

A treatise on the teeth ... / [Bartolommeo Ruspini].

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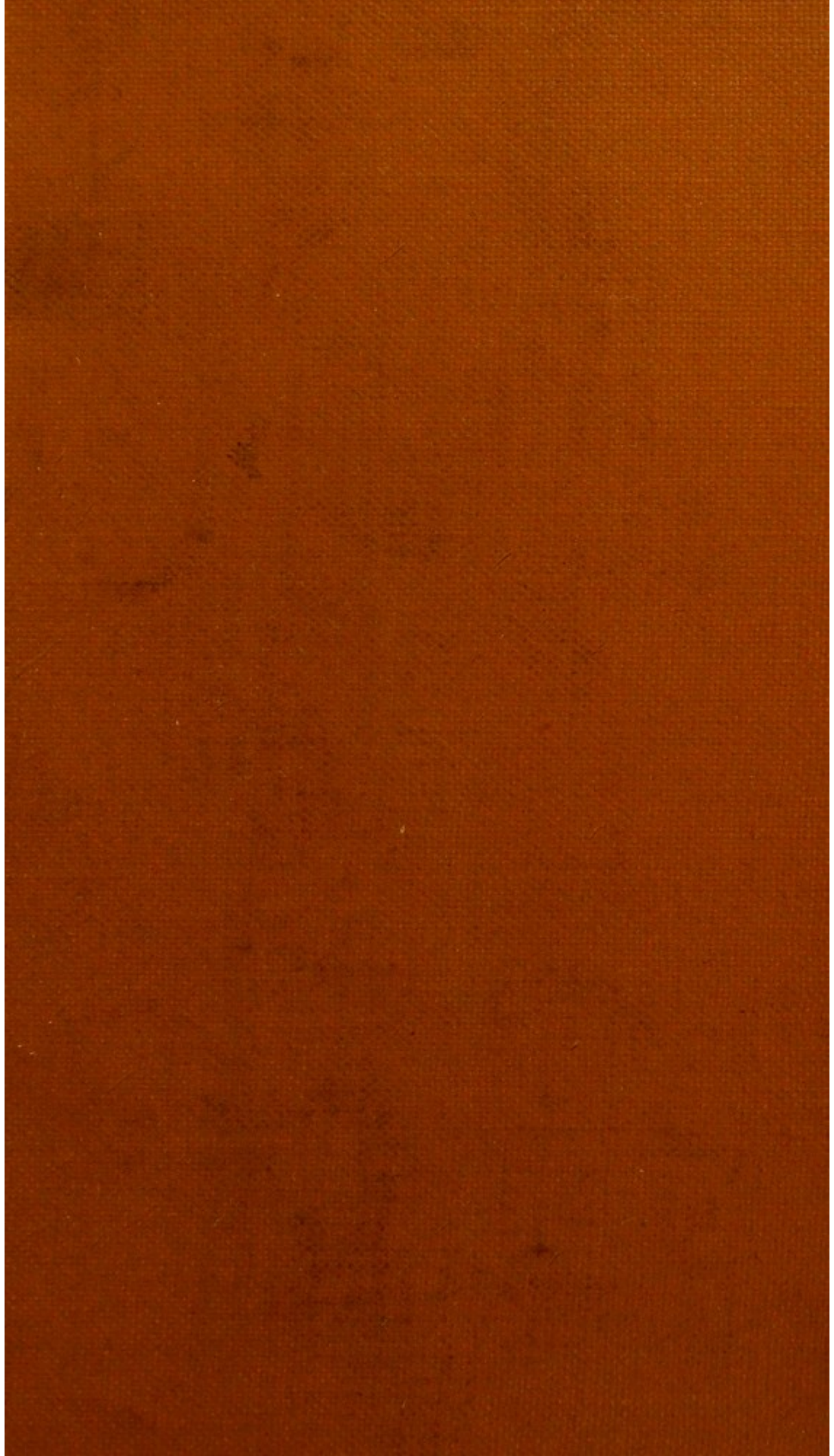
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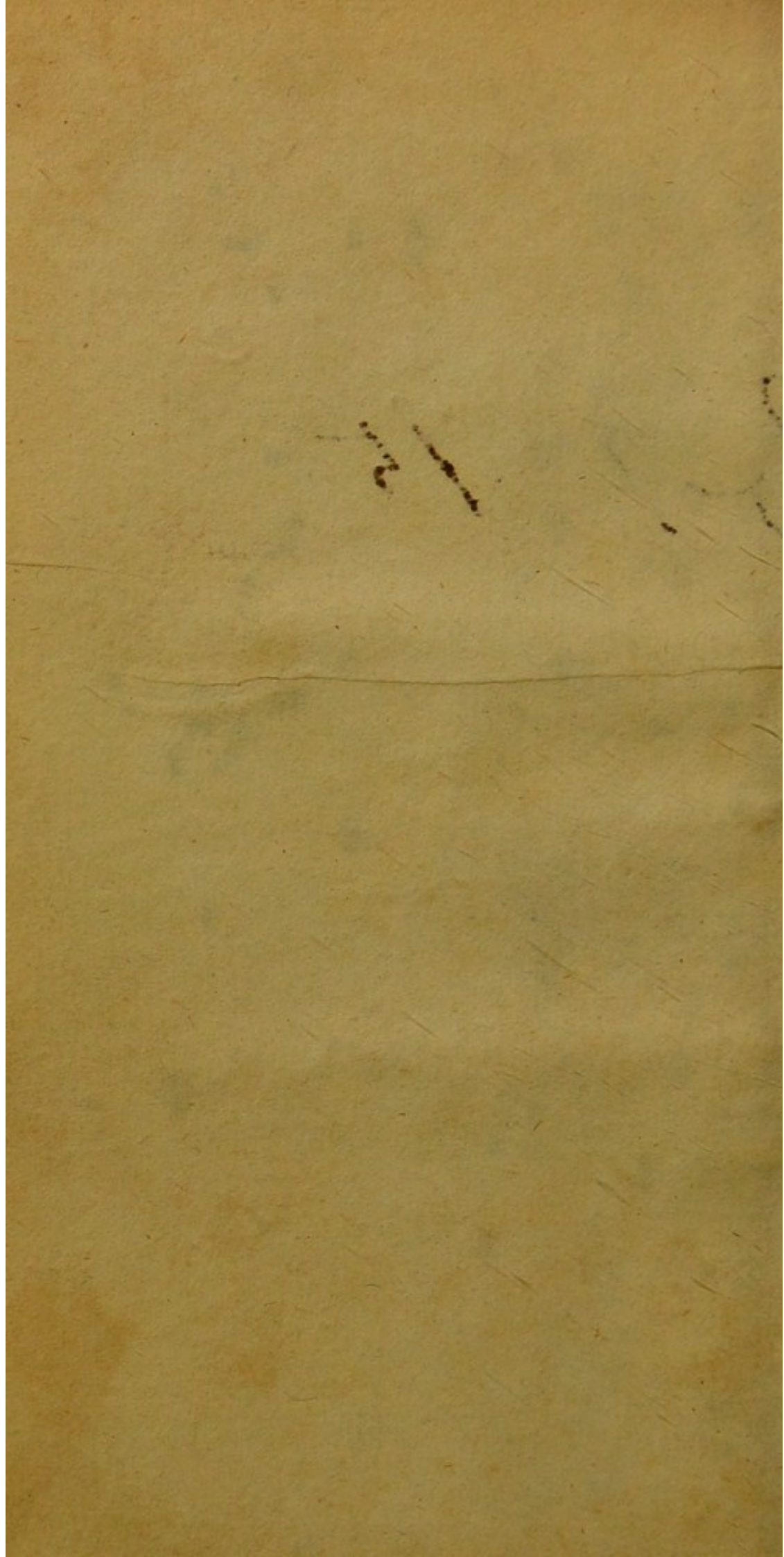


XIX. 5. 13





2-1-15



A TREATISE
ON
THE TEETH:

WHEREIN
AN ACCURATE IDEA OF THEIR STRUCTURE
IS GIVEN,
THE CAUSE OF THEIR DECAY POINTED OUT,
AND
THEIR VARIOUS DISEASES ENUMERATED.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
THE MOST EFFECTUAL METHOD OF TREATING
THE
DISORDERS OF THE TEETH AND GUMS,

Established by a long and successful Practice.

BY THE *CHEVALIER RUSPINI*,
SURGEON - DENTIST TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE EIGHTH EDITION.

In this Treatise, the Chevalier Ruspini has added an Account of his extraordinary *BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION*, with a List of the Letters which he has received from Persons of the first Character and Respectability, as well as Gentlemen of the Faculty, all uniformly testifying to its good Effects in internal and external Bleedings, and in many other Complaints.

LONDON: PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR;
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1797.

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TO THE

FIRST EDITION.

IT is needless to usher in this performance to the world by a Preface in the common form, proving the importance of the subject to be treated of, and the necessity of taking it up at this time. Both are sufficiently felt and acknowledged: it will therefore suffice, that I briefly explain my intention in the following sheets, submit-

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ting it to the candid Public, whether or no the execution is answerable to the design.

I purpose, first, To give a distinct and accurate idea of the Anatomy of the Teeth, and the adjacent parts, to prevent, as much as possible, those accidents which arise from the ignorance of unskilful practitioners in this point; who, unacquainted with the structure of the parts, never fail to expose their patients to unnecessary pain, and frequently to dangerous consequences.

Secondly, To point out the more immediate Causes of the Diseases of the Teeth; and to shew how they may be mitigated, and, in some measure, prevented.

And

And thirdly, To introduce and recommend a more general attention than has hitherto prevailed, for the preservation of the Teeth, so useful to the purposes of life, and so ornamental in that part of the Creation where Beauty seems to have fixed her peculiar seat.

A long, extensive, and, I believe I may say, successful practice, has enabled me to acquire the knowledge which I here pretend to communicate to the world. The subject is, in some degree, new in this country; I therefore hope for indulgence, and claim no absolute merit, but in my intention. Whatever share I may be farther entitled to from the performance itself, depends entirely upon the judgment of the Reader to bestow, and to whom I submit it, without reserve.

*The following is an accurate Copy of the AU-
THOR'S DIPLOMA, from the University of
BERGAMO, where he was educated.*

D I P L O M A

From the COLLEGE of

B E R G A M O.

IN CHRISTI NOMINE AMEN.

*UNIVERSIS & Singulis has nostras patentes
litteras inspecturis fidem facimus, et attestamus,
Nos ANDREAS PASTA V. Prior Almi Collegij
Illus. Physicorum Bergomi, una cum Illus Collega
nostro JOANNE DE ALEXANDRIS pro tertio
deputato ad licentiandos Chirurgos juxta ordines
dicti Collegij sicuti hodie coram Nobis comparuit
D Bartholomeus Ruspinus Filius D Andreæ de
Grumello Zancorum, et reverenti petiit se a Nobis
admitti ad exercitium totius artis Chirurgiæ offerens
se ad examen, produxitque fidem ejus Baptismi fir-
matam a R. Paroco dicti loci. nec non attestationem
pro bonis ejus moribus. et frequentia ad Sacramenta
facta ab Adm. Rdō. Paroco Ven. Hospitalis ma-
joris Bergomi, in quo dictus Ruspinus posuit rudi-
mentum, et inde magnum accepit incrementum pe-*

retiae. In dicta arte Chirurgiae. Admissa ergo ejus instantia, a Nobis diligenter examinatus fuit circa attinentia ad praxim, cumque in respondendo casibus propositis, et resolvendo objecta per Nos facta optime se gesserit, datis secretis suffragiis ad exercitium totius artis Chirurgiae omnibus votis admissus fuit. Quare, cum etiam juramentum præstiterit in manibus infrascripti Cancellarii de non contraveniendo Bullæ Ssmi: Papæ Pii V. ii Martij 1566, aliisque ordinibus hujus Collegii, quorum tenoris, et Bullæ a dicto Cancellario prædictus licentiatus fuit certior factus, ut digno tandem laboris, et virtutis suæ præmio decoretur, eidem Dnō: Bartholomeo has nostras patentes litteras, et privilegiū manu nostra subscriptum, sigilloque almi Collegii nostri roboratum per dictum Cancellariū dari jussimus.

Datum Bergomi ex Aula Alma Collegii nostri die 18 mensis Junij anni 1758.

*Andreas Pasta pro Prior,
Joanne De Alexandris.*

*Zucciniarey de Luccatellis,
Coll. Cancellar, &c.*

A
T R E A T I S E
ON
T H E T E E T H .

TEETH are given us by Nature, in order to cut, break, and grind the necessary aliments, and to give a stronger and a more articulate sound to the voice.

What is chiefly to be considered in the Teeth, is their texture, number and figure ; their exact order and arrangement ; and the time they begin to appear.

In the Teeth we may distinguish three parts, namely, the body, or crown of the Tooth, which
appears

appears out of the gums ; the middle, comprehending the space covered by the gums, and called the neck or collar of the Tooth ; and lastly the root, that lies buried in the socket.

We find in a Tooth three different substances. The first surrounds and covers the body or crown of the Tooth ; it is thin, but grows thicker by degrees, as it draws near to the extremity of the crown. This substance is so close and hard, that no impression, either with a file, or any other sharp instrument, can be made on it but with great difficulty and trouble ; its colour is that of a pearl white, almost peculiar to the Teeth.

This cortical substance is what we call the enamel, or vitreous part, and it forms itself before the Tooth comes out ; it grows stronger and finer until the age of about 20, after which time it begins to wear off, by continual use ; and so liable is it to decay, that we often see persons of a middle age without the least enamel on their Teeth : such a thing frequently happens in old people. But although the enamel be lost, or destroyed, still the Tooth is not so liable to decay as one may imagine ; for we find many Teeth firm and sound in their internal substance, notwithstanding they have been deprived of their outward

outward coat for many years : however, when once it is gone, the Tooth lies more exposed to the impression of heat and cold, and to be acted upon by any thing acid and sharp ; and as for the enamel, the loss of it can never be repaired*.

The second substance is not so close as the former, and consequently less hard ; it is of a dusky white colour, and of the same nature as that of all human bones, although somewhat harder ; it begins immediately under the enamel, in the body of the Tooth, and covers the neck, together with the whole root.

The third is that which forms the most internal part of the Teeth, and is called the BULB ; it is soft in regard to the former, but very close and firm, if we compare it to the marrow of the other bones.

The outward covering or enamel, and the

* Ruysch, the anatomist, declared he could trace the arteries into the hardest part of the Teeth ; Lewenhoeck believed the fibres of the enamel to be so many vessels ; Monro asserted he had frequently injected the vessels of the Teeth in children, so that the inside of the cortex appeared perfectly red.—But the ingenious Mr. John Hunter, and other late writers, are of opinion, that the enamel is not vascular, and that no injection can ever reach them.

bony

bony part of the Tooth, are not susceptible of the least sensation.

The reason why Teeth are affected by something acid or sharp, is owing to a certain tremor that communicates, and, as it were, thrills thro' the nerve in the inward part. If this nerve is left uncovered by a caries of the bony substance, then we are tormented by the most excruciating pain.

Men at twenty, and about three years after, have generally twenty-eight Teeth, fourteen in each mandible, or jaw.

This number encreases to thirty-two, when the four Teeth called dentes sapientiæ appear; but as those in some persons come out sooner, in others later, and in some never, we may justly say, that the number of Teeth, at a medium, is thirty.

Some writers were formerly of opinion, that men had thirty-two Teeth, and women twenty-eight; but inspection may plainly evince the absurdity of this notion.

All the Teeth that exceed the number of
thirty-

thirty-two, may be reckoned as supernumerary, they generally push out between the incisores or fore Teeth of the upper jaw; and in such case the incisores are encreased in their number.

These supernumerary Teeth resemble very much the lateral incisores of the upper jaw.

And it happens that the incisores also of the lower jaw, and the molares or grinders themselves, have been multiplied by intervening supernumerary Teeth.

Teeth are generally divided into three classes, viz. the incisores or cutting Teeth, the canini or dog Teeth, and the molares, or grinders*.

The incisores are eight in number; four in front of each mandible. They are called incisores, because their business is to cut the aliments; for which purpose their outward form,

* Mr. Hunter varies this division. He retains the name of incisores to the four fore Teeth; but he distinguishes the canini by the title of cuspidati, the two next to these which have been called molares, he names the bicuspidates, and allots the name of grinders only to the three last Teeth on each side. Vide Natural History of the Teeth, page 49, *et seq.* by John Hunter, F.R.S. Surgeon extraordinary to his Majesty.

at the extremities, is peculiarly and wonderfully adapted. On the outer surface, next the lips, they are a little convex, and on that next the palate, concave. The two incisores in the middle of the upper jaw are longer, and often broader than those on each side, or any of the other incisores; for indeed the lateral upper incisores exceed the lower in magnitude. The two middle upper incisores may be called, the greater; those on each side, the lesser; and the four of the lower mandible, the small incisores. These Teeth describe a kind of semicircle.

The canini are four in number*; they lie one at each side next the incisores, between them and the molares, in both jaws.

These Teeth are rather longer, more round, and less cutting than the incisores.

Their use is to part things that are of a solid nature; in regard to their structure, they appear

* The eminent Practitioner above quoted, remarks of these Teeth, that we may trace in them a similarity in shape, situation and use, from the most imperfectly carnivorous animal, which we believe to be that of the HUMAN SPECIES, to the LION, which is the most perfectly carnivorous of the animal creation.

any

to be very proper, not only for cutting asunder any piece of solid food, but also for keeping it firm in the time of mastication. They are called canini, because they are very like the Teeth of a dog. The upper canini are also known by the name of eye-teeth, because it was anciently believed, that they had a kind of connection with the eyes, and that, by drawing any of them, the sight was endangered; but daily experience has clearly demonstrated, that such a connection and danger are merely imaginary.

Immediately after these come the molares or grinders. They are twenty in number, five on each side of both jaws.

The two first in each row, or the nearest to the canini, are the small grinders, the others the large.

They are so called because they are thicker, blunter, and more flat at their extremities than the rest. They operate like millstones, to bruise and grind the food.

Their figures are almost square. The broad end, or top of each grinder, is divided into several little eminences and cavities in such a man-

ner, that when the jaws shut, the eminences of the upper grinders are received into the cavities of the lower, and so vice versa.

We cannot help admiring with astonishment the works of Providence, in the figure and exact disposition of all the Teeth, which can never be too closely examined.

In order, therefore, to form a better idea of this admirable contrivance, it will be necessary to observe, that the lower jaw is a kind of a lever, resting itself at the extremity, where it joins by articulation to the temporal bones; the aliments are the resisting bodies, and the elevatory muscles are the acting powers to overcome that resistance, by raising the jaw.

The grinders, which are rather blunt, stand nearer the centre of the motion, and consequently press more forcibly than the rest; and this is the reason, that when we would bite something remarkably hard, we generally place it between the molares; the canini and the incisores can never act with so much force, being farther removed from the centre of motion, but their want of power is sufficiently compensated by their form.

In speaking of the name and characteristical figure of the Teeth, enough has been said concerning that part of the Teeth which appears out of the gums, viz. the crown; therefore we shall proceed to their neck.

OF THE NECK OF THE TEETH.

The Neck is that part of the Tooth covered by the gums, and a bony substance, which, as we said before, is of a dusky white colour.

In that part of the neck which joins to the gums, we find some little inequalities, or rather wrinkles, that cause some small vessels belonging to the gums, to adhere more closely to it: by this means, not only saline particles are prevented from getting into the sockets, but the Tooth is also rendered so firm and strong, as to secure it from being shook or loosened.

OF THE ROOT.

The Root is that part which is buried in the socket, a continuation of the same substance and colour with that of the neck. It is covered by a membrane exactly similar to that which lines the socket.

The root of each Tooth is generally longer
than

than the body, and is thereby rendered more able to bear any strain or violent impression, occasioned sometimes by chewing, gnawing, or breaking bodies of a hard nature.

In every root we find, towards the extremity, a little hole, which is a passage to the internal substance, or the bulb of the Tooth.

There is also a little branch of an artery, a small vein, and a nervous filament. This hole is closed up in old age, and then Teeth lose their sensation. Various are the figures of roots; and in each species of Teeth there is a particular one.

In all the incisores there is but one root to each Tooth, which decreases gradually, and ends at last in a point.

The canini likewise have generally but one root; but there are some with two, quite divided through all their extent, and others only at the extremities; such Teeth, however, are very uncommon. The side of the roots of the incisores and the canini are flat, and rest upon the partition of each socket: which mechanism fixes more firmly these Teeth in their sockets:
their

their necks and bodies being also flat laterally, and applied to the contiguous Teeth, they receive mutually a strong and considerable support, by being so well adapted to each other.

The small grinders, namely, those that come immediately after the canini, on each side of both jaws, have generally but one root; some are found with two, and some even with three; but such a case is very rare. The small grinders that have but one root, have it always flat on the sides, and therefore it supports itself in the same manner as the incisores and the canini.

The number of roots in the large molares, both in the upper and lower jaw, is very uncertain.

There are some large grinders, with one or two flat roots, and each root seems to be formed out of two joined together, distinguished only by a little kind of channel, which rises immediately from the crown of the Teeth, and appears through all their extent, in order to mark out the division. In other large grinders there are three, four, and, sometimes, five roots, quite separate from one another, extending themselves in a

large compass; for which reason such Teeth are deeply rooted, and stick more closely to the socket.

Hence it happens that the molares are not so easily drawn out of their socket, whenever the adjoining Tooth is wanting.

The last grinders, otherwise called the dentes sapientiæ, have fewer roots than the two Teeth that precede them, and their body is not so thick. They have generally but two roots joined to each other, which very seldom appear separate in all their extent, or even at their extremities; there have been some, notwithstanding, with three, four, and even five roots, very plainly divided one from another; but this case is very rare.

The crown or body of these Teeth is almost all covered by the gums. Sometimes the roots of the large grinders are crookedly inclined towards the internal part of the socket, and sometimes towards the external. Some are in an undulating form, and some are bent one against the other, or laid across altogether, and therefore it is a very difficult task to draw a Tooth of this kind. For if ever one of these roots bend with a
point

point quite opposite to another root that may be lodged in the little cell of the next socket, then these two roots will form, as it were, a pair of pincers, and gripe with their extremities the bony substance that parts one cell from another ; and consequently in drawing a Tooth with those roots, we are forced either to tear the bony partitions of the cells, or if this should resist, then either one or the other, and sometimes both these crooked extremities must break ; and in both cases it may be of very bad consequence. There is also great danger in drawing the upper molares, lest you should tear with the Tooth the bottom of the socket, together with a very thin bony lamen or scale that parts it from a cavity called the maxillary sinus ; for then the mucus membrane is unluckily torn ; and this gives occasion for inflammations and ulcers in that membrane, and may even produce a cancerous ulcer, as it has happened in many cases.

Every root has a hole that communicates with the cavity in the middle of the crown ; which cavity in the grinders is divided into as many small sinuses as there are little eminences on the base, which is lined with a membrane that serves as a sheath to the small blood vessels and nerves, that are included in the internal part
of

of the Tooth. At the extremity of each root there is, as we said before, one or more little holes that receive nerves, blood-vessels, and perhaps absorbent vessels, which by their connection together, form what we call the chord of the Tooth. This chord passes through the cavity of the root, and conveys a proper nourishment to the substance of the Tooth; and as it draws nearer the crown it becomes thicker, by means of the membrane that lines the cavity.

The incisores and canini have their nerves from a branch of the fifth pair, called the upper maxillary, which insinuates itself into the orbital canal, from whence it comes out, to be distributed on the face, and in its way sends off filaments for all the roots of these Teeth.

These molares likewise receive their nerves from the same branch through small holes, formed in the hinder part of the external lateral surface of the upper maxillary bone.

The veins and arteries, as they always join with the nerves, communicate themselves the same way to the Teeth. These arteries are branches of the external carotids and the veins of the jugular.

The

The nerves of the lower jaw are from another branch of the fifth pair, called the inferior maxillary, which enters into a canal on the inside of the angle of the lower jaw, and is continued on each side to the chin, a little below the roots of the Teeth. In passing along this bony canal, the nerves sends off filaments to the roots of each of the molares and canini, and is then divided into two branches, one of which comes out of a hole of the bone in the chin, called the mental hole, to be then distributed to the chin and muscles of the under lip.

The other branch passes on to the symphysis of the lower jaw, and is distributed to the roots of the incisores and diploe of the bone.—The arteries which are sent to the Teeth of this mandible have their rise from the external carotid, and follow precisely the course of the nerve through this bony canal, accompanying it through the whole of its distribution. The veins arise from the external jugular. *or rather pour their contents into the external jugular.*

It therefore appears from what has been said on this subject, that a tooth-ach in the molares or grinders must be more exquisitely painful than in any of the other Teeth; for as the molares are furnished with a greater number of roots, and each

each root has its artery, vein and nerve, it therefore follows, that a Tooth of five roots must have fifteen sensitive bodies; which if exposed to heat and cold, by a cares of the bony matter, will, *cæteris paribus*, produce a greater quantity of pain, than that of a Tooth with a single root.

OF THE SOCKETS.

The Sockets are cavities formed in the jaw-bones, for the receiving and fixing the Teeth; but these will be better understood by giving a previous idea of the mandibles in general, which have so great a share in forming the countenance; for if the Teeth be wanting in either jaw, the lower will be brought so much the nearer to the upper, by the strong action of the temporal muscles, as to make the chin and nose approximate one another, and spoil the beauty and symmetry of the face.

The mandibles may be considered as two bony arches lying parallel to each other; the lower jaw moving on its condyles, and the upper, which is properly composed of two bones that are firmly united before, and along the palate, so as to form a considerable part of that bony arch. This mandible is firmly attached to the other bones of the face; it has a cavity on each side;
directly

directly above the roots of the grinders, which is sometimes opened by drawing Teeth with long roots, that have pierced into it.

The lower jaw is likewise composed of two bones, especially in the infant state; which are firmly united at the symphysis of the chin, so as to make but one bone in adults. This bone is remarkably hard in the lower part, although somewhat spongy on its upper, in order to afford a more convenient bed for the Teeth: it has no cavity, save the alveolar canal, which runs under the roots of the Teeth, and transmits to them their blood-vessels and nerves.

After this general idea of the structure of the mandibles, we shall now treat of Sockets in particular; which are cavities formed by the Teeth in the diploe, or spongy substance of the jaw bones, divided into as many little fossulæ as there are roots of each Tooth. These little cavities are lined with a thin, elastic, scaly substance, not so hard as the other parts of the bone, and sufficiently pliable to become a perfect mould for the Teeth, which in cases of violent compression or shocks, gives way, so as to prevent, in some measure, the Teeth from being loosened or broke.

We

We do not find in the jaws of infants the Sockets intirely formed; at least they do not appear so; for there are but ten or twelve in each mandible, and these not deep: all the Sockets in thickness are not alike, for each species of Teeth have their particular ones.

