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183 Euston Road
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T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
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soliciting his indulgence for some typographical errors,
which in a large volume are inevitable, they request the reader will have the goodness to correct
the following, and a few others will be considered as

To the reader.

The great utility of medical Journals is so generally admitted, that from this reason alone, the Editors might venture to hope, their adding one to the number to be readily excused; their particular design in publishing the present makes them however, still more confident, that the enquiring part of the profession will not deem it superfluous. Impressed with the knowledge of the enquiring Spirit of the English, and aware of the difficulties the practitioner experiences in obtaining foreign literature, even if he does not mind the great expence, nor the trouble of reading foreign languages; the Editors of the continental medical Repertory, propose to publish quarterly a part of from ten or eleven sheets, in proportion as scientific matter may accumulate, at the cheap rate of 3 Shill. or 3 Shill. and 6 d. each part, containing in a compressed manner, whatever of continental improvements and discoveries in medicine may be deserving

the notice of the English reader. It being thus the Editors intention to render this work as usefull as possible, and having given extracts of larger works under the head of critical extracts, and of smaller ones, and treatises, under that of miscellanies, they will think themselves highly honoured by any advice, shewing in what manner the work may be improved and rendered of still greater use to the English reader. Finally soliciting his indulgence for some typographical errors, which in a foreign country it is hardly possible to avoid, they request the reader will have the goodness to correct the following, and a few others still less considerable ones.

Page 19 line 18 read innumerable.

— 32 — 7 and in other places read scirrhous and scirrhoties.

— 142 last line read adnata.

— 143 line 4 read efficacious.

— 176 and on the wrapper read Obituary.

— 171 line 25 read philanthropic.

THE
CONTINENTAL
MEDICAL REPERTORY.

N^o. 1. March 31. 1817. Vol. I.

Sect. I.
Cases and Observations.

Why should it not be worth every Physician's while to compare cases and symptoms, and reasonings and remedies, as are laid down by former and later writers? since by making such a comparison, and observing where they agree, and where they differ, where either the one or the other have succeeded, and where they have failed, he may have a better reason for preferring the moderns (if they are to be preferred) than the world will allow him, if he has only conversed with one side.

Friend's history of physic.

I.

History of a remarkable convulsive disorder observed and cured by Drs. Rosenstiel and Oberteuffer senior of Bregentz, and described by the latter.

A Lady, 18 years of age, middle sized, pretty lusty, healthy from a child, menstruated in her 14th year, of a ruddy complexion, married two years, but childless, had already when single suffered under slight occasional convulsions in different parts of her body, but chiefly in the face, as also fits of involuntary laughing and crying. Though comfortably settled, and without any thing to

cause violent mental agitations, the above mentioned symptoms reappeared, during the months of June and July.

Her usual physician, Dr. Wurtzer senior, taking the disorder to be hysterics, ordered Pills of Gum ammoniacum, Galbanum, Camphor, Castoreum, Rufus' Pills and essence of amber, to the number of three or four, three times a day, with an infusion of herba melissae, and the following to be taken during the paroxysm.

℞ Aqu. flor. Tiliae.
— — Naphae \overline{aa} \overline{z} ss.
Pulv. epileptic. Marchion $\overline{\text{ij}}$.
Syrup. Paeoniae \overline{z} ss. M.
Sum. cochl. j vel. alter. 2da qq hor.

to which he afterwards added the following corroborant

℞ Sacchar. albi
Martis Solubil. \overline{aa} \overline{z} ss.
Nitri depurat. \overline{z} ss. M.
divid. in 13 part. aequal. Sum j ter in die.

This suitable treatment put a stop to the convulsive symptoms for three months, they then returned, without being however aggravated. At this period the patient made a journey to Bregentz, to consult the worthy Dr. Rosenstiel, in whom she placed a particular confidence; that learned Gentleman having once before in company with the learned Dr. Aepli of St. Gallen successfully attended her father, in a violent convulsive disorder. In September I was also consulted, when my colleague gave me the following details:

“This young lady, who has been well educated, and is of a most generous and mild disposition, being accompanied hither by her parents, gave me the following account of herself. That for this twelve month past she had been seized with frequent despondency, involuntary laughing and crying fits, and slight convulsions; that an insatiable hunger frequently befell her, which obliged her to eat privately several times a day, that in general her feet were cold, and her body bloated, her courses regular, but that she felt herself very much debilitated after them; on maturely considering on her bodily constitution, the symptoms, and the whole series of morbid sensations, I suspected indeed an hereditary morbid sensibility of the nerves, and chose a treatment principally from the vegetable kingdom, thinking very volatile animal and mineral remedies, less fit and safe for a subject of such uncommon sensibility and irritability, and thus prescribed powders of Valerian, Orangeleaves and Zinkflowers, to be taken in a saturated infusion of Orangeleaves, and the same to be drank after them; together with seabathing during the summerseason, and two glasses of Pymontwater in the morning.

This treatment being uninterruptedly persevered in for several weeks, caused the involuntary laughing, crying and convulsive fits, to return less frequently; but then she was seized with the epideimical constitutional disorder, the dysentery, which after continuing seven days without the least symptom of nervous affection, was cured by the application of remedies composed of mild mucilaginous involents and diaphoretics. I now went to St. Mauritz in Engadeen, in order to make use of the chali-

beate waters of that place, the patient returned home, and there relapsed into her former state. Four weeks after my return, she came back to Bregentz, suffering much of bulimia and complaining of other disagreeable sensations, especially of being much bloated. The pupils of her eyes were much dilated, and she often felt an itching in the nose. Under these circumstances I resolved to make a trial against worms, and thus gave her Störks Electuary first with the addition of one drachm, and then of a drachm and a half of powdered Jalapium, but it produced neither pinching, griping nor stool, yet the patient said, she had never yet felt herself so well. On the third day an asa fetida glyster was injected, mornings noon and nights, and two ounces of the Tinctura Rhei Darellii, taken internally. All these medicines however remained without effect, yet her health was better with respect to the convulsions, and the disagreeable sensations in the abdomen and nostrils had greatly disappeared.

Thus stood things, when on sunday, three days later, her father's servant happening to enter the room in great haste, she was greatly alarmed, firmly believing her father to be suddenly taken very ill, and that the servant was come to fetch me. In the afternoon she was taken with a sopor, fell into a profound sleep, from which she did not awake till between 3 and 4 in the morning. On awaking from this unnatural sleep, the most dreadful convulsions instantly appeared, under all forms and species of spasms, chorea Sti Viti, spasmus cynicus, tetanus, opisthotonus and emprosthotonus, combined with the most violent spasms alternately occupying the chest, abdomen and the extremities. She has

now been in that most dreadfull state you see her in, this whole sennight, with lucid intervals of but one, two or three hours.”

As she had continued the use of the valerian root, orangeleaves and Zinkflowers while at home, I thought proper to try an other remedy, and thus gave her every hour the following powder:

℞ Sacchari albi ʒj
Sulphur. antim. praecip
Flor. Zinci. \overline{aa} gr. fs
Moschi Elect. gr. iij M.

every day, two or three glysters of chamomile and orangeleaves, sometimes with valerian, and externally an embrocation of Liniment of ammonia with laudanum.”

Just before my arrival, her senses had returned, she talked to us very sedately, but felt herself much fatigued, her pulse was regular, neither full nor very small, but rather low, the tongue was clean, the countenance natural, the abdomen a little swelled. After an hour the convulsions returned, and all at once she had lost her senses; the spasms first invaded the chest, then the abdomen, and at last the extremities. The most dreadfull and incredible shocks and motions were perceivable everywhere. Respiration appeared impeded, and the face was so red and blue, that suffocation and apoplexy seemed to threaten. The motions of the joints were so violent, that three or four strong people had enough to do to hold her, to keep her in bed, and to prevent her doing

herself any mischief. She laid hold of any thing that she could grasp, and it was with the greatest difficulty that it could be wrested from her; in these fits she certainly would have broke her fingers, had it not been for the utmost carefulness of her attendants. This paroxysm was followed by two more, of opisthotonus and emprosthotonus, and at last after an hour and $\frac{3}{4}$ the fit went off, and her recollection returned. A violent sweat overspread the whole of her body, and she became very weak. All the muscles of the whole surface of the body had been in an alternate motion, and subsultus tendinum was pretty general, throughout the whole of the paroxysm.

I told my colleague, I had never before witnessed so violent a convulsive disorder, and gave the following as my opinion of it; That undoubtedly the highest degree of sensibility and irritability of the whole nervous system, might be supposed to exist in this shocking case; neither could I contradict its having something hereditary in it, as I was well aware, that the patient's father had frequently been subject to the most violent convulsions; that I further did not consider the cause of the disorder to be idiopathical, but rather a symptomatical one, and that I thought the disorder to be of hypochondriacal origin, that from overcharging the stomach, as well in quantity as quality, combined with a sedentary life, infarctus might have taken place in the intestinal canal and abdominal viscera, and have communicated such a disposition to the whole nervous system; that I further doubted the existence of worms, particularly as the complexion of the patient, the present total absence of worm symptoms, as well as their not coming away, did suffi-

ciently confute that idea. That the diagnosis appeared to me equally difficult with the prognosis, as such nervous disorders might proceed from many different, and sometimes hardly distinguishable and apparently trifling causes, and that by reason of the enormous violence of the spasms, suffocation or apoplexy might suddenly terminate the patients life. That in my opinion three indications were here to be held in view; 1) To mend the morbid sensibility of the nervous system, by appropriate remedies. 2) To remove the abdominal infarctus and obstructions, as far as the symptoms demanded such a treatment, and 3) To restore the tonus of the solids, by fixed or stronger irritants and corroborants. That under the present circumstances *nervina vegetabilia* appeared to me, the remedies indicated, but that, as musk had proved serviceable, it was my wish to continue its use, but to join it with a composition of the above remedies, feeling myself persuaded that by many volatile irritants, we might easily overirritate; that bulimia was frequently a bad symptom in chronical diseases, being frequently a proof of great faults in the degestive organs and the fluids; that I also supposed bilious and mucous infarctus to exist, caused by repeated surfeits, as also that perhaps some organic evil might have taken place in the abdominal glandular system.

As we did perfectly agree in the diagnosis, prognosis and plan of treatment, we resolved on the following Method.

℞ Sacchari albi ℥j.
Moschi El. gr iij M.

fiat Pulvis: capiatur. ex Infus. herb. Melissae
2dis altern. hor.

℞ Rad. Valerian. ℥ss
Flor. Anthemid.
Fol. aurantior
Cortic. Cinchon.
Martis solubil. aa ℥ij
Oxyd. Zinci ℥ss
Syr. cort. aur. Q. S. ad consistent. Elect. moll.
capt. cochl. j minimum. 2dis altern. hor.

so that both these medecines were taken by turns; and
Embrocation was also ordered to be rubbed in the ab-
domen, consisting of

℞ Olei Hyoscyami ex seminib, cocti ℥j
Spirit. ammoniac. ℥vj
Trae opii ℥ss M.

and the following glyster was to be injected night and
morning

℞ Flor. anthemidis ℥ij
— Millefolii ℥ij
Hbae Melissae ℥j
infunde in Aquae ebullientis Libr. j spatia unius
horae, tunc filtr. et exprime et adjice
Asae fetidae ℥j
Castorei veri ℥ss
ambo in ovi vitello solut.

If circumstances would permit, these remedies should
be continued, and the patient remain under the care of
her present physician, untill she had mended so far that

she could with good reason be supposed able to undertake the journey without injury. On the 13th of Septemb. I left her. On the 16th Dr. Rosenstiel sent me the following letter.

"I have the pleasure of giving you very flattering accounts of our patient. On the day of your departure, she had still, several violent convulsions and even cataleptic symptoms, which gave me great alarm, in the night however she was somewhat easier, and on the following day the paroxysms were considerably less violent, shorter and less frequent. She passed half the night under slight convulsions, which were followed towards morning, by a refreshing sleep. During the day she had frequent oscillations, stretchings of the limb, and spasmodic contractions of the toes. In the afternoon she was very well; in the night she had again slight convulsions, but slept occasionally. To day she was quite well till 11 o'clock, excepting some disagreeable spasmodic sensations in the abdomen, the musk appearing to irritate her vascular system. As she complained of a burning heat, the musk was omitted, but the Electuary, the Embrocation and the glysters are continued, and I think myself, that nervina vegetabilia and martialia will effect the cure if persevered in."

Septemb. 26th. the patient returned, and I received the following letter from Dr. Rosenstiel.

"On account of sickness the patient did not like to use the Electuary any longer, and I presumed myself that the oxyd of Zink and the mars solubilis might

not so well agree together. Just as I intended to alter the composition, the catamenia appeared, and that a week sooner than expected. During this period the use of the medicines was suspended, and only caution in respect of diet, and a warm regimen inculcated. It must here observe, that the patient is accustomed to be unwell from 6 to 8 or 10 days, and that she always used to feel herself very weak afterwards; this time the menses flowed but 6 days, and she found herself pretty well, except that she had daily strong spasms in the extremities, that she lay senseless for some minutes, with fixed eyes, then suddenly came to herself again, and was quite recovered. Since that time she does not feel herself quite as well, as before the catamenia appeared, and but just to day, on her receiving news from her parents, and rejoicing at it, she was taken with the most violent spasms, that lasted above half an hour. You will also find it difficult, to fix on a plan of treatment capable of effecting a radical cure, in consequence of the hereditary morbid irritability of this subject. It is possible that some material cause may be hidden in the abdominal viscera, yet it is impossible to derive this dreadful nervous distemper from that cause, but it might well be derivable from a morbid disposition of the nerves, and general debility of the whole frame. I would advise a treatment with permanently strengthening remedies, combined with nervina vegetabilia, for which purpose I should make choice of valerian and green orangeleaves. What do you think, if we were to make a trial with pills of *asa fetida*, *Estractum valerianae*, *quassiae*, *martis pomatae*, with a decoction of green orangeleaves after

them? — If any confidence might be put in volatile medicines, we could try the *Tincturam tonico-nervinam Bestuschefii*. I perfectly agree to the use of the visceral glysters, made of the ingredients proposed, with the tincture of Castor, as also with the embrocations in the spine and abdomen. If however any treatment at all is to be of service, our first care ought to be, the patient's peace of mind, and the attention to every thing that is capable of producing the least disagreeable effect upon the nerves, which is most carefully to be avoided. Thus sorrow, care, anger, joy, fright and meditation are hurtfull to her, but her general circumstances require a regimen as you by paying attention to the great irritability of her nerves, will soon be able to point out."

Sept. 27. between 11 and 12 in the morning, she was taken with a fit of involuntary laughing and crying, which lasted above an hour, but without convulsions. Between 1 and 2 she was better, and her appetite moderate. She begged of me, to give her something, if possible to prevent, or at least to mitigate und shorten the burning paroxysm when she perceived it, (as it had already happened before). I gave her Ellers mixture, consisting of equal parts of Spirit of Hartshorn with Salt of amber, and Hoffmanns anodyne aether, 25 Drops to be taken in a tablespoonfull of fresh water. The Electuary I altered in the following manner.

℞ Rad. valerian. subtilis. pulverat.
Folior. aurantior. virid. \bar{aa} ʒijj
Martis solubilis Pharm. Lond. ʒij
Syr. cort. aurant. ʒ. S. M. capiat, ut antea.

℞ Flor. Anthemidis
— et Sumitat. Millefolii \bar{aa} ℥ss
Rad. Valerian.
— Altheae \bar{aa} ℥iij
Flor. Verbasci ℥jj M.
coqu. c. Aq. fontanae Libr. jvj ad reman. Libr. jvj
Colotura signetur pro enemate.

The night from the 27th to the 28th after a fit of slight convulsions without crying, which lasted above an hour, and during which, she bent a silver tablespoon she happened to hold in her hand when the fit came on, she passed comfortable. The forenoon of the 28th was likewise pretty middeling, untill 11 o'clock, when in my presence slight convulsions befell her, but she was senseless only a minute or two. She took some of her drops, had then an other slight convulsive fit, in which, however she retained her senses, and of which she recovered almost instantaneously. She then had two more such fits in the afternoon; she kept the glysters by her 2, 3 to 4 hours. She slept the greatest part of

The night from the 28th to the 29th, but nevertheless felt herself weaker as before, had violent spasms during the day, sometimes in the bowels, and sometimes in the extremities. On my visiting her by 8 o'clock in the morning, I found her sprightly, speaking with deliberation and acuteness. As she was going to lie down in the afternoon, having sat up a good while, a slight convulsive fit took place, lasting but few minutes; but about 6 o'clock in the evening, frequent and violent oscitations appeared, and slight convulsions re-

turned, which all together lasted half an hour, though the convulsions, which were continually getting worse, did not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour.

The night from the 29th to the 30th was passed pretty middling, having only, unknown to herself, slight convulsions during her sleep, in all parts of the face.

On the 30th of Sept. and 1st of October she found herself very well. But being alarmed by the cry of fire in the evening between 7 and 8 o' clock, she was seized with slight convulsions. She had a very bad headache during the night, talked loud, reasonable but confused, laughed and sung with a clear voice longer than two hours. She had taken an airing in the coach every day, the glysters stayed with her, and carried off stuff sometimes more and sometimes less like infarctus.

In [the night from the 2d to the 3d of Octob. she was attacked by a short and slight convulsive paroxysm, and a delirium that lasted above an hour.

Octob. the 4th, pretty well all day, and free from convulsions; the same in the night.

Octob. the 5th comfortable during the day, till a o' clock in the evening, when a violent paroxysm of opisthotonus ensued, but did not last half an hour.

Octob. the 6th, and the night following very comfortable.

Octob. the 7th, finding the paroxysm to assume a periodical intermitten typus, the paroxysms agreeing

together in time, with an hour's, or half an hour's difference in their sooner or later appearance, I called to my mind, what the worthy Medicus says in his work on periodical diseases, and recollected in particular the good effects of the peruvian bark in all periodical disorders, as observed by numerous other practitioners as well as by myself, and thus resolved to give it in substance, in large doses; Dr. Rosenstiel perfectly agreeing with me in this point, the Electuary was altered in the following manner.

℞ Pulv. folior, aurant.

Martis solubilis \bar{aa} ℥iij

Cortic. peruvian. El. ℥ss

Syr. cort. aurant. ʒ. S.

M. f. Electuar. Sumat. ut antea.

Octob. the 8th, very well till past 8 o' clock in the evening, when she had a pretty strong paroxysm, of half an hour's duration; the night went off very well.

Octob. the 9th very well till half past 5 in the evening, when a paroxysm came on, just as she was going to drink, and putting the glass to her mouth, she bit a piece out of it, but did not hurt herself. The fit lasted $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour. The convulsions were slight in the beginning, got worse gradually, but did not become cataleptic; the night was passed pretty well.

Octob. the 10th towards 8 o' clock she had slight convulsions in the face, was senseless, and her eyes were fixed, her limbs however not moving; this fit lasted

25 minutes. The night was very good. On this day the Electuary was altered as follows.

℞ Cortic. Peruvian. ℞i
Martis Solubilis $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ ℞ss
Pulv. fol. aurant. ℞ij
Syrup. cort. aur. Q. S.
capiat. ut antea.

Octob. the 11th towards 10 o' clock in the morning, a similar slight paroxysm of 10 minutes duration. She was taken standing, and remained in that posture till the fit was over. In the evening she was taken unwell, the Electuary was consequently discontinued, but the glysters, the embrocation and the decoction were continued. She slept the whole night uninterrupted.

Octob. the 12th very well, excepting towards evening 6 o' clock, a similar gloomy dumb fit, that lasted 10 minutes. By 6 she was taken with a violent headache, shivering and a little heat. The following was prescribed.

℞ Aqu. font. ℞vj
Syrup. Meliss. ℞vj
Salis Tartar. alcalin. gr. XV
Sal. essential. Tartar. gr. XX
M. Sum. cochl. jj mensual. 2da qq hor:

The first dose of this medicine having been taken an hour after her meals, all was brought up again; after taking a dose of it by 11 o' clock, she slept the whole night.

Octob. the 13th very well, slept all night.

Octob. the 14th complained during the day of spasms in the lower extremities. Not only the run of the disorder, but also the effect of the medicine, and the former weak state of the organism convinced me, that these fixed corroborants would fully answer all our purposes. I now resolved, next time to omit the powdered orange-leaves, and to increase the quantity of bark with two drachms, adding cinnamon bark to it, as I knew, cinnamon to be an *aroma nervis in summo gradu amicum*. The discharge of the catamenia was not so copious as formerly.

Octob. 15th, 16th and 17th were passed without convulsions, but this last day, the patient complained of languor.

Octob. the 18th, after a fright in the evening by 9 o' clock, a pretty strong fit with senselessness.

Octob. the 19th 20th and 21st very well indeed.

Octob. the 22d in the evening, after her usual ride, trifling convulsions in the face, that lasted half an hour, yet without amentia. After this she continued well till the 30th, when by 8 o' clock in the evening trifling convulsions appeared in the face, but did not last above two or three minutes.

