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A PLAIN AND EASY METHOD OF CURING THE DISORDERS OF THE Bladder and Urethra, FOR PERSONS AFFLICTED THEREWITH, And proper Directions for the use of MEDICATED CANDLES. With Anatomical Descriptions of the Parts interested in those Maladies, and a Vocabulary of the technical Terms.

THE THIRD EDITION. Corrected and enlarged, with a Letter to Mr. Goulland, author of the preparation of the Vegeto-Mineral Water, considered at this period of time as the best, and most universal topic in Surgery.

Per varios usus artem experientiam fecit Exemplo monstans viam. Manl.

By G. Arnaud, M. D. ancient Member of the Royal Academy of Surgery, ancient Professor of Anatomy in the College of Surgeons in Paris, and Member of the Corporation of Surgeons in London.

LONDON.
Sold by P. Elmsly, Successor to Mr. Vaillant, in the Strand.
M. DCC. LXIX.
TO THE PUBLIC.

To Nature we stand indebted for our endowments; the application of them we owe to Society: to withhold them is an offence to divine law, is a neglect, injurious to humanity. Wherefore, that I might do my duty in both respects, I published, at my arrival in England, Instructions on Ruptures. But being unknown in this Country, I ventured dedicating them to the Public, who, forgiving the faults of the translation, relished the principles, credited them, and became my Patron. Animated by the most lively gratitude, I now address to the same, as a new act of homage, these
these my Instructions on complaints of the urinary passage and Bladder.

If my endeavours, to render the work useful to the unhappy sufferers, who groan under the weight of such grievous infirmities, should appear to intitle me to a still further protection, I shall enjoy the utmost of my wishes, as no one can be more sincerely and respectfully, than I am the Public's most obliged,

most obedient,

most humble,

and most devoted Servant.

G. Arnaud.
If the progress of our studies and experience is due to Society, if it is a kind of trust, that we must render valuable to its advantage, the discoveries that have for their object the art of healing, ought to be cultivated more particularly in favour of Mankind. This truth prevailed with me to publish, in the year 1754, a pamphlet in English on the disorders of the Urethra. It was, indeed, but little more than a sketch of the treatise I now offer to the Public. If I have added to the second and to this third edition, some particulars on Gonorrhæas, with the method of curing them in such a manner as to prevent the disorders of the Urethra, commonly known by the name of Carnosities, it is as much to fulfill the obligation, in which I engaged myself, as the desire of becoming useful to the welfare of the Community.

It is to this desire, which has ever been my guide, that I owe the indulgence that has favoured the weak essays I published. The same desire will, I flatter myself, apologize
logize for this new work; it is, at least, the only mean I shall make use of, in answering to the favourable reception I received of my readers on the two first editions.

By establishing precepts as bold as new, I founded them, I hope, on principles, the certainty of which is demonstrated: by varying from the common roads and the beaten paths, I had always before me that invariable axiom, viz. that from one point to another the straight line is the shortest. I have attacked received prejudices in my turn; I did expect to be censured: in what manner soever this should have been done, whether by invalidating my principles, or accepting them, Surgery would be always the gainer; it is much for an Artist, who prefers his profession to his book, and the advantage of the Public to the love of himself; but, thanks to the Critics, I was not censured, and if it should happen that I should decline the combat, as I said in my second edition, it is not that I am unprovided for my defence; far from it, every thing necessary for that purpose is contained in the subject matter, which I have shortened, to reduce this work to a pocket-volume. But we have not always leisure to answer Critics, and, indeed, Critics do not always deserve an answer.
Some will reproach me, perhaps, with the omission of the prescriptions, that custom has authorized in books of this kind; but, as I employ very few medicines for these disorders, I determined not to mention them, from the many abuses that are made of them by persons, who are not of the profession: such abuses are as common as the receipts themselves. The most simple remedy has its desired effects, but in proportion as it is administered by a prudent hand. Of this truth I am farther convinced by my treatise on Ruptures, in which I inserted a great number of Formulas, that were often injudiciously applied, without regard to habit, age, season, place, and many other circumstances, that deserve our most serious attention: the consequence was, that many of them proved ineffectual, and sometimes prejudicial.

There is now a great instance of this assertion in the publication of the preparation and uses of the vegeto-mineral-water of Mr. Goulard. This excellent medicament, being in the hands of everybody, since the author's book was translated into English, is so indiscriminately applied, that it was sometimes indiscutely administered, which gave discredit to it, and to the author.
From hence, to the shame of the profession, some of the practitioners took opportunity to excite against it.

I have taken care, to be methodical in the division of the work, as well as to establish my principles on solid foundations; to be accurate in my narrations, precise in my problems, and short in the definition of the terms of art. As I wrote of things, and not merely words, I have given myself very little trouble with the style; I have, nevertheless, endeavoured to be as perspicuous as possible, and to render the whole intelligible even to the meanest capacity.

As for the translation, I expect some farther indulgence, being a stranger to the English language.
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PLAIN and EASY
INSTRUCTIONS
ON THE
Diseases of the Bladder and the Urethra, for the use of Persons afflicted with those disorders.

Preliminary Discourse, or the Title paraphrased.

THE disorders of the Urethra have ever been an object of serious consideration with all skilful Surgeons: the greatest practitioners down to the present age have devised several methods, of treating them, but they have all proved, as time has demonstrated, ineffectual, and for the most part dangerous. Probes made of lead, silver, or other metals; the potential fire, of dry and solid Caustics; Plaisters impregnated with acrid and corrosive ingredients, not only introduced without discretion, but oftentimes pushed forwards with violence thro' the entire extent of the canal: sharp edged Stilets driven at random; cruel incisions made without a conductor in different parts.
of the Urethra and the Bladder, have, till of late years, been the only resources of the art. The too frequent consequences have been Gangrenes and a general mortification of those parts, which disasters being commonly caused by those very means, failed not soon to bring on the last fatal catastrophe, by which the unhappy sufferers were delivered from all the ills they had undergone for many years.

But Emulation, that tender and affectionate mother of arts, to which she gives birth, which also she improves and rewards, seems to have reserved for modern Surgery the discovery of a Specific adapted to those diseases; as mild and inoffensive as the other means were cruel and destructive, is esteemed now one of the greatest ornaments of the healing art.

A single Plaister, under such a modification as is most agreeable to the idea of him who composes it, constitutes the basis of this remedy, which is distinguished by the name of Medicated Candles, because this Plaister is rolled up into the form of a small wax candle; its length and thickness being propor-
Preliminary Discourse.

Proportioned to the extent and diameter of the urinary canal.

The composition, form and use of the medicated candles were not unknown to the ancients: but we are indebted to Mr. Daran, a regular Surgeon of Paris, for their present degree of perfection. This lucky discoverer published in the year 1742 the cures which he had performed by the power of his candles in this class of disorders. His cures were gazed on at first as so many prodigies of art, and soon procured him many competitors. Mr. Goulard, my fellow student, was one of the first who attempted to imitate his practice: he published, at Montpellier, in the year 1746 a memorial relating to these diseases and to medicated candles of his own invention, for which he was honoured with the approbation of the Academy of Sciences, and the universal esteem of all competent judges.

Mr. Daran has since obliged the Public with a master-piece of theory upon these distempers in the preface to the new edition of his observations published in the year 1748.
1748. His opinion (in many articles, tho' contrary to the sentiments of my eminent master, in Montpellier, mr. Astruc author de Morbis venereis) threw a new light on, and initiated me into several myste- rious points about which, but for him, I should have remained still in the dark.

Several able Practitioners, such as messieurs Cantuel, Dibon, Bajet, Andre and perhaps others, have made vigorous efforts to emulate the practice of mr. Daran; but as the works of the abovementioned gentlemen have never come to my hands, I cannot avail myself of them; therefore acknowledge myself obliged to no other guides but messieurs Daran and Gou- lard: I do not mean by this declaration to insinuate that I have servilely adopted all their sentiments; so far from it I shall oppose several of their precepts, and, in so doing, I hope I shall not offend them. "The greatest men (says mr. Quesney in his "animal Oeconomy) are liable to err; if the "tenets they advance appear doubtful, they "are, without hesitating, to be submitted "to a rigorous examination, and if by "expa-
However, persons the most conversant with the works of those gentlemen upon this subject are only able to discover the passages where my notions are different from theirs, because I have not made references to them. I am not ambitious to shine at the expense of others (I am above it,) my only desire is to be useful to Society. I esteem no man learned who is a mere copyist; he is not worthy of the title, nor are any indeed but original authors. Were I actuated by so despicable a vanity, I should appear like a Dwarf, who perched on the shoulders of a Giant, ridiculously flattered himself to be the greater of the two.

But, be that as it may, the instructions I received from those gentlemen have opened to me a shorter, and a more enlightened way to investigate the nature of these disorders, and from thence have been encouraged to farther improvements; I have succeeded, and the consequence is the discovery of a new
new remedy qualified in every sense for curing the diseases in question: and although it be neither Mr. Daran's, nor Mr. Goulard's, I can at least aver it to be inferior to neither of them in virtue; I dare even aver, without paying too great a compliment to myself, that I have not read in all their observations an instance of a disease so complicated, and so soon cured as that which is the subject of my first observation: § 145.

My medicated candles, like those of the above-named gentlemen, are endowed with the virtue of bringing Abscesses in the Urethra to maturity; to derange Ulcers, and soften their callous edges; to destroy polipous and fungous eminences; to dissolve the scirrrous indurations of the Glands of that canal; to relax its fibres when contracted, as well as those of the Sphincter of the Bladder; by a stimulating quality they restore the spring and due tone to the said fibres, when they have been too much relaxed; and by their narcotic quality they bring Ulcers to a perfect cicatrice. All these salutary ends are produced by a judicious com-
Preliminary Discourse.

combination of the medicinal ingredients which are employed in the composition of my Plaifer, and make it almost an universal remedy; because its effects are not confined to the cure of diseases of the Urethra only; for, with this same Plaifer, I mollify, bring to suppuration, cleanse and cicatrize Bubos, and the most foul venereal Shankers; with this remedy I heal (servatis servandis) malignant Ulcers of the Legs, which are commonly deemed incurable; by it I have acquired some degree of reputation for curing the Fistula in Ano, without the necessity of cutting, when circumstances would permit; by diminishing the quantity of some of the ingredients, this Plaifer soothes in a surprising manner the excruciating tortures attendant on Cancers; in fine this remedy heretofore wanted in Surgery may be justly pronounced a powerful Specific in an infinite number of cases.

Being possessed of so excellent a remedy, I should think myself wanting in duty to the Public, if I neglected to make the advantages accruing from it as extensive as possible by a publication of it: for which intent as soon as
as warranted by a multitude of experiments, made in a very short space of time, and all crowned with the desired success, I communicated the composition to the honourable Society of Surgeons of the City of London. So candid a proceeding was honoured with a compliment (tryal having been made) worthy of those gentlemen who composed the committee. Their conclusion, reported to me, was, that since I had been so happy as to make such a discovery, it was but just that I should enjoy the benefit of it, previous to the making the Secret public.

Since that time, many of the Surgeons resident in the City of London, in the several Counties of England, and in the Colonies abroad, have constantly applied for my Plaister, and unanimously agree that they have found it highly serviceable to them in their practice.

In the year 1754 I published a Pamphlet on the disorders of the Urethra, to which I added some certain observations: but as new, though useful, discoveries generally excite envy, so I was then stigmatized with the opprobious name of Quack by certain persons.
persons of the chirurgical profession who, notwithstanding were very desirous of knowing the composition of my medicated candles (a modest request, it is true,) but not finding me weak enough to grant it, let fly their invectives against me, with all the vehemence imaginable; being entirely ignorant of the step I had before taken in regard to the company of Surgeons in London, as well as of the means I had used to prevent the manuscript in which the composition of this remedy is contained, as also my other works from dying with me, to which Mr. Fountain, a gentleman of the law, whom I have appointed executor of my will, is a witness: after all it is as much my property as the secrets of messieurs Daran and Goulard are theirs.

In order to effectuate the desire I have of instructing the Public, so far as that every individual may be able to preserve himself from the diseases of the urethra, and to encourage those already disordered, to make use of the means for their being cured as I propose; for that desirable end, I have spared no pains to render these instructions...
Preliminary Discourse.

Instructions as perspicuous, and as concise as the subject matter would allow.

But it being absolutely necessary for understanding these disorders to have a previous knowledge of the parts that are liable to them, I begin with a description of those which compose the Penis, the Urethra, and their dependencies. Persons, labouring or not under these disorders, desirous of attaining an accurate knowledge of the parts as well as of the diseases to which they are subject, may see, at my house, drawings from nature, and models in wax of the exact size, figure, and colour of the parts. By this method, Persons who are too delicate to attend the real dissections of those parts may obtain a true knowledge of each particular.

As I am obliged by way of sequel to explain some disorders incident to the fair sex, relative to the Urethra; so, to be intelligible, it is necessary to give a description of the parts of generation in women,---

neque enim indecorum nobis in utilitatem audientium nominare dicata conceptui organa quae etipsum Deum creare non puduit.

Alexand.
Preliminary Discourse.

Alexand. pedag. I add to the above descriptions some interesting physiological and pathological observations. In particular I have done my best to describe the true character of what is usually called Virginity, in order to teach young Surgeons how to avoid some palpable mistakes, which, for want of experience, they are very liable to commit.

The greatest part of the diseases of the Urethra being derived from Gonorrhoeas, often not well understood, and in consequence badly treated, I therefore propose my opinion on these latter disorders; my notions of which are founded upon experience, and the structure of the parts, entirely disregarding all hypothetic systems, which are of no use in Surgery, where demonstrative evidence ought to be the only guide to cure. Vide & cura, see and cure.

I shall explain the diseases known under the general name of Carnosities, with their causes, differences, symptoms, accidents, and the means of curing them. The treating of these disorders naturally lead me to explain some others of the Bladder.
from the immediate connection which they have with each other.

I shall afterwards proceed to give some observations concerning the different degrees of these disorders, which will enable the afflicted to form a judgment of their own situation, by comparing it with the cases related. I should have collected a much greater number, but I judged that one example, in each case of consequence, would be sufficient: repetitions in performances of this nature are irksome to the readers.

I thought it might be necessary also, for the satisfaction of the curious, to answer certain Questions every day stated to practitioners, and which partial Patients always interpret in favour of themselves, but frequently to the disadvantage of some innocent females. For example, it is often asked, can it be possible, for a young Virgin, to infect the first person who shall lie with her? This question is answered, and several others nearly of the same kind. It is asked also, why, when several men have made use of the same Prostitute, and nearly at the same time, that some of them have been in-
infected, the others not? This Question and others relative to it I have resolved.

There are others answered, and so satisfactorily as, at once, to afford conviction to the mind of every person desirous of instruction.

Next I prescribe the regimen, and rules to be followed during the use and application of the medicated candles, according to the different circumstances of the diseases, that they are intended to cure. These particulars are so very exactly explained, that a Patient may, without the least hesitation, treat himself secretly without the disagreeable necessity of exposing his case to another.

To render the perusal of this work easy, I have avoided every needless repetition: each article is numbered with arithmetical figures; those marked with figures §, are references that point to the articles which are directed to by the same numbers.

Finally, as it is not to be supposed, that every Patient will understand the terms of art, I have annexed to the end of this treatise a Vocabulary which explains the meaning of every technical term, absolutely unavoidable in a work of this kind.

B 2 CH A P.
CHAP. I.

A succinct Description of the Parts of Generation in Men.

1. URINE is universally known to be a superfluous humour separated from the Blood by the function of the Kidneys: §. 2.

2. The Kidneys are Glands that in the established order of Nature are only two, one of them is situated on the right side, behind the Liver; the other on the left behind the Spleen. According as the Urine is strained from the Blood, by the continual filtration performed in the substance of the Kidneys, it is conveyed into its receptacle (the Bladder) §. 4, by two pipes called the Ureters §. 3.

The Ureters are two canals of a membranous substance: they are long, round, of the size of a common writing pen. They proceed from the Kidneys §. 2, and pursue their way to the Bladder, into which they
they enter, on each side, near its neck, therein to pour the urinary fluid.

4. The Bladder is a kind of membranous and muscular sack which continually receives the Urine; and retains it some time, in a greater or less quantity. It's situation is in the lower part of the Belly; it is of a round and oblong figure, not unlike to a Florence-flask. It is divided into two parts; the one called its bottom; the other its neck: the former raised towards the Belly, the latter inclined towards the Fundament. It becomes narrow in the part drawing towards its neck, as does the flask to which I have compared it: here its Sphincter appears, whose office is, by its dilating, to open the neck of the Bladder; and by its contracting to shut it. The membranous substance of the Bladder concurs in its being dilated; and the muscular assists in its being contracted. It is lined on the inside with a very thick membrane, abounding in Glands, that constantly ooze out a matter somewhat mucilaginous, called the Mucus of the Bladder. The use of
the said humour is to sheath the *Nerves* of this part from the acrimony of the *Urine.*

5. The *Urethra* is a membranous canal, situated underneath the *Penis* §. 23, along its whole extent. It arises from the neck of the *Bladder,* continues to the utmost length of the *Penis,* and terminates in a small orifice at the extremity of the *Glands* §. 25: its diameter, which is almost equal throughout, exceeds not that of a common writing pen: I say almost equal throughout, because, towards the *Corona Glandis,* at about an inch distance from its orifice, it is widened a little, and forms a small cavity called the *Fossa-navicularis.* The use of the *Urethra* is to emit the *Urine* and *Seed* §. 28.

6. The *Urethra* is composed of two membranes, and of a very light *spungy* substance contained between both, excepting for the short space of near an inch from the *Bladder,* to the *Bulb* §. 8 of the *Urethra.*

7. The *spungy substance* of the *Urethra* is a complication of *Arteries* and *Veins* that cross each other, and leave between them divisions and interstitial voids not unlike...
unlike the substance of a very close tight sponge: these voids are occupied with little clusters of vessels called the Glands of the spongy substance of the Urethra § 5.

8. The Bulb of the Urethra is a spongy and glandular substance that derives its denomination from a resemblance which it bears to the core of an onion, called in Latin Bulbus. It constitutes the beginning of the spongy substance of the Urethra, and is continued to the extremity of the Glands between the two membranes § 6, which compose the canal of the Urethra.

9. One of these two membranes that form the Urethra, to wit, the exterior is very thin; but the interior, endowed with an exquisite sensibility, is thicker.

10. Throughout almost the entire length of the interior membrane is seen an infinite number of small openings, which are the orifices of a like number of canals, that serve as excretory ducts to a similar quantity of Glands dispersed through the whole spongy substance of the Urethra. The use of these Glands is to secrete a viscous humour
humour qualified to defend the canal from the acrimony of the Urine.

The little mouths of all these excretory ducts in the spongy substance of the Urethra, are called the Lacunæ of the Urethra. Their arrangement is such that their orifices are laid forwards, their ducts backwards: they are shaped like small crescents, and some of them larger than the rest, and very distinguishable by the naked eye; particularly those near the Fossa- navicularis §. 5, and those that arise from the inferior Prostatæ §. 13.

The Prostatæ are glandular bodies divided into superior and inferior: the superior Prostata is considered by some Anatomists but as a single Gland, altho’ it appears to be divided into two. It is a solid body, and in shape pretty nearly resembling a chestnut. It supports the neck of the Bladder and the beginning of the Urethra; is therefore situated between the neck of the Bladder and the Intestinum rectum: its larger part looks towards the bottom of the Bladder, its point towards the canal of the Urethra: this Gland is divided into two parts:
parts; and each part is subdivided into several cellulae, whose excretory ducts open themselves into that part of the Urethra which is most contiguous to the Bladder, and by five or six little orifices on each side of the Veru-montanum §. 15.

13. The inferior Prostate called also the little Prostate or Cowper’s Glands, are two glandular bodies, each as large as a big cherry-stone; they are stretched somewhat along the sides of the canal of the Urethra near the Bulb §. 8: their excretory ducts pierce into the Urethra by very large orifices called Lacunae §. 11. The use of the inferior and superior Prostate is to filtrate a humour adapted by its viscosity so to lubricate the urinary canal as to facilitate the excretory ejaculation of the Seed.

14. Besides the above mentioned ducts opening into the Urethra, there are others remarkable, to wit, the excretory ducts of the Vesiculae seminales §. 15: these canals penetrate into the thick consistence and run thro’ the whole length of the natural Caruncula of the Urethra, otherwise called the Veru-montanum §. 15.

15. The
The Veru-montanum is a little eminence, somewhat long and oval, terminating in a point, whereby it represents pretty nearly the head of a chicken, including its beek, but in epitome; this eminence is contained in that part of the Urethra, which is sunk in the superiour Prostata §. 12; in its thick part are two little holes there placed like the eyes in the head of the chicken; these holes are the orifices to the excretory ducts of the Vesiculae seminales §. 16.

The Vesiculae seminales are two whitish bodies, soft, and of a very slight texture; on the inside empty, but ready to receive, contain, and give its ultimate perfection to the seed, previously secreted in the Testicles §. 17: they are situated on the inferiour and posteriour part of the Bladder, §. 4: their figures are very irregular; they are about an inch and a half or two inches long, three quarters of an inch in breadth, and pretty near a quarter of an inch thick; they proceed decreasing in diameter from their superiour to their inferiour part, in order to form each a canal, which two uniting together, pass between the middle
dle of the Prostate, §. 12, and the neck of the Bladder §. 4; then penetrating into the Urethra §. 5, their opening appears in the thickest part of the Veru-montanum, as I have already explained §. 14 and 15.

17. The Testicles are glandular substances enclosed in a membranous bag (the Scrotum) §. 22, suspended on each side of the root of the Penis, §. 23: their number is commonly two; in grown-up persons they are as big as a pigeon's egg; their form is almost oval; their substance is soft, when they are stripped of their particular coverings, in number two; and they consist of a web of very small vessels ranged in different clusters, with a wonderful symmetry. The Testicles hang in the Scrotum §. 22, by means of the vessels that supply nutriment to them, as also by those that convey thither the Blood, intended by means of their filtrating operation, to furnish the prolific seed: these vessels which are an Artery and a Nerve, that joined with the Vein, which bring back the Blood that had not been employed in the filtrating of the seed, and the canal, by which it is carried into
the Vesiculae seminales, uniting all together, form by their junction a bundle of vessels called the Fasciculus spermaticus §. 18.

18. The Fasciculus spermaticus is, as I have just now said, an assemblage of vessels going to, and returning from the Testicles. The Blood which had been conveyed to the Testicles §. 17, after having undergone a refining elaboration in the tortuous folds, which shape these vessels into an infinite number of windings, is changed into a white viscous and very spirituous substance called the semen or seed, which is after raised up to the surface of the Testicles to a part, which feels to the touch as if separated from the Testicles; this part is called the Epididymis §. 19; and the semen thence flows into its reservoirs §. 16, by means of a canal called the Vas deferens §. 20.

19. The Epididymis is an eminence situated towards the anteriour and superior part of the Testicle, §. 17: this eminence is caused by the reuniting of a great number of excretory pipes that emerge from the Testicle, these very short canals, as they rise from the body of the Testicle, turn and
and wind themselves about in several directions, on the superior and anterior part of the Testicle; they all terminate in a canal, called Vas-deferens §. 20.

20. The use of the Vas-deferens is to convey the seed from the Testicles to the Vesiculae seminales §. 17. The Vas deferens or Vasa deferentia, for there are two, one on each side, are of a membranous substance; they derive their origin, as I have just now said §. 19, from the Epididymis (ibid), they ascend along with the Fasciculus towards the Belly, into which they enter, on each side, by an opening called the Ring; and shape their way to the Vesiculae seminales §. 16, into which being inserted, they there discharge themselves of the Semen §. 18.

21. The Fascisculus spermaticus is an assemblage, I repeat it, of the Arteries and Nerves that convey the Blood and spirits to the Testicles, (that therein may be elaborated the matter of the Semen §. 15,) and also of the Veins, and the Vas-deferens which return from thence. All these vessels are contained in a kind of cellular web that keeps...
Parts of Generation.

them united together, and forms on the exterior surface of the *Fasciculus spermaticus*, a scabbard, which prevents their being separated from each other. The *Fasciculi spermatici* serve also to suspend the Testicles.

22. The Scrotum is a membranous bag that contains the Testicles; this bag is composed of a very thick skin, but which is susceptible of being thicker or thinner, either in a contracted or a relaxed state. The Scrotum is divided into two parts by a partition, which hinders the Testicles from rubbing against each other; this partition is marked on the outside by a line that begins at the Anus and ends at the Præputium §. 27. The intermediate space from the Anus to the root of the Penis §. 23, is called the Perinaum. All these parts being thus organized by the author of Nature, wanted proper springs to put them in action; in the structure of the Penis this mechanism is found.

23. The Penis is a long and round body affixed to the lower part of the Belly; there can be no determination given as to its thickness or length, they varying according
IN MEN.

According to the different subjects and the different state of flaccidity or erection; the most general proportion that can be given is taken from its relaxed state, and then in length and thickness it does not exceed that of the Thumb. The Penis consists of external and internal parts: the external are the Epidermis and the Skin, which it has in common with all the exterior parts of the body; the interior are the two Corpora cavernosa §. 24, the Urethra §. 5, the Glands §. 25, the Vessels, the Ligaments, and the Muscles.

24. The Corpora cavernosa are two canals almost cylindrical, very pliant, of a ligamentous contexture very elastiick, consisting of fibres very small, and very close, intersecting each other transversely and obliquely; the cavity of these canals is filled up with a cellular or spungy web, very delicate, and seems to be but a continuation of the exterior membrane; all these cellulae have a mutual communication with each other. The Corpora cavernosa are rooted on the os Ischion and the os Pubis, where they begin, and end in the Glans.
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Glans §. 25: in the place of their lateral junction, above and below are formed two gutters that run along their whole length to the Glans; the upper serves, as a groove, to lodge therein a part of the great Vein that appears on the body of the Penis; the use of the lower is to contain a part of the diameter of the Urethra § 5.

25. The Glans, so denominated from its resemblance to an Acorn, is also called the head or nut of the Penis: it is composed of the Urethra (which ends at its extremity in an oblong orifice,) of the spongy substance, and of a thin part of the substance of the Corpora cavernosa; there is a kind of prominence on the superior part of the Glans, called the Corona Glandis. The Glans is endowed with an exquisite sensibility by means of the nervous tufts, that are copiously strewed on its surface.

26. Round the Corona Glandis is a considerable quantity of little Glands called Glandulæ odoriferæ, because they secrete a fluid that exahles a very strong odour, and which, when in too great a quantity, assumes a saponaceous consistence.

27. The
27. The **Proeputium** is a duplicature of the **Epidermis** and the **skin** of the **Penis**; which in its natural state is very loose: this duplicature, in its natural state is soft and flacid, it covers and uncovers the **Glands**: It is a defect when it does not cover, but a still greater when it refuses to uncover: this part also, abounds in **odoriferous Glands**.

28. The **Frænum** is a little ligament that binds the **Praeputium** underneath fast to the **Glands**; and as well as the **Praeputium**, is furnished with nervous tufts, which give to both their great sensibility.

29. The **Muscles** of the **Penis** are six, three on each side: the two first by contracting themselves press the **Corpora cavernosa §. 24**, in such a manner that the Blood, which is continually carried thither by the **Arteries**, finding an opposition to its returning by the **Veins**, is compelled to fill up all the small vessels which compose the *spungy substance* of the **Corpora cavernosa**, and by that means renders the **Penis** stiff, hard and extended; for which reason these two **Muscles** are called the *erectores*.
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of the Penis: the second pair of Muscles by their contracting themselves, compress the Vesiculae seminales §. 16, the Prostata §. 12, and the canal of the Urethra §. 5; by which effect they are the principal instruments of Ejaculation, from whence they are called Musculi ejaculatores: the third pair of Muscles by their acting, dilate and enlarge the Urethra.

30. There is another part of the Penis to be considered, its Ligamentum suspensorium which is a very strong membrane, that divides the Corpora cavernosa; it stretches from the Glans, almost to the very root of the Penis, forming, from its middle, a duplicature on the superior groove of the Corpora cavernosa; it is fastened to the Pubis. The use of this Ligament is, by its suspending the Penis, to give it a greater force, and to make it describe a line somewhat carried upwards, which is the most favourable for Coition, because when this Ligament is too much relaxed, the Glans is too much declined.

31. The Vessels that supply the Penis with Blood are the Arteries; those that
that carry it back are the Veins; the Penis being replete with Nerves, derives from thence its exquisite sensibility.

CHAP. II.

A succinct Description of the Parts of Generation in Women.

HAVING proposed to myself to describe these parts no farther than as they relate to the diseases, I have undertaken to treat of, such as are not relative thereto I shall omit, because all such superfluous details must divert too much the attention of our readers, from articles in which they are more interested: besides there is an ample description of them in my dissertation on Ruptures, to be had of mr. A. Millar bookseller in the Strand, wherein their especial functions are accurately explained.

32. The parts of Generation in Woman are divided into external and internal. The chief among the internal is the Womb, and the only one to be considered here; it is situated between the Bladder and the Rectum;
is of a triangular figure, somewhat flat in females who have not borne children; is near two inches long; in breadth one inch and a half about its superior part; but only half an inch at its inferior angle; and its thickness is less than half an inch.

33. The superior part of the Womb is called its bottom, and the inferior its neck, the latter is somewhat lengthened; and by the shape of its external orifice represents pretty nearly the mouth of a young Whelp. There oozes from its orifice a slimy humour which is filtrated by little Glands lodged in the substance of its neck. The body of the Womb is empty, but ever ready to receive the fruitful egg, whence is produced the Embryo, that is nourished and grows in this genial enclosure, during all the time of pregnancy. The cavity of the Womb is lined with a very slight membrane, in which is pierced a great number of little apertures, whence, by pressing it between the fingers small drops of Blood will be made to gush out in Women deceased with their menstrual discharges upon them.

34. The external parts of Generation in Woman are those obvious to the view, and...
and are called the Pudenda, because modesty constrains the fair sex to conceal them; they are also called the Vulva. The Mons Veneris or the Pubis, is what first presents itself; this eminence in grown-up Girls is covered with hair.

35. Underneath the Mons Veneris are the Labia magna or great Lips; they stretch from the Pubis § 24, to within half an inch of the Anus, where they terminate by forming a small and hollow fold, which externally is called the Fork, but internally the Fossa-navicularis; the space between the Fork and the Anus is called the Perineum. The great Lips are commonly furnished with hair as well as the Pubis, at the age of puberty; their out-side skin is of the same kind and colour with that which covers the other parts of the body; their inside, as well as the parts which they contain, are alike in colour to the inside of the Mouth.

36. On opening the great Lips, just beneath their point of union, is seen the Clitoris, a small body, whose substance is not unlike that of the Penis, nor does it differ in its composition, or figure, but is not
perforated, because it has no *Urethra* as the *Penis* hath; but like it, is susceptible of erection and extension. There are some Women who have the *Clitoris* as long as the *Penis*, but in general it exceeds not the size of a small writing pen; it is, in some Women, the principal organ of pleasure in *Coition*.

37 As the *Penis*, so the *Clitoris* hath a *Glans* whose *Paputium* reaches to the entrance of the *Vagina* §. 40, by forming two wings, which are sometimes larger than the *great Lips*, these excrescences render the part so deformed as to induce the necessity of amputation: I had once an opportunity of performing this operation, which, according to the relation of some authors, is very frequently done in *Africa*, because those wings, being so long and overspreading, are an impediment to *Copulation*. At their beginning where they cover the *Clitoris* they are much straightened, but grow imperceptibly wider as far as their middle, and end by straightening themselves again; they are also named *Nymphes*, because they serve to direct the Urine; they are likewise

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* See my dissertation on *Hermaphroditus*, at Mr. Cade's, Bookseller in the Strand; or in my Memoirs of Surgery at Mr. John Nourse's.
called the *small Lips*, comparatively with the great ones, behind which they are concealed.

38. The texture of the *Nymphes* is spongy and commonly very thin: they are formed by a double fold of the internal skin of the *great Lips*: they contain in their substance, *Glands*, which like those in men, ooze a saponaceous humour which thickening as it dries, contracts a very strong smell in uncleanly persons, especially if mingled with the odour of their urine: the *Glands* productive of this humour are called *oderiferous* or *sebaceæ*.