The incisores of the upper jaw have their Sockets thinner than those of the other Teeth, and the canini have theirs stronger, consequently thicker in the incisores, or even the small molares. The first large grinder has its Socket stronger than the second, and last grinder.

In the incisores of the lower jaw we find their Sockets thinner than in all other Teeth of that mandible; and this is the reason that those Teeth are more liable to shocks, and it is likewise easier to draw them. The canini have their sockets thicker than the incisores, and the small grinders; but the small grinders have theirs thicker than the incisores of this jaw. The first large one of the molares has not the Socket so thick as the second and third; which last one has it thicker, because of the apophysis coronoides; and that is the reason why it proves generally very difficult to draw.

These

These Sockets, when Teeth are drawn, or naturally fall, are generally destroyed in a very short time, insomuch that it is almost impossible to perceive any marks of them, as we daily see in examining the mandibles. But if ever in drawing a Tooth some part of the Socket was to be torn, then the sides would be found not quite so thick, nor so firmly joined in that place. The Sockets are outwardly covered, and lined inwardly, with a membrane or periosteum, common with the root of the Tooth; it is a continuation of the periosteum that covers the other bones, and of the same membrane that lines the internal part of the mouth.

OF THE GUMS.

The fleshy part that surrounds the socket, is called the Gums; these are made of a hard substance, rather fibrous than glandular. They are penetrated and moistened by different vessels, namely, by veins, arteries, and lymphatics. The texture of the Gums is of a coriaceous nature, with fibres interwoven like a hat's felt, very close and elastic, of a pale vermilion colour; all the border of the sockets, in both inward and outward side of the jaw, is covered by the Gums, which insinuate between all the Teeth, and adhere so closely to the neck of each of them, as to prevent any thing

acid or sharp from touching the sockets. Before the Teeth come out, the gums are all of a body, without the least separation; and as the Teeth begin to shoot out, they pierce the Gums, and make so many holes as there are Teeth in the mandibles.

The Gums are joined to the jaws by the periosteum, which they every where cover. The outward covering of the Gums extends itself from the crown or body of the Teeth over the cheeks and lips, and seems in every respect to be a continuation of the same membrane.

The inward Gums of the upper jaw, go from the internal part of the neck of the Teeth, as far as the circumference of the roof of the palate; and those of the lower mandible, as far as the circumference of the basis of the tongue.

When a Tooth happens to fail, the Gum covers the orifice of the socket, which being soon shut up or destroyed, the external part of the Gum joins with the internal one, and they unite themselves very closely together, becoming so hard and firm a body, that we see men, who, after having lost all their Teeth, bruise the aliment with their Gums, although they cannot cut or mince

mince with them : in this case the Gums reassume the very same figure they had before the Teeth appeared.

The Gums, no doubt, are preservers of the Teeth, since they keep them quite firm in their sockets, and save them from being touched by any thing heterogeneous or pernicious, which might produce the most painful disorders in the Teeth, and even a total destruction of them.

The Gums, when properly ranged, contribute very much to the ornament of the mouth ; for as these are of a vermilion cast, and form a kind of a crescent, or halfmoon, around the enamel of each Tooth, they set off in a more elegant manner the whiteness of the Teeth, when we have occasion to shew them by laughing, singing, &c.

OF THE GENERATION OF TEETH.

Nature, in forming these bones, seems to deviate entirely from those laws that she has established in the production of all other bodies, and to choose a peculiar uncommon method in this generation.

The greatest part of natural productions have their beginning in their roots ; but a Tooth, on the
the

the contrary, does not begin to form its root till the body is perfectly finished. The first substance that begin to appear in this body is not the internal part, as one would imagine, but the external one, the farthest from the root, and what is called Enamel. This substance, in its beginning, is nothing but a mucus, soft paste, which acquires insensibly so much firmness, that it becomes at last a bony part, and excels all other bones, (as we have shewn in its proper place) in point of hardness and whiteness. When once this scale or bony coat is formed, the Tooth assumes directly a proper figure, and its inward part begins to be filled.

The germ of the Teeth, like that of other bones before ossification, is composed of a tasseled mucus, separated and divided into a number of little cells, which are afterwards filled up with calcareous or bony matter, and constitutes the solidity of the bone. This germ is contained in little lodges or cells of the socket, which it stretches in proportion as the bulk of the Tooth augments and spreads; at the same time its membrane increases, and takes hold of the roots, and forms the periosteum that surrounds it.

The body of the Tooth being quite finished, the root takes then its due form, and as it grows stronger,

stronger, it lengthens by degrees until it becomes of a proper length; the extremities grow firm and bony, leaving, however, a free passage to the vessels that run through the cavity of its root, and penetrate with their nourishing juices to the very inward body of the Tooth. While the root grows thicker and stronger, finishing itself within the socket, the body of the Tooth rises towards the Gum, and attempts to come out. It begins by dilating the partitions of the socket, and being level with this bony border, it cuts immediately the membrane, in which it is inclosed, then the other membrane that covers the socket, and at last the gum. In this manner shoot forth the Teeth.

The partitions of the sockets will lengthen in proportion as the Teeth draw nearer the Gums; but although in lengthening they are compressed and grow harder, still they have an elasticity, by which they render the Teeth safer and stronger against the impressions of any accident.

The same œconomy we find in the molares, that are furnished with more roots, and consequently have more cells in their sockets, which always multiply at the same time, when the roots appear, as was said before. It would be natural

to think that in those Teeth that have but one root, their sockets should be found greater in diameter than the root itself, as the socket has taken the form and figure of the body of the Tooth, which is first of all formed in it, and is always of a larger diameter than the root ; but it is never so, on account of the abovementioned elastic force belonging to the partition of the socket, insomuch that as soon as the body of the Tooth is out of the socket, the socket contracts, and adapts itself, by degrees, to the figure of the roots, holding the Tooth so firm as if it were fixed in a vice or screw.

OF THE ERUPTION OF THE TEETH.

Children, when they are brought into the world, have generally no Teeth ; I say generally, because some have been found, with, two, three, and even four incisores ; two in the upper jaw, and two in the lower one ; but these cases are not to establish a rule, being only an exception.

Teeth appear sooner or later, according to the weaker or stronger constitution of the child ; there have been some of them who have cut their Teeth when they were two or three months old, and sometimes not before they were a year

or fifteen months; but for the generality, in the fifth, sixth, or eighth month after their birth, the first Tooth begins to appear. The two small incisores of the lower jaw are the first that come out.

The large incisores of the upper jaw appear almost at the same time; then two appear in the lower jaw at the side of the former, and then two other in the upper jaw: this is the general order in which the incisores are seen. When the child is eleven months, or a year old, the lower canini appear almost always at the same time; and a few days after, the upper canini likewise shoot forth together, and these cause greater pain than the former.

When children are about sixteen or twenty months old, the two small lower grinders come out, and in a few days after the two other of the upper jaw; the other four molares do not generally appear until the child is two years old, the one at each side of the mandibles. These make twenty in number, and are called Milk-Teeth, the child remaining in this situation till about the sixth year of its age.

The order we have described is not always exact;

exact; for we often see the small grinders shoot forth sooner than the canini, and the canini quicker than the lateral incisores. At the age of five or six years, the other four molares appear next to those lately come out in each mandible. Towards the eleventh or twelfth year, four other molares come out in the same order, as do likewise four in the seventeenth or eighteenth, which in all make twenty-eight, viz. eight incisores or fore-teeth, four canini, and sixteen molares or grinders. With these Teeth we generally continue until the four last molares, called dentes sapientiæ, appear; the exact time of which is very uncertain, though usually it happens at the age of twenty-five, or even twenty-eight. Nor are there instances wanting of their not appearing before the age of fifty, when they are for the most part accompanied with tumours and defluxions on the neighbouring parts, which proceeds from the pressure caused by the crown of the Tooth on the sides of the socket, and on the fleshy and membranous point of the Gum, which at that time of life is become more hard and obdurate. At the age of seven or eight years, the incisores, the canini, and the small molares, are shed in the same order as they did appear. When these are gone, as many stronger and more beautiful Teeth take their place.

It is remarkable, that if one of the Milk-Teeth is drawn before it is loose, we find in it a root as firm as that of the second Tooth; but on the contrary, if it is drawn when it is loose, there is no root at all. This has given rise to a variety of opinions, concerning the destination, or rather destruction of the roots of the Milk-Teeth. It is imagined by some, that they are entirely consumed by a flux of acid humours, which absorb the calcareous matter of the roots, and so decompose the constituent parts; while others suppose, that these roots are incorporated into the substance of the second Teeth. But as these suggestions are not supported by the least appearance of fact, we shall not therefore take up the time of the reader to prove the contrary of them; but shall only observe, such an acid humour could not exist without destroying all the Teeth; and that such an incorporation into the substance of the second Tooth has never yet been found. It appears by several of the later discoveries made in anatomy, that many parts necessary to the body in the embryo and infant state, are totally lost and obliterated in that of adults; and that those parts which are become useless and redundant in the system are absorbed, and taken up by the lymphatic vessels, to be afterwards thrown out at the different emunctories of the body.—

That

That this is in reality the case with the roots of the Milk-Teeth, may be fully ascertained by a variety of similar facts, which the nature of this work will not admit to enumerate.

Sometimes, though seldom, the large molares, and even the dentes sapientiæ, will shed; as happened lately to a Lady who was tortured with the most exquisite pain in one of the dentes sapientiæ, on the right side of the lower jaw. I felt the Tooth quite loose, which I drew with my fingers, but found no root to it. This I concluded to be owing to another Tooth lying under it; which I soon perceived, on further examining of the socket. As the excruciating pain still continued, the Lady could not be persuaded that there was another Tooth to come out, but that the root of the former was left behind: however the appearance of a new Tooth, not long after, fully convinced her, that the pain was entirely owing to the smallness and firmness of the socket, which retarded the egress of the young Tooth, and obliged it in a manner to grind its passage out.

An opinion prevails, that there is a very great risque in drawing Milk-Teeth, before they are loose; but in reality, there is not the smallest danger;

danger: and indeed, when they are carious, or any other way painful, it is absolutely necessary to draw them, to prevent, as much as possible, an inflammation of the Gums and adjoining parts, which might destroy the germ of the second Tooth.

It is sometimes necessary to draw those Teeth that lie across, or ride upon one another, (a very disagreeable sight) in order to give a more exact and uniform arrangement to the rest. This defect of order in the canini and incisores in general, proceeds from an extreme narrowness of the jaws. But the operator must be very circumspect in examining every circumstance relative to the Tooth and socket, before he draws a Milk-Tooth; for if a part of the socket should be broke and give way, the second Tooth will always come out in an irregular manner.

DISORDERS INCIDENT TO CHILDREN IN TEETHING, AND THE MANNER OF TREATING THEM.

The eruption of Teeth in Children, is often attended with the most fatal consequences, by exciting fevers, convulsions, gripes in the intestines, acidities in the stomach, and finally, by intro-

introducing a great degree of irritability in their tender constitutions, so that they become more liable to a greater variety of disorders.

Children suffer in teething, first, in proportion to the delicacy and sensibility of their constitutions: Secondly, to the number and figure of the Teeth that push out at the same time: Thirdly, to the state of the Gums, which in some children is found to be more tense and liable to inflammation than in others.

Children who are originally of a delicate habit, or who have been rendered so by milk of an improper quality, or by any other cause that impairs their digestion, and produces acidities in their stomach and intestines, are extremely liable to convulsions in teething; on the contrary, children of a strong, robust make, whose food is converted into proper nourishment, are less subject to convulsive disorders, but are liable often to a degree of fever, which in some measure facilitates the eruption of the Teeth. The number and figure of the Teeth that shoot out at once, will greatly increase the pain; for the blunt flat molares will meet with a much greater resistance, and a greater degree of laceration, than the sharp-pointed incisores or canini.

At

At the same time the canini will prolong the pain, from their wedge-like figure, which is continually dilating the socket and gum till the Tooth has completed its growth.

From this great difficulty the Teeth have to cut the gums, many mischiefs are frequently produced; for as inflammation is always the consequence of laceration and pressure; by its going too far, frequently occasions swelled glands about the throat and neck, which sometimes suppurate; and even ulcers in the gums, and neighbouring parts, have been produced. In order to mitigate, and in some measure prevent the disorders arising from Teething, it will be necessary to consider well what has been already said in regard to the tendency of nature to inflammation in strong and robust children, and to convulsions, gripes and looseness in the weak, tender and delicate. In the first case, the degree of fever and inflammation may be lowered, by keeping the nurse upon a low diet, avoiding animal food, spices, or whatever tends to stimulate and increase the circulation; frequent, but small doses of rhubarb ought to be administered to the nurse, which will gently purge the child, in the safest and most commodious manner; in the mean time, if the gums are much swelled, scarifying them with the

point of a lancet, so as to make them bleed at several parts, will empty the distended vessels, and remove the tension from the inflamed gums; and where the fever runs high, even bleeding with leeches or the lancet will be of great service.

In the other case, where convulsions are so often the consequence, we must endeavour to prevent these frightful symptoms by every method that may tend to strengthen and confirm the constitution; such as having a strong and healthy nurse, taking care that she lives on the most simple and nourishing food, giving the child a wholesome country air, with a good deal of exercise, and exhibiting small doses of aromatic infusions of the bark, powder of tin, or such like.

Where a looseness and gripes prevail, it would be necessary to take every method to prevent that tendency to acidity, which mostly takes place in infants whenever digestion is any way disturbed. This is best done by giving frequent but small doses of the absorbent powders conjoined with aromatics; and perhaps rhubarb, or more astringent simples, with opiates, may be found necessary.

In children of relaxed habits, whose gums are
loose

loose and flabby, there is very little tendency to inflammation. In that case, applying mild astringents (such as a decoction of rose-buds in vinegar) to the gums by the nurse's finger, will help greatly to brace up, and facilitate the eruption of the Tooth. But in all cases, where the symptoms are troublesome, and the Tooth tardy in coming out, the only effectual means is to make a free exit for it by incision, and to cut the gum quite down to the Tooth; and indeed wherever a Tooth seems ready to appear, and the child is pining and suffering much, we ought to recur immediately to incision, and in that way remove the pain that is occasioned by the distraction of such sensitive parts.

Sometimes, where the gum has been already cut, and the Teeth very slow in growing, the parts unite, and a cicatrix is formed above it; here we should again cut the gum, so as to lay the Tooth quite bare.

In some strong and healthy children, a number of Teeth will push out at the same time, by which means the symptoms are greatly aggravated: here also we should give a free exit by incision, then gentle emollients should be applied to

to the gums, and every thing that is irritating should be avoided.

Particular attention should be paid to the least sore or ulcer that may be formed about these parts, lest they destroy the germ of the subsequent Tooth.

OF THE DISORDERS OF THE TEETH.

The Teeth are subject to a variety of disorders, which may be divided into those arising from internal or external causes. The first have their rise from the juices being contaminated by scurvy, scrophula, venereal infection, or whatever induces a cachexy of the humours.

Also it is observed, that women are more liable to tooth-achs and fluxions upon the gums, during the time of pregnancy, than at any other; perhaps from the particular sympathy of nerves, that is so peculiarly shewn upon the stomach, &c. at that period.

All disorders in the gums infect the Teeth, and are the cause of long and painful suffering. Teeth generally fail by some of the above causes.

The external causes are also many. The general

neral ones are, the use of aliments too hot or too cold; the different impression of air; all shocks given to the teeth, which affect the nerves; the vapours that arise from the stomach and lungs, and leave a noxious and disagreeable slime on the Teeth; any particles of food that stick between the Teeth and putrify: keeping the head uncovered and exposed to the air; sleeping bare-headed; as likewise the excessive use of smoaking and chewing tobacco; the many improper remedies also that are made use of to keep the Teeth clean, and the caustics applied in order to mitigate the pain, are always sure to destroy those they unluckily touch: hence we may see of what importance it is, never to make use of any remedies but what are approved of by a skilful person. Sugar, when used immoderately, is another enemy to the Teeth; but one of the most dreadful destroyers is mercury. One ought, therefore, to be extremely cautious in using it. All mineral exhalations are also very pernicious, as we see by daily experience in all those persons who work in any of the quicksilver, lead, or copper mines, &c. Such people generally have their Teeth corroded, divested of their enamel, and sometimes entirely wasted away by the corrosive particles exhaling from those minerals. Among the external causes, however, negligence may be reck-

oned the first ; for let the lymph be ever so pure, and digestion ever so regular, there are always some viscid exhalations that are apt to settle upon the Teeth. These can easily be removed ; but if neglected, may prove the cause of many mischievous disorders, as we shall shew hereafter.

It is not my intention to give my reader a list (as many have done) of the various disorders incident to the Teeth, but to comprehend them under two single articles, namely, erosion and caries ; and I shall take notice likewise of what is commonly called the tartar.

Erosion is a disorder that renders the Teeth rough, and worm-eaten. It affects only children, either when the first Teeth shoot forth, or when the second ones appear. The original causes of these disorders are the small-pox, the measles, and all those disorders that contaminate the juices. It penetrates more or less, according to the hardness and firmness of the Teeth ; and therefore if the disease should seize the child when its Teeth are not sufficiently firm and ossified, it must be attended with bad consequences, meeting with little resistance in the parts not sufficiently ossified.

But if it should come on when the Milk-Teeth are

are shedding, and the new ones appear, it will be of no harm to the Tooth that has not as yet come out. The enamel of the Tooth can never be hurt, but when wrapt up in its membrane, and it is then nothing else but in a state of soft mucus, which being rendered acrid by the same cause, the enamel will be entirely consumed. Whenever this disorder appears, it can only be of detriment to the parts that are not sufficiently firm and ossified. Children that are effected in utero with the scurvy, the venereal disease, &c. will bring along with them the seeds of those disorders, so pernicious to the Teeth, if proper means are not made use of to prevent it. But if the original causes shall be thoroughly eradicated, the Milk-Teeth will only suffer, and those that succeed them will be found quite untouched.

In order to purify the constitutions of such children, it will be necessary to make use of those means proper to produce a good chyle, and to correct the state of the juices, which is the province of the physician.

It is necessary likewise to choose a good nurse, whose milk is not thick, for then it is not so easily assimilated by the infantile powers; nor too serous, for then it wants the proper substance,

so necessary to form a good nutritious juice, the want of which prevents bones from growing in their natural form.

The child should be kept in a good and pure air, and all occasions taken to give it due exercise in the arms of the nurse, &c. These are precautions that will prevent this disorder from affecting children. It is worth observing, that if the erosion happens to come after the child is weaned, that is to say, when it is from two to six years of age, a methodical way of living, proper food, and good air, will be the means to prevent it. Many have thought, without reason, that this disorder could affect nothing but the body of the Tooth, and that the root was not susceptible of it. It is true, that the roots do not appear so rough and worm-eaten as the body of the Tooth, but still they are shorter, more crooked, and of an imperfect form, which they could never get but from this tendency of the humours to erosion, or from the rickets, which is a disease so fatal to children, and proceeds from the same causes as the erosion; it also proves very pernicious to the Teeth, and all other bones.

OF THE CARIES.

As soon as the Teeth make their appearance,
the

the caries begins to attack them, and consequently they stand in need of proper assistance. One should think that their hardness would render them less susceptible of it, but they are even more subject to a caries than all other bones: it is easy, however, to trace the causes of it. As Teeth are of a closer texture, their vessels are more compressed, and therefore obstructions are more easily occasioned; and also when cold happens to strike them to a certain degree, or when the bony fibres suffer by some extraordinary effort. If the juices that circulate through the small channels of the Teeth are too thick, or are any way vitiated, the Teeth will thereby be more liable to be contaminated; but always in proportion to the impressions they shall receive.

Teeth that have been affected with the erosion at the same time they were forming, are more subject to be carious, on account of the bad condition of their vessels; and therefore are with more difficulty preserved.

Various are the species of caries; almost every part of the Teeth is affected by it, and both internal and external causes produce it. A caries may be divided into soft, superficial, deep, and dry; it attacks the root, the neck, or the crown

crown of the Teeth. The caries that proceeds from internal causes, namely, the scurvy, &c. generally affects the root of the Tooth, often the internal surface, sometimes the external, and even the inward cavity of the body.

Such a caries is more difficult to be known than that which proceeds from external causes, chiefly when it attacks the root or neck of the Tooth; for as the former is buried in the sockets, and the latter is covered by the gums, one cannot perceive it; and therefore we can only conjecture, that there is a caries from the torturing pains that are produced.—But these conjectures are often false; for the pain may proceed from some irritation affecting the chord of the Tooth, or the periosteum that covers and lines the root: the consequences therefore arising from this sort of caries are very bad, for it is mostly necessary to draw the Tooth itself.

The caries that proceeds from external causes, is visible; and, consequently, by admitting of the necessary operations, more easily removed. A caries, the longer it is allowed to run on, the deeper it goes, and is therefore the more difficult to cure.

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The soft and dry caries are not dangerous, if their progress is quickly and properly stopped.

Every caries of the Teeth is more or less difficult to be eradicated according to the part it affects, as that renders the operation more or less difficult.

Although Teeth begin to be affected with the caries as soon as they appear, still it must be allowed, that the time in which they are more subject to it is from twenty-five to fifty years of age.

It is worth remarking, that when a Tooth is affected by the caries on that side which rests on another Tooth, it also affects the contiguous one; from which we may argue, that the particles exhalant from the carious Tooth must be corrosive. This happens, not only in the lateral, but also in the opposite Teeth; for when a caries appears on the upper surface of a Tooth, it is then applied to the surface of the opposite, and in the same manner affects it, as is particularly seen in the molares.

The caries sometimes proceeds from fractures in the Teeth; but is generally caused by falls and

and from violent efforts in breaking something of a hard nature with the Teeth.

The fractured Tooth can never be repaired; however, it ought not to be neglected, but carefully examined, as it requires the greatest assistance of art; for the Tooth has sometimes in the fractured part small cutting points, that will be of great detriment to the tongue, and be the cause of very painful and dangerous wounds; therefore they must be immediately taken off, to prevent mischief to the tender parts that they touch.

Whenever the caries appears, it must be opened by a masterly hand to the very bottom. If in so doing the chord of the Tooth is discovered, the operation will prove very painful; but still it must be destroyed, either with an instrument, the actual cautery, or some caustic liquor.

We ought to be very attentive in the operation; for if we do not utterly destroy the said chord, but only prick it, the most raging pains will succeed, together with an inflammation, and the inevitable necessity of drawing the Tooth.

Such a cure cannot but be very torturing; for
not

not only the sensitive parts of the Tooth are to be exposed to the impression of the air, but also to be touched with an instrument, so as to be destroyed. The skilful operator must endeavour to assuage the pain of his patient by the assistance of medicines.

When a Tooth by the loss of its chord is become insensible, it must be filled with lead or gold, in order to prevent any acid or saline particles from getting through the hole where the chord went into the socket, to hurt its delicate membrane; for then there could be no means of redress by drawing the Tooth: hence all the care that had been taken, and all the pain that had been endured to render the Tooth insensible, would then be of no avail.

OF THE TARTAR.

We shall now proceed to treat of what is commonly called the Tartar. From whatever occasional or secondary cause the Tartar proceeds, the principal one is certainly negligence. It hath been called by some a cancer, because it corrodes the gums and the socket in such a manner, that the Teeth will fall out for want of support. It is generated by the fragments of aliments that

that stick to the Teeth, by a vitiated saliva, or by an imperfect digestion, &c.

Whenever this viscid matter is allowed to stick to the Teeth, it grows hard, and degenerates into Tartar, and will augment by degrees, from new particles of aliments continually joining the old ones; but this would never happen, if the Teeth were carefully cleaned every morning with something proper for that purpose.

This Tartar is a kind of crust, not only disagreeable to the eyes, but also productive of very foetid exhalations.

There are various sorts of Tartar, viz. the yellow, the whitish, the black, and even the green Tartar, which is the most pernicious, as it often destroys the enamel. The lower incisors are more subject to the Tartar, chiefly in their internal side, because of their vicinity to the tongue, and of the saliva, which runs mostly that way. Although persons grown in years are generally more liable to be troubled with the Tartar, yet we frequently see the Teeth of young people all covered with it.

Whatever is the cause that produces this Tartar

tar, or whatever the time of its appearance, it ought to be removed as soon as possible, otherwise the gums, by the compression, will swell, and obstruct the regular course of the fluids through the lymphatic and blood-vessels, which will therefore be liable to putrify, and destroy in a short time, the gum, the socket, and the periosteum of the root.

This is the reason why Teeth grow loose and painful. At that time if you were even then to cut off this heterogeneous body, it would be too late to hinder the loss of the Tooth, which is now left without any support from the gums, the periosteum, and the sockets.

The Tartar sometimes is even thicker than the body of the Tooth, to which it sticks so close, that they seem to form one single body, therefore it requires a dexterous and skilful hand to remove it. In such a case, we must endeavour to render the course of the humours free again to the gums, by restoring them with proper astringent and antiscorbutic medicines.

Some Teeth, after having been freed of their Tartar, will shew a very beautiful enamel; which makes it evident that such a Tartar is not

of so acrid or corrosive a nature as the green kind generally is.

OF THE DISORDERS THE SOCKETS
ARE LIABLE TO.

The Sockets are also subject to caries as well as the Teeth, although not so often. The causes that produce such an effect in them, are the very same with those formerly delivered as the internal cause of caries in the Teeth.

The Sockets are also liable to be destroyed by degrees, in the same manner as the roots of the milk-teeth.

This fatal disorder proceeds from a stagnation of humours in the gums, where they putrify, or from any sharp or corrosive particles that may penetrate and corrode them insensibly. Also from a stagnation of the fluids in the serous or blood-vessels of the gums, the sockets and their partitions will sometimes grow soft, and become entirely of a fleshy consistence, which therefore leaves the Tooth without support. Old men generally lose their Sockets entirely, because the nutritious juices that formerly served to nourish the gums are now no longer distributed to them.

It is worth observing, however, that persons of a robust constitution are not so liable to lose their sockets, and consequently their Teeth; for we see people extremely old with all their Teeth, with their gums quite perfect, and therefore their Sockets must be sound and well.

There is no other way to prevent those disorders, but by taking a particular care in cleaning the gums, never letting any corrosive particles, or any viscid matter, that is likely to putrify, enter into the Sockets so that the gums may become strong, and apply themselves closely round the necks of the Teeth.

OF THE DISORDERS OF THE GUMS.

Whenever the Gums are affected, they generally lose their colour, their firmness, and consequently their adhesion to the Teeth; they will at different times appear pale, flabby, relaxed, rough, corroded, inflamed, and wrinkled. The levidity of the Gums proceeds from some defect in the circulation of the blood through them.

To remedy as much as possible so disagreeable a circumstance, it will be very proper to rub the Gums pretty often in the morning, and

likewise to scarify them, in order to let out some blood, and in that way promote the circulation.

If, after these means have been used, the complaint remains the same, it will be then necessary to have the Physician's assistance, as the fault must be rooted in the constitution.