Nov. the 1st and 2d free from convulsions. This day she shewed a great desire for some ham, which indeed I granted but with great reluctance, but considering the probable agitation produced on her mind by a refusal, which might have worse effects than the ham itself, I permitted her to have some, recommending the

utmost moderation. At dinner she satisfied her appetite, but ate very sparingly of it, and it had no further effect upon her; she continued free from convulsions till the 20th. when she had slight transitory convulsions in the face, which she attributed to the smoke of tobacco with which the room was filled, and which was utterly disagreeable to her nerves. On the 7th. her menses appeared, and were quite regular, both as to time and quantity. She was again free from convulsions till the 26th. when after a little vexation, she had a trifling fit without senselessness. This day the powders were altered in the following manner.

℞ Cortic. Peruvian. ℞j. et ℥vj.

Cinammomi ℥ij.

Martis Solubil. ℞j.

divid. in 24 part. aequal. Sumat

1 ter in die ex decocto fol. aurant.

She was ordered not to take her medicine till one hour after her meals. On this day the patient observed, she could plainly perceive, that her bodily strength was encreasing. The abdominal swelling and tension had also gone off, and her colour was returning, her appetite was moderate, her sleep good, and her mind serene.

On the 26th. after supper, without any provocation, her eyes became suddenly fixed and staring at one place, but she retained her recollection, made a few gestures with her limbs, particularly arms and hands, talked a great deal, but reasonable, refused to suffer herself to be undressed and put to bed, and was but after a

great deal of pains being taken, persuaded to it. This paroxysm is said to have lasted about 23 minutes.

On the 27th. she travelled to her parents, where she found herself very well, and had but one trifling attack of spasms, on being told something affecting.

On the 5th. of December she returned in the best of health.

On the 16th. I made her leave off the bark and gave her the following Composition.

℞ Martis Solubilis subtil. pulver. ℥vj.
Corticis cinnammom. ℥iv. M.
divid. in XVIII. part. aequal. Sum.
1 ter in die ex decoct. fol. aur.

She continued quite well during the whole month

January 1st. On that day the dreadful fire at Herrsan broke out, which from the morning, till 4 in the afternoon caused such great distress; it had however upon her no greater effect, than on any other healthy person.

On the 7th she had a little attack in my presence but it did not last above a minute or two; and that was the last, she has had up to this time.

On the 8th I prescribed her the following aromatic steelwine.

℞ Limatur. martis subtilissim. ℥ij.
Cortic. Cinnammom. ℥ij.
Vini Burgund. Lib. ij.
Stent in calore furn. spatio 12 dier.
Saepius concutiendo vas. Filter. Det. us.

Three times a day, 2 Tablespoonsfull to be taken, 6 hours before the meals. This was continued to the 10th, but the glysters and the embrocation were set aside on the 20th. of Decr. 1811. Finally I must add that this lady, from that day to the present, the 12th of May 1815, has enjoyed the most perfect state of good health,

II.

D r. I. P. W e s t r i n g ' s ,

Physician to H. M. the King of Sweden.

Observations on the treatment of cancer.

As human feeling dreads the thoughts of a disorder, which of all others, causes a death the most painfull and the most lingering, it can not be wondered at, that the cultivators of the most usefull art, from time immemorial have been endeavouring to discover a sure remedy against cancer.

Human understanding has been searching the whole empire of nature, and made innumerable experiments, yet experience has hitherto confirmed none of them. Ploucquet notes very nigh 300 treatises that have been published on this subject, and very likely there are still more extant, besides those experiments, which though, not having succeeded were never published, must however be very numerous. I like most other physicians, have during my long practice seen cancer often enough, in its various gradations and forms, and have also experienced in

its treatment, the insufficiency of most of the remedies therto recommended. Some years ago attending a patient with an open cancer of the womb, I was however so fortunate as to meet with one, which not only speedily relieved the pain, but also effected the reestablishment of her health. I owe its discovery to chance; for, visiting some years ago an elderly lady, who had long been suffering a long time of a most painfull carcinomatous tumor of long duration in one of her breasts, I found that by the repeated application of the fresh leaves of marigold (*calendula officinalis**) she was enabled to assuage the most burning pain. A number of later observations, which I am going to detail hereafter, justify the conclusion that this vegetable plant, be perhaps the remedy of which relief may be expected in this most dreadfull affliction. I therefore thus communicate my observations, in order that others

*) The learned Professor C. Sprengel of Halle in the introductory letter to Dr. Oslander of Göttingen, prefixed to the German translation of this treatise, which is taken from the transactions of the academy of Sciences of Stockholm, observes, that this remedy most likely was known to the Greeks by the name of *Chrysothemion*, the flowers of which Dioscorides mentions to be a most efficacious remedy in steatomata. The first account, of marigold being usefull against cancer, and of its being called on that account *herba caucris*, he found in the works of Mathiolus, who also mentions its being called *Verrucaria* on account of its efficacy in destroying warts and incrustations.

Practitioners may put them to the test, and likewise try the remedy which I found so very usefull.

This remedy now, wick is no other than the common *Brigold*, has long been known as an efficacious one, though I am not acquainted with its having ever before been employed in carcinoma.

Geoffroy asserts that the bruised herb of this plant resolves hard swellings and that it may be employed with benefit, in callous ulcers, warts and corns. Alston uses it in uterine obstructions: it is also used with good effect as house medicine, for promoting the expulsion of the secundina. Linné in his materia medica calls it a cathartical remedy, saying, the herb is bitter and subnarcotic, emmenagogue and sudorific, it may be of use in intermittents, sore eyes and vertigo. The ancients ascribed to it exciting and reviving powers, on which account they employed it in palsies and vertigo following apoplexy.

On enquiring chemically into its constituent parts, the sticky surface, and the peculiar odour of the fresh leaves attract our first notice. The leaves, when dried and thrown into the fire, do also crackle as if they contained saltpetre, and according to Geoffroy's analysis, they are said actually to contain nitrate of ammonia.

From my own chemical experiments it results, that one ounce and a half of the fresh leaves, boiled for one hour in four pounds of water, did neither make the water viscid nor slimy. The decoction being filtered and poured by in several glasses, the following was observed;

- 1) No precipitation had taken place after 24 hours.
- 2) Solution of lead precipitated two thirds of the whole.

- 3) Alcohol produced no precipitate at all.
- 4) An aqueous Solution of Oxymuriate of Mercury produced a great deal of grey sediment.
- 5) Tincture of a galls made the liquid a little muddy.
- 6) Ferruginous salts gave it a dark greenish color.
- 7) Sulphuric acid much diluted also precipitated grey mass.

I concluded from,

- No. 2) that a great deal of vegetable mucilage
- 4) that some albuminous matter,
- 6) that some tannic matter,
- 5) that some gummous matter
- 7) that some gummi resina, formed the constituent parts of it.

The flower when fresh exhibits less of these qualities than when dried, and is also possessed of less power. The root only is astringent, and like the seed exhibits tannic and gummous matter, which accounts for the effects, Geoffroy ascribes to them in intermittents.

These qualities combined with the still more remarkable effects of the plant, which have but just been discovered, appear to entitle it to a conspicuous place among other important remedies.

The proper nature of cancer is still very occult, we know only its degrees and effects. All practitioners have known this disorder sometimes to have been founded with scrofulous, syphilitic, arthritic and

indurations, and experience shews that it may befall even the most delicate parts of the body; it is met with in the breasts, the face, particularly in nose and lips, on, and in the sexual organs of either sex. A little lump or hardness, is the first symptom observed, which may exist for years unchanged, and remain without pain, till by a push fall or even some acrimony being thrown to the place, they degenerate into a cancerous nature, at which time those peculiar burning prickeling pains take place. Neither is it unknown how nature by its own incomprehensible art, often dissolves and heals those hard lumps, two cases of this kind I do myself recollect. A young girl of Fohlun had in one of her breasts, an induration which seemed to require extirpation. The dread of the expected operation however, had such an effect upon her, that in the morning when the surgeon appeared with his apparatus, the induration had entirely disappeared, never afterwards returning. A young man had travelled into different countries, in order to get cured of a dangerous induration in one of his breasts, and though he had consulted the best practitioners, almost despaired of recovery, when all of a sudden a fire broke out, near his bedchamber, which obliged him to save himself by flight; on the next day the induration was gone. This person is still alive, and can testify the veracity of the relation. This proves the great influence the nerves have upon this disorder. The carcinomatous poison is formed by an inordinate and abnormal mode of action of the nervous power, when the vital power of the morbid part is lost. It can not be denied that passions contribute to it, in the same manner as an exalted nervous activity is capable of decomposing that poison, as is

proved by the above cases. Suppressed private cares and irregular menstruation, which both of them debilitate the power of the nerves, have frequently caused a cancer of the womb. The marigold I imagine acts like an opiate on the nerves abnormously irritated, by strengthening the activity of the sensible parts, and depressing their irregular perceptibility.

In the first degree of the disorder, where (though not always properly) it is called schirrus, this remedy appears to possess no particular effects. The indolent lump is often dissolved by plaisters of Soap and Gum, or carbonic acid and other specific remedies, according to its several causes. What a noise was not made about it, when in modern times Chrestiens discovered the use of the calcined gold. Dr. von Schultzenhoim first physician to the King, has dissolved and cured uterine schirrus by the mere rubbing in of that substance. That I myself, have likewise made use of it, will appear from the following cases. For the 2d degree of the disorder, where the pain is very violent, there is no other chance of cure, but by extirpation, even if the disorder were to be in the womb, this organ not being indispensibly necessary to life. Against cancer in the face, caustics, made chiefly of arsenic have been found of most service. Those who recommend mercury, steel or mineral waters against it, only hasten the fate, threatening the unfortunate sufferer. When these remedies have sometimes been found of use, the cause must certainly have been of a scrofulous, or at least of a different nature, but it can by no means have been a real cancer.

In the third degree where the cancer is open, and where the extirpation does but seldom succeed, no re-

medy whatsoever has been of such apparent use as the marigold. The following cases I had an opportunity of observing within these three years, they can be testified by living witnesses, and serve as a prove of what probably, we may expect from this remedy.

C a s e I.

A complete cancer of the womb with violently
painfull indurations.

Mrs. B. the widowlady of Mr. Provost B. 47 years of age, middlesized, of a plethoric habit, had since 16 years a schirrus in the womb, and had used without benefit almost all known remedies. After having been comfortably married for sometime, without children, she became a widow. Menstruation began to be irregular, and accompanied with haemorrhages and violent spasmodic colics.

On the 12th of August 1812 having for some time suffered much of haemorrhages with tearing and burning pains in the hip and groins, terrible colicpains, perpetual eructations and such like dreadful symptoms, that she thought it would choke her, she sent for me. Her face looked bluish grey, she was cold all over, and a hectic with a very frequent small pulse had taken place. To complete her misery a discharge of so fetid an ichor had come on, that its very smell turned the patient's stomach. An experienced midwife having examined her informed me with terror, she had found the uterus swollen, sunk very painfull to the touch, and full of large

lumps and deep ulcers discharging an ichor of a terrible foetor.

In the commencement I ordered an injection of one ounce of *Extractum chaerophyllorum sylvestr.* dissolved in an infusion made of equal parts of this herb and of chamomile flowers. At the same time I made her rub in, in the labia pudenda a goldsalt, prepared of a solution of gold in nitric acid, saturated with muriate of ammonia and precipitated with carbonate of potash. The 12th part of one grain of this precipitate well triturated with Starch was rubbed in night and morning in the place above mentioned. This having been used for four days the patient found herself much relieved, the pain being at least abated, and the haemorrhage having grown less. The obstinate costiveness, which was also very troublesome to her, was removed by a glyster of Chamomiles, Mallow leaves and Rhubarb. On the 24th of August she was already able to lie quiet in her bed, though at times the pain was very violent. I now remembered the anodyne effects of marigold, and prescribed a saturated infusion of the herb for an injection, which gave the patient such immediate relief, that she felt assured, this was the only remedy capable of removing her disorder. In the beginning of September, she was already able to walk about in her chamber.

On the 11th I ordered her, to rub in, the 6th part of a grain of fulminating gold in the places before mentioned, and afterwards in the os tincae.

On the 29th a second examination being instituted by the midwife, she found the uterus still swelled and

full of stagnated blood, but the lumps less in number and less painfull. In the beginning of Octob. the patient felt that the womb had ascended a good deal, I thus ordered a strong infusion, made of the herbs of marigold and wild chervil, with the axtracts of both, to be injected by means of a proper syringe, of which the patient approved above all. *)

Notwithstanding this good effect, she still continued having terrible spasms and convulsions, perpetual eructations and fever, each time she was taken unwell, which symptoms however appeared to proceed from a stagnation of blood in the womb, as they always disappeared as soon as the catamenial discharge made its appearance.

On the 20th of October I made her leave off the use of the goldsalt, prescribing her pills made of two grains of the extract of marigold, six to be taken night and morning, encreasing the dose to 16.

Since the 8th of November she was able to walk with more facility and strenght, felt the pain considerably abated and slept all nights.

In the beginning of Decemb. the midwife after re-examining her, declared; the womb to be in its nor-

(* Would the use of a sponge not have answered this purpose better, as by that means the liquid might be kept in contact with the deseased place, as long as we please, whereas by syringing, its effects can only be said to be transitory? —

mal situation, and to have recovered its natural strength, which the patient herself did also confirm; as also that the indurations, and ulcers had greatly decreased, and that the foetor was gone entirely. Rejoiced at this news I advised the patient to continue the pills, and to inject four times a day a strong infusion of Marigold with both extracts. However as my provision of this herb was nearly exhausted, I substituted the chaenophyllum sylvestre for it, which I had once before already found to be a capital discutient in schirrus in the mouth, though in a real cancer of the cheek it had proved ineffectual.

Encouraged by the daily amendment of the patient, I made her continue the pills till the beginning of May following, when it appeared on examination that she could be considered as perfectly cured. My store of marigold was now entirely exhausted for this season, but as soon as the herb could be again gathered, I resumed the cure, and the patient continued using it, the whole of the autumn 1813. She has been well, ever since, except that at the time of menstruation she suffered of the above named symptoms. She often takes a ride, and frequently walks a great way in town without any inconvenience. At present, in August 1814, the period of my writing this, she feels herself quite recovered. As the great haemorrhages had brought on a beginning hectic, and as an acrid discharge was observed from an issue in the leg, I ordered her to drink iceland liverwort with anisum stellatum and milk, which restored her strength. Respecting her diet, I confined her to a milk diet, interdicted all acids, salted, smoked and high seasoned food, as also all kinds of legumens, for it is as

true as it is strange, that ligumens and pulses do always encrease the acrimony of the cancerous ichor in these ulcers.

C a s e II.

Lady E. 38 years of age, of a small stature, pale countenance, dark hair and irritable temper, had always had a copious discharge of her courses, to which in later years came, bleeding haemorrhoides.

After an abortion in 1803, she was seized with violent haemorrhages, which, very likely for want of being properly attended to, continued long and were succeeded by a very debilitating fluor albus with alternate haemorrhages. In so debilitated a state, private cares and mental uneasiness acted upon her still more injuriously and produced, a constantly increasing pain in the abdomen, extending all over the loins, the groins and the inner thighs.

In 1812 as I was sent for, she laboured under violent haemorrhages and pains. The best remedies were of no avail.

I had the greater reason to suspect uterine indurations, as the patient complained of burning and tearing pains in that direction. An experienced midwife undertaking the examination, informed me, that the uterus had sunk, were full of hard and painfull lumps and deep ulcers, which bled on being touched, and discharged an insupportably stinking ichor. I instantly ordered pills of

hemlock and wild chervil, and ordered an injection, made of a strong infusion of the latter adding the extract; this lessened the pain, and each injection was followed by a great discharge of nastiness mixed with callous pieces. But now frequent haemorrhages appeared and the pain became soon so insupportable, that the patient could neither walk, sit nor lie without pain, though she changed her position ever so often.

On the 8th of July 1812 I began rubbing in, the fulminating gold in the gums, for I did not venture to rub it in the labia pudenda or os tincae, these parts having attained such a high degree of sensibility, that the least touch would cause an haemorrhage. The injections were continued twice or thrice daily, particularly as they alleviated the pain. Towards night an opiate was taken, and in the day one hour before dinner, the Tincture of Rhubarb with Gentian, in order to keep up the activity of the stomach.

After 40 days, during which, 80 powders had been rubbed in, the pain had greatly abated, the haemorrhage ceased and menstruation became regular. The patient was now able, to walk sit and lie with more ease; on examining her, it was found that the indurations had decreased and were less painful. She now wishing for a repetition of the goldpowders of the same strength, I agreed to it.

On the 10th of August she began to complain of violent pain in the lower part of the stomach, particularly when she was sitting. I now ordered the calcined

gold with starch, to be rubbed in the vagina, combined with an injection of Marigold, on which the patient bestowed great praise, as often as I visited her.

On the 20th of August the third examination was undertaken. With particular joy the midwife informed me of the alteration that had taken place, since using the last remedy; the lumps as well as the ulcers, she said, had greatly decreased in number, the uterus had ascended and resumed its normal circumference. The patient now had not had any haemorrhage for these five weeks, and could walk, sit and lie without great difficulty.

In Septemb. the rubbing in of the powders, of $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain, with starch, was resumed, but after a few day she complained, that they caused her more pain, and an haemorrhage also reappearing during the courses, the goldpowders were obliged to be omitted. I now gave pills of Marigold extract, night and morning, and made her inject an infusion of the herb, which afforded great relief.

On the 21th of Septemb. the 4th examination being undertaken, the uterus was found in its natural situation, of a normal circumference, but a deep ulcer discharging ichor, was still felt. Under these circumstances new cares befel the patient in October, which she endeavoured to suppress. Shortly after this a violent fluor albus appeared, which obstinately resisted all remedies; this was followed by a putrid nervous fever, which in spite of all art, put a period to the patients life in the beginning of November. It is greatly to be regretted that the relations did not permit dissection.

C a s e III.

An open cancer of the breast with violent symptoms.

Mrs. O. the wife of a publican had an induration remaining in the breast, after an ill cured milk abscess, which induration after a violent push degenerated in a schirrus, with burning and tearing pains. She intrusted herself to an old woman who irrationally endeavoured to promote its suppuration, by poultices and ointments. The pain reached the highest degree, a cleft took place in the breast, and a dreadful haemorrhage from the ulcer thus exhausted the strength of the patient that she sunk down as if palsy struck. Being called in on the 21st of October 1812 I found her speech and almost senseless. The haemorrhage being stopt, and the patient somewhat revived by analeptics I found on examining her the next day, the ulcer so deep as to be able to hide a large knitting needle in it; it had a blackish blue colour and discharged very fetid ichor. The ulcer was filled up with lint soaked in antiseptics and on the following day I ordered the lint to be soaked in a solution of one ounce of the extract of marigold and wild chervil, dissolved in 6 ounces of a saturated infusion of the first, and to be put in the ulcer. This dressing was changed three times a day, and covered with a thick poultice of charcoal and fresh yeast, nervine drops being taken at the same time.

On the 23d the woman had fully recovered her recollection, and felt great relief in the ulcer. Pills of the

extract of marigold were now also taken. Besides the two extracts I applied as fomentation Fioravanti's balsam, and gave an opiate at bedtime.

On the 25th the fever was inconsiderable, the foetor and the pain had abated, the patient was better and in hopes of recovery.

On the 27th great portions of the black mortified flesh had already come away, and what will hardly be expected, a plain line of separation appeared; the fever had decreased still more, with hardly any pain, and a copious discharge of pus had taken place.

On the 31th the patient had slept well, and the pain had almost entirely left her, the black lumps also separated gradually. The patient, indeed still complained much of thirst and want of appetite, she drank however some beef-tea and wine-gruel. I now prescribed a decoction of bark with the compound Tincture of Lavender:

On the 3d. of Nov. there was again fever with uncommon thirst; but all pains had left off, as likewise the burning in the breast and under the arm. The remaining cancerous excrescences were dawbed with a solution of Sulphate of copper and the following ointment was applied afterwards.

℞ Ung. e Styrac. comp.

— Basilic. \bar{aa} $\bar{\zeta}j$

Exti. Calendulae

Bals. Fioravanti \bar{aa} $\bar{\zeta}ss$ M.

This Ointment was renewed three times a day. Internally the pills as well as the decoction of bark were continued, and an opiate taken towards night.

On the 10th of Decemb. the last black fetid foulness came away, and the ulcer now appeared as deep and wide, as the hollow of two hands held together; it was quite clean, without either pain or foetor, and suppurated freely. The appetite now returned and the patient rejoiced at her recovery. The ulcer grew less from day to day, so that $\frac{2}{3}$ of it, were filled up in one month from the beginning of the cure.

Thus far there had been the finest prospect for recovery, nature being very active in all its functions; but all at once this pleasing prospect took a change; seized by the epidemical contagious disorder, she got a violent fever, delirium, and bloody diarrhoea. The simple people with whom she lodged, satisfied her unreasonable desires after forbidden food and drink, which accidentally destroyed all the efforts of art. On the 12th of Decemb. the ulcer began to turn white, the margins flaccid, and the discharge fetid, and on the 19th of Decemb. the patient expired, whose recovery had been expected with such wellfounded hopes.

C a s e I V.

An open cancer of both breasts.

A poor married woman 60 years of age, three years ago got, without any evident cause, at first in the right breast and afterward also in the left, painfull schirrosities. A soapplaister being applied they soon broke, and discharged a thin acrid ichor. Somebody advised her to apply

a pitchplaister, but which of course, remained without effect. She came to me, begging my assistance on the 4th of Novemb. 1812. The pain was burning and pricking, day and night. On examining her, several hard lumps were found which were all alike painfull, as also an apparent large exostosis on the sternum, which adhered to it. Of the same height with this swelling, stood the ulcer with its schirrosities, and uneven callous edges, and around it were still more other indurations.