39. Underneath the *Clitoris* appears the *Urethra*, otherwise called the urinary *canal*: its orifice is seen in a kind of small pad, around which are discern’d several little *Lacuna*, that supply a slimy humour: this orifice is sunk deeper in those Women that have had frequent encounters with men than in Virgins. The *Urethra* in the female sex is composed in the same manner as in the male, it consists also of a *spongy* substance, and has the same kind of *Glands* and *Lacuna*, but in a less quantity, because its passage is very short, this canal is wider in women than
than in men, whereby, females, subject to the Gravel, can discharge large particles of it with more ease, than men can discharge much smaller.

40. Underneath the Urethra is the tube that conducts to the Womb §. 32; it is called the Vagina from the Latin word signifying a sheath, because it serves as a scabbard for the virile member during the act of Coition: its depth and breadth cannot be absolutely determined, it is commonly longer and less broad in single than in married Women, and more so, proportionally, in Virgins.

41. The internal extremity of the Vagina is joined to the neck of the Womb, by enveloping it in such a manner, that only its orifice can be touched with the finger, the remainder of this organ is hid in the Abdomen, and behind the bottom of the Vagina.

42. The substance of this sheath is a spongy texture intermingled with a great number of vessels of every sort; and is covered with a very thick membrane, on which is distributed a considerable quantity of little Glands whose excretory ducts
duets are very apparent, especially about the entrance of the tube. This membrane is so loose as to form through all the extent of the Vagina folds transversely ranged, like the furrows in the palate of an Ox: these folds called the wrinkles of the Vagina, are very conspicuous about its entrance in young Maids; but in Women hackneyed in venereal prostitution they become less visible; and finally by child-bearing are so far effaced as to render the inside of the Vagina quite smooth and plain.

43. The orifice of the Vagina opens between the urinary canal, and the Fork §. 35; its diameter is varied by so many different circumstances that it is almost impossible to assign it any determinate proportion: like the Vagina it is composed of a spongy substance that swells in Coition, particularly in those Women who rarely enjoy the embraces of Men. The entrance of the Vagina seems to be shut up by four small pieces of flesh called, on account of their figure, Carunculæ myrthi-formes, because they are supposed to be like leaves of the Myrtle. These Carunculæ are com-
commonly obliterated by the first embraces; but sometimes they seem to have received no alteration; it also happens that they are destroyed by accidents or by lasciviousness. These different conditions ought to make young Surgeons very cautious in giving their opinion too hastily.

44. Some Anatomists pretend that there are infallible marks of Virginity in this part: it is very true, that in some they are found, but those deemed the most certain, are sometimes wanting either naturally or through accidents; whence one might conclude a Girl to be a Virgin who had lost her Maidenhead, as by an inverse reason it happens that certain Women who have had commerce all their lives with Men, have at their death what is deemed the most evident sign of Virginity (the Hymen) that membrane which sometimes stops up the entrance of the Vagina. Therefore people ought to be cautious not to give too quick a judgment or be obstinate concerning the existence or mutilation of such a sign, in order to avoid doing great injury to the honour, fortune, and even lives of others. See Observation.
viation viii. § 162. We cannot too much undeceive young Surgeons on the pretended marks of Virginity, particularly concerning the Hymen, which very seldom existed but in the mind of Fallopius, Columbus, and even Winslow, who thought as they did. Its existence, says Dulaurent, is a silly notion; I could never discover it notwithstanding my utmost endeavours, not only in Girls of all ages, but even in a great number born before their time. Amant, in his Observations on Midwifry, assures us that he never found this mark of Virginity, though he sought for it with the greatest care, and that it never existed but in the idea of those who have imagined it, or at least (as Dulaurent also says) if it did sometimes, it was only a formation against the order of Nature. Mauriceau the most scrupulous, of modern observers, finishes his discourse on Virginity in these words, "They have no marks (speaking of Girls) by which one may conjecture of their Virginity, except the disposition of the Carunculae Myrtiformes § 43, which renders the entrance
"entrance into the Vagina more contracted
"I say only by conjecture and not by know-
"ledge, for often, as says the holy Scripture
"in the xxx chap. of Proverbs, the trace
"of the virile member is as difficult to be
"known in a maid* as the way of an eagle
"in the air, the way of a serpent upon a
"rock, or the way of a ship in the midst
"of the Sea." Notwithstanding such pre-
cepts dictated by wisdom itself, the Tribu-

**nals echo but too often with weak in-
dictments founded upon suppositions, almost
always equivocal and deceiving; and many
very innocently have often been victims to
the laws against ravishers. I hope to publish
soon my observations on that head.

45 The spongy circle which bounds
the entrance of the Vagina, is full of Glands
and excretory ducts very visible: all these
Glands filtrate a serous fluid that flows out
in a greater, or lesser quantity during the
act of Coition according to the Tempe-
rament of the Person: this humour is very
different from that known under the name
of the Whites, for which it is sometimes
mistaken.

* For Girl.
46. In females as well as males a Prostate Gland is observable; it is situated in the superior part of the entrance of the Vagina, underneath the canal of the Urethra which it supports; it is about the bigness of the end of a finger, is of a soft consistence, and very spongy: it has several excretory ducts, of which the two principal terminate a little above, and on each side of the orifice of the Urethra: these ducts are endowed with so elastic a force, that they ejaculate with great vigour thro' a single small jet, (describing a curve line of about an inch and a half,) a limpid, thin, and clear fluid at the moment that the greatest pleasure is received in Coition.

47. The Prostate Gland is in some Women as sensible of voluptuous touches as the Clitoris § 36; it is therefore more commonly the seat of the Gonorrhea. In some subjects it has been found quite ulcerated; I have seen it in a Woman as large as a Hen's egg: she applied to me for advice, but as the Gland was neither painful, nor caused her any other inconvenience,
42 Parts of Generation &c.

convenience than the impeding Veneris, I advised her to do nothing to it.

48. Besides the Prostate Gland, and those I have mentioned § 45, two others are observed, which are frequently the seat of the Gonorrhæa. They are called Cowper's Glands, and situated towards the Anus, behind the circle which forms the entrance of the Vagina; these Glands have each an excretory duct that opens on each side of the circle of the Vagina outward; they emit a very clear fluid, somewhat glutinous, the design of which is to moisten the entrance of the Vagina in the act of Coition.

C H A P. III.

A summary view of the diseases of the Urethra.

49. When we consider the structure of the Urethra § 5; the delicacy of its interior membrane § 10; the eminence formed by the Veru-
Veru-montanum § 15, that fills up a part of its diameter, the size of the Prostate Gland § 12, placed behind the neck of the Bladder at the beginning of the Urethra; when we consider also the great quantity of excretory ducts opening through its interior membrane § 10, with orifices whose edges are very thin, it will be easy to conceive that this canal (the Urethra) must suffer great irritations from any gravelly matter, scorbutic inflammations, and much more by Gonorrhaeas.

50. Little stony particles by being too long detain'd in the Urethra will, if their surfaces be uneven and rugged, cause excoriations of the interior membrane, as they are pushed forwards to be discharged; in consequence this tube becomes swell'd and inflam'd; the swelling and the inflammation are so many obstacles to the expulsion of the Urine: this liquor, by an adventitious acrimony which it acquires from having been detained in the Bladder, provokes a smarting more or less violent, always extremely tender and sometimes insupportable: this last symptom is the characteristic of a Dysuria,
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a distemper which may be palliated by the use of diluting, anodine and soothing remedies, but cannot be radically cured but by the application of medicated candles.

Due care must be taken then to direct this topical medicine thro' the entire extent of the canal; this neglected will sometimes arise from the ulcerated surfaces fleshy excrescences, from whence follow cicatrices hard and uneven, forming so many curbs that contract the membrane in the parts where they are formed. It is easy to conceive that the passage being thus contracted, a free discharge of the Urine must be impeded: if there be any excrescences therein, the Urine in its exit will be divided into several branches: if the canal is contracted, the Urine is emitted in a single but a much smaller stream than usual: in some it does not exceed the thickness of a thread, accompanied with efforts proportioned to the desire Nature has to be freed from so disagreeable an incumbrance.

From such reiterated efforts there results insensibly a weakness of the Bladder, which diminishes its expulsive faculty:
of the Urethra.

culty: the Urine becomes more and more acrimonious by its long stay there, which, by stimulating the fibres of the interior membrane, necessarily draws on a more copious secretion, than usual, of the mucous humour continually filtrated by the Glands of this membrane § 4. This viscous matter being very liable to inspissation by heat, is soon changed into a slime so thick, and so accumulated that, notwithstanding the greatest efforts, it cannot sometimes be forced out, therefore recourse must be had to the medicated candles, one property of which is to dilate, or widen the passage. I have known Patients by this method to void each time of making water the quantity of an ounce of this slimy matter: the observation xvi. § 181 may serve as a proof of all the precepts contained in this paragraph.

53. If Persons had even only this dreadful disorder to encounter, they should not hesitate a moment, but apply the only adapted remedy (our candles). Instead of this they address themselves to Persons who, being ignorant of the diseases of the Bladder, and
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and particularly of that now in question, and which for the most part are dependent on those of the urethra, mistake the effect for the cause § 50, they then load the patient with hot diuretics, which increasing the quantity of urine, augment its acrimony, and consequently the secretion of the mucosity of the interior membrane of the bladder must be more copious than usual; by this preposterous practice the bladder is instantly made to work its own destruction, and by degrees is entirely ruined; thus a disease that in its beginning, or even in its confirmed state might have been simply and easily cured, is made to degenerate into one complicated with incurable and mortal symptoms: the substance of the bladder becomes thick, its cavity is contracted to an amazing degree, nay so far as to scarcely contain a spoonful of urine. Many ulcers are formed therein, fungous and condylomatus substances vegetate apace; its veins become varicous, and aneurisms are produced by the dilatation of its arteries: I have seen patients discharge pure venal blood, and many have expired as they voided the arterial. 54. The
The URETHRA as well as the Bladder, according to what I have already said § 49, is subject to spontaneous inflammations from other causes besides stones, gravel, and venereal diseases. Inflamations necessarily bring on swellings either in the entire canal or only in some points of the interior membrane; perhaps even its spongy substance § 7 comes in for a share. In such cases the Patient is in the beginning attacked with a Dysury, that soon changes into a Strangury, and by its progression terminates in an Ischuria. These unhappy sufferers are frequently rescued from the most imminent danger, and snatched from the jaws of death by the assistance of a judicious practitioner; yet, notwithstanding the salutary relief they may receive, they will still carry about them the effects of the first inflammation, from which they can never be finally delivered but by making use of medicated candles, which only are capable of restoring to the contracted canal a passage sufficient for the free discharge of the Urine, and of preventing, by a timely application, all the distempers of the
the Bladder, which are the certain effects of the Urethra being embarafbed or contracted. What a contriction of the Urethra is, all those of the healing profession readily understand, but the Publick, for whose instruction I write this treatife, have a right to expect from me an explanation of the mechanism, by which Nature is forced in such cases to act against her general laws.

55. When the Blood is conveyed in too great quantity to a part not disposed to receive it, it causes an obstruction: the vessels of the parts are dilated, but such a dilatation cannot take place without encreasing their diameter; the bulk of the parts will also be encreased. Let us suppose the urinary canal, either entirely or in part to be in that state called a Phlogosis (the first degree of an inflammation) the substance of the Urethra is swelled, the diameter becomes more or less decreased, in proportion as its vessels are more or less painfully overcharged with Blood, the Urine is yet ejected in one stream, but causes anxiety, this I have called a Dysury. The inflammation follows closely after a Phylo-
Phlogosis, if not prevented, and as heat and pain is co-essential to it, the excretion of the Urine is attended with such an excessive scalding and anguish as to disable the Patient from discharging it otherwise than drop by drop: these are the characteristic symptoms of a Strangury.

56. The membraneous parts are more disposed than any other to remain thicker after an inflammation, because they abound more with lymphatic vessels, and because the Lymph therein contained has a natural tendency to inspilation, especially when it deviates from the road of circulation: now, the lymphatic vessels the texture of which, agreeable to the order of Nature, being very slender, are continually pressed upon by the Blood-vessels, whose elastic force proving naturally more powerful is still increased by the more lively and frequent oscillations of the Arteries, the Lymph is thereby forced thro' the pores of its own vessels, and then coagulating, is promiscuously assimilated on their exterior surface; whence is derived their additional thickness. Therefore the swelling and the constriction of
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the Urethra are effects necessarily dependent on the inflammations of this canal. This is what I intended to demonstrate § 54.

57. The second observation § 149 is a convincing proof, that the Scurvy, as I have already advanced § 49, may be the original cause of certain constrictions of the Urethra, when irritated by an acrimony which the Urine may have contracted in a scorbutic habit, or when the scorbutic leaven, another Protheus like the venereal virus, is fixed in the substance of the Urethra, and by the alteration which it causes therein; the canal is rendered narrower in its diameter and becomes thicker, and in hardness much resembles leather: this sometimes brings on an habitual Strangury, so that the remedies usually prescribed cannot cure without the co-operation of medicated candles. See observ. ii. § 149.

58. If a naturally bad constitution then, is capable of producing such tormenting evils, what have they not to fear who without restraint, dissolutely debauch themselves with infected Prostitutes, from whom,
for the most part, are derived the disorders here treated of! It happens but very seldom that the symptoms rise to any violent degree in the cases related above § 49 & 50, but an infinite number of Patients have perished by those derived from; and abetted by Gonorrhæas, because the venereal virus insinuating itself commonly, in its first attack, into the canal of the Urethra therein fixes its head-quarters, and often commits great havoc.

59. The interior membrane of the Urethra is pierced, as I have observed § 10, throughout its extent by a very great number of Lacunæ, which are the openings of so many excretory ducts from a like number of Glands: all these openings are ranged in such a manner § 11, that the venereal virus, when once introduced into the Urethra, can hardly escape, being conveyed directly to the Glands of this canal; the intimate substance of the latter is penetrated by the former, which, vitiating the humours by a kind of particular fermentation, causes the flowing of a corrupt matter; this flux is called a Gonorrhæa.
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60. The Gonorrhæa has always been esteemed by the most eminent practitioners as one of the most difficult distempers to cure, notwithstanding which it hath generally been treated without method. The vague systems which Empiricism void of principles and destitute of proper anatomical knowledge of the parts patched up many ages past, still exist, leading the superficial, as well as dogmatical practitioners from the true point of view, which would have guided them to the cure of this malady: whence unhappily it follows, that remedies imagined the most powerful against it, and the most strongly recommended have often failed! The most eminent candidly own that this disease has often disgraced the art of healing, for that, with all their cares, and notwithstanding the most scrupulous exactness on the part of the Patient, there would still continue a running that they could by no means stop, the source from whence it flows not giving way to any remedy but the lately invented medicinal candles. These foul and disgusting runnings however disagreeable they may be,
to the sufferer, as well as to the Surgeons, by exhausting the strength of the former and the patience of the latter, bear no comparison to those disorders of the Urethra called Carnosities, which are commonly the consequences of the former. These I will explain in the following chapter.

CHAPEL. IV.

Of Carnosities.

I mean by the general term Carnosity all Hyper-sarcooses or eminences preternaturally engendered in the canal of the Urethra, which constrain, diminish, or totally suppress the excretion of the Urine, comprehending also all fungous excrescences of flesh whatsoever as well as cicatrices hard and callous; the swelling of the Veru-montanum § 15, its inflammation or skirrhous hardness &c.; the tumefaction, induration or ulceration of the Prostate Gland § 12, in those discovered by Cowper § 13, and in the spungy substance E 3 § 5
§ 5 of the Urethra: this definition comprehends likewise the concomitant excrescences that arise in the interior orifices of Fistulas in the Urethra: finally, in order that this definition may comprehend and join together all the disorders of the urinary passage, for which medicated candles are the only certain and specific remedy, I shall add the constriction of the canal which is caused by the suppuration of its interior membrane, and sometimes of the spongy substance of the Urethra.

62. A succinct explanation of each article, contained in my general plan, will enable the Patient to conceive the mechanism of those disorders, and the danger that will ensue from neglect.

63. I will not enter into the disputes between Authors who have wrote on this subject, some of whom affirming the existence of Carnosities, which others as strongly deny, but shall confine myself to the definition which I have already given § 61, to the demonstrated and authenticated proofs as far as possible, all founded upon facts which I have collected together from more
more than forty years practice. I shall now only say, that their characteristic is the same in every subject, altho' their figure, their size, their consistence and situation make some difference; but the proof of their being the same in all is, that they are all cured by the same remedy; for even as in the Pox the symptoms of which though so various, are all cured by the same means, excepting the Gonorrhæa: there are some Poxes, it is true, far more difficult to be cured than others; and as there are some incurable, so there are incurable Carnosities: but in both (Pox and Carnosities) palliatives most certainly relieve and preserve the Patient from suffering a most painful death, to which he is every moment subject. Is it then a just reflection on, or is it any real objection to the use of the medicated bougies, to say that they cannot cure every disease of the Urethra? I am aware of the objection, and answer it thus, that the fault even then is not in the remedy, it cannot effect impossibilities, but in the disease, which by its too long duration, hardness of the part, and the place it occupies, render it absolutely incu-
incurable. Let us for instance suppose a skirrhous hardness on the Prostate Gland, which the candle cannot but mediately affect, will not the Patient nevertheless think himself very happy, if he can void his Urine by the use of the medicated candles, which keep open the canal of the Urethra, which would otherwise be confined at its opening by the swelling of the Prostate? A consumptive Person, near, in all appearance, the verge of life, would be extremely delighted, that, tho' he could not be radically cured, yet by the use of a palliative remedy his life might possibly be prolonged for many years; he would undoubtedly esteem such a medicine as a grand specific.

64. When an ulcer draws near the time of its consolidation, there will arise on its surface superfluous excrescences easily kept under, but if neglected, the consequence will be, an elevated cicatrice, by means of which the skin will be rendered uneven: the like happens in the Urethra, the consequence of ulcers from a Gonorrhæa; for in the common practice no attention is given to topics, and consequently not apply'd, tho' abso-
absolutely necessary to keep down the proud flesh that rises on their surfaces. Such eminences in their beginning are soft, and susceptible of different kinds of figures, but generally they are round, because the excrescence moulds itself to the cylindric figure of the canal: they are larger or smaller in proportion to the extent of the ulcers, from which they are derived: sometimes they assume the consistence of a Polypus, their fibres being made to stretch along the canal by the force of propelled Urine; this indeed is a rare case, but however has been observed more than once. See observ. x and xi.

65. If the Veru-montanum § 15, that, by its eminence on the internal surface of the Urethra, occupies at least a quarter of its diameter, be in the least inflamed, or even swelled, the discharge of the Urine will be impeded in proportion to the increase of its bulk; if the swelling or inflammation be either neglected or badly treated, the part becomes hard and skirrhous, and will, during the Patient's life, obstruct the passage of his Urine.

66. If
66. If the Prostate Gland § 12, which in its thick substance contains in part the beginning of the Urethra, should, in consequence of a Gonorrhæa badly treated, be injured, it swells, grows hard, inflamed, and sometimes it turns to an abscess, see obs. ix; in such cases it must inevitably confine the canal, and consequently stop the exit of the Urine; it also often happens, that Patients, not being able to keep their Urine, discharge it drop by drop, because the pressure caused by the Prostate on the neck of the Bladder prevents the Sphincter from contracting itself, and so is obliged to yield to the least irritation from the Urine. These accidents, altho' very troublesome, are supportable, while but in a middling degree, but in Persons devoted to Venery and the bottle, or even only use violent exercices, the Strangury, under which they labour, will be soon changed into an Ischury; all the efforts then to make water will prove ineffectual; nothing can be emitted but mere slimy and purulent matter: the fever increases the disorder; the Bladder being overcharged grows painful, an inflammation
fucceeds, and a mortification concludes the whole, and thus the unhappy Patient expires while his assistants are deliberating about a very precarious resource, to wit, the opening of the Bladder, unless he is happy enough to fall into the hands of a Surgeon skilful enough to perform such an operation. I would here have given a description of this operation; but I have not yet accumulated experiments sufficient to do it with precision.

67. The Glands of the spongy substance of the Urethra are particularly and sooner affected by the venereal Virus than the others are, on account of the structure of their excretory ducts, and the form and position of their Lacunæ § 11. The Virus being volatilized by the heat of an infected Vagina 40, is first attracted by the Lacunæ, and immediately conveyed into the substance of the Glands of the Urethra: it is therefore remarkable, that out of an hundred Gonorrhæas ninety eight make their first appearance in the Fossa-navicularis § 5, because the two most considerable Lacunæ open into this part of the canal; the humour § 10, which
which these *Glands* are destined to filtrate, is altered, depraved, and thereby acquire an acrimony which discomposes or dissolves their substance, and may consequently produce therein *fistulous* ulcers which, according to the observations of some modern Practitioners, spread from the *Glands* to the *Lacunae*. Such Fistulas, in my opinion, must be very difficult to be investigated, and even then are very difficult to be cured: I conceive however that a disorder of this kind may happen, but rather thro' accident as by a false passage made in searching the *Urethra*; See my opinion on this subject, § 222; but ulcers most commonly confine themselves to the *Lacunae*, which constitute a very great difference, both as to the accurately knowing, and the speedily curing them.

68. If by the irregularity of the Patient or bad treatment the *Virus* should fix on, and inspissate the humour of these *Glands*, they will swell, harden and form eminences in several parts of the extent of the canal, multiplied in proportion to the number of the obstructed *Glands*. What
What I advance here in regard to the Glands of the spongy substance of the Urethra, is also to be understood relative to the Prostates Glands § 12 and 13.

69. So many eminences cannot fail of thwarting the Urine in its efflux; it flows then with great difficulty, tho' almost always without much sense of pain: Patients tired by frequently straining to make water, choose to keep it as long as they can, imagining that the fuller the Bladder, the greater will be its power to expell the contents: they do not reflect (because it comes not within the sphere of their knowledges) that extraordinary dilatations of the Bladder weaken its spring; that also by their repeated efforts that part of the Urethra, situated between the large Prostate § 12 and the Bulb § 8, being the weaker and being placed between two superior powers (the action of the Bladder and the resistance met with in the canal) is forced to yield to the impulsion of the Urine: this short portion of the canal is intensibly enervated, its diameter becomes wider, its consistence thinner, is perforated and finally torn to pieces, then
then the Urine infinuating itself thro' the passages which it has made diffuses itself thro' all the neighbouring parts. The Urine thus infiltrated is accumulated, if unable to force its way thro' the skin, for the ease and farther advantage of those so unhappily circumstanced, because such openings for the Urine (tho' always very disagreeable) induce them to think in earnest on their deplorable condition, and to search for, and sometimes, tho' by chance, they may find a Surgeon capable of rescuing them from the imminent danger to which they are exposed. If the outlets of these newly formed fistulous canals are narrower than the entrances to them, then the Urine cannot be discharged in so great a quantity, as it is supplied with from the Bladder: several other passages are then made, which being so multiplied, the Urine flies about as from a water-pot. See observ. i. § 145.

70. It is a characteristic of Fistulas to have their inlets elevated, hard and callous, from the beginning to the end, and outlets, especially when of long standing, consequently all Fistulas that happen in
in the Urethra, form therein many Carnosities, which are so many obstacles to the exit of the Urine, if after having destroyed what had occasioned them, they are not by the very same means eradicated.

71. I have included in the enumeration of the diseases of the Urethra within reach of the medicated candles the contraction of the said canal which is attendant on a flux of purulent matter. The orifices of the excretory ducts of the Glands in the spongy substance of the Urethra (its Lacunæ) are more liable to be ulcerated than any other part of the said canal, when ulcerations happen in these parts, there continually runs from each of these little ulcers a guttula or imperceptible drop of purulent matter, all which uniting form a kind of torrent. It is necessary to be informed that every part which suppurates a long time loses somewhat of its substance, and that in cicatrising it grows somewhat narrower. Wherefore when the ulcers of the Lacunæ are cured, they each grow narrower in their several points of reunion, all which added together concur
in diminishing the diameter of the canal in several places, sometimes through its entire extent, but more commonly towards theGlansin that part of the tube called theFoësa-navicularis§ 5, for the reasons already given§ 67. By inspection the arms of Persons, who have frequently used Phlebotomy, will be seen a very near resemblance of the contractions, or narrowness here treated of.

72. All these different disorders thus demonstrated point out the many dangers, to which Persons infected with a Gonorrhæa are exposed, since it is from that malady they most commonly derive their origin, and still more from the vain and contemptible methods which vulgar practice, the hand-maid of ignorance, prescribes for the treatment of those perilous disorders. Such methods, instead of keeping down the superfluous fleshy excrescences that rise from the surface of the ulcers in the Urethra, make them either to vegetate more and more, or, by suppressing the secretion of the Glands, cause them to swell and grow hard, which accidents induced the author of the
the portative dictionary of health to say that the Gonorrhaea is one of the most difficult diseases, and which notwithstanding, ing every ignorant pretender undertakes to cure, tho' it is the lot but of few Persons to understand its treatment.

73. It being my principal intent to be serviceable to the Publick for whose use alone I write, I think it of more importance to give here a description of the symptoms of the Gonorrhaea which the Patient sadly experiences, than to enter into any dispute with authors concerning the truth or falsehood of their hypotheses: controversies and a display of erudition in a small work of this kind would rather cloud than clear the subject, which I mean to explain, particularly to those who are desirous of being truly informed of the state of their own cases.
CHAP. V.

Of the Gonorrhœa in general.

74. The Gonorrhœa taken in its proper signification means the flowing of a depraved matter caused by a dissolution of the humour filtrated thro' the Glands belonging to the Penis in Men and to the Vulva in Women. In order to render these instructions more perspicuous, I shall divide the subject into four parts, to wit, 1°. the internal and simple Gonorrhœa; 2°. the internal and acute Gonorrhœa; 3°. the external Gonorrhœa; 4°. the chronic or habitual Gonorrhœa. Were I to proceed according to the didactic method, it would be proper that I should first treat of the simple Gonorrhœa; but I shall follow the demonstrative practice which begins with what is most complicated: for that very reason I shall begin with the acute Gonorrhœa, after I have given a general idea of this disorder.

75. The
Gonorhæa in general.

75. The humours filtrated by the Glands of the membranous parts are, by their very nature, inclined to sudden and unforeseen dissolutions which human prudence very often cannot prevent. These dissolutions manifest themselves by copious and obstinate discharges to the great astonishment even of those who are intimately acquainted with the animal æconomy. The Glands of the membrane which form the interior lining of the Eye-lids, copiously discharge in some cases a limpid humour, sometimes very acrimonious: which humour coagulating constitutes the Blear. When the membrane of the frontal sinuses, or that of the nose are irritated by certain acrial particles, there follows soon after a swelling of the Glands, and next a serous running. The Glands of the mouth and those of the throat are liable to the same effects. The Glands of the Trachæa arteria in colds; those of the Lungs in the humid Asthma; of the Bowels in the Diarrhæa; these of the interior membrane of the Bladder, when it is indisposed, undergo the same. All these over-flowings
flowings of the humours are known by the general term Catharrh.

76. If serious attention be paid to what I mean by a Gonorrhaea, it will be found to imply the characteristic of a Catharrh. Let the Coriza serve for instance, which in the vulgar sense signifies a defluxion from the Brain, or a cold in the head; in which sometimes on the first day, sometimes three or four days after, which it seldom exceeds, a Person being exposed to the impression of a cold air, and having a predisposition to be affected thereby, a tickling is felt in the nose, which by stimulating causes sneezing; after which an obstruction is formed which hinders a free breathing thro' the nose: all efforts to blow it prove ineffectual; there soon appears a serous and continual running very copious and so acrid, that the entrance of the nose and the superiour lip suffer by their being chapt: this running becomes commonly viscous; that viscosity which is usually blown from the nose, is vitiated, grows thick, becomes of a yellow greenish colour, sometimes streaked with Blood; it acquires a foul and
 Gonorrhæa in general. 69 and shocking smell: People ignorant of the true cause absolutely pronounce it to be a purulent matter: yet there is no Pus in the case. But if this malady which commonly lasts twenty or thirty days, and is always advantageous to the Patient, by depurating all the mafs of humours, should be too long neglected, and there should be at the same time a bad disposition in the Blood, ulcers are formed in the nose, so far the more dangerous, as their edges become hard and callous; then indeed flows from the nose a true ichorous Pus, acrimonious and bloody which proclaims aloud the existence of rebellious and often incurable ulcers.

77. This, in my opinion, is the characteristic of a Gonorrhæa, in which may be remarked every thing incident to a cold in the head. As in the Coriza there is a running humour, a forced secretion, a depravation of the matter filtrated by the Glands of the Urethra § 5, of the Praëputium § 27, and of the Glans § 28, as well as of those belonging to the Vulva § 34: in fine it is a true Catharrh of these parts. Founded on a knowledge of the
the structure of these two organs, (the Nose and the Penis) also on experience of forty years corroborated by due reflection, I flatter myself that I shall be able to demonstrate all the different circumstances of the Gonorrhœa, and to put an end to all these preconceived errors derived from Empiricism, and by means of which it has triumphed to the disadvantage of truth for so many ages.

CHAP. VI.

Of the acute Gonorrhœa.

78. Following the false idea which the Antients had formed of this disorder, they attributed it to the loss of corrupted seed, which they expressed by the two words vom semen seed, and fluo I run, of which they composed the word Gonorrhœa, a running of the seed. This error adopted by all authors who have hitherto written, and upon which their practice is founded, has been the cause of the great number of disorders § 61 of the Ure-
Urethra resulting from Gonorrheas: for if, according to Hippocrates, it is impossible to cure a disease whose essence we are ignorant of, "ignoti nulla est curatio morbi," it is not at all surprising that the Catarrh of the Urethra has been in all times so difficult to be cured, and has even to this very day been looked upon as a reproachful disgrace to the healing art, seeing that hitherto it has always been misunderstood and represented as a destruction of the reservoirs of the seed, a depravation and running of the humour which they contain: convincing proofs of the contrary are to be seen § 85, § 127, § 188. Another consequence very essential to be drawn from this so long authorised error is, that if some of those Catarrhs have passed off to the advantage of the Patients, it was never but the mere effect of chance, or it has often happened, as is verified by every day's experience, that those Catarrhs were only apparently but not radically cured, leaving in the Urethra the Buds from which Hypersarcooses of every kind § 61 are germinated, and which are a thousand times
more dangerous and more difficult to be cured than the very Catarrhs themselves.

79. I am sensible that the word Gonorrhæa is not adequate to the definition § 74 which I have given of that distemper, I will however make use of it in order to be understood, employing it only in a figurative sense.

80. The membrane of the Urethra perfectly analogous by its structure to the membrane of the Nose, is replete with Glands § 10, to which the venereal Virus is a very potent Enemy: if, from a disposition prone § 189 to be vitiated, the humour which these Glands are appointed to secern, should be attacked by the volatil spirit of an infected seed, or any other humour, then follows a consequence the same with that which I have observed § 76 to happen to the Glands in the membrane of the Nose.

81. Sometimes the very day after a foul embrace, but more commonly the fifth, sixth, tenth or fifteenth day, seldom after three weeks, and seldom after a month,
month, or fix weeks, the Penis without being swell’d feels heavier than usual: about its orifice both internally and externally is felt a gentle tickling; it swells, becomes somewhat redder and larger than in its natural state; this redness increases from day to day; the tickling grows more sensible, especially in making water; there afterwards appears a running, most commonly serous, but sometimes very thick; it is discharged in a very small quantity by drops, and not constantly, and hence often arises a sense rather of pleasure than otherwise, while it is but a serous running: from which many infected persons have been induced to think that they have only overheated themselves; if you will believe them, it is nothing at all. Some instead of having immediate recourse to proper remedies, make a mere joke of the affair; others unjustly impute to their Surgeons the cause of the abundant discharge that comes on in a few days, tho’ greatly to their own advantage; after which the agreeable tickling degenerates into an intense smarting.
In this first stage of the distemper my view is to prevent a too violent irritation, and to procure a free efflux of the matter: This intention is accomplished by no remedy so well as by mucilaginous emollients injected; they blunt the sharp points of the acrimonious humours, relax the eretism of the fibres too much bent, and I compleat the whole with humecting, diluting and anodyne drinks lightly impregnated with the essential salts of plants, such as contain the greatest quantity of nitrous particles; they supply all that is requisite to soften the Glands, and put a stop to the fermentation of the humour that they contain: this fermentation being thus rendered less active and less destructive, becomes on the contrary, necessary and salutary, by assisting to facilitate the effort of Nature to disembarass herself, by the urinary passages, of the humour with which she is overcharged. During the use of these remedies I give also discretionally mercurial preparations; but no other effect is desired from them, than that they should be sufficiently powerful to attenuate the venereal Virus lodged in these Glands.
Glands, and from thence to expel it: I propose by this method to prevent the virulent leaven from penetrating into the Blood, which is highly probable it would, if the Mercury applied externally should repel it from the capillaries to the large Vessels, which is to be cautiously avoided according to the precept of Boerhaave.

