is not proportioned to it ; if an outward compression stops the course of the fluids in the glands, and occasions a stagnation ; if the lacunæ or orifices of the excretory vessels of the glands are obstructed by a thick matter lodged in the urethra, and lining some part of its sides ; if heterogeneous, virulent parts of a thickening quality mix with the juices which are filtered through the glands ; if these glands become schirrhous, which is no uncommon case in the prostate ; if an abscess, formed in this gland, causes it to swell towards its upper surface, in the niches of which the end of the urethra is sunk ; in all these and other like circumstances, glandulous obstructions will more or less affect the excretory passage of the urine.

31. It appears then certain, that the glands
of

of the urethra may be obstructed, may be distended and form tumours, which, spreading more or less into the cavity of this tube, contract or lessen its diameter.

32. Among the glandulous obstructions, we must carefully distinguish such as are recent from the old and inveterate: such as affect only one part of the urethra, from such as are situated in different and many parts; such as are placed near the glans, from the more distant; those of a size large enough to stop the passage of the urine, from such as only contract it; such as are the attendants of other diseases, either as cause or effect, from the simple and uncomplicated.

33. If the disorder be produced by the obstruction of the smaller glands, or of the lacunæ which are observable along the urethra, it will be susceptible of a more easy cure; but if the prostate be the seat of this obstruction, very considerable difficulties must attend the treatment. The diseases of this gland require a very particular attention; they have been the chief object of my investigations. These diseases are more frequent than is commonly imagined; and it is natural to conclude, from the silence of former practitioners, that they were but little acquainted with this branch of surgical knowledge.

34. A great number of Observations, made with all the exactness I was capable of, have convinced me, 1. That the prostate gland is very liable to be swelled, from the stagna-

tion of the fluid which is filtred through it, but chiefly from the stoppage of it in its membranes, where it accumulates, thickens, acquires some bad qualities, and continually and unnaturally stretches the sides of these little membranous reservoirs. 2. That this gland often becomes schirrhous; a natural consequence of those dispositions which render the contents of the prostate hard and concrete. I have sometimes seen its substance become cartilaginous; at other times I have found it full of a spongy matter. 3. I have likewise learned from experience, that the prostate gland is liable to suppuration.

35. If we consider the prostate as labouring under the least alarming of these disorders, I mean only in a state of tumefaction, we cannot but think the patient in some danger; especially if the swelling be very considerable. For in this case, the upper part of the urethra, which is niched and sunk all along the superficies of the prostate, to which it adheres strongly, must be greatly compressed on all sides: Hence a diminution, and frequently a total contraction, of the urinary passage, and consequently a difficulty or a total suppression of urine. The different degrees of tumefaction in this gland, form the measure of the different obstructions which happen in this first part of the urethra. These obstructions are very frequent, as daily experience must have convinced those whose practice has made them conversant with the disorders

disorders of the urethra. Perhaps it will not be so easy to determine, whether, independently of the swelling of the prostate gland, obstructions may be formed in the first part of the urethra by spungy carnosities. But the first principles of anatomy preclude the possibility of such obstructions. We have demonstrative evidence, that the urethra, as it lies along the prostate gland, is a single, membranous tube, containing no spungy substance in its volume; and it is equally evident, that no carnosities can arise where no spungy substance exists. We must therefore conclude, that obstructions of the urethra formed near the neck of the bladder, which are frequently mistaken for real carnosities, are produced by a tumor of the prostate gland, or the distension of the larger part of the verumontanum, which I have reason to believe very susceptible of this effect. I have found in that part of the urethra where it is situated, obstructions attended with a contraction of the tube from thence to the neck of the bladder. I have even observed, in all the patients I have attended, that this part of the urethra was more sensible of pain than any other. This sensibility in some was so great, that the application alone of the bougie has excited a fever, which however had no bad consequences*.

* Before the invention of our bougies, patients under these complaints often died of a retention of urine; and on opening the urinary tube, I found the seat of the contraction was in a phlogistic state.

36. It seems to be very certain, that the prostate often becomes schirrhous. To be convinced whether it be in this state, nothing more is necessary but to insert one or two fingers moistened with oil into the anus, in a direction towards the neck of the bladder, near which this gland is situated. The schirrhous tumor of the prostate occasions a contraction in the upper part of the urethra, which increases by degrees, and in proportion to the different stages of the swelling. A very important remark to be made here is, that the prostate, as it grows larger, changes the direction of the neck of the bladder, which lies beyond this unsurmountable obstacle, and lower than its natural situation. No application, no instrument, can now facilitate the flow of urine; and the patient must inevitably perish. However, we shall hereafter mention a chirurgical operation, which can alone prevent these fatal consequences; but we must carefully distinguish between a perfect and an incomplete schirrhous of the prostate. There is no cure for the former, but the latter is not so desperate. Schirrhous concretions of the prostate are not always the effects of venereal complaints. I have attended patients who laboured under a hardness of this gland, without ever having been troubled with the venereal disease. In others I have observed, that this complaint was produced and aggravated by the venereal virus. Again, in others, it appeared to be the consequence

sequence of a venereal cause complicated with a scrophulous humour. These different causes require great attention and sagacity in practitioners, who will otherwise be betrayed into the most fatal errors.

37. Ulcers of the prostate gland form another disease, with which it behoves us to be well acquainted, and which has often occurred in the course of my practice. One must be perfectly ignorant of every thing anatomy teaches concerning the situation of this gland, not to know that, when ulcerated, it must stop the passage of the urine in the upper part of the urethra; and that the morbid matter, forcing itself into other parts, towards the scrotum, the anus, the bladder, and the rectum, on which the body of the prostate rests; must produce the most alarming accidents, which we shall have occasion to mention hereafter. The fore-finger moistened with oil, introduced into the anus, in a direction from the back part forwards to the seat of the prostate, easily discovers the fluctuation. It is a very pernicious method of practice to wait the perfect maturity of these ulcers, which in the mean time discharge their contents into the bladder near its neck, and, a fever supervening, the patient soon expires. Ulcers in the prostate, like other disorders, may be produced by very different causes, which sometimes are, but are not always, venereal.

38. The most serious reflections on obstructions of the urethra, arising from the vitiated

state of the corresponding glands, are the more necessary, as they may help us to discover the cause and the seat of other diseases either of the urethra or the bladder, which we shall in vain attempt to cure, unless we know exactly where the evil lies.

§ III.

39. I am at a loss to account for the behaviour of those, who, in the enumeration of the different obstructions of the urethra, have either totally omitted, or treated very superficially of the vascular obstructions of that tube. I cannot doubt of these being frequently the causes of these obstructions, if I may trust either to my own experience in surgery, or to the information received by the inspection of the urethras of patients who had died of this disease.

40. This theory, thus grounded on experience, will appear the more probable, if we reflect, that the membrane which lines the inside of the urethra is intersected by a thousand capillary blood-vessels, of which the little arteries are supplied by the hypogastric arteries, and the small veins by those of the same denomination; that this last division of arteries and veins, in the spongy substance of the urethra, and in the membranous envelopement, is not visible to our eye, which can discern nothing more in the internal membrane than a very curious collection of small vessels,

els, which are never more apparent than when the membrane is inflamed; that the inflammatory state of it adds to its sensibility; that it necessarily occasions a dilatation of the blood-vessels, particularly of the little arteries, beyond what is natural to them; that in other circumstances the little veins are distended and swelled; and that, in either of these cases, the cavity of the urethra must be contracted: whence arise those complaints which are injudiciously attributed to real carities.

41. Vascular obstructions of the urinary tube are, then, the effects of an unnatural dilatation of the little arteries or veins which convey the fluids along the internal membrane of that passage, and can be attributed to no other cause. If the veins be dilated and soft, livid, indolent, knotty tumors ensue. If the blood be deprived of its usual free course through the little arteries, while its velocity is accelerated, and its heat increased, some part or other of the urethra will be inflamed.

42. A considerable debility or weakness in the texture of the coats of the veins of the membrane which lines the urethra, their unnatural dilatation, a thickness or obstructed circulation of blood, which blocks up the vessels, but above all precedent claps often cause the veins to be swelled of the urinary tube. These tumors, as they project more or less, will in the same degree obstruct the

the urinary passage. They commonly are in the neighbourhood of the neck of the bladder, which must be owing to that knot of veins which covers the upper convexity of the first part of the urethra, which is situated along the prostate gland. These swellings sometimes run, and yield blood: Far from adding to the sensibility of the urethra, they diminish and blunt it. Hence the patient suffers, almost without pain, the application of the probe and the bougies. These same tumors are easily sunk by compression; but then they soon rise again, and bring on the same disorder, the same retention of urine and the attending symptoms.

43. Though the general causes of inflammatory obstructions may produce the second species of vascular diseases, it is however certain, that, generally speaking, they are the consequences of spasmodic contractions of the urethra, which by a forcible impression on the fibres of the internal membrane, stop the blood in the extremities of the arteries, and thus bring on an inflammation in some one or more parts of the tube. This inflammation chiefly attacks the upper part of the urethra near the neck of the bladder, and consequently adjoining to the verumontanum. A difficulty of making water, the strangury, and sometimes a retention of urine, are the symptoms of this inflammatory obstruction of the urethra. The surest method of discovery is to introduce the probe and the bougie, which, when it reaches the part that is inflamed, is not stopped, as it would

stopped, as it would be by a swelling of the prostate or of the verumontanum, but is only contracted, and forcibly compressed in its passage towards the neck of the bladder, where it occasions a sharp pain. This observation is not the result of a heated imagination, but is grounded on a long experience.

44. The vascular and phlogistic obstruction of the internal membrane of the upper end of the urethra seldom comes alone, but is generally attended either with a spasmodic contraction of the phlogistic part of the canal, or with a swelling of the prostate, or a tumefaction of the verumontanum, or eschars of old ulcers, or some venereal running or fibrous excrescences that cross the passage, or other heterogeneous bodies, which give more or less obstruction to the flow of urine.

45. Convinced that the best proofs must convey less solid knowledge than the dissection of dead bodies, I have constantly had recourse to this source of instruction. On these occasions I have observed, that, in patients who had long laboured under obstructions of the verumontanum and the upper part of the urethra, this part of the tube up to the neck of the Bladder was much contracted, red, and bearing every other mark of an antecedent inflammation. What more demonstrative proof can we desire of the truth of what we have advanced?

§. IV.

*Of Obstructions of the Urethra arising from the
Edges of Ulcers and Eschars.*

46. Nothing has gone through more variation than the opinion of authors concerning the formation of obstructions in the urethra. Their different hypotheses lead alike into this error, that there is but one cause and one species of obstruction; than which nothing is more false. On this foundation a surgeon of Florence has advanced, that the verumontanum was the only seat of carnosities, and that these are but so many ulcers of that part, the inflated edges of which contracted the urinary passage.

47. Now it is as true that ulcers are sometimes formed in the urethra, as it is false that all carnosities, all obstructions of that tube, are owing to ulcers.

48. The edges of ulcers in the urethra are either smooth and flat, or swelled, or callous. In the two last cases it is evident, that the edges raised above the internal membrane of the tube contract its cavity, and obstruct the passage of the urine; an obstruction the more alarming, as the sharp virulent humour flowing from the ulcers continually irritates the internal membrane of the tube, and brings on a contraction.

49. Old and callous eschars seated in the
urethra

urethra likewise produce obstructions, either by the size of them, or by a kind of contraction which constantly happens to the fibres which lie near to the parts, especially if they be tendinous, aponeurotic, or membranous.

50. We shall have another occasion in the course of this work to enter into a more accurate discussion of ulcers and eschars, which we have considered here only as part of the different obstructions of the urethra here enumerated.

§. V.

On Obstructions of the Urethra owing to fibrous Excrescences and membranous Doublings formed in that Tube.

51. The internal surface of the urethra, which in its natural state is smooth and equal, is sometimes rendered rough and unequal by morbid habits. This inequality of surface may be produced by other causes besides carnosities and tumours, of which we have treated above; such as certain doublings of the internal membrane of the urethra, or certain fibrous excrescences, which arise on one side, traverse the cavity, and end in the opposite sides of the tube. On the dissection of dead bodies, I have often found the internal membrane of the urethra doubled down in such a manner as to form a perfect resemblance of the valvulæ that are found in the veins. Mr. Sharp, in his Critical Researches
into

into the Present State of Surgery, informs us that he found, in the urethra of a dead body, near the verumontanum, a filament which crossed the urethra, and had prevented the probe from penetrating, and thus brought on a retention of urine, which proved mortal; that, in another, he observed small filaments, some of which were loose, one nine lines long, fixed by its two ends to the urethra, but following the direction of that tube; that, in a third, besides the contraction of the passage, there was a little excrescence, which resembled one of the tricuspidal valvulæ of the heart.

52. The Observations of this English surgeon, joined to those of other surgeons who are not named by Mr. Sharp, and to my own, afford a demonstrative proof of the existence of this fifth species of obstructions of the urethra, which prevent the excretion of urine, and the introduction of the probe in a retention of that fluid.

P A R T II.

On the Effects of my Remedies, grounded on my Observations.

53. **A**FTER treating, in the first part of this work, of the theory of the diseases of the urethra, and entering into an uncommon detail on that subject, I come now to the cure of these disorders. The short sketch I have drawn of these fatal evils will be sufficient to enhance the price of a remedy which can either prevent or remove their pernicious effect. Such a remedy has long been sought in vain; the ablest practitioners have given a sanction to several which have proved either hurtful or insufficient. It will not be improper to give some account of these, before we proceed to the effects of that which has happily been discovered by Mr. Daran and myself.

54. These remedies may be reduced to four.
 1. They applied corrosives, which were introduced by means of the bougies; the remaining ulcers were then skinned over by other topics: But a fatal experience soon convinced them, that these corrosive medicines inflamed, consumed, and ulcerated the sound parts of the urethra, without curing the disease. The precautions made use of to prevent these effects, because fruitless, and unable to stop the progress of an inflammation, an ulceration, or even a mortification of the parts.

55. 2. To

55. 2. To this method of cure, long abandoned by able practitioners, succeeded another, which did not meet with better success. An incision was made very like that which is used for extracting a stone. Thus every obstruction, every carnosity was laid open to the eye: Corrosive medicines were easily applied; but the wound was no sooner healed than the patient found himself worse than before; because that part of the urethra, to which the corrosive applications had been made, was contracted by the eschar.

56. Corrosive medicines and incisions falling next into disuse, they had recourse to methods of dilating the urethra, and removing obstructions by the hole of a little hollow silver canula open at both ends, through which they introduced lint, of a proper volume, moistened in melted wax and ointment. They were pushed along the canula till they came to the contracted part of the urethra. The silver canula was then drawn out, and the lint was left in for some hours, and then extracted by a thread fastened at one end to it, whilst the other end hung out of the urethra. But it was soon found, that this application, by dilating the parts where they were lodged, necessarily contracted the extremities in the same proportion as they dilated the middle parts.

57. In short, the last expedient used to dilate the urethra was the insertion of leaden probes, of which they increased the size as occasion required.

quired. It must be owned, that this method has sometimes operated a palliative cure ; but as the root of the evil remained untouched, as the carnosities were only pressed and flattened, not dissolved, they recovered and grew up again, as soon as the patient had an opportunity to heat and thin his blood. A continual repetition of the same process became necessary, as I observed in the first part of this treatise on carnosities. Very different are the effects of the remedy I use and recommend. It is introduced into the urethra by means of bougies of my own making. The cure of carnosities seated in the urinary tube, which are generally found in the fossa navicularis and the verumontanum, is the first effect produced by the action of these bougies. They operate sooner or later, according to the degree of strength I give them : I can proportion their power to any degree of sensibility in the urethra. When carnosities are situated above the prostate near the neck of the bladder, the bougies meet with greater resistance, and more time must be employed to effect a cure, especially if the complaint be of any standing ; a circumstance owing less to the carnosities themselves, than to the tumour and distension of this gland, which cannot be conquered, till the bougie, having removed other obstacles, excites a running, which diminishes the volume of the gland. When this is done, the patient is in a fair way of recovery ; the usual symptoms disappear ;
the

the patient finds himself relieved; his urine ceases to pass against his will, but flows easily, copiously, and naturally.