I gave her the pills of marigold extract night and morning, to be taken in doses from 6 to 24, and the ointment mentioned in the last case was applied to the ulcer.

On the 15th of Decemb. the patient brought me the pleasing account, that the pains had much decreased, and were now only perceivable, when the weather was going to change. The ulcer appeared cleaner and less uneven, and the large hard tumor on the sternum, which formerly had been thought to be an exostosis, had also become softer, and had sunk. I now gave her a dose of calcined gold to be rubbed in the mouth twice a day after her meals.

On the 30th of Decemb. the ulcer was still cleaner, had decreased in circumference, and the pain only appeared when the weather was about to change. During a few stormy days, the lumps at the margin of the ulcer began to bleed, on which account leeches were applied.

On the 20th of January 1813 the ulcer was grown still less, by the continuance of the remedies, the cir-

cumference was not so lumpy, and discharged good pus. A hard lump under the arm was dissolved by the application of a soapplaster.

January the 21st. My stock of marigoldextract being exhausted, I ordered $\frac{1}{6}$ of a grain of goldpowder to be rubbed in the mouth twice a day, and the following ointment to be applied to the ulcer and the great tumor, which now had become moveable and grown less.

℞ Picis liquid. et naval. liquef. \overline{aa} ℥j
Pulver. lapidis suilli *) subtilissim. ℥ss
Realgar *) Scrupul. binos M. exacte.

*) Profefs. C. Sprengel in the above mentioned place observes that this remedy, the gallstones of the Indian hedge-hog, according to the learned Berzelius' chemical analysis does consist of some fragrant matter as yet undiscovered, of carbonate of Lime, Magnesia, Mangan and iron oxyd, and that Westring in a separate treatise thinks to find the cause of its smell, and the principal one of its effects, in a bituminous matter. He think it a very efficacious internal medicine in aphtae, accompanying dysentery and other epidemical fevers, in strangury, calculi renales, catarhus vesicae and scrofula. In tinea the application of a pitchplaster covered with the powder of it combined with the internal use of Tarwater is said to be the best remedy. It is also said to be very serviceable, if used in and externally in framboesia Sauvagii; its internal dose is from ten grains to one scruple.

EDIT.

***) Sulphate of arsenic.

This ointment fully answered its purpose, for on the 24th of January redness and pain had decreased, and the sore yielded a good pus. But the poor woman was seized by the epidemical dysentery, which destroyed her, though here likewise had been well founded hope of recovery.

C a s e V.

Various exostoses combined with caries, but without change of colour.

A man 40 years of age coming from distant countries, had fallen into a most miserable state, from syphilitic infection and abuse of mercury. His body was emaciated, his knees swelled and shrunk, his nose thoroughly closed, with ulcers in the head and eyelids. He had entirely lost the faculty of walking, and after a number of useless trials he had entirely given up all hopes of ever recovering by either mercury or diet.

After using the waters of Södenköping, at the end of the season he came hither in August 1813, when an experienced physician, began to let him rub in mercury. Towards the end of September I was called in, to consult with Dr. Brandstroem. I almost hesitated to give my opinion, seeing a man in a state of total emaciation, and with a frame so destroyed, that any hope of recovery appeared vain. He found himself in a complete salivation which however soon gave way to hepatic medicines. He was then advised to take night and morning 20 to 80 drops of Hermbstädts Tinet. of Antimony with a decoction

of bark, und to apply a blister all around the knee. To the holes in both the tibiae, cataplasms of bark, commonile, camphor and asa fetita were applied. The continuation of these remedies seemed not to be without effect.

In the beginning of Novemb. the patient found himself really much better, and had actually gained in strenght. The disorder appeared inclined to become stationary.

I now proposed pills of the extract of marigold, and had it also mixed with the poultice. This effected a striking amendment; the pain vanished entirely, the swelling of the knee decreased, and the deep holes in the tibiae filled up. In short we could not help admiring the wonderfull effect; which the marigold produced in this patient, who had appeared past all hopes. Granulations appeared, and he gained much in strength. But the ulcers in the head and eyelids still remained, as also the obstruction in the nose, and the hoarseness.

It was my opinion, that this was the Rudefyge which used to succeed degenerated syphillitic evils, and thus on the 6th of Novemb. I advised moderate mercurial fumigation; the salivation, and tumefaction which they produced, being moderated by proper remedies. All ended so well, that the patient began to walk in the commencement of 1814, yet not without crutches, as one knee was still swelled and very weak; this evil was however likewise removed by very strong galvanism.

In the beginning of Febr. the patient was so thouroughly restored, that looking well and sufficiently

strong, he was able to undertake a journey into the northern provinces, just at the very coldest season; since that time, he has by letter informed us of his health.

This case like the preceding ones, I think proves the superlative effects of marigold in the treatment of open cancers, and even in syphilitic caries. If it can not be considered as a specific, it certainly has that merit* that it favours and supports the effects of the calcined gold against it.

Lastly I will add one case, which will not lessen the confidence, I wish to procure the marigold.

A woman 68 years of age had laboured these twenty years under a very troublesome prolapsus uteri; she kept it back by a sponge, which gave her some relief. Sometimes however a whitish discharge took place which corroded the parts, and prevented the patient from applying the sponge, in consequence of which the uterus dropped down again, and the old complaint reappeared. In this dilemma she made use of the advice, frequently to inject a strong decoction of marigold and to take pills of its extract. This not only relieved her, but she mended daily, so as to be free from the fluor albus, and the uterus retracting itself, has ever since maintained its normal situation.

Qualities like those quoted, justify us in allowing the marigold a considerable place among medicines. Further

experiments by experienced physicians will serve to try, and I hope to confirm my observations; were they however even to limit the praise of the remedy, the testimony of my having communicated my observations without prejudice or presumption, will not be denied me. One or a couple of unsuccessful experiments must not deter from further trials. Caution is required, in gathering the herb, as soon as it begins to flower, and the extract is to be inspissated on a slow fire; it might also be of great service, to try the fresh expressed juice of the plant against open cancers.

III.

Observation of a case, of lacerated ileum from the Kick of a horse, without external marks of violation, with the dissection, by Dr. Köppli of Neukirch and Dr. Rüttimann of Sempach.

John Boelmann a young man of Hamel in the parish of Neukirch, 24 years of age, healthy and strong, and of a rigid fibre, on the 9th July, in the fields received a Kick from a horse in his belly. According to his first detail, the Kick was to have taken place in the umbilical region, afterwards however he deviated from this account, now thinking it to have happened higher up, and then again lower down.

Immediately after the accident he felt however a most violent pain in the abdomen, extending in all directions, and to all parts. After an hour he was taken with vomiting nausea and terrible oppression in the chest. These symptoms encreased to a dreadfull degree.

I was sent for, but not happening to be at home, my wife advised to apply in the mean time, cold vinegar-fomentations to the belly, and to inject a glyster made of a decoction of emollient herbs every two hours, giving him thin gruel for his drink. All this was done till my arrival at the patient's at ten o' clock that night. I found him tosing himself about in the bed in the greatest agony, under terrible anguish and nausea, and continual srangling and vomiting. His head, hands and feet were cold, the pulse small and thirst great. No trace of any contusion or violation could be discovered on the abdomen, neither was it expanded or swelled; the instestines were felt stiff and hard like wood, through the abdominal integuments. The glysters had been kept in, but promised no relief, neither had he had any evacuation at all, excepting of urine, which came away without trouble.

A Vein was opened in the arm, but he had scarcely lost five ounces of blood, when being taken violently sick, the blood ceased running. The vein being tied up, ten drops of Laudanum were given, the abdomen fomented with a decoction of aromatic herbs, and camphorated oil rubbed in. The glysters were continued in small quantities; internally he received an emulsion of *Oleum amygdalarum dulcium*, *Syrup. Diacodii* and *Decoct. alb.* In an hour after he recovered a little. The vomiting

grew less, the pulse larger but remained tight; an other bleeding of about 14 or 15 ounces was instituted, and he felt himself considerably better.

On the 10th, he appeared to have grown more restless towards morning, he had however not vomited any more since midnight, but now felt again very much inclined to it, in short all the symptoms seemed much aggravated. He had had no motion, but made water twice which appeared yellowish. The abdomen was more expanded, and the pulse full and strong; a V. S. in the foot smaller though than the last, was now undertaken, eight drops of laudanum were given, the antispasmodic liniment rubbed in the abdomen, and the other medicines continued.

In the evening by 7 o' clock, he found himself much better, had not again vomited, but felt great inclination to it; the urine had come away several times, he had had no motion, the pulse was pretty well, the abdomen more swelled, and the pain most violent in the gastric region, head and hands continued cold, but the feet were a little warmer then they had been. Every six hours a dose of Hamiltons powders was given, and the other medicines continued.

On the 11th in the morning, I found his state more doubtfull. Having already from my first visit considered the case to be of a serious nature, and being now still more confirmed in this opinion, by the course, the disorder took, I wished for a consultation with some experienced practitioner; thus Dr. Ruttimann of Sempach was sent for.

He met me at the patient's already by 10 o' clock, who though not having slept, had however been quiet till towards morning, when he was perceived to be in a transient delirium. A fever paroxysm took place, and with it a general warm sweat, lasting about half an hour, after which the extremities remained warm. The pulse was irregular and intermittent, thirst great, with occasional inclination to vomit. His appearance indicated a spasmodic state; the abdomen was more swelled, painful and sore. The glysters had come away, and twice some foeces had accompanied them. A whey-like urine had been passed several times. Borborygmy were perceived sometimes. It was resolved that the powders should be continued, an Emulsion with an acid Julep was prescribed, warm fomentations of Oxycroceum applied, the antispasmodic liniment rubbed in the abdomen, small glysters of linseed with gum arabic injected, and a few drops of Laudanum added to them.

On the 12th he was found much in the same state as yesterday, he had again perspired after the fever paroxysm in the morning, twice slept a little during the night, had had several evacuations from the glysters, which were very offensive, the abdomen was still more puffed up, and he now complained particularly of violent pain in the gastric region, fetid flatus had several times been expelled upwards, the pulse appeared stronger and more regular, head and hands felt however again cold, delirium had also again appeared, and burning and pricking was felt in the throat. I suspected an eucrease of inflammation and drew off, nine or ten ounces more blood. As he disliked the Emulsion, I ordered a mucilaginous

drink, adding Gum arabic to the Julep. The powders were taken less frequently, the fomentations made more emollient and antispasmodic, but the rest of the treatment continued.

In the evening by 8 o' clock he was found in the same state as in the morning, only that fever and pulse appeared stronger. Finding the blood drawn in the morning, to be very fibrous, firm, almost without serum and very buffy, and his strength pretty well, I bled him again, and the pulse not sinking during the operation, ten ounces were taken away, and nitre added to the Mixture.

On the 13th I was informed he had slept till 12 o' clock, but towards daybreak, had been seized with anxiety, which increased towards morning. He now complained of violent pain and flatulency in the abdomen, pain in the region of the stomach, oppression of respiration, which frequently appeared to be on the point of stopping entirely. He had vomited by 4 o' clock about a pint of a yellow fluid of a very fetid odour, and mixed with excrements. By this the tension in the gastric region had been diminished, and rest had reappeared; a great many fetid flatus had frequently been expelled per anum, with the injected glysters; the urine had come away frequently, but had been very red. The abdomen was hard and tight in the region of the bladder, and the patient began to complain of pain in the loins and thighs. The pulse was again strong and full, the eyes sparkled, and the whole countenance indicated a state of irritation and inflammation. The blood drawn last night was like that

in morning, and the patient pretty well in strength. I found myself justified to institute an other bleeding in the foot, and the pulse not sinking during the operation took away from 8 to 9 ounces. He still felt great inclination to vomit, for which reason eight or nine drops of Laudanum were administered, the other remedies being continued, and the powder resumed more frequently.

In the evening by 8 o' clock I found the patient and his relations, easier about his state, thinking him a good deal better; but his spasmodic apperance, the obstinate costiveness, the distension of the abdomen and pain in the same, the frequent refrigerations of head and hands gave me no reason, to hope any thing good. I requested Dr. R. to repeat his visit.

On the 14th by 8 o' clock in the morning Dr. R. and myself revisited the patient. The blood taken away yesterday continued to be firm, but contained less albumen. The night had again been passed quiet in the beginning, the patient had even slept a little several times, had again perspired towards morning, and been moderately warm after it. Thirst was not so great, the tongue moist and a little furred. He had borborygni, and frequently discharged fetid flatus. He had had no proper stool any more than ever before, but the injected liquid came away frequently, changed both in colour and smell, yet without relief. He had made a great deal of a vineous urine. The whole abdomen was very tight and tender. His countenance was serene and like in health, only that it seemed somewhat disfigured from suffering so much. He again complained of the burning and pricking

sensation in the throat, Uncertain whether this might not be owing to the use of Calomel, the Hamiltonic powders were omitted; tamarinds were added to his drink and the nitre left away, more Gum arabic put to the Julep, tepid pediluvia prescribed, and as a turgescient matter appeared to become moveable in the abdomen, a spoonfull of the mixtura solvens was added to each glyster, which now were again kept in, a few drops of Laudanum having been added to them. Thus we left the patient believing himself recovering.

We had however scarcely left him four hours, when again, he vomited a large quantity of yellow liquor mixed with excrements, and at the same time a quantity of the same nature was expelled per anum. Immediately after this evacuation he found himself much relieved, however it was but of short duration, for it returned soon after, with encreased violence. He now vomited under great strangling, anxiety and oppression. Inclination to go to stool also returned, yet little came away, though quite similar to that what came away per os, The abdominal pain was now insupportable, the patient almost distracted, tossed himself about in the bed, thirst was violent. I was sent for, but I was at the distance of an hour and a half from home, and I still found him in that desperate state when I arrived. He complained chiefly of a violent pain in the right groin, and the hip of that side. His pulse was small and tight, his complexion altered only by these dreadfull sufferings. The abdomen was no longer tight, but the hardness in the region of the bladder still existed. He could not be brought to take any thing during the paroxysms, neither could the belly be fomented, on account of his restlessness.

As soon as an intermission took place, I made him take half a powder of two grains of opium triturated with sugar, and had a glyster of a decoction of Linseed with gum arabic, and a few drops of Laudanum injected. I also had a tepid bath prepared as quick as I could, and the patient put in it, as soon as possible, and as his circumstances would permit it. The inclination to vomit now appearing again, the other half of the opium-powder was given, which immediately relieved him. He was able to help himself, whilst in the bath, and a general perspiration broke out, over the whole body, after he had been in it for twenty minutes. On being taken out of the bath, after $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour, he was put in a warmed bed. His joy on being able to lie in his bed quiet and comfortable, was past description, and he could not leave off, displaying his gratitude, by praising the assistance he had received from it. The pulse was like that of a healthy person, his looks cheered up by comfort and hope, he felt himself like new born, and had nothing more to complain of. I ordered a mixture with extract. hyosciami and Syrup. Diacodii and an emulsion with cam hor, leaving also two opiate-powders in case these symptoms should return. The glysters were continued and according to circumstances an addition of six or ten drops of Laudanum recommended. The abdomen being still very tender, fomentations of Herb. Hyosciami, Cicuta, Verbasi, Flor Chamom. and Sambuc. with farina Semin. Lini were applied. I left him by one o' clock in the night, almost in the same state.

On the 15th by nine o' clock in the morning I again visited him. He had slept several times during the night,

The morning sweat had been inconsiderable, he had passed but little urine, and had had no other evacuations. Deliria had been again frequently observed. He had taken little medicine during the night, and no powder at all. His countenance was somewhat disfigured; the pulse pretty natural, warmth equable, thirst trifling.

Having again felt pain, and grown restless ever since daybreak, he requested a bath might be again prepared. Having sat in it less comfortable for $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour he was again placed in a warmed bed. Though the bathing did him good, it did not however refresh him as it had done yesterday, and in particular, did not produce such great effects. A tablespoonsfull of strong broth and occasionally a little wine were now given him. He also received a Julepium e camphora, and a Beverage made of salep and tamarinds, To grant him more rest and as the belly was no longer so tight, I ordered the glysters to be used less frequently.

In the evening about 5 o' clock I visited him again, but found him much exhausted and disfigured; he sometimes stammered when he wanted to speak; excepting a little urine he had had no evacuation, thirst was sometimes very great, the pulse pretty natural excepting its peculiar tension. As for the rest the day, uneasier than the night, the belly more tight and painfull. The patient desired an other bath, and was angry on its not being readily granted, so much had this remedy gained his confidence, by the service it had done him; but he had scarcely been in it ten minutes, when he again wished to be helped out of it, and very nigh fainted away.

The treatment was continued, and he received wine and water for his drink. In the night it was reported, he had frequently lost his recollection, though not for long together. When in his senses, he complained much of oppression on the chest and anxiousness. At daybreak sinapisms were applied to the calves of the legs, and a tablespoonfull of a generous wine was given frequently.

On the 16th, on my visiting him by 4 o' clock in the morning, he had hardly seen me but he again desired a bath. Perceiving his approaching dissolution, I promised it him, saying, he must be patient a little longer, as a more active one should be prepared for him, that required more time. Head and hands were cold and stiff, the pulse could only sometimes be felt, the eye was languid, breath short, and so on, all symptoms of his end being near.

Before I left him he perceived the danger of his situation, and took a thankful leave of me, and after giving some instructive exhortations to his younger brothers and sisters, and bidding them an effecting adieu he expired about 7 in the evening.

T h e d i s s e c t i o n .

The external abdominal integuments were thoroughly normal in their appearance. The skin was gradually loosened from the abdominal muscles. In the right side, in the region of the abdominal ring, traces of the contusion were discovered. the muscles having a bluish appear-

ance. The cellulosa was now carefully dissected down to the annulus abdominis, as it was suspected part of the intestine or omentum might have entered it, and a latent hernia have taken place. This was however not the case. — The abdominal cavity was now cautiously opened, and we were surprised on seeing a quantity of a very thin fetid liquor mixed with foeces suddenly issuing forth, and filling up the whole of the cavity. We feared at first we might have divided one of the intestines, but on minute examination, no aperture whatsoever could be discovered in them as far as they could be traced. The higher situated intestines were pretty much inflated, in several places inflamed, and sticking together by thickened lymph, but were easily separated with the fingers. From the replenishment of the abdominal cavity, and from the nature of its contents, we concluded upon an intestinal injury, and were prepared to find some aperture in the intestinal canal. Thus following up the windings of the small intestines, from the duodenum to the ileum, we found in the region of the abdominal ring, a little backwards on the right side, in the ileum, a stellated aperture of about the size, to admit a nutmeg, and through this, the liquor and the foeces had penetrated the cavity. This aperture was just in that place of the abdomen, where after dissecting the common integuments, the marks of a contusion, viz. the black colour of the muscles had been discovered. That must have been the place where the kick of the horse happened, and this was about the place, where however indistinct and prevaricating, the deceased had described it to have happened.

R e m a r k s.

The most remarkable point in the above very exact history drawn up by two such able practitioners, is the circumstance that so considerable a violation could take place. The sudden violence of the symptoms and their nature rendered it very probable, that the ileum, had been lacerated in the very moment when the accident happened. A peculiar situation of the person kicked, and the shrugging motion, with which horses are in the habit of kicking, the interior replenishment of the ileum by flatus or foeces of a thick or thin quality, and the rigidity of the fiber, may have favoured the laceration of the gut. Immediately after, an effusion may have taken place in the abdomen from the intestine itself, and from the canal above and below the place, and at the same time the inclination for evacuating it sursum et deorsum. The external integuments which most likely yielded no resistance, might easily retain their integrity, and the violation having happened internally, in parts which do not characterise themselves by any particular sensibility, it is easily comprehended, why the deceased was unable to point out, the particular place of the violation or where the kick had taken place, as he was himself uncertain in it.

During the progress of the disorder inflammation came to it, as well in consequence of the action of the heterogeneous matter as of the violation, which inflammation in consequence of the interruption of continuity, the action of heterogeneous influences, and the strength of the other symptoms, could not bring its usual pheno-

mena to perfection. The uncertainty, variety and changeableness of the symptoms may justify the treatment that has been adopted. Could the injured part have been discovered, immediately after the accident happened, and were there any means extant in medicine by which desorganisation might be removed, then indeed it would be most fortunate for surgery, and there would be a prospect of better success at some future period.

IV.

Fatal Case of phthisis psoae, with the dissection postmortem, By Dr. Ettmüller of Delitzoh.

I. G. a tannier 59 years of age, short size and corpulent, had always been well in his health, and excepting an haemorrhoidal colic, had never had any important complaint. In March last he was seized with terrible shiverings, after which his belly became swelled and his bowels obstructed. The least touch or motion caused him most violent pain, eructations and bilious vomiting. The excretion of urine was suppressed, and the excrements were bloody, the extremities cold as ice and the pulse hard and contracted. The whole had the appearance of enteritis. Repeated bleedings the application of leeches, vinegar-fomentations to the abdomen, Embrocations of liniment of ammonia with camphor and opium, as also mercurial embrocations were applied; the feet and even half the body were bathed in warm water with mustard, emollient and anodyne decoctions were given

glysters of similar ingredients were injected, aerated powders and calomel with opium were given. All these remedies producing only momentary relief, I proposed a consultation with some other physician: This being complied with, the physician came accompanied by his brother a regimental surgeon, then with him on a visit.