"Si Herpes fit in brachio nollem Mercurium externe applicare, ne retrogradiatur in Venis, sed internè dabo, atque ad illum locum determinabo per pannos madidos formatidoneo si applicatos, de Lue vener. By such plain and gentle means, which only second Nature quo urget, the most malignant Gonorrhæa will be kept in its primitive state of simplicity until its final extirpation, if Patients would but scrupulously follow a proper regimen.

83. The second stage of this distemper begins when the smarting § 82 is changed into a scalding heat, which is particularly felt in the Fossa-navicularis § 5, on each attempt to make water; this sensation is very well expressed in French by the word Chaudepissee; the English call it.
it, vulgarly, the Clap, a word destitute of any known etymology. This last symptom acts with more or less violence, and at the same time all the parts of the Penis swell, the Glans and Praeputium become red, but without inflammation; the scalding of the Urine in some subjects is increased to an almost insupportable degree; the erections are frequent and painful, especially in bed; the Penis is bent downwards or upwards as tho' tied by a cord, whence it takes the name of cordee; the pain and heat extend sometimes even to the Fundament; the matter that flows is more or less copious, extremely acrid; its consistence is thickish, often limpid, sometimes of a greenish, yellow or ash colour, and frequently bloody; the smell that is exhaled from it, is faintish, and sometimes fetid: It is then that the Gonorrhæa has arrived at its third stage, by which is understood the confirmed state of the distemper.

84. The Gonorrhæa is commonly of seven, fourteen, one and twenty days standing, before it arrives at this its last stage; but the time of its sojournning there
there is undetermined: I have seen Persons in this rigorous state of the disorder six months; I have known also very eminent Surgeons, and skilful in treating these disorders, absolutely defeated in all their curative views, and obliged to resign their Patients to the care of Nature, recommending them however to adhere strictly to the most exact regimen, to anodyne, and to diluting and calming drinks. Such cases however are not so formidable, as they seem to be, to those who have a true knowledge of this malady, and who know how to employ alternatively and judiciously lotions, fumigations, injections, baths, and medicinal candles.

85. While the disease continues in this state, Patients stand in the greatest need of assistance; then is the time they ought to be the most attentive to a regimen, without which the distemper gains ground; spreading close by degrees to Cowper's Glands § 13, to the great Prostate § 12, to the excretory ducts of the Semen § 15, and to the Vesiculae § 16, all swell: the Bladder § 4 is thereby affected, the Testicles § 17 swell also: G 3
acute Gonorrhæa.

all appearances here resemble what happens in a cold in the head § 75. The obstruction of the Glands of the pituitary membrane in this last malady is communicated to the Velum Palati, to the Glands of the Gullet, from thence to those of the Trachæal artery, afterwards to the membrane of the Lungs, and there cause what is called a defluxion on the Breast; thus far however there is no inflammation in the affected part, there is only a plethoric obstruction, (reundantia humorum:) all Practitioners agree that the matter which is thence discharged is not purulent, and that it is nothing more than the mucus of these membranes whose secretion is augmented, irritated and forced: but if the slightest Phlogosis should follow, the running will be diminished; if an inflammation follows a fever is excited, attended by a total suppression of the flowing humour; abscesses are sometimes formed in these parts which give birth to ulcers and suppurations. The running in the Gonorrhæa is no more the efflux of a purulent matter than that of the Coriza, because until that very period, the confirmed state of the malady
lady § 84, there was neither inflammation, fever, or abscess, nor is it to be looked upon as an efflux of the Seed, because at the very time that the symptoms are in the highest degree, the Seed is as pure, and as copious as in health, as I make it appear § 184: if the contrary happens it is by some slight accident, as when some capillary Blood Vessels are broke in emission, then Blood will consequently be mixed with the Seed, and its colour and consistence will be altered.

86. But if, when the Gonorrhœa rages with its utmost fury, and then becomes one of the most acute chirurgical maladies, it is attended with an inflammation, a fever, and total suppression of the running; and if the means, capable of keeping under such accidents, are not applied with the greatest care, the Glands will be inflamed; they turn to abscesses, and suppurate, or often become skirrous: the orifices of the excretory ducts of these Glands will be inevitably ulcerated; then we must expect to see a purulent matter mixed with that of the primitive running, upon the first relaxation of the parts, as is the case in the defluxion on the
87. I believe I have sufficiently proved my thesis as well by the resemblance that there is between the membrane of the Nose and those of the Urethra, and their Glands, as by the relation that there is (as to their effects) between the Coriza § 76, and the Gonorrhæa § 77. I shall give farther § 127 and § 185 other proofs that a Gonorrhæa is not the consequence of ulcers in the Urethra, nor an efflux of Seed, and that the flowing of this matter is but an accident derived from a Catarrh of the Urethra; and I dare say that even instances thereof but very rarely happen. There are other yet more formidable accidents that might be proposed as parallel between the defluxions on the Lungs and the retentions of Urine; the gangrenous imposthumes of the Throat, and those of the Perineum; the mortification of the Lungs, and this of the Bladder, which owe their origin of the Catarrh on the Head, as well as of this of the Urethra. This analogy does not appear
pear to me to be too far fetched, because the consequences of these disorders are the same.

88. If the inflammation and fever, which happen sometimes in the perfect stage of the Gonorrhæa § 84, are not kept under, then follow defluxions on the Testicles § 17 caused by the difficulty the Seed meets with in passing to its reservoirs § 16. This impediment to the return of the Seed is always caused by the swelling or the inflammation of the Prostate § 12, which inflammation is easily communicated to the Vesiculae seminales § 16: in this case the entrance of the Vas deferens § 22 cannot avoid being participant of the inflammation, or to be closed by the Gland; its diameter is lessened, and thereby opposes the Seed being deposited in its reservoirs § 16; the Seed is therefore forced to remain in the Testicles, which being therein accumulated sometimes increases them to a monstrous size. If, while in that condition, the Testicles should be seized with an inflammation, (but that no body may be mistaken, very happily that does not happen always when,
when, according to the vulgar phrase, *the clap is fallen into the scrotum,* they might be gangrened in a very short time. I attended in Paris in 1732 the Porter to the hotel Royaumont who lost both his *Testicles* that year by two different accidents in eight months; mr. Dudesert apothecary was witness of this disastar. It is but rare that both *Testicles* are affected together: when it does happen there is room to surmise that there is an obstacle on each side to the passage of the *Semen,* and that the two *Vesiculae* labour under the same swelling or the same inflammation. For a similar reason the Urine is sometimes emitted with great difficulty, or is totally suppressed; if the *Prostate Gland* suffers only from a swelling on one side, the Urine is voided with difficulty; if the *Glans* is entirely choked up or inflamed, it then squeezes and compresses on every side that portion of the *Urethra* that passes through its thick substance, and in such a manner that the course of the Urine is entirely intercepted. *See observ. xvi. § 179.*

89. Be-
83. **Acute Gonorrhœa.**

Besides these accidents the Virus, that is fixed in the parts, produces the external *Gonorrhœa* § 109, the consequence of which is often a *Phymosis, Crystal-lines* or *Chancers*. If the *Virus* should begin to exhale, it then passes into the Blood, corrupts its mass, produces *Bubos* in the Groin, *Pustules* on all the surface of the Body, and *ulcers* in the Throat, as well as the venereal *Ophtalmia*, by which several Patients have lost their sight, *See observ. xiii & xiv*; it destroys the Bones of the *Nose* and the *Palet* in a very short time; attacks indifferently the large and small Bones of the extremities which it eats away inwardly, and putrefies on their external surfaces; on which arise *Exostoses*; in fine, it presents so many disorders to be attack’d, and frequently at the same time, that humanity only must be the motive with able Surgeons to undertake the cure of such terrible disorders: a remarkable instance of this kind may be seen in observ. xviii. for more instructions read the description of the *Pox* in the *Vocabulary*. Such are the fatal consequences of this distemper, looked upon
at first but as a trifle, which those who are decorated with the amiable title of french debauchees call Galantry. Galantry indeed! But to give it its proper name, it seems rather a scourge of the Almighty to punish sinful mankind: because his justice is not confined to chastise libertines only, but has extended its effects down to their posterity; for infants come into the world hereditary victims to a crime, of which, in themselves, they are innocent. What a series of moral reflections ought not so great a truth obtrude on every thinking reader. What an ample subject for expatiation to preach upon! and which perhaps might prevent a greater number of evils than all the eloquence of the Pulpit.

90. I have said, above § 84, that the symptoms continue increasing to the seventh, fourteenth and twenty first day, and that the malady perseveres in its confirmed state sometimes for several months: but when (affairs proceeding equally) the symptoms begin to abate at the expiration of a few days; the heat and pains are imperceptibly dissipated; the tension of the Penis ceases;
ACUTE GONORRHEA.

ceases; the matter which had been lessened or suppressed, renews its course with more abundance; afterwards diminishes in quantity; then acquires a thicker consistence with a milk-white colour, depurated from all acrimony.

51. Having long since reached the happy period of freeing myself from the prejudices I had imbibed in my youth, I have devoted myself to experience and analogy, in order to investigate and ascertain the true sources from which CARNO-SITIES spring; I have observed, and with the greatest certainty, that it is at the decline, (the time when all accidents are over, and when the matter has resumed the consistence requisite § 90,) that we are to fix the epoch of all the maladies in the URETHRA, that are the consequences of GONORRHEAS, of which I have treated § 61. Experience proves it; I appeal to the great numbers of Patients who have been promised an absolute cure in a few days, after their having observed the appearance of that milky and glutinous substance which ropes between the fingers, and bears the true characteristic of
that nutritious and balsamic humour which
Nature prepares in order to cure. But how
many months, or rather, we may ask, how
many years have elapsed before they were
cured? Too true it is, that many of
these unfortunate Persons have remained
at last incurable, notwithstanding the most
fanciful promises of a speedy cure. Tho'
often the diseasés did seem to have been
eradicated, yet it was only a temporary
relief, as they appear'd again in a short
time, and were productive of greater evils,
such as Hypersarcooses of every kind,
which have hastened the death of an infini
tine number of Patients who, under the
management of a Surgeon properly acquainted
with the nature of these disorders, might have
lived thirty or forty years longer.

92. Analogy puts it beyond all
doubt, that the time of the decline of a
Gonorrhæa ought to be fixed on as the
epoch of the disorders of the Urethra,
which are the consequences of it; this ana-
logy may be taken from external visible
ulcers. At the very time when the nutri-
cious humour, cleared from all heteroge-
neous
neous parts, has acquired its native purity, appears white and clean, a little viscid, without a bad scent; then it is that we have more to fear from superfluous or proud flesh arising upon the surface of the ulcers, and which we are often obliged to keep down. This will be more evincingly demonstrated § 93. At this time, I mean the decline of the gonorrhæa, we must be extremely attentive to prevent those superfluous fleshly excrescences which grow on the surface of the gonorrhæal ulcers, and which often generate carnosities: on the contrary, at this very critical time, the greatest number of those who undertake the cure of these disorders, begin to neglect their Patients, seldom see them, but leave them copiously provided with balsams, purgative opiates, astringent or pretended vulnerary remedies, and often with desiccative and astringent injections, and so abandon them to their own discretion: the credulous Patients buoyed up on the belief of being soon cured, give a loose to every impulse of a warm constitution, without once reflecting that, at this crisis more than ever, they should observe a strict regimen; a ne-

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glect.
glect of which brings on either too great a thickness in the nutritious humour, or an entire dissolution thereof.

93. If the nutritious juice becomes too viscous instead of tending to a plain, smooth and even reunion of the parts that had been separated, it will then produce Funguses which assume different forms and consistencies § 64, and occasion hard and uneven scars: these scars so raised on the interior surface of the membrane of the "Urethra" cause, at once, two almost inevitable evils; on the one hand an obstacle to the discharge of the Urine, on the other a stoppage to the humour of the Lacunæ § 11, on which they raise themselves. If these scars are situated at the opening of some of the principal excretory ducts, the humour, secreted by the Glands to which these ducts belong, is obliged to remain there, and, by obstructing the Glands, their excretory ducts are necessarily choked up, which may prove the immediate cause of a fistulous abscess § 63, the Gonorrhæa appears again, or the Glands become skirrhous, if the humour thereof be not thrown into a fermentation: this
this Skirrus forms an eminence in the spongy texture of the Urethra; and as many tumours of this sort as shall be formed in the spongy substance of the Urethra, so many Carnosities will be produced, and oftentimes greatly multiplied. See observ. xi. § 169.

94. If the nutricious juice loses by the dissolution of its principles its balsamic quality, it becomes too serous, too fluid, has not a sufficient consistency to assimilate itself with the capillary Vessels it is furnished by, and to form, by extending itself from the circumference to the center of the ulcer, a substance capable of supplying a firm, solid and permanent cicatrix: moreover when the nutricious humour has not this requisite balsamic quality, and is become serous, it acquires then a tincture of acrimony that irritates the orifices of its Vessels: these Vessels then grow crisp and stiff, and render the edges of the ulcers callous they rise up roll-like; the centers of these ulcers can never be reunited or incarnated: in this condition they continually decay during life, if medicated Candles are not apply'd:
this topic only is capable by its dissolving and narcotic power to bring this sort of Gonorrhæa to a speedy and perfect cure. If this method then is the only one that in such cases is able to perform a cure, it must consequently be a preservative, if used from the time the malady is near the state of its decline. The candle acts in the canal in the same manner as other topics do on external ulcers; by disposing the nutricious humour to assimilate itself with the parts (if a loss of substance should have been caused by the ulcers) by softening and relaxing the too crisped fibres, and finally by preventing superfluous vegetations. Besides, what a great satisfaction it is, that by this speedy and certain method of cure, the constitution and purse of the Patient are preserved, and the honour and judgment of the Surgeon secured!

CHAP.
OF THE ACUTE GONORRHEA IN WOMEN.

The effects of the acute gonorrhea in women are pretty near the same as in men. The parts infected are the glands in the substance of the urethra § 39, the prostate gland § 47, Cowper's glands § 48, and not, according to the common opinion, those of the vagina § 40. This malady, to speak properly and agreeably to my definition § 74, is a catarrh of the glands I have just now mentioned, a forced secretion of humours they are intended to filtrate. Therefore the venereal virus with which the penis is infected in a gonorrhea, whatever the species of it may be, whether by shankers or a dry pox, is communicated to a healthy woman in the same manner that we have shewn it is communicated from an infected woman to a healthy man. It is not astonishing, as I have often observed.
observed with great attention, that the Prostate Gland § 47 is generally the first part attainted, and the principal seat of the Gonorrhæa in the fair sex; its situation, its structure, and its great sensibility, all concur to its being so infected.

In the acute Gonorrhæa of Women there are four different degrees as in that of Men. It begins in the same manner: the Prostate is actuated by a sensation of pleasure, which commonly renders Women, when fresh clapt, more libidinous than usual; and it is that, perhaps, which induced the author of the character of Theophrastus to say, Beware of a Woman who cares for you with an extraordinary fondness! The Prostate Gland swells a little as does the circular opening of the Vagina, the circumference of which as well as the Prostate feel an agreeable titillation; this libidinous sensation is soon followed by a serous running, and more copious than in a state of health; to this running succeeds a smarting which continually encreases, till it is changed, which it will soon be, into a scalding heat, when the Patient attempts to...
IN WOMEN.

make water: all the parts of the Vulva § 34 are swelled, and cannot bear the approach of a Man. There begins the second degree or stage of the distemper: if the spongy substance § 39 of the Urethra participates of the swelling, the Lacunæ ibid. are more conspicuous to the sight; like to the Prostate they yield a matter yellow, greenish and very fetid; the Urine comes forth sometimes but by drops and with great pain; at other times it is suppressed: then the disease has reached its third stage, which is called the confirmed state. The confirmed state of the Gonorrhæa lasts in Women as in Men longer or shorter, according to the more or less active power of the venereal Virus, the difference of constitution, the manner of living, and the efficacy of the medicines administer'd.

97. This is the time for a careful observer to learn the true characteristical of the Gonorrhæa in Women. By the most exact searches which I have been able to make, (and I dare assert that but very few Practitioners have had so many opportunities to observe, my practice having thrown them
Very frequently in my way, I have always found this disorder to be lodged in the Glands of the Urethra and of the Vulva, as in Men in those that belong to the Glands of the Penis and of the urinary canal; but I never discovered that the Glands of the Vagina, the Prostate excepted, were infected. In the Vulva I include the circle that constitutes the entrance of the Vagina externally and internally including also the Prostate. The residence of the Gonorrhæa in the Vagina, which I positively deny, has always caused great difficulty, in distinguishing between it and, what is commonly called, the Whites, a disease still less known than the Gonorrhæa itself, and therefore is seldom, if ever perfectly cured. The want of experience in these two disorders has always perplexed the most able theorists, when call'd upon to describe exactly the difference between them; and has frequently forced them to declare that there is nothing more difficult, in the whole art of healing, to ascertain. None but those who have had a very long, and extensive practice, and consequently opportunities of making many, and accurate
observations, can possibly decide in this case, or prescribe efficacious medicines for cure. Rational experience unfolds many more mysteries than the most shining and elaborate speculations can ever penetrate. Some particulars which I am about to subjoin, will place this truth in a proper light, and must serve till I have leisure to adjust a work I intend entirely for Women labouring under that disorder (the Whites.)

98. In the first place all the complaints of candid Women tainted with a Genorrhaea are in the Vulva, or in the orifice of the Vagina; but never in the interior part. Secondly, if the finger is applied to the Vagina, there is felt about its orifice a sort of stiffness, that is not perceived in the Vagina, which at that time appears void of any unusual sensibility; it is a proof sufficient that, if acids are apply'd, their poignancy will be only felt at the orifice. In the third place, Women who are ingenuous, as above, will always own that in making water they feel a scalding heat; and if a nice examination could be made of those who decline confession, a like scalding
Acute Gonorrhae.

Scalding must be judged from the chapping of the parts under the Urethra, and from the Lacunae of its spongy substance, which are commonly swelled about its orifice. In the fourth place, by pressing with the finger the Prostate Gland, and immediately withdrawing it, there will be discern'd to issue from the excretory ducts § 46 the vitiated humour they contain; but very different from that in its natural state ibid. Fifthly, the humour of the Prostate, that of Cowper's Glands, and those of the Lacunae, flow without intermission, day and night; whereas the flowing of the matter, that constitutes the Whites, abates or ceases in the night, by being accumulated in the cavity of the Vagina, owing to the horizontal situation of the body, which makes the bottom of the Vagina to be lower than its entrance, and consequently Women discharge the matter, so collected, either when they rise, or kneel down to make water. Sixthly in the Whites, even when the matter should have acquired, as it often happens, both a colour and consistence resembling that of the Gonorrhaea, there is no fear of being
being deceived, because it always flows from the neck of the Womb § 33; the spongy substance of which, swelling, is easily felt by the finger; in consequence of which it suffers an alteration, and the humidity that flows is presently distinguished. Facts of this kind are not found in books; it is only experience which furnishes us with plenty of them; the feeling touch which distinguishes an able Surgeon, is much more certain than the best delineated description. Seventhly it is owned that this last sign may be equivocal, because, in the case of a Gonorrhœa, a Woman makes Urine oftener than usual, and the matter of the Whites cannot be contained long enough, being diminished every time she makes water: in such a case I fill up, with very fine old linen or lint, the whole cavity of the Vagina, so that the matter flowing from the Womb may be sucked up, which on examination next morning will be found to be quite impregnated with it, which when dry will shew the nature of the running, which is always of a different colour from that of the Gonorrhœa, by which the fore part of the shift is stain'd, or else...
the linen which was fixed between the great Lips. In this case it is easy to discern if
the person has both the Gonorrhæa and the Whites, for, if she has not the Whites,
the lint introduced into the Vagina will only
appear moist, and without stain when dry,
and that put between the Lips or the shift
will be all stained with the matter of the
Gonorrhæa; and vice versa, if there be
no Gonorrhæa, and only the Whites,
then the lint of the Vagina will be discolor'd, while that of the Lips will be found
clean. By this method the most artful
Woman cannot deceive me, particularly if
I distinguish the rags by some marks. But
after all, if under a pretext of modesty she
should refuse to submit to such a rigorous
examination, a denial would almost be a pre-
sumptive proof against her. But a virtuous
modest Woman would prefer such a scru-
tiny, tho' very disagreeable, in order to make
her innocence conspicuous.

I come now to the third stage
of the Gonorrhæa § 96; then the matter
of the running is less copious as in the
Coriza § 85, as it is in the confirmed
state
state of a Gonorrhæa in Men § 86: however there is no appearance of ulcers, nor will there be any, even if a relaxation should follow in a few days, which confirms my proposition § 76. To maintain that it is the Seed that flows from a Woman with the Gonorrhæa, betrays great ignorance of anatomy, because, if there be any Seed in Women, it can but flow from the Womb: this I have demonstrated § 98, and that the running comes only from the Prostate, Cowper’s Glands, and those of the Urethra; therefore it is not the Seed; consequently the definition of the Gonorrhæa § 78 is equally false with respect to each sex.

100. The decline which commonly happens sooner in Men than in Women, lessens (all things being otherwise equal) when symptoms abate by the relaxation which succeeds in the affected parts. The matter flows afresh, if it has been suppressed; it becomes more copious, if the running has only been retarded: soon after it becomes thickish, white, and afterwards decreases by little and little, till it entirely disappears, which
acute Gonorrhæa in Women.
which is attained but with difficulty, especially in debauched Women. It is certain
that this disorder is never so dangerous in Women as in Men; but if not treated with
method and prudence, besides that it is sometimes immediately followed with flankerous
ulcers, it becomes the prime cause of the confirmed Pox § 89, not less formidable
than in Men. It is more particularly so, when the Gonorrhæa has reached the
period of its decline, then it is more difficult to be distinguished from the Whites,
because Practitioners rely upon the mistaken opinion of the ancients who have asserted
that this malady is only a flowing of corrupted Seed; but I flatter myself that I have
sufficiently refuted this error.

CHAP. VIII.
On the simple Gonorrhæa in Men.

101. The simple Gonorrhæa
most commonly derives
its origin from the same sources with the
acute Gonorrhæa; but the cause being
less
less malignant, the symptoms are more tolerable. The running matter is not at all vitiated. It begins like the acute Gonorrhæa with a tickling followed by a running at first serous; it afterwards changes to an ash or whitish colour, but seldom to a yellow or green. The orifice of the Urethra is neither red nor gaping, and little or no smarting is felt in making water.

102. This kind of Gonorrhæa is sometimes occasioned by drinking new malt-liquors; it likewise soon makes its appearance after too licentious embraces; it may even be produced between two persons in health. It most commonly happens when to a bad constitution in the male is joined an uncleanness in the female, but more particularly that which cannot be avoided at certain periods: but the most general cause of this kind of Gonorrhæa is to be ascribed to the reviving of some former ulcers produced by Gonorrhæas contracted some months, nay some years before, when cicatrices undergo an alteration, and are opened anew by over-eagerness in coition: such a case will appear less

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extraordinary to those who by forced self-pollution have renewed in themselves former 
GONORRHAES. Notwithstanding these truths which practice daily demonstrate, very innocent young girls frequently fall (in spite of the seduction) victims to rash and inconsiderate judgements pronounced against them, or by the inattention or ignorance of their Surgeons, occasioning an infinite number of misfortunes; those that have come to my knowledge, would furnish materials for a large volume.

103. The GONORRHAEA caused by drinking malt-liquor is cured of itself, or with the assistance of a little Brandy.

104. That which is contracted by too libidinous coition, or by uncleanliness as above, is commonly cured in a fortnight or three weeks, if nothing is faulty in the Patient's constitution, or manner of living, and proper medicines are judiciously administered. This short space of time, sufficient for the cure of this kind of GONORRHAEA, exposes often the skilfuller Surgeon to ill-conveniences; for some Patients having been cured of one or several such GONORRHAES.
in a short space of time, apply, suppose, to the most experienced Practitioner to be cured of a long and obstinate one, under whose care they may be obliged to remain several months, nay a year, and sometimes longer. The Surgeon, notwithstanding all his assiduity and skill, is accused of ignorance, neglect, or both, because they had been herefore cured in a few weeks. The Surgeon is dismissed, and others applied to, who, tho' possibly inferior in capacity to the former, do not fail industriously to censure such a tedious practice; but unfortunately for the Patients they frequently suffer by the change: for the new Surgeon cannot possibly know the method taken by the former to effect the cure, consequently cannot follow his practice; but if the cure was nearly finished, which is often the case, and shortly after compleated, he arrogates to himself the sole merit and honour of having cured the Patient, and is bold enough to declare that he can cure in a few days the most inveterate Gonorrhæas.

105. The simple Gonorrhæa, when revived again, requires more attention
CHAP. IX.

On the simple Gonorrhæa in Women.

The simple Gonorrhæa in Women differs very little as to its causes from that in Men. The effects are the same: it requires the same attention and method of cure; unless ulcers should again appear, they must then be treated as Shankers are.
CHAP. X.

On the external Gonorrhœa in Men.

107. It is astonishing that the external Gonorrhœa, which is almost as common as the internal, should have been at all times so little known, and that the most celebrated among the moderns mention it but as a disorder that very rarely happens, and of so little consequence, as not to merit their attention. Nevertheless this malady often falls under the inspection of Practitioners of the first rank; but they look upon it also as a mere trifle; because they are unacquainted with the nature of it. A mere trifle! a mere trifle! said an eminent Physician in my hearing once who, at that very time, laboured under an habitual one; and tho' he made so slight of it, he was, in a very short time after, very near losing his Penis. The most candid of the medical profession, who are unacquainted with the nature of this malady, content
content themselves with assuring their Patients, that it is nothing, and that by washing the part with a light dissolution of white vitriol in common water they will be soon cured; this effectually succeeds as they promise, but lasts only a very short time. Others make a very serious object of this disorder, when it is become chronic or habitual, nay they even salivate their Patients with all the apparatus requisite for what in French is called, le grand remede; but this method can be of no manner of service, because in the case of ulcers on the Praeputium § 27, or on the Glans § 25, in the place of one removed two will appear. All these mistakes arise from the little understanding of the disease, its effects at most being only known by those who so egregiously blunder. The little knowledge which experience has furnished me with, and which I freely communicate, will, I hope, put some Practitioners in mind of the errors they have committed in treating this disorder. Their reflections, in all probability, may corroborate the sentiments here advanced, and perhaps assist in pointing out
a method still more simple than that which I make use of for effectuating a radical cure.

108. In the external Gonorrhæa the running is from the Glans § 25, or from the Præputium § 27, or from both. The person infected feels at first an agreeable tickling in those parts, which is soon changed into an itching. The Præputium and the Glans swell a little; a few days after appears a running of matter, the consistence, quantity and colour of which depends on the constitution of the Patient and the malignity of the malady. In some subjects the running is thick, white, and smells almost like sour cream cheese; in others it is ichorous, yellow, greenish, and exhales a stinking odour; in some it is meerly limphatic, and without smell: I have observed that in this last circumstance the running is much more copious; the Patient who is the subject of observ. vi. § 155. voided each day four ounces.

109. This kind of Gonorrhæa is generally primitive; but is also sometimes consequential of the internal Gonorrhæa;
it is sometimes an accident of it occasioned by a retrograde flowing of matter from the Urethra, which insinuates itself under the Præputium, when it is too long, and so tight, that it hinders its free efflux, which by its remaining there infects the Glands of the Præputium and those of the Glans.

The external Gonorrhæa is most commonly the effect of an impure commerce: therefore I am of opinion that the illustrious author de morb. vener. was guilty of a misnomer when he called it a fpurious or bastard Gonorrhæa; it is also occasioned by uncleanness, but rarely; in that case indeed it might be looked upon as illegitimate: I have known men attack'd with this malady who were most religious observers of the rules of celibacy, and who, by a pious neglect of themselves, were exposed to the necessity of losing their Penis: this kind of external Gonorrhæa is easy to be cured, altho' it sometimes becomes habitual in those who have a natural Phymosis; of this case I know an instance, (nor am I the only one in London,) of a man seventy years
years of age who has constantly had it from his youth. This kind of Gonorrhœa is, in some persons, liable to periodical returns, as is the hemorroidal flux; in others it is irregularly intermittent, which irregularity is sometimes occasioned by trespassing against sobriety in general: a sudden suppression of it brings on the same diseases that are caused by a suppression of habitual Ringworms; if this malady is overlooked, when the causes of spontaneous distempers are sought after from the Patient, the most experienced Physician may be deceived, and consequently cannot think of recalling the running by proper means.

But when the venereal Virus has penetrated into the small Glands, that are in a great number under the skin that covers the crown § 26 of the Glans § 25, and the Præputium § 27 on the inside, it corrupts the humour which these Glands are destined to filtrate, and therein causes a fermentation; the diameter of the vessels, of which they are composed, is thereby enlarged; the humour is then accumulated more or less, in proportion as the texture of the Glands is more or less relaxed:
relaxed: their excretory ducts are enlarged, but without any ulceration, and they supply a running, whose constiency, colour and quantity are different, as I have said § 108.

112. If the Patients, labouring under this kind of Gonorrhæa, have escaped the consequences attendant on an internal Gonorrhæa, they ought not to plume themselves too much thereon; for this disorder is often followed by very dangerous accidents, to which it is liable; for in the common state, or in its first degree, or rather state of simplicity, a tinnitus, itching, Plethora, an oedematous swelling, and a running are its characteristics; these symptoms may be easily subdued; but when the Phlegmosis comes on, then the running decreases: if the parts are inflamed, an immediate suppression of the running succeeds; then all the accidents take place: the Crystaline and the Phymosis, particularly belonging to this kind of Gonorrhæa; they may soon be changed into a Gangrene and total mortification of the virile member: they are not however the most dangerous, tho' the Patient should be obliged to
to lose a part of the *Penis*, as was his case who is the subject of observ. v. § 154; because that did not prevent him from enjoying the pleasures of love, the effects of which he felt, soon after he was cured; by contracting what is vulgarly called a *rowing clap*: the *metastasis*, or the removing of the running matter to the *eyes* is a more dangerous symptom than the foregoing, because thereby many have lost their sight. Mr. *Taylor* of Hatton-garden, the Son, whom I can with justice pronounce to be one of the greatest oculists in *Europe*, has assured me, that he never was able to restore sight to those who had been deprived thereof by this distemper; but that he had often prevented blindness, by making, in time, the necessary operation § 158 for this disorder. 113. Ever since I had the least knowledge of this disorder, I have with the greatest affiduity endeavour'd to understand it thoroughly; my labour has not been in vain; having discover'd the method of curing it in all its different stages and circumstances, and also to prevent it from being either complicated or *habitual*. In the mild as well
as in the bad fort I begin by unbridling the Præputium, if there be a Phymosis, either natural or accidental: in the first case I do it, in order to avoid the great pain that must be caused by the operation, if an inflammation should follow; in the second I do it thro' necessity, because the accidental Phymosis is an inflammation of the part that disposes it to an immediate Gangrene. I afterwards make use of deterrive, lenitive and vulnerary lotions; towards the end of the cure, I mix them with a small quantity of spirits, in order to restore the proper tone to the relaxed Glands.

114. In the Gonorrhaea, derived from an impure commerce, whether it be primary or consequential, I proceed differently, according to the different periods of the distemper; these periods are marked as in the internal Gonorrhaea. During the first stage of the disorder I let the matter flow, in order (as the proverb says) not to shut up the wolf in the sheep-fold: nothing can be more dangerous in the treating of all diseases, but particularly in this, to oppose the efforts of Nature, when she is en-
in Men.

deavouring to free herself from the noxious humours, with which she is incumbered: I prescribe douches on the parts, with fomentations, lenient and relaxing baths; I desire Patients to drink plentifully of diluting and slightly diuretic liquors, capable of thinning the Blood, in order that mercurial compositions may, with the more ease, be diffused thro' the whole mass of humours, and to carry off by Urine, whatever contagion may have been communicated by the means of circulation.

115. This disorder in its encrease is always attended with an obstruction in the capillary sanguine and lymphatic vessels, instead of fomentations during the intervals of the douches before mention'd § 114. I apply mucilaginous emollient pulps, impregnated with a little brandy, without discontinuing the dissolving and diluting medicines. Altho' these remedies do not always hinder the progress of the malady, it would be wrong to neglect them; because it is certain, that without them the disorder would be worse: experience proves, that Mercury does not cure the Gonorrhæa; but yet

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it is necessary to employ it. See question xx. § 203.