58. It will appear strange, that the action of the bougies should remove the tumour of the prostate gland. This is, however, a certain fact, and it is equally certain, that the flow of urine recovers its natural course, as the running from those parts becomes more copious, till it ceases by the total suppression of matter by which it was caused. As the prostate gland sometimes acquires a cartilaginous consistence, though this happens but seldom, we must ascertain the actual condition this gland is in, by thrusting one or two of our fingers, moistened with oil, up the fundament towards the neck of the bladder, where that gland is situated. The speedy cure and the very inconsiderable pain caused by my bougies, afford a convincing proof that they are not to be classed among corrosive medicines. Mr. Daran declares his remedy has no such quality. We are agreed on this subject, and on most of the effects produced by the action of our bougies; we differ only as to some of the causes by which these effects are produced. I cannot possibly think with him, that the running which follows the introduction of the bougies is a real supuration; as experience has long convinced me, that matter cannot be brought into a sound part without a work of a more considerable duration than that of four, six, eight, ten,

ten, or twelve hours. Corrosives may, indeed, bring on an eschar in an hour or two; but the consequent suppuration is effected more slowly, and does not appear till the live flesh has cleared itself of the dead, or burnt part which forms the eschar. Suppuration is the work of Nature, and experience shews that some days are necessary to bring it about. To prove that the bougies bring away matter, Mr. Daran is obliged to give them another quality; 'tis that of immediately opening the eschars of old ulcers. But he is equally mistaken in both these assertions. Had these, and an assertion that the bougies form eschars, been more agreeable to experience and truth, still his conclusion, that they instantly effect a suppuration, would have been false. All that can be inferred from his opinion, is, that a suppuration would ensue after a few days. Let us then conclude, that this running, far from being a suppuration, is only the increased secretion of the fluid which comes from the prostate gland, or that of Littre, of Cowper, or of Morgagni, which are found in almost every part of the urethra.

59. Another inference I would make is, that this distillation is owing to a certain degree of irritation, since it is produced by the introduction of any extraneous substance into the urethra, which, generally speaking, is susceptible of very great sensibility. We find by experience, that every kind of bougie, excepting such, irritate to a degree of inflammation;

mation; leaden probes, simple bougies, catgut, a little stone, long confined in the tube, produce a distillation proportionable to the degree of irritation. Why then will Mr. Daran attribute this pretended suppuration to his bougies alone, while the effect would disgrace the medicine? Why will he assert, in contradiction to the surest notions of anatomy and experience, that the introduction of the bougies never procures this distillation but in cases of carnosities arising from the venereal distemper? Let it then be allowed me, that this distillation proceeds only from an irritation caused by the introduction of any extraneous substance into the urethra. I beg leave to make two more Observations analogous to the present case. The irritation caused in the nose by tobacco produces a more copious secretion in the glands of the pituitous membrane; but an inflammation of this same membrane is caused by Hellebore. Whence this difference, but from the different degrees of irritation of the tobacco and Hellebore? Hydragogue medicines, made with moderation, bring away large quantities of slime from the intestines. Are they too powerful, or are the bowels too weak? Instead of slime, it is blood that comes away; and the patient is attacked with a violent colic, a tenesmus that prevents all evacuations. To what are these different effects to be ascribed, but to an excess of irritation?

60. The experience I have had from the
many

many trials of my bougies, and Mr. Daran may have had the same of his, agrees perfectly with the Observations I have set down, and should have convinced him of the real cause of this running, and of its nature. The mild bougies excite a distillation; the stronger stop it in an urethra of great sensibility: they increase the heat, the difficulty, and the frequent inclinations to make water. The patient is then alarmed. In this case, Mr. Daran commonly encourages him by promising a mild bougie, which will cause less irritation in the parts; but in my opinion, it would be a wiser practice to lay aside entirely the use of bougies for a day or two. Not to apply bougies is the safest way to cool. Mr. Haguénot has been a witness of the good effects attained by such an intermission. I go farther; I conclude from the use of my bougies, that no running is necessary to dissolve carnosities. The strong bougies are the best resolving medicine, but excite no running; the mild excite a running, but act more slowly on carnosities. Let us conclude our proofs with one Observation more. It is this: The strong bougies are no sooner applied, than the tumor of carnosities produced by excess decreases, and the obstructed urine finds a free passage without any preceding distillation. In a word, unmedicated bougies, made of wax only, often come out more loaded than the others. Now is not this a demonstration against Mr. Daran?

61. The duration required for my bougies, as well as those of Mr. Daran, to dissolve carnosities, depends on their age, their solidity, their situation, and the remedies that have been applied: I say, on the remedies; because some render them callous, and of consequence less easy to be removed.

62. When the bougies operate kindly, they excite a running which I can consider as necessary only when the prostate gland is to be emptied, and relieved from accidental tumors; they excite an irritation proportioned to their strength, and which would affect the whole extent of the urethra, if I had not discovered a method to confine their action to the parts affected, which shortens the cure and the sufferings of the patient. See the sixteenth Observation.

63. They remove the difficulties of making water as soon as applied, when the retention of urine is owing to a swelled carnosity, by reducing its volume. This property is the more valuable, as it surpasses all the art of the most eminent lithotomists: For as carnosities often prevent the use of the probe, the patient dies without the possibility of relief. Every one of my patients have found an ease in making water the moment my bougie has been applied.

64. As all resolving medicines act by irritation, it is no wonder that the patient finds a difficulty in making water when the stronger bougies are employed. This cannot be reckoned

reckoned a contradiction to what we advanced above, as here we speak of the continual use of bougies for several hours in the day ; whereas above we treated only of the application of a single bougie, to discover the real state of the parts. It sometimes happens, that the stronger bougies bring on a difficulty of making water, a heat in the urethra, and a fever : but none of these symptoms are dangerous. The first is removed by the disuse of the bougies for a longer or a shorter time, as circumstances may determine the judgment of the surgeon. The second is seldom attended with any alarming consequence, as it is rather owing to the impresson of the bougie, than to the medicine. As a proof of what I here advance, we need only consider that the same inconvenience attends those who are probed without any medicine, merely to empty the bladder, or to acquire a knowledge of the real state of the parts.

65. The bougies stop, and cure the most obstinate and radicated gonorrhæas, by restoring elasticity to the relaxed vessels, and consolidating the ulcer, if there be any, as has been said in the first part of this Treatise, and are a sovereign remedy for fistulas in the perinæum. Mr. Le Dran in his book of Operations very justly observes, that being occasioned by obstructions in the urinary passages, these being once removed, the

the fistulas are cured. This is one effect of my bougies ; and the obstructions which choaked up the natural channel being removed, the urine naturally abandons a course into which it was thrown by accident, to return into that which was originally made for it. See the 16th and 19th Observations.

66. By resolving carnosities, they restore the taste of the Urethra to its natural state ; they preserve the patient from a suppression of urine, from inflammation, from fistulas in the perinæum, in the testicles, and from a cruel death, which is too often the consequence of these disorders ; they dispose the patient to be probed with ease and safety ; in short, they cure many distempers of the bladder, by removing carnosities, which are the causes of them.

67. Such a remedy was much wanted in surgery ; the more so, as most of the disorders in which it is now applied, were either totally incurable before, or cured with the greatest difficulty. Till this discovery was made, every book of surgery represented gonorrhæas of old standing, and carnosities, to be generally incurable. Leaden probes, the best method then in use, flattened the carnosities, but did not remove them : Thus the cause subsisted. But the medicine I recommend, removes carnosities by resolution. For tho' my bougies are sometimes stronger, sometimes more mild, they are not de-

designed to shape the tube, as the leaden probes are. The bougies do not remove carnosities by compression, but by the active powers of the medicine.

68. Before I proceed to the Observations, which are to put an end to this short Treatise, I think it not improper to explain the analogy my medicine bears to that of Mr. Daran.

69. 1st, My bougies excite a running the very day they are applied, or the day after.

70. 2dly, It often happens, that the urine passes more easily the first than the following days.

71. The bougies which I call strong, because many drugs enter into their composition, facilitate the discharge of urine from the bladder, when the retention is occasioned by swelled carnosities.

72. The same bougies produce a quite contrary effect, when applied too often or too long, by an excess of irritation. The urine does not flow with ease for some hours, and sometimes a slight fever joins the other symptoms: But it is easily subdued by a prudent regimen, and the disuse of the medicine.

73. My bougies do not always disperse carnosities in the same space of time. One month is always sufficient, unless the patient be of more than common sensibility, or his complaint be of long standing, or

attended with old carnosities and a tumor of the prostate gland. I can aver with great truth, that I have seen many patients make water very plentifully the tenth or twelfth day, without suffering the least pain from the beginning of the whole process. Little filaments are sometimes discharged with the running, at other times little membranous laminæ of different figures, and always without pain.

74. My bougies give some little pain in time of erection, which they cause, and sometimes only a tickling.

75. 7thly, It sometimes happens that the prepuce and the gland are a little irritated by the action of the bougies ; but besides a method I have found to prevent both these accidents, my vegeto-mineral water soon softens and removes this irritation.

76. 8thly, I am persuaded my bougies act upon carnosities, by the ease with which they are introduced further, and by the flow of urine which the patient experiences, as the obstructions are removed.

77. 9thly, Fistulas in the perinæum being occasioned by carnosities, my bougies cure them by dispersing these spongy substances ; the urine returns to its usual course, and the fistulas dry up and heal. See the 16th and 19th Observations.

78. 10thly, Carnosities not only obstruct the passage of the urine, but also of
the

the seed ; my bougies remove both these obstructions.

79. 11thly, My bougies stop the source of gonorrhæas, by strengthening or restoring the tone of the excretory vessels of the glands from whence they flow. It is not always of the venereal kind, especially if the patient has gone through a regular course of medicines.

80. New discoveries, however useful and well grounded, must meet with opposition ; and this is the case of mine. But as the evidence of the cures performed by my bougies was too glaring to be denied, nothing remained but to doubt of their future efficacy, and to assert, that these cures would be as short-lived as those of leaden probes ; in a word, that they would prove only palliative.

81. But if they would consider without prejudice the manner in which this medicine acts, they would be convinced that the cure must be lasting. Neither my bougies, nor Mr. Daran's, remove carnosities by compression, but by dispersion and resolution. On the other hand, leaden probes do not disperse, but only compress them, and therefore it is no wonder that they only make an apparent cure, and that the carnosities soon recover their former bulk. But the remedy I advise acts with great power ; and if it does not remove the complaint beyond a possibility of a return, at least it cer-

tainly cures it for some time. The proof I would give is grounded on two good reasons.

82. 1st, This remedy strengthens the weakened parts of the urethra, and renders them more able to resist the efforts of the spungy substance.

83. 2dly, This spungy substance, which furnished matter to the dispersed carnosities, must necessarily be drained, and consequently be less able to affect the weak membrane of the urethra, or force a passage to it.

84. This last reason is the more satisfactory, as in wounds and ulcers that occasion a loss of substance in the skin and fat, it is observed that the parts, when cured, are more sunk and wrinkled than before; which can only be owing to this, that the little cells of the fat membrane being destroyed, together with the finer texture of the skin, no longer receive any supplies of fat. Thus the spungy substance which makes carnosities, being dispersed by this medicine, must be less able to furnish fresh matter to carnosities, and consequently they cannot soon be reproduced. This is so true, that several of Mr. Daran's patients have assured me, that they have found some time after, their urine did not flow with so much ease, as when under his hands; and that having again applied to him, his bougies had such success, that they never after found any difficulty in making water plentifully

85. But

85. But if it be true, that carnosities once removed may return, which time alone can shew, it is at least certain, that the second application of bougies will have still more efficacy than the first. For if the action of bougies can in 15, 20, 30, or 40 days cure the patient of a disease under which he has laboured 20 or 30 years, how short a time will be necessary to remove a new return of the evil? I say a new return; for the patient has it in his power to ascertain the least change in the urethra by the stream of urine. In this case, the bougies will easily remove these fresh carnosities, and in a few hours restore the urethra to its natural state. To prove that this is not a groundless conjecture, I will here observe, that the introduction of a bougie will in two or three minutes diminish the size of carnosities swelled by excess, so that the urine finds a free passage. To reason from a greater to a less effect, I may safely conclude, that the continuance of a bougie in the urethra for a few hours during the course of one year, will operate a radical and lasting cure. The patient once cured will want no further assistance. The person who performed the operation may give him a certain number of bougies of different strength, may distinguish the different degrees by a label, and teach him how to use them.

86. These arguments seem sufficient to convince every reasonable person of the advantages

of this medicine, if he is willing to receive conviction. It is manifestly superior to astringents; corrosives, which are allowed to be dangerous; to the continual and unavailing use of leaden probes, which have hitherto been advised, tho' the best practitioners complain of their inefficacy. I hope the unanimous voice of patients, who have been cured by Mr. Daran and myself, and lately by other gentlemen of the profession, will at length silence opposition, and banish every doubt, if prejudice can still doubt, of the efficacy of this medicine.

OBSERVATIONS.

ON the first of October, 1745, a person of distinction in this city, being inclined to make use of Mr. Daran's bougies, desired I would regularly attend him. I was the more ready to comply with this request, as I had long heard very pompous accounts of the great cures performed by them in this and the neighbouring provinces. It was on this occasion that I had the first opportunity to ascertain the effects of these bougies; and I now began to consider seriously what the nature of this medicine could be, and after much application I made my own.

OBSERVATION I.

A Notary public of this city, who suffered much from a retention of urine, was the first person on whom I tried my medicine. But as I was yet unacquainted with the different degrees of the doses, it happened that on the fifth day my bougies excited an irritation in the urethra, which rendered a discharge of urine still more difficult than before. I was the more surprised at this effect, as, during the preceding days, the bougies had met with the desired success. He made water freely at first, the running followed, and I found my remedy answer all the purposes of that of Mr. Daran. The irritation alarmed the patient, and, notwithstanding the happy effects of the

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bougies,

bougies, he refused to use them any longer. The irritation being soon calmed, he found much less difficulty in making water than he had done before the application of the bougies. However, he was prevented from repeating it, and was told that I was trying a new, and therefore a dangerous experiment. After this little essay, I presumed to present a memorial to the Royal Academy of Sciences, requesting that commissioners might be appointed to attest the effects of my medicine on future occasions. Mr. Haguenot and Mr. Fitzgerald were pleased to accept of the commission, and have been witnesses of the different cures I have since performed.

O B S E R V A T I O N I I .

A person of this city, cured of carnosities by Mr. Daran, being informed that I had a sovereign remedy for these disorders, recommended to my care a Valet-de-Chambre of the late Mr. Moflon. I probed him, and found he had several carnosities of ten years standing, in consequence of several venereal runnings: He had been under the surgeons of Paris and Montpellier. As I was now master of the degrees proper to enter into my composition, my bougies had all the desired effect on him. The seventh day he made water with ease, and in twenty days, the carnosities being dispersed, the bougies reached the bladder. Mr. Haguenot was a witness of this whole process.

O B S E R V A T I O N I I I .