The Gums grow often so thick, that they in some measure resemble pincushions, and by communicating their swelling to the lips, they will greatly deform the mouth and face.

This disorder proceeds either from the compression of the Tartar, or a local plethora.—If it proceeds from the first of these, the Tartar must be removed immediately; then scarify or prick the Gums, and administer proper antiscorbutic and astringent medicines fit to brace them up.

But if the swelling proceeds from a plethora, which is easily known, a proper method must be taken to evacuate the vitiated humours, and to diminish the thickness of the Gums, in the points that run in betwixt each Tooth, where the swelling more manifestly appears; then proper astringents should also be applied to prevent the complaint from recurring; the patient

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ent must live on a proper regimen, and submit to the necessary ablutions.

A swelling, as big as a strawberry, sometimes appears in the gums of young people, which is more unsightly and deformed than dangerous; but it is necessary to dispurse it as soon as possible. The same causes that swell the gums, will also produce excrescences upon them.

If these proceed from an external cause, the effect will cease when once that is removed; but where the cause is internal, all outward applications will be useless. Sometimes these excrescences will be greater than at other times.

When they begin, they are never dangerous; but if they are neglected and increase, the Tooth soon becomes loose, and of course is soon lost. Absorbent remedies are to be applied in the beginning; but when the excrescence is arrived to a certain size, then it cannot be destroyed but either by carefully cutting off the redundant part of the gum, or by consuming it some other way.

The substance of the gums may be diminished either for want of sufficient nourishment, or by being too tense and firm; for then they are apt
to

to hinder the fluids from circulating properly: hence it happens that the Teeth are deprived of their necessary support, and the gums become a very disagreeable sight to the eye. The want of juices, and the contracted state of the vessels (which are the chief causes) may be removed by means of proper emollients, &c. which by relaxing the parts that were too tense and firm, will promote the dilatation of the vessels, and consequently the course of the humours will be more free, and their quantity augmented. We must not, however, delay the cure too long, for sometimes art comes too late.

The paleness of the gums proceeds from the deficiency of the globular part of the blood, which may be occasioned likewise by the narrowness of the vessels. It is easy, by rubbing the gums pretty often, to recal the blood, and consequently restore to them their natural colour.

Whenever the gums are relaxed, and want that tensility and firmness which is so absolutely necessary for their being in a sound state, various complaints are generally the consequence, and therefore proper antiscorbutic astringents must be made use of, in time, to prevent and remedy such fatal disorders.

The

The gums are sometimes rough, as if spread all over with little grains like millet-seeds, under the skin. These little tumours are hard and ugly, sometimes will come to a suppuration, and render the gums very painful. These are therefore to be prevented by applying very strong resolvers; then we must make use of detergents, and come by degrees to astringents.

Children who eat too much sugar, or sweetmeats, generally have their gums corroded; confectioners and chemists are subject to this disorder, because the saline and corrosive particles that fly from the sugar and mineral affects their gums. This disease should by no means be neglected; and, first of all, the cause must be removed; then the proper astringent and sweetening medicines must be administered, to purify the mass of blood; and it is very necessary to abstain from every thing too salt, spicy, high-seasoned, or what else may render the blood acid or sharp.

The inflammation of the gums proceeds, for the most part, from the impression of cold air: the best remedy, therefore, is to keep them warm.

That the gums are also subject to cancerous tumours,

tumours, from the above causes, evidently appears; and they should always be speedily extirpated. Such a disorder must be considered as a local affection that has proceeded from some glandular or vascular part of the gums being vitiated, together with an internal or predisposing cause in the habit; it requires, therefore, a very serious and mature consideration, before such a cure is undertaken, lest we should hurry on to the operation too precipitately.

Sometimes ulcers will affect the gums; their external causes are rotten Teeth, the tartar, violent falls, blows, vitiated saliva, or any other injury offered to them.

The scurvy and vitiated humours are the internal causes, and therefore a radical cure of the ulcers will never take place, except these are entirely got the better of.

They are sometimes more, sometimes less deep in the gums; when they are not deep, astringents and antiscorbutics may be of use; but when they are deep, they will even produce a swelling, and an excrescence in the gums; and therefore we must take care to cut off the superfluity, and follow

Now the method that was mentioned when we spoke of tumours and excrescences.

Ulcers are of different sorts, and vary greatly in their appearance; but as they always proceed from the above causes, (and the nature of this work will not allow of prolixity) it will be unnecessary to describe them.

The abscesses or imposthumes that are formed in the gums, proceed, for the most part, from some loose Tooth, or from some Tooth not drawn in time: or they may proceed from the intemperature of the air, from some violent blow, &c. as also from the extraction of a Tooth difficult to draw. When the chord of the Tooth is left uncovered, either by a caries, or some other cause, it swells and inflames, communicating the inflammation to the periosteum that covers the root, and lines the socket and substance of the maxillary bones; then proceeds to the socket, and so to the gums, where the abscess is formed, from its being a much softer part. We must not neglect to examine the Tooth, and if we find that to be the cause, it must be drawn immediately, even if there was a fluctuation of humours upon the gums; for the corrupted matter that stagnates in that place, might be very pernicious to the contiguous

tiguous bony substance : then we must make use of those remedies that are prescribed in such cases, in order to make a perfect cure ; for if it was not speedily effected, it would prove destructive to the gums, the sockets, and contiguous Teeth.

The same causes also will produce fistulas in the gums, which are more or less of a malignant nature.

In order to remove them, it will be proper to make use of the same things that were prescribed for the abscesses, or of any thing else that the skilful Practitioner will find necessary.

Little cancers that appear sometimes in the gums may be destroyed by a caustic ; those that arise from some internal cause, are more malignant and stubborn : sometimes they are very numerous and small, of colour different from other cancers, and almost always accompanied by ulcers somewhere else.

Those that proceed from the fluids being tainted by the venereal disease, are distinguished from those that arise from a scorbutic humour ; for the former are deeper, more painful, and full of
blood,

blood, yielding a great quantity of foetid matter, and occasions a great swelling in the lips.

The second are of a milder nature, and not so inflammatory. Without purifying the vitiated humours internally, as was formerly hinted, all outward applications will be quite useless.

The gums are also subject to suppuration, and, in this way they are not only liable to be destroyed, but the Teeth also. I have remarked, that fat persons are more subject to this disorder than those of a meagre constitution, on account of their having a greater quantity of humours; the fore-parts of the incisores, canini, and small grinders, towards the root, are most liable to be affected with it; they grow of a brownish colour, and in proportion as the disorder either increases, or declines, they assume a different appearance.

Suppuration frequently happens in those gums where the sockets are wanting. The gum being, as well as the socket, divested of the periosteum, and consequently not able to adhere, is, by being left to itself, and exposed to the air, affected with little ulcers, that will soon occasion suppuration; and therefore it becomes necessary (in order to avoid more dangerous consequences) to cut off
G that

that part of the gum which is left unattached, and likewise to remove all other causes, such as the surcharge of humours, &c. by adhibiting medicines that may be adapted to answer that end.

CASES.

CASE I.

ABOUT three years since, a Lady from the county of Kent, having had one of the dentes molares on the left side of the upper jaw unskillfully drawn, applied to William Bromfield, Esq. Surgeon to Her Majesty and to St. George's Hospital (a gentleman not more distinguished by his masterly knowledge in his profession, than by his liberality and politeness) who, upon inspecting the seat of the complaint, desired I might be sent for. Her distress we suspected, arose from matter contained in the hollow parts of the maxillary bones, which form the sinus called antrum highmorianum.* Upon acquainting the Lady with the

* This sinus is not very properly named from Dr. Highmore, as it was evidently known before his time to the great Vesalius and others. [See Palfin's Osteology, tab. 2. fig. 2.—Drake's

the little pain the operation would give her, she consented to its being performed; and, in the presence of Mr. Bromfield, I made a puncture with the usual instrument through the bottom of the socket of the Tooth which had been extracted, into the sinus, from whence a considerable quantity of very fœtid matter of a disagreeable colour issued. The sinus was directly deterged, by means of a syringe, with my tincture; which being repeated every four or five hours, she perfectly recovered from her complaint in a few days.

CASE II.

A Gentleman in a distinguished station in the East Indies, about the same period, returned to this kingdom, in consequence of a complaint in his mouth, which arose from a broken point of one of the upper incisores irritating the gums. A fleshy excrescence, the size of a large filbert, was formed between the upper lip and the os malæ, which was attended with severe pain, and had a cancerous appearance. He consented to have the excrescence removed from the root; which I immediately performed with a small bistory.

Anatomy, tab. 18. fig. 1. and 2.] Morgagni observes, these sinusses are sometimes wanting, tho' very rarely.—*Adversaria Anatomica*, vi.

bistory. A slight hæmorrhage followed, which was stopt with a piece of lint dipt in my Tincture, with which the wound was constantly washed twice a day; and in less than a week the patient was perfectly cured.

CASE III.

Some years since, Captain Nelson, of the Royal Navy, whom I accidentally met with at Portsmouth, shewed me a similar fleshy excrescence considerably larger than the former, which, whenever he was shaved, gave him uncommon pain. He applied to one of the Surgeons at the Hospital, who assured him the case was venereal, and had prepared him to go through a mercurial course. I gave my opinion of the complaint; and the surgeon, upon a consultation, having no objection to its being extirpated, I removed it with a bistory, and the cure was completed in a few days without any other application than the Tincture.

I saw this Gentleman two years afterwards, when his perfect state of health confirmed my prognostic, and convinced the Hospital-Surgeon of his mistake.

CASE IV.

A Lady of distinction, about twenty-two years of age, in the month of July 1777, sent for me in consequence of a very alarming complaint in her mouth. Her gums appeared greatly swelled, looked very florid, and were exceedingly painful; she complained of a brassy taste, and had some difficulty of swallowing any kind of solid food.

An apothecary in the neighbourhood had been applied to the day before I saw her, and pronounced the disease an inflammatory sore throat, from cold. Though at that time I had some suspicion that her distress arose from another source, I had no objections to her continuing the use of an emollient gargle with nitre, which had been ordered for her. The next day all her symptoms were aggravated; when, being still further confirmed in the conjecture I had at first formed, I requested an experienced surgeon might be consulted; and accordingly Mr. Glover, Surgeon-Major of the Essex regiment, the following morning, was called in. On inspecting the seat of the disorder, we found three of the lower incisores loose, the breath very foetid, and a great quantity of saliva secreted from the glands. The last mentioned gentleman, on our retiring, declared the Lady had been taking some preparation of

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mercury,

mercury, which was the cause of the above symptoms.

As the matter was of so delicate a nature, and the other practitioner did not fall in with this opinion, though it entirely corresponded with that I had at first adopted, the utmost caution was observed in asking the necessary questions of the Lady and her domestics. One of them, after a long enquiry, said the Hair-dresser had occasionally used a small quantity of some mercurial pomatum. The man, who lived in the neighbourhood, was directly sent for; and, after some hesitation, produced a box, which was found to contain about an ounce of the Unguentum Neapolitanum, not above half a drachm of which, it appeared, he had used in the dressing, in order to prevent a certain kind of animalculæ breeding in the hair. By proper medical treatment, the Lady recovered her health in about ten days after; but her gums continued in a spongy, flacid state, for some time, till they were brought to their natural beauty and firmness by the repeated use of the Tincture; which I found by experience the best application yet discovered for strengthening the gums, and making them adhere to the Teeth, after they have been injured by the exhibition of mercurial medicines.

I have

I have been the more particular in the recital of the above case, as I think a ptyalism more frequently happens from this cause, than is generally imagined; and as it in a striking manner shews how soon some constitutions are affected by the smallest quantities of mercury, even externally applied. Two Cases, which lately came under my inspection, though not attended with such severe symptoms, have corroborated this opinion.

CASE V.

I shall just lay before the Reader another instance of the cause of a painful disorder being egregiously mistaken.

An Officer of the Guards, about twenty-three years of age, being last autumn upon a visit to his friends in Yorkshire, was seized with a violent pain on both sides of the face; which, according to his own words, “ran along the upper jaw, “and terminated at the ear.” His disorder was treated by a Practitioner said to be very eminent for his physical knowledge, as a rheumatic complaint; for which he was bled, and took a quantity of medicines. But the pain continuing some days, with great violence, another Physician was consulted,

consulted, who declared the disease was of a nervous kind; and accordingly ordered him into the warm bath, and prescribed camphire and opium in large doses. Receiving little benefit from this treatment, the gentleman came to town, and consulted me the very evening of his arrival.

On examining his mouth, I felt two of the dentes sapientiæ of the upper jaw making their way through the gums, which I immediately lanced; and his complaint entirely left him before ten o'clock that night.

Several Cases of a similar kind have come under my inspection, in the course of my practice; but the above are sufficient to caution every sagacious Practitioner from pronouncing, without the strictest examination, upon the nature of general symptoms, which have been too often called by the names of disorders that never existed.

CASE VI.

About the beginning of the year 1782, Richard Cary, Esq. late of the Middle Temple, of a healthy habit, about twenty-six years of age, was afflicted with a violent heat, swelling, and bleeding
in

in his gums, which prevented him from chewing his food, and which continued near three weeks, when he consulted an Apothecary, who attended him for near two months, during which time he took several medicines, was bled, and constantly gargled his mouth with a solution of honey of roses in distilled vinegar.—The complaint however increased, and a Surgeon of character being called in, pronounced his case “a wasting of the
“ alveolar process from a constitutional disease,
“ which would probably destroy the gums, and
“ occasion the loss of most of his Teeth.”

Not satisfied with this melancholy prognostic, he applied to a celebrated Dentist, who readily undertook to remove his complaint in a short space, by means of a lotion and opiate, which seemed, in the course of some weeks, only to increase the patient's distress.

In the month of July 1783, Mr. Cary's gums appeared one common ulcer, and the necks of the incisores and canini of the jaws were entirely denuded.

When I first saw him, about the beginning of August following, there was a considerable discharge of matter from the inside of the gums,
which

which appeared in puffs all along the upper jaw, of a dark brown colour, hanging over the sockets of the Teeth, most of which were loose.—I directly took off the ragged swellings of the gums with a bistory, which gave him no pain; and scarified them between each Tooth, directing him to apply my Tincture several times a day with a fine sponge, adding to each spoonful of it fifty drops of the Thebaic Tincture of the London Dispensatory. He was ordered to live sparingly with respect to rich animal soups (which he had been suffered to indulge in for a considerable time) and drink a pint of the strong decoction of Peruvian bark twice a day.

In about ten days, I took off several more pieces of redundant flesh from the gums, both of the upper and lower jaw; and had the great satisfaction to find fresh granulations, of a fine natural colour, sprouting round the necks of the Teeth which were loose.

In a week after, being disgusted with the bark, and in every respect better, he left it off, as well as the Tinct. Thebaicæ, using my Tincture only twice a day (morning and evening), keeping it in his mouth for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.

Mr. Cary being unexpectedly obliged to go to the Continent, I heard no more of him till last November; when I received the following letter:

“ SIR,

“ I THINK myself obliged, from a principle
“ of gratitude, to return you my thanks for the
“ great advantages I have derived from your
“ Tincture, which effectually removed my com-
“ plaints in little more than five weeks, after I be-
“ gan to use it every morning and evening My
“ Teeth are now firmly fixed in their sockets,
“ and my gums in a firm and healthy state. As I
“ owe this salutary alteration to the efficacy of
“ your valuable remedy, you are at liberty to
“ publish an account of my case, which the
“ Faculty have pronounced a very singular one,
“ in the papers, or in any other manner you may
“ think expedient.

“ I am, Sir, &c. &c.

“ R. CARY.

“ *Spa*, Nov. 6.

“ Mr. RUSPINI,

“ *Pall-Mall*, London.”

CASE

CASE VII.

Chevalier RUSPINI, Surgeon-Dentist to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, having, in the course of his extensive practice, often met with cases wherein persons, from mistaken motives of œconomy, have incautiously been induced to use improper mixtures, either for cleansing or preserving their Teeth, or for remedying some trifling pain, and thereby produced quite the contrary effects, wishes to guard the Public, and particularly such as are possessed with good Teeth, against this imprudence. He is induced to make this caution public from a recent circumstance which occurred a few weeks ago, when a Lady applied to him for his advice, in consequence of having had a fine set of Teeth almost destroyed by the application of mineral acids, taken from an old family recipe: these compositions are the more dangerous, because on first application they render the Teeth beautifully white, and induce the acquaintance of such as try the experiment to fall into the same snare, which is discovered in a short time by a total change of colour either to yellow or brown, and a destruction of the enamel, whereby the bony part of the Tooth becomes exposed to the air, and, in common with any other bone in like circumstances, to quick decay, attended with frequent excruciating pains ;
many

many Ladies in this town have reason to lament the irreparable loss of a once beautiful set of Teeth, by trying similar applications.

Instead of such dangerous experiments, the effects of which are not to be remedied, the Chevalier can safely recommend the use of his Dentifrice Powder and Tincture, which have stood the test of near twenty years use, by the principal Nobility and Gentry in London, and other parts of Europe, as well as the East and West Indies, and America, and are celebrated as the most effectual remedies for all disorders incident to the Teeth and Gums, rendering the former beautifully white, and preserving them sound and useful till old age, and clearing the latter from all scorbutic eruptions.

His Tincture for the cure of the Tooth-Ach, in cases where extraction is not necessary; Styptic for the immediate stoppage of bleeding, however violent, whether internal or external, to be had as usual.

N. B. The Chevalier attends at home and abroad.

Pall-Mall, June 1, 1796.

RUSPINI's DENTIFRICE, &c.

Whereas several persons still continue to vend a spurious imitation of the Chevalier RUSPINI's Dentifrice Powder and Tincture, Styptic and Elixir, at inferior prices, the Chevalier thinks it his duty to caution all persons applying for these Medicines in consequence of country orders, and particularly Captains of Ships trading to the East or West Indies, America, &c. to require a certificate in the hand-writing of the Chevalier, which will be always given to persons selling the genuine Powder, Tincture, &c. under his appointment. Where this testimonial is refused to the purchaser, it may be relied that the articles are spurious.

Pall-Mall, Dec. 19.

N. B. This Caution will be published in the public Newspapers in the East and West Indies and America, that imposition may be effectually prevented.

Ruspini's DENTIFRICE AND TINCTURE.

This Tincture, which has for so many years been used and sanctioned by the first Nobility and Gentry, will be found most salutary during the present season, the effects of cold and damp
air

air on the Teeth and Gums being repelled and counteracted by its balsamic and astringent qualities. Its most powerful use is to defend the Nerves connected with the Teeth, which are now most liable to be effected, and often with the most excruciating pain.

For violent Tooth-Achs, the Chevalier recommends his ELIXIR, which will, almost instantaneously, remove that anguish.

These Medicines, with his BALSAMIC STYPTIC for the cure of Hæmorrhages both internal and external, are to be had of him in Pall-Mall, and of the venders under his special appointment: at Mr. Hart's, Grafton-street, Dublin, Perfumer to her Excellency the Countess of Camden; and at Cork, of Mr. Downing, Perfumer, No. 13, Grand Parade.

The Chevalier is compelled, from the number of personal applications at his house, to restrict his out-door visits, unless in cases of particular necessity, to Tuesdays and Fridays only. On the other days of the week, he is to be found at home, and consulted, as usual, on all disorders which relate to the Teeth and Gums.

Pall-Mall, Dec. 28, 1796.

2

A CONCISE
RELATION
OF THE
EFFECTS
OF
An Extraordinary STYPTIC,
LATELY DISCOVERED.

IN A
SERIES OF LETTERS,
FROM
Several GENTLEMEN of the FACULTY,
AND FROM THE PATIENTS,
TO

CHEVALIER RUSPINI,
SURGEON-DENTIST TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat;
Ne quid veri non audeat.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR;
And may be had at his House in Pall-Mall;
Of Mr. J. JOHNSON, in St. Paul's Church-Yard;
And of Mr. KEARSLEY, Fleet-street.

1797.

CHRONICLE OF RUSSIAN
ALASKA 1791-1867

1791-1800
1801-1810
1811-1820
1821-1830
1831-1840
1841-1850
1851-1860
1861-1867

1868-1877
1878-1887
1888-1897
1898-1907
1908-1917
1918-1927
1928-1937
1938-1947
1948-1957
1958-1967

1968-1977
1978-1987
1988-1997
1998-2007
2008-2017
2018-2027
2028-2037
2038-2047
2048-2057
2058-2067

Chevalier RUSPINI's *BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION.*

Extract of a Letter from Mr. GEORGE UREC,
Surgeon to the Resident at Hydrabad, May 15,
1795, communicated by Dr. NICOL MIEN,
Head Surgeon of Masulapatam, and dated
York Hotel, Blackfriars, where he arrived
from the last fleet.

SIR,

I WILL esteem it a particular favour if you
will send me, by Dawk, six bottles of RUSPINI's
STYPTIC: Guer Therry Sing will give the
amount.

I had lately a case of amputation, which I
would not have undertaken if Captain Kirkpatrick
had not luckily had two small bottles of the
Styptic: I had lost all my instruments and baggage
in the retreat of the 11th of March. The
Styptic succeeded perfectly well in stopping the
hæmorrhage from the large arteries. I look
upon it as a most valuable Medicine; and after I
hear

hear from you, will transmit the case, which you may send to Ruspini if you think proper.

(Signed)

NICOL MIEN,

Aug. 7, 1796. No. 3, York Hotel, Blackfriars.

The singularity of the following case, is well worthy the attention of the public, not only as it announces the good effects of his Styptic, but as he may venture to pronounce it altogether rare; and that, should it in future occur, as it doubtless may, the world may be informed where to apply for its cure.

Master **TERENCE TIERNEY**, about eighteen months old, whose parents live at Bridport, in Dorset, was brought to Mr. Butcher, Catherine-street, opposite York-street, for medical advice. His complaints were various, but as it was thought they might proceed from Dentition, a surgeon was sent for to lance his gums; this done, a hæmorrhage succeeded, and in spite of all attempts to restrain it, continued near a fortnight. The child thus reduced, and expected hourly to die from mere loss of blood, its friends were strongly persuaded to try the effects of the Styptic Solution; a few applications of which
soon

soon gave them encouragement to go on with it; and to be brief, two bottles entirely restored the child to health, which he still enjoys.

July 25, 1796.

TO CHEVALIER RUSPINI.

SIR,

London, Feb. 1, 1796.

Having been for many years, in repeated instances, a witness to the great efficacy of your invaluable Remedy, in cases arising from Hæmorrhages, I cannot in justice to you, omit informing you of a particular one, happening to a Sailor on board my ship, during my voyage to Grenada last year. ISAAC WINTER, in passing down the cabin ladder with an earthen dish in his hand, slipped down, occasioned by a sudden roll of the ship, and fell to the lower deck; he received a most dreadful cut, which separated the ball of the thumb from the hand entirely round to the bone, also cut across the wrist, so deep as to occasion, in about six minutes while I was looking for your Styptic, the loss of at least two quarts of blood. I immediately laid the thumb on his hand, and bound it down with a bandage of lint well soaked with the Styptic, and applied the same to the wound across the wrist. I was very much
alarmed

alarmed at the extreme loss of blood, which occasioned a slight fever; but immediately on the Styptic being applied, the bleeding stopped. I continued the bandage on for two days, repeatedly keeping it moistened by the Styptic, and, on removing it found, to my great satisfaction, that the wounds had united: and continuing to dress it with soaked lint, in a fortnight, the wounds were perfectly healed, and he recovered the most perfect use of his thumb in that time. I must observe to you, that the Styptic used has been in my possession upwards of seven years.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DALTON.

No. 27, Surry-square, Kent Road.

Mr. SCOTLAND, a respectable publican, Baker-street, Portman-square, was some time ago seized with an alarming spitting of blood, inasmuch, that in the course of a few days, he was supposed to have brought up near twelve pints of blood. Having consulted a Surgeon of great eminence, without experiencing much, if any, benefit, he had recourse to the Styptic Solution; two bottles of

of which has restored him to the enjoyment of that first of blessings—health.

The Styptic may be had at all hours, night as well as day, at the Chevalier's house, in Pall-Mall, opposite Carlton-House.

Pall-Mall, July 27, 1796.

Amongst the many cases of importance to the good of mankind, which the Chevalier is daily receiving, the following, which he has just been favoured with from a Surgeon of high repute in this town, he has selected, to prove the superior and altogether singular efficacy of his STYPTIC in stopping blood: Mrs. MOOTEY, No. 3, Cumberland-street, Middlesex Hospital, having a large and foul ulcer, which had eaten away all the flesh round about the small of her leg, on Friday last burst an artery, which was a considerable branch of the interosseal; of course had not the bleeding been speedily restrained, her death must have very soon ensued. The Styptic was therefore immediately applied, and the hæmorrhage was instantly stopped; nor has the wound had the least appearance of bleeding since; and Mrs. Mootey, though much reduced from the vast quantity

quantity of blood lost before the application of the Styptic, is daily recovering her health and spirits.

TO THE CHEVALIER RUSPINI.

SIR,

Master JOHN SMITH, Grosvenor-street, Westminster, aged ten years, has been subject, for these three years past, to cough, night sweats, and other symptoms of diseased lungs; but for this year past, all these have increased to so great a degree, that he frequently coughed up large quantities of blood and matter, evidently proceeding from a vomica in his lungs; previous to this, and at this alarming crisis, the best means were sought for his relief, but without the least effect, as the poor boy was evidently dying.— Then it was that the BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION was thought of and applied, and with so much success, that he is now, by it and it only, restored to the most perfect health. This important case so fully speaks for itself, it needs no comment to point out how useful this great Medicine is to Society.

17th July, 1795.

LAURENCE GARLAND, Butcher, at Botesdale, in Suffolk, on the 28th December, 1795, had the misfortune to have the point of a knife, which he used in his business, fall on, and stick into the top of his foot, which caused a violent effusion of blood; but fortunately applying to a person who had Chevalier RUSPINI's STYPTIC, he was instantly relieved on the application of it.

The Chevalier presumes that it is entirely needless to usher in the following case by any exordium; the benefit here resulting from the early use of his BALSAMIC STYPTIC being its best eulogium.

A LADY at Bristol Hotwells, whose name is from motives of delicacy withheld, after her accouchement, caught cold, and was severely afflicted with a bad rheumatism, which, however, left her in a few months; though she was not restored to good health. In July last, her indisposition returning, she was seized with an additional disease, and one of the most alarming tendency—a spitting of blood; for this complaint she had immediate recourse to the Chevalier RUSPINI's STYPTIC, and was thereby in a very short period entirely cured of it.

N. B. The Chevalier is in daily receipt of letters of similar tenor to the above, but never publishes a name without the express permission of the party.

Pall-Mall, June 22, 1796.

Mrs. BARNES, Swallow-street, about two months ago, was seized with violent pains in her stomach and head, which continuing, she brought up a quantity of blood. On this appearance, a bottle of STYPTIC was immediately sent for to the Chevalier's, and taken according to the directions, and with such success, that the bleeding was directly stopped, and has not since returned.