116. When, notwithstanding all my attention, the disorder is arrived at its third stage, and that the part is inflamed, my recourse is then to bleeding, which I repeat as often as the exigency requires. If there is a Paraphymosis or a Crystalline, I make deep scarifications on the Præputium, to prevent a Gangrene, which I have sometimes seen advance very rapidly in some Patients. See observ. v. § 154. When the Præputium is reduced by the loss of Blood and Lymph, I apply to it a digestive dressing, of the principal ingredients, of which my medicated candles are composed, but in the form of an ointment: any other digestive may be used. A relaxation is brought on the very first day; the running, which had been suppressed, gushes out anew and more forcibly than ever. The odoriferous Glands are commonly very much swelled; then may be easily seen (the skin being wiped) the humour springing from its excretory ducts; and notwithstanding we cannot generally discover the least sign of
of an ulcer: yet in other cases § 107 we observe a great number that spread daily, and increase proportionally in depth and breadth. Full of the prejudices I had imbibed in my youth, I have often treated these ulcers with the deceitful application of escharoticks: these remedies, so far from answering my intention, did more harm than good, by hardening the excretory ducts of the Glands, and consequently causing as many small Skirrhi, as there had been Glands injured by them.

The most effectual ingredient, which I have discover’d for the curing such ulcers, and preventing their return, is contained in my medicated candles: it must be owned, that they are somewhat long in their operation; but in order to shorten the cure, I scarify for several days successively all the infected parts of the Glans and the Præputium with the Woolhousean brush § 158, destroying by that means all the callosities and skirrhous inductions, and assist Nature in bringing on a speedy dissolution in all the Glands, that may have been choaked up; to suppurate, deterge
deterge and heal with the same ointment, which, however efficacious, does not exclude, as I have said § 115, any other, that may be endowed with the same qualities. This method I have found to be the most certain and speedy cure, and at the same time prevents a relapse. See observ. vii. § 159.

CHAP. XI.

Of the external Gonorrhæa in Women.

This disorder is as frequent in Women as in Men: the symptoms in both are observed to be the same, and proceed without attacking the Prostate Gland § 47, Cowper's Glands § 48, those of the spungy substance of the Urethra § 39, nor those, with which the spungy circle of the Vagina abounds; but fixes itself in the sebaceous or odoriferous Glands, of which an infinite number is scattered under the skin, which covers all the internal surface of the Vulva § 34. On the first:
first attack of this Gonorrhæa a slight tickling is felt in the Clitoris § 37; the Nymphae § 38 and the great Lips swell a little; an itching succeeds, which increases day after day, in proportion to the greater or less quantity, as well as to the greater or less degree of acrimony, with which the humour, that oozes from these parts, is tainted: this matter is sometimes yellow, sometimes greenish, or of an ash-colour; sometimes thick, sometimes thin, and exhales a fetid odour. Sluttishness is sometimes the cause of this Gonorrhæa: I have seen instances of it; but however it is most commonly occasioned by an impure commerce, as particularly practiced by some libertines, who, being unwilling to communicate the infection, emit their Seed no farther than the Vulva. In observ. viii. § 161, is an authentic instance of this fort.

119. I have had many opportunities of observing this malady in the fair sex; I have sometimes found it to be primary, sometimes secondary. The proof, on which I ground my notions, that this species of Gonorrhæa may be the consequence of
an internal Gonorrhæa, is too singular not to be related here, and rather as a precept than as an observation. Several months after I had cured a young prostitute of that kind of Gonorrhæa, which I call the internal in Women, because its seat is in the Prostate Gland, she constantly complained of a smarting in the Vulva: as I could receive no information from a repeated examination of her linen behind, I concluded, that she was cured; but one day by chance having a view of the fore part of her shift, I observed thereon a great quantity of matter of a very bad colour, that smelt extremely fetid; this made me enter into a more scrupulous examination of her case. I discover'd the Nymphæ to be tumefied; by pressing them between my fingers there issued out in abundance the corrupted matter of the sebaceous Glands, which soon furnished me the reason of her complaint: I searched diligently also, if there were any ulcers, but could find none. I scarified the Nymphæ agreeable to my method § 159, brought them to a suppuration, and cured the Patient in a short time. I have since always proceeded
ceed in this manner in such cases, viz. by bringing to suppuration the scarified parts with the ointment of my Bougies, just as I do in Men.

120. Experience has often demonstrated to me, that this disorder is followed with as grievous effects in Women as in Men; for if in the latter the loss of the Penis (See observ. v. § 154.) be a mortifying consequence, that of the great Lips is not less so to the vanity of a pretty Woman, whenever she is under a necessity of discovering so hideous a deformity: I was present in the year 1723 at an amputation of the two great Lips, performed at Montpellier by the celebrated Mr. Soullier, to whom I was then a pupil; the Patient did not exceed five and twenty years.

121. If instead of following the above method, or if in the execution of it the part is but superficially scarified, then the cure cannot be radical; the disorder is only cured in appearance, because some time after the disease will return; for as in Men, so it happens to Women that, in some time after, small lacerations will appear on the Lips.
Lips and Nymphae, like those on the Praeputium in Men, and there form little Shankers, which, in order to solve the difficulties, are called Apthae, like those which often affect the mouths of children. The common method of curing them is by dejecting and cauterising remedies: but when they are removed, they are soon succeeded by others. These Shankers are almost always attended with a flux of very slimy matter; and finally this as well as the internal Gonorrhœa becomes habitual.

This should be the place to support by analogy the reason I have to believe, that the internal Gonorrhœa is not the produce of any primary ulcers; but I wave it, because the next chapter, as it is a recapitulation of every species of the Gonorrhœa, will furnish me with an opportunity of exhibiting the resemblance that subsists between the internal and the external Gonorrhœa. By this comparison I hope to be able to prove, what I advanced § 76, to wit, that this distemper, of whatever species it may be, is always a Catarrh of the Glands belonging to the Penis.
CHAP. XII.

Of the habitual or chronic Gonorrhœa in Men.

123. The habitual Gonorrhœa, so called by the Latins and French, is much better expressed by the English word Gleet, which is derived from the Saxon word to glide, signifying in Latin lente fluere, because in this case the running is but flow, and in a small quantity: therefore the habitual Gonorrhœa is a permanent and perpetual flowing of some matter from the Penis or the Vulva.

124. This running always derives its source from other kinds of Gonorrhæas, but is most commonly the consequence of an acute one. It varies according to the subject affected by it: in some the running is of a milky colour, in others yellow.
yellow or greenish; in some it is of an ash-colour, in others crystaline; from these different colours may sometimes be deduced the seat of the distemper. The milky colour may intimate a relaxation of the excretory ducts of the *Vesiculae seminales* § 16: the destruction of the *Sphincters* of these *Vesiculae* is indicated by the almost continual as well as more copious running of the *seminal matter*, especially, when at stool, the excrements are voided with difficulty, or in consequence of Glisters, administer’d too warm, as some authors have observed: It may nevertheless happen, that but one of the *Sphincters* may be relaxed or destroyed, while the other will remain perfectly found; this is very difficult to know, but the indication of cure is always the same. The yellow or greenish colour is the proof of one or several *ulcers*, being situated in some parts of the canal of the *Urethra*: these *ulcers* manifest themselves by a pricking, sometimes momentary, sometimes continual, but much more intense, when Patients abandon themselves to any excess: the *crystaline colour* declares a relaxation of the *excretory ducts*.
ducts of the *Prostate* Gland, or of those belonging to the *spongy substance* of the *Urethra*. These different signs are subject to some other particular distinctions, which the Publick has nothing to do with, and that must occur to every regularly bred Surgeon, without the necessity of entering into a minute detail of them here.

125. But of whatsoever kind the running of the *habitual Gonorrhæa* is, it is always attended with very little or no pain, and without smarting of Urine: if however any more pain than usual should be felt, it must have been occasioned by a recent debauchery, or by the Patients having used over-violent exercise. In some persons the running is continual; in others it is periodical; in some its returns are irregular, often intermitting several months. But be that as it will, if this running is neglected, it will destroy, or very much shorten the life of the Patient, and at best will render his existence very disagreeable.

126. The original cause of this *Gonorrhæa* is, as I have said § 124, the *acute Gonorrhæa*; but its secondary cause is
is owing to the common method of treating the former, a method as contemptible as fallacious; prejudice, or the shame of retracting supports the practice, and the more so, as it has been countenanced by authors worthy of our esteem in other branches of maladies: these Gentlemen, carry'd away by the torrent of prepossession, and not having sufficiently attended to experience, or made proper inquiries into the truth of such doctrine; and Practitioners blindly following them in the beaten path, without ever troubling themselves about the real causes of the distemper, have not been able to discover a method to keep it within bounds; therefore like a stream, whose banks are broke down, it flows abroad, and nothing can stop its course, but the salutary use of the MEDICINAL CANDLES.

127. The misunderstood system of ulcers has occasioned great confusion in the theory of this distemper; it has overturned the regular order, which ought to be observed in practice. The venereal Virus, which at first (say these authors) gives rise to malignant ulcers in the URETHRA, cause all
all the havocks that follow: this *Virus*, they pretend, destroys by its corrosive quality the orifices of the *excretory ducts* of the *Seed*; being thus spoiled, it issues out by the force of its own weight, whence they have, tho' improperly, given it the name of a *Gonorrhæa* § 78; they very injudiciously draw their proofs from the copious running of the matter, which they believe to be *feminal*; pursuant to which mistake, they load the Patient with medicines, always administered without judgement, and mixed, without the least regard to proportion, not understanding, that the running is nothing but a forced secretion of the vitiated humour of the *Glands* belonging to the parts affected by this malady § 77. What is very singular in their judgement and practice, and which shews, to what degree prejudices may blind the most eminent men, is, that they treat *Eunuchs* in the very same manner, notwithstanding they know, that there can be no depravation of *Seed*, because, being destitute of *Testicles*, they cannot be supplied with that humour, which is the characteristic of virility.
It cannot be denied, that, in consequence of a Gonorrhaea, there will sometimes break out ulcers in the Urethra; but they are no more than mere consequences or accidents of the disorder, and often produced by a bad regimen, or by an injudicious administration of remedies: but that they should appear at the very beginning of the disorder, that the primary running should have been caused by ulcers, having first destroyed the orifices of the excretory ducts of the Seed, is absurd, and repugnant to a just knowledge of anatomy as well as to experience and analogy.

Anatomy demonstrates, that the excretory ducts of the Glands in the substance of the Urethra, otherwise called the Lacunæ § 11, are shaped and ranged in such a manner, that the venereal Virus, after it is infused into the canal, must affect the Glands of the Urethra, in the internal Gonorrhæa, where, being most commonly confined, it contaminates that glutinous and balsamic humour, which these Glands are designed to filtrate. This experience confirms, by the humour flowing.
more copiously than usual, and by being altered both in colour and consistence. Experience also evinces, that the seat of the malady is most commonly in that part of the Urethra that answers to the Frænum § 28, because the Lacunæ § 11 are larger in that place, called the Fossa-navicularis, than any where else; for which reason, out of an hundred claps, four score and eighteen begin there. Analogy unfolds all the mystery, which has been hitherto concealed; for those, who deny the similitude between this malady and the Coriza § 76, because it may seem to be far fetched, cannot possibly deny the analogy drawn from the external Gonorrhæa; this distemper is owing to the same cause, produces the same effects, by attacking the exterior surface of the Penis, as the internal Gonorrhæa does the interior. We shall soon see the whole in both disorders to be exactly the same.

In the external Gonorrhæa § 108 the exertion, very probably, of the most volatile part of the venereal Virus, that had been transfused into the odoriferous Glands
HABITUAL GONORRHAEA

Glands of the Præputium and Nut, is manifested first by a tickling, and after by an itching: these parts swell a little, by which is caused an irritation of the nervous papillæ, which sensation is closely followed by a smarting, tho' not so considerable, as in the internal Gonorrhæa, but will become so by washing the Præputium with a dissolution of salt, (the effect of the scalding in the internal Gonorrhæa.) The running soon comes on, if it has not already appeared; if the Glands increase in bulk, the capillary Blood-vessels are pressed; the Blood passes on with difficulty; the Phlogosis ensues; the running is lessened; but thus far no ulcers make their appearance, nor will there, while the malady remains in this state; there notwithstanding remains a running of matter more or less copious, and for the most part like that which flows from an internal Gonorrhæa; but totally different, both in consistence and colour, from a purulent matter; different also from the saponaceous humour, that is secreted by the Glands in an healthy person; this alteration proves a depravation of this humour.
131. If the matter, which gives occasion to the running, be not dissolved, digested and deterged; if the vessels, of which the glandular grains are composed, are not relaxed from their state of irritability, and be not restored to their usual tone, the part is seized with an inflammation, the running is totally suppressed: soon after the inflammation has taken place, the mouths of the excretory ducts become ulcerated; then appears very distinguishable by the naked eye a great number of small Shankers, which multiply themselves in proportion to the number of obstructed Glands; they eat deep, and grow broad, according to the degree of acrimony, with which the matter, fermenting in the Glands, is fraught: if these ulcers are neglected, they become callous. The inflammation, that supervenes sometimes, does not always terminate in ulcers; if its progress is not stopped, the Gangrene and Sphacele entirely destroy the part, and the Patient must perish, if not immediately relieved: should there seem to be any paradox in what I here advance, it will be cleared up by a perusal of observ. v. § 154. to which I refer the reader.

132. The
130. **HABITUAL GONORRHAEA**

132. The lymphatic vessels, being less capable of resistance than the bloody vessels, lose their spring by yielding to the force of the progressive movement of the fluid, they are destined to convey by means of the compressions, which they suffer from the *Glands*; they become distended, swelled, and produce what is called the *Crystalline* and the *Phymosis*, which both have been often attributed to the *internal Gonorrhœa*, for want of having duly consider’d, that these maladies are always the symptoms of the *external Gonorrhœa*, whether primitive or consequent.

133. It is obvious, to conclude, from the description I have given of the *external Gonorrhœa*, that there is no necessity of having recourse to a more reciprocal analogy, in order to explain all that I have said of the *internal* and *acute Gonorrhœa* chap. vi, especially, when the former is primary, and independent of the latter: besides no body doubts but that the *external Gonorrhœa* derives its origin from the same source: it is known to be a local disorder of the *Præputium* and the *Glans*, as the other
other is of the *Glands* in the *Urethra*; it begins in the same manner, is accompanied with the same symptoms to the end; but with some differences only, relative to the nature, situation and use of the *Glands*, which it invades: it is proved not to be the consequence of any *ulcers*; and if any should interfere, it is merely as an accident, brought on by the distemper itself. I believe, it is now put beyond all doubt, that the matter, which runs from the *Præputium*, is not purulent, and that it is much less a running of the *Seed*; that the *Gonorrhœa*, whether *internal* or *external*, whether *simple* or *acute*, is nothing else but a *Catarrh* of the *Glands*. *The internal Gonorrhœa* ought therefore to be treated consequentially to its *catarrhous* origin, and in the same manner, as the *external Gonorrhœa*.

134. If topics taken from the class of emollient remedies; if diluting as well as *mercurial* alteratives dissolve, digest and detinge the depraved humour in the *Glands* of the *Præputium*; it is certain, that they must act in a like manner on the *Glands* of
of the Urethra: the method, here proposed, is dictated by reason, and confirmed by experience; because the running, that constitutes the distemper, is a salutary discharge, by which Nature, acting agreeably to her own wise laws, endeavours to disengage herself from the noxious leaven, with which she is incumbered. In this case, if the running has a free egress, the part is not seized with an inflammation, nor can an ulcer in the Præputium be perceived thro' the best magnifying glass: but if remedies are wrongly administered, or even, if they should be applied agreeably to the indication, their success cannot be depended on, if the Patient lives irregularly, or has a bad habit of body; then the part is inflamed; the mouths of the excretery ducts of the Glands are crisped; the running is considerably diminished, or entirely suppressed, and finding no longer a free egress, destroys the substance of the vessels, and forces its way out. Thus are formed the ulcers of the Præputium and of the Glans: a like fate must fall on the Glands belonging to the Urethra in the internal acute Gonorrhæa.

135. When
135. When the external Gonorrhea is become so severe, it then assumes the same degree of malignity, as the internal Gonorrhæa does § 86. But let us follow the external Gonorrhæa still farther, and we shall find, that it preserves to the last an exact conformity with that of the internal Gonorrhæa. The ulcers grow wider and deeper, and become the more difficult to be cured, in proportion as the Virus, by which they are produced, has acquired a greater degree of malignity: the same is to be observed in those old ulcers, which constitute an internal habitual Gonorrhæa; the longer its standing, the more difficult it is to be cured. Experience teaches us, that there are no topics, except the dissolvent, emollient, deteritive and narcotic, capable of curing the ulcers of the Preputium, by bringing them to be solidly and permanently cicatrized, free from unevenness or hardness, which desirable end cannot be obtained by medicines inwardly taken, altho' administered'd in the most judicious manner, nor by salivation, See observ. vii; it must however be owned, that
habitual Gonorrhœa

such remedies, by altering the mass of the humours, deterge the ulcers, and sometimes cure them, (those in a Gonorrhœa excepted,) according to the knowledge of all good Practitioners; but, I suppose, they will own, that all such cures cannot proceed but very slowly, and that slowness occasions the nutritious juices to become thicker or thinner, as I have proved § 93 and 94. After the common manner of cure, Practitioners often see flesby excrescences, called Warts, Fics, Condiloms, shoot up on the Præputium and Vulva, an inch or two high. Can it be doubted, but that the Carnosities of the urinary canal are formed in the same manner, (proper allowance being made as to situation,) and that they are not of the same kind?

136. I shall now add to what I have advanced § 107, that, in order to put a stop to the nutritious juice, becoming too redundant and too serous, descificatives are most commonly apply'd, and, yet more improperly, astringents, and even syptics are used; some are rash enough to touch these ulcers with caustics, by which means their edges acquire
acquire a hardness, that hinders the cure, or if a cure is obtained, it is by forming hard cicatrices, that cause a crispining of the skin of the Præputium, and tighten it: in this condition it is always liable to new lacerations, when, either in vigorous erections, or rapturous embraces, the Blood is rapidly forced towards those cicatrices, which by their prominence obstruct its passage; the capillary vessels are torn by such an impelling force, and the disease renewed again. Here the Surgeon has a good opportunity to disown the fault: it cannot be his; and the storm falls upon the female, who is the innocent victim of the false accusation, while the disorder proceeds solely from the wrong method that was employed for his cure.

137. This is the process of the internal Gonorrhæa; we have observed § 94. relative thereto, that, when it has reached its highest degree of malignity by stubborn ulcers, it is never perfectly cured, but by the medicated candles, which are calculated, to destroy, and bring them to a cicatrice, without which superfluous
flesby excrences sprout from them, which cannot be overcome by remedies taken inwardly, and even these medicines become very often the efficient cause of such vegetations, for the reasons alleged § 93 and 94: but of whatever kind these vegetations may be, they are comprehended under the name of Carnosities, chap. iv.

138. If these Vegetations, these Hypersarcoses, these Carnosities, or whatever name they may be denoted by, exist not, there remain ulcers that cannot be subdued by medicines commonly prescribed, on account of the hardnefs of their edges, or if they sometimes have the appearance of being cured, it is only till the crusts, that cover their center, are pushed off by the nutricious humour, which, gathering underneath, forces them to a separation; whence necessarily ensues a new running, which sometimes soon makes its appearance, without any new commerce with a Woman § 102: if the crusts are not thrown off, they become hard, and form callous eminences: on the other hand, if these ulcers, however small, are cured in a short
short space of time, they form so many
bridles, that straiten the interior membrane
of the URETHRA, and inevitably diminish its diameter; then, as has been remarked
in regard to the PRÆPUTIUM § 136; the
Glands of the spongy substance of the URE-
THRA, or the Prostates, destined, constantly
to filtrate their humours, cannot be dis-
charged of them: if their excretory ducts
are too much crisped or cicatrized, the
Glands are unavoidably choaked up more and
more; their humours become so inspissated
and hardened, as to form so many skirrheous
tumours, which force the interior mem-
brane of the URETHRA to be embossed in-
wardly into an oval or semicircular form,
by drawing together the sides of it, and nar-
rowing the diameter in proportion to their
bulk.

139. But a friend of mine objected
to me in private conversation on this sub-
ject, the doctrine, you have advanced, cannot
be true: the continual running, said he, thro'
the excretory ducts of the Glands is an hin-
drance to the closing of their orifices: he
quoted to me, for a proof, the destruction.

M 3 of
of the orifice of the salival canals, which cannot but with difficulty be cicatrized, on account of the continual passage of the Saliva, without a most extraordinary attention, which cannot take place in that of the Urethra. As his objection seemed not unworthy of an answer, I granted him the former part of his argument, but denied the latter; because his comparison of the Lacunæ of the Urethra with that of the salival canal was not just, by reason that the secretory ones of the Glands of the Urethra are infinitely smaller, and besides that they allow a passage to a very small quantity of balsamic humour, rather capable of deterring those gonorrhæic ulcers, (when the Blood is becoming free of any infection,) instead of forming any opposition to it; on the contrary the salival canal conveying incessantly into the mouth a considerable quantity of Saliva, often very acrimonious; such Saliva rather tends to encrease the breach of the said canal, shattered already, instead of contributing to its cure: I added to my reasoning, that, notwithstanding all he had advanced, a cicatrize might be effectuated; which
which he after some time acknowledged; one proof I cited, in order to assert the possibility thereof, which, altho' foreign to the subject, seemed to me the most important, because it ascertains the physical possibility of my proposition far beyond the reach of his objection. See observ. xviii. § 183.

I think, I have now demonstrated, that the internal Gonorrhæa is entirely of the same nature with the external one, and that the administration of internal medicines is most commonly misunderstood; that it often falls short of the intention, is sometimes dangerous, and that the topics, assisted with a very small number of internal remedies, well chosen, ought to be preferred for a speedy cure of the most malignant Gonorrhæa, and without any fear of a relapse. These topics (it cannot be too often repeated) are the true medicated candles: the following argument will be more convincing than any other proofs that can be alleged.

Since it is an irrefragable truth, that old Gonorrhæas of ten, twenty, thirty
thirty and forty years standing, with their disagreeable consequences, are only curable by the medicated candles, it necessarily follows, that they are the most certain preservatives, which ought to render them still more valuable and precious, because, if it be meritorious to cure a disease, it is nothing less than marvellous to prevent it. "Nobis vero praefabantior videtur qui mala avertere & praevaeure noverit quam qui simpliciter sanare." René.

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CHAP. XIII.

Of the habitual Gonorrhæa in Women.

Women as well as Men are liable to an habitual Gonorrhæa. Modesty in some, shame in others to declare their libertinism, in several a bad habit of body, in many an omission of remedies prescribed, and, in a still greater number, their having been badly administered, are the causes of this malady's becoming habitual, and sometimes without giving
in Women.

giving any suspicion thereof. The natural and preternatural flooding of the Womb § 32, and from the Vagina § 40, keep masked from them the characteristic feature of this distemper. The most virtuous Women are the most exposed to it, especially those, who have been infected and treated for a Gonorrhæa, without their knowing any thing of the matter. Practitioners are often obliged to prescribe for infected Wives, without seeing them, in order to preserve imprudent and dissolute husbands from the bitter reproaches they so justly deserve; and, at the same time, to save such injured Wives from the mortification of being searched. It is even sometimes of the greatest moment, that they should be ignorant of the medicines they make use of. In such circumstances as these, where the Surgeon cannot know to a certainty, what passes, and where medicines cannot but with great difficulty be well administered, it is most impossible to effectuate but an equivoval cure. The result of all such treatments must be a schirrous obstruction of the Glands § 47, which may draw on after them than-
Habitual Gonorrhœa in Women.

Thankerous ulcers, or at least a perpetual running, that enervates and wastes Patients, and throws them into a consumption. Such runnings, from not having been closely inspected, are often let to pass under the qualification of Whites. It is to be wished, that there were more opportunities of investigating this distemper; but they happen but seldom, and with great difficulty; that is the reason, why authors are so barren and unsatisfactory on that subject. This very same reason induced me to contrive a Speculum Uteri* proper for the dilatation of the Vagina, and to facilitate the mean of seeing the spring of a venereal discharge from its membrane, quite distinct from those of the Womb. However, let the means be employed which I have described § 98, and the treatment be regulated according to the concurring cause, by which the distemper is fostered and abetted. I have sometimes cured such Gonorrhœas by the use of the vegeto-mineral water, or by my Medicated Candles.

* See the second vol. p. 745 of my Memoirs of Surgery, Sold by J. Nourse, Bookseller in the Strand, LONDON.
CHAP. XIV.

Observations relative to the preceding precepts.

143. Observation has always been the compass to guide experience; without this the progress of the sciences would have been much more slow: the utility, that arises from thence, is too obvious to stand in need of any new panegyric from me; for nothing can equal, what the illustrious Frederick Hoffmann has said on that purpose, *libr. de Medicin.* "True experience is this, which " which grows from a series of observations, carefully, attentively and exactly " made, wherein the systems of diseases, " and all the circumstances relating thereto " are accurately described." He says again, "praefat. de pathologia Medic." "Observations " are the keys that open the sanctuary of " Nature, give an entrance into its most " profound abysms, and explain its move-"
m ents and secrets. It is there, that we are to seek for the true causes of things; the beginning of each disease, their generation, different characters, their effects, the proper means to prevent and cure them, and the power of things, either hurtful or salutary. In fine, it is in observations that we must seek for the necessary principles, on which to ground a solid judgment in regard to the events of distempers. " He adds, " that observations have the advantage of overturning and destroying false speculations, self-contradicting hypotheses, opinions, errors and fictions in the medicinal art."

But if the truths, enumerated by so great a man, for the utility and advancement of the practice of Physick, are capable of promoting the progress of this science, is it not the interest of Surgery to convert them to its own advantage? since its perspicuity, evidence, and the object of its labour are much more favourable to such a project, already so far advanced. Observations are, in my opinion, so many pictures that represent distempers in a much stronger light.
light than precepts can. They are of the same consequence that maps are in Geography; by demonstrating chirurgical truths they establish sure ideas of them. It was these reasons that induced me to give a narrative of some cases, relative to the doctrine, which they suggested to me, and where relativeness will obviously appear, by means of the method I have observed, calculated equally in favour of curious persons, not of the profession, yet desirous to know, as well as for the instructions of young Surgeons. But that I may not overcharge my readers with too long a chain of observations, tediously heaped up on each subject, I have limited myself to cite but one, suited to each case of any consequence, that thereby the Patient may be enabled to form a comparison between that and his own case.
OBSERVATION I.

On a Fistula in Perinæum, and one in the Fossa-navicularis, with a tumour in the Scrotum, caused by concretions of the Salt of the Urine, the consequences of a Gonorrhæa badly treated.

A Man about thirty years of age, of a robust constitution, had an habitual Gonorrhæa for five or six years; he could not discharge his Urine but with great difficulty, and he was often afflicted with an absolute retention: these accidents were the disagreeable consequences of a Gonorrhæa, treated, according to the usual method, with, perhaps, too much precipitation on the side of the Surgeon, as with, perhaps, too much carelessness on the side of the Patient &c. Be that as it may, he applied, in the year 1749, to one of the most celebrated Surgeons in London for relief: he made several incisions on the Præputium § 27, and
and on the Scrotum § 22, in order to let out the purulent matter, that had been gathered in different fociues, and to destroy some Fistulas in the Urethra § 5 and in the Perinæum § 22; but at the end of eight or nine months of ineffectual attendance, and after many operations, performed to no purpose, his Surgeon advised him, to indulge the desire he had of going to Sea, in hope, that the change of air, and different manner of living would eradicate the disorder, which then consisted of a Fistula on the left side of the Perinæum, that answers to the Bulb of the Urethra, thro' which almost the entire quantity of his Urine escaped, when he offered to make water: there was another Fistula, situated towards the Frænum § 28 of the Præputium, thro' which the Urine stole drop by drop, so that two thirds thereof were emitted by the Fistulas; and the remainder dropt away, in a slavering manner, by the orifice of the Urethra. The Patient undertook a long voyage; but the fatigue of the Sea having increased his disorder, he was obliged to return to London sooner than he had at first
proposed. He put himself a second time under the care of the same Surgeon, who again made new incisions, to destroy the Fistulas; he attended seven months, without procuring any ease to the Patient, and declared to him at last, that he could be of no service to him, because he looked upon his case as incurable. The Patient then, encouraged by the reputation I had acquired for curing some in similar cases, applied to me. Notwithstanding the deplorable condition, he was in, I cheared him, by proposing to cure him without the necessity of incisions: but I observed to him, at the same time, how proper it would be, that I should have a conference with his former Surgeon on the occasion, in order to attain an accurate knowledge of all that had been transacted relative to his case during the two last years. My reason, for desiring such a conference, was, because Patients are always apt to throw the whole blame, of their not having been cured, upon the Surgeons, carefully omitting any faults, of which they themselves may have been guilty. I proposed to him, to supply his Surgeon
Surgeon with the means of finally curing a disorder, of which he deserved all the honour, on account of his being the first, who undertook to cure him. The Patient in consequence waited on his Surgeon, to whom he communicated my proposal, but returned with a very dejected countenance, saying, that the Surgeon had declared to him again, that his case was incurable. The Patient then insisted, that I should take him under my care.

146. From that very day, the nineteenth of April 1752, I took him into my house. However I did not choose, to enter on the cure, until I had had a previous consultation on his case. The person fixed upon was doctor Hunter, who then practised Surgery, and who, without doubt, is one of the most celebrated anatomists in Europe. When we examined the Patient, we discovered with the Probe a considerable Carnosity in the Fossa-navicularis, and a larger towards the Bulb of the Urethra. There was a Fistula in each place, where these Carnosities were situated; the orifice of that, which, by its position, answered to the
Observations.

Fossa-navicularis, was very small, and hid by some exterior callosities, that resembled a Colly-flower; the Urine never escaped thro' this Fistula, but when the Patient was actually making water: the Fistula in the Perineum let out the Urine in a greater quantity, when the Patient was making water; and when the Urine was not stimulated to discharge itself by the Penis, it kept dripping thro' the Fistula, in such a manner, that the Patient was obliged to provide himself with linen, proper to receive it. He used to have frequent desires of urinating; but the stream, or rather thread of his Urine was extremely small, and dropt in a slavering manner under the Glans; nor could he void it, at any time, without violent efforts, and two thirds of the quantity went off by the Fistulas. The Scrotum was as big as the head of a child six months old, and as hard as wood: this hard swelling was caused by the concretions of the Salts of the Urine, which had filtrated themselves into the common membranes of the Scrotum; its bulk and thickness prevented our feeling the Testicles.
§ 17. The exterior orifice of the Fistula in the Perineum was so large and so deep, that, for the three last months, it had been dressed with a Tent three inches long, and half an inch broad; this Tent may give a just idea of the thickness of the Scrotum.

147. It is the custom, in such cases, to cut away all the indurations and callosities of the Scrotum, and to open the Urethra, in order to destroy the Fistulas: but we were swayed by two reasons, to reject that practice; the one because there was no room to hope for success from a method, which had failed before; the other was, that the incisions, which might be made externally, must prove ineffectual, because, by that means, the callosities of the Urethra could not be destroy'd without altering its entire substance; besides we had the satisfaction to avoid the horror of the knife, to which the Patient had already been a sufferer. My advice was, to attempt the cure by the sole agency of Candles; I gave to the Patient as well as to doctor Hunter the strongest assurances of the success, with which that method had been crowned, by
Observations.

relating to them a recent instance in a friend of the Patient, whom I had recover'd from circumstances almost similar. These two cures, performed in a very short time, redounded much to my honour. In the space of six weeks, the Carnosities, that had occasioned the Fistulas, and with which the Patient in question was afflicted, were destroy'd. There soon ensued a full discharge of Urine from the Urethra alone; and it could be retained three or four hours without any painful sensation, and was ever after discharged without any particular straining, and all egress of the Fistulas were stop'd up.

While no care was omitted, in order to subdue the distemper of the Urethra, my attention was employed in timely ordering every thing necessary for correcting the vice of the Blood. It took up a great deal of time to reduce the enduration and bulk of the Scrotum. Among the many remedies, which I employed with a view of softening and dissolving the solid mass, I found none so efficacious as that which constitutes the basis of
Observations.

of my medicated candles, mixed with bread and milk, in the form of a Poultice. In a month after the Fistulas were cured; the Scrotum was reduced to its natural size; the exterior orifice of the Fistula in the Perineum was brought to a level with the rest of the skin. Towards the end of the process for curing the disorder of the Scrotum there was discover'd in its inferior part a small abscess, which I open'd with a caustic, preferring that to an incisive instrument, for the honour and credit of my candles, because persons, envious of my successes, might be then tempted to say, that it was the knife, and not the medicated candles, that had effected so extraordinary a cure. Doctor Hunter, who had been a witness of the Patient's deplorable situation, was equally so of the cure to his great satisfaction. It was completed in ten weeks.
Observation II.