Mr. Thibal, a master-surgeon of this city, recommended to me a young man, who, after a venereal running of more than a year's standing, for which he had taken different things at Paris,
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in Italy, and at Montpellier, was troubled with carnosities. They had grown to such a size in three years time, that his urine came from him only drop by drop. I probed him with a bougie, on the 15th of last December. Finding several carnosities in the urethra, I advised the use of my bougies, which were applied for ten hours in the day at two different times. After feeling a kind of heat in the urethra, and a little difficulty in making water, the first trials of this medicine, he discharged his urine with more ease; the fifth day the bougie made a farther progress towards the bladder; the fifteenth day the urine came very freely, and the bougies made their way into the bladder. He continued to use them ten days longer, and then he made water as easily as he had done before the venereal running appeared. This whole proof was seen by Mr. Haguénot.

OBSERVATION IV.

On the 15th of December, I saw an old porter of a gentleman in this town. His complaint was so great a difficulty in making water, that it came from him drop by drop, red as blood, and very thick. I found by my bougies that the urinary passage was full of carnosities. It became less obstructed from the fifteenth day, the urine passed with greater ease, and in a better state. The bougie reached the last carnosity, which was seated near the neck of the bladder, on the twentieth day, and on the twenty-eighth the bougie was introduced into the bladder.

O B S E R V A T I O N V.

In the month of January I was consulted by a lawyer in this town, who complained that for above twenty years he had been troubled with carnosities ; that he had long made use of leaden probes ; but that while they afforded him some present relief, they did not cure a disorder which was from time to time so violent, that he suffered great torments in discharging a very few drops of urine. He added, that having heard great encomiums of Mr. Daran's bougies, he had made use of them for about two months without any great benefit. I assured him, that I had hopes that my bougies would make a perfect cure. He agreed to make a trial, and on the eighth day I introduced a bougie into the bladder, from whence it was drawn stained by the carnosity. In a word, in five weeks the bougies came out straight and dry, as if they had never been used. He discontinued the use of bougies, because he found himself perfectly cured, notwithstanding the callus, which was occasioned by the length of the disease and the leaden probes. This cure, which was published by the patient, is very well known to Mr. Haguénot and several others.

O B S E R V A T I O N VI.

In the same month I was called to an old officer, whose disorder had long been known to Mr. Haguénot. I probed him with a bougie, and I found at the fossa navicularis so large a carnosity, that it perfectly obstructed the passage. I knew that the patient had laboured twenty years under a very great difficulty of making water, which was considerably increased during the two last years. He made use of my bougies, which in six days dispersed
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this first carnosity. The patient was surpris'd to see that I advanced the bougie to the neck of the bladder; but being inclined to continue the use of them, I found that even the mildest immedicated sort always caus'd a great heat of urine. However, he made water with more ease, tho' not without heat, which induc'd me to drop the use of any bougies. I attributed these heats to the long continuance of the disorder, to a sharpness in the blood, and the constitution of the patient. Two months and a half after the disuse of the bougies, the patient fell sick of a malignant fever, and died in a few days. Mr. Haguénot, who attended him during this last illness, was no stranger to his former retention of urine.

OBSERVATION VII.

Being at Montauban in 1742, I visit'd a gentleman, who had been troubled with carnosities for fifteen or sixteen years. I attempted to give him some relief by leaden probes, but a considerable hemorrhage and fever, that seiz'd him on the third or fourth day, made me alter my plan. As soon as I had discover'd the virtues of my medicine, I advis'd him to try it. He came to Montpellier last January, and took my advice the more readily, as his disorder was now so much worse, that his urine came from him only by drops. I probed him with a bougie, in company with Mr. Haguénot, and found he had three considerable carnosities, one of which was in the fossa navicularis, another on the verumontanum, and the third near the neck of the bladder and the prostate gland. The first carnosity was dispers'd in eight days, and the discharge of urine became more easy. On the fifteenth day the bougie reach'd the third carnosity, which

made a more obstinate resistance. In short, on the thirty-seventh day the bougie entered the bladder. However, as the prostate gland was much swelled, I judged a longer use of them necessary to remove this tumor; and a running occasioned by the bougies announced a perfect cure on the fifty-seventh day.

O B S E R V A T I O N V I I I .

About the same time I probed another person who was Maître d'Hotel to a Nobleman of this Province. He had been troubled with carnosities for seven or eight years, and his urethra was greatly contracted from the verumontanum to the neck of the bladder. By the use of my bougies for eleven days, he came to make water very plentifully; and after continuing to apply them ten or twelve days more, he left me in perfect health. This patient is very well known to Mr. Lewes, a brother-practitioner, who attended him before me in another disorder, which shall be mentioned in a future Observation.

O B S E R V A T I O N I X .

In the same month of January, Mr. Brugyere, a brother-surgeon, recommended to me a young Lawyer, who for three years had been troubled with carnosities and a gonorrhœa. He was cured of both in eighteen days time by the use of my bougies. The patient is very well known to Mr. Broquenod, another brother-practitioner, who had before attended him, and to whom he made known his cure.

OBSERVATION X.

On the 20th of January, I was sent for by an inhabitant of this town, aged 90, who for a long time had not been able to make water but by drops. His disorder was not occasioned by common carnosities, but by a cause which rendered his case quite singular. The præputium covered the gland so exactly, that I could never discern the little opening thro' which the drops of urine fell. These drops alone, which fell but slowly, indicated the part to which I was to apply the point of the scissars to widen it. When this was done, the urine passed with rather less difficulty. It now became easier to introduce a catheter into the urethra; but I was extremely surprized to find it filled by the præputium which had entered it, and had contracted an adhesion, as well as on the whole surface of the gland. Five or six days after I cut the præputium in order to take a view of the fore-part of the gland. The execution was attended with some difficulty. I then probed the urethra with a catheter, as I knew it was full of the matter which adhered to the præputium. I found means to introduce one of my least bougies, and soon after a larger. In short, in about six weeks I opened a passage. In the course of this attendance, I took care to eat away the proud flesh which appeared on the surface of the gland. By these means the patient was enabled to make water freely, without fearing the return of his disorder. Among the many witnesses of this cure, I shall name Mr. Chambon, an apothecary of this city, who attended the patient with me, and Mr. Montague, M. D. who was sent for at the most critical time of this process.

O B S E R V A T I O N X I.

A Gentleman of this town was attacked in the beginning of last May, with a retention of urine, of which he had before had two fits in twenty years. I was sent for in the night, as was Mr. Haguénot. I introduced a bougie into the urethra, in order to ascertain the cause of this suppression, and found several carnosities from the beginning to the verumontanum. But when my bougie reached this part, I found a more considerable one quite obstructed the passage. I then assured the patient he should soon have a free passage for his urine. For this purpose, I took another bougie, which I pushed beyond the swelled carnosity, and drawing it out about two minutes after, found it stained by the carnosity. A flow of urine prevented the introduction of another. The patient soon emptied his bladder, and was perfectly easy. Five or six days after this, I set about removing this carnosity. As the patient was extremely sensible to pain, I prepared some bougies particularly suited to his case. They were applied for four hours and a half every morning. On the eighth day he was seized with a fever which was soon removed. To conclude, on the sixteenth day, his urethra was perfectly free, and his urine passed with great ease: I only used eighteen bougies to cure a complaint which had lasted twenty-five years. Mr. Haguénot was a witness to this cure and all its circumstances.

O B S E R V A T I O N X I I.

On the 15th of June I received a message from Mr. Haguénot, desiring me to call upon him. At his house I found a person, who for eight or nine years had been troubled with a gonorrhœa and a difficulty

difficulty in making water. This last complaint had been growing worse ever since he first perceived it, and was now quite intolerable. He had quitted his employment, as no longer able to comply with its duties. I probed him with a bougie, and found he had several carnosities in different parts of the urethra. He made use of my bougies, which procured a copious running. In fifteen days time all the carnosities on this side of the neck of the bladder and of the prostate gland were removed, and on the twenty-fifth day the bougies found an easy passage into the bladder. The patient discontinued the use of them after one month, the urethra being perfectly free, and his urine passing very plentifully. Mr. Greffeuille, an old officer, who had a regard for the patient, attended the whole process, and Mr. Haguenot was present at the beginning and end.

OBSERVATION XIII.

Some time last June Mr. Greffeuille sent me a shoemaker, who had been troubled with carnosities about fifteen years. The first, situated at the fossa navicularis, was removed in four or five days by the help of my bougies. I next applied them to the second, seated on the verumontanum, where it filled the diameter of the urethra, so that the greatest efforts made by the patient could only bring away a very few drops of water. On the sixth day of this process, he was seized with a violent pain in his loins and a tenesmus, which obliged me to drop the use of the bougies, and I soon I was astonished to find a copious suppuration come from the urethra, sometimes mixed with a large quantity of slimy matter and bloody urine, and something like mangled flesh. The evacuation of these different articles lasted above six days.

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However, this carnosity, which proved more solid than any I had hitherto met with, was removed in sixteen days. It is true, I employed only the weaker bougies during the whole process. In a word, the patient was only twenty-four days under my care, and he left me in perfect health. Mr. Haguenot attended with me.

O B S E R V A T I O N XIV.

About eight or nine months ago, a gentleman of another town in this Province did me the honour to consult me by letter on the consequences of several venereal runnings, with which he had long been troubled. This letter gave me so much light into the case, that I concluded he must have a carnosity near the verumontanum, and another near the neck of the bladder, or the prostate gland. The patient having heard that I was in possession of an excellent remedy for this disorder, came to Montpellier for my advice. I probed him with a bougie, and was soon convinced that I had not been mistaken in the judgment I had formed of his case. Having applied my medicine for twenty-two days successively, his urine passed freely, and he found himself perfectly cured. This patient was visited by Mr. Haguenot.

O B S E R V A T I O N XV.

Very particular reasons incline me to enter into a more minute detail in this than in the foregoing Observations. The circumstances it contains are so many facts advanced in the first and second part of this memorial. As it is of consequence to establish

blish them beyond the possibility of a doubt, I thought it necessary to take in every thing that may throw any light on the subject. Daily experience convinces us, that carnosities are only to be found in certain parts of the urethra, while the other parts suffer no alteration. The same experience teaches us that carnosities become more solid or callous by age, by the application of leaden probes, by meeting with fistulas in the perinæum, or by a long residence in that part of the urethra which corresponds to the prostate gland. From these Observations the most important inferences have been made towards the cure of the diseases of the urethra.

The remedy made use of by Mr. Daran and myself are superior to every thing hitherto discovered. But I will own, that many real difficulties will occur to such as shall endeavour to give any degree of perfection to bougies. Those recommended by Mr. Daran are, in my opinion, far from being perfect. The following reflections will effectually support my opinion. The urinary passage is about ten inches long. The carnosities which obstruct it are generally of such a size as to fill up the space of two or three inches in two or three parts of this passage. We observed above, that some carnosities are callous, and consequently extremely solid and insensible. For
this

this reason we employ a remedy that never fails. The medicine is communicated to the whole length of our bougies, so that they must act equally on the sound and the affected parts of the urethra. This construction of the bougies obliges us to apply a milder sort at first, in order to accustom the parts to their impression. The patient would not be able to bear the whole power of the medicine. All our precautions can not in every instance prevent the effects of irritation and heated urine. The too hasty application of strongly medicated bougies must give a great deal of unnecessary pain. I have been happy enough to discover a preparation of bougies, by which the whole power of the medicine is conveyed to the affected parts, while no impression is made on the rest. The bougies thus prepared, have several advantages.

The sound parts are secured from an irritation, which weakens the patient, and sometimes obliges us to suspend our operations.

I employ the whole power of the medicine, and direct its action to callous and insensible carnosities ; whereas the common bougies require whole months preparation, before they can be applied in their full strength.

I require less time than Mr. Daran employs, to cure the most inveterate, the most callous, and the most inaccessible carnosities. I have tried my improved bougies on many patients

patients with the greatest success. The following Observation requires some detail, because, as the case was attended with every circumstance that could retard the cure, the shortness of the time employed to effect it, is a manifest proof of the superiority of my bougies to those which have hitherto been in use.

On the 2d day of September, 1746, Mr. Fitzgerald, professor of physic, member of the Royal Society of Sciences, introduced to me a man of this city, troubled with carnosities, and several fistulas in the perinæum and scrotum, through which his urine passed alternately. Having probed him with one of my bougies, I found it would enter no farther than the breadth of my fingers, that is, as far as the fossa navicularis only. The urine which passed thro' these fistulas stained the patient's linnen, his bandages, and his breeches: his chamber was filled with the most intolerable stench of urine: the teguments of the penis were so much swelled as to hide the extremity of the urethra, a natural effect of the sharpness of the urine which passed thro' these fistulas. His urine came from him drop by drop, not without great difficulty; and he was obliged to carry either in his breeches, or in one of his pockets, a tin chamber-pot, so contrived that it might receive at the same time the urine which came from the fistulas and from the common passage. It cost me only four days to open a passage with my bougies thro' the first carnosity.

The phymosis increased, as did the swelling of the teguments of the penis, owing to the heat of the weather, and the sharpness of the urine, which obliged us to suspend the use of the bougies for four days. To prevent a return of these symptoms,

symptoms, I applied to the whole length of the penis a liquid compounded of the modified medicine which makes the basis of my bougies, and I injected some of the same between the præputium and the glans. The relaxation which this liquid produced in twenty-four hours encouraged us to return to the use of the bougies, and to continue it without interruption. On the sixth day we reached the callous carnosity which corresponded to the first fistulas. Tho' quite insensible to the united powers of the medicine, it yielded on the tenth day. Tho' the urethra of this patient was one continued series of carnosities, my bougies entered the bladder on the twentieth day, the urine having some days before ceased to run thro' the fistulas. In so short a time the patient was cured of all his carnosities, and all their distressing attendants; and he now made water freely. His cure would have been considerably less speedy, if I had not discovered a method to apply the whole strength of the medicine to the carnosities; and to spare the other parts as they became free from these complaints. Mr. Fitzgerald attended this patient every day, and has often expressed to me his astonishment at so speedy and perfect a cure.

This Observation furnishes a convincing proof, that fistulas in the perinæum may be cured without any particular medicine, only by restoring the urine to its natural channel, as I have asserted in the Second Part of my Memorial.

OBSERVATION XVI.

On the 15th of September, 1746, an inhabitant of this city, seized with a great difficulty of making water, sent for me, by the advice of Mr. Haguenot, and Mr. Laferme, professor of physic. He had a carnosity in that part of the urethra which corresponds to the prostate gland. He applied my bougies one hour out of the twenty-four during ten days, at the end of which his urine passed so freely, that he had no farther need of medicines.

OBSERVATION XVII.

On the 13th of October, 1746, Mr. ——— coming to Montpellier for advice for a difficulty of making water, an involuntary loss of urine in the night, and a gonorrhæa, called upon a person whom I had cured, to enquire if he might entertain hopes of receiving the same benefit. The gentleman, who makes the subject of my Fifth Observation, undertook to answer for his cure. He came to me: I probed him with a bougie, found he had one carnosity on the verumontanum, and another near the prostate gland, which stretched itself towards the neck of the bladder. This last occasioned the involuntary loss of urine, by preventing, at times, the contraction of the sphincter. I advised the application of my bougies, which stopped the involuntary loss of urine the second night. In three days time the bougies entered the bladder, and his urine passed with so much ease, that the patient might have gone home in good health on the tenth or twelfth day. However, he staid eighteen days with me, perfectly free from all complaints, except a running from the gonorrhæa, which was much diminished. Mr. Lamure, M. D. saw him probed with a bougie the
first

first day, and again before he left me. A certificate of this patient's cure will be found at the end of this Memorial.

O B S E R V A T I O N X V I I I .

Mr. Manne, a famous surgeon of Avignon, did me the honour to write me a letter to ask some bougies for a man who was under the Duke of Crillon's protection. This gentleman sent an express to desire I would make no difficulty to comply with his request. As I had never sent any to any place before, I own, no less cogent inducement than my desire to oblige the Duke, who protected the patient, and to shew my regard for so eminent a surgeon as Mr. Manne, could have prevailed with me to trust my medicine out of my own hands. The case itself was very unpromising, being a complication of disorders of the urethra, very hard to be removed; as will appear from the testimonies of Mr. Manne and of the patient himself, which I shall here set down.