The disorder was now unanimously declared not to be enteritis, but cystitis, the chief pain being seated in the region of the urinary bladder, and small doses of foxglove were added to the medicines used before. The symptoms remained nevertheless the same as before, and even cold fomentations were ineffectual. *Facies hipporatica* and prodromi of mortification now appeared, indicating a speedy dissolution. A very copious cadaverous fetid bilious stool all at once ensued, followed by a few more, and all of a sudden, both the pain and all the symptoms of an approaching dissolution had vanished, the great debility only leaving no room to expect a favourable issue.

A discharge of a great quantity of greasy urine came on, smelling very strong, and producing each time relief of that painful sensation which now had shifted its seat to the lumbar region. Calomel combined with digitalis were used for some days longer, as also the volatile embrocations all over the abdomen, and particularly in the lumbar region, which latter was however not very painful on pressure, but more so, when the urinary bladder was full. A decoction of Bark and iceland liverwort with nutritive diet was prescribed.

My colleague as well as my patient flattered themselves, that we had conquered a mortal disorder, but I feared that desorganisation, or rather suppuration existed,

either in the left Kidney or in the psoas muscle; this however they did not agree with me, but rather attributed that dull painful sensation, to the overirritation of the muscular fibre and to general debility. My opinion however gained more probability by the occurrence of a febris lenta, and the patient could only be kept up till the beginning of August, by the Known remedies, (among which I can not help bestowing the well deserved encomiums, on the salep) when he died in state of perfect emaciation.

Dissection. By this, my opinion which I had given of the case, in the course of the disorder, was fully confirmed; for excepting the the psoas muscle which had been totally destroyed by suppuration, not the least abnormality could be discovered, either in the chest or abdomen. To open the head was here unnecessary. The inflammation of the abdomen had most likely been caused by the absorption of pus, and the purulent discharge by stool and urine, by the opening of the abscess in the psoas muscle, It is remarkable that the patient never was heard to complain of great pain in that side. After informing his widow and children of the strange though inevitable manner of his death, they told me, that about 20 or 22 years ago the deceased had been upset with a coach, and thrown with some violence, with his left side against the trunk of a tree, that he had been terribly bruised, and that he then fomented the side with wine and rubbed it with opodeldoc, but without any farther complaint of pain, had followed his employment as usual.

Sect. II.

Critical extracts.

Non tam moles quam virtus.

I.

Dr. CHARLES FR. SENFF Profess. of physic at Halle, *on the effects of hepar sulphuris in croup and other disorders. Halle in the Orphanhouse-library. 1816. 481 pages in 8vo. Price 8 Shillings.*

Hepar sulphuris being recommended by an anonymous french physician as the best remedy in croup, hooping-cough and catarrhus pulmonum, it attracted the notice of the Exemperor Napoleon, who causing a prizequestion to be published, on the best treatment of the croup, the committée appointed to decide on the treatises, invited all the physicians of Europe to try the efficacy of the above mentioned remedy. The manner however in which this

invitation was given, or what is perhaps more likely, the disturbances of the war prevented that invitation from meeting with that attention of which it was deserving. It however gave rise to the work now before us, which must justly raise the highest expectations in every practitioner, when the author tells us in the preface „the great efficacy of the sulphuret of potash in croup is sufficiently proved by the facts laid down in the present work. A remedy which in 31 of the most divers cases, of a disorder almost ever mortiferous has without exception proved beneficial, and which in 27 of them, gave speedier relief than all known remedies taken together, and that without the assistance of any other remedy, nay even without bleeding, has undoubtedly given such convincing proofs of its efficacy, as might be desired from any medicine whatsoever., To enhance the importance of the work, the learned author has added the cases from which his results have been drawn, but as their detail would greatly exceed the limits of our pages, we will proceed in giving the reader the substance of the whole, so as to enable him to judge for himself.

Few medicines, have acquired such general und deserved reputation as sulphur and its preparations, their efficacy having been confirmed by long and multifarious experiences. The latest discoveries however shew that all their great qualities have not yet been sufficiently known and duly appreciated. Sulphuret of potash, and the hepatic gas unfolding itself from it, which for these many years past, has been extolled in a number of chronical disorders of the lymphatic and glandular system, has hitherto been considered as a remedy greatly exciting the

activity of the arterious system and has thus been employed only in disorders of the asthenic form. It was considered as injurious in all cases of accelerated circulation and plethora, where there was any disposition to phlegmasia, and of course where inflammation had actually taken place. It would have been thought madness to employ it in pneumonia, phrenitis, fever, croup &c. The learned author however, communicates his observations on this medicine in all the disorders just named, as well as in hydrocephalus, typhus, the eclampsy of parturients and other disorders, and proves it to be a most efficacious remedy in all of them, and as particularly recommendable in all exsudative inflammations, where it is said, almost to supersede calomel and the whole tribe of medicines directed against venous inflammation. Dr. S. after declaring in the preface his wish, not to be understood as if he considered this remedy infallible in any of these disorders, there being no such thing as absolutely infallible remedies, as the certainty of any medicine is ever but relative; after further making in the first part of the work several judicious remarks on the pathology and therapy of the croup, the antiphlogistic treatment, bleeding and mercury &c. he proceeds to the principal object of the work, viz. the consideration of the Sulphuret of potash and its application.

Though we have reason to think highly of Mercury in several disorders, we can not help wishing, that we might be able to exchange it for a remedy equally efficacious, and less pernicious. It is particularly disagreeable, when the frequent return of the same disorder in the same patient, obliges us several times successively to

repeat a remedy which by frequent repetition must debilitate the whole constitution, and thus cause a permanent mischief. Such were the cases which prompted Dr. S. to try the medicine in question, against the croup. Two of his patients were particularly disposed to relapse into this disorder; In such a relapse and three mild cases of croup, Dr. S. used the sulphuret with particular advantage. Nevertheless dreading the irritating effects of the remedy, particularly in strong constitutions, he did not venture to use it in a perfectly formed croup. In the case of a perfectly formed disorder, that threatened with the utmost danger, and where for several reasons he did not dare to give calomel in full doses, he found himself under the necessity of trying this medicine, and surely it surpassed his most sanguine expectations. The patient would in all probability not have advanced more in his recovery by the 5th or 6th day under a mercurial treatment, as he was now by using the sulphuret, in 36 hours, and then the cure would scarcely have been accomplished without salivation, or some other disagreeable effect of that mineral, whereas this medicine produced no other visible effects, than a few insignificant motions. Encouraged by the success of this case, Dr. S. now tried this new medicine on every occasion that offered, and thus it happened, that he cured 30 more croup-patients with it, in the course of a few years. The croup raging epidemically in two villages near Halle, Dr. S. had ample opportunity of extending his observations on this subject, and to appease the people, alarmed at several cases that had suddenly terminated fatally, and to convince them of the almost certain infallibility of this new plan.

After this remedy had proved so efficacious in croup Dr. S. thought himself justified in trying its effects likewise in other exsudative inflammations. The first opportunity that offered was in a man, who having taken large doses of mercury in a case of enteritis, and appearing almost cured by it, suddenly relapsed. The sulphuret removed this attack at last as well as might have been expected from any other treatment, and from this time Dr. S. used it in all exsudative inflammations, indiscriminately, with equal benefit.

Besides the disorders already mentioned Dr. S. found it very efficacious in difficult menstruation, and his observation on the salutary effects of it, in morbid excitement of the womb, in incipient menstruation, prompted him to try it also in disposition to abortion. In both cases increased sensibility has sometimes place in the whole body, and frequently in particular in the uterus. Both are accompanied by the same symptoms. The observation that persons who suffer of difficult menstruation also incline to abortion, likewise proves the identity of both disorders, and it is proved by an interesting observation, that actually some service may be expected from hepar sulphuris in that case.

The similarity of croup and hydrocephalus internus, both with respect prognosis and treatment, raised in Dr. S the idea that the sulphuret of potash might also be found a serviceable remedy in the latter disorder. Dr. S. having himself the misfortune of his own children being born with a strong disposition to that disorder, an opportunity offered of making a trial on one of them,

with this medicine, and the effect answered his most sanguine wishes. The same reason that suggested to the author the idea of employing the sulphuret of potash in hydrocephalus internus, viz the analogy in the effect of this medicine and that of mercury, prompted him also, to try it in livercomplaints. Neither this nor mercury was able to rescue the patient, yet even in this state, its use also procured relief for the patient. After this Dr. Niemeyer had an opportunity of trying it in the same disorder, and the experiment was crowned with success. In cardialgy where Reil is said to have used this medicine with the best effect, and where Niemeyer also bestows great praise on its efficacy, Dr. S. did not find it as usefull as he expected, it procured only a short temporary relief, and he found himself under the necessity of adhering to a method, which from his own experience he knew to be preferable.

Almost a similar result as in cardialgy, Dr. S. found also from its exhibition in asthma.

This remedy has of late, been also extolled in hoopingcough, but Dr. S. from his observation can not coincide in its praise; he confesses however, that both his observations prove no more, but the hepar sulphuris not being so efficacious in all cases of hoopingcough, as remedies of earlier recommendation, and that the indications for its use in this disorder require a more minute investigation.

With regard to the dose given, Dr. S. does accommodate the same partly to the age of the patient, or

the danger, and partly to the influence of the medicine on the constitution. In a dubious situation he gave his own newborn infant every hour $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. He generally gives the same dose to children from 3 to 6 months, at intervals from 2 to 4 hours as it may be judged necessary. Children from 9 months to one year and a half $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in proportion of the danger, every 2, 3 or 4 hours and in chronical cases four times a day. If a speedy effect is desired, more of it may be given. Up to the 4th year, a dose of 1 gr. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr. was generally given every two to four hours, from the fourth to the eighth, 2 to 5 gr. according to circumstances.

To adults the remedy was given in more varying doses than to children. In chronical cases Dr. S. seldom gave more than 2 or 3 gr. 4 or 5 times a day, thus from 8 to 15 gr. daily. 15 gr. of it taken for many days running, generally used to produce several motions. In acute diseases 2 to 7 gr. are taken every two or three hours in proportion to the danger. Does the danger decrease, the dose is either lessened, or given less frequently. It is deserving of notice that the application of this medicine requires less caution as to the dose, than other medicines of similar efficacy. Sometimes a trifling dose did as much effect, as might have been expected from a larger one. Respecting the form, it may be given in powder, pills or solution, the medicine must however be kept from coming in contact with the atmospheric air as much as possible, as it attracts from it hydrogen and oxygen, which by decomposing the same, makes it more disagreeable to take, and less agreeing with the stomach,

and is thus more apt to produce sickness and vomiting. The same caution is to be observed in all other forms.

Is the medicine to be taken in form of a powder, not too many ought to be prescribed at one time, they must be done up in wax-paper, and kept in a wide mouthed vial, well closed up, else they will deliquesce. The taste of the remedy may be ameliorated by the addition of some eleosaccharum. The powder of it is best taken in a moistened wafer. If given in the form of pills, the same caution is required, and then they are not to be put up in boxes, but in a vial, secured with a piece of bladder. Dr. S. generally prescribed it so, that each pill contained $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. using the extract of liquorice and honey to form the mass. Even if it is to be taken in solution several precautions can not be dispensed with. Dr. S. made the observation, that the medicine was the more disagreeable, the oftener it was taken out of the the same glass or cup, and that the patients would sooner take the medicine, and that it also agreed better with their stomachs, when fresh, on which account he found it preferable to dissolve the sulphuret in some aromatic water or other, and then to put it in small one drachm phials, half of the contents to be taken for a dose. The least disagreeable way of taking this solution of sulphuret is, if just before that period, a dose of it, is mixed up with a tablespoonfull of a solution of gum arabic in some syrup, and a tablespoonfull of that mixture is swallowed directly after it. No acid must be taken for some time after the medicine, nay, if acidity is suspected to exist in the stomach, some absorbent should be given before making use of it. Some liquid

is always to be drank after taking it, in order to prevent its acting only, on one particular part of the stomach, and particular regard must be had to this caution, if the medicine is taken in the form of pills or powders.

Results of the effects of the sulphuret of potash.

I. Effect of the medicine of the various systems of the human organism.

1) On the sensible system.

It never acted morbidly irritating on the whole nervous system in any of the cases in which Dr. S. employed it. He never found its use morbidly exalting the sensibility, so as to produce restlessness, anguish, delirium, pain or spasms. In cardialgy alone an difference was observed, and in asthma its continued use appeared to produce spasms in the chest in two instances. In all other cases where Erethismus of the whole nervous system existed it reduced the sensibility in a short time to its normal state, and acted as an absolute narcotic. In all cases where a general secondary affection coexisted with the croup, or the puerpural fever, it soon ceased by using the sulphuret against the principal disorder. It even shewed its effect as an absolute assuaging remedy in two very bad cases of primary affection of the nervous system. In one case it plainly surpassed moschus in efficacy. In local erithismus of the nervous system it did not act exalting.

2) On the arterious system.

Neither did the sulphuret ever act exciting on the vascular system, (except in one case of Pneumonia); Dr. S. on the contrary found very often in an actual sthenical state, that it reduced a full and hard pulse, by making it considerably softer and less frequent. Though the sulphuret of potash can not be considered as a remedy actually lowering the exalted irritability, we have at least no reason to dread its application in any case where an actual sthenic diathesis predominates. Neither did Dr. S. ever find this remedy to bring on an untimely haemorrhage or to encrease it, but very often did he observe a diaphoresis to be its effect; he also saw several times an encrease of diuresis proceed from its application.

An effect of the greatest moment on the arterious system, and perhaps the principal one on the whole organism is, the influence which it shews on the morbid activity of the ortery in secreting albumen. This morbid process in the antenies has place in many disorders, and often causes chronical and mortal consequences. We are hitherto not in possession of any remedy, that powerfully counteracts this process.

3) On the reproductive system.

A visible influence of this remedy upon the reproductive system is very frequent, which would however have been the case less frequently, if the cautions in employing the sulphuret as recommended above had always been noticed, from the commencement of its ap-

plication. Diarrhoea has most frequently been observed, it continued feculent like after a purge, yet it seldom became so violent as to require a counterremedy. If however this medicine is indicated, we have no need to, let a diarrhoea deter us from using it. Vomiting was less frequently the consequence of its application, than diarrhoea. Its influence on the appetite was uncertain, as it sometimes took it away, and sometimes produced it. In a few cases it produced a burning pain in the stomach.

Difference of sex or age, does not influence its application, neither does the character of the disorder, and the constitution of the subject alter its effect, and it is of equal service in the sthenic and asthenic states.

II. Effects of the sulphuret of potash against several disorders of the human organism.

1) Disorders relating to the arterious system.

a) The croup. Here the remedy maintains the first rank among all others recommended against that disorder, as it acted quicker and more certain. It proved efficacious in three cases of bronchitis exsudatoria chronica, in a croup of the 2d degree complicated with measles; in 4 cases of the 3d degree; in 8 cases of the 2d and in 15 of the first degree. In like manner did it prove effectual in the several stages, and there was not a single symptom which resisted its effect.

The time of its producing an effect, stands in due proportion with the intensity of the disorder. In the

third degree of the croup there is no occasion for fear, if some hours after its application an encrease of the symptoms appears, but if this is case in the first degree of the disorder, we have reason to be on our guard.

b) The puerperal fever. In this disorder Dr. S. indeed used it but once, but this was actually a very difficult case. As however this disorder so essentially agrees with enteritis, good effects may also be expected from it in all other cases.

c) Inflammation of the intestines. The remedy is of essential service, as well in the acute as chronic kind.

d) Pneumonia. Of this disorder Dr. S. gives but two cases in which he used the sulphuret with benefit; but he is of opinion that every pneumonic patient must be saved by bloodletting and this medicine, provided no organical pulmonic mischief, has yet taken place, to prove which he adduces several judicious arguments.

e) Hydrocephalus and f) hepatitis chronica, of these has been talked before.

g) Dysentery. Dr. S. relates several instances, where the sulphuret has proved of service in this disorder, or at least where it removed the most prominent inflammatory character.

h) In a single case, where it had been used in an obstinate rheumatic ophthalmia, it procured evidently more benefit than any other medicine recommended.

2) Disorders referring to the sensible system

The sulphuret of potash having proved beneficial in all cases of secondary nervous sufferings, where it had been employed, Dr. S. found himself instigated to try it also, in primary affections of the nervous system, and found it to answer his expectations in every case; and he thus employed it, with more or less advantage, in Typhus. If the sulphuret never does too much debilitate the sensibility, but only reduces the Erethismus to the normal state; if it does remove delirium, anguish, restlessness, flake-catching, subsultus tendinum as well as sopor; if it never depresses the irritability too much, never so much weakens the powers as to hinder the necessary crisis to take place; if it promotes diaphoresis as well as diuresis; if all this be the case, it will in this respect already allow a more general application, than all other nervina. If we add to this, that the inflammatory diathesis in the first stage of typhus, is much easier to be conquered by the sulphuret than by mercury; there certainly is an other reason which makes it evident, that this remedy admits of a much more general application in typhus, than all other remedies hitherto recommended.

b) In disorders of the female organs of generation with exalted sensibility, viz. difficult and tedious menstruation, too early parturition, spasmodic labour-pains and afterpains &c.

These are shortly the principal points Dr. S. details on the effects of the sulphuret of potash. Besides this the work contains a number of morbid histories, from which these practical results have been drawn, which to relate would greatly exceed the limits of our pages.

II.

Memoire et rapport sur les fumigations sulphureuses appliquees au traitement des affections cutanees et de plusieurs autres maladies, par J. C. GALES, Dr. en medecine de la faculté de Paris, membre correspondant de la societé de Toulouse &c. de l'imprimerie Royale a Paris chez l'auteur, Rue St. Anne, vis-à-vis de la Rue Chabannais No, 59. 1816. pp. 137. 8vo.

IN the volume before us, which is executed with particular typographical elegance, and embellished with 7 coloured plates explanatory of different species of herpes, and three more shewing the construction of the apparatus made use of by the author, he acquaints us with the manner in which he succeeded in employing sulphureous vapours for the cure of various disorders, and we shall endeavour to lay the substance of it before our readers, in as brief a manner as the subject will admit of.

The effects of sulphureous vapours indeed are not entirely unknown, and their utility in psora has already been hinted at by J. P. Frank; however it was done so superficially and slightly, that but little confidence could be placed in his manner of employing sulphur, particularly, as it was such as irritated the chest, and brought on danger of suffocation as well as other disagreeable effects. Dr. G's. method of employing it against a variety of disorders, by combustion in a volatilized form, may thus be called novel, and as its activity is proved by a great number of observations, as well as testimonies of the most respectable Parisian physicians, it justly claims general recommendation.

The favourable situation in which Dr. G. has long found himself, favoured him much in directing his particular attention to exanthematic disorders. Having had ever since 1792 the care of several Paris hospitals, he had ample opportunities of observing a vast number of disorders of that kind; officiating afterwards for the last 13 years in the hospital of Saint Lewis he was able to improve upon those observations. Psora first attracting his notice, he set right the microscopic observations of Entomologists, by discovering the maggot in scabious pustules (acoras scabies which in former times had already been considered as the fundamental cause of psora, and which afterwards had been again disputed) actually to be such; and now its actual existence, became beyond all doubt, and as evident to him, as any one point in natural history. The aetiology of the itch thus founded on this fact served to explain the phenomena of this disorder, and having now reason for considering the maggot as the principal cause of the itch, it was no longer difficult to distinguish it from any similar disorder. Dr. G. tried to inoculate the disorder with mites, taken from scabious pustules, and produced by it a perfect eruption, which however was not the case, by the application of mere scabious matter, in which there were no insects.

Dr. G. thus declares the disorder to be merely local, requiring the application of external remedies, these only being able to kill the insect causing the disorder. Sulphur it is well known has ever been recommended as the most efficacious remedy in Exanthemes, particularly against the itch, but its application is attended with many disagreeable circumstances, such as a slow progress, unclean

liness, by which often other exanthematic affections are produced, expense by its requiring frequent change of linen, and above all uncertainty of cure, on account of which it has often been employed in different forms, or has been laid aside entirely, which gave rise to that great variety of remedies, alternately recommended and rejected.

The effects of sulphur, in whatsoever form employed against this disorder, are only to be ascribed to its efficacy of killing the insect, and are the more certain in proportion as the mineral is employed in a more volatilized form. Dr. G. has convinced himself by a multitude of experiments, of the mites, suddenly dying where exposed to the vapours of sulphur, either burnt, or even volatilized by moderate heat, and the sulphur-box used in hospitals for purifying the utensils used by scabious patients, raised in Dr. G. the idea of trying sulphureous fumigations in this disorder.

He now set about finding out a manner, in which he might entirely envelop the patient in these vapours. The first experiment he made was with a chafing dish (balsinoire), in which coals being put, he strewed sulphur on it, and then put it into the patients bed, carefully securing it. In this manner he employed the fumigations from August 1812 till March 1813, and during that period cured in this manner, 335 patients in the hospital of Saint Lewis, in the presence of many Physicians named. The register shewed how quick and easy the cures had been effected by this sole remedy, and it is proved judicially that of these 335, only a single one was

received again in the hospital, and that not till 5 months after he had been discharged; so that it was doubtful whether this was to be considered as a relapse or as a new infection.