Pall-Mall, March 2, 1796.

Mr. COLLET, jun. Carpenter and Undertaker, Heddon-street, Saville-row, on the 7th of April last, had the misfortune to divide the flexor and exterior tendons of the hand, so that the fingers hung down completely useless. In this state of total debility, he consulted a Surgeon, who having before seen the good effects of this STYPTIC, applied it to the separated tendons, as well as to the

the wound in general, and persisted in its use ; so that in six days (by its sole application) the tendons were united, and Mr. Collet is now in possession of the perfect use of his hand.

Pall-Mall, May 7, 1796.

The following Letter offers a new instance of the benign effects of this extraordinary Medicine.

SIR,

To a man of your humane feelings, I cannot send a more acceptable New Year's Gift, than the unbounded thanks of a fellow-creature relieved from excruciating pain, owing to one of your valuable discoveries, the ease he now enjoys, and the heartfelt satisfaction of being again enabled to support, by his industry and labour, a numerous family.

JAMES ANDERSON, a Bricklayer, had been for nine years afflicted with the very worst sort of sore eyes, owing to a blast which struck him from the water while working at Clift. When I first saw him, employed under an eminent builder in my neighbourhood, who has undertaken the additions I am making to my cottage, he

I could

could hardly see the brick he laid; the glandular parts were relaxed beyond conception, the blood-vessels were distended to their utmost, the eye-lid swelled, and the very cheek inflamed, from the corrosive humour that distilled from a thick glutinous rheum which surrounded the whole eye. In this state he applied to me for any thing that might give him even momentary ease; and it struck me that, having heard our worthy friend the late Lord Macdonald say, he had used it with success in some similar case of urgency when the eye was affected, I determined to try in small quantities your invaluable STYPTIC, of whose virtues I had already had such various and convincing proofs on other occasions. I gave him a small phial, containing about one-sixteenth of your Styptic, with fair spring-water that had passed through a filtering-stone, ordering him to wash his eye as often as his business would permit. I encreased the quantity at last to an eighth, or perhaps nearly a sixth-part Styptic, in order to complete and strengthen the cure, which I found, to my inexpressible joy and satisfaction, nearly perfected.

The man is now thoroughly restored to sight, works as usual, and notwithstanding the extreme high and cutting winds we have experienced, exposed

posed too as he has been for this month past, covering the roof of the building, yet he has found not the least return of his complaint. So strong a case must give you infinite satisfaction, proving as it does, to such absolute demonstration, not only the great utility of your discovery, but at the same time ascertaining beyond the possibility of dispute, the perfect safety with which it may be administered, since even the frailest and most tender part of the human frame, the eye itself, will bear its application, and experience its benign influence.

I am, with much regard,

Sincerely yours,

WM. HENRY BIRCH.

Northfleet Lodge, Jan. 12, 1796.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS AND SEAFARING
MEN IN GENERAL.

In addition to the many important cases which the Chevalier RUSPINI has already had the satisfaction of laying before the public, he flatters himself the following is by no means unworthy the attention of those to whom it is more immediately addressed :

The

The Carpenter of the Golden Grove, Captain M^cLeod, of Tobago, in cutting a piece of wood, had the misfortune, by the slipping of the axe, to make a very large and deep incision in his foot. The wound bled in a profuse and alarming manner: but on applying the STYPTIC, it was immediately restrained, and without any other application, in a very short time, the wound was perfectly cured.

THE CHEVALIER RUSPINI'S BALSAMIC SOLUTION.

Ever since this important discovery has been before the public, although the Chevalier is daily receiving the most convincing proofs of its healing properties, he has met with none which ought to rank higher in surgery than the subsequent case, where the tendons of the right hand were wholly divided, and where the only means made use of for their re-union was the BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION:

TO CHEVALIER RUSPINI.

SIR,

I have seen the efficacy of your STYPTIC, and think it my duty, as an Officer in his Majesty's service,

service, to relate you the particulars of the following case, for the good of the public in general. I saw the Temporal Artery cut open, in two places, which bled for six hours before any medical assistance could be procured; after which time a very respectable Surgeon endeavoured, in vain, to take up the artery: but fortunately for the person, I had a small bottle of your excellent STYPTIC by me, which was immediately applied to the wound, and, in half an hour after the application of the Styptic, the bleeding was entirely stopped, and the man is now in perfect health: therefore I permit you to make what use you think proper of this letter.

I am,

Your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN BOURNE,

Cornet 5th Dragoon Guards,

Liverpool, Oct. 8, 1796.

Any reference will be supported by Captain Bourne.

RUSPINI's
BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION.

Mr. JARVIS, Cabinet-maker, Charles-street, Tottenham-court-road, had been at times much subject to Complaints of the Breast, threatening strongly a most direct Consumption. In one of these attacks, (the last), attended with an oppressive Cough, a large blood-vessel was broken, which was followed with much hæmorrhage; in this state of danger, the gentleman who prescribed for him, having in a similar case seen the good effects of the STYPTIC, was here induced to order it, and with such immediate and permanent benefit, that the bleeding was, by taking two bottles, stopped, and a short continuance of the medicine has entirely restored him to health.

Pall-Mall, Feb 23, 1796.

The many fatal accidents which daily happen, where Society is deprived of its most valuable members, Parents of their best and dearest hopes, and Friends of their most tenderly beloved connexions, merely for want of some Medicine of known and sufficient efficacy to restrain sudden
and

and violent bleedings, both internal and external, induces the Chevalier RUSPINI most strenuously to recommend to the attention of the public his BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION, as an application to which immediate recourse should be had in moments of danger; as repeated trials, in many hundreds cases, have left no doubt that its Styptic qualities are sufficiently powerful to stop hæmorrhages of every description, whether proceeding from the rupture of internal blood-vessels, or from any accident to which the human frame is subject externally.

TO THE CHEVALIER RUSPINI, *Pall-Mall.*

SIR,

I am to acknowledge the intrinsic benefit which I have received from your STYPTIC. I have been for several months violently afflicted with a vomiting and spitting of blood, which defied every medical assistance, and continued daily to increase. My strength gradually declined, and my friends actually gave me up for lost. When in this state, your Styptic was fortunately recommended to me. Before I had finished the first bottle, the spitting of blood entirely ceased, and I have not since had the smallest return of the complaint

complaint. I shall take some of your medicine to sea with me, and, as I am bound in gratitude, shall recommend it to my brother officers as a most invaluable medicine.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

S. E. SANDYS, Lieutenant,

(late of His Majesty's ship *Le Pompee*.)

Somerset Coffee-house, Oct. 13, 1796.

RUSPINI's BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION.

The salutary effects of this medicine are again fully exemplified in the following case of Mr. HENRY PROSSER, at Mrs. Sleep's, Charles-court, St. James's-square.

On Thursday last, October 1, he was seized with a violent vomiting of blood, and being in the vicinity of the Chevalier, his friends immediately sent to him for a bottle of his STYPTIC, the four first doses of which had the effect of restraining the hæmorrhage; and on the following day, by persisting in the use of the Styptic every four hours, the bleeding was entirely stopped. He this morning (October 7,) gratefully came to
the

the Chevalier to acknowledge the great benefits received.

Pall-Mall, October 7, 1796.

FLUOR ALBUS, OR WHITES.

A middle-aged married Lady had long laboured under this complaint; though she had taken the most respectable advice, she began to use the STYPTIC, as an injection, night and morning, and also to take a desert spoonful twice a day: by continuing this mode a fortnight, she is entirely cured of her complaint, and restored to a fine complexion, which was before pallid and yellow.

THE CHEVALIER RUSPINI'S BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION.

Its efficacy on the Animal World, particularly addressed to Gentlemen who value their Horses.

A strong Carriage-Horse, five years old, having by some accident ruptured a vessel which caused a violent bleeding from the nostrils, and which took place about once a fortnight, by which discharge he was rendered quite useless,
and

and was wasting away. I sent for Mark Dyer, a Farrier of eminence, and informed him of the circumstance, who applied what he thought likely to relieve him; but the Horse received no benefit, and the bleeding re-commenced as usual, when I sent for him again, to know if there was any possibility of affording the Horse any relief, for he was so exhausted by the great discharge, that I thought he could not hold it out long. He ingenuously confessed he could administer none, and that he thought the Horse could not recover. I then informed him, I had a bottle of the Chevalier RUSPINI'S STYPTIC SOLUTION by me, and desired him to try it, which he accordingly did, by cylinging some up his nostrils, and giving him some in a horn mixed with porter inwardly, and from that period to the present, which is nearly twelve months, the Horse had never experienced the least return of his disorder, or bled one drop, and has regained his strength, and is in as high health and spirits as he originally was.

THOMAS ORDE,
Forest-House, Sussex.

Jan. 21, 1796.

THE CHEVALIER RUSPINI'S
BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION.

Mr. PANCHAUD, an eminent Watchmaker, on the Terrace, Oxford-road, has lately been entirely cured of an obstinate Hæmoptoe, or spitting of blood from the lungs. The importance of this case stands in no need of comment.

Sept. 20, 1796.

TO CHEVALIER RUSPINI, *Pall-Mall.*

SIR,

In justice to your BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION, and for the information and benefit of all that may be afflicted with internal bleeding, I shall state my case, and how treated by a Surgeon of Thetford, that I have the highest opinion of, and a Physician at Bury. I had not been quite well for some days before the 5th of November, but on the evening of that day I was very thirsty; I was then in bed. I drank more than a quart of small beer, and on my finishing my draught, a strong vomiting of blood commenced. I did not vomit any more till the next morning, about eleven o'clock, being Sunday. My Surgeon was sent for, who ordered me medicines. I continued vomiting blood at intervals. The Physician came
from

from Bury about eleven on Monday morning; he prescribed, and I took his medicines; but became worse. I had a blister laid on my stomach in the evening. I fainted, and remained void of the knowledge of my situation, or of the persons about me, till Thursday after I fainted. My Surgeon brought two bottles of your STYPTIC, which he assured my wife he had from you.— They gave me a table-spoonful every four hours, till I had finished the two bottles of 7s. 6d. each. After taking your Styptic, I never vomited but once, and then very little blood. It is now three weeks, and I have had no return of my disorder; my frame of body is weak, as might be expected after losing five or six quarts of blood, according to the account of those about me. To the truth of this I am ever ready to testify, in gratitude to you

I have here set my name,
Euston-Fox, Suffolk, EDWARD WYNNE.
Nov. 30, 1796.

THE CHEVALIER RUSPINI'S BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION.

Case of its Effects EXTERNALLY.

A Gentleman, in getting over some iron rails, had the misfortune to slip, and one of the large
spikes

spikes entered the palm, and made its way quite through, so that four inches appeared at the back of the hand, near the middle finger. A Surgeon was directly sent for; who immediately applied the STYPTIC, on some dossels of lint. This application agreed so well, that on the third day, when the dressings were removed, not the least inflammation was to be perceived, nor had there been any previous pain: in short, notwithstanding the magnitude of this accident, not unfrequently producing locked jaw, and death itself, no bad symptom whatever occurred, and in three weeks the wound was cured, and the Gentleman retains the entire use of his hand.

Pall-Mall, Dec. 6, 1796.

RUSPINI's
BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION.

SIR,

I feel so much gratitude to you, for the benefit I have received from your valuable STYPTIC, that I send you my case, with full power to make what use you please of it.

In my Coffee-room, I had occasion to reach a bowl placed high on a shelf, and the chair on
K which

which I stood for that purpose breaking under me, I fell down with great force, and severely wounded myself in my right leg; the bleeding was so copious, that I presume I must have lost two quarts of blood in trying to stop it, before your excellent Styptic was used; but as soon as this was applied the bleeding stopped, and I am restored to the perfect and healthy use of my limb.

I am, Sir,

Your most grateful servant,

E. S. CHURCH.

St. Alban's-street Coffee-house,

Feb. 4, 1797.

CHEVALIER RUSPINI'S BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION.

The attestation of the virtues of this Medicine in curing Bleedings, the Chevalier was favoured with the following recent case, by WILLIAM CASTLEFRANC, Esq.

Mr. ROBERT JONES, mariner, in the King's Bench, had the misfortune to burst an Artery in his Throat, which bled profusely for six hours, in spite of all endeavours to stop it, when Mr.
Castlefranc

Castlefranc being in possession of a bottle of the STYPTIC, administered it, and in a very short time the bleeding ceased, nor has it at all returned.

King's Bench, May 4, 1797.

King's Bench, March 4, 1797.

SIR,

After several years continual Bleeding at the Nose, and that daily, your STYPTIC SOLUTION, when all other applications have failed, has stopped the violent effusion of blood to which I was subject. I return you my most hearty thanks for your kind present through the medium of Mr. Castlefranc, for the first bottle, and have farther to solicit your goodness for one or two more, which I shall have in my power, on a future day (and that not far distant) to pay for with gratitude. My case, which is peculiar, you are at liberty to make public. I have taken the Solution internally, and by application to the nostrils. What every other application has failed to do your Styptic has completed.

I remain, with respect,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM BATEMAN.

Ex-

Extraordinary instance of the Efficacy of the Chevalier RUSPINI's BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION, in Cases of Incurable CANCER, wherein it has conduced to the ease and prolongation of life.

Mrs. MARTHA FIGGINS, of Hungerford-market, has twenty years been afflicted with a Cancer in her Thigh, which is ulcered, and affects the greater part of it. For these ten years last past she has not been able to exist without the Styptic, so much ease it produces.

Mrs. CORNELLYS, so well known in the fashionable world, has a most malignant Cancer, of extraordinary soreness and ulceration in her Breast, which has given her the most exquisite pain, and is often attended with profuse bleeding. In this truly deplorable state, she was left to her fate, no medicine whatever affording her the smallest relief of her pain, or restriction of her hæmorrhage. Hopeless of any alleviation of her pain, a friend desired her to send to the Chevalier, who advised her to try his STYPTIC. She has done so ; and this day a Professional Gentleman attended the Chevalier to her, and found her chearful,

cheerful, comparatively easy, and full of gratitude for the relief she has obtained.

Pall-Mall, April 3, 1797.

Last week a young Married Lady was seized with a most violent vomiting of blood, which the Gentleman for whom she sent finding it impossible to restrain the bleeding with any permanent effect, requested she would send for a small bottle of Chevalier RUSPINI's STYPTIC. This she immediately did, and it produced the happiest effects, by not only stopping the bleeding, but restoring her to entire health, which she now enjoys.

TO CHEVALIER RUSPINI.

SIR,

It is with the greatest pleasure I have to acquaint you, Sir, of my cure by your valuable STYPTIC. I was afflicted with a violent spitting of blood, which at last increased so much, as it was just the same as if I had taken an emetic; but hearing of your Styptic, I tried a bottle, and found relief, and in taking four bottles I am per-

fectly restored to my health. I therefore, Sir, am in duty bound to send these lines to you, and am ready at any time to satisfy any one that pleases to call on me. Sir,

From your most obedient
and very humble servant,

THOS. TUPPER,

Carver and Gilder, No. 10, Little
White Lion-street, Seven Dials.

March 25, 1797.

TO THE CHEVALIER RUSPINI.

SIR,

Sometime in September last, I did myself the pleasure to state to you the case of a patient of mine, who had for many years laboured under an Hæmorrhage, at which time, if you remember, I ordered half a dozen bottles of your STYPTIC to be sent me at this place, and promised to transmit you an account of its operation and success. It is here necessary to recapitulate so much of my former letter as will give you an idea of the case, and the treatment my patient experienced previous to addressing you; which I will do in as few words as possible.

The

The Gentleman is about forty ; the complaint more than twenty years standing, more frequent and profuse for the last five years. As he resided in London, the first medical assistance was procured, and a regular plan of medicines, diet and exercise recommended, and strictly adhered to ; such as general blood-letting, perpetual blisters, nitre, vitriolic acid in very large doses, vegetative restringents, a rigid observance of the antiphlogistic regimen, including rest and cold, and opiates to ease cough and procure sleep, and a very spare diet, of the mildest kind.

Notwithstanding these precautions, the bleeding returned in the spring of last year, and continued three or four weeks : and my patient was but just recovered and exchanged the air he then resided in for that of Devonshire, when the hæmorrhages again took place. The usual practice was renewed, and continued for three weeks, sometimes with seeming benefit, at others the blood flowed as free and copious as ever. At this time I writ you, saying, “ The hæmorrhages
“ had returned every two or three days, accom-
“ panied with an hæmorrhagic effort in the ar-
“ terial system ; but that effort was now removed ;
“ that the pulse were low, and not more than
“ seventy ; the tongue perfectly clean, and the
“ mind

“ mind tranquil and easy; that the flow of blood
“ continued, though in less quantity.” You recommended your Tincture to be given to the quantity of a table-spoonful every sixth hour; to keep the body soluble by the sal amarus; to drink sparingly; to procure rest by an opiate; to give occasionally a glass of hock or rhenish wine, if it did not accelerate the pulse to more than one hundred; and to keep the extremities particularly warm. We commenced your plan, as to the Tincture, keeping the extremities warm, the bowels soluble, and the sparing use of liquids; but as my patient had totally given up the use of wine for some years, we did not think it prudent to return to it. I should have before observed, that about this time my patient complained of partial heat and redness in different parts, sometimes in one hand, then the other, and the feet remarkably cold: his food was a very few spoonfuls of milk and bread in the day, and that only. As he experienced good nights, and very little cough, we omitted the opiate. From the time he commenced the use of the Styptic, the discharge of blood gradually lessened, and, it is necessary to remark, in a very different way from what had been usual after the exhibition of styptics of the vitriolic, nitrous, or restringent kind—after such a dark-coloured coagula constantly formed,

formed, which was as constantly followed by a fresh hæmorrhage, upon a new effort of the arterial system, as if the mouths of the bleeding vessels had been clogged, without lessening their diameters: not so in the present instance; the medicine and plan appear to have restored tone to the bleeding vessels, lessened their diameter, and ultimately restrained the hæmorrhage, evinced by a gradual diminution of the crassamentum, and a daily alteration from a discharge of blood to that less florid than of a pink-colour; and, lastly, a concocted spit, very inconsiderable in quantity. This took place in about ten days after taking the Styptic. During the month of January, my patient complained of pain in the head, and when engaged either in reading or writing, a confused state of objects, and his spirits were depressed. Notwithstanding the pulse seemed to forbid, I took off eight ounces of blood, and advised a very mild diet, and totally to give up animal food.—The blood was very much curdled, and buffy, as in a pleuritic complaint, and the symptoms were removed. You will observe that my patient has a particular susceptibility in the throat to the application of spirit, acids, aromatics, or sweets, so that on the first application it shall produce either soreness or a discharge of blood. It happened that, being in company a few days since, he ate
some

some spinnach (having totally given up animal food), in which was a small quantity of pepper, which he observed, and though he took the most trifling quantity, the hæmorrhage returned during the night, but, as in the former case, although the flow was pretty considerable for a few minutes, it was entirely removed by taking the Styptic for two days, and has not since returned. He has been bled to the quantity of fourteen ounces, since the last appearance of hæmorrhage, and the blood was just as before. My patient rides on horseback, whenever the weather will permit, and is at the present period very well. You will make what use you please of this case; which, as it is accurately related as to facts, may prove of utility to those afflicted with similar complaints.

I am, Sir,

Your most obliged, humble servant,

EDW. PRIDHAM.

Topsham, near Exeter,

March 1st, 1797.

RUSPINI's

RUSPINI's
BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION.

Letter from the Nephew of the late Archbishop
of Paris.

(Translation.)

Monsieur Le Chevalier,

I know not whether to praise most the goodness of your heart, or the efficacy of your STYPTIC. I cannot conceive how that remedy has drawn me from the gates of death; and you will even be surprised, after reading the detail which I am about to give you of the ruined state of my health.

It is now eighteen years since I have embraced the ecclesiastical state. I always laboured in my ministry in such a manner as to exhaust my health, but particularly for the two years of the Revolution preceding the banishment of the Clergy. I then laboured secretly both day and night, to discharge the functions of those who had been driven away by violence, or of those to whom, having forsaken their religion, the faithful did not chuse to address themselves. At the end of two years, I felt the symptoms of pulmonary decay. I came to London in the month of
Sep-

September. The fogs which ensued, joined to the change of regimen, and the absence of wine, dreadfully heightened my disorder. To stay its course, if possible, I passed ovet in the spring to the Austrian Low Countries. The change of air postponed the dissolution, with which I was threatened in London : but I still remained in a state of extreme languor.

When the Republicans a second time possessed themselves of those countries, I returned to England, as the country where misfortune found most pity. The severe fogs of last winter increased the disorder of my lungs, and brought on bloody, slimy, and even purulent expectorations. These, which were abundant and almost incessant, greatly impaired my health : soon after came on a considerable degree of fever. The skilful physician who attended me despaired of my case, and could do no more than to remove the fever, and diminish the quantity of expectorated matter.— This was about seven months since. The expectoration still continued, though in a less degree. When latterly I was attacked by a violent spitting of blood, which lasted four or five days : at the end of which I began to vomit both liquid and coagulated blood. This continued for three days : physical aid was vain, and my death was hourly expected.

expected. Application was then made to you, to request the aid of your STYPTIC; it was intimated to you at the same time, that living as I did upon the charity of the nation, I could not afford to pay for your excellent Medicine. You nevertheless came to my lodging. You gave me a table-spoonful of your Styptic, enjoining me to take another in five hours. On the following day the vomiting of blood had ceased! Two days after the bloody expectoration disappeared. You still came to see me, and lavished your wonderful Styptic as you would have done on the wealthiest patient. You enjoined me to use it once a day, until the affected parts were closed; and I find myself so well, that were I able to pursue the regimen which is prescribed for me, I have no doubt but that my recovery would be perfect, and should not even apprehend a relapse.

I have reason, therefore, to say, that I know not whether to praise more the goodness of your heart, or the excellence of your medicine. May God recompense your charity, and give to him the means of shewing his gratitude, who is, with the highest consideration,

Your obedient servant,

No. 16, LEMOINE DER SOIS DAREY.
New Quebec-street, Portman-square.

Jan. 1796.

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To

To the FEMALE SEX.

THE CHEVALIER RUSPINI's
BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION.

The Chevalier is peculiarly happy in holding out to the Fair Sex a Remedy, at once powerful and easy, for the relief of a Complaint, to which most of them are subject.

The following Case is transmitted to the Chevalier, by the Medical Gentleman who superintended the case, and is by him related fully; but as it is impossible, in a public advertisement, to enter into detail, without offending delicacy, he shall only inform the Ladies, that a young married woman had for years been subject to the Fluor Albus. Being a woman of fashion and fortune, she had recourse to the best advice; but though she often benefited by the prescriptions of her Physician, she was never comfortable, till she tried the STYPTIC; a continuance of which has performed a perfect cure.

N. B. An account of this important case may be seen, on application.

Pall-Mall, July 20, 1797.

The

The following Case is a powerful instance of the Effects of the STYPTIC, in curing a Bleeding from the Lungs.

A young Lady, about eighteen, resident with Madame Le Brun, of Bruton-street, Berkley-square, of a tender habit and delicate constitution, was seized with a Spitting of Blood from the Lungs. In this alarming state, the best medical advice was had ; but the success attending their endeavours to effect a cure not proving effectual, her friends advised her to try the STYPTIC. She began to take it, according to the printed directions, and by the time she had taken one bottle the hæmorrhage was stopped ; and when the second was finished, a perfect cure was obtained.

Though these disorders in general are the result of diseased lungs, and the cure is seldom completely obtained, yet in the above instance the Styptic has entirely restored the young Lady to health.

DIRECTIONS *for USING the BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION of the Chevalier RUSPINI, Surgeon-Dentist to His Hoyal Highness the PRINCE of WALES; which has lately been found to have the most salutary Effects, both in internal and external Hæmorrhages.*

The Chevalier RUSPINI is happy in introducing to the public this important STYPTIC for stopping of Blood, the superior efficacy of which to every other has been sanctioned by the most uniform and respectable testimonials. In the small space allotted here, he can only say, that as Styptics in general are made of corrosive materials, they cannot be taken without injury to the mouth or stomach: on the contrary, this Styptic may be taken without injury to either: a proof of the latter, amongst many others, is the recent case of a Lady of a most tender constitution, who, after having taken six bottles in its pure and undiluted state, was thereby cured of a violent spitting of blood, which, humanly speaking, would have put a period to her existence in a few hours. This shews that it is perfectly harmless in its nature, and that it is of so much importance to society, that it may be presumed that no family should ever be without it.

In

In Uterine Floodings, the Styptic may be used with the utmost safety, as an injection, which may be repeated according to the urgency of the case.

In Bloody Stools, a celebrated Physician asserts that it has given great relief to the Patient, by mixing it in clysters.

WOUNDS.

Take a sufficient quantity of lint to cover the wound, let it be well soaked in the Solution and placed on the part, first cleaned as much as possible from the blood, (if this caution be not attended to it may not produce so sudden an effect) keep it there a short time by a slight pressure of the hand or fingers, but should the wound bleed again, renew the application in the same manner, and confine it by the moderate pressure of a linen roller.

In Ulcers that do not digest kindly, a piece of lint of the size of the sore is to be moistened and confined on it, and repeated every morning; if in the leg, the bandage should be tighter, and reach, in regular folds, from the foot up to the lower part of the thigh.

In Bleedings from the Nose, a small piece of
lint

lint being dipped into the Styptic, is to be gently inserted into the nostril, and if the bleeding does not immediately cease, a small quantity of the Solution is to be injected with a syringe.

The Chevalier RUSPINI flatters himself, that if the Styptic is properly applied to the surface of the wound, and not too much diluted by the flowing blood, it will always produce the most speedy and salutary effects.

INTERNAL BLEEDINGS.

The merits of this Styptic are not confined merely to the checking of external hæmorrhages. It possesses also the salutary power of healing, so that whether it be applied for Bleedings at the Nose, Effusion of Blood from internal Causes, in the Amputation of Limbs, and in like cases, the Styptic will be found to have the pre-eminence over every thing of the kind hitherto discovered. In recent Bruises and Wounds, it is of more universal benefit, as at the same time it removes the extravasation and prevents the effusion of blood, it frequently heals without the assistance of any other medicine: causes no inflammation or irritation.

The mode by which it may be given is, a desert, or table-spoonful alone, or in rose or cold water, and repeated every four hours, or oftener, as the urgency of the case may require.

To

TO CHEVALIER RUSPINI, PALL-MALL.

SIR,

Some few weeks ago I had the happiness of meeting with your son, who was so obliging as to give me a bottle of your STYPTIC, which I promised to make a trial of at the very first opportunity which should offer in my practice. Accordingly, on Wednesday the 28th of June, a young man of this town, whose name is Dixon, an apprentice to Mr. Fletcher, a butcher, was playing at football, in the shambles, in the evening, when a woman run out with a large knife, and put it before the ball. He came forward with great spirit, and in attempting to kick the ball, received the blade of the knife through a very thick shoe, and took off the second toe, at the end of the second phalanx.