On a Stricture of the Urethra, caused by a scorbutic affection.

A gentleman about forty years old had been tormented during almost twenty years by an habitual strangury; he applied for advice to doctor Duval, Physician to her royal highness the Princess of Wales; by the recital, which he made of his case, doctor Duval thought himself authorized to conclude, that there was a local disorder in the Urethra, and believed, that I might be able to discover it by the means of the probe. From the candour and ingenuity of the Patient we were released from all suspicions of his strangury having been produced either by the venereal virus or by the gravel, and were satisfied, that its genuine source was a scorbutic acrimony, with which the whole mass of blood was contaminated. As the Patient could void but
but a very small quantity of Urine at a time, and that in a stream like a thread, I probed him with one of my smallest candles. It was with great difficulty however, that I could get it along the extent of the canal, by reason of a continued contraction from its orifice to the Bladder: I met not the least unevenness. My advice then was to dissolve the hardness of the canal, by means of the medicated candles: the event turned out agreeably to what I had promised myself; for on the fifth or sixth day a suppuration manifested itself thro' the whole length of the canal: the excruciating pains, and the frequent desire of making water were abated by degrees; and in six weeks time the Patient was radically cured.
OBSERVATION III.

On an incontinence of Urine, caused by a skirrhous obstruction of the Prostate Gland.

A man of fifty was many years afflicted with an incontinence of Urine, against which he could find no other relief than of providing himself with a great deal of linen for the constant reception of it. Doctor Duval, just mentioned § 149, proposed to him, to apply to me. On the 27th of April 1752 I probed the Urethra, wherein was no impediment, except towards the neck of the Bladder; there I felt a resistance that hindered the candle, tho' a very slender one, from entering into the Bladder. On introducing my finger into the Anus, I felt the Prostate Gland § 12 to be so big and so hard, that I told both Physician and Patient, that I believed, it was next to an impossibility to dissolve it: however as there was
was no other resource left than to make use of the medicated candles, and that I judged it preferable to make an experiment of this remedy, tho' doubtful, but innocent, rather than abandon the Patient to farther suffering; he placed an entire confidence in the candles, and made use of them from that very day. I made him begin with the dilating candles, and to continue using them for several days, after which the medicated ones were apply'd; they found a free passage to the Bladder: in less than eight days a very plentiful suppuration was brought on. The incontinence of Urine ceased during the night; it afterwards diminished, insensibly, in the day-time, and in ten weeks the Patient was cured.

151. The intent of this observation is not to ascertain, that the cure proved permanent; for I must own, in strict justice to truth, that the Patient relapsed into the same disorder two years after; and the reason of my not having mentioned it in my first edition is, because the relapse happened too late to be inserted. I found it necessary...
Observations.

for the Patient, to return to the use of the medicated candles, and he was cured in pretty near the same time as before. He died some years after of a violent pain in the Bladder, by a stone, that was, since the above treatment, formed therein.

152. Reflection.—The utility, accruing from the medicated candles, would always prove very great, if we could promise their being always equally serviceable to those, whose misfortune it is to have the Prostate Gland entirely skirrhous: nevertheless Patients of this class ought to think themselves very happy, if, by means of simple dilating candles, they may receive only a palliative cure. In the above-mentioned Patient, the subject of this observation, the Prostate Gland, in all probability, was not quite skirrhous; because, had it been so, the candles could never have been able to bring on a suppuration. I have met with several such cases, in all which the most stimulating candles were not only ineffectual, but, on the contrary, they excited frequent irritations in the Urethra; when the dilating candles rendered the evil
Observations.

supportable, by facilitating an evacuation of the Urine. ——— Another important reflection to be made here is, that, if I had advised the Patient in question, to apply the dilating candles occasionally from the time of his first cure, he would not have relapsed two years after. Wherefore I never since have omitted to recommend to my Patients to make use of candles from time to time, in order to keep the canal open; but very few are docile enough to follow such advice; of which neglect they are often the dupes; and then vent themselves in groundless invectives against the Surgeon, and his method, tho’ they themselves are in fault.

Observation IV.

On a Strangury, caused by a fungous Hypersarcosis.

153. Doctor Howard, now an eminent Practitioner in Physick in the County of Galway in Ireland, was applied to, when in London in
in the year 1757, by a man of about thirty, and naturally of a robust constitution, but who had been much reduced by a strangury, the disagreeable consequence of an acute gonorrhæa, for which he had been treated some months before, and which had been stopped by astringent injections. This man had no running, when he presented himself to Doctor Howard, who, from a candid conviction of my skill in this class of distempers, to which he had been often a witness, committed him to my care. This distressed object could not make water but only drop by drop; and every drop was accompanied with a tear of anguish from the violent pains he suffered. He had had two attacks of a retention of urine, of both which he had been cured by the general remedies § 177; because it was found impracticable to introduce the Algy. I probed the Patient with a very slender candle; it could pass no farther than the bulb § 8 of the urethra, where it was stopped by the opposition of a stronger body, which had been thrown by the candle, as I then imagined by its point, which, when
when drawn out, was tinctured with Blood, mixed with a small fibrous and solid substance, which proved to us, that the excretance was fungous: consequently, when the Patient had applied the candles, but two days, a most copious suppuration was brought on. In about eight or ten days the Urine flowed in a small stream. The cure was completed in less than a month. The Patient was the more surprised, as he knew, I had for seven months under my care another Patient, to whose Bladder I had not been able to make the candle really enter till after six months application.

--- Reflection. The reason of this difference is obvious. --- The Car

nosity in one Patient was fungous, soft, and easily yielding to suppuration; that in the other was hard, and resisted a longer time the action of the candles; whence this axiom may be derived, that the Hy-

persarcoses of a soft consistence are more easily cured, than those of a hard one.
OBSERVATION V.

On a Sphacela of the Penis, caused by an external and primary Gonorrhæa.

On the month of October, in the year 1759, a Man about forty came to London, after having undergone very great fatigues: he was of a vigorous constitution, and, relying too much on his strength, abandoned himself, without any discretion, to drinking and Women: he was very soon after attacked with a very malignant external Gonorrhæa, which he neglected, looking upon it as a disorder of no consequence; therefore continued in the full enjoyment of those pleasures, which fill up an idle life, having lost all remembrance of his past troubles and fatigues; but he was suddenly roused from this forgetfulness of himself, by an inflammation of the Praeputium § 27 and Glans § 25; he consulted me thereupon the twenty first day of the above-mentioned month.
I prescribed for him the general remedies, and particularly bleeding; terrify'd the next morning by an adventitious blackness, with which the affected part had been tinged during the night, he sent for me: in that instant I made scarifications all round the Præputium, and dressed the part with spirituous remedies; I observed it to be very dry some hours after; the Glans was become more livid; I thereon made deeper scarifications, and added salt armoniac to the spirituous lotions: the following day, being the twenty second of the month, I discover'd the entire Glans and Præputium to be sphacelated; the mortification had spread a great way beyond the Præputium, which declared the indispensabile necessity of an amputation. I did not chuse to undertake the operation without consultation; therefore mśrs. NEEHLE and Lapeyre, the one a Physician, the other a Surgeon, were called in to give their opinion: these gentlemen concurred in my sentiment, that the operation was indispensably necessary: I performed it in their presence. During three weeks the Patient was rather to be number'd among the
the dead than the living; all that time having to struggle against the gangrenous poison, that had made its way into the mass of Blood, as well as the racking pains, caused by the dressings, and the action of the mercurial remedies, intended to eradicate the original cause of his disorder. A journal of the method, which I followed, and the extraordinary care I took to save the life of this Patient, would be too long to insert here. Let it suffice then to say, that cordials, the Bark, Mercury, diluting drinks were administer'd with so much regularity, and such success, that the Patient was on his legs at the end of five weeks, and has ever since enjoy'd a very found state of health, so far as is relative to the above distemper.
Observation VI.

On an external and secondary Gonorrhæa, grown habitual.

In the year 1758 a Man about fifty got a Gonorrhæa, of which he was cured by a Surgeon in the common way: towards the end of the cure he perceived a moisture in the Präputium § 27 and Glans § 25, for which he blamed his Surgeon (who probably was innocent of the accusation) for having, as he said, stopped too soon the Gonorrhæa. This moisture, a characteristic of the external one § 108, increased prodigiously in a very short time. The Patient was treated for it by several regularly bred practitioners, and afterwards passed thro' the hands of several quacks; finally he applied himself to me, to take him under my care, a year after his last Gonorrhæa had made its appearance. The matter of the running was as limpid and clear as spring-water; when left to rest for a while, it became foul,
foul, but no way changed as to its confidence: the Patient had ingeniously contrived a receiver for this moisture to drop into, without any danger of its being thrown out by the different motions of the day, as he walked a great deal: without this commodious machine, the moisture, supplied by the running, must have been very troublesome to him: in as much as there was from thence discharged, each day, the quantity of three or four ounces, and sometimes more, sometimes less. All the Glands of the Praeputium were obstructed, and each as big as a grain of Millet; one might easily discern all the small streams, gushing by them, yet not the least appearance of any ulcers; there was none; nor had there been any inflammation.

From the uncertainty, whether the antivenereal remedies had been regularly administered, I began again by continuing the Patient a month longer in the use of mercurials, accompanied with all necessary precautions: this method, so far from diminishing, seemed rather to encrease the evil: the Patient was not at all terrified, because
OBSERVATIONS.

I explained to him my reason § 207 for so doing. I afterwards employed all the different lotions detersive, vulnerary, desiccative and astringent, that could be serviceable in such cases; after a few weeks they proved successful, and the disease seemed to be entirely overcome; but, in a very short time, the running recommenced, and became worse than it had been before. I readminister'd the same remedies, but in vain; I had recourse to the strong catharticks, as the simple minorative did not produce the desired effects; the hydragogues operated pretty well; they diminished the running on the days I gave them, (as is usual;) but it became more considerable the following day: the Jesuit's Bark, which I prescribe commonly with success, especially when I render it more Alyptic with the elixir of vitriol, as prepared by Mynsicht, in order to set off, and put an end to internal Gonorrhæas, (when suitable to the indication,) seemed rather to encrease than to diminish the running. I then had recourse to topics: I first made use of the simple digestive; my next step was the compound, and afterwards those, called
called animated digestives; but they all proved equally unprofitable. After having done every thing in my power, I thought myself obliged, as it were, to apply to the experience of the justly celebrated Mr. Middleton, one of the most distinguished chirurgical practitioners in London: this great artist candidly owned, that he had never seen such a case, and that, in his judgement, nothing could be added to what I had already done, unless the Patient would consent to an uncertain experiment, that was a revulsive cauterity, which he refused. In fine, after a years ineffectual attendance, I declined attending him any longer: he then passed into other hands, in which he continued above two years, before a stop was put to his distemper, which indeed was terminated too soon, not to have caused some accident to the Patient; he avoided, being explicit with me; but I heard, by the by, what is not proper to recite here. All prudent practitioners should, as I did, avoid making use of Vitriol and Alum, with which the Praeputium was powder'd over for three days together.
Observation VII.

On an external and habitual Gonorrhœa, cured by my Method.

157. The illustrious Frederic Hoffman, whom I have already quoted § 143, has judiciously given his opinion concerning the great advantages, which are derived from observations; without the preceding observation, which greatly humbled my self-love, I, perhaps, should never have thought of making any researches to discover the method, by means of which I have since succeeded in many cases, nearly relative to the state of the Patient, who is the subject of that observation.

158. In my youth I saw the famous English oculist Sir. Woolhouse, who died at Paris in the year 1729, perform a very useful operation for the inflammation of the membrana conjunctiva, by means of a brush, made of those little brittle straws, that grow from each of the calixes that
form the ear of Barley. These little straws have on their surface teeth cut like rasps, used for rasping wood. With five, six or eight of them, a small bundle is made, by joining them together, all in the same direction; afterwards they are tied with a thread, in such a manner, as that all their edged points look towards the thread that binds them. The teeth of these little straws are capable of making slight lacerations or scarifications on the tender skin of the Praeputium and Glans, in the same manner, as Woolhouse used to make, on the membrana conjunctiva of the eye, and is now practised by every eminent oculist: he made this membrana to bleed considerably; whereby he opened a way for the choaked up Vessels and Glands, to be discharged of the humours, with which they had been obstructed. By this operation he prevented the loss of sight, which many persons could not have escaped, but by this method.

159. My reflections on this operation led me to think, that this method might succeed in the cure of the external Gonorrhæa,
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Rheæa, being itself the effect of an obstruction in the Glands of the Præputium § 27, and of the Glans § 25, analogous with the obstruction of the Glands in the membrana conjunctiva. The first Patient, on whom I had an opportunity of trying this operation, was a person of quality, in whose cure I was the more interested, as he found no body able, to explain to him the nature of the disorder he had been afflicted with, for ten or eleven years. This nobleman was tall, well-made, and had a bloom in his face, that prevented any suspicion in regard to his health: he was about five and thirty at the time he addressed himself to me, which was in the year 1760. He had been cured, ten or twelve years before that time, of a virulent Gonorrhæa, in eleven weeks time; but there remained a very fetid moisture about the Præputium, which laid him under the necessity of washing himself several times in the day, and to keep applied to the part cotton-lint, in order to absorb the flowing. From time to time, especially when he overheated himself with Women, small ulcers used
used to break out on the *Præputium*, which he dressed with a dissolution of white vitriol in lime-water. This was the last medicinal auxiliary he had been advised to rely on, after having made trial of many others, and particularly that which is called the *Grand Remede*, thro’ which he had passed both in *London* and *Montpellier*.

I proposed to him my method, as entirely new, in regard to his malady; he was soon made to comprehend, by my reasoning, that, if it could do him no good, it could do him no hurt: he therefore submitted to it. At the first time I scarified all the interior part of the *Præputium*, and the *Glands Coronæ*: from thence issued a great deal of blood; I let it dry of itself, and dressed the part with a plaster of my medicated candles, reduced to the consistence of an ointment. I repeated the same operation two days after, notwithstanding the suppuration, which was become very considerable; I did the same five times in the space of twelve days. The Patient was radically cured in three weeks: he acknowledged the service I had done to him in a
OBSERVATIONS.

most generous manner. He has ever since enjoyed a perfect state of health.

OBSERVATION VIII.

On an external Gonorrhæa in a young girl not exceeding eleven years.

In the year 1756 a young girl, but eleven years old, was debauched by a man of about sixty. The marks of infection, that appeared in a great quantity on her linen, alarmed the family. The child was examined, and confessed the truth. The man, in consequence, was taken, and brought before justice Fielding: he, at first, denied the fact; but was obliged to give bail for his appearance, until the affair could be brought to trial before a judge. Messrs. Davis and Levet, Surgeons, were appointed, jointly with me, to make a report of the girl's condition. We discovered a very copious running of a corrupted and very stinking matter. The Clitoris § 37 and the Nymphae P 3 ibid.
were greatly tumefied: from these parts issued a viscid humour, very visy, and which stained her linen with a green and yellow colour. *N. B.* there was no ulcer in the part. The girl had no marks of a rape having been committed on her. The orifice of the *Vagina* § 43, altho' deprived of the *Hymen* § 44, preserved its natural state; the running did not appear to us to proceed either from the *Prostate* or the *Vagina*; its source was in the *Glands* of the *Vulva*. The cause was tried at the King's Bench. It appeared by the child's confession, which, according to the laws, is made in public, and with an audible voice, that the man had not attempted an introduction; but it was fully proved, that he had several times befouled the *Vulva* with his *Seed*. A Surgeon, desirous of mitigating the defendant's case, rendered it more odious, by declaring, it was true, that the accused person had a *Gleet* § 123, at the time he was arrested; but for his (the Surgeon's) part, and to the best of his physical knowledge, he could not be induced to think, that the accused was in a state of
of communicating the Gonorrhæa to the girl, because his running at that time was not a purulent one. Nevertheless, whether the girl had contracted her infection from the above accused seducer, or not, she actually laboured under an external Gonorrhæa. Lord chief justice Rider, on finding that no other person was accused of the fact, and having taken the verdict of the jury, who brought in the defendant guilty, pronounced a sentence of eighteen months imprisonment.

162. A Reflection of the greatest importance, ensuing from this observation, is, that Surgeons cannot be too circumspecṣ or cautious in similar circumstances; for if thro’ inattention, ignorance, or prejudice we had declared, the girl had been ravished, as it had been attempted to make us to believe, then the parents of the girl would have, perhaps, encouraged her, to persevere in the false accusation, and the accused, in consequence, would have been cast for his life.
Observation IX.

On an Abscess in the Perineum, the consequence of an internal Gonorrhœa badly treated.

In the year 1758 I was called to assist a man about forty, of a robust and sanguine constitution. He had been suddenly seized with a retention of Urine, subsequent to an acute internal Gonorrhœa, that had been flopt by an astringent opiate, and by means of an injection of a similar quality, given in the time of the confirmed state of the distemper, while the symptoms raged in the most severe degree. When I went, I found that the Patient had not urined for three days. I endeavoured to introduce the Probe, but to no purpose: there was a very large tumour in the Perineum, very big and livid, and which, on account of its softness, I believed to be an urinary abscess: this tumour called for an immediate opening, which
I would have directly executed, if the event of such an operation had not suggested an apprehension of disagreeable consequences; I therefore deferred performing it for a quarter of an hour, until Mr. Teuly, (who, on account of his great chirurgical experience, I desired should be called in,) was come; he join'd with me in my opinion, that there was an urgent necessity of opening the abscess: above twelve ounces of very purulent and stinking matter gushed from it, but without any Urine. Every thing was done, that we deemed necessary for insuring the success of an operation of this kind, in which the skin must not be spared, and all that is gangrenous must be cut away. The focus of the matter was the Prostate § 12 itself: notwithstanding the discharge of matter the Gland continued very large. I dressed the wound in such a manner, as to avoid any compression that might be hurtful to the URETHRA. An hour after the operation was performed, the Patient made water, the very moment that I was preparing to apply the Probe; but by the efforts, which he made to effect the expulsion
pulsion of the Urine, the URETHRA was lacerated, before half the quantity, contained in the BLADDER, was emitted; the remaining part went off by the opening. The Patient was the first who perceived that accident, and was much alarmed at it; I quieted him by the relief which I promised him from my MEDICATED CANDLES; the very next day I apply'd them; and we could easily observe the loss of the substance in the URETHRA, when the suppuration was thoroughly established. There appeared an opening of about the breadth of six lines in length between the Bulb § 8 and the Prostate § 12. All the Urine went off thro' the wound during ten or twelve days, after which it began to shape its course thro' the URETHRA, and continued still more and more to flow thro' that canal; on the twenty-eighth day it ceased entirely to flow thro' the wound; and the Patient was entirely cured in five weeks. The specific remedies were administer'd with all the caution, indicated by the perilous situation of the Patient, for more than fifteen days.

Since
Since that time he has never felt the least inconvenience from that disorder.

164. Be it here given as a precept, that the application of medicated candles, in such a case, is preferable to that of the Algaly; should even an objection be started from the disagreeableness of the Urine, escaping thro' the wound during the application of the candles filled up; with which I always have succeeded, and would therefore always prefer them to the hollow candles, which have been ingeniously contrived by Mr. Daran. These latter (the hollow) candles may be useful in cases different from this, where the perfect pliancy of the Probe, without the least hardness, and its dissolving quality are absolutely necessary.
OBSERVATION X.

On a polypous excrescence in the Urethra.

Messrs. Daran and Goulard make mention of a polypous excrescence, that had fallen under the observation of the late Mr. FitzGerald, professor of the faculty of Physick at Montpellier. This kind of Carnosity, which came out of the orifice of the Urethra near half an inch long, proved no more than an object of speculation for the doctor, because, at this time, Mr. Daran had not communicated to the Public his discoveries on this species of disorders. Five and twenty years after, the Patient (now living) being convinced of my skill in treating the distempers of the Urethra, applied to me. He related to me the history of its vegetation, the off-spring of a Gonorrhæa, which he had contracted by lying with a prostitute, in whose embraces
braces he meant to refresh himself from all the fatigues, which he had undergone in the last campaigns of the General Duke of MARLBOROUGH in 1711. This excrescence was of twenty years standing, when he put himself under the care of doctor FITZGERALD; the said vegetation was red, fibrous, softish, and almost filled up the cavity of the URETHRA: it did not prove, however, an absolute impediment to the egress of the Urine; but rendered it only somewhat painful, and obliged it to twist as it came forth. The Patient suffered no other inconvenience from it. All the methods, known in that time, to destroy it, had been employed, but to no purpose. This disorder determined the Patient (his attention being engrossed by so disagreeable an object) to go from Gibraltar, where he was in garrison, to MONTPELIER. There doctor FITZGERALD undertook his case conditionally; promising to purify his blood from any Virus, with which it must have been infected, but not to rid him of the excrescence, which, indeed, so happened; for when the Patient had gone thro' the course of remedies, as
practised there, the excrescence having not received any the least alteration, the Physician advised him, to cut it off with scissors, as he had been accustomed to for above twenty years before. The excrescence stuck by the Patient fifteen years more, he always having recourse to the same operation: at last it dried up of itself, and never reappeared; but the Urine did not flow freely enough, not to cause some uneasiness to the Patient: therefore he applied to me in the year 1756: I probed him, and discovered a very hard carnosity in the fossa-navicularis § 5; it seemed to me to occupy more than half the diameter of the urethra: all the rest of the canal was quite free, which induced me to think, that this carnosity was the basis of the former polypous vegetation. I advised the Patient, to make use of my medicated candles, to the efficacy of which he stands indebted for that perfect health, which he now enjoys.

This observation is the first, which establishes the possibility of polypous carnosities of the urethra: the following is the confirmation of them.
OBSERVATION XI.

On a polypous Excrecence, by Mr. Key, Surgeon, extracted from his Pamphlet, entitled remarks on the observations of Mr. Gataker on venereal complaints.

When I was at Brussels, says Mr. Key, in the year forty-five, in the late war in Flanders, a gentleman of that city applied to me for an obstruction of Urine, which he had laboured under near six years, attended with an obstinate Gleet; his Urine involuntarily spilt away, insomuch, that he was obliged to wear cloths, continually, in his breeches, to keep him dry; and on making of water, his Urine was generally forked, and sometimes divided into many streams: on examining the Patient, I perceived the orifice of the Glans § 25 to be lacerated as far as the root of the Frenum § 28, by an accident that happened some years before; by this means I had an opportunity of inspecting...
ing further into the URETHRA of this subject than what is usual.

167. On opening the orifice of the Glans with my fingers, I discovered a bit of flesh, and as it just presented, I laid hold of it with my Forceps, and brought it from the URETHRA near half an inch in length, and then cut it away with my scissors; I also perceived three remarkable fleshy Warts in the orifice; each of them was about the size of a large millet-seed; these I could come at easily with the lunar cautic, but would not destroy them that way, in order to see, what effect the Bougies or medicated candles would have, or how they could act upon them; I, therefore, introduced it for the first time, and found a considerable obstruction about three inches within the URETHRA.

168. I was twelve days in surmounting this obstruction, in which time the Warts or Carnosities, that were in the orifice of the Glans, suppurred, and discharged a matter in every respect similar to that from the Carnosity in the obstructed URETHRA, and were totally dissolved or melted away in the above time.

169. As
169. As soon as I got the better of the first obstruction, I met with another about four inches farther in the passage; I got over this in four days after, and then entered the Bladder without the least interruption; so that in fourteen days, by the Bougies only, I surmounted these great difficulties, and in twenty-two days relieved him of his Gleet, and made a perfect cure of him; notwithstanding he took as many medicines, before he applied to me for his complaint, as, perhaps, any gentleman in the world, possibly, could do, for the time he was afflicted.

OBSERVATION XII.

On another soft and fleshy Excrecence in the Urethra, by the same author.

170. Mr. Key, subsequent to the description he has given of the case of a Patient, who had been afflicted for eight years with an incontinence of Urine, occasioned by a Carnosity,
nosity, situated near the Bulb § 8 of the Urethra, and was accompanied with a running of purulent matter, &c. &c. says, he undertook performing a cure by means of the medicated candles; and that they effected, after three weeks of suppuration, the expulsion of a fleshy substance, as big as a small pea: when this Hyper-sarcosis was driven out by an effort of the Patient, in making water, it soon fastened itself to the side of the chamber-pot, by reason of its softish and glewy substance. Mr. Key found afterwards no obstacle to his introducing a medicated candle into the Bladder.

OBSERVATION XIII.

On an Ophthalmia, caused by an internal Gonorrhæa.

171. The Ophthalmia, caused by the metastasis of the matter of a Gonorrhæa upon the eyes, is a disease, which I have been long ac-
acquainted with, from an account I had of it forty years ago from Mr. Saintyves, an eminent oculist at Paris. It is likely, that doctor Astruc got some notions of it from young Saintyves, the son of him, with whom I was acquainted. In order to convince me of the truth of a phenomenon, I was so repugnant to believe, the late Mr. Saintyves took me to see a Patient, from the great angle of whose left eye there was a running, and of a matter, that, in colour and consistence, was like that which flows from the urethra. (I advance not this by way of proof, but simply to relate the fact, it is most certain, that in the eye there was neither suppuration nor ulcer.) Mr. Saintyves pretended, that the odour from thence was like that from the matter of a gonorrhaea, which, for my part, I do not remember to have seen verified: I could readily gather, from the answers, the Patient made to the questions I put to him, and which, indeed, were so many incontestable proofs of the truth of what Mr. Saintyves had related to me of his case. I had not been long in London, before I became
became acquainted with Mr. Taylor, oculist of Hatton-Garden, who, with great candour, confirmed the same, which he proved by several cases of the like kind which he recited to me.

172. In the year 1756 a man of thirty, whose constitution had been worn away by debaucheries of every kind, got an internal Gonorrhaea of the most malignant kind. I treated him with all imaginable care, and he, indeed, conducted himself in a very regular manner, during the whole treatment; but notwithstanding at the expiration of three weeks, the most severe period of his distemper, when the running seemed to go on very well, both his eyes were seized on the sudden with a bloody obstruction, which could not be deemed an inflammation, because the Patient felt neither pain nor heat, had no feverish symptoms; he was, moreover, totally deprived of his sight; the running of the Gonorrhaea was entirely suppressed. I bled him twice in the arm that day, and drew a great quantity each time; I then applied repercussive topics; the next morning I bled him in the foot,
foot, but he received not the least benefit from this process; he was plunged into the most profound darkness; he could not even distinguish the light of a candle, placed before his eyes. My advice then was, that Mr. Taylor should be sent for; a zealous friend of the Patient offered to go; but, as he did not appear to think the case so dangerous, as I had represented it, I judged it proper to accompany him thither, fearing that he might not sufficiently insist on the urgent necessity there was of an immediate visit from Mr. Taylor.

173. At the oculist's house we met a sailor about thirty years old; he was of a robust make, and six feet high; at five and twenty he had lost his sight, in circumstances similar to that of the Patient in question. The friend, captain Austruy, whom I had accompanied to Mr. Taylor, was so surprized at hearing this blind man confirm what I had told him, that he began to despair of his friend's recovery. The oculist came with us without loss of time; he made the necessary scarifications on the part of the membrana conjunctiva, which co-
vers the eye-lid, with the woolhousian bruth, according to the method, related § 158. By this operation, which he makes frequent use of, after having repeated it three or four times, he restored the Patient to his sight. During this time the mercurial dissolvents were prudently administered; the running was renewed, and the Patient was cured in a reasonable space of time, and no weakness of sight remained.

174. The bleedings, the topics and dissolvents, of which Mr. Taylor did by no means disapprove, might, speaking impartially, have been omitted: the following case is a proof thereof, and shews, at the same time, that one eye may be affected with a metastasis, and the other not suffer the least alteration thereby.
OBSERVATION XIV.

On a Metastasis of the matter of an external Gonorrhæa upon one eye.

175. In the same year 1756 a young man of about twenty, who had been so much used to the clap, as to make nothing of it, and thought himself awkward without one, having neglected the method and regimen, that I had prescribed to him for an external and primary Gonorrhæa, for which I then treated him, and the running of which was very thick, very fetid and very copious; this Patient, I say, by giving into excessive debaucheries, was suddenly seized with a bloody obstruction in the right eye, by means of which he could not perceive the light, altho' he felt no pain; he could even bear a lighted candle before it, without the least pain, tho' he could not distinguish its light. The running of the Præputium being suppressed at the same time, I had not any doubt of the Me-
Metastasis being affected; it was too well characterized, not to be known. I informed the Patient of the danger he was in. I sent him to Mr. Taylor, who charitably performed the operation on him, and repeated it two days after; there came a running from the great angle of the eye, the matter proceeding from it did not exceed the quantity of three or four drops, when the Patient, by pressing with his finger the inferior eye-lid, brought it towards the great angle. The emitted matter had an insipid odour, was of a very thick consistence. The eye-lid had undergone no alteration, and was not at all painful. In six or eight days the running of the Praputium revived, and the eye cured as soon as the running had recovered its former state. This accident made the Patient become more cautious: he was cured in three or four weeks after.

176. It were to be wished, that the oculists, who have more frequent opportunity of performing these operations than Surgeons, would be pleased to give themselves the trouble of making some reflections on
Observations.

On these maladies, which deserve to be more closely considered, than they in common are. The case of a celebrated personage might be here cited, who, by the neglect or ignorance of a Surgeon of this Metropolis, was deprived of his sight. Notwithstanding the fact has been rendered notorious, by the damage, given against the Surgeon, yet it becomes not me to revive the remembrance thereof.

Observation XV.

On the causes of a retention of Urine, cured by medicated candles.

177. The chevalier d'Olivera, a noble Portuguese, of about fifty, was seized with a retention of Urine, after having for many years suffered all the tortures of an habitual strangury; I was called to his assistance in the month of April 1755. He had been three days without voiding a drop of Urine; consequently the Bladder was extremely full:
he had a violent fever, with convulsive motions in all his limbs: the weakness, to which he was reduced, would hardly permit him to express the excruciating torment, which he suffered in the region of the Bladder.

178. It was impossible for me, considering the condition of the Patient, to introduce the slenderest candle into the canal of the Urethra; I was obliged to have recourse to the general remedies; I bled him; then put him into a bath, impregnated with emollient herbs: in the intervals of the baths I applied to his Belly and the Perineum poultices, composed of the pulps of emollient herbs, and had several clysters given to him. By these several means, judiciously directed, in about twelve or at most fifteen hours I so far succeeded, as to be able to get a dilating candle into the Bladder; I there let it remain half an hour, and when I withdrew it, the Urine followed: the Bladder was emptied so a propos and so critically, that, without having been so relieved, he could not have lived four hours longer, except by performing the incision on the Bladder,
Observations.

Bladder, which I was ready to put in execution.

179. Besides several Hypersarcoses, which obstructed the canal, the Prostate Gland was very much swelled: I continued, for some days, to use the dilating candles, and afterwards the medicated ones, which proved so efficacious, that all the obstacles were removed in ten or twelve weeks. He has ever since enjoyed a perfect state of health as far as relates to this article.

OBSERVATION XVI.

On a Stricture of the Urethra by the Gravel; and a Retention of Urine, from an abscess in the Prostate Gland.

180. Mr. Taboureau, aged seventy-four, had been all his life subject to the Gravel: he was usually seized, from time to time, with such violent paroxysms, caused by the obstacles, which the stones formed in the Urethra, that
Observations.

that he continued sometimes for several days, without voiding a drop of water. As soon as the stones were ejected, the Urine flowed, but accompanied with an insupportable smarting: however the Bladder discharged itself, but it took up a considerable time, because the canal was rendered very narrow, in consequence of the several inflammations, to which it had been exposed. The canal of the URETHRA thus being more and more insensibly contracted, the Patient in the last years of his life, could only void his Urine drop by drop. On my first seeing him, which was in the month of April 1762, I found the canal so contracted, that the most slender candle could not reach the Bladder, but with the greatest difficulty: I then made him sensible of the necessity, there was to make use of this medicament, to render and keep the URETHRA dilated, because its diameter, being lessened, constituted his disorder. Particular reasons obliging him to defer his compliance untill another time, he was suddenly seized, in the month of May, with a total retention of Urine, which lasted three days,
during which time I prescribed all general remedies, related § 178; but the Patient being in the most eminent danger, I thought it necessary, to get over the obstacle, which was towards the neck of the Bladder, and as I imagined it to be some Gravel, I made use of a very stiff candle, which I introduced somewhat forcibly. The Patient complained of a most intense pain; I withdrew the candle; there came out with it as much purulent and bloody matter, as would fill an egg-shell. As soon as the efflux of this matter ceased, the Urine followed, and the Bladder continued emptying itself for the rest of the day. The Patient passed the following night tolerably well, by means of an urinal, adapted to his Penis, because he could not keep his water: this incontinence lasted for some weeks. The retention of Urine had been caused by an abscess in the Prostate Gland, which it was very easy to know, from the pains the Patient suffered in that part all the time of the paroxism, as well as by the candle’s causing a free issue. —— Mr. Lapeyre, Surgeon to the
French Ambassador was an eye-witness of this fact.