CERTIFICATE *of* Mr. MANNE.

“ I underwritten, surgeon-major of the hospitals, and pensioner of this city, corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Surgery at Paris, and member of the Academy of Institutes at Bologna, do certify to whom it may concern, That Mr. Guibert, an inhabitant of this city, afflicted many years with the greatest difficulty of making water, occasioned by excrescences and callous carnosities, which had contracted the passage of the urethra to such a degree that he could not be probed, is now perfectly cured, and entirely free from this complaint, as also from a fistula in the perinæum, through which his urine passed constantly. He owes this cure to the use
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of the bougies invented by Mr. Goulard, a famous surgeon of Montpellier; who, from a principle of charity, which we cannot sufficiently commend, generously sent me the said bougies, to be by me applied to the patient. To bear testimony to this most surprising success, I have signed the present certificate. Avignon, October 14, 1746.

MANNE."

CERTIFICATE of the PATIENT cured by Mr.
MANNE with my Bougies.

"I the underwritten declare, upon my honour That having for many years suffered great difficulty and exquisite pain in making water, so that I was in imminent danger of death, as well from this complaint as from a fistula in the perinæum, thro' which part of my urine passed, I was perfectly cured of all these disorders by the bougies of Mr. Goulard, an eminent surgeon of Montpellier, to whom I am greatly indebted for the generous charity which induced him to send some of his bougies to Mr. Manne, surgeon-major of the hospitals of this city, to be applied to my complaint till perfectly removed. In testimony of which I have written and signed this with my own hand. Avignon, October 13, 1746.

GUIBERT."

It may not be improper to observe, that I only sent twenty-two Bougies to Mr. Manne on this occasion.

OBSERVATION XIX.

"Mr. Vassie, of this city, had been troubled for eighteen years with frequent returns of retention of urine, occasioned by several carnosities situated
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in different parts of the urethra. Mr. Haguenot and I have often seen him in the most deplorable condition. I had no sooner made the discovery of my medicine, than I advised him to try it. I applied one bougie myself, and persuaded him to come for one every day, and to let me know how he went on. The patient, having left the bougie I had applied all night in the urethra, drew it out in the morning; and as he immediately found his urine pass very freely, he never called for another bougie. I had forgot that he had ever used any, till happening to call upon me for something else, about a year after, I asked him if he would not do something to cure his carnosities. He answered, that he had long been cured by one of my bougies. This appeared so strange to me, that I desired he would let me have a certificate from himself. He sent me one, of which the following is a copy : ”

C E R T I F I C A T E o f M r . V A S S I E .

“ I the underwritten certify, That for eighteen years I suffered so much from a retention of urine, that I was in danger of death; and the most expert surgeons found it almost impossible to probe me. Mr. Goulard, who was acquainted with my condition, advised me, in October, 1745, to use some bougies which would cure me. He was at the trouble of applying one to my urethra, where I left it all night. In the morning, when I drew it out, my urine passed so freely, and I found myself so very well, that I thought it needless to procure any more bougies. I can, therefore, with great truth declare, that I owe my cure to one only bougie; and I can farther certify, that from that time I have continued to make water freely, and to enjoy perfect health. In testimony whereof I have signed this certificate. Montpellier, November 13, 1746.

V A S S I E . ”

A Letter

A Letter written by the Patient who is the Subject of the
Vth OBSERVATION, October 25, 1746.

“ You desire me to give an exact account of the condition I was in before I put myself under your care, and of the effects of your remedies on the several carnosities I had in the urethra. I am the more willing to comply with your request, as by your assistance I find myself quite free from the retention of urine I once laboured under, and as well in every respect as I was before I was seized with that lamentable disorder. I should make no difficulty in subscribing my name to this letter, if I was not afraid of incurring the censure of great impropriety in the display of vices which the manners of this age have rendered too common. I will then trace my complaint from the commencement, through its successive progress, to the final cure.

In 1721, I was attacked with a gonorrhæa and a chordee, for which I in vain sought relief from physicians. The returns of this disorder reduced me very low. In 1727, I passed through the great remedies. I had no salivation, and in less than forty days I returned to my usual occupations. As the running still continued, I made some injections of Balsam of Capivi, and it ceased. From that moment I perceived my urine did not pass so freely as before: It resembled a water-pipe which throws its contents into different branches. However, I paid little attention to it. But the evil increasing, and my water not passing without pain and difficulty, I applied a few trifling medicines, which diminished the heat of my urine. In 1731, I rode post to Paris, and was so heated, that, at my arrival in that city, I was seized with a total suppression of urine, and reduced to the last extremity. Mr. Petit procured me some

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ease by baths and leaden probes, which I made use of during three or four months. Still I found the same difficulty in making water, and I suffered much in the passage of my urine. I continued to use the leaden probe till the month of March 1741, when I had the misfortune to take a fresh disorder, which fell upon my testicles, and occasioned a total suppression of urine. I consulted Mr. Haguenot, who was the physician I made use of, who advised baths and leaden probes. I had several attacks of a malignant fever; and my urine, which had ceased to flow without the help of injections of oil, and the leaden probe, which I left in the passage for a quarter of an hour, returned to its usual course. I now expected nothing but death: However, by Mr. Haguenot's skill, I was able to go about after a confinement of five or six months. Another accident soon succeeded. I no sooner began to eat, than my urine ceased to flow. I again had recourse to oily injections and the leaden probe, which I left in the urethra some time. I made water regularly at 7 in the morning, at 10, 3, 6, 9, and 3 in the morning. It was a perfect thermometer. Wherever I went, I was obliged to return home at these hours to perform the operation; and this lasted three or four months. My urine then resumed its natural course, but still came from me with great difficulty. In the course of four years I was often troubled with a total suppression of urine. Tired of so troublesome a slavery, and informed that Mr. Daran had found a cure for carnosities, and that he would soon be here, I consulted him. He probed me, and found a carnosity at the end of the penis, another on the verumontanum, and a third at the neck of the bladder. He advised me to go with him; but the nature of my business would not allow it. Many patients followed him to Toulouse; but not meeting with a perfect cure, they brought home bougies to complete

pleat it. As I found by their accounts, that the presence of a surgeon was no ways necessary to the process, I took the advice of Mr. ———, and accepted of some probes he had by him. I also wrote to a friend at Aix, to beg he would send me some more. Mr. Bourquenod, a surgeon of this city, applied them to me for some time, but to no purpose. The carnosities still continued the same; and as I found no relief, I was determined to lay aside the use of bougies, when you recommended yours to me. I did not consent till you had given me your word of honour, that no corrosive medicine entered into the composition. On this assurance, I put myself under your care about the 15th of December. Your first bougies had little or no effect. You then applied some so strong, that you told me none of your patients could bear them: However, they made little impression on me. The strongest were then employed, and I left them in the urethra six or seven hours, night or day, just as it happened, and lived just as I had done before, when an entrance was effected into my bladder. I first drew them out in the shape of corkscrews; by degrees they came out less crooked, and at length quite straight. I must not dissemble, that, in the course of a month dedicated to this application, I had several fits of a fever, owing to my neglect of discontinuing the use of the bougies, as you had directed. I proceeded on this principle, that this was only an accidental ailment; and experience has confirmed my opinion. To conclude, Sir, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of assuring the public, that I am perfectly cured of this fatal disease. To determine whether the cure be radical, or only palliative, is more than I can pretend to do. All I can say is, that for one whole year I have been quite free from every symptom attending that disorder. As a proof that all I have

here advanced is most strictly true, I am willing to submit to the inspection of such as can entertain the least doubt of my cure. 'Tis with great pleasure I transmit this testimony to a gentleman whom I must ever consider as my deliverer. I have the honour to be, &c.

O B S E R V A T I O N X X.

The Commander de P—— went to Paris, in 1748, for advice for a carnosity which he had on the verumontanum. Mr. Daran undertook the cure, which was not effected without much trouble and length of time, when the patient returned home. The next year he was seized with a dangerous retention of urine, which gave him the more concern, as he was under great apprehensions that he should again be obliged to have recourse to Mr. Daran. But being encouraged by a friend to hope for the same relief from me, he came to Montpellier, where having probed him with a bougie, I found but one carnosity, though a considerable one, on the verumontanum. I assured him he would be cured, in four or five weeks, by the use of my bougies. He tried the experiment, and has continued perfectly well ever since, though it be now above ten years since this happened. It is true, he applied a few bougies from time to time by way of prevention. Though this is not the only patient I have had from Mr. Daran, I am far from condemning his bougies, the effects of which are as well known as the effects of the composition I have lately presented to the public.

OBSERVATION XXI.

*Communicated by Mr. PASSALAIGUE, Surgeon-major
to the Regiment of St. Germain.*

Having had occasion to make use of the bougies which your generosity has offered to the public, I have the honour to acquaint you, that I have met with the greatest success in this branch of my practice. I am now, and have been near a month, using them for the relief of a patient, whose urethra was choaked with carnosities almost from one end to the other. In the beginning I employed the first kind of bougies, as you direct in your letter to his majesty's surgeon. Then I moisten the ends, in the composition of your second bougies. By following this method, I have carried the bougie in ten days time to the sphincter, where for a minute or two it is stopped by an unsurmountable obstacle, which then yields. It now brings away a little or no matter, and occasions very little irritation. During the first fifteen days there was a considerable running. The patient had been cured of a gonorrhæa, about a month before he applied your bougies. Several other gonorrhæas had preceded during the space of twelve years; or, to speak more properly, he had never been quite free from a venereal running, and had been troubled with carnosities about four years. The first year his urine passed with great difficulty. He applied to Mr. Daran for advice, who with his bougies opened the passage; but nothing was able to conquer the running. In the space of six months every remedy has been unsuccessfully employed; and I should be much obliged to you for your advice on the case.

O B S E R V A T I O N XXII.

In the Public Hospital of this city, in the month of December, 1751, I met with a man of Cour-nonteral, whose name was Matthew Audran, and who for the last fifteen years had been troubled with carnosities in the urethra, which were not owing to any venereal cause. He made use of my bougies, and in six weeks was perfectly cured. In the course of a long practice, I have met with the like cases, where there was not the least reason to suspect a venereal cause.

O B S E R V A T I O N XXIII.

In 1751, a physician who lodged at Mr. Me-jean's, a surgeon, made use of my bougies for the cure of inveterate carnosities, with which he had long been troubled, and which had brought on such violent retentions of urine, that they had been obliged to make the puncture in the perinæum, and another time in the hypogastrium. He was soon cured by my bougies.

O B S E R V A T I O N XXIV.

Mr Bertrand, aged about 65, had for about six months been troubled with a swelling on the perinæum of the size of a small egg, and with carnosities in the urethra, which had frequently occasioned a retention of urine. Several eminent surgeons had endeavoured to remove the swelling; but finding no relief from their assistance in either of his complaints, he applied to me for advice. I recommended the use of my bougies to dissolve the carnosities, and a cataplasim to be applied three
times

times a day to the tumor, to be made up with crumbs of bread and the extract of Saturn. In about two months he was cured of both, tho' the swelling was schirrhous. I have often met with very considerable tumors of this kind, which I have been obliged to open with a dented probe introduced into the urethra, which must not be spared. They are less dangerous than swellings of the prostate gland. In these cases, I have met with the greatest success from the cataplasm abovementioned, and have always declined the use of those which tend to soften and ripen the matter.

OBSERVATION XXV.

Stephen Glaudou, a soldier in the regiment of Conti, came to the Royal Hospital to be cured of recent carnosities. In three days time he used six bougies, and was cured.

OBSERVATION XXVI.

On the 25th of March, 1750, one Bonneau, a serjeant in the regiment of Poitou, came to the Venereal Hospital in this city: In consequence of above twenty gonorrhæas he had had in his youth, his urethra was full of carnosities, which were extremely hard and callous. My bougies were applied; and tho' a more difficult case never occurred, the patient was perfectly cured in two months and six days.

O B S E R V A T I O N X X V I I .

On the 25th of March, 1750, another serjeant of the regiment of Poitou, of the same name, and a relation of the former, was admitted into the Royal Hospital. His urethra was full of carnosities; he made use of my bougies, and was cured in five weeks time.

O B S E R V A T I O N X X V I I I .

Mr. Rots, surgeon to the late Marshal Saxe, and now surgeon-major to the regiment of Schomberg, did me the honour to take my advice in 1755, for an officer of distinction, who had long made use of Mr. Daran's bougies for certain obstructions of the urethra, and for a very troublesome old gonorrhæa. I sent him some of my bougies, with directions how to use them; and, as Mr. Rots has since informed me, in about six weeks time the patient was perfectly cured.

R E M A R K .

We must not always rest satisfied with the solution of carnosities in the urethra, but must recommend it seriously to patients to use bougies from time to time, especially if their complaint has been of any standing, in order to prevent the return of carnosities, which will happen sooner or later, if the source is not entirely drained. This, no surgeon can be sure of accomplishing, whatever medicines he employs; and therefore it is a rule with me to recommend the use of
bougies

bougies from time to time ; a practice which has always been attended with the desired success.

Here we will put an end to our Observations on simple Carnosities. Many more might be produced ; but these may suffice, as I should not chuse to fatigue the reader's attention by a greater number.

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O B S E R V A T I O N S

O N T H E

DISEASES *of the* PROSTATE GLAND, FIS-
TULAS *in the* PERINÆUM, RETENTIONS
of URINE, and URINARY ABSCESSSES.

O B S E R V A T I O N I.

On a Purulent Abscess in the Prostate Gland.

A Few years ago I was sent for to a patient in a country town, who had a purulent gathering in the prostate gland, from whence the suppuration spread itself into the neighbourhood of the fundament, and to the perinæum. As I lived at the distance of fifteen or sixteen leagues from him, it required some time to perform the journey to and fro; and on my arrival I found him in the most dreadful condition, not only from the suppuration about this gland, but from a total suppression of urine. My advice was, to make an immediate aperture of the parts affected, and especially of the prostate gland. But this could not be done till we could introduce a dented probe to the neck of the bladder, which could not be effected till we had conquered many intervening obstructions in the urethra. I then took my lithotomic instrument, and cut away all the external parts of the perinæum, which, with the fore-finger of my left hand, I conducted into the hollow part of the probe, and pushed it to the end; and the prostate gland, which still contained a large quantity of matter, was open enough to receive the injections, and other cleansing medicines, to bring the disease to the desired crisis.

R E M A R K.

My Instrument, which describes a curve with the handle, has on these occasions manifest advantages over that which is concealed. I will even prove in time and place, that it is preferable to it in many respects for the operation of the stone.

O B S E R V A T I O N II.

Of a Retention of Urine occasioned by the Tumefaction of the Prostate Gland.

Some few years ago I was sent for by an Abbé of rank, who lived about six leagues from this city. He was above threescore years old, and his complaint was a retention of urine. I went with Mr. Fizes to the patient's house; and as soon as we arrived, I desired leave to probe him. The probe was quite buried in the urethra: but I found an unformountable obstacle at the neck of the bladder, which prevented the flow of urine. The various attempts I made at different times all proved fruitless. Every external application, and every internal medicine, was tried in vain. The patient was attended by several physicians and surgeons. Mr. Gautier, a very able surgeon of the town of Lunel, whose method of probing had acquired him a very great name, was called in, found the same obstructions I had mentioned, and consequently could not draw any urine from the bladder. We immediately entered into consultation; and being the first that spoke, I gave it as my opinion, that the obstruction was owing to a tumor of the prostate gland; that this tumor was schirrhous, as the

patient had long laboured under a great difficulty of making water; that in this retention of urine the sphincter of the bladder had been irritated; and that this irritation had added to the tumor of the prostate gland, as I had plainly shewn by introducing a finger into the anus. In consequence of this opinion, I advised tapping at the perinæum with Mr. Foubert's instrument. Unluckily for the patient, my opinion and advice were rejected by the rest of the physicians and surgeons. No other method of cure was proposed, and the Abbé died two days after.