The young man being much heated with exercise, and the wound made by a sharp instrument, the hæmorrhage was, as might be expected, very considerable; arteries were divided. He was directly brought down to my house, and having the Styptic ready at hand, I dipped a pledget of lint in it, and applied it to the part, ordering my apprentice to make a gentle pressure, while I prepared

prepared some of the dressings; but in less than a moment the hæmorrhage was entirely stopped; nay, so suddenly, that the dossil of lint was not tinged with blood next the finger. I put a pledget of dressing over the lint, and it remained in that state three days. I then took off the dressing, and found granulations arising over the whole surface of the wound; I then dressed it in the customary way; but the next morning my patient complained of much pain, which he had experienced from the time of its being dressed. I therefore applied a fresh dossil; moistened with the Styptic, which gave him instant ease; and by continuing this course for a few days, every thing terminated as I could have wished.

I have already mentioned the case to several Gentlemen of the Faculty of my acquaintance, and wish to make its value more known. I never intend to be without it myself, for I believe it to be an invaluable medicine.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. FLOYDE,

Surgeon and Apothecary,

Leeds, Yorkshire.

Aug. 17, 1797.

FLUOR ALBUS, OR WHITES.

The efficacy of the STYPTIC, in the cure of this complaint being now established by repeated experience, the Chevalier feels himself peculiarly happy in having it thus in his power to hold out to the Fair Sex a remedy at once powerful and easy, for the cure of this obstinate and distressing complaint;—obstinate, for every medical man of character must confess, that this disease but too often eludes his best endeavours to cure it; distressing, as it is the cause of much pain, and, he suspects, but too often, of a barren bed. He is led on to this opinion from some cases in his possession, where in one of them, it seems, that the parties had been married ten years, were young, and apparently healthy, the husband remarkably so, their fortune ample, and themselves of exemplary morals, and the only uneasiness they ever felt was the want of children. It happened that the Lady lately had a putrid sore throat, of which she, by the skill and care of her Physician, was completely recovered: his attention to her health, and speedy recovery from a dangerous disease, induced her to mention to him a complaint (the Fluor Albus) to which she

had been more or less subject for eight years ; that at times the humour was so sharp and acrid as to give her great pain, and at all times was distressing and uncomfortable ; and she concluded by requesting his assistance in curing her of it. She was accordingly put under a course of proper medicines, with vitriolic and other injections ; sea-bathing also was tried ; and, in short, every means were made use of that an intelligent Physician, anxious for his patient's welfare, could devise. Notwithstanding all this, the progress even of amendment was so slow, that the Lady's patience began to waver ; when, having been told of the good effects of the BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION, she requested if he would permit a trial of its efficacy. This was readily granted ; and by persevering in its use, both inwardly as a medicine and also as an injection, twice a day, not quite a month, she is so restored to health, and so advanced in her first pregnancy, as to leave no room to doubt of her being soon made a happy mother.

The Chevalier requests, then, that women will peruse this short account of the virtues of this invaluable medicine, and profit by the help he has the happiness to hold out to them in one
of

of their most unpleasant, and oftentimes dangerous complaints; and, doubtless, the cause of this Lady's sterility.

Pall-Mall,

August 29, 1797.



of the most important and of the most interesting
 and comprehensive, and the most complete of the
 country's statistics.

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ROSINA BIANCHA.

Directions for USING the Rosina Biancha.

Take about a tea-spoonful of the ROSINA BIANCHA on the palm of your hands, and rub it well all over the hands, and likewise pour about a table-spoonful of the above in a tea-cup, and with a clean towel rub very well your face and neck. This should be done three or four times a week, or oftener, if required; and you will find this charming, innocent composition, will make the skin smooth, and beautifully white, and prevent the flesh from wrinkles, &c.

This admirable Rosina Biancha is perfectly innocent, free from any corrosive preparation; its chief materials are vegetables. It will prove particularly beneficial in using after the Lady or Gentleman have been in the sun, as it will take off that burning on the skin which usually occurs on those occasions, and it will prevent the skin from chapping, and render it perfectly white and smooth.

Before

Before you make use of it, it will be necessary to wash well your hands, face, and neck, with soft water. Please to shake the Bottle.

N. B. This Rosina Biancha is in blue moulded bottles, well secured and sealed, with the Chevalier's coat of arms and motto, "*Deo et Amicis.*" Price of each bottle, 11s. 6d. with the stamp, and to be had only at the Chevalier RUSPINI's, Pall-Mall, opposite Carlton-House.



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TO THE KING.

SIRE,

WHEN the good of Society is the aim of an individual, and when his exertions to avert some of the evils to which it is subject, meet with the success his hopes aspired to, may he be permitted the honour of laying his labours at the feet of Majesty?

The Arts and Sciences, ever looking up to the good and great, have found the most indulgent favor from your Majesty's august Protection. The Discovery which I now lay before your Majesty, has for its tendency (as I trust the following pages will evince) not only the mitigation of pain, but even the preservation of life.

Your Majesty, ever solicitous for the welfare of those whose good fortune it is to live under your Majesty's paternal Government, will, I humbly hope, be pleased to accept these endeavours to be useful to them.

I am,

Your Majesty's most faithful
and most obliged Subject and Servant,

Pall-Mall.

BARTHOLOMEW RUSPINI.

INTRODUCTION.

ACCIDENT, some time since, in the pursuit of a very different object, put me in possession of a Medicine, the extraordinary power of which is the subject of the following Letter.

I have, for a short time past, made use of it myself, in cases where the small blood-vessels in the human body have been accidentally opened, the pain of which it not

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only

only immediately mitigated, but stopped the effusion of blood in the most speedy and effectual manner.

A gentleman who is not more distinguished by his exalted station, than by his profound knowledge in philosophy and medicine, to whom I presented a few ounces of the Solution, found similar proofs of its efficacy in two cases. The one, when a servant had separated the blood-vessels at the wrist by a fall, in which he received a large wound from the bottom of a broken bottle; and the other, from a wound made with a razor through the external jugular, by a person who was insane.

In this case, which happened some distance from London, the effusion sprang out with the greatest rapidity, but was immediately stopped by a pledget dipped in the liquid; and, no medical gentleman arriving till several hours after, the wound was then found closed, and needed no other application.

Struck with the singular benefit such a Styptic would prove to the Public, in case it could be brought into general use; I applied to a number of gentlemen of experience in the profession of physic and surgery, to make a trial of the medicine, and favour me with a fair and impartial account of its effects. This gave rise to a series of experiments on the animal world; which I published in the first editions of this book; but which I shall here, on the score of humanity, omit. These experiments ended in proving that I was not deceived in my hopes of it—they were ALL successful. The history of these, with their opinions, may at any time be seen at my house.

The present edition contains the Cures performed by it on the HUMAN BODY, related either by the Patients, or the Medical Gentlemen under whose care they were; and should their authenticity be doubted, the original Letters, of which the subsequent are true Copies, remain in my custody for the inspection of those who shall please to be incredulous, or desirous of seeing them. A gentleman
whose

whose universal philanthropy is as universally esteemed, and whose ability as a surgeon as much allowed, had the misfortune to break his leg, and it became necessary to take it off above the knee. He assures me, the most painful part of the operation was the taking up the blood-vessels, of which *seven* required the Ligature. That the Solution here recommended would have precluded the use of the needle, and its dire attendant, exquisite pain, in *five* or *six* of them, repeated observations, in similar cases, justify me in affirming; and if the Tourniquet had been kept on half an hour or more, as I think it always should, and then very gradually loosened, I firmly believe, in *all*.

In diseases incident to the Sex, this Styptic Liquor has proved of infinite service; in that opprobrium medicorum, the Fluor Albus, this injected, I have known to cure in a very short time.

That there is nothing noxious in its composition, the following cases fully exemplify; indeed its Use and Safety as an *internal* Medicine, has been productive of the happiest effects in Hemorrhages, both of the Lungs and of the Stomach.

CASES OF THE EFFICACY OF CHEVALIER RUSPINI'S BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION.

The many fatal accidents which daily happen, where Society is deprived of its most valuable Members, Parents of their best and dearest hopes, and Friends of their most tenderly beloved connections, merely for want of some Medicine of known and sufficient efficacy to restrain sudden and violent bleedings, both internal and external, induces me most strenuously to recommend to the attention of the public the BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION, as an application to which immediate re-

course should be had in moments of danger ; as repeated trials in many thousand cases have left no doubt that its Styptic qualities are sufficiently powerful to stop Hæmorrhages of every description, whether proceeding from the rupture of internal blood vessels, or from any accident to which the human frame is subject externally.

* * The testimonies I possess in favor of my BAL-SAMIC STYPTIC, in addition to those which were submitted to the Public in my former Pamphlet, on this subject, are so numerous, and the instances of success so various, that were they all related, they would fill a Volume : In consequence of which I have only retained such as were more particularly important, and have added some recent Attestations from a multiplicity of Cases, in proof of its extraordinary Efficacy.

A LETTER from J. O. JUSTAMOND F. R. S. Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, and Reader of Chirurgical Lectures in London.

DEAR SIR,

In addition to the account I have already sent you, of the several experiments I have made with your Styptic upon the human body, I now communicate what I have observed of its effects. The opportunities that have occurred of trying it, have been only two : the first was in the temporal artery, just above the ear, which I was obliged to divide in removing a portion of the scalp, previous to the application of the trefine for a fracture of the skull. The artery in this patient was very large, and the stream of blood issuing from it very rapid, and of considerable diameter, insomuch that I thought it a fair opportunity of trying the effect of the Styptic, some of which I had in the hospital. I dipped a small portion of lint in it, and applying it to the divided artery, directed the house surgeon to hold it on slightly with his finger, while I proceeded with the operation. In a very few minutes he removed his finger, and the hæmorrhage was completely stopped ; nor did it return during the rest of the operation, which lasted some time on account of the necessity there was of making perforations in the cranium.

The next instance I tried it in was, in an amputation, below the knee, of the leg of a strong, muscular man, at the Westminster-hospital, in the presence of a great number of persons. After the removal

removal of the leg, I applied dossils of lint, dipped in the liquid, to the large arteries, which bled very freely. I held them on for the space of five or six minutes; after which, I began gradually and carefully to soften the tourniquet. The hæmorrhage appeared evidently to be restrained, though not entirely stopped; for the blood, which seemed to collect from various small vessels of the stump, only fell down in drops, and those not very frequent, from the most depending part. When the tourniquet was quite loose, those drops, for a time, did not fall faster or thicker, but seemed indeed to be less frequent; so that we had some expectation of being able to trust entirely to the application. But, after waiting some time, as this dropping still remained, and the man had had a previous mortification in the limb, and was therefore unable to bear even a small, accidental loss of blood so well as a patient under other circumstances might have done, I thought it prudent not to risque the matter, but removed the dossils, and so tied up the vessels. Upon taking away the dossils, it was a circumstance proper to be remarked, that one of the large branches, the anterior tibial artery, appeared perfectly closed; and, though excited to bleed, by moving the end of it to and fro with the finger, yet it did not yield any blood.

I am, dear sir,

Your very humble servant,

J. O. JUSTAMOND.

April 5, 1785.

B. ROSPINI, Esq. Pall Mall.

A second LETTER from J. O. JUSTAMOND, F. R. S.

Monday, Sept. 5, 1785.

DEAR SIR,

On Saturday last I had another opportunity of trying your Styptic at the Westminster Hospital. Having performed an amputation below knee, and secured the great vessels by ligature, there were two or three branches which, as it often happens, bled so freely, that unless I had found some means to stop them, I should have been obliged also to tie. I dipped some dossils of lint in your Styptic, and applying them to the bleeding vessels, held them on for the space of a minute only, when the hæmorrhage was completely stopped, and did not return.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

J. O. JUSTAMOND.

A third LETTER from J. O. JUSTAMOND, F. R. S.

Queen-Anne-street, Sept. 8; 1785.

DEAR SIR,

In the conversations we have had together, on the subject of your Styptic, you have often mentioned that many persons have objected to it on the ground of its doing nothing more than any other styptics which the faculty are in possession of, and consequently there was no reason for giving it any preference. At the same time, you have frequently urged me to give you my opinion of this in writing; which I do with great readiness, from the observations which the frequent trials I have made with it myself, and those which I have seen made by others, have suggested to me.

In order to draw a comparison between your Styptic and others, it will be necessary to institute a short inquiry into the nature and effects of the styptics that are known and in common use.

Most of the liquors, or tinctures, employed for the purpose of stopping hæmorrhages, are either absolutely caustic, or possess a greater or less degree of pungency, which occasions considerable pain in the application. The oil of turpentine, one of the most effectual, and, at the same time, not the most severe, is not exempt from this defect, of which I have lately seen a remarkable instance. Having performed the operation for a natural phymosis, the patient, about two hours after I left him, was suddenly seized with a most violent hæmorrhage, of which there was no sign at the time of the operation. Being gone about my business, and at some distance from home, I could not get information of this accident till three or four hours after it happened. In the mean while, the hæmorrhage continued with great violence, so as to alarm the patient, and make him very faint; he was under the necessity of sending for assistance in the neighbourhood. A gentleman who had been pupil to me being called in, readily stopped the bleeding, by dressing the wound with lint dipped in oil of turpentine. When I called, about three o'clock, my patient (a young man who bore pain very well) complained of his having been in the most extreme agony and torture for three hours after the application, saying that he had suffered infinitely more than from the operation. This pain had only begun to subside about half an hour before I came; and when I dressed him I was not in the least surprised at it, for the skin of the prepuce, where-ever this essential oil had touched it, was much inflamed, and full of blisters. The inference is clear: had your Styptic been used, I am convinced it would have restrained the bleeding as effectually, and the natural anguish of the wound, far from being increased, would rather have been relieved by it, as I have often happily experienced.

The

The chief solid substances, recommended for stopping hæmorrhages are the agaric of the oak, dried sponge, Faynard's powder, as it is called, and the Lycoperdon, or puff-ball.

The two former are of the same nature, and though more effectual than any of the known styptics, except the caustic or actual cautery, yet I have found a very material inconvenience attending the use of them : this is, that they stick so firmly to the vessels, and for so long a time, that they cannot be removed without much pain, or without endangering a fresh hæmorrhage. In one instance of an amputation at the metatarsus, where I had used the sponge, I remember that all the rest of the wound was healed, except the spot where the sponge lay ; this alone obstructed the healing for some time, and I was at length obliged to cut it off, little by little, with the utmost caution.

Faynard's powder, and the Lycoperdon, I have tried frequently, and am satisfied, although they have some astringent power, that their efficacy is not equal to that of your Styptic.

Another objection, you tell me, made to your Styptic is, that it cannot be trusted to in the larger arteries, after amputation. But the persons who raise this objection should recollect, that we do not want it for this purpose. Let a styptic be ever so effectual, I should scarce think a man justified in trusting to it in these instances, unless he staid himself with the patient, night and day, for three days after. So, when I tried it in an amputation, it was merely to observe and to give an account of its effects ; for I declared previously, whatever the result might be, that I had determined not to trust it. Besides, the present improved mode of amputating precludes us from using any application to the stump, if it can possibly be avoided. Farther, the large trunks of arteries in any amputation are never more than three ; notwithstanding which, it frequently happens, either from the state of the patient's health, or of his blood, or from some other circumstance, that we are under the necessity of repeating the ligature upon several of the collateral branches ; as would have been the case in the instance I sent you an account of lately, had I not used your Styptic. Now, a styptic which, after the large arteries are secured, prevents the painful repetition of the ligature upon the smaller branches, and stops the bleeding from them, without causing the least pain, and without any subsequent inconvenience, is certainly a very valuable acquisition to mankind, as well as to our art. Such I take your Styptic to be.

Moreover, there are cases of hæmorrhage where the ligature cannot be applied. Such was a violent bleeding I once saw from the corpus cavernosum penis, in consequence of its being corroded by a chancre. Neither oil of turpentine, nor any thing would do here, except

except the lunar caustic, which was not applied without much pain. From what I have seen of your Styptic, I am fully of opinion, that it would have answered the purpose in this case.

In the operation of Lithotomy, and in that for the fistula in Ano, there are frequently large vessels divided, which are not within reach of the ligature, and where the hæmorrhage sometimes proves fatal. A styptic which will stop this hæmorrhage, without giving pain, or irritating the parts, which in these operations must be particularly avoided, is therefore a desideratum in surgery.

In nasal hæmorrhages, and in violent, and sometimes unrestrainable bleedings after the extraction of the polypus, a powerful *liquid* Styptic, that shall act without giving pain, or causing irritation, is also a very valuable acquisition.

It appears likewise, from some accounts sent to you from good authority, that your liquid has been applied with safety and success, as an inward remedy, in some internal hæmorrhages of a very alarming nature. There is no occasion to dwell on its pre-eminence to other styptics in this respect. It is scarcely possible to determine how extensive its utility may prove in this view.—It will be proper to try it in uterine hæmorrhages, hæmoptoes, dysenteries, and internal bleedings of any part from contusions. How it produces its effect in these cases, is not easily ascertained; but facts admit of no dispute.

Upon the whole then it may fairly be concluded, even admitting that your Styptic cannot be trusted to in the larger trunks of arteries, that it is still very extensively useful, and preferable to any styptic previously employed; because it gives no pain; because it is free from the inconveniences attending upon other styptics; because it appears to be more powerful than most of them; and because it is so innocent, that it may be administered with safety as an internal remedy.

I hope farther testimonies will confirm its numerous advantages; and I am,

Dear Sir,

Your faithful, humble servant,

B. RUSPINI, Esq.
Pall Mall.

J. O. JUSTAMOND.

To B. RUSPINI, Esq. Pall Mall.

SIR,

The Styptic which you sent me is a most valuable addition to the *Materia Medica*. Mr. Glover and I tried it in an hæmoptoe, on Mr. Park, of Garlick Hill, who received immediate relief from it. Had the blood, which he continually brought up from his lungs, proceeded

proceeded merely from a ruptured vessel, I firmly believe your Styptic would have proved sufficient; but as there were symptoms of an abscess, attended with a troublesome cough, it became necessary to apply other means to remove those symptoms, which occasioned frequent returns of the bleeding.

From the observations I have made on the effects of the Styptic, in various cases, I apprehend, that where it may be brought into contact with a wounded or ruptured vessel, it will stop the bleeding instantaneously. In cases where it can be conveyed by absorption to the affected part, it will also have an almost immediate effect.

I was desired to visit a patient of Messieurs Savage and Taylor, a few weeks ago, seized with a most obstinate hæmorrhage of the nose. The unfortunate man had lost near four quarts of blood, and continued bleeding at such a rate, that a few hours must have put an end to his existence. Every method had been tried in vain. I directed Mr. Taylor to apply your Styptic, and make the patient snuff some of it up his nostrils. It stopt the bleeding in an instant, without any return since.

Give me leave to conclude this letter with my sincere thanks for the phial you were so kind as to give me for my own use; and with observing that no family ought to be without so valuable a medicine, in order to have it ready at hand against various accidents which might prove fatal for want of immediate assistance.

It is perfectly safe as an internal medicine; and therefore, in all cases where, from any fall, bruises, contusion, or any unknown cause, blood is brought up by spitting or vomiting, a few tea spoonfuls, taken every two, three, or four hours, will certainly prove effectual. Bloody stools might be relieved by mixing it with clysters.

All these applications should be made under the direction of medical practitioners, for fear of imprudently stopping some critical evacuations.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
FRANCIS DE VALANGIN.

1 Fore-street,
7 July 13, 1785.

Fore-street, Sept., 13, 1785.

DEAR SIR,

Since I had the pleasure of communicating to you the several cases in which your valuable Styptic was of service, a most remarkable instance of its power has almost impressed its character as an infallible Styptic in my mind.

Mr.

* Mr. Samuel Gorst, Chief Mate of the Goddard, East Indiaman, in consequence of a strain, having burst a large blood-vessel in the stomach, was taken with an incessant vomiting of blood : the quantity, in less than half an hour, exceeded a gallon. As no time was to be lost, having half a phial of your Styptic left, I ordered one table spoonful to be taken immediately, after which he brought up one pint of coagulated blood ; the Styptic was repeated, and the bleeding stopped ; and, in order to prevent a return, and to restore the crasis of the blood, which appeared to be in a dissolved state, I prescribed a milk diet and other proper medicines.

I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble Servant,
FRANCIS DE VALANGIN.

To B. RUSPINI, Esq.
Pall Mall.

Southgate, Aug. 11, 1785.

DEAR SIR,

I have seen repeatedly the effects of your Styptic upon the division of different arteries in quadrupeds, and all experiments have thus far succeeded ; and I am of opinion, from accurate observations, the contractive power seems nearly equal in the animal and human species ; therefore have tried it in the following cases, which are the only ones out of many worthy your attention. The first is a poor man at an alehouse having given some provocation to a girl who drew beer there, and having an empty porter-pot in her hand, instantly struck him on the side of the head, which divided the temporal artery just above the ear. The man who came for me said he was bleeding violently ; of course took some of the liquid Styptic, which, after removing such applications the people of the house had procured, all which seemed to have no effect, I cleared every thing away, and sponged the wound clean ; then applied the Styptic, imbrued with dossils of lint, and in four minutes the bleeding ceased. I applied some dressings, and confined the whole in with a bandage, and it never bled afterwards. It may be necessary to mention, the quantity of blood lost previous to my attendance was at least a quart. The wound seemed to heal perfectly

* His brother yesterday (May 13, 1787) told Mr. Ruspini, that recent letters from India inform him that he has had no return of his hæmorrhage, and that he continues in the most perfect health, and is soon expected home.

fectly sound, as with any other vulnerary. Another case that occurred, which I will give you a recital of, is of an uterine hæmorrhage, which had continued upon a poor woman for five months, who had tried a number of remedies without effect. The discharge, at times, was so great, that she fainted several times a day: having tried bark, and other medicines of the styptic, and cold bath, &c. ventured upon twenty drops of your Styptic internally. Not knowing at that time it had been thus taken, she seemed to say she found no inconvenience from it, therefore she took the above quantity every four hours in red rose tea; the hæmorrhage ceased, and in six or seven days she recovered. If any more of these cases occur, I shall think it my duty to inform you of the event, let it prove for or against, as no medicine has yet been found infallible. This has thus far claimed some merit, and hope, by pursuing it with attention, it may be worthy of greater praise amongst the students of surgery.

I remain

Your most obliged, humble Servant,

To B. RUSPINI, Esq.
Pall Mall.

WM. HAMMOND.

Southgate, Dec. 3, 1785.

DEAR SIR,

The following case occurred to me about two months ago: nothing but the hurry of business should have prevented me from communicating it to you much sooner.

A poor woman living at Winchmore Hill, at the distance of about two miles, being advised to shew me a very deep ulcer which she had on the interior part of the left leg, came to Southgate for that purpose in a cart; and in stepping out of it, she ruptured, in the centre of the ulcer, a branch of the interior tibial artery, if not the trunk itself; for the stream of blood was as large as any I had ever seen in amputation. When I was called down to the woman, I found her fainting and bleeding very fast. I then compressed the bleeding orifice with my finger, while I desired twenty drops of your Liquid Styptic to be dropped on a piece of lint, which I applied, holding it on with my finger. In two minutes the bleeding was entirely stopped; and in about half an hour, the woman having recovered from her fainting, returned home with the same dossil of lint secured by bandages. The motion of the cart had no effect in renewing the hæmorrhage, which never returned. The quantity of blood she lost in my house amounted to
five

five pints, beside what was lost at the gate, and in bringing her from the cart, which stood at the distance of fifteen yards. The ulcer healed in about three weeks after. I am,

With the greatest respect and esteem,

Dear Sir,

Yours, &c.

To B. RUSPINI, Esq.
Pall Mall.

WM. HAMMOND.

Southgate, Oct. 7, 1786.

DEAR SIR,

The two following cases have occurred since I addressed you last; in which your Styptic has succeeded. The first was in the month of June last: an inhabitant of Southgate, a lady aged seventy or upwards, was taken with a violent fit of coughing after dinner, very sick at stomach, and was some time before she could discharge the load she felt; when upon taking a pint of warm water, had the desired effect, and vomited a large quantity of blood, and continued to discharge the same every time the cough returned. She had no cough before the evening she was in this alarming state; therefore I conclude the cough spasmodic, to throw off the blood that oppressed her. I was from home, and was sent for to her; I took some of the Styptic with me, and gave her a desert spoonful in water; the cough did not return so frequent, and though she raised blood often, in two hours time it diminished greatly.

She was low from the loss of blood; and for fear she should not have the Styptic regularly given, I mixed up in the form of draughts the same quantity of Styptic as at first prescribed to an ounce or more of simple cinnamon-water, and ordered her to take one every four hours. The next morning at nine o'clock I saw her; and upon enquiry she told me, she had discharged nothing the least tinged with blood after three o'clock that morning; her pulse was then about seventy; no sickness, and the cough had intirely left her. I visited her only twice after; she has had no symptoms of that complaint since; and she has travelled a very long journey, and returned to Southgate. The name of the lady is Gaywood.

October the 1st. Mrs. Lucas in this neighbourhood, from what cause I know not, but some years ago was troubled with fits. She was suddenly seized with a violent hæmorrhage from the nose, so much as to produce faintings; those about her had tried every method they knew of, but the bleeding continued as violent as ever. I went, and applied the Styptic upon lint up the right nostril; the left then began bleeding, and I did the same to it; and in two minutes

notes it intirely stopped. She, two days after, had a slight return; she made use of the same application, and it ceased as before; has had no return since. These two cases, I think, tend to corroborate the success of this discovery, so useful to mankind in all the trials I have hitherto made of it; and I doubt not in time it will become a valuable acquisition to the practice of surgery in general.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your devoted, obedient Servant,

To B. RUSPINI, Esq.
Pall Mall.

WM. HAMMOND.

Edmonton, Aug. 17, 1785.

DEAR SIR,

I should esteem myself unworthy of your future friendship, were I to omit any opportunity of informing you of the singular efficacy of your Styptic, in a case which I have the honour of communicating.

I was sent for to attend a poor man, who had met with an accident as he was reaping of corn. Having cut his hand with a sickle, the wound, passing through part of the Abductor Pollicis, had divided a branch of the radial artery. The loss of blood had made him very faint; so that I immediately soaked some drossils of lint in the Styptic Solution, and applied them to the orifice of the divided vessels. I then secured the dressings by compress and bandage. The wound was thus left till the third day, when I found it in a healing state, with a good suppuration; and in a fortnight it was perfectly well.

Whatever opportunity may hereafter occur of trying this valuable Styptic, you may be assured shall not be neglected; you will receive the earliest and most faithful account of it from,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient,

and most humble Servant,

To B. RUSPINI, Esq.
Pall Mall.

THOS. HAMMOND.