It commonly happens, as I have said § 52, that diseases of the Bladder affect the Urethra, and that, reciprocally, diseases of the Urethra bring on those of the Bladder. The Patient in question evidently ascertains this doctrine: it also proves, that the most chaste lives are not exempt from those maladies, which seem to be the appointed punishment for libertinism. Mr. Taboureau had led a most irreproachable life: yet in him the Gravel was the in-born cause of his malady. The small stones, by their irregular shapes, had so often irritated, even lacerated the internal membrane of the Urethra, that it was contracted to such a degree, that the Urine could not be discharged, but with difficulty for many years. The malady of the Urethra derived then its origin from the Bladder, it being the receptacle of the Gravel, with which it is supplied by the Kidneys § 2; the Bladder was, in its turn, for several months the victim to the disorder in the Urethra. The Bladder was afflicted.
Observations.

Affected with a glairyous catarrh, and so copious, that, when the Patient voided but as much Urine, as a nut-shell could hold, he voided, at the same time, a quantity of this slimy substance, sufficient to fill an egg-shell: this glairyous matter was of so thick a consistence, that the Patient, in order to be the sooner rid of it, would draw it out sometimes with his fingers the length of two feet without its breaking. The quantity, he evacuated every four and twenty hours, amounted to the weight of twelve or fifteen ounces, and he did not make four ounces of Urine.

182. There is not the least room to doubt, but that this malady of the Bladder was caused by the violent contractions it had undergone in its efforts, to overcome the resistance, which the urethra had opposed to it for so long a time. On the other hand the fibres of the Bladder were so harassed by the retained Urine, that the Glands, which supply the mucus § 4, had suffered every alteration, capable of increasing the secretion of this humour, to such a prodigious degree, which, in the natural state, they
they only furnish in a quantity, sufficient to secure the interior membrane of the Bladder from the acrimony of the Urine. The Patient was sensible (subsequent to the accidents, which had befallen him) of the necessity there was of employing the means, which I had proposed, in order to restore to the urethra its natural diameter; which he made use of as soon as all the accidents disappeared. By the operation of the candles the urinary discharge was re-established in a few weeks, according as the canal was cleared, and rendered free from the glairyous matter; the source was almost entirely dried up, and the Patient could not fail of being absolutely cured of the disease in the urethra and bladder; but he was seized in the month of September following with a dysentery (or bloody flux) which was at that time epidemic in London, and carried him off.
OBSERVATION XVII.

On a cicatrix of the Vagina, which entirely blocked up its entrance.

183. Altho' this observation seems to have no connexion with the subject I now treat on, I relate it, nevertheless, on account of the application, that may be made of it to the precept, alleged § 139.

In the year 1751 doctor Howard, physician, mentioned § 153; sent to me a poor woman, about thirty years old, who, after having had several children, found she had the Vagina entirely closed. This disaster happened to her about three months before, the consequence of a difficult labour, by which the circle of the Vagina, and the great Lips were torn, and became mortified. The midwife having neglected to call in the assistance of a Surgeon, and having abandoned her to Nature to effect a cure, the orifice of the Vagina was become
come so closed up by the formed union of
the parts, that, when the time of her lying-
in was expired, not the least apperture re-
mained for the mensstrual discharge. It must
occur to every body, without my entering
into any detail, what a plight the poor
woman must have been in at the period
of her lunar purgations for the space of three
months. But this was not the only cause
of her applying to doctor Howard for his
advice: she chiefly complained of the great
pain she suffered from her husband's efforts
to fulfill conjugal duty; by which he had
so dilated the Urethra, that, by frequent
reiterations, he at last penetrated into the
Bladder, where he emitted his Semen.
I sent back the woman to doctor Howard
with a letter, wherein I explained to him
the real nature of her complaints, and laid
down my reasons for performing, as soon
as possible, a proper operation with the knife
for the opening of the Vagina; I was not
then to learn, how to perform such opera-
tions, See my dissert. on Hermaphrodites.
I appointed a day for it, and entreated doctor
Howard to have it notified to some Sur-
geons.
geons in the neighbourhood. Doctor Howard, three Surgeons, and myself, met accordingly at the Patient's. These gentlemen were all sensible of the woman's condition, and of the necessity there was to perform the proposed operation: the woman begged a respite of some days, in order to duly consider on it, which appeared to her of a more serious consequence, than it really was. I soon was acquainted, that she expired at the time of her menses, by which she was suffocated.

The advantage, accruing from this observation, is to shew, that the Lacunæ § II of the Urethra may be cicatriz'd, notwithstanding the humour runs off from the Glands in this part, because the Vagina, which throws out a much more considerable quantity of humours, at the time of lying-in, could nevertheless, as in this case, be so closely shut up. This observation seems to direct to some other safer methods of dilating the Urethra for the extraction of the calcul of the Bladder, than this now in practice.
O B S E R V A T I O N X V I I I.

The sad effect of astringent injections in stopping Gonorrhæas.

Several avowed professors of libertinism, from an over-eagerness to enjoy women, make not the least scruple of stopping a Gonorrhæa, from the moment they perceive any fore-running intimation. They do not hesitate to declare, that they look upon this disease as a mere trifle, which they can cure with a half-penny-worth of white vitriol: yet the least damage that can be caused by this remedy, is the hardening of the interior membrane of the Urethra, and the pre-disposing this canal to be afflicted afterwards with most violent Stranguries. I have known a great many aged persons victims to these disorders, for having used such preposterous means in their youth; but the sudden repercussion of the venereal virus into the blood, which is affected by this fatal practice,
practice, allows often but a very short term, to enjoy this pretended advantage, of which the following observation is a proof.

185. In the year 1749 Mr. Cibber junior, an eminent actor, belonging to the theatre royal in Covent-Garden, was seized with a sudden inflammation in the Throat, three days after having made use of a vitriolic injection, which was become an habitual practice with him. The progress of this inflammation was so rapid, that, in less than four days, the Amigdal Glands, the Septum Palati, the Uvula, the Tongue were ulcerated; the Bones of the Palate, and a part of them belonging to the Nose were become carious; he was deprived of the faculty of speaking and of swallowing: the opening of the Bones of the Palate was large enough to receive a big cherry’s stone; his Tongue was so swelled, that it filled up the Mouth to the roof of the Palate, and there was an ulcer, in which might be contained the quantity of half a pidgeon’s egg: he had besides on the head, just above the fore-head, an Exastose as big as a nutmeg. Mr. S. Rich,
Rich, manager of the play-house, applied to me, to undertake the cure of the Patient; but his situation was so environed with danger, that, having terrified other Surgeons, it made me also hesitate, as there appeared no great likelihood of his even surviving two days more: however I took him under my care; and seeing that there was not a moment to be lost, I put him immediately into the course of the great remedy by extirpation; because, besides I never put my Patients in a salivation, I was certain, that the least spitting must have carried him off. I let him blood directly; two hours after I made him go into a lukewarm bath: about a quarter of an hour after his coming out of the bath a very slight mercurial unction was applied to his foot; I continued repeating the same twice a day, during the first whole week, but the unctions were always very slight. The fourth day all the ulcers began to deterge themselves, and at the end of eight days I suppressed the use of baths; but I continued, until the thirty-second day, the mercurial unctions, twice each day, on the legs and on the thighs.
thighs only. The Patient was effectually cured, and so successfully too, that the hole in the Bones of the Palate was quite shut up, and the Patient did not speak thro' the Nose, as I was apprehensive he must, and which was the opinion of most of the faculty in London, who were evinced of the contrary at his re-appearing on the stage on the forty-fifth day, reckoning from that, on which he had the first friction; nay, so far from it, that his articulation of voice was observed to be better, than ever it was before. Fifteen days after he had resumed his profession of actor, he had like to have been choked by a violent drawing of his breath, by which were detached, all at once, several bony Laminae of the Nose, and a part of the bone, called Womer; they fell into his Throat, which obliged him, to retire from the stage. These bones, which had been separated from their continuity with others, by an imperceptible exfoliation, stood in need of such an effort to be detached. Ever since this cure Mr. Cibber enjoyed a perfect state of health, until his unfortunate exit in the year 1758,
when he perished at sea in a storm, as he was going to Ireland. The only disagreeable ailment, he had from the above disorder, was a dryness in the Throat, which used to throw him into a coughing-fit, especially on the stage, when he had a long and laborious part to perform. As for the urinary canal, all was rectified by the use of the medicated candles of Mr. Daran, administered by Dr. Plunkett, notwithstanding the great injuries it had suffered from astringent injections.
CHAPTER XV.

Questions and Answers upon different subjects, relative to the Gonorrhæa.

186. It is very customary for Patients, to ask several Questions of the Practitioners, under whose care they are, on many particulars, relative to the Gonorrhœa, as well as other disorders, that have any affinity therewith. They frequently misinterpret the explanations, given to them, and disguise them so strangely, that the Surgeon’s understanding is exposed by making him say things quite foreign to his meaning. To prevent such mistakes for the future, I have here undertaken to lay down satisfactory answers to several of the principal Questions, that are commonly put to us. By this means the Patient will be instructed more explicitly, than by verbal answers. — Vox audita perit, littera scripta manet.
QUESTION I.

187. Is it possible, that a Surgeon can determine the time necessary for the cure of a Gonorrhæa?

A. It will ever be found very uncertain, and very difficult, to form such a determination, because a Gonorrhæa, that appears to be but a simple one in its beginning, may become very complicated, by long duration, whilst another, whose first appearance was of a most malignant complexion, is sometimes speedily cured. There are none but the unskilful, who dare to run the risk of making rash promises on such cases.
QUESTION II.

188. If in the Gonorrhæa there is a loss of Seed?

A. Besides the reasons, I have related § 85 and 127, this, which is within the reach of the Patients themselves, seems to me the most convincing. Every one knows, that the Gonorrhæa is the running of a corrupted matter; they know also, that sometimes, when the symptoms are in their most violent degree, involuntary emissions do happen, and the Semen, that is then discharged, is as clear and copious, and has the same odour and consistence, as in health. Therefore the Semen suffers no apparent alteration in a Gonorrhæa; consequently the matter, which flows off in this malady, is not the Seed, tho' it may possibly be infected.
QUESTION III.

189. If, after a Gonorrhæa is cured, there may be a loss of Seed?

A. It is very true, that a loss of the Semen may be the result of a Gonorrhæa; but it is no more than a subsequent accident, which happens but very rarely. That which is often taken for a relaxation of the excretory ducts of the Semen, is rather a relaxation of the Glands in the spongy substance of the Urethra, of the Prostate Gland, and of Cowper's Glands.

QUESTION IV.

190. Is it possible for a person, who has it not, to give the Gonorrhæa?

A. This question has received long since for answer this axiome: Nemo dat quod non habet, præter Gonorrhæam. No person can give
GIVE THAT HE HAS NOT, EXCEPT THE Gonorrhæa. Therefore it is evident, that a woman, without having the Gonorrhæa, may give it to a man; and, by a parity of reason, a man, without having it himself, may communicate it to a woman. This is a known truth; every day's practice demonstrates it.

QUESTION V.

191. How comes it to pass, that a person may give the Gonorrhæa, without having it?

A. Uncleanliness may contribute thereto, as I have observed § 102, and then nothing more than a simple clap will appear. If the Gonorrhæa turns out a malignant one, then the person, from whom it is derived, certainly has the Pox. But, as I have said in the the same place § 102, a running may often be the renewal of a former Gonorrhæa. From these different considerations a Surgeon
geon ought to be very cautious in declaring his judgment.

QUESTION VI.

192. Can a man acquire a Gonorrhæa, without the introduction of his Penis?

A. The introduction is so far from being necessary for the acquisition of the Gonorrhæa, that even an act of pollution between thighs, besmeared with the humour, running from the parts of an infected woman, is sufficient to cause a most malignant Gonorrhæa: nay, the pollution, solicited by an hand, befouled with the matter of a Gonorrhæa, has, to my certain knowledge, effectually given an external Gonorrhæa; and it can equally cause an internal one: all this is conformable to experience.
QUESTION VII.

193. Why, when several men have had to do, nearly at the same time, with an infected woman, some of them get the gonorrhea, others contract shankers, others a confirmed pox, whilst others escape with impunity?

A. We must admit, that in those, who imbibe the infection, there is an aptness, to receive the evil sooner, than in others, who do not; their escape, therefore, depends on a kind of antipathy, subsisting between the humours of these men and of the infected women § 200.
QUESTION VIII.

194. Can a Girl receive a Gonorrhaea, without losing her Maidenhead?

A. A man, who is infected, either with a malignant Gonorrhaea, or with the Pox, may, by simply rubbing his Penis against the Vulva of a young Girl, and moistening it, give her a Gonorrhaea. The solution of this Question affords nothing contradictory to the second Question § 188, because the Semen may be infected, without having suffered any change in its colour, consistence &c.
QUESTION IX.

195. How comes it to pass, that a man, who has cohabited several years with a woman, without having any infection, gets at last a Gonorrhæa, altho' the said woman, all that time, had not lain with any other man but himself?

A. Most certainly such a woman must be poxed, altho' she has not the Gonorrhæa: it may also have happened, that there was not an aptness in the man for receiving the venereal impression, until after a series of time. The same thing happens in contagious distempers, which seize not on every body at the same time: for example, the inhabitants of Marseille were not all infected with the Plague at the same time; the last among them, who were afflicted with it, had it not till eighteen months after others, tho' many of them had been employed all that time attending the sick and the dying.
QUESTION X.

196. May a person be poxed by lying with an infected woman, without having carnal knowledge of her?

A. It is beyond all doubt, that the Phthisis may be communicated to a sound habit of body by lying with a consumptive person, if there be in the former the least disposition, to receive the infectious effluvia of this distemper. By the same reason the blood of a sound person may be corrupted, if there is in the pores of his skin, and in the mass of his humours a disposition, to imbibe the venereal virus, which is continually exhaled by the transpiration of the infected person. The Cacochymia in children is often derived from the imprudent custom of letting them lie with debauched servants, by whose foul transpiration they are infected.
QUESTION XI.

197. Can a virgin give a Gonorrhea to the first who enjoys her?

A. Uncleanness in the extreme may, as has been said § 102, cause a running, but then without any dangerous consequence, and will be cured of itself, if the Patient be careful, to abstain from all commerce with that sex.

QUESTION XII.

198. Is it possible, that a former Gonorrhea may break out anew?

A. If a Gonorrhea, because of its having been accompanied with ulcers, could not be cured, without their being cicatrized, there certainly will remain scars in the Urethra. Wherefore, as every scar, which is not well con-
solidated, is liable, in consequence of the least irritation, to be lacerated, and thereby forms a new ulcer; so a gonorrhæal ulcer, when recently cured, cannot fail of breaking out anew, when irritated by a too violent action in amorous embraces.

QUESTION XIII.

199. May a Gonorrhæa revive several months after its having been cured?

A. Not only a Gonorrhæa may be renewed several months after the cure, but there have been instances of men, in whom the Gonorrhæa has reappeared several years after, and even in their old age, without having given any occasion thereto. When, by intemperance, the blood is carried with too great a vehemence towards vessels, made thin by old cicatrices, it tears them, and the ulcer breaks out anew. The wounds of old warriors have been known to open twenty or thirty years after cure. It frequently:
Questions

... frequently happens, that old ulcers of the Lungs also break out again.

QUESTION XIV.

200. Why two persons, who have both a confirmed Pox, do not give to each other the Gonorrhæa?

A. Because there subsists such a sympathy between the humours, that no alteration can result from their mixture. Two analogous fluids never change their nature by being mixed together; but pour together two fluids, whose constituent principles are different, then they will undergo an alteration, and their distinguishing characters will be changed; they will be, as one may say, unnaturalized by a kind of fermentation more or less perceptible.
QUESTION XV.

201. Can there be a preservative against the Gonorrhæa by the use of what are called Cundums?

A. The use of these machines is a very great error, into which many people run; for besides their being liable to be torn off, and that the venereal virus is endowed with a subtility, sufficient to penetrate thro' the pores of the said implements, they can by no means preserve from infection, for the Groin and Scrotum are left entirely uncovered, and consequently, are ready to receive the infection, intended to be avoided. The use of Cundums is, therefore, to be pronounced always imprudent and dangerous.
QUESTION XVI.

202. May injections be used as a preservative against the Gonorrhœa?

A. There is a physical impos-

sibility, to prevent the

volatility of the venereal Spirit from pe-

netrating into the Glands of the Urethra. By the word Spirit is to be understood a

substance, so entirely disengaged from all

other principles of matter, that it will pe-

netrate the parts with as much subtlety, as

lightening does that precedes thunder. But

injections, of what kind soever, can never

penetrate into the Glands; the structure of

the parts denies all such admittance; and

suppose an ingress be possible, it would never

be time enough, to correct the mischief al-

ready caused. Therefore injections are ab-

solutely useless.
QUESTION XVII.

203. Can medicated candles be a preservative against the Gonorrhœa?

A. The medicated candles cannot hinder the virus from penetrating into the Glands of the Urethra; but they are, without doubt, the surest means, to put a stop to its progress, by facilitating a dissolution of the humours, that are contaminated: this may be perceived in a short time by the suppuration, which they bring on; and may satisfy the Patient, that their action does not exert itself either upon the Urethra, or the Glands, if those parts are uninfected.
QUESTION XVIII.

204. Is it proper, to use injections for the cure of the Gonorrhæa?

A. Nothing can be imagined more prejudicial to the Patient, than astringent injections: they both harden and contract the canal of the Urethra: they are most commonly the antecedent causes of Stranguries and Retentions of Urine. But these inconveniences do not follow from injections, composed of emollient and anodine remedies; but the use of such is often necessary.

QUESTION XIX.

205. Is it proper, to stop the Gonorrhæa in Women with child?

A. In pregnant women it is sufficient, to correct the virus, which may have been introduced into the veins.
veins of the mother and the Fœtus, without attempting to dry up the source of the running, because such a suppression would most certainly be very prejudicial, in as much, as by that method the flowings, natural to women with child, would be stopped. There is always time sufficient, to cure the gonorrhea running, if it subsists, after the menses have resumed their course, the month after delivery.

**QUESTION XX.**

206. **Is it possible, to distinguish the Gonorrhæa from the Fluor-albus or Whites?**

A. The distinction in this case is very nice, and can be made only by skilful Practitioners: they alone are qualified, to truly know the parts, that are affected in these two distempers, and a skilful long experience is the only means, to hinder their being imposed on by the artifices of some women, actuated by private motives, to attempt such a deception. See § 98.
QUESTION XXI.

207. Is it proper, to make use of Mercury in the cure of a Gonorrhæa?

A. It is demonstrated, that Mercury, far from curing Gonorrhæas, increases their symptoms, by causing a dissolution of the humours; but its use is absolutely necessary, to correct the vice of the blood, otherwise from thence might result all the symptoms of the confirmed Pox, which sometimes happen.

QUESTION XXII.

208. Why, notwithstanding the use of Mercury in a Gonorrhæa, sometimes intervene Bubos, Shankers, and other symptoms of the Pox?

A. Notwithstanding the use of Mercury, and the most regular treatment of the Gonorrhæa, there
there afterwards appear pocky symptoms, and for two reasons; the first is, that Bubos, Shankers &c. might have been contracted formerly, or at the very time the Gonorrhaea was, tho' they did not then manifest themselves; they might even have been caused without the existence of the other; the second reason is, that if these symptoms should be the consequence of the virus having been introduced into the blood, and that there had not been sufficient time, to destroy the infection. More surprising things are to be met with in practice, and which would hardly be believed, if not confirmed by experience. Some years ago a man was put into a salivation here in London for an Exostose, which he had on the Tibia of his right leg; in proportion, as that was reduced, another grew on the Tibia of the left leg, and of which I cured him, after he had recovered from the extreme marasmus, to which he had been reduced by the salivation.
QUESTION XXIII.

209. Can a man cure himself of a Gonorrhea by the act of coition with a sound Girl?

A. Many libertines have taken it into their heads, to cure themselves of this disorder by lying with young virgins. This is so absurd an error, that I should not be at the trouble of refuting it, were it not so generally spread, as it really is. It is most certain, that men, who have a Gonorrhea, rarely fail infecting virgins they have to do with; but that, so far from being cured themselves, they on the contrary increase their own disorder, by the efforts, made of in such cases, by far too laborious.
QUESTION XXIV.

210. *If Gonorrhæas are easier cured in France than in England?*

A. The spirit of liberty, which reigns in England, seems to stretch itself to an independency in all manner of regimen, because Patients here are infinitely more reluctant to the rules, than they are in France; and therefore it is, that Gonorrhæas are more difficult to be cured in England, than elsewhere, (cæteris paribus, supposing all things equal.) There is, besides, another general opposition to the effecting as speedy a cure in England, as elsewhere, derived from the nature of their foods and drink, whence is extracted a nutritious humour, too succulent and too rich.
QUESTION XXV.

211. If a woman, that has the Gonorrhæa and the Whites, can be cured of these two distempers at the same time?

A. These two diseases being independant one of the other, it is impossible, to cure them at the same time. The remedies, appropriated for curing the one, (the Gonorrhæa) being quite contrary to the other, would encrease its discharge, and therefore the Whites must be treated by its own specifick medicines, after the Gonorrhæa is cured.
QUESTION XXVI.

212. Can a man, who makes use of medicated candles, give the Gonorrhœa to a Woman?

A. If uncleanness alone, as I have observed § 197, can cause a Gonorrhœa, there is much stronger reason, to believe, that a man, who makes use of medicated candles, can; because the matter, which flows from the Penis, is, as I may say, a Gonorrhœa, brought on by art.
QUESTION XXVII.

213. Is the serous running, that comes on, after having used the medicated candles, of any consequence?

A. The serous running, which succeeds to that of the purulent matter from using medicated candles, being the voucher of a cure performed, especially when the Patient can urine freely, then the use of the candles is to be decreased, because they would force away too much of the mucus from the urethra.
CHAPTER XVI.

On the use of medicated candles.

214. The ends, proposed by using candles, are principally two. The first is, to empty the Bladder, when water is made, with great difficulty, or when exists a total retention of Urine: the second is, to remove all obstacles, which prevent its free egress.

215. The first case evidently demands immediate succour; for the Patient, not being able, to discharge his Urine, is in the greatest danger of death: recourse must then be had to the general remedies, indicated § 178, in order to relax, as much as possible, the parts over-bended, swelled, and often inflamed; afterwards the introduction of the dilating candle is to be attempted, in order to distend the sides of the Urethra, and to sink back the Hypersarcoses, that stop up its passage: as soon, as such obstacles are overcome, the Urine
Urine makes its way more or less, and renders it easy, to introduce the **Catheter**, if there appears any reason for so doing, which could not have been done before § 178.

216. In the second case, when the paroxism is over, the foreign substance, of what sort soever § 61, must be destroyed, which cannot be effected, but by the **medicated candles**, being the only remedy, capable of dissolving and bringing to suppuration all such foreign substances.

217. We suppose the Patient prepared, as was hinted above § 216; but if he is not, either because the symptoms are not violent, or because a time is fixed for treating him, it will be sufficient, in case of a plenitude of blood, to empty the vessels by bleeding once or twice; if there is a redundancy of humours, they must be evacuated by a mild cathartic, as manna for instance, which it will be better, to repeat a second time, than by a stronger purge to excite at once a too great commotion in the humours.

218. As
218. As the local disorder in the urethra is often caused by some bad leaven, that has depraved the humours, it must be vigorously counteracted by specifics, appropriated thereto. The use of the medicated candles is to be entered upon at the same time with the use of these latter remedies.

219. It will be more advantageous for those Patients, whose business does not oblige them to go abroad, to keep themselves quiet; but as the greater number cannot submit to confinement, I have made it my particular study, so to contrive my remedies and candles, that persons, the most employed without doors, may make use of them, without the least interruption to their daily occupations.

220. The Patient's manner of living is to be regulated according to his constitution, his circumstances, and according to the remedies, he has made use of, to expel the virus, with which his blood is universally tainted. One should think it unnecessary, to recommend to Patients, in this case, moderation in their passions; but
many, we see, are so much their own enemies, that they will not deprive themselves of their darling pleasure. I must, therefore, declare to all such, that they ought to refrain from walking, dancing, riding: these violent exercises cause defluxions on the Testicles, like that vulgarly called, the Gonorrhaea fallen into the Scrotum. Moreover, we often meet, even with old men, who will not abstain from commerce with women. When such refractory Patients address themselves to me, I choose rather to decline undertaking their cure, than expose myself to the disquieture and reproaches, with which such, as they, load us, tho' the fault is entirely their own.

OF MEDICATED CANDLES.
CHAPTER XVII.

Precautions to be observed in introducing medicated candles.

221. The Patient is to begin by making water, if he wants: then a candle, proportioned to the bulk of the urinary stream, is to be drawn thro' the finger's length-ways, in order to rub off any small particles of dirt, that may have fastened upon it, and at the same time to make it straight. If the end of the candle is blunt, it must be made round with the end of the fore-finger of one hand, while the body of it is slightly rolled with the palm of the other on a smooth level table: it is then anointed over with a particular oil, which I furnish for the occasion, and which increases the efficacy of the candle.

222. The candle being thus prepared, and the Patient fixed either in an erect or supine posture, the business is then,
to introduce it: the manner is thus; he is to take hold of it about the middle, with the finger and thumb of one hand, while with the other he supports the Penis behind the Glans, without pressing it; and then drawing it out in a straight line, the Candle is introduced by little and little, without using any force: when its point has reached the root of the Penis, then the member is to be raised almost perpendicular, so as that the Glans may be about two inches from the Belly: the Candle will be thereby assisted, to insinuate itself into the curvature, which the os Pubis compels the Urethra to make in this place: when the Candle is advanced thus far, then the Penis must be drawn farther from the Belly, and the point of the Candle must be pressed with the end of the finger, in order to its proceedure to the curvature of the Urethra. If the Penis is not drawn out, and extended, as I said, the folds, formed by the interior membrane of the Urethra, would obstruct the Candle, and prevent its moving forward: this impediment might be mistaken for obstructions in
in the passage, tho' owing to the natural formation of those parts: it is possible also, that by too much force the candle may be introduced into some of the Lacunae § 11, which in certain parts of the urethra are wide enough, to admit the smallest medicated candle.

223. This last is a reason sufficient, why patients should never be permitted, to probe themselves in the beginning of this process: the most experienced surgeons cannot even be too cautious, or too much upon their guard, lest they should force the bougy into a wrong passage; much less should they allow their patients, to attempt it, until they are assured, that the way is rendered so practicable, as not to be missed.

224. By extending the penis in the manner prescribed § 222, the external membrane of the urethra is prevented from being thrown into folds, which would hinder the candle's admission: it then necessarily follows, that, if it meets with any resistance, it must be caused either by a foreign substance, or by a stricture of the inter-
internal membrane of the URETHRA. If it is by a contraction, it cannot be determined otherwise, but by the difficulty, which the CANDLE meets in advancing farther on: if it is by an HYPERSONOSIS, or by a Gland, became skirrhous, or swelled, it may be felt by the fingers from the Frænum to that part of the URETHRA, which answers to the root of the Penis § 28; but the touch must be very delicate to perceive it since the root of the Penis quite to the Prostate § 12; the swelling of this last may be felt easier by the finger, introduced into the Anus. The foreign substance, or the CARNOSITY, (call it as you will,) either fills up the entire capacity of the urinary canal, which is most commonly the case, or it only occupies a part thereof. If the HYPERSONOSIS entirely fills up the canal, the Urine comes out only drop by drop, notwithstanding the greatest efforts from the Patient, and the CANDLE cannot proceed any farther; but if it only occupies a part, the stream of the Urine is forked, or twits itself; in this case, by pushing the CANDLE a little, and by shifting its point to different directions, with-
242 Precautions in introducing without causing, however, any irritation, we may be sure, to pass by the obstacle, which is a double convincing proof, that it does not fill up the entire cavity of the urethra. When there are one or two, or, perhaps, more ulcers, the candle meets no opposition in its passage, but the patient complains of the pain, excited by its point in the places, where it touches the ulcers, as it passes by them.

225. In these different cases the medicated candle is to be affixed to the place, where the evil is; the candle will soften, dissolve, cause it to suppurate, and, in proportion as it acts, will open the way, by destroying the obstacle, that opposes its passage; it will also deterge and consolidate the ulcers, if there be any.

226. In order to fix the candle to the place, an hold-faft is made of three or four pieces of thread, about twelve or fifteen inches long, rubbed over with wax, in order to make it like a narrow flat cord: some make use of one or two slips of cotton: the string, of whatever it be, is folded into two equal parts: the middle of the
string ties by a double knot that part of the candle, which is nearest to the orifice of the urethra: the string, thus tied round the candle, is drawn back over the glans under the praeputium, and tied together behind the corona glandis with a double knot: these two parts of the string are again made fast under the glans, precisely upon the fraenum, where also a double knot is made, and then they must be united to the candle by two double knots, the one underneath, by which the candle is supported, and the other, by which it is made fast above. By means of this contrivance the candle can neither get out of the canal, nor advance farther into it, either of which would be prejudicial; for if the candle could move in the least out of the canal, it would not then touch the cause of complaint, and consequently become useless; if it were to penetrate deeper, it would be difficult, to draw it out. However let it be observed, that all these knots are not to be tied too close, because they might hurt the penis, when distended. That part of the candle,
244 Precautions in Introducing

Stretched beyond the knots, must be cut off; the Penis must be kept in a perpendicular direction, so that the Glans may be uppermost.

226. Practitioners, the most conversant in treating the disorders of the Urethra, direct the candles to be left in the canal only two or three hours at a time, to prevent any irritation, that might be caused thereby, as well as to procure an easy discharge of the Urine. Thus they make them be re-assumed, and suspended alternately every other two, or every other three hours, and sometimes stretch to an alternative of every other four hours: this method is prescribed with a view of easing the violent heat, excited in the Urethra; by this means the Patient applies the candle but twelve hours out of the four and twenty. For my part, instead of subjecting my Patients to such irksome precautions, I advise them, on the contrary, not to change the candle, but once in twenty-four hours: whence they derive a much greater advantage by the plaster’s acting continually on the disorder: they also can,
MEDICATED CANDLES.

Can, from the very first day of using them, make water freely, without the necessity of taking them out. This singular advantage depends on the configuration, which I give them, and is entirely different from those commonly used. They are neither caustic nor acrid; for with either of these qualities they could not be supported so long a time: but there is still a more convincing proof of their mild and beneficial quality, and which I have often satisfactorily demonstrated to my Patients, to wit, my chewing them in their presence; which, most certainly, I would not have done, if they were acrid in the least degree.

227. It must notwithstanding be confessed, that these CANDLES, as mild and gentle as they are, are endowed with some stimulating quality, without which they could never bring to suppurate the hard and sometimes skirrous substances in the URETHRA; but this quality, tho' possessed in a surprising degree, is not sufficiently irritative, to cause inflammatory pains, such as are commonly excited by all the other CANDLES hitherto known, and hence arises the
246 **Precautions in introducing**

the necessity of so frequently suspending their use, in order to prevent greater inconveniences. One great advantage, annexed to the using of my candles, is, that they must effect a speedier cure, than any others, seeing that they may be continued twice the time in the urethra.

228. It cannot be denied, but there are many Patients so exquisitely sensible of pain, that they cannot bear the introduction of the candle for the first time, without suffering greatly; but five minutes, after it has entered the urethra, and is therein softened, they feel no more, tho' it remains there four and twenty hours. They feel, it is true, a difficulty of making water the first day, especially, if the candle fills all the diameter of the canal; but the next day it comes away freely enough, and afterwards is as readily discharged, as if there was nothing in the urethra.

