

les proponit Clar. Dn. Clark in Epist. sua, 18. Maji, 1668. Transactionibus Philosophicis inserta) vel etiam Parenchymatale, quale in Epist. sua 10. Maji, 1669. describit, reperiatur. In hunc ferè modum reliquorum Animalium Testiculos dissolvere possum, cã tamen diversitate, ut in nonnullorum Testibus aliqua membranula tenuissima, & in quorundam, radix præterea Epididymidis Highmori remaneat.

So farr these two industrious Physitians; which though it looks very fair to evince, that the *Testes* of Animals are made up of nothing but Vessels and their liquors, yet doth our Learned and Inquisitive Dr. *Timothy Clarck*, and divers other Ingenious and expert Anatomists and Physitians still doubt, whether that be so indeed, considering that not only it cannot be denied, that this curious heap of Strings or suppos'd Vessels was at first cov'ed all over with a Mucous matter (which in so fine and tender a part may well be thought to serve for a *parenchyma*,) but also that *Monfieur de Graeff* must himself grant, that in the said part there are found certain small Membrans besides those Vessels, he is asserting, such another substance being conceived to be highly necessary to serve for a *medium*, whereby that compounded liquor, which from the greater Vessel passeth into the minute arteries, nerves and lympheducts of the *testes*, may be secreted, and according to the different nature and figure of their several particles conveyed into those several small and subtil vessels.

An Extract of a Letter

Written by the Learned Dr. William Darston, Physitian at Plymouth, to the Right Honorable the Lord Vice-Count Br uncker as President of the R. Society; concerning a very sudden and excessive Smelling of a Womans Breasts.

My Lord

IN obedience to the commands of the Right Honorable the Lord Ambassadour for *Barbary*, I present your Lordship with a *Phænomonon* and matter of fact in Nature, which, for its rarity and prodigiousness, may, with a lesser check to me from your Lordship for the presumption, and a lesser regret for the avocation,

avocation, obtain the favour of your perusal. The thing is evident, and shews itself, and can withall be attested by thousands, but above all the rest by his Excellency, the said Lord Ambassadour, who was an Eye-witness of it, and imposed this task on me, of giving your Lordship a perfect Narrative of the wonder, which is as follows;

Elizabeth Trevers, 23. or 24. years of age, fair of complexion, brown-hair'd, of an healthy constitution, low of stature, of honest repute, but of mean and poor parentage, near this Town, was on Friday July 3d, 1669. in good health, and went well to bed, where she took as good rest and sleep, as ever before, but in the morning, when she awaken'd, and attempted to turn herself in her bed, was not able, finding her Breasts so swell'd, that she was affrighted to an astonishment. Then endeavoring to sit up, the weight of her Breasts fastned her to her bed; where she hath layn ever since, yet without all pain and weakness either in her Breasts, or in any other part.

This being nois'd abroad, several Physicians and Chyrurgions resorted to her: some propos'd cutting off her Breasts, which I was wholly against, advising for the present only an emollient and temperately warme *fotus*, and once gave her a *Bolus* with * * * * *; upon the taking of which she had ten motions *deorsum*, and the swelling somewhat abated; but the Maid was so weaken'd upon it for 2. or 3. days after, that I durst not attempt any thing of that nature since; *sed quia passa fuit suppressionem mensium per sex retrò menses, Diuretica non nulla, & sanguinis menstrui prole&amenta prescripsi*, intending also Phlebotomy. The *Tubuli* or pipes of the Breasts are all very hard and swelled; and indeed the whole breasts seem to be nothing else but those *tubuli*, and little or nothing of wind or water. As near as we can guess, the left breast weighs about 25. pounds, but the right somewhat less. And the skin of the Back, Neck and Belly seem to be drawn towards the Breasts to serve for the distension. The measures of the Breasts are these;

The

See Fig. III.

	Feet.	Inch.
The Circumference of the right Breast	2.	7
Of the left Breast	3.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The length of the right Breast from the Coller-bone	1.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
The length of the left Breast	1.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
The breadth of the right Breast as it lyes	1.	1
The breadth of the left	1.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Thus farr, My lord, the matter of fact, faithfully related.

Now what should occasion those monstrous tumors of the whole Breasts, and that so suddenly in one night, keeps us in great suspence. There occurs nothing in this point satisfactory in the writings of *Platerus*, *Rhodericus a Castro*, *Fontanus*, *Forestus*, or any other of the Moderns, that I have seen, writing *de Morbis Mulierum*, suitable to what may be offer'd upon the *Data* of the Circulation of the Blood, the Lymphæducts, and the *Vasa Chylifera Thoracica*, and probably some Capillary vessels branching thence (in their progress to the *Sub-clavials*) through the Intercostal Muscles into the Breasts. I humbly beg pardon for this tediousness &c.

Plymouth, July 1^o, 1669.

This Narrative having been produced and read at the R. Society, and the Author of it thanked for his communication, and desired to impart what he should further observe in this very odd Accident, he was pleas'd to write, some while after, a second Letter to the Publisher, as follows;

Sir.