Finding however several inconveniencés in this method, Dr. G. fell upon the idea to use for the purpose of fumigating, a proper apparatus, a fumigating box (boite fumigatoire). By the apparatus invented by him the sulphur becomes volatilized by the heat, and enters the box together with the caloric. The sulphureous vapour equably envelops the whole body, the face only excepted; the temperature throughout the whole apparatus is nearly the same, and as there is no occasion for opening it, there is no fear of the patients catching cold.

The successful results of this treatment attracted the attention of the profession at large, and in particular of the committee of the hospital of Saint Lewis. Duchanoy who for some months past had been an attentive observer of Dr. G.'s experiments, felt himself convinced of the particular superiority of this method against the itch, and formally proved, how far this method surpassed all others hitherto in use.

A separate committee was however appointed for the investigation of this subject, consisting of Pinel, Dubois, Espanon, Torteau and Bouillon la Grange, men, whose names already sufficiently vouch for their impartiality. The labours of this committee began in the month of April 1813 and ended in the middle of May following, and the superiority of this method both with

regard to the shortness of the time, and the little expence it required, was generally acknowledged, and resolved upon to have a dozen of fumigating boxes prepared for the hospital of Saint Lewis. The observations of the comité, by the members of the medical faculty, gave similar results, but their report was not delivered till in August 1815.

Among the vast number of scabious patients that had been treated with sulphureous fumigations, there were also many in whom the disorder was complicated, and who already before then had had herpes, itching syphilitic eruptions and rheumatic pains &c., yet the good effect, the sulphureous fumigations had on them, could not be doubted. At the end of the treatment some of these patient were perfectly cured, others on the way of recovery, and in others considerable amendment had had taken place. Dr. G. now made experiments with this methode in those disorders, when unaccompanied with others, and here also uncontrovertible evidences confirmed its efficacy. The fumigations appeared to Dr. G. to be particularly usefull in herpes and itching of the skin, because they encreased the insensible perspiration, and acted exciting upon the debilitated cuticular system. For these same reasons the fumigations did also prove beneficial in several cases of palsy. Dr. G. now having multifari-ously employed this method with particular advantage against those morbid states mentioned before, as well by himself, as with the consent and under the direction of some of the principal Paris physicians, he erected an institution for sulphurous fumigations in St. Martin Street, where he was called upon, as well by a great number of

patients, that wished to be cured, as by physicians who wished to make observations.

Those who believe that this method may be productive of bad symptoms or consequences, may convince themselves of the contrary by observations. As Dr. G. did now make use of his improved fumigating apparatus, he did not perceive any bad effects from the operation of the vapours. The smell caused by it was less strong and disagreeable, than that in the wards where they employed sulphur-ointments. Nothing is to be feared from a repulse of the itch or of other exanthemes; for even if too great an impulse of serous fluid was the cause, the perspiration increased by the fumigations, best counteracts it, and the more slow cure of the herpes removes all fear of a dangerous metastasis to nobler organs.

No other internal remedies than pleasant Juleps are combined with the treatment of herpes, whether it be idiopathic or hereditary, fumigations alone being sufficient to effect a perfect cure. But if the herpes is combined with syrrhillis, the fumigations though employed in great number do indeed not perfectly cure the herpes, but they render the organism more susceptible for the action of the Mercury to be employed afterwards. A number of patients laboured a long time under a herpes, as a consequence of inveterate syphillis; In the commencement the usual antiherpetic remedies were employed but in vain; with regard to their origin, mercury was employed, in the usual manner, but also without effect, but it rather rendered the herpes more obstinate, and aggravated the symptoms. The patients were treated with

sulphurous fumigation, without receiving a perfect cure, the fumigation were then resumed for the second time, and a perfect cure was obtained with unexpected quickness.

Arthnitis rheumatica and paralysis entirely give way to fumigations; but it is to be observed with regard to the two first disorders, that it requires a distinction whether they be of an acute or chronical nature, as according to this difference the fumigation may be either usefull or useless, nay ever hurtfull; and are in that case to be supplied by other more fit fumigations. Against scrofula, bitter remedies and proper diet are to be applied, besides the fumigations. Obstructions of the lacteals, lymphatics and articular swellings may be cured by fumigations alone. During the time the patient is exposed to the general fumigations, a current of sulphurous vapours is directed towards the affected parts, and thus the obstruction is dissolved. If those disorders are joined by other particular symptoms, the physician must treat them according to the particular indications.

Medicinally considered, the treatment with sulphur-vapours thus combines two essential properties, 1st that of activity and 2d that of inoffensiveness.

What regards the general effects of the sulphur-vapours, they appear to reestablish the tonus of the skin, to exalt the activity of the cellulosa, to alter the tension of the sensibility of the lymphatic system, to excite it permanently, and so to promote the passing through of the lympe; no less powerfull is its activity upon the vascular system.

The phenomena observed in the patient, during the treatment with sulphur-vapours, shew themselves either during his being in the fumigating box, or when he has left it, differing in intensity according to the degree of heat, the patient has been exposed to. The first phenomena are the consequence of encreased excitement of the whole organism. The face becomes red and lively, the eyes sparkle and the temporal arteries beat violently. Soon after, the patient still finding himself in the apparatus, the pulse appears encreasing in quickness and frequency: its quickness varying however according to the temperament of the patient. Thirst now takes place and a sweat breaks out, trickling down in large drops, which however does not weaken the patient so much as might be supposed.

The patient having left the apparatus, his skin is found to be of a lively red colour and the papillae protuberant. Great drops of a tough sticking fluid are seen, on the top of the suppurating tetter and the scabious pustules, and a mild dew like-fluid on the top of the spongy scaly ones. If the patient now lies down a kind of beneficial debility, an indescribable comfort follows the generally exalted excitement; the pulse becomes composed, and instead of pain and itching sleep ensues. This state does however not always take place after the first fumigations, but more frequently not till after repeated perspirations.

The sulphur-vapours appear also, in consequence of their action upon the skin, to act salutary on the digestive organs. The appetite almost always encreases;

sometimes disturbances are observed in the gastric system, which however soon give way to a vomit or purge.

The effects of the sulphur-vapours upon the female organs of generation consist in a constriction of their mucous membranes. As for the rest they encrease the muscular energy, frequently obliging the patients to put it in activity.

The saving of expences in the cure and other economical respects by this method, is very considerable. If the cure of a scabious patient with ointment, cost 34 francs and one with sulphur-baths 41 francs, the expence of the cure of a patient cured by sulphur-vapours was no more than 12 francs 68 centimen. It may thus be easily calculated, how much in large hospitals may be saved by this method; the saving of the hospital of Saint Lewis at Paris alone amounting to an annual sum of 118,704 francs, besides what is saved in linen, time &c.

Dr. G. after communicating his thoughts of, and observations upon this new method of treatment, gives the full statement of the report as delivered by the above mentioned committees; by which it is proved that Pinell and the other physicians had cured within two months' time, 58 patients, after this new method, most of them scabious. The practicability of the method, and punctuality with which these observations have been made, is not subject to the least doubt, and the results drawn from them may thus to be considered as axioms. They are the following:

- 1) The experiments made, suffice to prove that the sulphureous fumigations do perfectly cure the itch.

- 2) Psora of every description, particularly the inveterate gives way to fumigations.
- 3) The number of fumigations required, depends of the age and sex of the patient, as also of the violence, kind and complication of the disorder.
- 4) The average number of fumigations required for this quick cure, is 24.
- 5) Each fumigation lasts at an average half an hour, it may however be either protracted or shortened, according to circumstances.
- 6) All chronical exanthemes as Phthiriasis, herpes, syphilitic pustules, Prorigo, Tinea &c. even inveterate ones and such as have been considered as incurable have been cured by sulphureous vapours.
- 7) All exanthemes in general, the itch only excepted, require a continuance of their application; they at least always prove a principal adjuvans in the cure.
- 8) The patients may take as many as four fumigations daily, according to their temperament, leisure, and the time in which they wish the cure to be finished.
- 9) The treatment of the itch by fumigations requires neither any other internal or external remedies, nor any particular regimen.
- 10) Compared with all other methods hitherto recommended, this method deserves to be preferred on account of its simplicity, speed, effect and harmlessness.
- 11) Their application is easily practicable under all circumstances, but they still admit of some mechanical improvements.

It is further to be observed that children and females *caeteris paribus* require far less fumigations than

adults and old people. In herpetic patients the number of fumigations amounted at an average to 30, in scabious ones to 13; a patient with tinea was fumigated 4 times, an one covered with syphillitic pustules 36 times. Of the 43 scabious ones received and cured by the *committé*, 6 had confluent, and 18 simple scabies, and had not used any thing before. One with confluent and one with simple psora had been under a course of medicine once before. Six with papulae like itch, three with itch and herpes combined, and two with prurigo, had gone through several courses of medicine, besides these there were among them, one with syphillitic pustules, one with tinea and nine with herpes, without complication. The scabious were all discharged cured, also nine herpetic ones, and three herpetic ones were relieved. The patient with tinea was recovering, and those with prurigo were perfectly cured.

It would be too prolix and hardly possible to give a separate abstract of all the observations made by the Jury; one very remarkable and obstinate case of herpes however we can not help inserting. A girl, 20 years of age, these nine years labored under a very extended and malignant herpes, against which the most efficacious remedies prescribed by the first physicians in the metropolis, and used by the patient with the greatest punctuality, had remained without effect; neither had a mercurial course, nor 52 sulphurous baths at Tivoli done any service. The fumigations in the vapour-box were the last means resorted to; she felt immediate relief after the first fumigation, which however was only brought to make any progress by frequent repetitions of the same

remedy. At present her state is better beyond comparison, she has however resolved to try the same method once more, and hopes for a perfect recovery.

Besides a number of observations of cured psora of every description, herpes and other exanthemes, such a number of cures of hemiplegies, Palsies, arthritic and rheumatic disorders, are communicated by D. G. as well as by other French physicians, that the efficacy of Dr. G.'s method of employing sulphureous vapours, does not admit of any further doubt, though they are not so efficacious in the last mentioned disorders, as in exanthemes.

The construction of the fumigating box, which may be used as well for this purpose, as for the application of any other remedy, which is to be used in a gaseous form, may be seen from the plate annexed to the work. The apparatus is very simple, and consists of a well constructed wooden box, well joined together and lined on the sides with oil cloth, which is roomy enough, to admit of the patients comfortably sitting in it, it has got a hole on the top, for the patient's head to pass through, in order to guard it against the vapours. The bottom of it has got holes, for the passage of the sulphureous or other vapours evolving from the metal plate heated by fire. Tubes are contrived in the box to carry off the superfluous vapours, and the smoke is carried away from the heating apparatus by a tube serving for a chimney.

III.

Commentationes societatis physico-medicae apud universitatem litterarum Caesaream Mosquensem institutae. Voluminis primi pars II. Commentationes medicae. Mosquae, Typis universitatis caesarea 1811. XXII and 188 pp. 4to: with four plates.

THE first volume of this valuable work contains such treatises in natural history, philosophy and chemistry, as have been communicated to the society from 1804 to 1808; the (one before us the practical medical ones of the same period, and opens with a funeral oration pronounced by the councillor of state Dr. Richter on the late councillor of state Dr. Francis Kerestury who being born in 1735 near Kaschau in Hungaria, studied at Pisok, came to Moskow and got a situation at the military hospital of that city in 1762, became Protosurgeon in 1772, M. D. in 1784, then prosector and afterwards professor, having at the same time a very extensive practice. From 1804 till his decease in 1811 he was president to the society.

This is followed by some observations on the Abnormities of the uterus, by the councillor of State Dr. G. M. RICHTER.

2) *Retroversio uteri gravidi cum prolapsu vaginae.*
A woman 40 years of age, half gone in her pregnancy, had fallen down stairs a month ago, upon the os coccygis, the vagina had prolapsed to the left side, the uterus was retroversed backwards, the urine only went off

guttatim when the prolapsed parts were removed, and the urinary bladder was much distended. At the same time she suffered violent pains in the abdomen, with want of appetite, febrile pulse, anxiety and low spirits. The reposition did not succeed in the usual way, but the author found out an instrument for that purpose, which is represented in the plate. It consists of a steel staff bent to the axis of the pelvis, terminating at its lower end in a wooden handle, and at its upper end in a blunt cone of cork, covered with soft leather, and which is concave at its upper surface. Having made the woman support herself upon her knees and elbows, he introduced the instrument directing it with the first finger of the left hand, towards the posterior part of the vagina, so as to have the convexity of the staff backwards, so long, till the concave surface of the cone received the fundus uteri, and now he lifted the uterus forwards by the handle of the instrument, he held in his right hand. The uterus instantly and with some noise jumped into its normal situation, into the upper pelvic apperture. The prolapsus vaginae, the dysury and the pain instantly ceased, and the pregnancy was normally finished. The author also recommends this instrument which he calls *Hysteromochlion* or *Vectis uterinus in obliquitas, prolapsus and inversio uteri*.

3) *Groviditas cum prolapsu uteri completo*. A woman which long already had laboured under a complete prolapsus uteri, and carried it between the thighs, it remaining only in, in a recumbent situation, became pregnant. The uterus was seen to distend with the growth of the embryo, but when she was gone about half her

time, it retracted itself, and ascended upwards in the pelvis, so that about the seventh month, not a vestige of the prolapsus was visible. On delivery the author found the orifice of the womb towards the left; the head entered the pelvis obliquely, and forcibly drove forth the left and anterior part of the lower segment, obstructing the passage of the urine. He made her assume a lateral situation in order to obviate the oblique position of the womb, drew the urine off by the catheter, and during each pain kept back the part of the lower segment that was forced forward. In this manner he succeeded in effecting the delivery. On getting up from childbed the prolapsus again appeared.

4) *Procidencia uteri completa post partum.* The uterus had prolapsed between the thighs, in consequence of vain and rough attempts of fetching the placenta; the umbilical cord freely suspended and the placenta lay in the uterine cavity. The author first undertook the reposition, and then fetched the placenta. The prolapsus did not return.

5) *Prolapsus uteri ex polypo.* A polypus had been forming in the womb, for these many years past, under fluor albus and frequent haemorrhages, so as to weaken and exhaust the woman. At last it presented itself with a great haemorrhage, drawing forth with it, the lower segment of the uterus. It was as big as a moderate child's head, wrinkled and fixed on a stalk. It fell off on the third day after the ligature, when the remains of the stalk were dawbed with muriate of antimony, and cleansing injections applied daily. The woman recovered.

II. JOHN CONRAD HILTEBRANDT *on a kind of large dry cupping machine, used by the Russians for reposing incarcerated ruptures.* They take a pot capable of holding about a few pounds of liquid, stop up the hole it has got at the bottom with a cork, rarify the air contained in it by lighted tow, and put it along with the burning tow upon the abdomen, previously rubbed with oil or soap. Thus the abdominal parietes and bowels are, not without pain, drawn into the pot, and the parts contained in the rupture into the abdomen. The pot is removed by drawing the cork, and if the effect is not yet complete, the pot is again replaced. This popular remedy, the author like many other physicians, has found very efficacious and harmless. He cured with it incarcerations, where vomiting and singultus had already taken place, where the pulse was quick, hard and small, and where the operation was going to be resorted to, other remedies having been found ineffectual. In an inflammatory state, blood should be drawn first; in lusty, dropsical or pregnant people this method finds no application. — The common Russians however make also use of it in childbed, haemorrhages and spasms, which, according to their theory, they derive from an irregular position of the uterus.

III. *History of the plague in Wolhima in the year 1798* by JOHN MINDERER. The plague which raged in Moldavia and Vallachia in 1796, was carried over from Chotin to Podalia in 1797, and raged at Satanow. In the spring 1798 when it seemed there to be already suppressed, corn was sent from Satanow through Kosin and

Wladimir into the Bugh. The waggoners on their arrival at Kosin in Volhinia, buried 7 corpses there, under the pretence of their having died by eating poisonous mushrooms, and sold their cloths to the jews. Soon after this the plague broke out at Bialagrudka at a jew's inn, the whole family died, and the distemper extended from thence to Pticzje, Kosin, Bariatin, Dobrowutka, Berestezka, all places that lay scattered at some distance from each other, the intermediate country remaining free from it. Hitherto the disorder had not been known, but now the infected places were isolated. One family that lived solitary in a forest, having died of it, the servant took the best wearing-apparel and the money, and went off with it, this forest having been neglected to be surrounded, and arrived in the vicinity of Wischnowiez near Krzemenez where his mother had a cottage in the forest. Rejoicing at these new acquired riches, she invited her friends from the city: But the whole company was seized with the plague and died. Only one of the visitors and his son escaped, by means of forest paths to a shepherd, who procured them food, and this man being also seized and killed by the plague as well as his son, the shepherd remained in the forest, procuring his sustenance by robbing the people working in the fields. After three weeks he was taken prisoner when still in good health. He had however brought the infection to Bolschoi Tolwarek, from whence it spread farther.

This was the manner in which according to the author's opinion, infection was spread. Malignant small-pox, which had broke out already in 1797, and raged at this same time, vanished on the appearance of the plague, as

also the hoopingcough, which continued raging till in the winter following; at the approach of this season catarrhus fevers occurred, and the plague disappeared in November, having begun in June.

The observation that the disorder only seized the lower classes, was also confirmed this time, those that lived more freely being exempted from it. Besides a surgeon and a franciscan friar none of the higher ranks died. Nurses having once been attacked by the same, did not catch it a second time.

The symptoms were ptechia, vibices, buboes and carbuncles. The fever alternately more or less violent, the face disfigured, collapsed or swollen and as from fat shining; the eyes dim, and full of tears, in the violence of the fever glaring and wild, the tongue white like chalk and trembling, breath visible, respiration difficult, the limbs trembling. Colliquative diarrhoea was a bad symptom, perspiration a favourable one.

In the first stage when anxiety, nausea, oppression in the pit of the stomach, and moderate fever prevailed, vomit was first given and afterwards mild sudorifics. If no perspiration took place by increased heat, mild antiphlogistics were found necessary. Irritants were ever anxious at this period. Not before the fever and strength decreased, Opium, Aether, Ammonia, Camphor, Serpentaria, Galerian, wine and brandy diluted with water were indicated. Bark dared not be given till the fever plainly assumed a remitting typus, and the buboes and carbun-

cles were completely formed. An oxbladder half filled with water, was applied to buboes just coming forth, and when they rose, cataplasm till they broke. The carbuncles were fomented with antiseptic herbs, and at nights dressed with a digestive ointment, till the edges began to suppurate, when the separation of the sphacelous parts was forwarded by poultices. Oily embrocations having been of little service in Podolia, were not used.

By this treatment one out of four patients was saved. Of 1253 died 930 and 323 recovered.

The committé sent from St. Petersburg, did not stop in one particular place, but went wherever the most imminent danger demanded their presence. The Government's councillor gave orders to the civil and military officers and took care of provision clothing &c. To these the inspectors who had the command over the places, were subordinate, and revised the reports from the Magistrates and Landholders. Larger and more populous places were divided in districts, each of them having a president, who was to send its report to the Inspector. A physician and two headsurgeons were added to the Government's council, who were dispersed in the infected places, and assisted the inspectors in sending in their reports. The inspector and his surgeon were not allowed to leave the place, till every vestige of the plague had vanished.

The places infected, were surrounded by a double line of troops, the interior consisting of peasants fit

the neighbouring countries, the exterior of soldiers. The sentries did not suffer any body to pass, neither were they permitted themselves, to converse with the inhabitants. The inhabitants were forbid either to visit each other nor to leave their habitations, but received their sustenance from the president, who took care of the cleanliness of the house, and held a daily review of the inhabitants according to a report written daily on the street-door. If a sick person was found in them, the inspector and his surgeon had the house surrounded, those who had conversed with the family locked up, but the sick and suspected sent to the hospital and quarantine, under the military escort of those that had followed thither the conveyance of provisions. If the house was in good order and inhabitable, suspected persons were ordered to empty it, clean and whitewash it, and to fumigate it with salpeter and sulphur; doors and windows were taken out and a hedge made around it. Clothes, linen and trifles were burnt, and the furniture washed with a strong caustic ley. If the house was in a state of decay, it was burnt with all it contained. If three weeks after the discharge of a patient, no trace of the plague had shown itself, the inhabitants were ordered to bathe, and in the fourth week the place was declared healthy.

A peculiar place surrounded by a double line of troops, was destined for the plague-hospital and the quatantine-house.

The plague-hospital had walls of twigs interwoven with straw, and covered with clay during the winter, and was provided with openings on the sides, to admit air and

light. A separate partition was made for such patients as needed surgical aid. At some distance were the kitchen and the habitations for the surgeons and nurses. At a still greater distance were those for the gravediggers and waggoners, with the stables and sheds. The whole was encompassed by a high hedge, which had but a single outlet guarded by a sentry.

On both sides beyond this circuit, were the quarantine-houses, which were much larger than the plague-houses, but of the same construction, and also encompassed by a high hedge. These were destined for the suspected, viz, all such as were suspected of having conversed with the sick, and here they remained for three weeks. If any one of them was taken ill during this time, the quarantine was prolonged for three weeks from that day. On being discharged their heads were shaved, in order still to put every one on his guard against conversing with them, they were washed, provided with new linen and clothes, the old ones being burnt, and then they were sent home under escort. In the same manner the cured were dealt with.