229. If during the time of the dissolution of those humours, which have at first caused to vegetate, and do still furnish nutriment to these foreign substances, (as commonly happens in the first five or six days,)
days,) a too violent irritation is excited, there supervenes spasmodic motions in the body of the Penis, and constitute what in the Gonorrhæa is called a Corbée; in that case I suspend the use of the candles for some hours, sometimes for a day or two, in fine, until the spasm is quite removed: I then prescribe proper injections, calculated to keep up the suppuration; for a suppression of it would oblige us, to have the same trouble over again. If such precautions are not taken, the eretifm spreads, and gaining ground by little and little stretches to the Vesiculae seminales § 16, and, by a communication of the parts, reaches to the Testicles § 17. These parts, becoming obstructed, grow painful; the use of the candles must be suspended all the time that this accident subsists. I direct embrocations to be made with oil, prepared for this purpose, and which I give to the Patient, and prescribe the following poultice to be applied to the Scrotum. Take Oat-meal four ounces, and two ounces of common Honey, boil them with half a pint of the Vegeto-Mineral Water.
248 Precautions in Introducing Water. Or take two ounces of unguentum e gummi elemi, and an ounce of old Venice theriac: mix them together, to be spread upon flax: it must be applied to the naked Scrotum, as soon as the defluxion is reduced, then the use of the candles is to be renewed.

230. It obviously results from these consequences, that, besides the advice which I have given § 220, the Patients ought to follow an exact regimen all the time they make use of the medicated candles; that is, they should eat nothing but what is of easy digestion, and must avoid all kind of drink, that may heat the blood, such as coffee, as well as spirituous liquors, and even wine.

231. By inspecting the candles, we discern, what progress they have made towards a cure. When the suppuration is observed to decrease; when the matter is of a thick consistence; when it becomes white and gleasy; when no more resistance is felt in the canal; when the stream of the Urine is smooth, even, and gushes out freely, without interruption; then the application
plication of medicated candles must be reduced by degrees, keeping them in the urethra only for some hours in the night, and some in the day. The cure is finally complete, when no more white matter is seen, and when the candle comes out covered with a glewy and transparent humour, filtered by the glands of the spongy substance of the urethra. The patient at the close of the cure, ought to be purged once or twice, as he was at the beginning of the treatment § 216.

232. It is a dangerous custom for patients, to persist in continuing the use of the medicated candles longer than is necessary, because by so doing they provoke too copious an excretion of the humour of the glands, which debilitates the elastic spring of the penis. But persons of melancholic dispositions continue obstinate in their opinion of continuing the use of the candles, notwithstanding the strongest arguments against it; and the reason is, (agreeably to what doctor friend says) "There is this remarkable difference " to be observed between consumptive and " pocky
Precautions in introducing &c.

"pocky Patients; the former can never be
"induced to believe they are to die of
"their diseases, nor the poxed that they are
"ever cured of theirs."

233. As it generally happens, that the canal of the Urethra, after the cure performed is inclined to contract itself, the Patients ought to make use of dilating candles, once or twice a week, an hour each time, thereby to keep the passage duly open. This practice, when followed for some months, is to be suspended, nor to be re-assumed until called for by the stream of the Urine decreasing in bulk.
A LETTER
FROM THE
AUTHOR
TO
Mr. GOUARD,
Counsellor to the King, Mayor of the City of ALET, Professor in Surgery, and demonstrator Royal in Anatomy at Montpellier.*

SIR,

FOUR days ago I published a little treatise on the disorders of the URETHRA, intitled, Instructions for Persons afflicted with these disorders. If I had thought that you understood English I should have sent you a copy; but as it is now printing in French in Hol-

* This letter was published in the French edition of this work, printed in Holland, in the year 1764.
LAND, be assured that you shall receive one as soon as it shall come out of the press; the bookseller gives me hopes that the work will be finished about the end of this month: it is a mark of gratitude which I owe you. Had it not been for you and M. DARAN, as I confess in my preliminary discourse, I had never thought perhaps of attending so closely, as I have done, to these disorders, in which I may say, without too great a flattery to my vanity, that I every day experience successes which often astonish me.

Doubtless, you conclude by this time, that I make a sincere acknowledgement, that I conformed myself to your book, printed this year *, intitled, Oeuvres de Chirurgie, &c.—Not at all. This work, which I had never heard of, came to my hands by accident but the 29th of November 1763, two days before the publication of mine. I must rather say that I devoured it than that I read it. So eager

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* According to the author's answer it appears that this work has been pirated, the true edition being of the year 1760.
was I in the enjoyment of such a possession. The precepts which it contains, the regularity which you have observed in it, the neatness, the precision, the elegance of the style, all is admirable. What an acquisition to the present age; what an advantage to posterity! and how great is my loss in having been so long deprived of such a work! If, on its first publication, I had had the happiness of seeing it, I should have made use of it to clear up certain points that may appear obscure in my work; so true it is, that at once a man cannot be capable of every thing. Omnia non possumus omnes.

You cannot conceive in how bad a situation the lovers of the profession are in this Country, where it is with much trouble, and always unreasonably that we can procure interesting books. Authors would do a great service to the Public if they would advertise their works once or twice in the Amsterdam gazette, which is, of all others, the most universally read.

You will easily judge, after having read my book, that your last was entirely unknown to me. If you should, therefore, find in it any
of your fundamental precepts, if you should meet with any expressions which may have the appearance of being borrowed, I cannot have taken them but from your publication of the year 1746, which came to my knowledge, and that I had but by chance, in the year 1754; which delayed, for the space of eight years, my progress in these disorders. It is therefore apparent that I never had the least idea of your bougies before the 30th of last November.

It nevertheless appears, that I have built on your foundations; and I can see nothing extraordinary in that, now that I know your remedies. Both of us, brought up under the same master [the late Mr. Soulier] it is natural that our reflections on his principles should agree. I have never lost sight of the manner of his making use of the Lead which he had learned from Planiscampy, and of which he made a wonderful advantage. He disguised it, when he used it in Litharge of gold simply, under the name of bole Armeniac; in Minium, under the name of Cinnabar or that of red precipitate. If he employed it in Litharge of silver, he gave it another
ther name; he often made use of sugar of Lead in a powder under the name of Alum, with which it was mixed. He made use of these different preparations as perpetuatives in the Erysipelas; as defensives in the capital operations of Surgery, in his private practice; as dissolvers and resolutives in symptomatic swellings of the Parotid glands, and for swellings of the Testicles; as absorbents and driers, in old ulcers, &c. * This remedy has always

* Mr. Goulard told me in his answer, that he does not hold with this practice of the late Mr. Soulier, under whom he was educated, at the same time with me, in the year 1720, and that it is but since the year 1740 that he has made the discovery of it. He ought to have said since he had renewed the practice of it, since he himself agrees that it is found in the ancient Pharmacopoeias. That of Quincy has not rejected it; it is still in the late edition of that work, under the name of Acetum Lithargirii; and in the last edition of the Chemistry of Lemery, under the name of Vinaigre de Saturne, and impregnation de Saturne; and the vegeto-mineral water, under that of lait virginal. This last mentioned author recommends the virginal milk against inflammations, against Piles, Pimples and all the disorders of the skin. If it is
Letter to XZfr

always been one of my favourite instruments; with it, I may say, I have performed wonders in Surgery; but I confess to you freely, that I have not been so well acquainted with its advantages as you: however, I shall not neglect, in future, the employing of it on your word.

confined to these advantages, which are not contested by his illustrious commentator, the late Dr. Baron, the most exact critic, and the most consummate practitioner, it is because it was reserved for Mr. Goulard to apply it with such inva-

sible success in such a great number of cases, that one may say, that when this medicine is well com-
posed, well dispensed, and well directed, it is the most principal, the most innocent, and the most universal topic that there is this day in Surgery. The surprising cures which have been made by its means under the inspection of a man of the first quality in London, and upon himself, has determined him to translate the work of Mr. Goulard into English for the good of Mankind. It were to be wished, that gentlemen of the Faculty, and above all, Surgeons would give the book a candid reading, without partiality, to qualify themselves for administering this remedy; an imprudent appli-
cation of it proving highly detrimental in some disorders.
I will also confess to you as freely, that my opinion differs much from your's as to the manner of employing it in my bougies, of which it is the basis; in the same manner I can assure you, as you will see § 227, that never any disorder has arisen from these phlogistic irritations, which compel you to suspend so often the use of your bougies. My opinion also differs from your's with respect to the form of bougies. In bringing this medicament to perfection, its right and equal form has been changed for a pyramidal one, which becomes thereby entirely contrary to the indication that we have of immediately attacking the local vice: the bougie being, by its conic form, smaller at its extremity than at its head, it is next to impossible that it can touch the part affected, except the Hyperparcoses which fill almost all the tube of the Urethra: but that it may act efficaciously upon an ulcer when the bougie is insulated in the canal without being able to touch the inside of the coats, appears to me next to impossible. It were to be wished, on the contrary, that it was biggest at the extremity which goes the
first towards the ulcers of the canal, especially, since it must act upon the Fossa navicularis, and upon the Bulbus, where the diameter of the Urethra, being larger, it is needful that the bougie should swell and dilate itself more than in the other parts of the canal. Reason dictates, and experience confirms, that a topic acts so much the more efficaciously as it touches more immediately the part to which it is applied.

It is in the composition of my plaister, it is in the kind of cloth with which it is charged; lastly, it is the skilful management of my bougies, all the parts of which are spongy, where I find the advantage which render them susceptible of swelling, at least, to the fourth part of their bigness, five minutes after their introduction. In the mean time, they lose nothing of their firmness in their entrance into the Urethra, which renders them as solid as flhale-bone; a perfection which cannot be given to your's, unless they are very large: but you cannot make them small enough to penetrate without resistance into the Bladder when a retention of urine, caused by a total obstruction, or by spasmodic or phlegmonic contraction
traction of the URETHRA requires it. In these cases I make way for the greater bougies, by means of those which I call small ones, which do not exceed the thickness of a coarse thread, and which nevertheless have all the elasticity necessary to prevent their either bending or breaking in their passage; this last accident happened, about fifteen years ago, under the hands of a man, who had acquired some reputation in this Country for disorders of the URETHRA; this man, who was nothing less than a Surgeon, had recourse to me to remove the obstacle which held the patient and himself in the greatest trouble.

But I o perceive that, for a mysterious man, I am led to say more than I intended on this matter, and too much for you, who understand, as we say, at half a word; but I shall not be sorry, if you take it as a proof of my sincere gratitude. I shall not, however, finish, without insisting, contrary to your opinion, upon the necessity of fixing the boulgie: an attention to this consequence proves to be of the last moment. A small number of examples in Surgery, and well observed, contribute
tribute to a wholesome practice, but the multitude confirms it. At Montpellier, where such cases but seldom happen, you keep your patients shut up in their chambers, where, religiously observing your orders, they have nothing to do but what concerns the recovery of their health, you may be so indulgent for them as not to fix the bougie, in regard of their entire submission. But, in a City like London, where Patients, without quitting their business, would direct Surgeons, and command even Nature herself, you must agree with me, that it is absolutely necessary to fasten the bougie in such a manner as that it may not be subject to any variation. The Nobleman will not debar himself from the pleasures of hunting, and for that purpose to be on horse-back for eight or ten hours together; the Merchant is forced to go every day to the exchange; the officer cannot dispense with his duty; the Seaman, much more employed in his profession than in the preservation of his health, has no other tranquillity by land, no more than by sea, but during the time that he can enjoy a few hours of sleep: none of these patients can make an advantageous
advantageous use of bougies, unless care is taken to fix them in such a manner as that the point, which must act the most efficaciously, shall not have the power of abandoning the part affected. This method appears to me preferable to all others, if it is executed as I describe § 226. I even believe it infinitely more certain than that little method which you propose, vol. ii. p. 279.

Generous as you are, you will, probably, censure the mercenary conduct which I hold, in preserving the secret of my bougies. I own it, my philosophy is that of Diogenes; as I have no other means but my single talents to support me in the world, I shall endeavour as long as I live, to turn to advantage the advice I obtained from the London's Surgeons; having besides discharged, in this respect, the duty I owe to the Public; you will see these motives in the preliminary discourse to the work, page 10. For you, who, like a second Seneca, loaded with honours and with fortune, discover so much disinterestedness, nothing surprises me in that. Favoured as you are, though not so much as you deserve,
with the benefits of a generous Lord; enjoying, as the fruit of your labours, a considerable capital; pensionary of the Province of Languedoc, in quality of Lithotomist; superintendant of the hospital for venereal disorders; holding the honourable and lucrative title of Demonstrator in the Faculty of Phytic; partaker in the revenues of the College of Surgery, in quality of Professor royal; adorned with the charge of perpetual Mayor of a capital City; and, added to all this, an interior practice which hinders you not from your great concerns without, you have had great reason to open yourself, and to give, liberally, your secrets for the general good of Society; you would, indeed, have rendered yourself wholly unworthy of the name which is engraven for you to immortality, if you had acted otherwise.

In agreeing with you in every respect concerning the virtues of Lead, I applaud you on your having been able to support yourself against the established prejudices which oppose its inward use. For this last purpose I would not make the ebullition in a copper pan, the acidity
dity of the vinegar of which cannot fail to
draw certain particles of *verdigris*, always cor-
rosive, and cannot but increase the nauseous
quality of the *Lead*: you might leave your
materials in digestion in a matras for several
days upon hot sand, if you think that an
earthen pan will not suffice: the vinegar will
sufficiently impregnate itself by this means
with the divisible particles of the mineral
which rises, in shaking from time to time the
matras, or in stirring the matter with a wood-
en spatula. You may avail yourself, by means
of the digestion of the advantage which you
have with the strongest *vinegar*, such as that
of Roussillion, the strong ebullition of which
dissipates too quickly the vegetable acid, and
reduces it to the weakness of the most com-
mon *vinegar*, the simple digestion of which,
qualifies the spirituous particles. Some others
than we shall perhaps find of more advantage
in this preparation, by a strong and continu-
ed trituraction in the manner of Count Laga-
raye, for the extraction of the essiential salts
of vegetables,
If, in external maladies, you have need of adding to your pomatum, some powerful detergent, the egyptiac balm of which verdigris and vinegar are the basis, appears to me to merit the preference. I made, in the year 1753, the operation of a fistula in ano, of the most complicated kind, to a gentleman of fortune, in the presence of Messrs. Hawkins and Middleton, Surgeons to the King, and of Dr. Hunter, a celebrated Anatomist, and man-midwife to the Queen. Although nothing was wanted to the precision and exactitude of the cutting instrument, the wound changed its appearance, and became, in a few days, a fordid ulcer: it was determined to use Mercury internally, and to perfume the ulcer with cinnabar; which was done for twelve days without success; I employed the matter of my plaster with which I had lately healed many fistulas without cutting them, but I received no advantage from it; it came into my mind to add to it the egyptiac balm; this mixture procured immediately on the first day, a good digestion; the ulcer was entirely and solidly healed in less than a week.

I cannot
I cannot help now, that I am in the case of writing to you, to employ one moment of your attention upon a particular case whose treatment I am now finishing, and of which I never before saw an example; it seems to me to have escaped your observation, otherwise you had not failed to make mention of it. — A man, of about 35 years of age, had, for about 5 or 6 years, an abscess in the Prostrate, on the left side, with a Fistula in the Urethra, as the consequence of a Gonorrhea; he was cured by the incision of an eminent Surgeon in this Country [Mr. Pott.], and by the judicious conduct which he observed in his dressings. The patient consulted me on the 7th of October, 1763. on account of a great difficulty he had in making water. I found, near the bulbus of the Urethra a tumour of the bigness of an inch, which I imagined to be a swelling of the inferior Prostrate glands; I applied to it the bougies, which rendered the course of the water very free in the space of 4 or 6 days; but the Tumour, far from diminishing increased continually. At the end of the week I perceived a disposition to a suppuration, and the water
water flowing from him with the same facility as if he had never been troubled with any the least disorder of the URETHRA, I entirely suppressed the use of the BOUGIES which some people had not failed to condemn. I ordered emollient poultices to be applied to the PERINEUM, and a little fat, which caused no other alteration in the Tumour, than a rapid augmentation; it increased to the size of a turkey's egg: from the oval which it was before, it now took the form of a pear, the base of which touched the margin of the ANUS, and the point extended to the place of the PERINEUM where the ferotum begins; the rest of the spongy substance of the URETHRA to the gland exclusively was swelled only beneath, and bore the resemblance of the tail of the pear; there were, at certain spaces, some eminences, the most considerable of which, which was situated under the Frænum, was of the size of the end of one's middle finger, a considerable aedematous infiltration of the PREPUTIUM caused a Phymosis which subsisted for some days. The collection of the matter, which was effectually felt at the beginning of November, induced
induced me to apply upon the Tumour maturative Poultices which fitted it to be opened in a little time after: there came from it above three ounces of well digested matter, by means of an incision which I made the whole length of the Perineum; nevertheless, the substance of the URETHRA did not appear better; which determined me to continue the anodyne and mollifying cataplasm for three weeks; they had so good an effect, that all the spongy substance of the URETHRA returned to its natural state: the patient was cured in three or four days after, and a kind of Tumour as broad as the middle finger, which extended about the length of an inch and a half all along the cicatrice, was dissolved.* Happily the URETHRA has not been opened. The patient has always made water with ease and freedom during the whole time of the disease, and continues still to do so. Melf.

* I attributed all the honour of this cure to the Poultice of crumb of bread the matter of my Bougies and vegeto-mineral water, which dissolved the tumour in less than eight days, and which I could not have obtained so quickly by any other known remedy.

TULLY
Tully and Lapeyre, cited in the course of the work, were witnesses of this extraordinary and successful case.

This observation affords some particularities to be considered, which I have not yet had time sufficiently to reflect upon to communicate to you. As 1st, How the Urethra was able to resist putrefaction. 2dly, How the canal could, during the whole time of the disease, permit the water to run so freely, while the cellular substance of the Urethra and the inferior prostrates were so swelled, since, on other occasions, the least obstruction becomes a total obstacle to the passage of the urine. 3dly, What are the resources of Nature when we oppose not her intentions.

In fine, I flatter myself that you will not take amiss what I have taken the liberty to tell you; our long acquaintance, which I date from the year 1719; and the obligat on that I have to you for my knowledge in the disorders of the Urethra will assure you that it is not from a spirit of mere criticism that I attack some of your precepts, and that it proceeds but
but from a love for the profession, and for the general good of Mankind. Assured as I am of your unwearied endeavours to render yourself more and more useful, I am in hopes, that, instead of taking in ill part my intentions, you will do me the favour of returning an answer to my objections *, to put me in a better condition to pursue this part of the art of healing, which still demands much application and research. When it shall be in the power of physicians to explain with precision and with demonstration, all the phenomena which occur in these disorders, they may then say, that they know more than we do; but the principles which you have established will remain always to your honour; they will be the foundations on which our posterity shall build their edifices. If you could make me understand how your patient was cured by the application of a single bougie, you shall

* I purpose to give the translation of the second volume of Mr. Goulard's work, and to add there-to the answer to his objections, with critical reflections; to which I mean to add the composition of my bougie.
be much more than my Apollo *, not that
I call in question a cure so singular, for no-
ting can be alleged against facts: besides,
true practitioners know that cases often hap-
pen, without any reason being to be given for
them. I have a great number of observa-
tions, which, perhaps, I may never publish
in

* It appears to me, nevertheless, that this singu-
lar case may be explained by the following obser-
vation. Mr. Marotte, aged 75 years, my neigh-
bour, was attacked in the year 1765 with a strang-
gury, which augmented insensibly for the space of
fix months; and proceeded at length to a complete
iscury, or total retention of urine, which sub-
sisted 36 hours. The patient, reduced to this state,
called for my assistance: I searched him with a
bougie; and having found an invincible obstacle to
its passage near the Bulbus of the Uretbra, I fixed
it to this place by a string, and I prepared myself
to bleed him; I gave orders for him to be put into
Semi-cupium of vegeto-mineral water, according
to my custom. Three minutes after the introduc-
tion of the Bougie, the patient shed several drops of
water; I drew out the bougie, and an abundance of
water which followed it, forced from out of the Ure-
thra a stone which had the form and figure of a great
French bean. Since that time, the patient, who
died
in English, because no one will give credit to
them. In the age in which we live we must
produce facts demonstrated and attested, and
nothing that favours of paradox; I was con-
tradicted in this Country concerning the obser-
vations on the Hernias, which were done in
the presence of a great number of witnesses:
I am an impostor for having said, p. 215, vol.
ii. of my treatise on these disorders, that I am­
putated more than seven feet of the intestine,
and healed the patient. The Strangulation
by the Peritoneum, Hernias with adherences,
all that the academy of Surgery of Paris
have given themselves so much pains to ga­
ter upon Hernias, &c. " are trifling mat­
ters, and ingenious speculations, more cap­
able of misleading young Surgeons, but lit­
died two years afterwards, never had a return of
that disease. Probably, the stone was forced to
change its situation, and took one more advantage­
ous for its passage out. Did not the same circum­
stance happen to your patient rather than the sudden
subsiding of some tubercule of the Urethra, as you
say and without the perception of the patient?
" the
A LETTER TO, &c.

"the versed in the treatment of these disorders, "than to instruct them." These are things which a modern author hath dared to advance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very humble

And obedient Servant

G. ARNAUD.

London, Nov. 4,
1769.
EXPLANATION

OF THE TERMS OF ART

USED in this WORK.

ACCESS,

is a preternatural tumour, or a swelling that contains Pus.

ACCESS-URINARY,

is a collection of urine formed in the texture of the skin, of the muscles and of the fat, when the canal of the Urethra is pierced through by a Fistula.

ACCIDENT,

is whatever accompanies, or supervenes to a dislemper, as the cordee in a Conorrhaea.

ACUTE,
Explanations of the Terms,

Acute,
an epithet used to characterize a violent disorder.

Algaly,
or Catheter, is a round, long, hollow silver instrument, curved according to the figure of the Urethra, its use is, being introduced into the Bladder, to procure an egress of the Urine, or to make injections into that part: it is also employed to search if there are any stones in the Bladder.

Alteratives,
are remedies which divide the molecula of the Blood and humours when become too fizy and viscous.

Amputation,
is an operation in surgery by which a member or only part of a member is cut off.

Amygdale,
are two Glands so called from their resemblance to the shell of an almond: they are situated at the entrance of the Throat, one on each side.
A**nalogy**, is a term which in the method of teaching signifies the art of making known the relations and comparisons of one thing to another.

A**natomy**, is the dissection or division of the parts of the human body or of animals, in order to know their structures, situations, connexions and uses.

A**neurysm**, is a preternatural tumour caused by a dilatation or by the opening of an artery.

A**nnuli**, (see Rings).

A**ntecedent**, is an epithet given to the causes of diseases, (see causes).

A**nus**, or the Fundament, is the extremity of the Bowels, that forms a round opening, through which is excluded both wind and excrement.

A**phthae**, are little superficial Ulcers in the Mouth.
Explanation of the Terms,
on the Palate, Tongue and Gumms, accompanied with scalding heat.

Arteries,
are pipes destined to convey the blood from the Heart to all the parts of the Body, in order to maintain heat therein and supply them with nutriment.

Assimilation,
this word in the case where I make use of it, signifies the change of a substance into the nature of the Body, to which it has attached itself; the nutritious humour which flows from Veins in wounds is turned into a substance similar to that of the part to which it reunites by assimilation.

Asthma,
a difficulty of breathing commonly attended with a violent cough, especially when the Patients lie on their backs.

Astringents,
are remedies endowed with the power of contracting, crisping and stiffening the fibres, and of contracting the pores of the parts to which they are applied.
used in this Work.

**ATTENUATE-TO,**

by this term is expressed the action of rendering the humours in the Body more fluid than they were before (see oscillation).

**Balsams,**

are in general gummy and oily substances, most commonly of an agreeable smell, and (properly speaking) the redundant nutritious juices of certain trees, whose nature is to discharge such superfluities thro' their barks, as is observable in the Prune tree and some others.

**Balsamic,**

an epithet given to liquids which in their genuine and unadulterated state partake of the nature of Balsams.

**Belly-Lower,**

is that part of the Body situated a little above the Navel and continued to the or Pubis. It contains the Stomach, the Liver, the Spleen, the Bowels, and one may say also the Kidneys, Bladder, and a great number of Glands, Vessels, &c.
6 Explanation of the Terms,

Bifurcate-to,
this term in Surgery signifies a division of the Urine into streams that form a kind of fork.

Bifurcation,
is that place where a branch becomes forked.

Bladder, (see its definition § 11).

Blood,
is an alimentary humour red, viscous, sweet; it smells somewhat like Urine, is of a middling consistence; is contained in the Heart, the arteries, and veins; is during life continually agitated, and driven from the Heart to the arteries, from them to the veins, and from the veins back to the Heart again. It is produced and renewed only by the Chyle which is the source of all the other humours and principal agent in the animal economy. While the Blood circulates freely it is liquid; but when out of its containing vessels, or after death, it coagulates and becomes fixed. (see mass of Blood).

Bow-
Bowels,
they are a long round canal continued from the Stomach to the Anus, designed to contain the aliments for their undergoing a proper elaboration, and afterwards to carry out the gross excrements.

Brush, the Woolhoufian. (see its definit.
§ 153)

Bubos,
are tumours that arise in the Groins and Arm-pits; they are symptoms of the Pox, when they make their appearance after an impure commerce.

Cacochymic,
signifies a person overcharged with humours.

Cacochymy,
is an extraordinary abounding of perverted humours.

Callosity,
this is expressive of that hard and insensible flesh which rises at the edges and on the surface of Ulcers.
8. EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS,

CALLOUS,
this is descriptive of the indurations that are produced on soft parts.

CALMING-MEDECINES,
are those which procure tranquility, rest, and sleep.

CANALS,
are pipes destined for the conveyance of certain fluids.

CANALS SALIVARY,
are those thro' which passes the Saliva from the Parotid Glands into the Mouth. (see Parotides).

CANAL URINARY, (see Urethra, § 5.)

CANDLES MEDICATED,
are plaisters rolled up into the shape of a candle, proportioned to the length and breadth of the urinary canal.

CAPILLARY,
this is characteristic of the smallest vessels in the human frame.

CARIA,
is a loss of substance in a Bone, caused by an acrid and corrosive matter:
a Caria is analogous to an Ulcer of the fleshly parts, wherefore it is looked upon as a gangrenous Ulcer of the Bones.

Carnosity, (see its definit. § 61.)

Caruncle,

is a little glandular eminence, natural or preternatural. The natural Caruncles are those at the entrance of the Vagina, as is also the Veru-montanum. So far as relates to this work, the preternatural are little fleshly excrescences, of which consequently Carnosities are a species.

Catarrh, (see its definit. § 78.)

Catheter, (see Alga.)

Cathartics, or Purgatives,

are medicines which evacuate the humours by purging.

Cause,

that which produces a disease is called its cause. The causes of maladies are divided into antecedent and concomitant: the antecedent are those from which the conjoined or concomitant are derived
derived; the antecedent cause of the Gonorrhœa is generally the venereal taint; the concomitant is the catarrh in the Urethra and Penis.

Caustic,
is an acid, corrosive, burning remedy that destroys the parts to which it is applied.

Cautery,
is a most acid remedy and more active than the caustic; it consumes rapidly the part to which it is applied, being endowed with the potential power of fire.

Cellular,
is made use of to express the structure of certain parts, which consisting of an infinite number of vessels of every kind, form a sort of net-work abounding with small spaces called Cellulæ.

Chronic,
long and stubborn distempers, that become very often habitual.
Chylus,

is a milky substance which results from the digestion of the aliments to repair the diminution of Blood.

Clap,

is a running of a matter from the Penis, generally accompanied with heat, redness, and smarting at the orifice of the Urethra.

Clitoris, (see its description, § 36.)

Coagulate-to,

to thicken; the humours of the Body are thickened by some preternatural dispositions, when they ought to be fluid and light. Other humours that naturally are thick, viscid and gley become too fluid; which effect being contrary to the former is called the dissolution of humours.

Coition,

Cohabitation, the same as Copulation, it implies the conjunction of male and female.
12 Explanation of the Terms,

Complicated,
this epithet is given to any distemper joined with one or several others, as is the Gonorrhœa, when accompanied with Shankers, Bubos, &c.

Composition
of the human Body, the human Body is composed in general of solid and fluid parts: the fluid parts are the Blood and humours; the solid parts are the vessels in which the fluids are contained.

Conduct urinary, is the same as Urethra, § 5.

Condyloma,
are excrences that arise about the Anus and the natural parts of both sexes; they are symptoms of the Pox.

Conjoined, (see causes).

Conjonctiva,
is a membrane that lines the inside of the Eye-lids, and extending itself over the ball of the Eye, is called the white of the Eye.
Consecutive,
epithet given to any accident which follows another, as a loss of the semen sometimes is the consequence of a Gonorrhea, by which the excretory ducts of the Vesicula Seminales are destroyed by Ulcers.

CONSOLIDATE-TO,
to reunite divided parts.

CONSOLIDATION,
is the reuniting of the lips of a wound or ulcer.

CONSUMPTION, (see Phthisis).

CONTAGION,
is the communication of a distemper from malignant corpuscula exhaled from infested Bodies.

CONTRACTION,
this signifies a shrinking up of the fibres of the Body by which they become shorter.

CONVULSION,
is a violent and involuntary contraction of the whole Body or any of its parts.
Explanation of the Terms,

Convulsive,
we call convulsive motions, all contractions or momentary convulsions, as in the Hic-up, Sneezing, Vomiting, &c.

Cooling-remedies,
are those which extinguish any great heat in the Body.

Copulation (see Coition).

Cordee (see its definition § 83.)

Coriza (see its definit. § 78.)

Corpora-cavernosa (see the definit. § 24.)

Corrosives,
are acrid remedies that destroy superfluous flesh, they are also called corrosives in a substantive sense.

Corona-Glandis, (see its definit. § 25)

Cough,
is a sudden violent and loud expiration, caused by endeavouring to discharge a viscous matter from the Lungs, there inspissated by a Catarrh.
Cowper's-Glands,
(see definit. § 13, for those in man. See definit. § 48 for those in woman.)

Crista,
is an excrescence that sprouts up from the skin in the shape of a Cock's-comb; these excrescences are commonly symptoms of the Pox.

Crystalline,
is an edematous swelling, caused by an obstruction of the lymphatic vessels in the skin of the Preputium.

Cundum,
is a kind of sheath or scabbard made of a very thin skin found in certain fish.

Deferent (canal) See the definit. § 20.

Deglutition,
is the act of swallowing either solids or fluids.

Deperdition
of substance, by this is meant the loss of substance which a part suffers either by cutting instruments, cauteries, or by a great suppuration.
Desiccatives,
are remedies which dry up moistures.

Deterge-to,
means to separate from a wound or ulcer the heterogeneous humours.

Detersives,
are remedies that have the virtue of cleansing wounds.

Diagnostic,
is an epithet given to the signs by which distempers are known.

Diarrhoea,
is an extraordinary discharge of humours from the Glands of the Bowels.

Digest-to,
the humours are said to be digested when they are become more attenuated and fluid, and that a fermentation is therein excited, by which their essential parts are divided.

Digestives,
are those remedies which digest the humours of wounds and ulcers.
Dilating or Dilative,
are such remedies which by swelling widen the sides of wounds, ulcers, fistulas or any parts into which they are introduced.

Diluting-remedies,
are those which render the humours of the Body more fluid, by supplying them with a suitable moisture: the chief of diluting medicines is water.

Dissolution,
this word, taken in the sense I use it, is a depravation of the Blood and humours which from a viscous or thickish consistence, are rendered more fluid by a division of their principal parts.

Divide-to,
to divide solid parts, is to cut and separate them.

Diuretics,
are those medicines which provoke an efflux of Urine.

Douche,
is an irrigation made on a distemper'd part with some liquid.
Dysuria,
is a difficulty in making water, accompanied with heat, pain and smarting: in the Dysuria the stream of the urine is uninterrupted, which constitutes the difference between it and the Strangury.

Electuary,
is a remedy composed of powders made up together with Syrups: its consistence is somewhat thicker than Honey.

Embrio,
is the rudiment, the first unfolding of the matter, whence the Foetus is formed before it assumes the human shape.

Embrocation,
is a topic and oily medicament, with which the skin is softened in order to relax it.

Emollient,
signifies relaxing: emollients are applied to the skin to relax it and to open its pores.

Empiric,
is a person who, in the treating of maidens,
used in this work.

dies, is only guided by experience, which most commonly misleads him.