I Had written to you ere this, but that I unhappily mislaid your Letter among other papers; but having, after much search, found it again, I return the Most Honorable Society and you my very humble thanks for your invitation of me to continue my Observations about the vnusuall swelling of the Breasts, heretofore described.

About the beginning of this month, our prodigious woman in Coughing brought up at several times some blood; but this I soon took off; and at that time there appeared several cutaneous ulcers upon her Breasts and other parts, & abundè in *verendis* (ut à fæminis edocebar) which last I cured; but those on her breasts in part remain, and daily discharge, by the sole application

plication of Cole-leaves, a good quantity of sanious matter. And the Patient complaining also at that time of grievous interjuncture pains, especially vpon the *Tibia*, I suspected &c. and applied *Empl. de Ran*, * * * and gave her 3. succeeding mornings * * * for a dose. The third day, it wrought *sursum & deorsum* pretty briskly; after which her pains vanish'd and many of those *ulcuscula*; and her breasts (which, since her Case, formerly sent up, were grown considerably bigger and very painful) much less'ned, and her pains also; and she, though drooping much before, and out of hopes of life, exceedingly revived. This indicated to me, what I was further to do for her. I gave her on Sunday last * * *; which wrought upward plentifully; and she daily gets strength since, and her Breasts abate. I designe to salivate her, in hopes to correct that vitious ferment, which is spued out of the *Genus nervosum* into the Breasts, and contributes much to those tumors. But I shall now stop my hand, &c.

Plymouth Septemb. 17. 1669.

Some Reflexions

Made on the enlarged Account of Dr Witties Answer to Hydrologia Chymica in Numb 51. of these Tracts; chiefly concerning the Cause of the sudden loss of the vertues of Mineral waters.

These Notes were made by the Learned Dr Daniel Foot, in a friendly Letter of his (dated October 11th. 1669.) to the Publisher, as follows.

Sir

Your last published *Transactions* N^o 51. have administr'd the occasion, and the Candour, I know you possess, hath encouraged me to give you this trouble. In your enlarged account of D. Witties Answer to *Hydrol. Chymica*, p. 1039. l. 21. you say; *This I had not here mentioned, but to introduce our Authors weighty remark; That these waters loose all their virtue, yea their quant and bulk also, though in Glasses and under the Hermetick seal, if removed from the fountain-head &c.* Now, Sir, 'tis a truth, if not univ'rsally, yet generally known and assented to by unlearned as well as learned, that some sort of Medi-
cinal

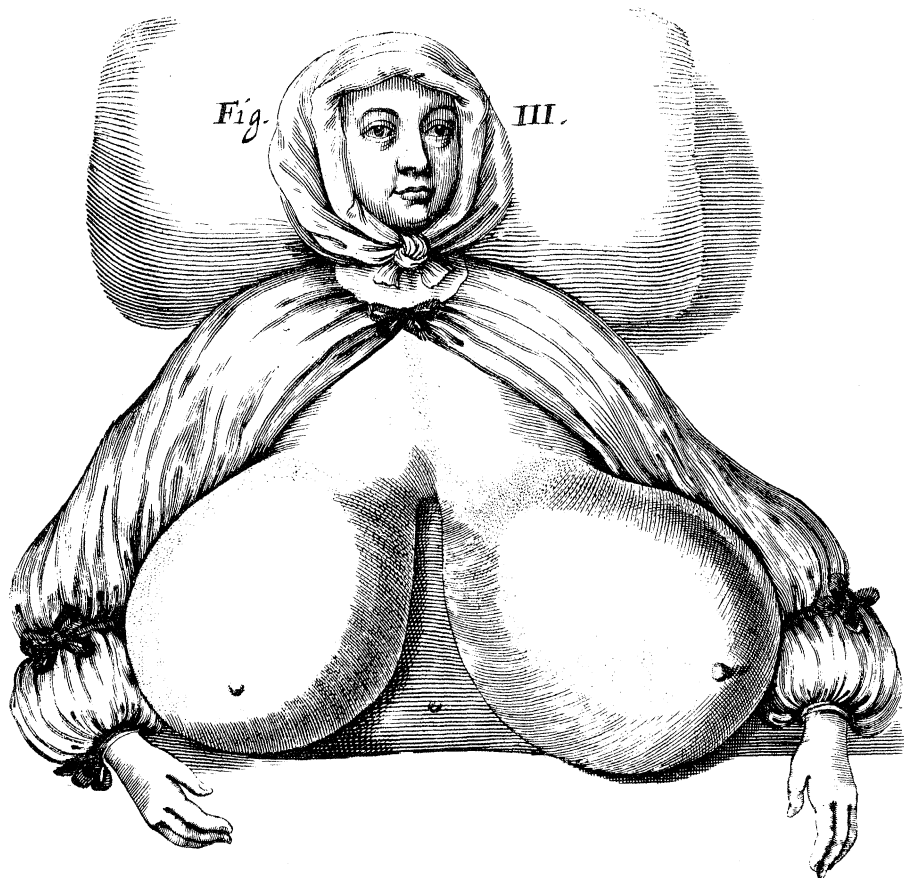


Fig. I.

Fig. II.