O B S E R V A T I O N III.

Of a Retention of Urine occasioned by a Tumor on the Prostate Gland.

A Few years ago I was called in by a gentleman of this city, where I found Mr. Fizes, Professor of Physic in the University, and Mr. Serres, a brother-surgeon. The patient's disorder was a retention of urine, which was so obstinate, that the probe, tho' advanced far into the urethra, brought away no urine. The blood, which got into the holes of the probe, soon coagulated, and prevented the flow of urine. To obviate this inconvenience, I put as much butter as I could force into the holes of the probe; and having carried it into the bladder, the butter soon melted, the urine passed, and the patient enjoyed some moments ease. But other symptoms supervening, he died a few days after.

The parts affected being opened, we found the prostate gland considerably swelled, and of a cartilaginous consistence. The introduction of butter, or any other greasy substance into the openings of the probe must be of great use, as often as the
tube

tube of the urethra is in a phlogistic state, and the little vessels open at the approach of the probe, and empty as much blood as will fill the diameter, and stop the passage of the urine. We may easily conceive that butter or any greasy substance forced into the apertures of the probe, affords us time to carry it into the bladder, where it is melted by the warmth of that membranous part, and leaves a free passage to the urine. This discovery, which is not my own, has been of great service to me on several occasions.

OBSERVATION IV.

Communicated by Mr. GAUTIER, a Surgeon of Aix in Provence, on a Retention of Urine occasioned by a Swelling on the Prostate Gland.

A Prebendary of St. Victor, at Marseilles, aged about 65, laboured under a retention of urine, occasioned by a strangulation of the neck of the bladder, and a swelling on the prostate gland; a disorder generally fatal to patients of his age. The famous Mr. Daran, and his successor, Mr. Jourdan, applied their bougies without success; they only seemed to aggravate the disease. Tired at length with these several experiments, which only added to his sufferings, the patient took the resolution to go to Aix, and put himself under the care of Mr. Maille, an able surgeon there, who having taken pains to ascertain the disorder, made use of the common medicines and Mr. Goulard's bougies, which in three months time made a perfect cure.

O B S E R V A T I O N V .

On a Retention of Urine occasioned by a Phlogistic Tumor of the Prostate Gland, irritated by a small Stone.

About six years ago Mr. Janel, a peruke-maker of this city, was seized with a retention of urine. Many attempts had been made to probe him, but all in vain. After putting him to the most excruciating pain, a very few drops of urine had been brought from him. Being called in three or four days after he was first seized, I conducted the probe into his bladder, and drew from thence all the urine it contained. I was obliged to repeat this operation eight or ten days successively, because without it he never made any water at all. From the obstruction the probe met with when come near the seat of the prostate gland, I concluded that the disorder was entirely owing to this gland, and advised the use of my bougies, which I ordered to be conducted very cautiously into the bladder. My advice being followed, the patient now made water without taking the bougie out of the urethra. When it was taken out, a copious flow of urine followed, but was soon stopped by the compression of the prostate gland, which swelled at that moment. However, the patient having continued the use of the bougies for about two months, voided a small stone, and was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION VI.

Of an Imposthume on the Prostate Gland, and a Tumour on the Perinæum.

Some few years ago I was sent for with Mr. Haguénot, Consultor and Professor of Physic, to a gentleman of rank in this city, who had a tumour on the perinæum of the size of a nut. All our endeavours to check the growth of this tumour proved fruitless. The patient underwent a racking torture as often as he voided a few drops of urine. Mr. Fizes, Professor of Physic, and Mr. Bourquenod, a brother-surgeon, were called in. As the tumour had encreased prodigiously along the perinæum and scrotum, it was proposed to perform the operation; but it was apprehended by some, that an obstacle we met with at the verumontanum would render this operation quite impossible. Having placed the patient in a proper posture, I attempted to introduce a crooked, indented catheter into the urethra, as is practised for the stone; but finding that its curve figure prevented its entrance, I straightened it a little with my hand; or, to speak more properly, I diminished the curve, and then carried it to what point I would. I cut away all the outside of the perinæum, with some part of the scrotum, when a considerable quantity of matter, mixed with urine, came away. I carried the lithotome through the indented parts of the catheter, and opened the urethra and prostate gland as far as the neck of the bladder, when the patient found himself much relieved; and the wound having been regularly dressed for four or five weeks, he was perfectly cured. The next year he had such another swelling in the same part. I again performed the same operation; and having dressed his wound according to art, he was cured in the same time as before.

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The next year the same patient had, for a third time, the like tumour, and underwent the same operation; and we were willing to entertain hopes, that the same process would again be attended with the same happy success. But as the patient did not make water without the greatest difficulty, I thrust my finger, moistened with oil, into the anus, and found a great swelling and an imposthume on the prostate gland. The suppuration had spread itself towards the bladder, a fever came on, and carried off the patient in a few days.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS

ON

RETENTIONS OF URINE.

OBSERVATION I.

ON the 16th of February, 1758, one Claudius de Mousteron, a serjeant in the regiment of Nice, was admitted into the Royal Venereal Hospital, to be cured of old carnosities which filled the urethra. He told us he had been a patient in the hospital of Toulon, without receiving the least benefit. Before he was taken into our hospital, he had been guilty of so many debaucheries, that, in a few days after his admission, he fell ill of a putrid fever, which threatened him with the most fatal consequences. However, a judicious practice removed this complaint. During his recovery, he was often seized with a retention of urine, of which he was as often cured by my directions. But on the 15th of March he was attacked so violently, that the remedies I had formerly prescribed drew no urine from him. As the case appeared almost desperate, we agreed to tap the patient at the perinæum with Mr. Foubert's trochar. This operation brought away a large quantity of urine and thick slimy matter thro' the canula. I left the canula in the opening secured with proper bandages, but was obliged to take it out three days after, as the urine had now left this channel, and passed thro' the urethra. In the canula I found a slimy matter, which filled the whole tube, and was grown extremely hard. The patient now voided

voided his urine both thro' the wound, where he had been tapped, and thro' the urethra, during more than a fortnight. A quantity of pus and urine was lodged on the perinæum, and was let out. We applied bougies, and in about two months and a half every incision we had made was perfectly healed, and his urine passed pretty freely. Thus the operation of the puncture, and medicines for removing the obstructions of the urethra, had succeeded to our wishes; the patient found himself well, and would certainly have continued so, if he had not privately indulged himself in some excesses of diet, which brought on so obstinate a diarrhea, as baffled all the art of physic, and put a final period to his life on the 22d of August, 1758, that is to say, about five months and a few days after he had undergone the operation.

O B S E R V A T I O N II.

A gentleman of this province had, for above thirty years, been troubled with carnosities in the urethra, which had been rendered supportable only by the use of leaden probes. He did me the honour to consult me in the year 1754. After having considered his case with uncommon attention, I told him I should be sorry to hear any thing had happened to him, but should not be surprised. However, he returned home to his house in the country, without doing any thing for his disorder. In the month of January, 1755, he was seized with a retention of urine, which lasted nine days, without being able to procure any help, as the bad weather, and a great fall of snow, rendered the roads impassable. His body was swelled as if he had a dropsy. On the tenth day his urine passed drop by drop, without a possibility of holding it for a moment. This loss of the retentive faculty being

at length removed, the patient had his old complaints ; and when the weather grew fine, he came to be cured by the use of my bougies. After applying them for six or seven weeks, his urine flowed freely ; but he was subject to a very singular circumstance: the tube of the urethra became dilated from the verumontanum quite to the neck of the bladder ; so that, as often as he made water, he was obliged to touch the part dilated with his finger, to direct the course of the urine into the other part of the tube, when it passed without the least obstruction *. I recommended the use of my bougies from time to time. But the patient neglecting to follow my advice, was again troubled with a difficulty in making water. He returned to Montpellier in the spring of 1757, resumed the use of my bougies, and at present finds his urine pass freely.

R E M A R K.

Mr. Louis, observes in a Memoir printed in the third volume of the Academy of Surgery, that urinary calculi are often formed in the cellular substance of the perinæum, in consequence of the great operation for the stone. His reason is, that in the present method the skin of the perinæum is stretched and drawn towards the os pubis by the prop which supports the scrotum. When this action ceases, says Mr. Louis, the su-

* There is reason to conclude, that a stone of the size and figure of an olive, which the patient one day voided with much pain and difficulty, and which he sent to me, had been formed in this dilated part of the urethra.

perior angle of the teguments falls, and covers part of the incision made in the urethra, which is always higher. Hence the eschar of the upper part of the incision of the teguments does not consolidate the superior angle of the incision made in the urethra; so that, when we pronounce the wound to be perfectly cured, there is not a perfect continuity of internal parts. Here the urine finds a passage into the cellulæ of the substance which lies nearest to the urethra.

This ingenious idea of Mr. Louis induces me to think, that in the case of our patient above, the urine, which was obstructed in its passage thro' the tube, had deposited the materials of the little stones abovementioned in the dilated part of the urethra, where it was stopped for some time, before it could surmount the resistance it met with. Thus in aneurismal excrescences, when the circulation of the blood is less quick, we see such gatherings as partake much of the nature of a polypus.

One thing I would here recommend to the serious attention of practitioners. I have often seen in obstructed urethras little urinary tumors on the perinæum, which have been entirely removed by cataplasms made of the vegeto-mineral water and bread. I am inclined to think these little tumors owing not so much to crevices in the urethra, which, when this tube is obstructed, may occasion

occasion large collections of urine on the perinæum and scrotum, as to the transudation of this fluid through the interior membrane of the urethra, weakened by the frequent efforts of the patients to make water.

This opinion seems to be confirmed by several circumstances attending the case. These tumours are formed slowly in several days time; they never grow beyond the size of a small nut; and often disappear for a considerable time. I attended a patient in this city, who was troubled with them at least seven or eight times in the space of about three years, and a Swiss officer three or four times in six months. I have met with several like cases in the course of my practice; and I must again repeat, that cataplasms of bread and Vegeto-mineral Water have always succeeded to the utmost of my wishes.

OBSERVATION III.

The Case of a Swiss Officer troubled with old Carnosities through the whole Extent of the Urethra, with several Fistulas, Inflammations of the Præputium, and the Skin which covers the Penis, a Tension and Hardness of the Corpora cavernosa, and a Tumour on the Perinæum.

This officer observed the flow of his urine diminished, though he had never had any venereal complaint; and he grew sensibly worse. He dated the commencement of his disorder from the year 1742. In 1746 he had a gonorrhæa; which being stopt by proper medicines, he concluded he was cured

cured of all his former complaints : but he soon perceived that the obstruction of the urethra had considerably increased. In the year 1753, he had another gonorrhæa, and was again cured ; but the difficulty of making water still grew upon him. As the obstruction lay near the fossa navicularis, he was frequently obliged to introduce into the canal a little leaden probe, not longer than four times the breadth of a finger : this facilitated the flow of urine. In 1757, he employed the end of a bougie instead of the probe ; he fastened it to the glans, and went about as usual, while the bougie was left in this situation. A quantity of slimy matter passed with his urine, and he was continually making water. The end of the bougie, which was always of an equal length, occasioned a dilatation of the tube, and a swelling on the perinæum of the size of a small hazle-nut. In this condition, and during the violent summer-heats, the patient was obliged to make a journey. The consequence was, that an inflammation seized the whole penis, as well the common tegument as the corpora cavernosa, which were very hard, and the urethra. The difficulty of making water was now considerably increased ; and he was obliged to have recourse to the Surgeon-Major of the Hospital of the Holy Ghost, who applied cataplasms, with the addition of a mercurial ointment. A small bladder was raised on one side of the penis, which, when opened, left a passage for the urine. A few days after, two little holes appeared at the bottom of the glans, near the ligament which joins it to the præputium. These were soon closed ; and the urine passed through several little apertures round the top of the glans, through which all the urine passed for some time, without one drop flowing through the natural channel.

The physician who attended the Hospital of the Holy Ghost seeing the patient in this condition, advised

advised him to apply to me for the cure of so complicated a disorder. My first study was to stop the progress of the inflammation of the penis; and I can, with great truth, assure the reader, that the Vegeto-mineral Water answered our most sanguine expectations. I next employed my bougies, which, though not strong, occasioned such irritations as induced us to suspend the use of them, till the total inflammation of the tube could be removed. The tumour on the perinæum was now considerably increased. Mr. Saran, M. A. and a surgeon, often saw the patient in this condition. He was very urgent with us to open the tumour, which was so hard, that I concluded a small stone must be lodged in the corresponding part of the urethra. However, we agreed to postpone the operation, and to make use of cataplasms made of bread and the Vegeto-mineral Water, which at length quite dissipated the swelling. The patient continued to make all the use he could of the bougies, and in about four months and a half they were carried into the bladder. Thus the inflammation was entirely removed from the parts affected, the tumour on the perinæum dissipated, and all the carnosities cured. But the patient being obliged to leave us, his urine passed chiefly through the urethra, though a little still continued to flow through the incision made on the top of the glans. The aperture on the side of the penis was closed, and the patient was relieved from the apprehension of a return of the retention of urine, and entertained well-grounded hopes of a speedy recovery by the use of the bougies with which I furnished him. I must observe, that the use of internal medicines was not omitted.

REMARK,

R E M A R K.

If the patient, whose case was the subject of the foregoing Observation, had not put himself under our care, he would have exposed himself to the danger of an inflammation, which would have ended in a mortification, and of a retention of urine, which must have proved fatal, as it would have been absolutely impossible to sound him.

O B S E R V A T I O N IV.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Segui, Surgeon-Major to the Regiment of Brabant in Spain, July 26, 1756.

“About six years ago, a gentleman of the name of St. Pons was troubled with carnosities, in consequence of several gonorrhæas of eighteen or twenty years standing. As he found great difficulty in making water, he resolved on a journey to Montpellier for advice. He was recommended to Mr. Recoule, a physician of this city, who advised him to go through a regular course of mercurial medicines. He took the advice, and entered on the usual preparations: but the baths, far from relieving, increased the difficulty of making water to such a degree, that every attempt made him cry out from intensity of pain. Being called in to his assistance, I found him in the bath in violent agitations, attended with loud plaintive shrieks. I ordered him to be taken out of the bath, and to lose some blood. With a view to more immediate relief, I attempted to sound him; but in vain: a numberless train of obstructions choaked up the tube, and prevented the passage of the scund. Finding all my attempts
quite

quite fruitless, I had recourse to Mr. Goulard's bougies, to whom I wrote a letter, making use of the name of Mr. Saler, a surgeon of Montpellier, where I then was. For his sake, Mr. Goulard was pleased to send me five or six bougies. I had no sooner received them than I waited on the patient, and, with some difficulty, advanced one of them pretty far into the tube in Mr. Recoule's presence. I drew a little urine from him, and he found himself so much relieved, that he went to bed and slept, which he had not done for a long time. The next morning I called again, and advised him to trust to the bougies for a cure. He appeared quite undetermined, and I was unwilling to press it more closely to him. He went through the course of medicines, and made use of leaden probes; but in the end he found little or no benefit: on the contrary, a schirrhous hardness on the perinæum, of the size of an egg, spread a little, became painful, and the suppression of urine still continued. In these circumstances, he sent again to desire my attendance. I once more tried Mr. Goulard's bougies, and I own I was astonished at their success, which made us continue the use of them for a month. To the hardness of the perinæum I applied cataplasms made of bread and the residuum of the extract of Saturn in common water. They had the desired effect, and, with the help of the bougies, the patient found himself so much relieved, and made water with so much ease, that he took the resolution of returning home. He took some bougies with him, and continued to use them as probes. I have since had a letter from him, which acquaints me, that he makes water freely, and hopes soon to be radically cured.