Empiricism,
is the art of treating distempers without the assistance of rational principles.

Epidemism,
the general invasion of a distemper that derives its origin from an accidental change of the air or aliments.

Epidemical diseases,
or popular ones, are those which indiscriminately attack all sorts of people.

Epididimis,
is a thin membrane that covers all the surface of the skin.

Epididimus, (see the definit. § 19.)

Eretismus,
is an irritation or accidental tension of the fibres which makes them exceed their natural oscillatory motion.

Erysipelas,
this malady is a superficial inflammation of the skin, without any remarkable settling; is of a reddish orange-colour.
Explanations of the terms:

**Colour,** and is accompanied with an acrimonious irritative and scalding heat.

**Escharotics,**
are cautetics that burn the skin and the flesh.

**Eunuchs,**
are men deprived of the generative faculty: there are two classes of them, to wit, the Italians and the oriental Eunuchs. The former, being destined to vocal music are deprived of their Testicles when very young; the latter who are devoted to the service of the Sultanas have neither Penis nor Testicles.

**Excoriations,**
are any frettings of the skin, that give rise to superficial Ulcers.

**Excrements,**
this term implies every kind of solid or liquid substances expelled from the Body by the natural ways.

**Excrecence,**
is superfluous and preternatural flesh in some part of the Body whether internal or external.
Excretory, we give the name of excretory to those vessels, pipes, canals, ducts that give a free egress to all juices, liquids or humours that are separated from the mass of the Blood.

Excretion, is the act by which nature drives out superfluous humours.

Exostoses, are knobs that protuberate on the surface of the Bones.

Extremities, under this general word are understood the Shoulders, Arms and Hands; Thighs, Legs and Feet.

Exulceration, this is synonymous to Excoriation.

Fermentation, is an intestine motion of the principles or imperceptible parts of a mixed-body which causes therein so great an alteration, that it is not the same after the act of fermentation, as it was before.
22 Explanation of the Terms

Fever,
is an irregular movement excited in the mass of Blood with a discernable permanent pulse, and most commonly accompanied with dryness and heat of the skin.

Fibres,
the Fibres are the most fine and delicate of all the solid parts of the Body; of them all the others are composed; a single hair consists of an infinite number of Fibres.

Ficus,
from Fig, a species of excrescence, round, fleshy, insensible, hanging by a small stalk as the fruit does which it resembles.

Filtration,
or Secretion, this term expresses the action whereby the different humours of the Body, to wit, the Saliva, the Bile, the Urine, &c. are separated from the mass of Blood.
Fistula,

is a callous deep ulcer, of various forms, is broad in its beginning, and narrow at the end.

Fistulous,

this adjective is given to ulcers that participate of the nature of Fistulas.

Fix-to,

to fix the humours is to render them thick and stop their course.

Fluor-albus,

the Whites, this malady peculiar to the fair sex, consists in an efflux of matter from the Womb; and is commonly white, serous, viscous, glairy, sometimes it is yellow, greenish, brown and blackish.

Flux of the mouth, (see Salivation.)

Fluxion,

is a fall, influx or deposit of humours suddenly made on some parts of the Body; such, for instance, is a Gonorrhæa or Clap when fallen (as it is said vulgarly) into the Scrotum.
24 Explanation of the Terms

Focus,
is the space or cavity which contains the matter of an Abscess.

Fomentation,
is a liquid; a piece of flannel dip't therein is applied to any part of the Body, in order to soften, cool, calm, resolve, to strengthen, heal or contract, according to the different indications.

Forck-the, (see the definit. § 35.)

Fossa-navicularis,
in men, (see definit. § 5; in women § 35.)

Frænum of the Penis, (see definit. § 28.)

Fumigation,
is an operation by which a Body or a part thereof receives the vapour of some hot liquid or solid substance to which it is exposed.

Fungous,
we call softish and superfluous flesh that arises from ulcers, and resembles a colly-flower.

Fungus,
signifies the same as Fungous flesh does.
GLAIR,

is a viscous and glewy matter engendered in the Bowels, the Bladder and the Womb.

GLANS, in men, see definit, § 25; in women § 37.

GLAND,

the Glands are of two sorts, those which are mention'd in this work, are bodies generally round, each consisting of an artery and a vein twisted like a ball of thread; they are destined to filtrate some humours which are secreted therefrom by the extremity of the artery which terminates in a small duct called the excretory.

GANGRENE,

is the beginning of a mortification in the soft parts, accompanied with an insensibility. The Gangrene renders the part, which it attacks, livid, and makes it emit a cadaverous smell; when the mortification of the part is complete, the disease is called a Sphacelus.
26 Explaination of the Terms,

Gleet, (see its definit. § 123).

Gleywy,
this term is used to point out humours which when thick, have the consistence of Glue.

Gonorrhæa,
the simple in men, see definit. § 101, in women § 106.

Gonorrhœa,
the acute in men, see definit. § 78, in women § 95.

Gonorrhœa,
the external in men, see definit. § 108, in women § 118.

Gonorrhæa,
the habitual in men, see definit. § 123, in women 142.

Gonorrhœal,
this epithet is given to the ulcers produced by Gonorrhæas.

Gravel,
this denotes gravelly particles, sand, and small stones formed in the Kidnies and Bladder.
Hermaphrodites,
are persons possessed of the characteristic parts of both sexes, with the active and passive faculties.

Heterogeneous,
that which is of a different nature or quality.

Heterogeneity,
this term is applied to impurities, to the foreign particles that are different from those with which they are mixed.

Homogeneous,
this implies that which is composed of parts of a like nature, and is opposite to the heterogeneous.

Humectant,
we call humectant those medicines which moisten and soften by means of the watery particles with which they abound.

Humours,
are liquids all produced in the human Body from the digestion of aliments.
28 **Explanations of the Terms**, 

**Hydragogues,**

are the remedies for purging the superfluous watery humours of the human Body.

**Hymen,** (see definit. § 44.)

**Hypersarcosis,**

by this is understood all fleshly excrescences that sprout up on the surface of the skin and in the **Urethra,** (see Carnotions § 61.

**Hypocondriac,**

the *hypocondriac* affection is a disease wherein all the functions of the Body and Mind are disturbed, the Patients imagining themselves to have all diseases at once, and many more than they have, altho' in fact they are afflicted with a great number.

**Ichorous,**

we call *ichorous Pus* or *ichorous humour* a sort of sanies of serous and acrid Pus that flows from ulcers.

**Incision,**

is an operation in Surgery by which flesh
flesh is cut away, divided or opened with a sharp instrument.

Incontinence

of Urine, is an involuntary efflux of Urine: young children and old men are subject to it.

Indication,
a knowledge of the state of the person, that determines us to the choice of proper means for the preservation of his life and health, or for the curing the disease he is afflicted with.

Infiltration,
this term is made use of to express the action by which the humour glides, and insinuates itself imperceptibly into the cellular or adiposis texture of the solid parts.

Inflammation,
is a heat and redness which supervenes in the internal and external parts with an acrid, tenseive and pulsative pain.

Injection,

is a liquid remedy introduced into Wounds,
Wounds, Ulcers, Fistulas and the Urethra, by the means of a Syringe.

**Intemperance,**

is an irregular way of living.

**Intempery,**

notifies a bad constitution, a failure in the habitude and constitution, whence it acts against the due proportion of its qualities.

**Intestines,**

by them are particularly understood the Bowels.

**Ischions,**

are the two Bones on which the Body is supported when we sit.

**Ischury,**

is an entire retention of Urine.

**Itch,**

the leprous itch is a very inveterate one, with an insensibility of the skin, which commonly is all over affected, it is a symptom of a degenerated Pox.

**Kidneys,** (see definit. § 2.)
used in this Work.

**Labia-magna,**
great Lips (see definition § 34).

**Labia-minores,**
small Lips (see definit. § 37.)

**Laminae**
of the Nose, they are several Bones contained therein and resemble half the shell of a muscle, are very thin and transparent.

**Ligaments,**
are parts consisting of very strong fibres interwoven with each other like linen; they are very supple and elastic.

**Line-white,**
Linea alba, is the junction of several membranes called aponeuroses; this Line by its situation in the middle of the Belly and divides its length into two equal parts.

**Limpid,**
means what in colour and consistence is like clear water.

**Liver,**
is the organ wherein the Bile is filtered;
Explanation of the Terms,
it is situated in the Belly on the right side, and partly covers the stomach.

Lotion,
is a liquid medicament to wash wounds, ulcers, tumours, &c.

Lower-Belly, (see Belly).

Lubrify-to,
is to render any thing flowing or slippery like oil.

Lungs,
are the principal organ of inspiration and respiration.

Lympha,
is the serous and watery parts of the Blood.

Lymphatic,
like to the Lymph or which belongs to it.

Maiden-head, (see § 44).

Mass of Blood,
under this head are comprehended all the fluids that concur in composing the Blood, which combined together form the whole
whole, which is divided into four parts, to wit, the Blood properly so called, which is the red part; the Lympha which is the white part, somewhat viscous; the Sclerity which is the water of the Blood; and the Spirits which are so subtle that they are exhaled when life ceaseth.

**Medicine,**

is the art of preserving and restoring Health. This word is taken very often for medicament.

**Medicament,**

this denomination is given to whatever is taken inwardly, or applied externally to re-establish health.

**Megrían,**

is an acute pain that afflict the half or a part of the head, on one side or the other.

**Melancholy,**

is a distemperature of the Body, which effects the Mind by throwing it into a delirium which makes Patients imagine that
that they are Hares, Rabbits, Cats, &c. nay some imagine themselves dead, and will neither eat or drink: when the disease is come to this excess, it is then call’d hypochondriac melancholy.

Membrane,

is a kind of web of a compound texture, very thin and formed by the interweaving of very supple fibres endowed with great elasticity; their use is to cover most parts of the human Body, as well the internal as the external.

Metastasis,

this name is given to the sudden change of one malady to another; and is affected by the humour, which caused the distemper, being translated into another part than that which was its original seat.

Milliary,

the milliary Glands that answer to the pores of the skin are those which serve in secreting the matter of transpiration.
MINORATIVES,
are medicines that purge mildly, such as Cassia, Manna &c.

MORTIFICATION, (see Gangrene.)

MONS-VENERIS, (see § 34.)

MUCILAGE,
is a species of liquid medicine, but thick, viscous and gluey like gums when dissolved in water.

MUCILAGINOUS,
this is applied to those remedies that partake of the nature of mucilage by their viscosit.

MUCOSITY,
is a thick humour discharged by the Nose, and too well known to need a description.

MUCUS,
is the same thing as mucosity: the Bowels, the Bladder, the Lungs have particular Glands, that incessantly secrete such a humour, and is necessary for preserving them from the acrimony of the humours contained in those parts.
36 **Explanation of the Terms**, 

**Mündify-to,**

this word signifies to cleanse Wounds, Ulcers, to deterge, to rid them of the purulent matters that hinder the generation of sound flesh.

**Muscles,**

are the fleshly parts of the Body; by them the members and all the parts made for motion, are moved.

**Narcotic,**

this term expresses the power certain remedies are endowed with, such as opium, &c. to bring on drowsiness, nay a profound sleep.

**Nerves,**

are canals that convey the Spirits to all parts of the Body.

**Nitrous-plants,**

are those endowed with the virtue of calming and powerfully expelling the humours by Urine.

**Nutricious-humour,**

is the alimentary fluid slightly viscous, separated from the Blood, in order to assimilate itself to the parts and to repair the losses they continually undergo.
Nymphæ, (see the definit. §37 & 38)

Obstruction,

is an impediment to, and a stoppage of humours or of a viscidous, gross and thick matter, which happens in the cavity of vessels, and therein forms an obstacle to the circulation of the fluids, whence several maladies result.

Obstruct-to,

this term signifies to embarrass, to stop.

Odoriferous-Glands,

(see definit. §26 and 27, of those which belong to man: §38, of those belonging to woman.

Economy, the animal

is the order and good disposition of all the parts in the human frame, when each regularly performs its respective function.

Oedema,

is a tumour soft, white, diaphanous, without pain, and commonly without inflammation, yielding to the impression of
of the finger, and retaining it for some time: it is caused by a phlegmatic humour, that is, by a Lymph or Serosity filtered into, and stopt in the cellular parts or in the Lymphatic vessels dilated and become varicous.

Oedematosus,
this word signifies whatever is attached with an Oedema, or any similar affection.

Ointment,
an unctuous medicament of a soft consistence, made up of oils, fat, and other substances that are most commonly employed to suppurate, deterge and consolidate Ulcers.

Operation,
in the chirurgical sense is a methodical action, executed by the hand of an artist on the human Body, to reunite a dissolution caused in the continuity of the parts, to separate what was preternaturally joined, to extract whatever is foreign to the Body, to cut, ampute, extir-
extirpate and destroy all that is superfluous and noxious, and especially to supply artificially whatever is deficient in some of the organs.

**Ophthalmia,**

is a congestion of the Blood in the vessels of the Eyes frequently attended with an inflammation.

**Opiaat,**
a remedy composed of powders incorporated together with some liquids, as Honey, Syrups, &c. These remedies, by their consistence, preserve a medium between those absolutely solid, as Pills, and those that are soft, as Electuaries.

**Organ,**

thus every part is called that is destined to any special action; as the Eyes are called the organs of sight; the Ears the organs of hearing; the Stomach the principal organ of digestion.

**Orifice,**

this term means an opening that yields a free issue to any fluid, as the open-
ing of the Urethra furnishes a free exit to the Urine, &c.

Oscillation,
is an equilibrating or vibratory movement that makes a thing to go equally to, and come from one side to the other; such a motion is ascribed to all the fibres of the human Body, which they hold from their innate elasticity, and is by some ascribed to contribute to the breaking and attenuating the fluids, as also to accelerate their circulation and secretions.

Palate,
is the bony vault by which the superior part of the Mouth internally is terminated; it is covered with a very thick membrane.

Palliatives,
al! remedies that cannot affect a radical cure, but only alleviate.

Papillae-nervosæ,
are small parcels of several nervous fibres
fibres that terminate in piramidical figures.

Palsy,
is a privation or a considerable diminution of sensation as well as of the voluntary motion of a part in consequence of the relaxation of the Nerves and Muscles.

Paraphymosis,
is a swelling of the Præputium which hinders it from covering the Glans.

Parotides,
are two Glands situated under the Ears that supply a considerable quantity of saliva in eating, which is the prime agent of digestion.

Paroxism,
is the fit, or the state of a disease, it returns after certain intervals.

Pathognomonic,
this epithet is applied to those signs that are appropriated to health, and to each malady.

D 3 Patho-
42 **Explanation of the Terms,**

**Pathological,**
means whatever is relative to Pathology.

**Pathology,**
is that part of the physical science which treats of diseases, their causes and symptoms.

**Penis,**
the yard, (see definit. § 23.)

**Perineum,**
(in men see definit. § 22; in woman § 35.)

**Period,**
by this word is meant the different times of diseases.

**Phagedenic,**
the malignant inflammation of some ulcers.

**Pharmacy,**
is the art of preparing medicinal ingredients by proper mixtures, and proportioning them with skill.

**Phlebotomy,**
is the art of bleeding; this term is used synonymously for a bleeding.
**Phlegmatic,**

what relates to *phlegm*; by the word phlegm Chymists mean the watery part of a body; the phlegm of the Blood is the most serous and the fluid part thereof.

**Phlegmon,**

is a red tumour with heat, pain and pulsation.

**Phlogosis,**

is the first degree of an inflammation.

**Phthisis,**

this term signifies in general all sorts of wasting and consumption of the Body. In particular it means a decay of the whole Body, caused by ulcers in the Lungs.

**Phymosis,**

a bad conformation of the *Præputium,* or a malady which hinders its discovering the *Glaux.*

**Physick,**

*(see Medicine.)*
EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS,

PHYSIOLOGY,

is that part of Physick which treats of all the parts whether solid or fluid in the human structure.

PILL,

a dry medicament, in the form of a small ball to be swallowed entire.

PIMPLE,

is a little red tumour that rises on the skin, particularly on the face; when there are many Pimples on the forehead, and amongst the hair, they are commonly symptoms of the Pox, and called the corona Veneris.

PITUITARY,

an epithet given to the membrane that lines the inside of the Nose.

PLAISTER,

a medicament that is spread upon linnen or skin to be applied to some part of the Body.

PLETHORA,

this word denotes a redundance of the Blood or other humours.
PLETORICAL,  
a person is said to be so when he labours under a redundancy of blood or humours.

POULTICE,  
is a remedy of a soft consistence, composed of different ingredients for external applications.

POLYPUS,  
is a fleshy, fibrous, soft and livid excrescence.

POLYPOUS,  
whatever is relative to the nature of a Polypus.

PORES,  
are small imperceptible holes, thro' which the matter of perspiration passes.

PRIMITIVE,  
an epithet expressing the first cause of a disease.

PROBE,  
is a slender round, long, flexible instrument, which is made use of to form
46 EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS,
a judgement of the depth of Wounds, Ulcers and Fistulas.

PRÆPUTIUM,
(in men see definit. § 27; in women, § 37).

PROGNOSTIC,
is the judgement that is formed upon what is like to be the event of a disease. By prognostic signs are understood those which denote and induce to conjecture what advantage is to be hoped for, and what evil to be feared in a malady, and even in health.

PROSTATÆ,
(in men see § 12 and 13; in women, § 46.)

PRURITUS,
is an itching felt on the skin, seldom in the Urethra.

PTISAN,
this name is given to a liquor made with water and simple drugs boiled together.
PTYALISM,  
is a spitting, a light salivation.

PUBIS,  
is that part of the lower belly which is covered with hair, at about the age of fourteen or fifteen in both sexes.

PUĐENDA,  
this denotes the exterior parts of generation in both sexes, because shame prohibits our exposing them.

PULSATION,  
this is expressive of the beating of the arteries, or the interval from one beating to another.

PULSATIVE,  
this word is expressive of the pain which is felt in an Abcess by the beatings which correspond with those of the Heart and Arteries.

PULSE,  
this term signifies the beating of the Artery, which happens at the time when the Blood is driven by the Heart into the Arter-
Arteries; for the sides of the Arteries are distended and widened; and consequently are felt by the Finger.

**Purulent,**
this epithet is given to all substances fraught with Pus.

**Pus,**
is a liquid, firy, putrid, preternatural substance, composed of the Blood and the nutricious humours altered, heated, bruised, fermented and divided: it is either engendered in Abscesses, or flows from Wounds and Ulcers.

**Pustula,**
a name given to all sorts of small tumours, that arise on the skin, whether they are ulcerated or not.

**Putrid,**
signifies whatever is rotten or inclined to rottenness and corruption, caused by a disunion of the sulphure saline principles which volatilized exhale therefrom, and diffuse a fetid odour when the putrefaction is complete.
Quality,
by this word is understood a property
by which a thing is rendered palpable
to our senses. There are four qualities
acknowledged in Physic; the Hot, the
Cold, the Dry and Moist.

Quintessence,
the Quintessence is that part which is
the most pure, the most volatile and
the most exquisite in mixed bodies, ex­tracted from them by Chymistry.

Rectum,
is that part of the intestinal canal or
of the Bowels which is annexed to the
Fundament.

Region,
in the language of Anatomists signifies
the districts or plans occupied by cer­tain parts, for instance, the Bladder is
in the inferior region of the lower­belly.

Repercussive,
this Term is applied to remedies that
by their powers repel the humour from
50 **Explanation of the Terms**

the exterior to the interior parts of the Body.

**Resolutive,**

this is applied to remedies endowed with the virtue of resolving, reducing and dissipating tumours by transpiration, in making deviated humours return to the course of circulation.

**Resolve-to,**

to dilute, to attenuate, to render the liquids more fluid which had occasioned the tumour, and therefore to facilitate to them the means of being dispersed.

**Retention**

of Urine, is a synonymous term for urchury.

**Revolusive,**

is applied to those remedies which divert humours to an opposite place.

**Rhagades,**

are chaps or ulcerated crevices in different parts of the Body, but more particularly about the Fundament and genital parts in both sexes: they are accom-
accompanied with pain and smarting: are most commonly symptoms of the Pox; when they make their appearance on the privy parts.

Rings,

are openings situated at the bottom of the lower-belly on each side; their use is to give a passage to the *funiculus-spermaticus*, (spermatic-cord) in men, and to the round ligament of the womb in women.

Salina-urinary,

is a compound of the salt of urine.

Saliva,

is a watery humour, clear, limpid, somewhat viscous, saponaceous, and detergent: it is a kind of universal menstruum which contributes to the dissolution of aliments, and in proportion as they are more or less chewed.

Salivary-canals,

are those which convey the saliva into the Mouth.
Salivation, is a Ptyalism, or a flux by the Mouth: By this term is generally understood a copious evacuation of Saliva.

Salt, the essential of Plants, are the saline and tartarous parts obtained by the decoction or infusion of vegetables, which are afterwards filtered and deprived of their humidity by evaporation.

Sanguins or Blood vessels, are those which contain the Blood.

Sanguinolent, what is mixed with the Blood; as the matter of Abcesses which is commonly charged therewith; or the Urine when it is sometimes mixed with it.

Sanies, is a serous Pus that flows from ulcers, and particularly from those in the articulations.
Sanious,

adjective signifies whatever is of the nature of the Sanies.

Sarcotic,

are those remedies which facilitate the generation of flesh in wounds and ulcers.

Scar,

is a kind of seam formed on the skin after the reuniting of wounds or ulcers.

Scarifications,

are small incisions made on the surface of the soft parts.

Scoreutic,

whatever participates of the nature of the Scurvy.

Scurvy,

a disease very common in the Northern Countries.

Scrotum, (see the definit, § 22.)

Sebaceous Glands

are of the same nature with the odoriferous Glands, (see § 26 and 27.)
EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS.

SECRETION, is the filtration of several humours from the mass of Blood.

SECRETORY, this denotes the vessels that are employed in separating from the mass of Blood, the humours, liquors and juices destined to some particular use or to be evacuated.

SEED OR SEMEN, (see the definit. § 18.)

SCROSITY, is that part which is the most watery, clear and transparent in the mass of Blood, and in the milk, of which it is the greatest part.

SEROUS, that which abounds with serosity, or is watery.

SHANKERS, is an ulcer whose edges are callous and prominent, from whence ooze a glairyous, yellow and greenish humour.

SHANKROUS, by this word is meant whatever partakes of the nature of the Shanker.

SIGNS,
Signs,

in chirurgical matters are the marks which notify the state of health, the nature of the events of diseases, they are diagnostic and prognostic. (see these words.)

Sinuous,

this term is applied to profound, tortuous, and narrow ulcers.

Sinuosity,

by this word are expressed the turnings and windings of an ulcer in the fleathy parts of the Body.

Sinus,

this word in the chirurgical sense signifies a sack or winding cavity from the entrance of a wound or ulcer, and which forms itself in the bottom thereof.

Spleen, the

is a viscerous part situated on the left side, in the superior part of the Belly behind the Stomach.

Substance

spongious in the Urethra, (see definit. § 17).
Syringe,
a cylindrical instrument, form'd nearly
on the principles of a common pump,
its use is after having suck'd in a me­
dicated Liquid, forcibly to inject it into
distemper'd parts where more solid me­
dicines cannot be introduced.

Syrup,
is a liquid medicine, sweet, agreeable,
somewhat thick and viscous, is made
of the juice of Plants with Sugar or
Honey.

Skin,
this part every body knows; it is the
largest membrane of the human Body
and entirely encloses it.

Skirrhous,
whatever participates of the nature of
a Skirrhus.

Skirrhus,
is a hard swelling without pain, very
solid, and grows only in the fleshy and
glandular substances, without inflamma­
tion or change of colour in the skin.
Sneezing,
by this is signified the convulsive motion with which the air is forced from the Lungs with violence before it had filled up all the vacuities of this organ destined for its reception.

Solution
of continuity, signifies a division of some part by any instrument pungitive, cutting or bruising.

Sordid,
this epithet is given to malignant ulcers whence floweth an acrid, visious humour, exhaling a disagreeable odour.

Spasm,
is a convulsive contraction of the nervous fibres.

Spasmodic,
this term is applied to convulsive movements that happen in the nervous and tendinous fibres.

Specific,
is an epithet applied to remedies that are appropriated to some maladies and which
which generally cure them, at least most commonly.

**Sphacelus,**

is the entire mortification of a part.

**Sphincter,**

is a kind of circular spring which acts somewhat like the entrance of a purse, that is opened and shut with strings.

**Spirit,**

is a light substance, very subtle, very active and very penetrating.

**Spirituous,**

implies what is volatile, subtle, penetrating, being composed of particles very light; they are very much inclined to evaporate, and exhalation.

**Spontaneous,**

this epithet is given to diseases which suddenly come as of themselves without any manifest cause.

**Stilet,**

is an instrument long, round, very slender and flexible, its extremity in some
is sharp like that of a Lancet, in others smooth and blunt.

**Stimulating**, this word is synonymous with irritating.

**Stomach**, is a membranous sack, situated in the upper part of the Belly; it is the chief organ in the digestion of aliments.

**Strangury**, is a frequent desire of making water in which the urine is emitted but drop by drop, accompanied with heat, pain and smarting.

**Styptics**, are the strongest remedies among the class of astringents.

**Suppression**, is a stoppage of the evacuation of some humour that ought to be expelled from the Body. The Patient is affected with a suppression of Urine when the Kidneys no longer supply it; whereas a retention of Urine proceeds only from the Bladder's not discharging it.
60  **Explanation of the Terms,**

**Suppuration,**

is a change made by fermentation of the Blood and other liquors into *Pus*.

**Suspensorium ‐ ligamentum,**

a part which belongs to the *Penis*. See § 30.

**Sympathy,**

signifies the consent, relation and concurrence of one part with another. *Antipathy* signifies the reverse.

**Symptom,**

is an accident or preternatural affection, produced by a disease or its causes, and these ceasing the symptoms disappear.

**Tact,**

is the sense of feeling thro' the medium of the nervous *papilla*, that are more copious in the fingers than in any other parts.

**Temperament,**

is the complexion, the natural constitution of the Body, and the mutual agreement of its principles both solid and fluid.

**Tendinous,**

whatever partakes of the nature of *Tendous*. 
Tendons,
are the extremities of Muscles, that terminate in cords which are vulgarly call’d Nerves.

Tension,
this word signifies the act of straigthening. The tension of the fibres is a kind of eretism that lengthens them.

Tent,
is lint or linen rags, rolled up in a round and long figure, to be put into Wounds, deep Ulcers and Fistulas.

Testicles, (see definit. § 17.)

Tetter,
is a disease that participates of the nature of the Erysipelas, and is accompanied with small pustules that corrode the skin. The Tetters in this work are only those which are commonly symptoms of the Pox. They but seldom yield to the power of Mercury.

Texture,
the cellular, is an interweaving of every kind
kind of vessels and membranous fibres, leaving interstitial spaces which form a kind of network.

**Thymus,**

is a kind of excrecence, either of a reddish or whitish colour, and is commonly without pain, but not without inequalities and crevices. When these excrecences are painful and lived, and round the Fundament, they are then a sign of the Pox.

**Time,**
in diseases, (see Period.)

**Time**
of election, (see the following word.)

**Time**
of necessity, the times are distinguished, for the sake of operations, into the time of election, and the time of necessity.

The time of election is that which is fixed on by choice, tho' the operation might have been put off for some days, nay, for months; the time of necessity is that which must be embraced immediately.
diately for the preservation either of a member or of life.

**Topic,**

this is the general denomination given to all remedies that are applied to the surface of the Body, Wounds, Ulcers, &c.

**Trachæa Arteria,**

is the pipe thro' which the air passes and returns from the Lungs.

**Truss-Bag,**

a kind of bandage made use of to keep up or support the Testicles.

**Tube, the urinary**

the urinary passage, the urinary canal, &c. are all synonymous for Urethra.

**Tumour,**

is in general a preternatural elevation, that supervenes on some parts of the Body.

**Vagina,** (see the definit. § 40.)

**Varicous,**

is that which relates to a Varix.
64 EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS

VARIX,

is a tumour soft, uneven, tortuous, indolent, livid or blackish caused by the dilation of some veins, choak'd with thick Blood, or that is otherwise impeded in its passage.

VEINS,

are vessels which bring back the Blood to the Heart, after it had been carried from the Heart to all the parts by the Arteries.

VELUM-PALATI,

is a membrane very thick, situated at the posteriour part of the roof of the Palate from the middle of whose edge hangs the Uvula.

VENereal,

whatever is relative to the Pox or its dependencies.

VENereal Infection,

the Pox, the venereal Lues, is a contagious distemper, contracted by an impure commerce; and manifests itself by different symptoms, the chiefs of which are Gonorrhæas; Shankers, in the genital
tal parts of both sexes; **Verrucae; Crête or Marisé; Ficus; Rhagades; Thymi**; endurated or ulcerated **Pustulas; Condylomata; Warts** and other kinds of **Hypersarcoses** in the same parts, in the Fundament, on the **Pudenda** in women, on the internal and superior parts of the Thighs and on the **Præputium** in Men. There are also the **Phymosis; the Paraphymosis; Rubos** in the Groins and sometimes in the Armpits; livid **Blotches** in the Fore-head; smarting **Tetters**; obstinate **Scabs**, seemingly of the **Leprous** kind; phagedenic **Ulcers** in different parts, particularly in the Mouth, on the Palate and in the **Nose**; wandering and nocturnal pains in the Limbs; obstinate **Headaches**; continual **Insomnies** (want of sleep;)* Car- nosities of different sorts, either ob- structing or entirely stopping up the urinary canal; the **Stranguria; Dysuria; Ischuria; Rotteness** of the Bones, &c. The great Pox is accompanied with so many symptoms, and appears

*F 3*
Explanation of the Terms,

in so many different shapes that it has obtained the name of Prothæus. It is true that all the above symptoms do not meet at once in the same subject; but notwithstanding the late Doctor Col-de Vilars has advanced, that the concurrence of a great many is requisite for establishing the venereal characteristic, yet it is certain that a very small Shaker is sufficient to pronounce its existence. Moreover persons of both sexes are seen every day, who have what is called the dry Lues, (a species of the Pox, that never is indicated by any of the above recited symptoms,) and never have any of the abovementioned symptoms but are affected with violent Megrims; sometimes with an hypochondriac Melancholy; others are subject to habitual Ophthalmias; others have Fevers that resist all the usual medicines; others fall into a decay or consumption, and in fine, many of these persons cannot be cured but by the anti-venereal remedies, duly and skilfully administered.

Verruca,
Verrucae,

are fleshy excrescences, hard, insensible, without any change of colour, and raised on the skin like small peas: they more frequently appear in the Hands, than in any other parts; those that sprout from the genital parts and Fundament, are symptoms of the Pox, whether they are soft, moist, hard or dry.

Verumontanum,

(See definit. § 15.)

Vesicular,

that part which abounds with small interstices, resembling Bladders.

Vesiculae-Seminales,

(See the description, § 16.

Virulent,

this word signifies whatever is infected with any Virus.

Virus,

is a poison, a malignant quality that is pernicious, venemous and obnoxious to Nature;
Explanation of the Terms

Nature; such is the Virus of the Pox, of the Scurvy, of the Itch, &c.

Viscera,
this denomination is given to those interior parts, in which are performed particular & principal functions, as the Liver in which the Bile is filtered; the Stomach which digests the aliments; the Bowels which are employed for Chylification.

Viscosity,
is a fluid, thick and glewy, of the consistency of Syrup.

Viscous,
this word is applied to liquors and humours of the Body that are glewy and thick.

Ulcerations,
are Gallings which change to superficial Ulcers.

Ulcer,
is the solution of continuity in any part of the Body, attended with an efflux of purulent matter.
**Urethra.**

(see definit. § 3.)

**Urethra,**

*in men, see definit. § 5; in women § 39.*

**Urine,**

is a fluid too well known to need a definition.

**Vulnerary,**

this epithet is applied to remedies qualified to cure Wounds and Ulcers; its virtue consists in essential and sulphureous Salts capable of deterring and consolidating such disorders.

**Vulva,**

the genital parts of a woman, see § 34.

**Warts,**

small, hard fleshy excrescences, without pain or change of colour, a species of *Verrucae*, (see *Verrucae*.)

**Whites,**

this malady particular to the fair sex, consists in an efflux of matter from the Womb.
Explaination of the Terms

Womb. It is commonly white, serous viscous, glairyous, sometimes it is yellow, greenish, brown or blackish.

Womb,
(see the the description § 32.)

Wound,
is a division of the flesh, attended with loss of Blood.

Vive, vale, si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: Si non his utere mecum.
Hor. ad Num.
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