SIR,

At different periods, for years past, I have been troubled with a bleeding at the nose; an hæmorrhage from that part, always distressing, was the more so to me, as it generally came on when I sat at table. I have used various applications, but to little or no effect.

A few weeks since, in company with Mr. Boys, a medical gentleman of reputation in Berner-street, I related to him my case; he desired, when the hæmorrhage returned, I would have immediate recourse to Mr. Ruspini's Styptic Water.

The very same evening, as I was at supper with the above gentleman, the part bled again with its accustomed violence. I immediately introduced into the nostril a small dossil of lint imbrued in the Styptic, and, to my great surprise, the blood from that time instantly ceased to flow.

Some time after, at breakfast in the hospital where I reside, the vessels bled a second time; the blood gushed out with amazing rapidity. Retiring to my room, I laid myself back on the bed, continually applying wet cloths to the external parts, till at last I thought I had fully accomplished my design, and stopt the bleeding; but, on getting up, I found all my attempts frustrated, as the blood flowed with additional velocity. I immediately sent for my friend Mr. Boys; whose avocations not permitting his personal attendance, he returned me by the servant a bottle of your Styptic, with proper directions; I applied it as ordered, and it had the same sudden and good effect as before. Near three months are elapsed since that time, and I have had no return.

In justice then to you, for the great benefit I have experienced from its use, I send you this letter; which, if you please, may be communicated to the public for their good.

I am, Sir,

Your very obliged Servant,

Store-street, Bedford Square,

HENRY SMITH BRICE.

December 7, 1785.

DEAR SIR,

I know not if any case similar to the one I am about to relate, has occurred to you or your friends, where your Styptic Water proved a remedy; indeed, whatever your private opinion may be, I do not know that you have once hinted to the public its possessing a property which, as far as one instance can go, it apparently does.

I was induced to apply the Styptic in this case from a consideration, that if it had the power to stop the blood in vessels of a large diameter, it must evidently produce the same effect in smaller; and though the present case is not so similar, that a postulatam can be drawn, yet the bloody pus in the pimples, and the many small ramificatory branches of the vessels which produce it, seemed to point out the Styptic as a remedy.

In fact, the pus, or sanies, itself appears to me, in these eruptions, to be nothing more than the eroded extremities of the cuticular vessels

sels letting out their contents ; and these, confined by the cuticle, are converted into matter, by a process I do not pretend to define, but the effect of which is demonstrated daily, by the unhappy experience of those whose misfortune it is to be in a similar situation with the subject of this letter.

I am well aware that other styptics, heretofore recommended by their respective advocates on the same principle, may have produced the same effect ; but, when we consider that the major part of them act only as strong astringents, however unnecessary, to the medical reader, it is of the last consequence to the sufferer, to inform him how highly detrimental it may be to apply an astringent medicine to an eruption ; that very eruption being an effort of nature to get rid of a matter offensive to itself.

Your Styptic Water having (in the usual acceptation of the word) no astringent property ; at least I know of none it has ; is free, therefore, from any objections of this kind ; how it acts I will not pretend to say : I am not fond of theory, or indeed capable of accounting for the effects of medicines ; I know that certain drugs have certain operations evident to our senses. Your Styptic in the following case effected a cure.

A young lady between 17 and 18 years of age was placed under my care for a tumor in her left breast, caused by the blow of a school-fellow, and which had resisted the usual mode of domestic treatment ; had also what is generally called a *pimpled face* : I ordered what I thought proper for the swelling in her breast ; which in a month was so small as scarcely to be felt.

The medicines used for that purpose did no service to her face ; indeed I did not expect they would, as I think in this case there could be no analogy between the tumor and eruptions ; but, as she was extremely unhappy, and much distressed at her appearance, and as the pimples often bled when she washed or wiped her face, I prescribed your Styptic Water ; she wetted her face with it twice a day with a linen rag, and, by continuing so to do six weeks, she was restored to a very fine complexion.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your most faithful, humble Servant,

JOHN BOYS.

Berners-street,

Dec. 7, 1785.

To B. RUSPINI, Esq.

Pall Mall.

MY DEAR SIR,

In the evening I was sent for to a poor woman of George-street, Queen-Ann-street, East, who, in consequence of violent exertion, laboured under a profuse hæmorrhage per Vaginam.

C 2

I prescribed

I prescribed what is usual, and ordered her not to leave her bed on any account; she neglected my advice, and in the morning early I was again called; when the discharge had run through the bed, and a quantity of blood lay underneath.

I sent home for your Styptic, and with a syringe injected half an ounce; in ten minutes, as much more. The flooding gradually decreased, and at night had altogether ceased.

I am inclined to think a smaller quantity of the Styptic might have effected the purpose, had it been used in the manner below described*; since mixing with the reflux blood, it might be somewhat weakened.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

J. BOYS.

Berners-street.

B. RUSPINI, Esq.

Pall Mall.

Gravesend, Feb. 15, 1786.

MY DEAR SIR,

I do not recollect one instance in the account of your Styptic, where its application was more strongly marked with success, than in the following case.

John Lambert, a shipwright, of North Fleet in Kent, received a wound on the superior part of the tibia, which penetrated to the bone, and opened a branch of the tibialis antica; after many applications had been unsuccessfully tried to stop the bleeding, and full five hours after the accident happened, I was sent for.

Having in vain endeavoured to restrain the hæmorrhage by the usual means, I thought the case a fair one for the trial of your Styptic. Accordingly, a dossil of lint, wet with a few drops of it, was lightly pressed on the bleeding artery about half a minute; on removing my finger, I was much pleased to find the blood intirely stopped; afterwards an easy bandage kept on the lint; and in a short time, without any other assistance, the man was well.

I remain

Your most humble Servant.

CHARLES KITE.

B. RUSPINI, Esq.

Pall Mall.

* Inject a female syringe full of equal parts of cold water and vinegar; and immediately after, another of the Styptic; in ten minutes repeat the injection, if there be occasion.

Gravesend,

Gravesend, March 1, 1786.

DEAR SIR,

In addition to the case lately sent, I now transmit you an account of the effects of your Styptic on two or three cases which have occurred to me since that time; and if you think them worthy of attention, they are very much at your service.

I am, dear sir,

Your very humble servant,

CHARLES KITE.

John Grover, a tide-waiter belonging to the customs, applied for my advice, concerning a tumor in his mouth. On examination, I found a large excrescence, arising from the exterior gums of the left side of the lower jaw: its base comprehended the three middle dentes molares, but its body extended the length of the five, and it was three parts of an inch thick. It had been ten years arriving at this size, and during the last two had, at times, been the source of very great distress.

Extirpation was recommended, and at length agreed to. The tumor was carefully, though with some difficulty, disunited from the gums; and proved of a very firm cartilaginous consistence, interspersed with a bony substance. In the operation, the artery which nourished the tumor was divided, and threw out its contents in a continued stream: I mentioned this to my friend Dr. Buys, who happened to be with me, as a fair case to make trial of your Styptic in, and he coincided in my opinion. The liquid was therefore applied according to the directions, the bleeding immediately stopped, and the wound healed without further assistance.

——— Stubbs, a lad about fifteen years old, in corking a bottle improperly, broke it, and cut his hand; a violent and profuse hæmorrhage ensued, which, by lint, flour, and tight bandage, was several times moderated, but never entirely stopped. At the expiration of three hours the bleeding returned as violently as at first: the dressings were then removed, and the lad declares the blood flew upwards of a yard from him. I was now sent for, and my assistant attended in my absence; he applied some lint moistened with the Styptic, and the bleeding instantly ceased.

The wound was inflicted on that part of the hand where the thumb forms the joint with the bones of the wrist, and the radial artery was wounded about an inch below the spot where we exa-

mine the pulse. It is usual, I believe, for the artery near this place to give off only a branch to the abductor pollicis ; but it often happens (and it is so in a preparation I have now before me) that, instead merely of giving off a branch, it divides into two equal portions : from the quantity of blood that was lost, the large stream it poured out in, and the length of time the bleeding continued, notwithstanding the means that were used, I have little doubt but that this was one of those cases ; however, whether it was or was not, the fact is clear, that an artery of some considerable size was wounded, and that the bleeding was stopped by the Styptic after compression had been used in vain.

Willam Lowe, a hearty, strong, young fellow, about seventeen years of age, by a fall on board a ship received two wounds on the head, which penetrated to the bone. Symptoms indicating a compressed state of the brain soon came on ; and when bleedings, purgatives, and sudorifics, had in vain been had recourse to, I was consulted. There was no time to be lost in applying the trephine, and a piece of the skull was therefore instantly removed. One opening not being sufficient, it was necessary to enlarge the wound in the scalp, to make room for another : in doing of which, one artery in particular was divided ; which it was necessary to secure immediately, as the patient was evidently much too low to bear even a very trifling additional loss of blood. I thought this a very unfair case to use the Styptic in, as there was no opportunity of confining it to the part, even for a minute, and therefore intended to use the ligature ; but as I wished to observe the astringent effects of the liquid, independent of compression, I determined to make the trial ; and if it did not succeed immediately, to take the artery up with the needle. A piece of lint well moistened in the Styptic was then laid on the part ; and being retained about half a minute, the effusion almost immediately ceased ; nor did it return, although the lint was soon removed, and the part frequently and severely rubbed by the violent exertions of the patient.

C. K.

To B. RUSPINI, Esq. Pall Mall.

East Grinstead, Sussex, April 16, 1786.

DEAR SIR,

As you was so very obliging as to present me with a bottle of your Styptic, I should esteem myself guilty of the greatest ingratitude, if I did not communicate to you the very great efficacy of it,

in

in almost immediately stopping a very violent internal hæmorrhage. The case was this.

A Gentleman a few miles from East Grinstead, while in bed, and almost asleep, was suddenly roused by the bursting of a considerable blood-vessel in the gullet; the report of which, his lady told me, was almost as loud, as she thought, as that of the going off of a pistol; in consequence of which, a large hand-bason, which stood near him, was almost instantly filled with blood; on which they immediately sent for me; but being at the distance of six miles, it was a considerable time before I could possibly get there; when, from information, and from what I saw, he could not have vomited less, if so little as six quarts of blood, and was still vomiting up more. I immediately gave him two tea spoonfuls of your Styptic, which kept down about ten minutes, when he vomited up some more blood (which was altered in colour to that of chocolate) with some coagula. I instantly gave him two tea spoonfuls more, which he retained for upwards of twenty minutes; and when he vomited again, no more blood appeared, exclusive of a few filaments of the blood which had lodged in the stomach; and though he vomited, I believe, not less than twenty times in the space of six or seven hours afterwards, not one drop more of blood appeared, excepting those filaments I before mentioned: neither has he brought up any to this day, which is now just a fortnight ago; and he is as well, nay, he tells me that he is much better than he has been for this year past, exclusive of weakness. I think, Sir, for the sake of humanity, the extraordinary effects of your Styptic cannot be made too public, and you are at liberty to do with this as you may think proper. The gentleman who is the subject of the above, is DAVID KNOX, Esq. Crawley Down, near East Grinstead, who will, if required, attest to the above relation.

I am, with great respect,

Dear Sir,

Your very obedient, humble Servant,

THOMAS YOUNG.

SIR,

On Tuesday last I received a signal proof of the great efficacy of your Styptic; the case was as follows.

About ten o'clock on the above evening, Mr. Smith, victualler, opposite Justice Hall in the Old Bailey, in throwing up the sash, accidentally broke the glass, and divided the blood-vessels at his wrist. The superficial veins over the carpal ligament were quite cut through; and the radial artery punctured, so that the blood started.

started out by jerks with great violence. In this alarming state, several applications were made use of to restrain the hæmorrhage, without effect. Some time after this, on hearing Mr. Smith's distressed situation, I called upon him, and saw the blood plentifully flowing from the above orifices; upon which I applied a pledget dipt in a small quantity of your Styptic Solution; when the bleeding instantly stopt, returned no more, and no bad consequences ensued from this disagreeable accident.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

R. G. PEARCE.

Old Bailey, Aug. 24, 1786.

To B. RUSPINI, Esq. Surgeon Dentist to His Royal Highness the
PRINCE OF WALES.

SIR,

Having been witness to the best effects from the use of your Styptic in internal bleedings (particularly in the case of Mr. Park, of Garlick Hill) I gave it to a young lady, Miss S——, of Chester, for a disorder which was supposed to arise from some ruptured blood-vessels in the stomach. The lady, who was about twenty-two years old, had, for upwards of eight months, thrown up, generally twice a week, from three to six ounces of blood, which reduced her to a very low state.

When I saw her for the first time, the 13th of August last, she had, by the advice of her physician, taken, for about ten days, small quantities of the *Tinclurâ Saturnina*; which at first seemed to relieve her; at length produced violent vomitings, which were accompanied with several ounces of florid blood, and seemed to convulse her in a very dangerous manner. In this situation I gave her a tea spoonful of your Solution every half-hour for three hours; in which period the hæmorrhage by degrees was lessened, and then intirely stopt. The same evening she slept well; and the next day took a tea spoonful of the Styptic only every four hours.

She continued to persevere in the use of the medicine till the 24th of September; and at the time I was writing this, has had no return of her complaint, though she has frequently rode on horseback, which she was not able to do for several months before. Her appetite and spirits are exceeding good, and she is at present free from any kind of complaint.

I cannot upon this occasion avoid mentioning a recent case of internal hæmorrhage which ended *fatally*; it is that of Mr. John Berbeck, late of the ship President, belonging to Mr. Brocklebank, merchant, at Wighton, in Cheshire. This young man returned
from

from sea in the summer of 1785, with a rupture of a blood-vessel in the stomach; which brought on a dropsy, for which he was tapped seven or eight times.

The last operation seemed to relieve him exceedingly; but some time after, on riding on horseback, he was again attacked with a violent bleeding from the stomach; which continued till the next day, when it terminated with his existence.

I only mention the case of this unfortunate youth, as from the success your medicine, to my knowledge, has had in a similar case, I think it would certainly have prevented his dissolution.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your most obedient Servant,

Bath, Oct. 3, 1786.

SAMUEL COUGH.

To B. RUSPINI, Esq. Surgeon Dentist to his Royal Highness the
PRINCE OF WALES.

Royal Hospital at Haslar, near Gosport, Oct. 17, 1786.

SIR,

Having used almost one small bottle of your Styptic with such success as entirely to remove my suspicions that the ligature must continue to be the only Styptic a Surgeon could rely on, I take the liberty to transmit to you an account of the cases in which I have tried it.

C A S E I.

JAMES SOABY, a seaman, aged 25 years, received into this Hospital, 25th of March last, from his Majesty's ship *Grampus*, had the great toe taken off in the articulations of the first and second phalanx, about three months before, on the coast of Guinea; but being scorbutic, the skin had retracted, and the end of the stump was covered with fungus of a cartilaginous hardness, investing the artery.

On the 20th of April, I amputated within the skin, sawing through the second phalanx. The blood gushed out in a stream nearly the size of a crow quill, to the distance of ten feet! I applied a small dossil of lint wet with the Styptic to the mouth of the artery, which my assistant retained, whilst I took a second dossil from a small portion of the solution in a saucer behind me; on turning my back to apply it, I found the bleeding was already intirely stopped! You can hardly conceive an adequate idea of my surprize on this unexpected event.

C A S E

C A S E II.

Richard Bilby, received into this hospital 1st August, 1785, from his Majesty's ship Ardent, had venereal tumours in succession, on each side of the *os frontis*, on the head of the radius and ulna, corroding the skin with a caries of the bones. In the April following the tibia became affected, attended with a profuse hæmorrhage from the arteries between both that and the fibula. Your Styptic was used here with the greatest effect; and the patient was discharged in good health the July following.

C A S E III.

John Langton, a seaman, was received into this hospital, 13 Feb. 1786. The third phalanx of the third toe was laid bare its whole length by a hurt in the month of May, 1785; half the thickness of the bone exfoliated, considerable hæmorrhages followed, which stopped immediately on the application of your Styptic.

This man was afflicted with epilepsy; in the fits he bruized the toe, and bled again several times. The Styptic, on these occasions, was always used with success; and he was discharged perfectly cured, 14th August last.

C A S E IV.

James Warnock, a seaman, aged 58 years, was received into the hospital, May 25, 1786, from his Majesty's ship Pegase. In the night of the 24th he had been attacked by three men, who knocked him down with large rough flints tied in handkerchiefs, and cruelly beat him afterwards in the face and breast. The superior and external part of the *os frontis* was fractured, and a piece 12-10 by 8-10 depressed about half the thickness of the bone at the edges, with a fissure through its middle, where it was bent down the whole thickness of the skull, and a small, acute, angled part of the inner table beat off and forced into the brain, particles of which lay on the hair, with blood from an artery on the *dura mater* which was wounded by the splinter.

Over the right eye was a large ragged wound, with the external table beat into the frontal sinus (whence I extracted five small pieces of bone) and two fissures running into the superior part of the orbit of the eye.

In removing the scalp from both fractures, the needle was rendered useless by the Styptic.

The patient had bled profusely before Mr. Hedington, surgeon of the Pegase, saw him and stopped the hæmorrhage; but so soon as the trephine acted on the depressed bone, the blood flowed again

so freely, that I thought he would expire before I could remove it. When that was accomplished, the blood continued to flow from under the edge of the firm bone, till the Styptic was applied, and directly stopped it. On the 28th in the morning the pulse sunk, rigors and delirium came on, and he expired on the 29th, 114 hours after the injury.

C A S E V.

Isaac Kettle, seaman, aged twenty-two, was received in the hospital 18th July 1787, from his Majesty's ship Mediator, for the cure of a schirrous testicle, occasioned by a fall in the month of April before.

The disease was rapidly advancing to a *carcinoma* when I extirpated, on the 20th of August, having laid bare the spermatic chord from the abdominal ring to the enlarged *scrotum*. I found I had not room to divide the chord first; therefore was under the necessity of dissecting upwards; and in this was greatly incommoded by the bleeding of an artery leading to the integuments of the *penis*, till a dossil steeped in the Styptic intirely prevented further interruptions.

C A S E VI.

John Davy, a seaman, received from his Majesty's ship, Salisbury, 16th June, 1786, had a complicated fracture of the first and second phalanx of the fore finger, with violent inflammation extending up the arm. He was of a scorbutic diathesis.

On the 13th of September the finger was removed at the articulation with the metacarpus. On dividing the integuments between the fingers, an artery was cut through obliquely, so that an oval orifice presented, and the blood gushed out with such force as to wet my shirt within my coat sleeve to the elbow. However inconvenient the needle would have been in a part like this, it must have been used, had not your Styptic answered my expectations, and completely stopped the effusion.

I am, Sir,
Your most humble Servant,
EDWARD YOUNG.

To B. RUSPINI, Esq.
Pall Mall.

P. S. In consequence of the great effects from these trials of the Styptic, I made an application to the Board of Sick and Hurt for Haslar Hospital to be supplied with it; which, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, the Gentlemen of the Board readily granted.

DEAR

DEAR SIR,

Your favour of the 25th gave me particular pleasure, because I believe that the Royal Artillery, from the nature of their service, must give Mr. Irwin frequent occasions to apply your Styptic; and that the universal esteem which that corps possess, will cause more attention to be paid to his report of it, both by people of consequence and by the profession, and render its great utility more universally known. I greatly long to hear from India, and hope the faculty there will give it fair trials; then I doubt not but their report will convince the Directors that they have bestowed a blessing upon the Company's Soldiers and Servants in this part of the world.

The seamen of his Majesty's ships which come to this port have lately been so fortunate, that of 420 surgery patients received into this hospital since October, only two cases of any consequence occurred, in which I had recourse to it; and neither of these were capital, though one was of such a nature as proves that the Solution will stop bleeding in every case, when it is properly applied; and the other leads me to believe, that it will prove to be a very useful application in other circumstances.

On the 27th of January, 1787, Grenville Martin was sent to this hospital, from his Majesty's ship the *Leander*; by falling on his breast a considerable height, he was seized with an hæmorrhage from the naval, which had the appearance of a deep ulcer, about the size of half a crown; though the blood oozed from invizible points in the ulcer, their number discharged an alarming quantity of arterial blood, especially as proper means had been used in vain before I saw him. He informed me that he had been subject to umbilical hæmorrhages from his birth, it being occasioned by the carelessness of the midwife; in his youth his life had frequently been in danger from it; but that since he arrived at man's estate it had never returned, but on exerting his utmost strength; and that it had never been so as at this time. Not being able to distinguish the mouths of the bleeding vessels, I had little expectation of sudden success; however, I filled the cavity with dossils of lint wet with your Styptic Solution, with gentle pressure and retentive bandage. The dressings remained on three days, when there was not the least appearance of blood.

Peter Burges was received on the 13th of January, 1787, from his Majesty's ship the *Myrmidon*, for the cure of the scurvy, having likewise a truly scorbutic ulcer on his inner ankle, which had been injured in action in the late war. Notwithstanding the regimen, medicines, and applications usually employed with success in that disease, the ulcer became larger, and a part of the cartilage cast off from the end
of

of the tibia, the edges of the ulcer were swelled and inverted, and at every dressing a large coagulum of black, putrid blood covered the whole sore, and the discharge of bloody sanies through the dressings was more profuse than I judged his strength could support much longer; about a week ago I dressed the whole ulcer with lint moistened in the Styptic. The good effects of this one dressing far exceeded my expectation, for the discharge has been good pus ever since, and, from the present appearance, I have no doubt of saving the limb.

As I intend to send a bottle with a pamphlet to a pupil of mine, now settled at Newfoundland, I take the liberty to beg a double set of the sheets of your new edition, after page 110, of the last, and that you will be pleased to forward them by the post, one sheet under each cover.

I beg leave to present my most respectful compliments to Mrs. Ruspini, and to your young Gentleman.

Dear Sir,

I am

Your most humble Servant,

EDWARD YOUNG.

Sunderland, 26th April, 1787.

SIR,

Were I to omit doing justice to that invaluable remedy, of which you have been the happy discoverer, and what is ultimately calculated to supersede those dangers arising from hæmorrhages in general; whether from disease, accident, or even in most chirurgical operations; I might justly reproach myself with being divested of the common feelings of humanity to mankind, and ingratitude to my Creator.

A worthy gentleman of my acquaintance, much subject to expectorations of blood from the lungs, independent of any imposthumations, and at one time reduced to a very low state, but was perfectly recovered by the skill of an eminent physician in this neighbourhood, was the first who made me acquainted with the use and virtues of your excellent Styptic.

And with pleasure I can assure you, that since his using it he has experienced such salutary effects, by doses of a tea-spoonful now and then, that his complaint has always been kept entirely under even by a single dose, and seldom more than two; for whenever it makes its appearance, which it has done pretty often, he is sure to find the remedy in the use of your Styptic.

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The idea of such an effect being produced by it on a ruptured blood-vessel in the *lungs*, is wonderful indeed, and strikes me with astonishment; had this proceeded from any part in the Prime Viæ, as the *Œsophagus*, Stomach, or any part in the intestinal canal, it might have been easily accounted for from the same effects that are produced by the same internal medicines. What qualities to ascribe to its operation I know not; neither shall I attempt it; being fully satisfied, that while we are ignorant of its composition, we must be utterly at a loss how to account for its effects; and were we acquainted with its ingredients, we should find ourselves still in the dark; at least, it would be the case with myself.

For when it is considered, it is almost, if not altogether (I mean its taste) divested of astringency, pungency, or what is called *stimulus*, its effects are the more estimated.

Who in the world could ever imagine that a liquid, transparent and almost insipid fluid, of a curious flavour, should exert such wonderful effects; this is what excites our astonishment and admiration, and leaves the mind in a perplexing, yet pleasing labyrinth. Here methinks I have been tedious, and must proceed to relate you a case wherein its external effects were clearly shewn.

An old man, aged 70 or upwards, applied to me for the cure of a large excrescence on his under lip, of the cancerous kind. I tried several applications for some time, but without effect: the operation of extirpation being resolved on, I performed it in the presence of Mr. Akenhead, a Surgeon of eminence here, and some other gentlemen. The surface, after the operation was performed, was nearly an inch and a half; the vessels (as in cases of this sort) were particularly enlarged; of course the hæmorrhage was very profuse; and the blood flowed with great velocity to a considerable distance, and issued out of several of the smaller vessels; a single piece of thin lint was dipped in the Styptic, and applied to the surface, pressed on for one minute, or very little more, and then the hæmorrhage ceased; and what increased my astonishment the more was, that he felt no pain from its application; and notwithstanding the old fellow laughed at something very heartily that had been said at the time, yet no appearance of blood followed; and I believe he never hindered himself from talking at all.

I have every reason to expect success from the operation; and can assure you that he is far from pain; and little or no inflammation has appeared, as the operation was performed but yesterday.

If you think this letter will be of any use to society, or yourself, may publish, or make what use you please of it; in the interim

I remain

Your's respectfully,

GEO. WILKINSON, Surgeon.

The

The following important cases are communicated by JAMES IRWIN, Esq. Surgeon-general of the Royal Hospital at Woolwich, and the Royal Artillery.

Royal Hospital, Woolwich, June 9th, 1787.

SIR,

It gives me singular satisfaction to have it in my power to communicate to you the following intelligence respecting your valuable Styptic.

About three months since, I accidentally mentioned to the worthy clergyman of this parish, that a respectable character, our acquaintance, was afflicted with an internal bleeding; my friend then asked me if I had ever made use of any of your Styptic, and at the same time handed me the remarkable cases already published; which induced me to send for a bottle. As the person whose case I hinted above soon got better, I had no opportunity of making any experiment until the following relations occurred, viz.

C A S E I.

February 21st, 1787, Alexander Davidson, a bombardier, afflicted for several months with an hæmoptoe, received present relief by taking two tea-spoonfuls of your Styptic in a cup of tea every two hours: and although the quantity of blood he used to bring up daily was very great, yet the continuance of the Styptic for a few days entirely stopped the bleeding, and he remained in perfect health for near two months; but on his living irregularly, and drinking too much, the bleeding returned again: but on using the Styptic as before, it had the same effect, and he has continued in perfect health ever since.

C A S E II.

March 5th, 1787. George Glassup was troubled with a spitting of blood for two months, and was cured by taking a small spoonful of the Styptic twice every day, and is now in perfect health.

C A S E III.

March 8th. Thomas Irons, a young man, not twenty years of age, second gunner in the Royal Artillery, received a wound across the wrist, with an hanger; which divided the artery, and bled violently: all the usual methods were tried to stop it, but without success; when a pledget of lint dipt in your Styptic, being applied,

the bleeding stopped presently ; and on opening the wound next day (which I did on purpose to see the effects of the Styptic) on removing the lint, it bled as before ; when a fresh application of lint, moistened with the liquid, stopped the bleeding instantly, and it never bled any more : the wound digested, and healed kindly.

C A S E IV.

May 2d. John Walker, a gunner, had a tooth drawn, on which a violent bleeding ensued ; the common methods were used to stop it, but in vain : when a dossil of lint dipt in the Styptic had the desired effect immediately.