R E M A R K.

If we could entertain the least doubt of the bad effects of baths, which are so frequently and so injudiciously ordered in cases of carnosities to remove retentions of urine, what happened to the patient whose case was the subject of the foregoing Observation, would prove demonstrably that the use of baths cannot be avoided with too much care in such disorders.

O B S E R.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

INCONTINENCY OF URINE.

OBSERVATION I.

ANTONY Le Large, commonly called Victory, a soldier in the regiment of Penthievre, and de Giversac's Company, had a fall in the guard-house as he was rising to relieve the sentry. He fell against a table which stood before his bed with such violence, that he felt a pain about his navel and bladder, which he compared to the cut of a razor. However, he mounted guard; and about an hour after, going to make water, he found his urine insufferably hot. It continued to be bloody for five or six days. These symptoms were accompanied with involuntary loss of urine, which continued three years and five months. During the first six months, he was tolerably easy, and never lost his urine but in the night-time. In the course of the first year, when he made water, he felt such itchings and pains in the penis and glans as he could scarce bear. In this condition, the patient attended the regiment in all its marches and campaigns. His disorder now became quite insupportable, and he was sent to different hospitals at Phaltzbourg, Marsal, and Tarascon, in Provence, without receiving the least benefit in any of them. At length he was admitted into the hospital of St. Eloi, in this city, in the month of January, 1746, where they did not think

it proper to prescribe for him, as they agreed in opinion with the physicians of the other hospitals, that his disease was absolutely incurable. The poor soldier wanted words to express the misery of his situation. His linen and bed were stained by the continual loss of urine, his breeches were quite rotten, his shirt always wet, and he smelt very offensively. Mr. Picard, then a student in surgery, moved with compassion for him, advised him to consult me. I examined him with great attention, and pressed some matter out of the penis; I introduced a bougie without much difficulty into the bladder, and when I drew it out, I observed it was followed by a considerable discharge of matter. My first conclusion was, that my bougies could be of no service to him; and I had almost pronounced him incurable, when it occurred to me that he might possibly receive some benefit from drinking the Vegeto-mineral Water made very weak, and from injections of the same into the tube of the urethra. After a trial of four days, he began to feel an alteration in his favour. On the sixth day, he was overjoyed to find some returns of the retentive faculty. On the tenth, the involuntary loss of urine ceased entirely, and in a few days he was perfectly free from all complaint. I never saw a patient more compleatly happy in a cure, or more eager to return to the duties of the service.

O B S E R V A T I O N II.

A Serjeant in the regiment of Lyonnois, in the year 1753, had a gonorrhæa, which being neglected, fell on the scrotum. Three months after, he repelled it by the use of cutler's earth. Being thus reduced to its situation, it remained upon him six months longer, when it stopt without the use of any medicines. Six months after, he complained of

of pains in his reins and legs, which grew daily more intense. During this interval he obtained the favours of a woman, who made him a present of three chancres and a phymosis. In this dreadful condition he went to Douay, where he went through a regular course of mercurials, which removed all the symptoms of his disease. He enjoyed perfect health for nine years, when he acquired three other chancres, which he cured with the precipitate and suppurative applications: but the fatigues of two campaigns, and debaucheries of every kind, brought on his former disorder, added to a spitting of blood; which, after two years continuance, stopt naturally, without the help of medicines. Two years after this, he found some blood mixed with his urine, and took the resolution to come to the Royal Hospital of this city, where he was cured by the internal use of the vegeto-mineral water, and injections of the same into the urethra. He had formerly been at Besançon, Strasbourg, Perpignan, and in other hospitals, without receiving the least benefit.

OBSERVATION III.

On the 11th of August, 1750, Claudius Clement, a soldier in the regiment of Conti, complained of an involuntary loss of urine, which had continued two years, notwithstanding the remedies prescribed in the hospital of Nimes, where he had at length been pronounced incurable. This patient was cured in less than a fortnight in our hospital by the medicines above-mentioned.

OBSERVATION IV.

A Soldier of the regiment of Languedoc infantry had been troubled for six months with an insupportable

portable loss of urine. He applied in vain to different surgeons for a cure. At length, being admitted into the Royal Venereal Hospital of this city, I cured him in a few days with my medicines.

R E M A R K S.

These Observations on the involuntary loss of urine must appear sufficient to establish a method of practice in these disorders, which have hitherto been deemed incurable. The following was the method I pursued in these cases.

When the involuntary loss of urine is occasioned by an ulcer on the sphincter of the bladder, or by a relaxation of it, I direct the patient to make use of the extract of Saturn internally. Twelve or fifteen drops may be put into about a quart of water, and the patient may drink the whole during the twenty-four hours, half in the morning, and the other half in the afternoon. The vegeto-mineral water should likewise be injected into the urethra three or four times a day. The preparation of it may be found in the Formulæ. A regimen must be observed; and I forbid meat and wine, allowing only broth, panada, rice, and eggs. If the incontinence of urine arises from obstructions in the urethra, and a relaxation of the sphincter of the bladder, which is frequently the case, I order bougies and the extract of Saturn internally, as directed above. By adhering to this method,

thod, we effected the above-mentioned cures; and therefore I take the liberty to recommend it strongly to the attention of physicians and surgeons. Being convinced, by a long experience, that the extract of Saturn taken internally is really no poison; I have often opposed this popular error in my Treatise on the Effects of the different Preparations of Lead in Chirurgical Cases.

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FOR

F O R M U L Æ.

*I*N the year 1751, I gave the receipt for making my Bougies to the Royal Academy of Surgery. Soon after my return to Montpellier, Mr. de la Martiniere, First Surgeon to his Majesty, asked me for a particular detail of the composition of them; in consequence of which I wrote him the following letter.

S I R,

IT is true, that the account I sent you concerning the use of my bougies was rather circumscribed, and not sufficiently explicit for the use of the Faculty in general.

I will therefore here endeavour to follow your orders, which are always as reasonable as they are advantageous to the chirurgical profession. Give me leave to offer you this letter as a memoir by which the use of my remedy and its composition will be made public.

That which I published at Montpellier, in 1746, sufficiently treats of the disorders of the urethra, of the remedy for them, and of its effects. After having given the Commissioners named by the Royal Society the composition of my remedy, whose good effects they proved, it is necessary we should here consider the different modifications
I cause

I cause it to undergo for the cure of many disorders, looked upon by the Faculty as incurable. The following are the Formulæ for the composition of my remedy, and the bougies.

Composition of a Liquor proper to destroy Carnosities, commonly called the EXTRACT of SATURN.

There are no practitioners, however little versed in the use of bougies, but are sensible that excrescencies, known by the name of carnosities, have generally their seat either in the fossa navicularis, verumontanum, or in the region of the canal of the urethra, which answers to the prostate gland. Sometimes one only of these parts is affected, sometimes two, and at other times all three: in these last circumstances the carnosity situated near the prostate gland is more obstinate to cure, and the number of them can be ascertained only by the introduction of a bougie. It is generally stopped by the first carnosity it meets: when that is destroyed, you pass to the second, and then to the third. One is frequently in the beginning unacquainted with the number and situation of them. The following is the composition of the remedy proper to dissolve them:

Take as many pounds of litharge of gold as quarts* of wine vinegar (if made of French

* 32 oz.

L 5

wine

wine the better); put them together into a glazed earthen pipkin, and let them boil, or rather simmer, for an hour, or an hour and a quarter, taking care to stir them during the ebullition with a wooden spatula; take the vessel off the fire; let the whole settle, and then pour the liquor which is upon the top into bottles for use.

I shall call this liquor henceforward Extract of Saturn, which is to undergo a farther modification, as I shall direct.

First Species of Bougie, or Medicated Candles.

To every pound of melted wax put half an ounce of extract of Saturn, taking care to stir it the whole time with a wooden spatula; after it is well incorporated, take the vessel from the fire, and dip into the composition, linen of about nine inches in circumference, and about two feet and a half long, which must be as fine as muslin, lawn, or Holland. To dip these cloths, a person holds them, one after the other, with his two thumbs and fore-fingers at one end, and plunges the rest into the vessel; another presses it down with a spatula, that it may be all covered equally. When that is sufficiently done, the person that held it by the two extremities lifts it up by degrees, letting the matter drain off gradually into the vessel: when that is nearly done, an assistant lays hold of the bottom corners, and lifts

lifts them up, in order to wet the upper part of the cloth, which would not be the case otherwise. Sometimes it is necessary to repeat this operation frequently, which depends on the degree of heat of the matter, which does not stick so fast to the cloth when very hot. You must proceed in this manner with the rest of the cloth, taking care that the matter is neither too hot nor too cold. These pieces of cloth you must cut into oblique strips, so that the extremity of the bougie, which pushes it into the canal of the urethra, may be larger than what is to be introduced: these strips must be very artfully rolled between the fingers, and then between two pieces of marble. Thus they will acquire a degree of consistency essential for the use they are to be put to. It is impossible to determine exactly the thickness and length of the bougies; they are generally nine inches long: were they shorter, they would be often of no use to remove obstructions near the neck of the bladder. It is adviseable to have them of different sizes, according to the dimensions of the urethra. The same may be said of their thickness, which ought to be adapted to the natural size of the urethra, as they are intended to convey the medicine to the affected part, which is to act upon the carnosities, and other obstructions of this tube.

Second Species of Bougie.

The first species of bougie, of which I have just now spoken, is sufficient to destroy common carnosities ; but when they are of a long standing, callous, or accompanied with a fistula in perinæo, they are much more obstinate ; in these circumstances you must dip the end of the bougie in the following composition.

Take six ounces of wax ; melt it in a proper vessel ; add an ounce and a half, or two ounces, of extract of Saturn, taking care that the wax is not too hot ; keep it constantly stirred with a wooden spatula till the whole is well incorporated. After taking the vessel from the fire, dip the end of the bougies, of which I gave a description in the foregoing chapter, into the mass : roll the end of them between two pieces of marble, that it may be of the same smoothness with the rest.

Bougies, thus prepared, have an immediate certain effect on the most malignant carnosities. The number of cures they have performed would fill a volume ; but I believe, Sir, that those I mentioned in a Memoir printed in 1746, will appear sufficient to you to ascertain the good effects of this remedy. | Since that time, I have cured a greater number of patients, amongst whom there were many who had been under
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the hands of the most eminent in the profession for these complaints; but the particulars of these cures cannot be recited, as many of my patients would not have their names appear: it will therefore, Sir, suffice, I hope, to remark here, that the cures I performed in 1746 are attested by commissioners named by the Academy of Sciences, who were witnesses of them.

The only thing necessary to ensure success in the cure of these complaints, is to adapt properly my remedy to the disorder. No one can be ignorant, that before the introduction of the bougie, it should be wetted with oil. It is the custom in general to tie them with cotton round the glans. I have found by experience, that this method only retards the cure: it cannot be well otherwise; because bougies, thus tied, touch but slightly, if at all, the carnosities*.

To hasten the cure, and cause the bougie to reach the carnosity, I place the patient on a bed or a chair; I direct him to put his feet upon another placed opposite to him: the patient holds the penis with one hand, and with the other he introduces the bougie into the canal; and when he finds it stopped by a carnosity, he lets it remain slightly upon it; and, by an easy motion, he endeavours to get it on farther. If he can't do

* It is only when the bougie is introduced its whole length, that it may be fastened with cotton thread.

that, he repeats the same thing over again: this he continues for about an hour and a half at a time, and repeats it twice a day, which generally compleats the cure in less than a month. For the same reason, I by no means approve of the patient's walking about with the bougie tied to the glans.

You say with reason, Sir, that the liquor alone and wax ought to make a composition of too great a consistency for bougies, which ought to be very pliable and soft. I know it is in general the property of lead to give a consistency to topical medicines it is mixed with. The objection is just, and I was in hopes of preventing it by giving a detail of the composition of my remedy and my bougies: you will find therefore, Sir, in the sequel of the Memoir of the Formulæ, bougies made with the Extract of Saturn, wax, oil, and suet, with an intent to make them more flexible, and more adapted than the first species to the cases I have used them in; notwithstanding which, bougies with the Extract of Saturn and oil have their merit, and ought to have the preference in some cases for the following reasons. *1mo*, These bougies, after being introduced into the tube, soften by the heat, and become more flexible. *2do*, They preserve their firmness sufficiently to be pushed up to the carnosities. *3tio*, Bougies, thus prepared, are of great use in a retention of urine, as they may be often pushed into the very bladder, and may condense

dense by their action the liquors rarefied in the carnosities, which gave rise to the suppression, and thus bring about a discharge of urine.

Third Species of Bougie.

The treatment of carnosities accompanied with a fistula in perinæo, and old and callous scars, ought to be the same as the foregoing. The cure of these fistulas depends entirely on the removing swellings and obstructions of the urethra. A tumefaction of the glands of the urethra is generally caused by some remains of a venereal taint, or violent gleet, brought on by ulcers of this part. They obstruct the passage of the urine by contracting the urinary duct; to which likewise may be added, the too great distension and tumefaction of the vessels of the interior membrane of this canal, which generally happens in the point between the verumontanum and the neck of the bladder. Experience proves the nature of the complaint by the introduction of a bougie, which passes beyond this swelling without being stopped, tho' compressed by it, which gives the patient a good deal of pain. What I have here advanced concerns only Cowper's, Littre's, and Morgagni's glands, the vessels of which are liable to swell: the prostate gland, swelled to a certain degree, does not allow a passage to the bougie no
more

more than carnosities do, and change the direction of the neck of the bladder, and frequently bring on a complaint as hard to cure as it is dangerous.

The bougies we have spoken of, made with the extract of Saturn, are the best succedaneums to bring about a resolution of the inspissated liquors of these glands, and a diminution of the swelling, and to re-establish the tone of the excretory vessels; but they must be made in a manner somewhat different, as it is necessary that their whole length should be equally powerful, though they need not be so thick.

Fourth Species of Bougie.

To six pounds of wax put half a pound of mutton or goat's suet; let them melt over a slow fire; add four ounces of the extract of Saturn, taking care to incorporate the whole well together with a wooden spatula: take the vessel off the fire; and when the matter begins to cool, dip linen into it of a proper size, as directed above.

Fifth Species of Bougie.

As there are patients who have the canal of the urethra very susceptible of the least irritation, and might suffer from the introduction of a bougie composed of the extract of Saturn, I have found a method in the beginning

ginning of the treatment to give them ease, by composing a simple bougie, which by degrees accustoms the canal of the urethra to more powerful ones.

Take six pounds of virgin wax; add half a pound of fresh mutton or goat's fat; melt the whole together; add half a pound of the best oil of sweet almonds, extracted without fire; stir the whole with a wooden spatula, till it is thoroughly incorporated; dip linen therein as above directed.

Besides, these simple bougies may be advantageously used to preserve the canal of the urethra from any irritation, which might be brought on by the more powerful ones, by dipping the ends of them in the same manner as the second species I mentioned above. There is likewise another method to preserve the canal from irritation, or to give ease to the patient in case it has already taken place, which is, to lay aside properly the use of every sort of bougie for one, two, or three days.