The author now proceeds to give some very instructive remarks on the nature of the pestilential poison. He hints at its analogy with sulphurated hydrogen gas. 1) It is gaseous like that, for it spreads through the nearest circumambient atmosphere of the patient. 2) Like that it possesses a greater specific gravity than the atmospheric air, for it adheres to solid bodies, and does not spread far through the air. 3) Sulphurated hydrogen gas is evolved in the intestinal canal after the use

of vegetables, like in marshes from putrifying plants; but the plague rages most among the people of the lower order, that subsists entirely upon vegetables, as in Turkey. 4) Sulphureted hydrogen gas has great adhesive affinity to metals; the pestilential poison likewise, and it sticks to them a long time without losing its power. Plate belonging to some body that died of the plague, had been kept locked up in a chest; a long time after, two soldiers stole some of it, and both caught the infection. In the year 1786 the plague raging at Oczakow, a corps with carbuncles was found at Boeta in January, and buried. Three years and nine months after this, a peasant dug it up and, carried home the money bag found about him. It instantly became known and the house was beset, but the man and his wife, who carried the money about them, died both of the plague. 5) Vinegar is of little or no service as preventative against this distemper. A captain who daily washed his whole body with aromatic vinegar, and always carried the acetum Ehrenreichii about him to smell at it, and to wash himself with it, died of the plague. But white-washing of the rooms, and sprinkling the floor with caustic lixivium is very serviceable, Lixivium and lime neutralizing the hydrothion acid. Howard being at Cherson drew the attention, to the efficacy of whitewashing with lime. The tanners during the plague at Kiew remained free though they lived in the most insalubrious part of the town; they use a deal of lime to their business. Lixivium used as a wash after laying hold of any thing suspicious, seems to be the best preservative, The author thus is of opinion that the pestilential poison is a combination of hydrogen gas with animal matter.

IV. *Partus singularis superfoetationem mentiens*, by G. W. RICHTER. A praemipera that had done laborious work during her pregnancy, was brought to bed of a mature healthy and strong boy. The placenta followed spontaneously in a quarter of an hour after, and with it was found a male embryo five inches long, which though dead was not putrified; both the placentae adhered together as is the case in twins; injections made in one of them, did not penetrate the other; both foetus had a common chorion, each had a separate amnion, but which was much smaller in the lesser one. It is proved, that these twins had been synchronous in being conceived, but that the one had died about the 5th month, whilst the other reached perfect maturity.

V. *Observatio de lithocete*, by P. F. PFÄHLER. A man 31 years of age, whom when a boy of seven, two calculi had been cut out of the scrotum, again laboured under the same complaint in the anterior left part of the scrotum, causing violent pain, dysury and impotence. The author cut it open longitudinally, and removed three calculi laying close to the testicle, weighing one ounce and a half. A quantity of fetid urine flowed from the wound and with it eleven stones as big as lentils were voided; the bag being cleansed with lint, still more stony concretions came forth. The Parietes of the scrotum were much thickened. The wound however did not heal, the urine dripping out continually. The author thus introduced a catheder, through the urethra into the urinary bladder, and left in six weeks, when the wound was perfectly cured, and the patient recovered, who was

still quite well for ten years after. — This was a diverticulum vesicae which arises, when its muscular coat relaxes, or is spasmodially contracted, and the urine distends the mucous membrane in one particular place. This diverticle at the time, when the continuation of the peritoneum still formed an open canal into the tunica vaginalis testium propria, had descended with it, and thus come in so immediate a contact with the testicle, as to form a hernia inguinalis cystica. The urine stagnating in the diverticle produced calculi; the diverticle seems to have entirely disappeared by suppuration after the operation.

VI, C, J. HÄBERLEIN *on the Kumifs*. To prepare this popular remedy the necessary ferment is first procured, by taking two cups full of wheaten-dough, two spoonfull of millet, one spoonfull of honey, and one of good beeryeast, mixing it with milk into a mass not too thin and then putting it by, in a covered vessel to ferment, in a warm place. This fermented mass being put in a linen bag, is hung in a churn, in which 16 lb of mares milk are poured; the churn is now closed with a cork lid, and left in the warmth till the fluid has assumed a vinous pleasant acidulous taste, which commonly is the case in 16 or 24 hours. The fat and caseous parts are then removed as they are apt to cause flatulency and diarrhoea; this being done the liquid is strained, shaken about in the churn for an hour and then drawn off in bottles, which well corked are to be kept in a cool place. — 12 to 16 pound of this milk are used daily; for which purpose 2 healthy mares are to be kept;

which with their foals, in whose mouth a wooden bit is put till after milking, are sent day and night to a good high pasture ground. In this manner the best milk is obtained in May, June and July. During the winter the milk may be also obtained, tollerably good, by means of good hay, a little oats and moderate exercise.

This pleasant beverage containing gelatina, serum, sugar of milk and carbonic acid gas, and being of easy digestion, according to the authors experience during 12 years, affords a most efficacious remedy in all kinds of phthisis, atrophy and debility; in internal and external exulcerations, scrofulous, scorbutic and psoriac disorders.

It is taken every morning, beginning, soon after day-break first with a teacupfull every half hour, afterwards a gobbletfull, using moderate exercise at the same time; after 4 doses the patient takes broth with whitebread for his breakfast, then lies down for an hour, and begins again to drink the Kumifs as before, till about 2 hours before his dinner, which is to be light and simple and consist only of broth with carrots, rice and roast. Three hours after, he again drinks the Kumifs as in the morning. The patient is to go to bed betimes and rise early.

Besides the indicated remedies, such as visceral glysters, bathing, caudles bark and lichen are to be used. Does the Kumifs relax the bowels, the thinnest part only is to be taken, in which a red hot iron may be previously plunged; does it produce flatulency, rum, if acid, $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of lime water may be added, and only animal food taken. 15 to 30 drops of a mixture of one

part of Tinct. ment, piperit. and 4 of Tinct. antimon. acris may also be added to each dose, which is particularly usefull for the gouty, lusty and plethoric, as it destroys the acid; dissolves the phlegm and promotes the urinary excretion. If carbonic acid gas is to be evolved, a small portion of some alcali may be taken before it, does the carbonic acid prove injurious, the Kumifs may be boiled first, or mixed with lime-water. *)

VII. *Description of the Haemitritâus*, by J. M. MINDERER. It rages sporadically every summer in Greece,

*) The author since deceased has used this remedy himself with the greatest benefit, that could be derived from any medicine, in a pulmonary consumption where organic destruction had already begun. Born in 1746 at Röthu near Leipzig, he went to Russia where he obtained a situation in the medical department of the army. In 1772 in Woldavia he was seized with the raging fever, and in consequence of it, and the fatigues he had endured, he suffered much of hypochondriasis and haemorrhoides, congestions to the praecordia and haemoptoe. He thus resigned, and settled as private practitioner at Orel and afterwards at Moskwa. In 1792 his disorder had fully attained the character of a pulmonary consumption. He had a troublesome cough with a purulent and bloody expectoration, hectic fever, colliquative sweats, want of sleep and appetite. At this period a physician, who in a similar situation had derived benefit from the Kumifs, advised him to try it likewise. He did so, and recovered; so that afterwards he took care to invigorate himself every spring by its use, till in 1805, when he died of a pulmonary haemorrhage, brought on by mental agitations.

Hungaria, Vallachia, Moldavia, Belsarabia, Crimea and along the caucasus as far as Orenburg, and in dry and hot summers epidemical. The author being physician in the army, observed two Epidemies in Moldavia, and once was seized with it himself.

Without any warning the patient is taken suddenly with frost, whilst inwardly he feels a burning heat. A sensation as if all his limbs were broken, a burning pain in the pit of the stomach, restlessness, anxiety, bilious vomiting without relief, and thirst that is not to be quenched, are the principal symptoms. To these come pain and stitching in the hypochondriae, breast and loins, spasmodic contractions of the abdomen, bilious fetid motions, scanty urine of a darkned coffe brown, or even black colour, and oppressed respiration. The skin is parched and rough in the commencement, and a great perspiration yet without relief takes place, whilst vomiting, Sleeplessness, headache, delirium with congestions to the eyes, and a furious look appear. The pulse is variable and the tongue clean; this paroxysm lasts from the afternoon till midnight, when anxiety, heat and vomiting cease, but the pulse remains feverish.

Early the following morning the second paroxysm takes place, the symptoms are the same as before, only that they are more violent, and without any frost, which never returns in any of the succeeding paroxysms. About noon the remission takes place.

On the third day in the afternoon, the same paroxysm as on the day before yesterday, gradually appears

again, yet less violent, though lasting longer, On the fourth day in the morning a more violent but shorter one takes place, and this goes on in the same manner, the tongue getting furred by degrees till the 6th day, when the symptoms encrease, and a crisis by frequent vomiting, fetid bilious motions, and a discharge of a copious red urine takes place; the crisis however is generally but imperfect, and the disorder either passes over into a very obstinate tertiana, accompanied by all kinds of spasmodic affections, swelling of the parotides &c. or in dysentery or into a continued fever, during which the skin assumes a dark yellow tint the bowels are costive and the abdomen swelled, and the primary symptoms encreased, till on the 14th or at farthest the 20th day of the disorder, the patient expires. — The disorder is not contagious.

On dissecting the body, the abdominal viscera and the intestinal fluid, the bile, liquor pericardii, the lungs and the fluid in the cerebral cavities are found of a dirty green colour. the vessels of the stomach, intestinal canal, lungs and brain are distended and strutting, the liver and spleen have a dark colour and are swelled. The vesicula fellea strutting with tough bile, the heart enlarged and the corpse soon putrifies.

The predisposing causes the author supposes to be sultry heat [and marshy air, which hinder respiration and prevent oxydation, want of good fresh water, and catching cold at nights by sleeping upon the damp ground.

Immoderate use of fruits, particularly of melons, and other dietetical faults were the occasional causes.

The primary cause the author thinks to be a spasmodical state of the system of the vena portarum, by which the bile is secreted in an abnormous quantity and of an abnormous quality.

- 1) The bilious fever is distinguished from the hemitritaeus, by previous indisposition, by the tongue being unclean from the first beginning, by the yellow colour of the eyes, and by the regularity of the alternate exacerbations and intermissions;
- 2) Cholera differs from it, by the spasm in the calves of the legs, and by the milder fever.
- 3) the tertiana duplex, by frost in the beginning of each paroxysm, followed by heat and critical sweat, by the similarity of the paroxysms and by the plain apyrexia.

The hemitritaeus forms a peculiar genus of fever, between the continua and the intermittent.

It is dangerous, particularly for aged and weak people, as also for foreigners. There remained hopes, if the continua it had formed, did not assume a malignant character before the 9th or 14th day, but if nervous symptoms supervened the patient was certain to die, between the 14th and 20th day.

In order to mitigate the effects of the abnormous products of secretion, the author gave mucilaginous medicines and drink, cooling laxatives were applied, during the remissions with emollient glysters, as also embrocations and fomentations to the abdomen, and Spirit. Mindereri to promote perspirations. Fomentations were

applied against thirst and heat. Against congestion towards the head and delirium, Lecches and blisters were applied in the nape of the neck, and at the extremities, and cold affusions to the head. Vomits were of no service till between the 7th and 13th day, when the bile was more turgescient, and the tongue covered with a fur. Irritants, such as Musk, Camphor, Serpentaria and Bark are not to be given till after the seventh day, when the nervous symptoms used to make their appearance.

The tertiana that followed it, used to be very obstinate, and was easiest cured by fresh animal gelatina, of which ζ ij were taken every 2d hour, with water and spices, interposing sometimes bitter extracts. Blister between the shoulders and on the thighs, were very serviceable.

In dysentery, mucilages with mild laxatives were given, and afterwards the nux vomica, and opium, when the skin was perspirable,

VIII. *Theoremata de miasmatum contagiosorum origine, natura, proprietatibus et agendi modo.* Auctore F. F. REUSS. After an historical exposition of contagion, (which does not admit of an extract) in which the author explains his ideas on that subject, he states the contagion to consist, in corrupted animal matter peculiarly altered by the disorder, which has become poisonous in a peculiar manner, and that it is founded on a changed proportion of the elements of the animal fluids, or animal vapours.

IX. *Observationes circa catarrhum vesicae urinariae.*
Auctore JOACH. FRIEDLÄNDER. The disorder was long
mistaken, and the remedies were not properly used.
The Hulmic remedy, combined with the mixtura tonica
nervina Stahlii (consisting of one part of Spir. C. C. rectificata
and two parts of Tinctura Antimonii acris) did great
service, as did also the latter, against vertigo.

IV.

*Nosological and therapeutical treatise on the ophthalmia
catarrhalis bellica, during the war of 1813 and 1814.*
By Dr. THEODOR FRED. BALTZ, 3d Physician to the
staff at the Royal medico - surgical academy at Ber-
lin. Berlin, sold by NICOLAI, 1816. VIII and 92 pp. 8vo.

AMONG the many disorders, to which the soldier is
exposed, in consequence of a number of external influ-
ences, that act upon him: the disorder which forms the
subject of the work before us, has particularly signalised
itself, by frequency and fatality. This ophthalmia appears
to have had a similar fate with the nosocomial fever, in
being mistaken by the practitioners that treated it, and
in being considered only in one point of view, which
naturally produced a great difference of opinions, and points
of view, respecting its nature and treatment. Instead
of collecting the whole of the causal momenta and morbid
phenomena of the disorder under one point of view, one
particular stage or symptom of the disorder, has been
selected, to name the disorder after it, and to treat it

in conformity with that name. But the ophthalmia in question, is not a disorder of some individual organic part of the eye, not an inflammation seated in the conjunctiva, the orbital glands or anywhere else in particular, but it affects also the other structures of the eye, more or less idiopathically or symptomatically. It does not depend only, on an increased secretion of mucus from the eye, nor does it on the contrary depend on too great a siccidity, but in proportion to the different stages, it is now xerophthalmia, and now again ophthalmia-blepharorrhoea.

The ophthalmia in question is thus of a mixed nature, a complicated disorder of the organ of vision, an evil, which under those circumstances, in which the soldier finds himself in the field, must not only become of great consequence, but also epidemical. It spares under certain circumstances, neither age nor constitution, neither is it confined to any particular season or country.

It commences in two different manners.

1) It either arises gradually after some influences upon the conjunctiva, the eyelids and their glands, without assuming directly the form of a catarrh, which does not appear till afterwards, though it is always sure to come; or

2) the conjunctiva of the eyelids as well as of the pupil, is originally affected by the catarrhous inflammation. The ophthalmia may thus have, either an acute or chronic origin, though the first is the most common. The interior surface of the eyelids, and the edges of the lashes, assume a dark red colour. There is indeed no proper pain in the beginning, but a burning and prickling sensation takes place; thus the disorder remains stationary for days

and weeks, taking deeper root. Sooner or later, the patient on moving the eyelids feels, a sensation of a disagreeable dryness, friction and peculiar warmth, a slight burning and itching of the margins and angles, and a sense of ease on closing them, particularly in a clear light. These symptoms increase daily during the prevalence of the disadvantageous influences in the field, the palpebral glands are seen like little thick dark red cords, and shine through the inflamed and red conjunctiva covering them, so as to make the internal surface of the eyelids appear, streaked of a bright or dark red colour. The secretion of the glands is diminished, the secreted matter is thick, glutinous and easily hardens in yellow crums. The lacrymal secretion suffers no alteration during this period. The eye now becomes more sensible to the clear, particularly the reflecting light.

This is as it were the introductory stage to that, of general suffering, and its duration depends, from the constitution of the patient, and the intensity of the noxious influences. Sooner or later however, the whole tribe of disadvantages arising from living in a camp, put a period to these trifling sufferings, producing in combination with them, and a catarrh of the eyes and the whole frame, one of much greater consequence.

If on the contrary the ophthalmy begins in the manner described under the second head, the xerophthalmic stage generally does not take place at all. This however is not always the case, the eyes being sometimes dry in very violent inflammations, and sometimes on the contrary, in but trifling inflammations, an increased glutinous,

serous or watery secretion preceeds, or appears alternately with the xerophthalmic state. With the commencement of the catarrhus stage, the usual symptoms of a catarrh take place in the organs of smell and taste. The eyes for the most part dry before, now appear red, the vessels of the pupillar conjunctiva filled with blood, appear swelled and in lumps. The atmospheric air, particularly a current of air passing by, creates a violent cutting and prickling pain in the inflamed parts, and produces a secretion of tears, so acrid as to corrode the vicine parts; similar sensibility takes place against light; the pain and burning encrease daily and are accompanied with a sensation as if an heterogeneous body existed between the eyelid and the ball, proceeding from the pressure of the swelled vessels of the conjunctiva.

To the morbid phenomena, which in this stage indicate a general suffering of the organism belong, horror and frequent shiverings, alternating with transient heat a parched skin, headache, particularly in the forehead, slight inflammatory fever, and in most cases also an affection of the digestive organs.

If at this time proper medical assistance is not procured, and the noxious relations of the patient remain the same, the disorder encreases from day to day. The eyelids become more violently inflamed, the swelling runs very high, and gets tight and painfull to the touch. The eyelids get violently contracted by spasm, so as to be with difficulty opened with the fingers, which violently encreases the pain, and produces a great discharge of tears. To the acme of the inflammation the

colour of the swelling is generally of a bright red, shining, erysipelatous, and the lashes and margins turned inwards. The dryness of the eyes decreases about the 3d or 4th day, when a whitish yellow matter, thin at first, but afterwards thicker and more yellow like pus, is secreted, accumulating sometimes in large quantities, while the eye is closed. The conjunctiva bulbi appears quite red like a piece of raw flesh, becomes gradually loose, lying like a pudding around the cornea, which at last also gets dull. The disorder exacerbates and the pain increases towards night, becoming insupportable towards midnight, and making the patient restless and sleepless. The fever is in proportion to the degree of the local affection.

The duration of this catarrhal inflammatory stage, is uncertain; in strong and plethoric individuals it may run through the higher degrees, even to the phlegmone oculi, in 4 or 5 days. More generally it reaches its acme by degrees in 8, 15 or more days, without attaining however the highest degree.

Generally this inflammation takes a rapid course through the catarrhus change of form, and has always an inflammatory character, till it reaches its acme; has it attained a very high, or perhaps the highest degree, which is always the case, if either medical assistance is entirely wanted, or if an improper treatment has been pursued; then other, or even all the structures of the eye become soon affected, and all those various metamorphoses may take place, which occasionally arise from any other ophthalmia, that has arrived at its acme. In

consequence of the conjunctiva of the eyelids being loosened by the inflammation, tension and swelling, the lower eyelids are frequently inverted outwards, hanging down upon the cheeks, like pieces of raw flesh, and not unfrequently, fungous excrescences arise in that part, now forming the external surface. The eyelashes hang over the eyes, like bags, or thick blisters filled with blood, being now entropic, now ectropic. The tarsi oculi are inflamed, swelled, and very painful. The inflamed thick and loose caruncula lacrymalis, only differs in locality from the similarly circumstanced conjunctiva bulbi, which like a piece of flesh, projects from between the ectropic eyelids. The conjunctiva corneae is also dimmed, swelled, or separated from the cornea, by extravasated bloody lymph and pus, producing thus obscurations and desorganizations of the cornea and the whole eye, which in part or wholly destroy the patient's vision.

If on the contrary the disorder is properly distinguished and treated at the commencement of the inflammatory catarrhus stage, (for sooner the patient, does but seldom apply for assistance) it for the most part takes a favourable turn, if the circumstances are the least favourable. But this depends chiefly on the simplicity of the general catarrhus state of the body, or whether it be complicated with a rheumatic, arthritic, scorbutic diathesis, or a scabious, herpetic, scrofulous or syphilitic dyscrasy. These complications protract its duration, render it more obstinate, though not more malignant, and even then, those unfortunate issues do but seldom take place, if the disorder has been properly distinguished and treated,

By a rational treatment, the symptoms abate gradually towards the 10th or 15th day of the inflammatory catarrhus stage, the inflammation, and loosening of the conjunctiva decrease, the discharge gets thicker, more resembling healthy pus, and decreases in quantity, and the enormous sensibility against the light goes off, though but slowly. At the same time an abatement of the sometimes but trifling symptoms of the general catarrh, and the frequently more consequential gastric symptoms take place, the function of the skin and intestinal canal return to their normal state.

If during the inflammatory catarrhus stage the inflammation had a sthenic character till it reached its acme, it is now changed to the erethic state; the inflammation now becomes asthenic, and is combined with morbidly exalted irritability, which may be known to be the case, by the remission of the progress and encrease of the inflammation, and by the pain continuing and exacerbating towards night. This state takes place in particular when the inflammation has reached a high degree of chemosis, or perhaps has become ophthalmitis. Under these circumstances it may assume a very chronical course and a typhous character. The inflamed organs are here dark, of a brownish red; the secretion is not great, but the secreted matter ichorous, dirty, acrid and corrosive. The pain is dull pressing and deep-seated, in which case desorganizations have generally taken place already, in one or more organic parts of the eye.