N. B. A similar instance happened to Duncan M'Intosh, where the Styptic was applied with equal success.

C A S E V.

May 15th. John Bell, an invalid gunner, received a wound across the back part of his head ; he applied to a surgeon in the town, who tried the methods made use of in such cases without effect ; the man was sent to this hospital ; where the surgeon on duty applied pledgets of lint, moistened with your Styptic ; which stopped the bleeding instantly, and the wound soon after healed.

It appears to me that future experiments will shew, that your Styptic is a most powerful remedy for the cure of all kinds of hæmorrhages.

JAMES IRWIN.

To B. RUSPINI, Esq. Pall Mall.

The following Case was sent by Mr. DODO ECKEN, one of the Surgeons of the Royal Artillery.

DUNCAN M'INTOSH,

The 4th of May, 1787, had a tooth drawn ; in consequence of which, the day after, he came to the hospital to have the blood stopt ; which had been constantly flowing * from the time the tooth was extracted. Mr. Ecken tried every method surgery suggests in vain ; and his only resort, he was afraid, would, and must have been

* A Lady at Wandsworth had a similar misfortune happen in the extraction of a Tooth ; and being of a diseased, delicate habit of body, the quantity of blood lost made the Physicians despair of her recovery ; she did not use Mr. Ruspini's Styptic.

been the Actual Cautey (that is, a red hot iron) when he determined to try Mr. Ruspini's Styptic.—A small quantity of it was applied to the socket, and in a quarter of a minute the bleeding ceased.

D. EKEN.

Among many other Cases of Nasal Hæmorrhage, in which the Styptic Solution was used with the happiest effects, the following is deemed of too important a nature to be omitted.

On Tuesday, the 2d of May, 1786, one of the first characters in these kingdoms, who is not more distinguished by the greatness of his rank, than for the amiableness and liberality of his manners, on his return from the country, was suddenly seized with a violent nasal hæmorrhage, which for some time greatly alarmed his attendants; but on a small quantity of the Solution being applied as usual, on lint, to the part affected, the bleeding was effectually stopped; and we have the best authority to declare, that no return of the complaint afterwards took place.

The Case of Mr. DAVIS, Optician, in Macclesfield-street, Soho, 1786.

—DAVIS, aged about 40 years, was seized, on the 2d of March, with a violent hæmorrhage at the nose; which baffling all endeavours to suppress, he applied to the late Dr. Robert Bromfield, and to Mr. William Lucas; who used every means professional knowledge suggested, to give him relief, but without effect; for though the bleeding was sometimes a little checked by their application, it still continued in a great degree, and soon returned with accumulated violence. In this condition he languished three days; during which time it was computed he lost at least, upon the nicest calculation, seven quarts (i. e. fourteen pounds) of blood, which in this state (contrary to the opinion of the gentlemen who attended him, and who were well acquainted in what manner he had conducted himself for some years past) was most exceedingly sily. There were consequently very small hopes of recovery. Every possible means having been tried, without effect, to stop the hæmorrhage, he was induced to make a trial of Mr. Ruspini's Styptic; a small quantity of which, being poured on dossils of lint, was introduced up the nostrils.

It was the opinion of the faculty, that the blood flowed from the small branches of the artery; notwithstanding which, the Patient speedily found that the Styptic decreased the complaint, diffusing a glow over the side of the face and head affected; but the most essential service he derived was, by injecting a small quantity at a time, with a syringe, up the nose.

After repeated applications of the medicine, the hæmorrhage entirely ceased, and, contrary to the expectation of every one (who saw him in his illness, and witnessed his exhausted, deplorable situation) Mr. Davis recovered; and thinks it his duty, both to Mr. Ruspini and the Public, to make this voluntary declaration, respecting the astonishing effects of an invaluable medicine, to which he owes his existence.

Any person wishing to have further satisfaction upon this subject, may see Mr. Davis at his house in Macclesfield-street, Soho; who is ready, if necessary, to certify the same upon oath. The facts can also be corroborated by several respectable characters in the neighbourhood; and Mr. Lucas, the medical practitioner abovementioned, has candidly signed his name to this case, as a further proof of its authenticity.

W. LUCAS.

November 17, 1786.

EAST INDIA HOUSE. At a Committee of Shipping, held the 7th of November last, it was determined, that a quantity of Mr. Ruspini's Styptic Solution should be sent to all the Settlements belonging to the honourable East India Company; and that the Governors and Council at each Presidency be severally directed to give the most positive injunctions to their Surgeons, to allow the Styptic a fair and impartial trial, and to report the result of their proceedings in the course of their practice, with their opinions, transmitting the same, properly authenticated, in separate numbers by the Company's packet, to the Court.

THE CASE OF LADY COCKBURN.

Her Ladyship was suddenly, and most violently seized with a profuse hæmorrhage from the nose, which alarmed the whole family for her safety; but fortunately having a bottle of Mr. Ruspini's Styptic in the house, a quantity of it was applied as ordered in the printed directions, and the bleeding thereby immediately restrained.

Her Ladyship had no return; and soon after called on Mr. Ruspini,

Ruspini, to thank him, and to give this account of the great benefit she had experienced from so valuable a medicine.

At a time like the present, when diseases of the bowels are apt to produce dysenteries, accompanied with bloody stools, the Chevalier Ruspini is happy in holding out a remedy for that dangerous and painful disease; and this remedy he can safely and truly say is his **BALSAMIC STYPTIC SOLUTION**.

CASE OF HÆMORRHAGE AND BLOODY STOOLS CURED.

A Cook (a middle-aged woman) in a Gentleman's family, in Berkeley-street, Berkeley-square, was seized with violent pains in her bowels, which did not yield to the usual means employed, but, continuing with severe pain, brought on a large discharge of blood by stool; a professional Gentleman, who was attending another person in the family, was desired to see her; and he, with that liberality which is always a part of the character of enlightened men in the profession, thought it a fair case to try what the Styptic could do; he accordingly ordered it, and one bottle only effectually made a cure of her.

Pall Mall, Sept. 28, 1795.

MASTER JOHN SMITH, Grosvenor-street, Westminster, aged ten years, has been subject, for these three years past, to cough, night-sweats, and other symptoms of diseased lungs; but, for this year past, all these have increased to so great a degree, that he coughed up great quantities of blood and matter, evidently proceeding from a vomica in his lungs. Previous to this, and at this alarming crisis, the best means were sought for his relief, but without the least effect, as the poor boy was evidently dying; then it was that the Balsamic Styptic Solution was thought of and applied; and with so much success, that he is now by it, and it only, restored to the most perfect health. This important case so fully speaks for itself, it needs no comment to point out how useful this great medicine is to society.

The following instance of the efficacious power of his Styptic in the Animal World has been obtained from
the

the Gentleman whose name is here subjoined, and, by his permission, this interesting account is laid before the public.

Bradwell Lodge.

DEAR SIR,

I had occasion last week to make an experiment of your valuable Styptic, the singular effect of which I have great pleasure in transmitting you.

My Bailiff informed me, that an Holdernessee cow had been so terribly wounded by a large boar in the farm-yard, that he expected she must bleed to death. On examining her, I found that the tusks of the boar had torn the abdominal artery asunder, from whence the blood issued with great violence. Fortunately I recollected having a bottle of Styptic in the house, which, after pouring upon two pledgets of tow, I immediately applied as near as I could guess to each neck of the divided artery, and then covering the whole with a quantity of dry tow, had the wound bound up with a large roller. The blood was immediately staunched, and the animal thus miraculously saved, without any further application whatever.

I am, Dear Sir,

Chevalier RUSPINI,
Pall-Mall, London.

Very truly, your obedient Servant,
H. BATE, DUDLEY.

DEAR SIR,

It is with pleasure I can inform you, I have received a very great benefit from your Styptic, in an injury I received on horseback by a sudden plunge of the horse, which threw me back on the sharp edge of the saddle with great violence, and caused an alarming hæmorrhage from the urethra, which continued occasionally for some days. By the advice of Mr. Cruikshanks, I injected your Styptic, which in a few days so totally removed the complaint, that I was able to take my usual exercise without the least inconvenience.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and obliged
humble Servant,

Charlotte-street, June 18, 1794.

C. C. CURTOYS.

Bristol, March 31, 1795.

DEAR SIR,

I cannot feel myself satisfied by remaining any longer silent upon the good effects of your invaluable Styptic, which I experienced.

enced in a very singular manner: I received a severe fall from my horse, which bruised my face very much, and from the violence, had thrown my tongue so forward as to receive it between my teeth, and instantaneously divided one of the main arteries, and nearly the other: It bled copiously; every styptic which two Gentlemen of the Faculty here had tried was of no effect; when after bleeding a day and night, another Gentleman was sent for, Dr. Townsend, who immediately ordered me to apply your Styptic, which upon the second application perfectly stopped it, and consequently effected a cure in a few days. To you I certainly feel myself much indebted, and you have full liberty to make whatever use of my name, you please with references to,

Sir, Your very humble Servant,

India Tea Warehouse,
No. 2, Wine-street.

HAWKINS BIRD.

To Chevalier Ruspini, Pall-Mall.

The following recent and very important case of Bleeding from the Nose is inserted, that others, in the like distressing complaints, may know where they can be relieved.

“An eminent Attorney, in Carey-street, Lincoln’s-inn-fields, was on the 10th of June last, seized, as he got out of his bed, with a bleeding from the nose, which continued, at intervals, for near a fortnight: during this time, he was attended by two of the most eminent Physicians in this town, and a very respectable Apothecary; but their united efforts failing of success, with all that liberality, which is the marked character of high professional worth, they recommended a trial of the Styptic, which succeeded immediately in restraining the hæmorrhage, and in a short time, by administering it inwardly as well as outwardly, entirely cured it; and the Gentleman, who, from the quantity of blood lost (some gallons) was reduced almost to extremity, is now in health, strength, and spirits.”

A more particular account, written by the Gentleman himself may be seen at the Chevalier’s house in Pall-Mall.

“In the beginning of June last, a Gentleman of rank and fortune, being one morning tormented with the Tooth-ache, applied to an eminent Dentist, who advised extraction, which was accordingly submitted

submitted to; but unfortunately not only the Tooth which gave the pain, but also the next to it (a very sound one) together with part of the jaw-bone, followed the instrument. A profuse bleeding was the immediate consequence; which, notwithstanding every effort, continued increasing during the day. Himself and friends being most seriously alarmed at the violence of the hæmorrhage, he was, by their advice, conveyed to the Chevalier's house in Pall-Mall, at about nine o'clock in the evening, where he immediately fainted, from the excessive loss of blood. As soon as his weak state would permit, the Chevalier began the application of the Styptic, and in a short time succeeded, as usual, in restraining the hæmorrhages; and, before two Gentlemen of celebrity in their profession, who had been sent for, could attend, the Chevalier had entirely stopt it. The Gentleman's weak state not rendering it adviseable to remove him that night, he was put to bed in the Chevalier's house, and on the ensuing day returned to his friends, perfectly recovered, without any inflammation or pain following the process."

Cancer.—Although the Chevalier is well aware that the Materia Medica, as far as we know, does not afford a remedy for this inveterate disease, when truly ulcerated, and the habit tainted by its venom, yet having it in his power to hold out to the miserable Afflicted some relief, he relates the following instance of the efficacy of his Styptic in keeping the disease in a quiescent state, and rendering life, otherwise intolerable, comfortable and easy.

"Mrs. Figgins, Hungerford-market, Strand, has been afflicted with an ulcerated large cancerous excrescence, from the upper part of the left thigh, for near 20 years; at different periods it has bled so profusely, that her life has been often despaired of. In one of these hæmorrhages, almost seven years ago, she was advised to use the Chevalier Ruspini's Styptic, which she accordingly did, and it immediately restrained the bleeding: but what most pleasingly surprised her was, that from that period the discharge was lessened, and from being so fœtid as almost to be intolerable, it became perfectly inoffensive, insomuch that she has continued to use it ever since, and to it only she owes all her present ease and comfort. In grateful testimony of which, she has permitted the Chevalier to relate her case.

"Hungerford-market, April 2, 1795.

"John

"John Spring, at Mr. Payne's, in Charles-street, St. James's-square, who had been for some time much troubled with a bad cough, was about a fortnight ago, seized with a violent bleeding from the lungs; for curing which, such medicines were ordered as were thought proper, but without their producing the desired effect. As in these alarming and critical cases no time is to be lost, it was thought right to administer Mr. Ruspini's Styptic under the inspection of Messrs. Boys and Goyna, two medical Gentlemen, which soon restrained the hæmorrhage, and now has entirely stopt it."

N. B. Mr. Spring took nine bottles of the Styptic, and continues well.

To the CHEVALIER RUSPINI, Pall-Mall.

SIR,

Owing the preservation of my life, under divine Providence, to the effect of your Balsamic Styptic, I am bound by gratitude to you, and by duty to the public, to state, under my hand writing, the following Case :

On the 31st of January last, I had the misfortune to break an interior blood vessel. Being on Ludgate-hill, I was suddenly attacked with a cough, and began to throw up a quantity of blood by the mouth, which increased to an alarming degree, during which time Mr. Angelo, a friend of mine, accidentally came up, when we immediately called a coach and went to your house, where, after drinking two table spoonfuls of your Styptic, at three different times, it was fortunately stopped. I now and then threw off, in the first twenty-four hours, some very little coagulated blood; but by taking another table spoonful of the Styptic, I was entirely recovered; which is a fact I am ready to attest in any other public manner, it being a benefit to mankind in general, to make known the effects of such a discovery. I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most humble
and obliged servant,

J. CHRISTIANO STOCQUELER.

No. 17, Mount-street,
Berkeley-square.

The following is an extract from a letter, which the Chevalier had the honour to receive by the Houghton
East

East India-man, from James Strange, Esq. Pay-master General, son of Sir Robert Strange, dated Tanjore, the 28th of August, 1790. Speaking of the effects of the Styptic, Mr. Strange adds,

“ I have seen it twice administered (when all other remedies had failed) and each time with success; the first person on whom I witnessed its efficacy, was on a native of this country, a man of about forty years of age. He burst a blood-vessel, and, for two or three months, was in the daily habit of throwing up a considerable quantity of blood; he was the servant of a gentleman, a surgeon on this establishment, of considerable professional abilities. His master had unavailingly tried all the art of medicine; the man daily declined, and his death was hourly expected. At length your medicine was given; by the time the patient had taken a bottle, a check was given to his disorder; before he had finished his third bottle, he was completely restored to health, and is well at this hour.

“ The second Case that has come within my observation, was, in the instance of a young woman (an European about 25 years old.) She was affected with a violent hæmorrhage, which, after exhausting her considerably during nine days continuance, was cured by your Styptic.”

Chapman Ives, Esq. of Coltisball, near Norwich, in a letter dated the 23d of February, 1794, mentions the following beneficial application of the Chevalier's Styptic.

“ An infant of about three years of age ruptured some small blood vessel; an effusion immediately commenced, and continued to issue from its mouth during the space of at least ten hours, when, from the extreme weakness, immediate dissolution was apprehended; happening fortunately to pass the house at that period, the mother called me in to view the expiring child; on hearing the cause, I recommended the application of your Styptic, and sent home for a bottle, which was administered at different periods, diluted with water; on calling the next morning, I had the satisfaction to hear that a few spoonfuls had entirely stopped the bleeding, and some days afterwards I beheld the child perfectly restored.”

Weedon Lodge, near Aylesbury.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that with the use of your Styptic, I have been the means of saving the life of a good honest man. He is a shepherd at Weedon; his name William Goldney. He was taken in June last with a purging, which brought him very low during a fortnight's continuance, before his wife came to ask our assistance. She said that he then voided blood through his mouth and nose. I first applied some lint dipped in the Styptic, up his nostrils, which had a temporary effect. But he complained of great oppression, and at intervals brought up congealed blood. He voided soon after a great quantity of blood by stool, which shewed his complaint was internal, and brought him to such extreme weakness, that all his neighbours pronounced him a dead man. I, however, gave him two days successively three tea spoonful's of your Styptic at a time, once each day, which entirely stopped the bleeding. That, and good kitchen physic from my table every day for three weeks after, has made a whole man of William Goldney, who now begins to look after his flock as usual.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

To Chevalier Ruspini,
Pall-Mall.

J. TIREL-MORIN.

A letter from Edward Younge, Esq. Surgeon to the Royal Hospital at Haslar, Portsmouth, containing the subsequent account of cures effected by the Balsamic Styptic, of which the following are the outlines:—

The first is that of a Quarter Master of a guardship, who was recovered from a dangerous internal hæmorrhage, which must shortly have put a period to his life.

The second is that of a Maid Servant of an officer of the hospital, who in very hot weather divided the great artery of the wrist.

The third, of a Man who belonged to his Majesty's ship the Elephant, who fell from the top, and fractured his skull; in performing the operation of the trepan, the

E

large

large arteries obstructed the operation so much by the great effusion of blood, that had not the Styptic succeeded, he must have taken them up with a needle; a painful operation was thereby prevented.

Royal Hospital, Haslar, Portsmouth.

SIR,

Fort Marlbro', East Indies.

The bottles containing your Styptic, I was favoured with, and am very happy to inform you of its great success in stopping blood from wounds. I have cut off several toes: the divided arteries bled very freely, but, on the application of your Styptic, the bleeding immediately was stopped. I have also found its good effects in the piles. I should have done myself the pleasure to communicate the good effects of your invaluable medicine sooner, but I have been in an indifferent state of health for some time past.

I am, Sir, your most-obedient servant,

To the Chev. Ruspini,
Corner of St. Alban's-street,
Pall-Mall.

CHARLES WARMUS.
First Hospital Surgeon.

DEAR CHEVALIER,

I have to acquaint you of the wonderful cures your Styptic has operated at Madras, and the environs. I shall mention one in particular: Miss Georgina Floyer, married to Mr. Hamilton, in the company's service, was dangerously ill with a violent pain in her breast, accompanied with a spitting of blood, that nothing could stop it; when Dr. Ruddiman applied your Styptic, which in a few minutes put a stop to it, and restored the young Lady to apparent quiet. She recovered her forces, and strong hopes are entertained of her recovery.

I am, dear Chevalier,

No, 5, Bennet-street,
June 24, 1793.

Your most humble servant,
J. D. O'LEARY.

The following extract of a case sent by an eminent Manmidwife, is inserted for the benefit of such of the Fair Sex as may labour under the same, but too common disease.

“ A young

"A young unmarried Lady, aged 18, was seized with a most dangerous hæmorrhage from the uterus, which continuing three weeks, reduced her to the brink of the grave; the Styptic was administered both externally and internally: in two days the bleeding stopped, and she remains in good health.

Pall-Mall, August 8, 1794."

The Styptic has been very lately the means, under Providence, of saving the lives of three young and useful members of Society.

"The first, a stone sawyer, broke a blood-vessel in his lungs, by which means he spit, in the course of 40 hours, a wash-hand bason full of blood. The second, a lad, far gone in a consumption, and continually spitting blood in small quantities, and often in very large ones. The third, a taylor, burst a vessel in his stomach, by which means he vomited, in 24 hours, at least three pints of blood."

The Styptic effected a cure, in the latter instance, in little less than three days; and in both the former in about a fortnight.

N. B. The only recommendation these persons had to the Chevalier, was their poverty and disease. A Serjeant of character can testify to the exact truth of this account.

The case of JOSEPH ARNOLD, at No. 9, Brook-street, Stepney, aged 43.

"About seven or eight years ago, he was seized with a violent cough, attended by an internal hæmorrhage, by which his life was greatly endangered. Medical advice, and extreme caution and care, enabled him, in some measure, to alleviate this alarming condition; but, in the space of six weeks, it returned with redoubled violence, and continued so long, that he was reduced to so low a state, as to be wholly incapable of attending to his business. In this pitiable and dreadful situation, his friends advised him to consult Mr. Turnbull, an eminent surgeon, of Fan-court, Fenchurch-street, who recommended him to the Eastern Dispensary, White-chapel, where every application was administered, but unhappily

without any essential benefit, the bleeding continuing. Mr. Turnbull then advised him to take the Styptic of the Chevalier Ruspini, which he did in consequence, with such success, that the bleeding was soon stopped, and has not since returned; so that he is now enabled, by following his business, to maintain a wife and four children."

A case of bloody Urine, cured by the Balsamic Styptic Solution.

"JOHN RAYMOND, Suffolk-street, Haymarket, had been for some time subject to pains in his loins, which increasing fast, he soon found that a quantity of blood was mixed with his urine: he had previously had recourse to medical advice for his pain, but with little effect; and again, on the appearance of blood, he consulted an eminent Surgeon of this town, whose attempts to restrain the hæmorrhage were ineffectual. In this state of distress and increased disease, he was recommended to try the Chevalier Ruspini's Balsamic Styptic Solution; he did so, and a few bottles have most effectually stopped the bleeding, and restored him to perfect health."

The subsequent case of profuse hæmorrhage, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, is here stated, not merely to add to the reputation of the Styptic, but to inform those who may, by disease or accident, be in the same perilous situation:

Peacock, Chairman to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, in September last, burst a large blood-vessel in his right leg, which could not be stopped by the usual surgical means in those cases employed: in this state of danger the Styptic was sought for, and applied; its effect was immediately to stop the bleeding, but on the fourth day, by imprudently pulling forcibly off the lint, which had been applied soaked in the Styptic, it bled profusely a second time. For this hæmorrhage, an immediate recourse was had in the first instance to the Styptic, and the bleeding was instantly stopped by it, and the man now is in perfect health.—N. B. The quantity of blood supposed to be lost in the first bleeding, was some pounds.

*Peters-street, Bloomsbury-square, No. 10.**April 3, 1795.*

SIR,

Be pleased to accept of my warmest heartfelt gratitude, for the wonderful benefit I have received from taking your Balsamic Styptic Solution; 'tis to this that I now owe my life, having bled at various times for many months past, which nothing could stop, although I have been constantly attended by some of the first medical characters in this town. The last time my nose bled, I was given over as dead; and I perfectly recollect my thighs and legs losing all sensation, and my heart, at the time, feeling cold, and its pulsations weak and terrible. Then it was, your Styptic was given me, both inwardly and outwardly; in three minutes it stopped the blood, and I have ever since been recovering. My gratitude to you, Sir, is boundless, and I shall ever pray for you.

I am, Sir,

Your most obliged humble Servant,

To the Chevalier Ruspini,
Pall-Mall.

FRANCIS CHILD.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, dated Nov. 24, 1794.

SIR,

Your Son being so obliging as to let me have a bottle of your Styptic, to make a trial of its efficacy; it is with pleasure I inform you of the success of so valuable a medicine.

On Saturday last a boy of about 12 years old, ruptured an artery, situated along the upper jaw, the effusion was very great; so much so, that his mouth was filled with blood in less than one minute, which he discharged repeatedly before I stopped it; it being a situation where the artery could not be taken up, nor any compress or bandage applied with advantage, I was determined to give your celebrated Styptic a fair trial. I at first applied a very small pledget moistened therewith, to the orifice of the divided vessel; it did not immediately succeed, but on its repetition, on a larger pledget, it effectually restrained the hæmorrhage.

I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,

South-Main-street.

WRIGHT SHERLOCK, Surgeon.

" A Naval Officer, from Portsmouth, called at the Chevalier Ruspini's, to inform him, that a Lady in carving, by the knife slipping, had given herself a severe wound in the hand, which bled,

profusely, the bleeding was, by the application of the Styptic, immediately stopped, and the wound soon healed, without any other application whatever."

" Mrs. Mootey, No. 3, Cumberland-street, Middlesex-hospital, having a large and foul ulcer, which had eaten away all the flesh round about the small of the leg, on Friday last burst an artery, which was a considerable branch of the interosseal; of course had not the bleeding been speedily restrained, her death must have very soon ensued; the Styptic was therefore immediately applied, and the hæmorrhage as immediately stopped; nor has the wound had the least appearance of bleeding since, and Mrs. Mootey, though much reduced, from the vast quantity of blood lost before the application of the Styptic, is daily getting strength and spirits."

" A young Lady 4 years of age, was running from one room to another, in King-street, St. James's-square, when she fell with great force against the sharp edge of a chest of drawers, and cut her forehead, in a triangular shape, quite down to the bone; the wound bled profusely; but as the Styptic was at hand, the Lady of the house never being without it, it was applied, the blood stopt, and, by that alone, in a few days, the wound entirely healed, with little or no scar.

June 2, 1795."

" Mr. Geo. Jenkins, Half-way-house, St. George's-fields, being seized with a spitting of the blood from the lungs, in July last, was recommended after having in vain tried what the Faculty could do for him, to make trial of the Styptic; a few doses intirely restrained the bleeding, and a few bottles has completely restored him to that most important of all blessings, good health.

" A Ball not weighing less than half a pound, passed through a man's cheek, dividing the Vena Jugularis on both sides, which bleeding was immediately stopt by the Styptic, when no other means could give relief. In consequence of this surprising effect of the Styptic, Sir John Borlase Warren has liberally ordered a quantity

tity to be furnished to each vessel of his squadron, for the use of the Seamen, in difficult cases.

“ An Officer of the Army, who being subject to bleedings from the nose, was, when at dinner, seized in so violent a manner as to alarm his friends, one of whom having seen the good effects of the Styptic, sent for a bottle. A few tea-spoonfuls were immediately given, and some thrown up the nostrils, when the bleeding was directly lessened, and in a very short time so completely stopped, that he has had no return whatever.

Letter from the Nephew of the late Archbishop of Paris.

(TRANSLATION.)

MONSIEUR LE CHEVALIER,

I know not whether to praise most the goodness of your heart, or the efficacy of your Styptic. I cannot conceive how that remedy has drawn me from the gates of death, and you will even be surprised, after reading the detail which I am about to give you of the ruined state of my health.

It is now 18 years since I have embraced the Ecclesiastic state. I always laboured in my ministry in such a manner, as to exhaust my health, but particularly for the two years of the Revolution preceding the banishment of the Clergy. I then laboured secretly both day and night, to discharge the functions of those who had been driven away by violence, or of those to whom, having forsaken their religion, the faithful did not chuse to address themselves. At the end of two years I felt the symptoms of a pulmonary decay. I came to London in the month of September. The fogs which ensued, joined to the change of regimen, and the absence of wine, dreadfully heightened my disorder. To stay its course, if possible, I passed over in the Spring to the Austrian Low Countries. The change of air postponed the dissolution, with which I was threatened in London: but I still remained in a state of extreme languor.