The canal of the urethra is sometimes hard and callous for a certain space, which sometimes proceeds from the complaint being of a long standing, or from the use of a leaden canula, or other applications, which have no other merit than that of compression: in these cases, you must make use of the most powerful species of bougies, and instead of half an ounce of the extract of Saturn to a pound of wax, put an ounce;
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the quantity of this extract adds to, or deducts from, the virtue of the bougies, and modifies them according to the judgment of the practitioner. I am not ignorant, that plaisters, ointments, and drugs of different colours are often added to the composition of the most celebrated bougies; but these ingredients only help to irritate and to puzzle such as want to discover the composition of them: the same may be said of suppurative ones, made use of to destroy carnosities, which should be laid aside; a medicine which has different effects should be preferred; the chief of which is brought about by the fine parts of the litharge, which separating itself from the wax when the bougie is warm, penetrates the substance of the carnosity, and divides the stagnated liquors therein: the acidity of the vinegar, augmented by the ebullition with the litharge, contracts and forces by degrees the carnosity, and squeezes out the liquor, divided by the particles of the litharge. Thus we arrive at healing the complaints, and removing the obstructions of the canal, not by suppuration, which we should endeavour to avoid, by leaving out of the composition every ingredient which might promote one.

When we have cleared the canal of these obstructions, and got a free discharge of urine, we must endeavour to perpetuate the cure. Sometimes the excrescencies, by not having been sufficiently destroyed, swell afresh,

afresh, and bring on the first complaint: this is not without an example. The best method to prevent a relapse, is to recommend to the patient the use of the bougies for a certain time, over and above that which is recommended for the treatment: by this method all the remains will be carried off.

A tumour of the prostate gland is one of the most critical and dangerous complaints of the urethra; the cure generally depends on the viscous state of the liquor contained in the vessels of this gland. If it is schirrhous, the cure cannot be performed by bougies, especially when the cause is not venereal, which is sometimes the case; but when the levan is of a malignant nature, general and partial frictions may change the state of this gland, which the bougies may contribute to bring about, particularly before the gland has acquired a sufficient degree of hardness. Before we begin the use of bougies, you must be well acquainted with the state of this gland, which may be done by introducing one or two fingers wetted with oil into the fundament, which you must direct near the neck of the bladder, where this gland is situated.

Habitual gonorrhæas have been looked upon as stumbling-blocks to surgeons. They are occasioned either by a relaxation or corrosion of the excretory vessels of the glands of the urethra, seldom or ever by ulcers

cers of this part; but in either case, the use of my bougies is the same, as they are endowed with the singular virtue of dispersing swellings of the vessels, of re-establishing their tone, and of consolidating ulcers, if any are found: but nevertheless it must be here remarked, that gonorrhæas caused by a corrosion of the excretory vessels, are much more difficult to subdue. For these complaints you must make use of the first and third species of bougie, which you must continue the use of till the running is stopped.

You have above seen many remarks on the disorders of the urethra, which you had before read in part, in a book I had published before on that subject. I was obliged to repeat some of them; which I did the more willingly, as many authors who have written since myself on the subject, one in 1748, and the other in 1750, have done me the honor even to adopt my very expressions on the subject. True it is, that they never once quoted me in their work; which I suppose was owing to their having forgot what they had read in my book, printed in 1746, or to their having thought exactly with me on the subject.

By carrying in your pocket a little bottle of the extract of Saturn, you will be sure of having the most valuable remedy known against contusions, bruises, inflammations, sprains, &c. On these occasions you have no-
thing

thing to do, but to throw some of this extract into common water, and cover the part with compresses wetted therein. But you must be particularly attentive to the state of the part affected, because the more painful it is, the less of the extract must be made use of.

I generally throw a few drops of camphorated brandy into a glass of common water, first impregnated with the extract of Saturn, which is the most sovereign remedy against inflammations of the eyes, and accidental deafness.

This vegeto-mineral liquor, made with the extract of Saturn and common water, or with that which is prepared with the residuum, may be very advantageously used in phymoses accompanied with inveterate chancres; which you must bathe for an hour in the morning, and as long at night, and then dress them in the following manner.

Take ten ounces of butter or fresh suet which you must wash for some time with the vegeto-mineral water, made rather stronger than usual. Then prepare some fine lint, of a proper shape and size for the purpose, which you must cover with this cerate, and introduce between the gland and prepuce, which you must cover well up with compresses dipped in the liquor: by this method I have cured many patients in the Royal Hospital at Montpellier without any operation,

ration, who before were seldom or ever exempt from it. I shall give some observations on this head, as soon as I can find time from my hurry of business.

This vegeto-mineral water made very weak, is the most sovereign injection known for an inveterate gonorrhæa: it causes no irritation; it cleanses the ulcers in promoting the elasticity of the vessels: but you must make use of injections in this complaint with very great caution; for as long as the running is attended with a urinary heat, and a pain which is felt more or less in the urethra, the injections should either be differed, or extremely modified: you may add to their strength, as the violent symptoms disappear.

I have found on many occasions this liquor to be an excellent anti-venereal remedy, when applied to cutaneous eruptions arising from the above causes: it is very successful in putting a stop to malignant and inveterate chancres, which have baffled all other applications. This liquor taken internally, is very salutary against incontinencies of urine, brought on either by the relaxation or ulceration of the sphincter of the bladder.

When I give it internally, I put only twelve or fifteen drops of the extract of Saturn into a quart of common water, which I order the patient to drink during the course of the day: besides this, I order at the same
time

time injections to be made into the canal of the urethra, but more powerful than what I give internally. This may very well be substituted in the room of wine, brandy, and other topical remedies, generally made use of on these occasions. When it is made use of to any inflammation, proceeding either from fire-arms or any other cause, you must be careful to moisten the compresses every two or three hours with the above-mentioned water.

The best appropriated medicines for cancerous ulcers, are the preparations of lead in general. Notwithstanding which, it is customary in general to apply anodynes and sweet oils, as those of almonds, &c. with which a cerate is made, beat up with wax in water, with a view of calming the irritation and pain which generally attend these complaints; whereas I make use of the vegeto-mineral water with great success on these occasions. I mix it with fresh butter, which I beat up for some time, and cover the dressings for these complaints with it, taking care first to wash the affected part with the vegeto-mineral water. I have often given patients great relief by pursuing this method. It is very proper in weakneses the sex are liable to, as it serves to re-establish the tone of the parts.

I must here remark, that you must be very careful to distinguish between the ex-
tract

tract of Saturn and the vegeto-mineral water. The extract itself is the result only of the ebullition of the vinegar with the litharge; the vegeto-mineral water is a mixture of this extract with common water. I have shewn how much the strength of this liquor may be diminished or encreased by the quantity of drops of the extract. They must be proportioned to the degree of the complaint. I cannot precisely ascertain the dose; I leave that to the judgment of the practitioner: I shall only say, that by putting a small coffee-spoonful * of the extract to a quart of water, you have the vegeto-mineral water in its ordinary degree of force.

I shall only add here some Formulæ of pomatums, and of plaisters, called DIVINE, which I have used for many years successfully, whose basis is the extract of Saturn.

FORMULA the FIRST.

Of a Pomatum.

Take eight ounces of refined wax, melt it by degrees over the fire in a proper vessel, add to it eighteen ounces of the oil of roses, mix well the whole together; put to this four ounces of the extract of Saturn, taking care to mix them well with a wooden spatula; add a dram of camphor, which you must keep stirred till it is dissolved; take your vessel off the fire, and continue to work it

* About 100 drops.

together

together till it is brought to a consistency. This pomatum is sovereign in healing fistulous wounds, callous and scrophulous, venereal and even scorbutic ulcers.

It is no less specific against complaints of the skin. I first wash the part affected with the vegeto-mineral water; I then cover it with the pomatum, put fine paper upon that, and then compresses, &c. Thus I have arrived at the cure of tetters, which had baffled every other application. I shall nevertheless here remark, that if you make use of this pomatum for tetters of a long standing, which are salutary discharges from the mass of blood, you must put but a very small quantity of the extract of Saturn and camphor to that of the wax and oil.

This pomatum is of great efficacy, when applied to venereal chancres, after having first washed them with the vegeto-mineral water.

It is very properly applied to parts threatened with a gangrene, taking care always to wash them with the water before the application of the pomatum.

It happens sometimes that wounds and ulcers are so painful, that no ointment, however mild, can be applied; I then make use of a cerate, whose composition is as follows.

FORMULA the FOURTH.
To dissolve the dissolved in the
and the tendons, to
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F O R M U L A t h e S E C O N D .

Take a pound of oil, three ounces of refined wax, mix them well together in a proper vessel, and put them upon a fire; when they are well incorporated, take the vessel from the fire, and let the matter cool; then throw in by degrees eight ounces of the vegeto-mineral water, taking care to stir the whole thoroughly with a wooden spatula; you may either add to or deduct from the strength of this cerate, by encreasing or diminishing the quantity of the vegeto-mineral water.

I make the nutritum of Saturn, with the vegeto-mineral water, for wounds which are not deeply seated, for the healing of chancres, and complaints of the gland and other parts. The following is its composition.

F O R M U L A t h e T H I R D .

Take six ounces of litharge of gold, reduced to a very fine powder; put it into a mortar, with three ounces of oil; add eight ounces of the vegeto-mineral water, which you must pour in by degrees that the mixture may be compleat.

F O R M U L A t h e F O U R T H .

To dissolve the inspissated sinovia in the articulations and sheaths of the tendons, to
heal

heal wounds near the articulations, I make use of a pomatum ; the effect of which has often surpris'd the masters of the art: the following is its composition.

Take two quarts of common water, put them into an earthen pipkin, add two ounces of the extract of Saturn, and eighteen ounces of common soap cut into slices; throw them into the pipkin, and let them simmer over a gentle fire; keep the whole constantly stirr'd with a spatula, till the soap is dissolved, then add a dram of camphor; and when that is dissolved, take the vessel off the fire, and use the pomatum in the following manner.

Take some vegeto-mineral water, make it more than luke-warm, put it into a proper vessel, and apply it to the part, which you must rub with your hand during the bath, for a quarter of an hour; besides this, it would be adviseable to pour the above liquor on the part, pump-fashion. After this, cover the part with warm linen; and an hour after take it off, and apply the pomatum, as you would the mercurial ointment; then take some silver-paper, rub it well in your hand till quite soft, and cover with it the part affected; apply warm linen over the whole; renew this operation once in four-and-twenty hours, till the cure is compleat, which seldom exceeds fifteen or twenty days. You must be careful to soften the pomatum remaining in the pot with the

244 T R E A T I S E O N T H E
vegeto-mineral water, to prevent its grow-
ing dry.

*The Composition of the Saturnine or DIVINE
Plaster.*

Take twelve pounds of wax, melt it in a proper vessel ; add three pounds and a half of oil of olives : when the oil and wax are well incorporated, add eight ounces of the extract of Saturn, which you must pour in by degrees, taking care to keep the whole stirred with a spatula ; add to this two drams of camphor, which you must dissolve with the rest : take the vessel from the fire, and dip linen tolerably fine into it, of the length and breadth you think proper.

These Saturnine plaisters perform wonders, when applied to parts afflicted with rheumatic pains, which are by no means to be confounded with those that are seated in the bones, and are generally produced by a venereal cause ; these are seated too deep to be removed by this application ; but parts that are weak and full of pain are much relieved by them : they are likewise of great service in the hospitals, especially at those times of the year which forbid the use of mineral waters, and in places which are distant from such waters. You must take care always before the application of them, to wash the part affected with the vegeto-mineral water warm.

F O R-

F O R M U L A

Of the Cataplasme or Poultice.

Take some vegeto-mineral water, put it into an earthen pipkin with crumbs of bread, let it just boil.

This poultice is much preferable to the common one made with *micâ panis*, and should on all occasions be preferred to emollient ones.

The above, Sir, are the various modifications I cause my remedy to undergo, to which my success is owing: the Observations I propose afterwards to publish, will sufficiently serve to illustrate the use I make of it. Perhaps others, possessed with superior abilities to mine, may still carry the use of it farther, and make it not only the most general, but the most efficacious remedy in surgery. I have endeavoured to bring it to a pitch of perfection, which makes it worth the acceptance of the public and the chirurgical branch. I flatter myself that my example will induce those, who have valuable secrets, to no longer conceal them from the knowledge of their fellow-creatures. Whoever refuses to communicate what genius, experience, or chance, may have taught him, deserves not to be classed with human beings. My opinion is, that the aim of every individual ought to be to promote

the general good: this alone has induced me to communicate to the public my discoveries, which it would have been more for my private advantage to have concealed, tho' I should not then have been flattered, Sir, with your approbation, as is now the case.

I have the honour to be,

S I R,

Very respectfully,

Montpellier,
Nov. 5, 1751.

Yours, &c.

GOULARD.

Other

Other F O R M U L Æ.

The Method of rectifying Mercury.

THERE is no better method of rectifying mercury than by trituration in a marble mortar, with a wooden pestle. To this end, put a pound of mercury, more or less, into a mortar with a sufficiency of water to cover it; then rub it, till the water becomes dirty, which you must pour off into a vessel. You will perceive round the coagulum of the mercury, as you drain off the water, a blackish powder, which has been separated from it by trituration; put fresh water again on the mercury, continue the same process, and pour off the water as it becomes dirty, and till no more of the black powder is perceived.

If you continue to pour on water and keep it well stirred, instead of the black powder, a kind of grey one will be produced, which is nothing but a collection of mercurial particles thoroughly divided, with which the water becomes thoroughly impregnated, which produces an excellent antivenereal, and perhaps the best you can administer internally, as experience has proved on many occasions.

It would be proper here to remark, that crude mercury thus rectified by trituration, and the different lotions we cause it to un-

dergo, is very easily separated and mixed with turpentine; so that it will take eight or ten hours to separate, when it has not been rectified; whereas, when it has undergone the above-mentioned process, half an hour or three quarters is sufficient to separate it from the heterogeneous particles.

Mercury may be very well mixed up with sugar-plumbs, pills, &c. and by being taken internally, will probably eradicate and entirely subdue the venereal complaint, tho' some few more experiments are necessary to entirely ascertain it.

The Method of making the Mercurial Ointment.

Mercurial ointment consists in the mixture of a certain quantity of suet with mercury. Some practitioners put equal quantities of each, others put two-thirds of suet to one of mercury: this last method I look upon to be the best, because it affects the salival glands less; and when it is well prepared, you have time to anoint the patient gradually. To make this ointment, put, for example,

Six ounces of crude mercury into a mortar, with an ounce of cleansed turpentine; rub the mercury thoroughly with the turpentine, and when it has imbibed a certain quantity of it, put in a little more turpentine, and continue your triturating process, till the coagulum of the mercury has disappeared: then you must begin to put in a little of the suet,
which

which you must work up a long time; and put in by degrees the remainder of the suet, and beat them up together, till well incorporated. You must here remark, that suet which has never been melted is to be preferred; cut it into small bits, and take care to separate the bits of skin, &c. from it, before you weigh it: thus the ointment becomes of a greater consistency, and the mercury does not fall to the bottom of the pot, as it will otherwise do, especially in hot weather.

Some patients are so sensible of mercurial frictions, that we are obliged to make use sometimes of ointment made only of a quarter, instead of a third, of mercury. The weak state of the patients, and their natural constitution often oblige us to make use of mercury thus modified: experience alone can guide us to the degree of strength the ointment should have. We have remarked above, that the atmosphere alone of the room of venereal patients often brings on a salivation in others who have received no frictions; others salivate, after having received only one or two frictions; and we have at this time in our hospital, patients who are in this situation. This is sufficient to prove, how delicate we ought to be in the treatment of venereal patients, and how we ought to vary it according to circumstances. For example, when the symptoms are extraordinary, and the patient of a delicate con-

stitution, the method of baths and frictions is the only one to be adopted; and it frequently happens, that after many repeated baths and frictions, patients can bear mercury with much less difficulty: to this likewise must be added a strict regimen, white meats, &c.

I must observe, that during my practice for above these forty years past, I never saw weighed, or caused to be weighed, the mercury which I made use of in different frictions, which in other countries is generally weighed with the greatest exactness. It suffices that the quantity of mercury to be rubbed in, is sufficient to cover the surface of the part it is intended to penetrate, provided there is a sufficiency to last out the half hour, which is generally the time prescribed for that purpose; the remainder is imbibed by the linen, which is of no consequence.