The origin of this ophthalmy does by no means depend on the existence of one particular noxious

influence or its effects upon the eyes, but rather on the concurrence of all circumstances, and peculiar relations which occur in war, particularly in the manner as it was carried on in modern times. The principal of these pernicious accidents acting upon the eyes of the soldier, are the following; Dust of several kinds of dry earth, which sometimes, like limestuff, acts more chemically, at others like sand, more mechanically; The smoke of the fires in the camp, and of powder in the battle; further the reflection of the sunbeams, on dry sandy plains, the change effected by suddenly looking from the bright flames of a watchfire into darkness and night, the dazzling produced by distant campfires, the heat produced by these fires, and the consequent sudden change of temperature, straining of the eyes to distinguish objects in the dark, and wiping the eyes frequently with dirty hands or woolen clothes. The frequent and sudden change of temperature, which the body of the soldier is so much exposed to, is to be considered, as also the contamination of the atmosphere, by transpiration of too many men in crowded quarters, further smoke of tobacco, and refrigeration of every description by continual encamping, lying on rising grounds, much exposed to the breezes of wind, or on a low and damp ground, frequently even without any thing dry underneath, or without sufficient clothing, getting wet frequently, and enormous fatigue. Suppression of chronical exanthemes may certainly have also a considerable share in the origin of this ophthalmia, particularly what regards its duration, yet they can not be always considered as the primitive cause. Besides these causes there are still more remote ones, which though they do not immediately produce this ophthalmia, yet have great in-

fluence upon this local disorder. To these belong in particular the great irregularities in diet, which are inseparably connected with a campaign, and the great variety of food, both with regard to quality and quantity, which soon produces its effects upon the digestive system, though they may continue a good while without producing actual illness. When however an other morbid process commences in the organism, this also shews its effects more powerfully.

The reason of this ophthalmia being observed more generally in modern wars, is owing to the circumstance, that now the armies consisted chiefly of people little or not at all used to bodily fatigue, and the influence of the weather, and thus were less able to stand the fatigue of a war, than the soldiers in the former wars. This ophthalmia has thus been observed most, among troops newly organized, particularly among those of the militia, consisting chiefly of men of learning, artists, mechanics and tradesmen, many of whom having already previously been rendered susceptible of external noxious influences by various causes, were so much more predisposed to diseases; and so tender a structure as the eye must of course be the more liable to inflammation.

Under these circumstances the ophthalmia must naturally befall a great number of people at the same time, and thus become epidemical, without being however contagious.

Thus the genesis of the ophthalmia catarrhalis bellica is easily demonstrated. The xerophthalmic inflamma-

tory state of the palpebral conjunctiva, is produced by the influence of dust, smoke and other impurities, followed by the inflammatory state and swelling of the glandulae Meibomianae; the inflammation encreases in consequence of the continuance of the above mentioned noxious affections. The activity of the internal nervous organs of the eye, particularly that of the retina, is also violently affected; by thus straining and fatiguing the eyes, by the sudden transition from a clear perhaps dazzling light to total darkness, a morbid sensibility of the eye is produced idiopathically, directly at the first beginning, and encreases as the causes continue, besides being sympathically a symptom that already existed and is kept up by those inflammatory sufferings, that exist in the other organic parts of the eye, thus rendering the general disorder complicated and of consequence. As besides all those disadvantages and noxious potentiae, which produce catarrhal and rheumatic affections, act upon the soldier in the field; the eye, the functions of which are already more or less disturbed, become also the seat of the catarrh, rendering the local complaint of more consequence, and giving its course a different direction.

If this ophthalmia is as yet of recent origin, either in the first or the second stage, and notwithstanding its peculiar complication is purely such, and the degree of inflammation not too high, the prognosis will always be favourable, provided the general morbid state be rightly understood, and a rational treatment instituted. But if the inflammation is of long standing and has already become chronic, has been neglected, or treated improperly, has it reached a high degree, or drawn the other organic

parts of the eye into its morbid vortex; then indeed the danger is great, and the prognosis unfavourable, the eye for the most part undergoing an abnormal change of structure and organization, either in part or the whole of it, by which means vision is lost either for some time, or for ever.

The following questions must be held in view, in forming the plan cure.

Which are the morbid symptoms to be removed; of what causes do they depend, and which are the symptoms that indicate them? — by what means are these morbid conditions to be removed; and which are the indications to be formed? — and lastly, by what remedies is this best effected? —

In the antecedent or rather introductory period, an asthenic affection of the palpebral conjunctiva, the glandulae Meibomionae, and the neighbouring cellulosa, with diminished secretion of the affected organs, consequently a xerophthalmia has taken place. By the subsequent catarrh, a catarrhus inflammation of the whole conjunctiva, with the character of synocha and afterwards of erethismus, soon followed by a perverse secretion, takes place. In both these morbid conditions, the activity of the nervous organic parts, particularly of the retina and iris, are abnormally exalted, and a sensibility partly idiopathical, partly symptomatical, varying in its degrees, exist.

A morbid condition of the functions of the gastric system is also generally combined with a general catarrho-

febrile state, and the disturbed normality of the functions of the cuticular organs.

It being impossible in the field to remove the occasional causes of this ophthalmia, it must be our first indication:

1) To withdraw our patient from the noxious influence of these causes.

2) In the xerophthalmic stage of the disorder, the chronic inflammation of the affected structure of the eye, is to be lessened and removed, and its morbid functions are to be rendered normal.

3) In the inflammatory-catarrhus stage the morbidly exalted vitality of the irritable structures of the eye, is to be diminished with respect to the duration and the phenomena of the catarrh.

4) The morbidly exalted sensibility is to be reduced to its normal state, at the same time that the inflammation is attended to.

5) Regard must be had to the disturbed functions of the cuticular system and intestinal canal, the catarrhal-gastric fever is thus to be removed, and the other general affections treated, according to their form and nature.

The first stage of the disorder hardly ever comes to be treated by the practitioner, the patient thinking too little of it; neither is it possible in the field, to send the soldier to the hospital, on account of a disorder ap-

parently trifling. If however the ophthalmia has attained a considerable degree, it becomes indispensably necessary, to guard the patient against the farther influence of noxious causes, if the ill consequences mentioned above, are to be prevented.

Our first care ought to be, to bring the patient in airy, dry, large rooms, that are not too light nor painted with dazzling and varigated colours, the windows of which are to be hung with green curtains of a thin texture, so as to transmit a weak but uniform light. To purify the atmosphere, the windows must be frequently opened, and kept open for some time, guarding the patients at the same time for refrigeration. Artificial fumigations of every description are improper and hurtfull. The temperature in the rooms, must even in the coldest time of the year, not be more than moderately warm. All occupations that in the least strain the eyes, are to be avoided.

The second indication demands the application of moist, but tepid mucilaginous, little stimulating, remedies, in the shape of fomentations and eyebaths; and in consequence of the fourth indication mild narcotics are to be added at the same time. The herb and root of marsh-mallow, herb and flowers of mallow, elderflowers, linseed, hempseeds, and quinseseeds, are generally to be applied for this purpose, combined with cammomile flowers, and according to the degree of sensibility of the eye, with the herb of henbane, hemlock or their extracts, as also tincture, or wine of opium. If these remedies are not at hand, equal parts of milk and soft water with

the addition of a little tincture of opium, or riverwater with Gum arabic, and a little of the yolk of an egg, thin gruel, decoction of barley, poppies and even thin broth without fat or salt, may be usefully substituted.

A great deal depends on the manner in which these fomentations are applied. Where tepid ones are indicated, it depends also chiefly on the temperature of the liquid to be used as fomentation, being increased in proportion to the morbid state, or remaining the same, which however in the common mode of applying fomentations, is not the case; in consequence of which they frequently do more harm than good. Dr. B. thus prescribes the following method; The patient is to lie on the back, and his head to be placed in such a manner, that the hollow of the eye may be filled with the fomentation, and kept in the same, for some time. The patient is then to try to open his eyes a little, in which effort he is to be assisted by eyelids being gently separated. The remedy is however not to cool on the eye, but is to flow off laterally, after two or three minutes. The patients head may also be placed sideways, the eyelids opened, and the fomenting liquid be poured in with a spoon several times at the outer angle of the eye, so as to flow out, at its inner angle. In this manner the fomentations are to be repeated every half hour at furthest, covering the eyes in the intervals, with dry soft lint. This treatment is to be closely attended to, during the day. At nights about the size of a pea, of an ointment made of lard or fresh butter without salt, with hydrargyrum oxydum rubrum or hydrarg. ammoniato-muriaticum. and extr. opii is to be put in the interior angle of the eye, spreading

it over the whole surface of the conjunctiva, by gently rubbing the eyelids. If the dread of light is very considerable, a mixture of distilled water with tincture of opium, or a solution of henbane-extract in distilled water, or even the neat tincture of opium may be dripped in, once or twice a day.

Under this treatment the xerophthalmic state does generally decrease considerably in ten to fifteen days, the application of the ointment in the evening, and the instilling of the neat or diluted tincture during the day, must however not be discontinued for a long time; after the removal of the xerophthalmic state, the patients dare not expose themselves to those noxious influences, and particularly not too soon to that the influence of a bright light, for which reason the wearing of a large green eyeshade can not be sufficiently recommended.

The third indication, on account of the violence and extent of the disorder, requires a more powerful treatment. The inflammatory character here demands our attention. During the first eight days of the catarrous stage, the synochous or sthenic character can not be mistaken, local and general bleedings and a general antiphlogistic treatment, are thus to be thoroughly instituted, paying regard to the constitution. The tepid fomentations are unremittingly to be continued, cold ones by no means agreeing: the fomentations before mentioned, will in the beginning of this stage be likewise of the greatest service. The ointment of red oxyd of mercury finds no application here, as long as the inflammatory state continues with any degree of

violence, but a blister betwixt the shoulders, which is long to be kept open is indicated, which applied to the head itself, would be hurtfull, the latter suffering already under an exalted irritability.

If the inflammation, swelling and pain of the eyelids and the conjunctiva bulbi, have considerably abated in ten or fifteen days; if by this abatement the perverse secretion of purulent matter has also decreased; if we are certain that by the local and general treatment, both the topical, and the general catarrhus state, have been removed, then, and no sooner an addition of a little solution of lead, or acetate of lead, or even Sulphate of Zink, may be usefully added to the tepid fomentations. Yet the application of these metallic substances does still require great caution, and great attention must be paid to their effects, lest a xerophthalmic state might be reproduced by their application. A little spirit of camphor may however be usefully added to the liquid.

By degrees the red mercurial ointment may also be applied in the evening, the tincture of opium be dripped in, and a little acetate of lead, or Sulphate of Zink be added to the ointment, when the inflammation of the conjunctiva, and the purulent discharge have decreased.

If the eyelids are inverted ectropically, and if the conjunctiva bulbi projects like a pudding, the warm fomentations are to be applied, by means of doses of lint rolled up, taking care at the same time, to prevent their getting cold upon the eye. Dawbing the whole surface with nitrate of silver, or caustic alkali is also very service-

able in this state, covering the eye immediately afterwards with moistened and tepid doses of lint.

If on the contrary the eyelids are entropically and spasmodically closed, is the tumefaction very extensive, of a pale red, tense and very painful to the touch, and have they an oedematous-erysipelalous aspect, the inflammatory state of the interior parts is generally not so considerable. Here the morbid secretion and collection of matter, is always very considerable, and as difficult as it may be, the eyelids must in this case be opened several times a day, and the eye cleansed by rinsing with a tepid decoction. After this the eye and its whole region is to be covered with a bag filled with elder- and chamomile-flowers, linseed and camphor, and a vomit of Ipecacuanha and Tartar emetic given internally. Has the swelling abated, the pain decreased, and are the eyelids easier to be opened, the treatment above recommended is to be put in practice. The general catarrhal-gastric morbid state requires, besides and at the same time with the local treatment, a serious consideration. In the first stage the disorder is sometimes, though but seldom, purely local, it will however be nevertheless advisable, to give a strong purge of calomel and Jalap. In the inflammatory catarrhus stage however, laxants and diaphoretics such as ammonii murias, sodae sulphs, Liqu. antimon. Tartaris. Antimonii Tartar. Aqu. ammonii acetat. are indicated besides bleedings, in constitutions otherwise strong. The internal use of sulphur combined with antimonials and bitter elixirs, is also very useful, in particular if chronical exanthemes are either combined with the disorder, or have been suppressed.

In the latter case nothing ought to be undertaken externally in the beginning.

If the ophthalmia is combined with syphilis, a proper mercurial course must be instituted. If medical aid is not applied for, till the ophthalmia has passed the acme of the disorder, and has become chronic, two cases must be distinguished, whether the inflammation does still continue to have an erythematic character, or whether it is already of the typhoid kind.

In the first case a sufficient number of leeches must be applied, henbane or hemlock added to the mucilaginous fomentations, and calomel with digitalis and opium be given internally. If the character more of the typhoid kind, the use of bark and camphor must be conjoined with that of calomel and opium. To the external applications, something more stimulating as b. c. herb. menth piper. Spir. camphoræ. Bark and Acet. Iythag. is to be added.

The patient's diet must be adapted to the treatment in all the stages, and be in general moderate and little stimulating. Of the treatment of the various morbid metamorphoses and degenerations, that may be produced by this ophthalmia, there can be no mention made in this place as these, requiring a peculiar surgical treatment, no longer belong to this disorder; Dr. B. is however of opinion, that those events may almost for a certainly be prevented, if the treatment here chalked out, be instituted at the proper time.

V.

On the most simple means of dieting the army in the field, and of invigorating the wounded and sick soldiers. By JOHN FRED. LEWIS HAUSMANN, Prof. at Goettingen, sold by VANDENHOEK & RUPRECHT, 1815.

AMONG the means for dieting and strengthening the soldier in the field, those deserve to be preferred, which comprise the greatest quantity of nourishing, invigorating and salubrious particles, in the smallest compass; that are easiest to be transported in large quantities, and which the soldier can best carry about him in small ones; that do not spoil, and keep equally good in hot and cold, dry and wet weather, that are easily prepared in all places, with the least trouble and loss of time; that may be easily and permanently procured from home, with speed and little expence. Dr. H. considers the dried jelly made of bones, or portable soups to be an article of this description. In 1794 Dr. Wurtzer of Marburgh already hinted at this expedient, after him Dr. Hermbstädt of Berlin made a similar proposal, and then the jelly of bones was recommended as a nutriment by Cadet de Veaux. Bones being for the most part made no use of for food, yet do they contain twice as many nourishing particles as an equal weight of meat, provided they are cooked in a vessel, that suffers as little of the steam to escape and as possible, their application for the purpose of supplying part or whole of what is necessary for the soldiers' nutriment, cannot but be something very desirable. According to a calculation made by Dr. H. the city of Göttingen which contains only 8379 inhabitants, would

be capable of furnishing a daily maintainance for 334 men, equal in effect to a provision of one pound of meat a day for each person, if but half the bones of oxen, calves and swine killed in that place, were employed for the purpose of preparing these jellies. The author then details his own observations on the best manner of preparing the dry Jelly, and communicates his ideas, of its execution upon a more extensive plan, which being however sufficiently Keown, we pass over in silence.

VI.

Ideas on Seabathing, on the indications effects and proper use of it; with historical notices, concerning the seabath near Travemünde. By G. SWARTENDYK STIERLING, M. D. Member of several learned Societies. Lübeck, printed for the author. 1815. 135 pp. 8vo.

VII.

Annals of the Seabath near Travemünde, during the Summer of 1815. By G. SWARTENDYK STIERLING, M. D. &c. Fascicul. I. Lübeck. By NIEMANN. 1816. 94 pp. 8vo.

VIII.

Observations on bathing with relation to the muriatic-sulphurous-muriatic baths at Oldesloe. By FRANCIS HAGELSTEIN, M. D. Surgeon, and accoucher at Oldesloe, knight of the Danebrog-Ordre and member of the Schleswigh-Holstein patriotic Society. Lübeck. By NIEMANN. 1816. 103 pp. 8vo.

IX.

Chemical analysis of the Sulphurwell of the Guntherbath near Sondershausen, with its description topographically, oeconomically and physically &c. &c. &c. By CHRIST. FRED. BUCHHOLTZ, Dr. of Pharmacy and Philosophy and Profefs at Erfurt. Sondershausen. By VOIGT. 1816. 192 pp. 8vo.

X.

Account on the watering place in the Hub, near Brühl, in the Granddukedom Baden. By Dr. SCHÜTZ, Physician at Brühl and of the bathing place the Huh, corresponding member of the physical society of Erlangen. Karlsruhe. By MÜLLER. 1813. 84 pp. 8vo.

VI.

IN No. VI. the author endeavours to establish the indications for seabathing in various disorders, and in order to render his work more popular, has purposely refrained from detailing morbid histories, quoting authors and known instances.

After some physiological and pathological remarks, and observations on seabathing in general, on its proximate and remote effects upon the human organism, the cuticular organ and its relation to the lymphatics, glands and nerves both in a state of sickness and health, the author communicates his ideas on periods and degrees of disorders, their simple and complicated state and their causes;

then entering upon the general and special principles of treatment, he fixes on seabathing as a general and special remedy.

The chemical component parts of the seawater near Travemünde, are said to be in four medicinal pounds

Muriate of Soda	209	grs
— — Lime	60	—
-- -- Magnesia	39	—
Sulphate of Lime	12	—
— — Magnesia	3	—

The mean Temperature of the cold bath in the warm season, is stated to be 36° to 45° Fahrenheit; in cloudy weather somewhat less. He adopts three degrees of natural and artificial heat of the seabath, viz. the cold bath from 45° to 75° Fahrerh. the temperate from 75° to 85° and the hot from 85° to 90° Fahrenheit. stating the influence of these degrees of temperature so, that in organical respect the cold bath promotes cohaesion, the warm bath expansion, in dynamical respect the first the internal, and the latter the external vital activity, in material respect the first the secretion of the urine and the latter the absorption and secretion of perspiration. The author cautions against the opinion, that the effect is best in proportion as the water is colder, and recommends medical advice to be taken, respecting the frequency temperature and time of applying it. He considers seabathing to be indicated a) in disorders with abnormous activity of the nervous system, in disorders of the spasmodic kind as trembling, spasm of the eyelids the diaphragm &c. trismus, tetanus, spasmodic cough, in

the 3d stage of the whoopingcough, in palpitation from organic evil, in convulsive motions of the heart, epilepsy, hydrophobia, in all kinds of palsies, particularly of the dynamical kind, with unimpaired nutrition and growth of the affected part, in all palsies of a sympathetic kind after removal of the material cause, in complete or partial paralysis of all or certain parts, the organs of deglutition, the generative organs, the urinary vesicle, the rectum and their sphincters, lastly in all asthmatic disorders of the dynamic kind, inaction or spasm of the muscles of respiration, periodical paralysis or contraction of the respiratory organs. b) In disorders with morbidly exalted irritability of the nervous system; thus in all purely dynamical nervous fevers, phtisis nervosa, nervous chronical headache, hemicrany &c. c) In disorders of the internal senses with want of recollection and a disordered sensorium; in faintings senselessness, vertigo, nervous apoplexy, somnambulismus, sopor, catalepsy, incubus, extasy and melancholy. d) In disorders with sympathetic consumption as consequence of a morbid secretion, viz. in wastings of the whole body without fever, from want of reproduction of the mass lost, in abnormal secretions of the salivary gland and the sweat, in immoderate seminal fluxes, in an abnormal action of the mucous glands, blenorhoea, and an abnormal discharge of pus, in frequent abortus, in tabes dosalis, phtisis pituitosa, involuntary and nocturnal pollutions, fluor albus, haemorrhoides mucosae, gonorrhoea &c. in emaciation and debility from herpetic scabies and syphillitic dyscrasy. e) In chronical disorders of the cuticular organ without fever, particularly in herpes, psora, tinea, plica &c. particularly if founded on an idiopathic morbid

disposition of the cuticular organ. f) In disorders with general debility of the lymphatic system, in chronic and habitual catarrh without fever, in dropsical praedispositions. g) In disorders with a general acrimony of the lymphatic system, in scabious herpetic, syphilitic acrimonies, in primary exanthemes, ulcers, pustules, scrofula and all similar diseases the seabath acts as a specific. h) In disorders from some acrimony stagnating in the nerves and their tunics, the joints and muscles without fever; in lumbago, ischias, rheumatic face - tooth- and ear-ache, in disposition to rheumatism, chronic gout in the hands and feet &c. i) In disorders of the circulation without mechanical laesion of the vessels; in passive haemorrhages, in palpitation, orgasmus, congestions to the head, uterus, or haemorrhoidal vessels &c. k) In disorders from debility and irritability of the urinary and generative system; or in debility of the urinary passages, in diuresis, strangury, in morbid irritability of the sphincter vesicae, the neck of the bladder, the urethra, paralysis of the muscular fibres, passive inflammation of the kidneys, paralysis of the organs of generation, in nymphomania, priapism, and in local syphilitic disorders after the removal of the inflammatory symptoms. l) In disorders with general debility of the organic mass, in scurvy, rachitis, general atony from debauchery, in luxations, prolapsus, rupture, distortions &c. as symptoms of muscular debility. m) In disorders with a morbid reaction of the arterious system, languor of the vital power, want of cohaesion and in disorders where a crisis by sweat and urine takes place; in the last degree of putrid typhus, and by the transition of synocha in typhus.

in psychological disorders, melancholy, hypochondriasis and mania, seabathing is frequently indicated in physical and moral respect; Seabathing is contraindicated a) in all disorders where an idiopathical consumption of the organic mass has place, thus in hectic fevers. b) In cachexy with evident faults of the digestive organs, in ascites, tympany, icterus &c. c) In morbid evacuations from internal material causes; diarrhoea, coeliac flux, lientery diabetes &c. d) In visceral defects and obstructions, hysterics and hypochondriasis of the material kind; e) In disorders where heterogeneous substances are forming in certain organs, as calculi, worms &c. f) in organic defects of the lymphatic system, laceration of the vessels, dropsies &c. g) in organic defects of the sanguiferous system, as aneurisma, polypi, varices, and in critical hæmorrhages. h) in all disorders in which the arterious system reacts against a morbid stimulus, in fever with material complications, local inflammations, mucous-cattarrhus-gastric-exanthematic-acute rheumatic fevers, &c. i) in primarily exalted vital power of the heart and the arteries, primary fevers, primary abnormous excitability of the arterious system with an accelerated vital process, pyrexia inflammatory fever &c. As for the rest it is obvious, that these rules suffer many exceptions, and that it is not easily possible, precisely to fix the confines between the disorders when seabathing is either indicated or contraindicated. The remaining part of this little work contains the author's topographical and historical notices, respecting the seabath near Travemünde.