When the Republicans a second time possessed themselves of those countries, I returned to England, as the country where misfortune found most pity. The severe fogs of last winter increased the disorder of my lungs, and brought on bloody, slimy, and even purulent expectorations. These, which were abundant and almost incessant, greatly impaired my health; soon after came on a considerable

derable degree of fever. The skilful physician who attended me, despaired of my case, and could do no more than to remove the fever, and diminish the quantity of expectorated matter. This was about seven months since. The expectoration still continued, though in a less degree. When latterly I was attacked by a violent spitting of blood, which lasted four or five days, at the end of which I began to vomit both liquid and coagulated blood. This continued for three days: physical aid was vain, and my death was hourly expected. Application was then made to you, to request the aid of your Styptic; it was intimated to you at the same time, that living as I did on the charity of the nation, I could not afford to pay for your excellent Medicine. You nevertheless came to my lodging. You gave me a table spoonful of your Styptic, enjoining me to take another in five hours. On the following day the vomiting of blood had ceased! Two days after the bloody expectoration disappeared. You still came to see me, and lavished your wonderful Styptic as you would have done on the wealthiest Patient. You enjoined me to use it once a-day, untill the affected parts were closed; and I find myself so well, that were I able to pursue the regimen which is prescribed for me, I have no doubt but that my recovery would be perfect, and should not even apprehend a relapse.

I have reason, therefore, to say, that I know not whether to praise more the goodness of your heart, or the excellence of your medicine. May God recompence your charity, and give to him the means of shewing his gratitude, who is, with the highest consideration,

Your obedient Servant,

LEMOINE DER SOISDAREY.

No. 16, New Quebec-street,
Portman-square.

No. 57, Cannon-street, Dec. 2, 1793.

SIR,

I must beg leave to address a few lines to you in the nature of a petition, which Mr. Skelton's intimacy with you must give sanction to, as I have no claim on my own account to your favours, which I am now soliciting for. My request is briefly this. My mother is extremely ill, and the virtues of your Styptic has been found of more real service to her than any medicine she has had recourse to. Unfortunately this is but a late discovery, and the want of it I much fear will be attended with very serious and melancholy consequences to a large family, by whom she is highly and very deservingly revered.

vered, I need not add that I speak feelingly, and that my happiness, as well as many others, depends on your granting my requests, which I hope under the hand of God will speedily restore my dear mother to health. The West India Packet sails on Wednesday, the 5th instant, and a gentleman of our particular acquaintance goes passenger in her to the Island of St. Kitts; I have therefore to request the favour of you, if possible, to get ready from one to six bottles, as he has kindly promised to take them out in his trunk, which will be a safe, as also a quick conveyance. Whatever number it will be in your power to have ready, I must beg the favor of you to send to Cannon-street on Tuesday morning, and I assure you, Sir, by your compliance I shall ever consider myself under the highest obligations to you. Mr. Skelton unites with me in best respects to yourself and family, and I beg leave to subscribe myself

Your most obedient, humble servant,

MARY SKELTON.

Captain Skelton, the father-in-law of the lady who wrote the above, is just returned from St. Kitts, and informs me that the lady is in perfect health, and has had no returns of her complaint.

Pall Mall, Sept. 8, 1795.

DEAR SIR,

It is with great pleasure I can inform you of the success I have had in the application of your invaluable Styptic. Two years ago, some men were loading a carriage with timber, and in binding the trees together, one of the men had the misfortune to have his middle finger of the right hand jammed between the iron chain and the timber, which tore the end of his finger in a terrible manner. The poor fellow came to me for assistance, not being able to stop the bleeding. I immediately put the end of his finger into some of your Styptic, where he held it two or three minutes, which stopped the bleeding. I then adjusted the torn part of the flesh with a silver pencil, and covered the wound with lint well soaked in the Styptic, and bound the finger up. The man suffered no pain afterwards, and in two more dressings he was perfectly cured, and went to his work without the least inconvenience.—In March last a hedger, who was cutting out some stakes, had the misfortune to miss his aim, and his hook struck his knee, and cut through the knee-pan quite to the bone. The wound was above three inches long, which occasioned a great loss of blood. He was brought to me; I applied your Styptic with lint, in the manner you directed, which immediately stopped the bleeding, and in a fortnight's time he was able to walk six miles without any pain, and he has ever since continued to follow his labours.

About

About a fortnight past, as some men were cutting down oak trees in a wood near my house, and a large sharp axe having been carelessly hung on the bough of a tree where they were at work, the axe by some accident slipped off the bough, and fell against one of the men's legs, and cut a deep wound into it, above four inches long, and severed two sinews just below the ankle bone. The poor man was brought to me between two others out of the wood, and had lost so much blood that we could scarce keep him from fainting; however, upon the application of your Styptic the bleeding was immediately stopped, and in half an hour was enabled to go to his home on horseback, near five miles.

Besides the above cures, I have afforded immediate relief to several poor people who have cut their hands and legs; and I really think no gentleman in the country, who lives at any distance from a surgeon, should be without a bottle of your Styptic in his house, for the sake of himself and family, as well as for the benefit of his poor neighbours; for though I have had your Styptic by me above five years, it has not lost its virtue.

I am, with great esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

W. BRERETON.

Near Bps. Waltham,

2d June, 1793.

The CHEVALIER RUSPINI.

Eastern Dispensary.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that the Governors of this Institution, at their last General Meeting, voted you the thanks of the Meeting for the great service you have rendered this Charity, by relieving the Patients thereof, from time to time, with your invaluable and expensive Styptic; of which kind and humane conduct they received information from Mr. Turnbull, their Surgeon. I have the honour to be, with the utmost respect,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

SAMUEL WEGENER, SECRETARY.

Red-lion-street, Wapping,

9th August, 1791.

SIR,

SIR,

If you think proper to communicate the following case to the Public, it is much at your service.

Some months ago I was desired to attend a young Lady about 6 miles from hence, of a delicate habit, and consumptive. I found her attended with a violent cough, and spitting of blood to a very alarming degree. It was proposed that an eminent Surgeon of this town should be likewise consulted, which was done. Your Styptic was in consequence administered internally with good success, for after repeating it 2 or 3 times, the hæmorrhages entirely stopt, and by the assistance of other medicines the patient perfectly recovered, and now remains entirely well.

I am, yours, &c.

Colchester, May 19, 1792.

NEWTON SILLS.

P. S. I have another case which I shall let you have at another time.

The potent effects of the Chevalier Ruspini's Styptic, is not confined to country or climate, the Chevalier having received a letter from Arcot, dated Feb. 1791, from Thomas Spalding Esq. an eminent Surgeon in the service of the East India Company, containing a variety of cases where the Styptic cured in the Madrass Hospital, with one in the field, at the late siege of Bangalore. A brave Officer, Capt. Stuart, of the 21st Battalion of Native Infantry, must have fallen a victim to excessive Hæmorrhage, had not the Styptic been at hand, one bottle of which saved his life after all other means had been tried in vain.

An Officer also on the Bengal Establishment, far gone in a Consumption, came to Madrass, by the advice of the Faculty, where the Styptic was prescribed, and although he daily spit a vast deal of blood and matter, yet by taking four bottles he was entirely restored to health.

TO CAPTAINS AND OFFICERS OF VESSELS TRADING
TO AMERICA, &c. &c.

The Chevalier Ruspini thinks it his duty to caution all persons of the above description against Impositions, which are at present in practice respecting his Balsamic Styptic. By a letter just received from his agent in America, he is informed that a miserable compound has been vended under the title of Ruspini's Balsamic Styptic; which wretched counterfeit has in every instance been found ineffectual, and of course is now universally despised: but, as it is suspected to come from this country, Commanders of vessels cannot be too much upon their guard, and are therefore hereby informed, that the GENUINE BALSAMIC STYPTIC, which has been so successfully promulged by the Chevalier Ruspini, is to be obtained in London at his own house in Pall-Mall, and the places appointed in his directions.

This valuable Medicine is to be had in most Country Towns, in Bottles well sealed, at 7s. 6d. and 15s. each.

PALL-MALL.



PALL-MALL, 1795.

CHEVALIER RUSPINI,

*SURGEON-DENTIST TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE
PRINCE OF WALES;*

Most earnestly recommends the following **SHORT OBSERVATIONS** to the Perusal of the Nobility, Gentry; and others, but particularly to Parents, and to those who have the care of young Persons.

IT is an indisputable truth, that **TEETH** contribute greatly to the beauty or deformity of the face, and that they are formed by Nature for the purpose of masticating and preparing the food for digestion. Their preservation is certainly of consequence, and worth attention.

An erroneous supposition has prevailed, that the Teeth of very young people do not require the advice or assistance of a Dentist: and it is as prevalent an opinion, that the inhabitants of England are more liable to decay of the Teeth, and diseases of the Gums, than those of other parts of Europe: it is probably owing to a compliance with the first notion, that there is so much foundation for the latter. In France and Italy, where the Teeth of the natives are in general perfect and durable, it may be observed, that very great attention is given to them in the early stages of life, but principally during the whole

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whole time of the second dentition. For, if the new Teeth are badly arranged, misplaced, or crowded, and permitted to remain so, they will soon injure each other; the advice of a skilful Dentist is therefore extremely necessary at this period; by altering the position of some, and removing others, the remainder will be preserved in health and beauty.

From want of attention at this particular time, numberless persons (in England particularly) have had those Teeth destroyed in early youth, which Nature had destined for the duration of life. And it is sincerely wished that this may be sufficient warning to parents and guardians of children, not to neglect the means of preserving such material comforts to them.

The accumulation of tartar is a disease which the Teeth of children (as well as those of grown persons) are very liable to: the assistance of a Dentist is absolutely necessary to prevent its pernicious effects: it is a common and destructive disease; and, as it often is not sufficiently regarded, it is extremely proper to give an account of its seat and consequences, to evince the necessities of its speedy removal.

The neck of the Tooth is an intermediate part between the crown and the root; it is an hard substance, but much softer than the crown is, and Nature has formed the gum for its particular preservation, which in perfect health of the parts always adheres closely round it. If the gum should, by disease or accident, be separated from the neck of the Tooth, so that it becomes exposed to the air, or any extraneous matter, a decay will inevitably ensue, unless timely prevented. Therefore, the adhesion of tartar, which begins to form upon the exposed part of the Teeth, and by degrees insinuates itself under the gums, is an evil that requires to be immediately removed, and proper remedies to be applied, that the gum may be restored to its natural state. The accumulation of tartar on the Teeth is likewise productive of disease in the gums; from being deprived of their proper situation,

tion, and constantly irritated by the tartar, they become hot and inflamed, apt to bleed, and full of vitiated juice, commonly known by the name of the scurvy.

Persons of all ages should clean their Teeth constantly with proper dentifrices every night and morning, and never omit to wash their mouths well with water after eating; otherwise, particles of meat, sweet-meats, acid fruits, and many other parts of our food, by remaining between, or about the Teeth, will lay a foundation for future mischief. By following this advice, the Teeth of people in general, but especially of children, will be preserved from decay.

It would be unpardonable in the Chevalier RUSPINI, as a Dentist, not to mention another material reason for daily cleaning the Teeth: the secretions of the mouth and throat, from their inactive state during sleep, become viscid, lodge about the Teeth and Gums, and make the breath offensive even in the most healthy constitutions.

If the Teeth happen to be decayed or painful, it has been the general custom to send for the next Tooth-drawer, who commonly has not any idea of cure but by extirpating a Tooth; a practice replete with ignorance and barbarity, often followed by dangerous and sometimes fatal consequences, and which therefore never should be performed except in those cases where no other remedy promises any probability of success. As there are a great variety of causes of pain in the Teeth and Gums, so there are various means by which ease may be procured; but these, like all other diseases to which every part of the human frame is more or less liable, require the knowledge of skilful practitioners for their cure.

Ladies of tender constitutions, during pregnancy, are often afflicted with pain in one or more Teeth; others afflicted in similar manner by colds; others by nervous attacks. It would be as absurd to lose a Tooth in hopes of ease, that should be painful from any of these, to

many other causes, as for a gouty man to part with a painful toe, and suppose that his disorder would be cut off with it. Experience shews, that the causes and seats of pain are frequently in distant places: numbers of persons have been deprived of their Teeth without receiving relief from their pain, and suffer a severe operation without a possibility of benefit.

In this place it may not be improper to recommend a caution of material consequence to the public, which is, that whenever the Tooth is drawn, to replace it with an artificial one immediately; which, besides the use and beauty of it, is absolutely necessary to the preservation of the remainder; otherwise, if the gap be suffered to remain, the Teeth on each side of it will not continue so firmly fixed in the gum, but naturally lean towards each other, so as, in process of time, to loosen all the rest.

The structure of the Teeth and Gums, their connections each with the other, their diseases and their remedies, have been the study of the Chevalier's life. Educated first in the profession of Surgery, in the college of Bergamo, he afterwards studied the diseases of the Teeth, under the celebrated M. Capron, at Paris, and became intimately acquainted with the practice and remedies of that very skilful Dentist. He flatters himself that he has some merit in having first introduced into England a mode of cure, by which those persons who are so unfortunate as to have bad Teeth, or diseased Gums, are speedily and easily relieved, and the injurious practice of Tooth-drawing considerably decreased.* He hopes it cannot be thought improper in him to distribute this little Treatise: it is merely intended to caution those who have hitherto been careless of the preservation of their Teeth not to remain so longer. Numbers of persons who have applied to him in the course of twenty-eight

* The Chevalier begs it may be understood, that he only means the unnecessary or improper drawing of Teeth. In many cases, it is absolutely necessary.

eight years constant practice of his profession in this kingdom, have furnished him with melancholy examples of the dreadful havock made by that parent of disease Negligence. It is the property of all animal substances, if not in an active state, soon to become putrid and injurious to their neighbours: therefore the secretions of the mouth, and the particles of the food, should be constantly cleansed away, otherwise they will stick in and about the interstices of the Teeth, and corrupt them. Indeed, the assistance of a Dentist for the proper arrangement of the teeth in childhood, the removal of the tartar, or the performance of an operation, at any period of life whatever, must be rendered useless, if the patient does not contribute to their preservation.

THE CHEVALIER RUSPINI'S DENTIFRICE POWDER,
TINCTURE, AND ELIXIR.

The recommendation of a DENTRIFRICE POWDER and Tincture, which has stood the test of above Forty Years experience in this country, as well as in all the Courts of Europe, particularly in the East and West Indies, and which obtained the sanction of being admitted into regular practice, might be altogether unnecessary, were it not of importance to awaken the attention of the Public, and guard them against the number of counterfeits and impositions to which they are daily exposed. The Chevalier RUSPINI thinks it a duty he owes to society, in requesting that they will be careful of whom they purchase his Dentrifrice Powder and Tincture, as, when genuine, they are peculiarly adapted for the preservation of the Teeth and Gums; and, in persevering in the daily use of them, they will preserve the Teeth from decay, the Gums in health, and the Breath pure: they are pleasant to the taste, and destructive to nothing but disease.

Those persons who wish to be fully informed of the structure and diseases of the Teeth, and Gums, will find them explained in a Treatise on that subject, published by Chevalier RUSPINI some years since, and which has gone through several editions. It is to be had at his house in Pall-Mall, and places appointed by the Chevalier, according to the directions; together with his Dentrifrice and Tincture, Brushes and Sponges, with directions how they are used.

Very beneficial consequences have resulted from assisting the progress of Dentition in children and young persons, a practice the Chevalier RUSPINI has adopted with singular success for a considerable time past; the families of the Nobility and Gentry may be attended by the year, and likewise at Boarding Schools.

CHEVALIER RUSPINI'S ELIXIR FOR CURING THE
TOOTH-ACHE.

It is with pleasure we announce, that a professional Gentleman has discovered a Medicament for effectually removing that excruciating malady, the Tooth-ache, by which so many persons have, through ignorance, and the want of a proper method of treatment, submitted to the loss of their Teeth. Such a discovery must be considered of prime advantage to the Fair Sex, many of whom have, for want of such a remedy, suffered an irreparable privation of one of the most striking beauties. The inventor, Chevalier RUSPINI, has been no less successful in his new line of practice, than in the general pursuits of his profession, by which he has acquired such great celebrity.

The Chevalier finding his visits abroad on Saturday have been attended with great inconvenience and disappointment to his Friends, begs leave to acquaint them and the Public, that he proposes to visit his patients at their own houses (except such whose cases require immediate

mediate assistance) on Tuesdays and Thursdays only, and shall attend at home all the rest of the week.

N. B. For the convenience of Ladies and Gentlemen living in the country, or going abroad, it may be had in large Bottles and Boxes, in Mahogany Cases, together with his Elixir for curing the Tooth-ache, and also his Balsamic Styptic Solution, so justly celebrated for stopping Bleedings, whether inwardly or outwardly. The price of the whole, including proper Brushes and Bills of Direction, and a Syringe for the Styptic, is £ 2 11 6; or each article may be had separately.

IN confirmation of the superior skill of the Chevalier in diseases incidental to the Teeth and gums, and also of the great efficacy of his Dentrifice Powder and Tincture, he has added the following Cases, which fell under his own inspection. They are faithfully related; and he apprehends contain some things not generally known, even to many of the Faculty, and consequently may be of use to the Public :

C A S E I.

About three years since, a lady from the county of Kent having had one of the *dentes molares* on the left side of the upper jaw unskillfully drawn, applied to William Bromfield, Esq. Surgeon to her Majesty, and to St. George's Hospital (a gentleman not more distinguished by his masterly knowledge in his profession, than by his liberality and politeness;) who, upon inspecting the seat of the complaint, desired I might be sent for. Her distress, we suspected, arose from matter contained in the hollow part of the maxillary bones, which form the sinus called *Antrum Highmorianum*.* Upon acquainting the lady with the little pain the operation would give

* This *sinus* is not very properly named from Dr. Highmore, as it was evidently known before his time, to the great Vesalius and others:—see *Palsin's Osteology*, tab. 2, fig. 2; *Drake's Anatomy*, tab. 18, fig. 1 & 2.—*Morgagni* observes, these *sinuses* are sometimes wanting, though very rarely, *Adversaria Anatomica*, vi.

give her, she consented to its being performed; and, in the presence of Mr. Bromfield, I made a puncture, with the usual instrument, through the bottom of the socket of the tooth, which had been extracted, into the *sinus*, from whence a considerable quantity of very fetid matter of a disagreeable colour issued. The *sinus* was directly deterged, by means of a syringe, with my Tincture; which being repeated every four or five hours, she perfectly recovered from her complaint in a few days.

C A S E II.

A gentleman in a distinguished station in the East Indies, about the same period returned to this kingdom, in consequence of a complaint in his mouth, which arose from a broken point in one of the upper *incisores* irritating the gums. A fleshy excrescence, the size of a large filbert, was formed between the upper lip and the *Os Maxæ*, which was attended with severe pain, and had a cancerous appearance. He consented to have the excrescence removed from the root, which I immediately performed with a small bistory. A slight hæmorrhage followed; which was stopped with a piece of lint dipt in my Tincture, with which the wound was constantly washed twice a day; and in less than a week the patient was perfectly cured.

C A S E III.

Some years since, Captain Nelson, of the Royal Navy, whom I accidentally met with at Portsmouth, shewed me a similar fleshy excrescence considerably larger than the former, which whenever he was shaved gave him uncommon pain. He applied to one of the surgeons at the hospital; who assured him the case was venereal, and had prepared him to go through a mercurial course.—I gave my opinion of the complaint; and the surgeon, upon a consultation, having no objection to its being extirpated, I removed it with a bistory; and the cure was completed in a few days, without any other application than the Tincture.

I saw this gentleman two years afterwards; when his perfect state of health confirmed my prognostic, and convinced the hospital-surgeon of his mistake.

C A S E IV.

A lady of distinction, about twenty-two years of age, in the month of July, 1777, sent for me in consequence of a very alarming complaint in her mouth. Her gums appeared greatly swelled, looked very florid, and were exceedingly painful; she complained of a *brassy* taste, and had some difficulty of swallowing any kind of solid food.

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An apothecary in the neighbourhood had been applied to the day before I saw her, and pronounced the disease an inflamatory sore throat from cold. Though at that time I had some suspicion that her distress arose from another source, I had no objection to her continuing the use of an emollient gargle with nitre, which had been ordered for her. The next day all her symptoms were aggravated; when, being still further confirmed in the conjecture I had at first formed, I requested an experienced surgeon might be consulted; and accordingly Mr. Glover, Surgeon-major of the Essex regiment, the following morning was called in. On inspecting the seat of the disorder, we found three of the lower *incisores* loose, the breath very fetid, and a great quantity of *saliva* secreted from the glands. The last-mentioned gentleman, on our retiring, declared the lady had been taking some preparation of mercury, which was the cause of the above symptoms.

As the matter was of so delicate a nature, and the other practitioner did not fall in with this opinion, though it entirely corresponded with that I had at first adopted, the utmost caution was observed in asking the necessary questions of the lady and her domestics. One of them, after a long enquiry, said the hair-dresser had occasionally used a small quantity of some mercurial pomatum. The man, who lived in the neighbourhood, was directly sent for; and, after some hesitation, produced a box, which was found to contain about an ounce of the *Unguentum Neapolitanum*, not above half a drachm of which, it appeared, he had used in the dressing, in order to prevent a certain kind of *Animalculæ* breeding in the hair. By proper medical treatment the lady recovered her health in about ten days after; but her gums continued in a spongy, flaccid state, for some time, till they were brought to their natural beauty and firmness by the repeated use of the Tincture; which I found, by experience, the best application yet discovered for strengthening the gums, and making them adhere to the teeth, after they have been injured by the exhibition of mercurial medicines.

I have been the more particular in the recital of the above case, as I think a Ptyalism more frequently happens from this cause, than is generally imagined; and as it in a striking manner shews how soon some constitutions are affected by the smallest quantities of mercury, even externally applied. Two cases which lately came under my inspection, though not attended with such severe symptoms, have corroborated this opinion.

C A S E V.

I shall just lay before the Reader another instance of the cause of a painful disorder being egregiously mistaken;

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An Officer of the Guards, about twenty-three years of age, being last autumn upon a visit to his friends in Yorkshire, was seized with a violent pain on both sides of the face; which, according to his own words, "ran along the upper jaw, and terminated at the ear."—His disorder was treated by a practitioner, said to be very eminent for his physical knowledge, as a rheumatic complaint; for which he was bled, and took a quantity of medicines. But the pain continuing some days with great violence, another physician was consulted; who declared the disease was of a nervous kind, and accordingly ordered him into the warm bath, and prescribed camphire and opium in large doses. Receiving little benefit from this treatment, the gentleman came to town, and consulted me the very evening of his arrival.

On examining his mouth, I felt two of the *dentes sapientiæ* of the upper jaw making their way through the gums, which I immediately lanced; and his complaint intirely left him before ten o'clock that night.

Several cases of a similar kind have come under my inspection in the course of my practice; but the above are sufficient to caution every sagacious practitioner from pronouncing, without the strictest examination, upon the nature of general symptoms, which have been too often called by the names of disorders that never existed.

C A S E VI.

About the beginning of the year 1782, Richard Cary, Esq. late of the Middle Temple, of a healthy habit, about twenty-six years of age, was afflicted with a violent heat, swelling, and bleeding, in his gums, which prevented him from chewing his food, and which continued near three weeks; when he consulted an apothecary, who attended him for near two months; during which time he took several medicines, was bled, and constantly gargled his mouth with a solution of honey of roses in distilled vinegar.—The complaint, however, increased; and a surgeon of character being called in, pronounced his case "a wasting of the alveolar process from a constitutional disease, which would probably destroy the gums, and occasion the loss of most of his teeth."

Not satisfied with this melancholy prognostic, he applied to a celebrated dentist; who readily undertook to remove his complaint in a short space, by means of a lotion and opiate; which seemed, in the course of some weeks, only to increase the patient's distress.

In the month of July, 1783, Mr. Cary's gums appeared one common ulcer, and the necks of the *incisores* and *canini* of the jaws were entirely denuded.

When I first saw him, about the beginning of August following, there was a considerable discharge of matter from the inside of the gums,

gums, which appeared in puffs all along the upper jaw, of a dark brown colour, hanging over the sockets of the teeth, most of which were loose.—I directly took off the ragged swellings of the gums with a bistory, which gave him no pain; and scarified them between each tooth, directing him to apply my Tincture several times a day with a fine sponge, adding to each spoonful of it fifty drops of the Thebaic Tincture of the London Dispensatory. He was ordered to live sparingly with respect to rich animal soups (which he had been suffered to indulge in for a considerable time) and drank a pint of the strong decoction of Peruvian bark twice a day.

In about ten days I took off several more pieces of redundant flesh from the gums both of the upper and lower jaw; and had the great satisfaction to find fresh granulations, of a fine natural colour, sprouting round the necks of the teeth which were loose.

In a week after being disgusted with the bark, and in every respect better, he left it off, as well as the *Tincture Thebaic*, using my Tincture only twice a day (morning and evening) keeping it in his mouth for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.

Mr. Cary being unexpectedly obliged to go to the continent, I heard no more of him till last November, when I received the following letter:

“ SIR,

“ I think myself obliged, from a principle of gratitude, to return
 “ you my thanks for the great advantages I have derived from your
 “ Tincture, which effectually removed my complaints in little more
 “ than five weeks after I began to use it every morning and even-
 “ ing. My teeth are now firmly fixed in their sockets, and my
 “ gums in a firm and healthy state. As I owe this salutary altera-
 “ tion to the efficacy of your valuable remedy, you are at liberty to
 “ publish an account of my case, which the faculty have pronounced
 “ a very singular one, in the papers, or in any other manner you
 “ may think expedient.

“ I am, Sir, &c. &c.

“ R. CARY.”

“ Spa, Nov. 6.

“ Mr. RUSPINI, Pall Mall,
 “ London.”

The following are the prices of the Chevalier's Medicines.

	s.	d
The Dentrifrice Powder	5	0
Double ditto	10	6
Tincture for preserving the Teeth and Gums	5	0
Double ditto	10	6
Elixir for curing the Tooth-ache	5	0
And his Balsamic Styptic	7	6
Double ditto	15	0

N. B. The Medicines above mentioned are entirely prepared by the Chevalier RUSPINI, and by himself only; and none are genuine but such as are sold with directions, signed with his own hand-writing. The chevalier takes this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public in general, that he has not at this time, nor did suffer any person to know how to prepare his Composition, at home or abroad. This information is rendered necessary, by the Compositions which are carried on in his name, by some persons who presume to sell Dentrifrice, Tincture, Styptic, &c. though the Chevalier has not the least knowledge of them.

RUSPINI'S DENTRIFRICE, &c.

Whereas several Persons still continue to vend a spurious imitation of the CHEVALIER RUSPINI'S DENTRIFRICE, POWDER and TINCTURE, STYPTIC and ELIXIR, at inferior prices, the Chevalier thinks it his duty to caution all persons applying for these Medicines in consequence of Country Orders, and particularly Captains of Ships trading to the East or West Indies, America, &c. to require a Certificate in the hand-writing of the Chevalier, which will be always given to persons selling the Genuine Powder, Tincture, &c. under his appointment. Where this testimonial is refused to the Purchaser, it may be relied that the articles are spurious.

N. B. This caution will be published in the public Papers in the East and West Indies and America, that imposition may be effectually counteracted.

* The Chevalier attends at home and abroad as usual.

Pall-Mall, Nov. 1795.

F I N I S.