Notwithstanding the greatest precautions during the frictions, sometimes the mouth will be heated, the glands will swell, and a salivation and ulcers in some part of the mouth will supervene. When this is the case, it is a custom with us to touch the ulcers with the collyrium of Lanfranc; and when they are considerable, we add some drops of the spirit of salt, with which we touch them.

We likewise order a gargle of barley-water and honey, into which we throw some drops of brandy, and some drops of the ex-
tract

tract of Saturn. This gargle is not only cleansing, but likewise antiphlogistic, and very proper to subdue all inflammations attending the mouth, tho' putrid ones.

The formulæ of topical applications in the Dispensatories are so numerous, that the choice of them is difficult. Now it is certain that the preparations of lead produce effects hitherto unknown to practitioners in general; tho' the celebrated Mr. Hecquet, in his Dispensatory for the Poor, page 291, prescribes a balsam of Saturn, which he says is excellent in green wounds, cancers, and fistulas: the following is its composition: "Take
 " salt of lead four ounces *, spirit of tur-
 " pentine twelve ounces; digest the whole,
 " and then add a dram and a half of cam-
 " phor."

The same author recommends likewise a plaister, which I have a great opinion of, on account of its various metallic preparations, page 299 of the same book. The following is its composition.

" Take of the juice of night-shade, plan-
 " tain, the great house-leek, hen-bane,
 " stork-bill, tobacco, each three ounces and
 " a half; ceruss, two ounces; minium
 " prepared with vinegar, litharge, burnt
 " lead, lapis calaminaris, tutty prepared,
 " white tutty, incense, of each one ounce;
 " oil of hen-bane, four ounces; yellow wax,
 M 6 " q f.

* I would substitute in the place of this salt the Extract of Saturn.

“ *q. s.* add some goats suet, to give it a
“ consistency.” I am well convinced that
this balsam must be thoroughly anodyne,
and very proper to heal stubborn ulcers.

I must here add Mr. Hecquet’s opinion
on the bad effects of greasy and oleaginous
medicines, which I do the more willingly,
as it entirely coincides with mine. I must
beg here particularly the reader’s attention.

“ As to what regards chirurgical ap-
“ plications, says Mr. Hecquet, use those
“ that are the most simple, such as plants
“ and their juices, because herbs were
“ created for medical purposes, and all
“ greasy substances are excluded, as are
“ ointments and emplastick ingredients.

“ The whole art of treating tumours
“ (says the above author, page 289, and
“ 290) consists then in managing things in
“ such a manner, that the fibres of the
“ part affected may be preserved, or re-
“ cover as great a degree of contraction or ex-
“ pansion, as is necessary for the exercising
“ their oscillations. Thus the parts of the
“ blood, whether red or white, are kept in
“ their proper direction, so that the vessels
“ are in no danger of bursting by the impetu-
“ osity, fulness or pain of the red part which
“ passes forcibly into the lymphatic arteries.
“ To prevent this, a certain point of sup-
“ port is necessary, a slight compression of
“ the fibres which belong to the diseased
“ part ;

“ part ; from thence results the force or
 “ tonic action of the fibrous parts, which
 “ nature makes use of to keep up the cir-
 “ culation of the humours. To effect this,
 “ the action of the juice of an herb, or its
 “ pulp, suffices ; by the means of which Na-
 “ ture rallying, or reuniting its forces,
 “ brings about the resolution of tumors, or
 “ keeps off suppuration. Grease, on the
 “ contrary, and all fiery and too powerful
 “ ingredients, of which ointments and
 “ plaisters are composed, are so many irri-
 “ tating, stimulating sparks of fire, by which
 “ the blood becoming too elastic and rare-
 “ fied, either forces or bursts the vessels ; at
 “ the same time the systaltic power being over-
 “ come, allows them to expand themselves
 “ a little : thus an overflow of juices is often
 “ caused in the tumor, and an immoderate
 “ suppuration : thus ulcers, more or less ma-
 “ lignant, are produced : this is likewise
 “ the origin of fistulous sinus’s which give
 “ rise to incurable wounds, both on account
 “ of their depth, and the compression which
 “ the fibres of the vessels have suffered ;
 “ for by forcing them very close together
 “ they unite so far, as to produce very hard
 “ callosities.”

This argumentation, I may venture to say,
 deserves the attention of practitioners ; the
 greater part of whom have never perceived
 the inconvenience attending the application of
 greasy

greasy and oleaginous applications to inflammations and tumors likely to suppurate. Mr. Hecquet has remarked the bad consequences resulting from them: it is true, he had not discovered a succedaneum, but only advises the use of them to be moderated, by applying particular plants or their juices to these complaints.

I beg leave to make a remark here, which is an interesting one to practitioners; which is, that many celebrated authors have been no strangers to the bad effects of emollients, and greasy and oily applications, but have not been able to replace them. Belloste, for example, after three and thirty years practice exclaims against emollients, suet and oils, and substitutes in their place ice and snow; applications which may be salutary or destructive according to the state of the parts affected.

It is an acquisition to surgery that we can recommend the extract of Saturn in general, for inflammations and many surgical complaints: this remedy, when in good hands, always answers our expectations, as experience daily proves, especially my own, having used it for many years.

They make in Spain, a balsam of lead, which is called *Universal*, on account of its good effects on different complaints it is used for: as this balsam has litharge and vinegar for its basis, I have here added its formula.

Take

Take of litharge, or cerufs, or minium, (which you like best,) of the strongest vinegar, a sufficient quantity; let the whole boil on a slow fire, till the liquor is become tasteless; then filter it, and let it evaporate to the consistence of an extract, and you will have the Balsam of Lead.

To make the Universal Balsam, proceed in the following manner.

Take of the extract of Saturn six ounces, oil of roses one pound, fresh made wax three ounces, camphor four drams; incorporate them well together, with which make the balsam. This balsam is sovereign in an erisipelas and phlegmon, let them be seated in any part of the body. After bleeding the patient, take some of this balsam, and cover with it the part affected; it is very proper for wounds, ulcers, fistulas, cancers, &c.

Our poultice made with the vegeto-mineral water and crumbs of bread, is very proper for many venereal complaints. By the use of it, we disperse hard, schirrhous tumours, which are generally seated in the glands, as bubos: it often causes a transudation of suppurated matter from phlegmonous bubos; but when that does not happen, we find the suppuration is much checked by these poultices, the orifices are less, and the cure sooner compleated.

We make use likewise of this remedy to disperse swellings of the testicles, whether arising

arising from a venereal or any other cause. The dispersing and resolving quality peculiar to this medicine, prevents this kind of fluxion or inflammation from coming to suppuration, or becoming indurate: every one knows how much this last circumstance is to be dreaded: in fine, this poultice has the property of giving immediate ease to a part in pain.

The method of using the pure Extract.

To make use of the pure extract, dip a soft brush into it, and touch the bottom of malignant ulcers with it, when the suppuration is bad, or fungous flesh arises, or a gangrene is apprehended. It is sovereign when applied to cutaneous excrescences; I mean, warts, pimples, or excrescences of every kind; taking care afterwards to cover the part with compresses dipped in the vegeto-mineral water, and covered with mycerate.

The pure extract put into plates, exposed to the sun, or put upon a slow fire, forms a crust, which we look upon as the salt of lead. This we reduce to a powder, and mix it up with calcined alum, cerufs, and powder of turpentine, equal quantities: it is an excellent desiccative for wounds and ulcers, as experience proves.

Those who have not the same experience in the application of metallic preparations

as we have, cannot conceive the advantage that may be drawn from the use of the vegeto-mineral water, the cerate of Saturn, the poultice, and the powder I have just been describing. I do not exaggerate, when I assure the practitioner that this medicine may with great advantage be substituted in the room of almost all chirurgical applications for external complaints; and with greater probability of success, as may be seen by my Observations.

I shall conclude this Treatise by a receipt to make an antivenereal opiate, which I have frequently found to answer my expectations in a confirmed pox. I have been assured it is the same Mr. Belloste used so frequently in different complaints, which he specifies in one of his Dissertations.

Hiera-picra, one dram.

Rhubarb in powder, one dram.

Camphor, half a dram.

Diamargaritum, two drams.

Cream of tartar, two drams.

Confection of hamec, two drams.

Jalap in powder, one dram.

Crude mercury rectified, one ounce.

Venice turpentine, one ounce.

Mix the whole well together, and make into pills with a little liquorice powder; the
dose

dose is a dram and a half every other morning, for eight days, in which time four pills will be taken; but if the pox is confirmed you may rest a little, and then take four more in the above space of time.

The patient must be prepared for this medicine by bleeding, a common purge, some cooling broths and ptisans; and whilst he is taking it, must live by rule, eat soup only, very little or no meat at dinner, drink no wine, eat nothing under-done, salted, or spiced; but must live entirely upon what is ordered above, fresh eggs, bouillons, panada, ptisan, &c.

When venereal patients are so circumstanced as not to be able to undergo a course of mercury after the common method, they will find this a very efficacious one: I have often seen the most alarming venereal symptoms yield to this; I often prescribe it to poor people, not having it in my power to take any other course with them.

By my practice in the midwifery branch, I have been able to make many very interesting Observations on the general cause of the obliquity of the womb, and how far that contributes to bring on difficult labours: I propose in a work I am about to publish, to shew how these inconveniences may be remedied.

I will likewise endeavour to shew that my method of cutting for the stone, deserves to be preferred to any other now in practice.

I shall

I shall give at the same time a plan of some instruments of my own invention, with directions how to use them; and likewise some Observations on various chirurgical subjects. This work I shall call, *Opuscules de Chirurgie.*

F I N I S.

EXTRACT *from the Registers of the ROYAL*
SOCIETY of SCIENCES, *July 17, 1760.*

WE the Committee appointed by the Royal Society of Sciences, having examined Mr. Goulard's Works intituled, *A Treatise on the Effects of the Preparations of Lead, &c. and Remarks and Practical Observations on Venereal Complaints and Disorders of the Urethra, &c.* are of opinion, That the numberless Observations on the very serviceable and well-known use of this medicine in Venereal Complaints, and in the Disorders of the Urethra, do not constitute the sole merit of those parts of the work which treat of those diseases. There are also many other very interesting practical Observations, which the reader will peruse with pleasure, though they have no immediate reference to the medicine in question. For these joint considerations we think the work worthy of the Approbation of the Society, and of being printed.

Signed L E R O I, *President.*

SARRAU.

A P P R O B A T I O N.

I THE underwritten, Chancellor and Judge in the University of Medicine at Montpellier, Intendant of the Royal Garden of the said town, and Inspector-General of the hospitals, both Military and Charitable, of Provence, Languedoc, and Roussillon, do certify, That having been ordered by the Marquis de Paulmi, then Minister of War, to make trial of the Extract of Saturn in the hospitals under my inspection, many very striking proofs have been produced to me by the physicians and surgeons of most of the above-mentioned hospitals, from whence it appears, that it is a most excellent topic, from which Surgery may derive great advantages in the treatment of an infinite number of external disorders. I do certify moreover, that I have seen, (as well among the sick of this city, as the soldiers in the Venereal Hospital,) the Extract of Saturn, and its different preparations, perform wonders in a variety of cases; especially in the treatment of external inflammations, the itch, wounds, ulcers, and fistulas, and incipient anchyloses; and I have never known a single instance wherein the least inconvenience resulted from the action of this medicine, to which has been very unjustly attributed a repellent quality.

Royal Garden at Montpellier, July 18, 1760.

I M B E R T.

*The APPROBATION of the Professors of SUR-
GERY of the COLLEGE of MONTPELLIER.*

WE the underwritten, Professors of Surgery in the College of Montpellier, do certify, That having very carefully examined Mr. Goulard (our Confrere) his celebrated work intituled, *A Treatise on the Use of Lead, and its Preparations in a great Number of Chirurgical Diseases*; we have been convinced that the Public will reap from this book many advantages, so much the greater, as the preparation of lead (which constitutes its principal subject, and which at present is very little used in the practice of chirurgery,) is rendered by the various formulæ which the author has introduced in its composition, extremely efficacious in an infinite number of cases, for many of which it was even formerly thought to be prejudicial. The unanimous concurrence of many Gentlemen of the Faculty, whose certificates are inserted in the above-mentioned work, would alone have had sufficient weight to determine our opinion, if that had not been already fixed by the salutary proofs which many of us have experienced on a variety of occasions, of its being both a useful and convenient medicine.

Montpellier, Aug. 28, 1760.

Signed LAMORIER, ISSERRES, MEJAN,
BOURQUENOD, SARRAU, GALABERT,
VIGAROUS, ESPINAS, LABORIE.

EXTRACT *from the* REGISTER *of the* ROYAL
ACADEMY *of* SURGERY, *dated* Dec. 26,
1751.

MR. GOULARD, Member of the Royal Academy of Surgery, having presented to the Society a work intituled, "A Letter from Mr. Goulard to Mr. de la Martiniere, premier surgeon to the King," in which the author has given the Public the composition of his bougies or medicated candles; the Academy has appointed Mess. Grammont and Chauvin to examine it: and those gentlemen having applauded the design and generosity of Mr. Goulard, It hath consented that he shall publish his useful work as "a Member of the Academy." In witness whereof I have given this extract from the register at Paris, the 17th of December, 1751.

MORAND, Perpetual Secretary
to the Royal Academy of Surgery:

MR. GOUARD, Member of the
Academy of Surgery, Paris, Dec. 1751.
A Letter from Mr. Gouard to Mr. de
Maurice, President of the Academy,
in which the author has given the History
the composition of his benches or
candles; the Academy has appointed Mr.
Gouard and Chauvin to examine it; and
those gentlemen having approved the design
and generosity of Mr. Gouard, It hath con-
ferred that he shall publish his useful work
as "a Member of the Academy." In wit-
ness whereof I have given this certificate
the Registrar at Paris, the 7th of December
1751.

MORAND, Registrar, Secretary
to the Royal Academy of Surgery.

E R R A T A.

Page 25, Note, *for* See Aphrodisiacus's Preface, *r.* See the Preface to the Aphrodisiacus.

37, l. 7 from bottom, *for* adapted, *r.* adopted.

57, l. 4 of Notes, *for* opened, *r.* divided.

63, l. 6 from bottom, *for* composed, *r.* compounded.

67, l. 7, *for* gland *r.* glans.

71, l. 5, *r.* whose effect on.

86, l. 17, at the end, *for* use *r.* cure.

109, l. 17, *for* to the part, *r.* on the part.

110, l. 2, *for* separated itself from the large floughs, *r.* separated itself, leaving large floughs.

113, l. 6 and 7, *for* was not of opinion, that she should, *r.* was of opinion, that she should not.

122, l. 12 from bottom, *for* millepertuis, *r.* St. John's Wort.

132, l. 11 from bottom, *for* the ligaments, *r.* the fibrous excrescences and folds.

133, l. 20, *for* gland *r.* glans.

141, l. 13, *for* hard *r.* bad.

149, l. 4, *r.* may not be formed.

165, l. 5 from bottom, *for* distillation *r.* running.

168, l. 10, *for* taste *r.* tube.

170, l. 15, *for* gland *r.* glans

172, l. 17, *for* winkled *r.* wrinkled.

183, l. 2 from bottom, *for* mangled flesh, *r.* minced flesh.

195, l. 4. *for* probes *r.* bougies.

199, l. 6 and 7, *for* obliged to open with a dented probe, *r.* obliged to open by means of a hollow catheter.

211, l. 9 from bottom, *for* prop which *r.* assistant who.

231, l. last, *dele* no.

237, l. 5 from bottom, *for* gland, *r.* glans.

242, l. 17, *for* gland *r.* glans.