VII.

IN the first Sect. of No. VII. we receive an account of the state of the bathing-place, during the season, mentioned in the title-page. The weather was not favourable, hardly a day passed without rain or storm, and the temperature of the sea seldom exceeded 14° Reaum. In August, when the heat might have been expected to be greatest, the thermometer shewed but 10° R. The prevailing winds were S. E. — S. W., more generally N. W. The general morbid character inclined to a pituitous rheumatic, catarrhus and nervous complication. After this follow short morbid histories, arranged in the same order as in the other work, but being but fragmentary, they do not admit of any extracts. Dietitinal regulations, respecting the proper time of taking nourishment sleep and exercise, before and after bathing, and remarks on the exantheme produced by the seabath, as also an psychical regimen make the conclusion, all which though not void of popular interest, being sufficiently known to every practitioner, we omit.

VIII.

IN No. VIII. Dr. H. informs us, that Oldesloe in Holstein, between Hamburgh and Lübeck, has in its neighbourhood a salt-spring and a sulphureous saline-spring, both of which are now beginning to be applied for medical purposes. According to Dr. PFAFF's chemical analysis three ponnds common weight of it contain:

Muriate of Soda	310,	0 gr.
Carbonate of Lime	8,	5 —

Muriate of Magnesia	8, 5 gr.
Muriate of Lime	2, 0 —
Sulphate of Lime	2, 25 —
Carbonic acid oxyd of iron	0, 5 —

Besides the following gaseous parts in one hundred cubic inches, Carbonic acid gas 11, 6 Cub. inches.
Hepatic gas 1, 4 — —

The temperature is 9° Reaum.

The chemical analysis of the salt-spring proved it to be richer than the water of the baltic, three pounds of it, common weight, containing:

Muriate of Soda	705 gr.
— — Lime	6 —
— — Magnesia	3 —
Carbonate of Lime	4 —
— — Magnesia	3 —
Gypsum	1 —

and a trifle of oxyd of iron.

IX.

ACCORDING to the learned Dr. BUCHHOLTZ's description in No. IX. of the Güntherbath, near Sondershausen, the effects of this water on the body consist, in the beginning of its being used for drinking or bathing, in a sensation of constriction of the abdomen, producing costiveness; some feel a pressure and burning in the groins followed by flatulency and afterwards by diar-

rhoea; it also does not seldom create headache in the beginning, and a sensation of intoxication. It soon clears the skin, makes it white and soft. It operates as a sudorific and diuretic and produces a strong sediment in the urine. By crudities in the primae viae it produces anxiety, tension of the abdomen, pressure in the praecordia followed either by vomiting or diarrhoea, evacuating, bile, phlegm and infarctus. It also acts as a pectorale; in chronic coryza, and it encreases the discharge from the nostrils. The sufferings of the patient sometimes encrease, whilst using the first 15 baths, an itching exantheme frequently takes place, and they often complain of great debility and low spirits. It is said to be particularly usefull in several species of arthrites, the inflammatory one only excepted; if the disorder is not of too long standing, and the patient too old; in rheumatism, haemorrhoides, irregular or suppressed menstruation, hysterics, hypochondriasis, disordered digestion, abdominal debility, pitiuity, cardialgy, flatulency, pituitous and spasmodic asthma, chronical exanthemes, psorophthally and also against worms.

According to a most exact chemical analysis, made by Dr. B., 50 ℔ (the ℔ to 16 ℥) contain the following constituent parts.

1. *Solids.*

Carbonate of Lime	105 ¹ / ₃	gr.	—	2 ⁸ / ₇₅	gr.
— — Magnesia	11 ² / ₃	—	—	7/ ₅₀	—
Sulphate of Lime	59	—	—	1 ⁹ / ₅₀	—
— — Soda	18 ¹ / ₂	—	—	37/ ₁₀₀	—
— — Magnesia	48 ¹ / ₄	—	—	19 ³ / ₂₀₀	—
Muriate of Magnesia	77/ ₃	—	—	6 ³ / ₄₀₀	—

Muriate of Soda	$2\frac{1}{2}$	gr. —	$\frac{1}{200}$	gr.
Aluminous earth	$5\frac{1}{4}$	— —	$2\frac{1}{200}$	—
Fragrant, dissoluble and oxydized Extractive matter,	$\frac{7}{8}$	— —	$\frac{7}{400}$	—
Bitumen	$\frac{1}{4}$	— —	$\frac{1}{200}$	—

With some traces of muriate of Lime
and muriate of iron.

2. *Volatile.*

Carbonic acid gas	$2\frac{1}{5}$	Cubic inches.
Azote	$1\frac{62}{125}$	— —
Oxygen	$2\frac{3}{125}$	— —

X.

According to the description given in No. X. and the chemical analysis of Mr. SULZER, that water contains the following elements in 1 lb

Carbonic acid gas	3, 28	Cubic inches,
Muriate of Soda	13, 4	gr.
Muriate of Lime	0, 28	—
Muriate of Talcum	0, 17	—
Gravelly earth	0, 17	—
Gypsum	4, 05	—
Carbonate of Lime	2, 06	—

The temperature of the well is 23° R. and its specific gravity 1002 to 1000.

This mineral water is possessed of similar effects as the muriatic soda-well of Pymont, and the muriatic seawater of Doberan, Its effects are particular in arthritic pains, in irregular menstruation from local obstruction

of the blood, in some local sufferings of the primae viae induration of the milt and liver, scrofula, psoriasis, inveterate and herpetic exantheses &c.

Sect. III.

Miscellanies.

Ex nostro quoque nonnihil in commune contulimus.

I.

Physiology.

PROFESS. DÖLLINGER, happening to visit some waterworks a few years ago, found that on taking hold of some pretty thick leaden pipes, in which the water was forced upwards by pumps, he could plainly perceive an impulse, as often as a wave was driven into them, very much resembling that, which is felt in the arteries. As the pipes were well secured and fastened, as no trembling could be perceived in them, and as what was felt was the absolute impression of undulation, he could not derive the sensation he felt in his hand, from the impulse of the piston of the pump, and thus recollected the pulse, and particularly as in vivisections he had always found it immoveable, he was now anxious to know, whether a pulse might be discovered in living animals in an

artery, when laid bare; he thus laid bare the carotida of a dog, in the presence of several of his pupils, and a pulse was plainly felt in it, though no motion was visible in it; If we now consider, continues he, how seldom actual contractions have been observed in the arteries, we shall hardly be able to persuade ourselves, of the vital motions of the parietes arteriarum being the cause of the pulse, and thus many first rate physiologists found themselves compelled, to suppose only a mechanical dilatation of the arteries. But nobody to my knowledge having ever observed that either, I feel myself now convinced, that the arteries do not suffer, any alternate contraction or dilatation at all, whilst producing that effect, called the pulse.

The pulse is rather something compound, and is produced

a) By the wave of blood, driven into the arteries from the heart, the impulse is communicated to the parietes arteriarum in such a manner, that it may be felt without the artery suffering any dilatation:

That this be possible is evident from my observation on the leaden pipes, as well as the physical experiment, according to which only the last series of elastic balls is moved, on an impulse being applied to the first, whilst all the intervening ones remain in a state of inactivity. A similar observation I made in consequence of the effect the report of canons produced on my windows.

b) By the extension which the bent artery suffers, as we perceive on stretching the leg, after having sat cross legged, as also by what we see of the pulse, and in a great measure by the shaking of the cellulosa.

Dr. D. further observes, that he wishes to be understood as speaking solely of the pulse, but by no means of the share the arteries bear in the circulation of the

blood, for even if they do neither dilate nor contract, they may nevertheless participate in the motion of that fluid in various other ways.

Dr. DÜRR in Schwäbischhall relates the following remarkable case of a child, being born with a perfect cephalocele, that lived 39 hours and a half after birth. A spongy dark red mass, yielding to the pressure of the fingers, and which to all appearance wanted the common cranial and meningeal integuments, occupied about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the space of the basis cranii, representing as it were the occiput. Before the common integuments ceased on the borders of this fungous mass, there appeared some hair from them, particularly towards the posterior part; the cranium was felt to proceed an inch above the root of the nose, the same over the right ear, but only three lines over the left. The fungus itself exhibited several windings on its surface, it alternately sunk and rose a little at each in- or expiration. The child lived 39 hours and a half, cried, respired and swallowed. The hands and legs appeared half paralytic, the child however proved to have sensation in them, if irritated by the fingers, and closed the hands, when a finger was put in them. On a most exact dissection of the head, the vaulting of the skull was found depressed to the bottom of it, and the brain forced through the cranial aperture.

Dr. von AUTENRIETH concludes from this case, and several other reasons, that the pressure of the child's head during birth be beneficial to its future life, and thought that conclusion to be confirmed by the observation, that children born by means of the caesarean operation do but seldom continue to live, and afterwards found it really corroborated by the dissection of a child, brought into the world by that operation at the clinical school of Tübingen.

II.

P a t h o l o g y.

HUFELAND *on the causes of the ophthalmia bellica.*

IT is remarkable, that this dangerous disorder of the eyes, which for ever destroyed the vision of thousands of our bravest warriors, is a specific new ophthalmia as well in regard to its nature and form, as to its being epidemical only in time of war: but it is still more remarkable, on account of its being of such recent date. It was first observed in Egypt in the English and French armies, and afterwards also in the late war, among the Prussian soldiers. Its cause can thus not be owing to war in general, but rather to our modern times, and the manner of carrying on the war. Fatigue, overheating of the body, catching cold, dust, syphilitic catarrhus and psoriac affections have been considered as causes of it; however all these existed both in the 7years war, and in all the preceeding ones, and nevertheless this peculiar and universal disorder has never been observed. But it is evident, that the nature of this disorder is metastatical, originating not so much from external local irritation, as from a morbid secretion or acrimony, thrown on the eye, whence it is justly called by many, *Blenorrhoea oculorum* and *Psorophthalmia*. Certain causes must therefore lie in the new manner of carrying on the war, which either act inimically upon the eyes immediately, or which occasion the morbid matter produced by the morbid causes before mentioned, to attack the eye pathologically. I think to have found these new causes in the following points, which certainly are peculiar to the wars of modern times only, viz. *Bivouaques*, watchfires, cutting short of the hair and the sudden transition from a sedentary life to that of a soldier. Lying over nights in the open fields on the damp ground, exposed to rain and change of weather for two and three

months running, must absolutely produce a chronic suppression of perspiration, and an accumulation of rheumatic matter. I know from an exact account of English officers, that in Egypt the cool dew falling in great quantity during the night, which wetted the soldiers to the skin, was the chief cause of that ophthalmia, and that those who managed matters so, as to guard themselves against it, remained free from the disorder. The dazzling light, continuing all night in consequence of the watchfires, combined with the clouds of smoke inseparable from it, can not but be violently irritating, and direct the rheumatic matter towards the eyes. The sudden close cropping of the hair in people that were used formerly to wear them long, acts very refrigerating on the head and neck, in the same manner as when a fur cap worn before, is laid aside on a sudden; if cold or damp weather is added to this, a most enjurious retrogression of the perspiration of the head must unavoidably be the consequence, and the secretory organs of the eyes being the nearest collatoria that offer an outlet, the whole secretion is concentrated in these organs, and of course with increased force and acrimony, the greater the suppression has been, and the longer it has lasted. How frequently, have I not observed the most obstinate rheumatic ophthalmies, catarrhs and rheumatism in children, whose hair had been cut too short, in cold or damp weather! — But all these causes act more violently in proportion as they are new and contrary to former customs, which likewise was the case in the Prussian army, where instigated by a most noble enthusiasm all without distinction flow to arms, and a number of literati and mechanics, who having hitherto led a continual sedentary life, now suddenly passed over to this manner of life, quite new to them; and this may be perhaps the cause, why the disorder was so particularly predominant in the Prussian army.

If once the disorder has taken place, an other cause still joins it, viz. infection. The infectious nature of

it, was observed already in Egypt, and is confirmed among us: Physicians and others though not having been exposed to its originating causes, caught it, merely by being much about ophthalmic patients. At this very day a number of our most deserving military practitioners do still labour under a loss of sight, incurred by infection. A new proof, of the metastatical catarrhus nature of the disorder, for we know that a violent cold is also catching, and is that disorder any thing else, but a cotharrhus inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, the same as this ophthalmy is a catarrhus inflammation of the secreting membranes of the eye? —

Dr. EMMERT on the manner in which poisonous substances do operate, asserts, that all poisons in order to prove active, must be employed in a certain quantity; that most of the different poisons have a general specific and local action upon remote parts; they all act by means of the circulation, and immediately penetrate the vessels; they kill neither by producing paralysis of the heart, nor of the respiratory organs, or of the parts they come in immediate contact with. They only produce death by operating upon the spinal marrow, no poison acting so quick, that it should not first be carried through the circulation to the spinal marrow.

Dr. SAUVE relates the following remarkable case of a dropsy of the maxillar cavity.

A young man laboured under a peculiar dilatation of the maxillar cavity of the right side, much disfiguring the face. He had always enjoyed the most perfect state of health; five years ago he happened by a fall to receive several slight wounds in the head, without the cheek however, suffering much by it. The next year however this part appeared enlarged and gradually encreasing, yet

without any pain. The sinus became widened, its parietes enlarged everywhere except towards the eye, yielded to pressure with a crackling noise. The nasal canal and the nose were pressed towards the left cheek and the roof of the mouth gave way to pressure; the teeth had suffered no change. On carrying the finger over the lip and cheek, a fissure was felt in the lower part of the external part of the sinuses, a little above the dental cavities, together with perceptible fluctuation in that place. An incision was made with the Bistoury, along the maxillar margin, in the softened portions of the bone, and a smell and colourless aqueous liquid flowed out immediately. A square piece was removed from the edge of the maxillar bone, driven upwards by two lateral incisions, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch distant from each other, and another transversal one, running parallel with the first. The membrane lining the sinus was a little discoloured, and painless on being touched with the finger.

Dr. S. now brought the softened bones in their proper situation, injecting warm wine into the cavity. In a fortnight, during which time neither pain nor swelling had taken place, the patient left his medical attendant, though the aperture in the maxilla had not yet closed again.

Dr. IACOPO PENADA communicates the following case of a remarkable concretion found in a tumour.

The strange concretion which is to be examined in this paper, was found in a tumor in the left side of a country woman 50 years of age. The woman was strong and corpulent, had brought forth 12 children, but had had slight pain in the left hypochondriac region ever from her youth, without any tumor becoming visible, which however appeared in the month of Nov. 1806 accompanied with great pain. Dr. Bonomo, Dr. Penada's assistant, treated it with emollients, in consequence

of which suppuration ensued and an aperture took place. The woman refusing to submit to any operation, the wound remained open four months, and its edges became callous. In May 1807 the pain having become more violent, the patient once rubbed the tumor, by which suddenly a roundish body burst forth, and to the no small surprise of all present, flew with violence to some distance, which said substance was delivered to the physician.

This concretion had the form and size of a fowl's-egg; two inches and two lines Paris Measure long and one Inch thick. The external colour of it was of a dark slate-colour, its surface a little rough, granulated and soft like velvet.

The dark surface being scraped, there was found underneath a lamellous substance of a light yellow colour. This substance was compact though not hard, and weighed one ounce and two drachms. Thrown on the water it floated for some time, and then sunk gradually.

Being divided in two equal halves through its greatest axis, the mass shewed 12 elliptical and concentric lamina, which gave it the appearance of a knot found in the wood of the Nutree. Each lamina was separated from the other by a black line and the substance of the laminae themselves was of a light yellow. The thickness of the lamina decreased, as it approached the centre of the oval substance.

The centre contained a white and round nucleus less firm than the rest, spongy and crystalline, representing a flattened globulus, consisting again of concentric lamina, like the crystallina of the eye.

The concretion was delivered to Dr. Melandri Prof. of chemistry at Padua for analization, who says this substance plainly consists of two different parts. The mass of the nucleus dissolves entirely in aether is crys-

tallizable and very combustible, and spreads a fragrance during combustion. The dark cortical mass is partly soluble in aether and alcohol, and partly indissoluble. The soluble part crystallizes, and burns with a clear flame and the smell of wax. The indissoluble part spreads while burning an animal odour. These experiments prove that the whole mass of the stone consists of adipous wax (adipocera) and in fact modified in the nucleus, by a resinous matter, and in the cortical substance combined with animal matter. This body thus is for its chief part very analogous to gallstones. This concretion certainly wants many constituents, which are peculiar to gallstones, so that it may be considered as a concretion of a peculiar nature; but if in its chief substance it is analogous to gallstones, it is the more enigmatical, how such a body could form itself in an external tumor.

Dr. HINTZE of Waldenborough in Silesia observed the following case of menstruation through the mammae. A young widow, mother of two children, one 6 and the other 10 years of age, of a delicate constitution, of an ingenious mind, and a strictly moral character, always regular in menstruation, catching cold whilst unwell, the catamenia stopt, without producing any disagreeable effects for the time. The next period the menses appeared, they came from the nipples of the breast, without any further change in her health, excepting a transient oppression on the organs of respiration. Emenagogues of all description had been used in vain for many years past, the catamenia kept regular to the abnormal place, till she began using the Altwasser waters, when in 7 weeks time, after 27 bathings, they were restored to their natural place.

III.

M o r b i d a n a t o m y.

Dr. AMELUNG of Darmstadt relates the following case of the heart being situated in the right side, and a total want of the left wing of the lungs. SEBASTIAN KEISSNER, of the artillery corps, tall and robust, 31 years of age, marched in the month of Febr. 1812 with his corps to Magdeburgh, and from thence to Russia. He was well all the summer, and present at the battles near the Deena and Beresina. About December he returned to Königsbergh with the remainder of his corps. Here he was taken ill, according to his account, with a violent catarrh, cough and fever, but recovered sufficiently to be able to make the long journey from Prussia hither, partly on foot and partly by a waggon.

On the 17th of March 1813 he arrived here ill, yet tolerably in strength, and was carried to the hospital at Birkenbach. He complained of lassitude in all his limbs, a slight headache in the forehead, but without giddiness; bitter taste, borborygmi and diarrhoea, but more particularly of a continual violent irritation to cough, without expectoration, of shortness of breath and tightness across the chest and a particular sensation about the diaphragma. The tongue was moist, covered with a yellowish white fur, thirst was very great and his voice hoarse, appetite indifferent, the pulse increased tight and hard, the skin parched, sleep disturbed, and much interrupted by coughing. He received on the first day a mixture of Tamarinds with cream of Tartar, Minderers Spirit and Oxymel, which pretty well appeased the abdominal disturbances; after this he received a decoction of Marsh-mallow with Sal ammoniac, Minderers Spirit and Oxymel of squills. This after a few days relieved the cough and produced a little mucous expectoration. Sleep mended,

the voice got clearer, the headache decreased and the skin became moist. Notwithstanding these general symptoms of amendment, the shortness of breath, the tightness across the chest, and the pressure about the diaphragma did not only remain, but seemed to have increased and got worse. The pulse indeed had in general become slower and softer, but still remained increased and irritated. The bitter taste had left him, and the tongue had become clean, but the appetite did not return, indeed he did eat, but did not relish his food.

Towards the end of March there appeared besides the symptoms already mentioned, a gathering of water in the cavity of the chest; the abdomen began to swell, the legs became oedematous, in short all the symptoms of a general dropsy made their appearance. After the use of the most powerful diuretics such as cremor Tart. solubil. Squilla. Herba digitalis, combined with opium and bitter extracts, a copious discharge of urine took place for some days; but the shortness of breath and the cough got worse every day. All at once the urinary discharge began also to decrease, the abdomen grew more swelled, and the patient expired on the 25th of April.

Dr. A. having formerly observed on examining his abdomen, that the heart did not as usual move in the left, but rather in the right side, he doubted not that this proceeded from some great deviation of the pectoral viscera from the normal situation; he thus had the body dissected, and found the external formation of the chest quite normal, finely vaulted, and in perfect proportion with the remainder of his fine and strong frame. But on opening the chest, there was no viscus found in its left portion, but in lieu of them, a collection of water, that might perhaps amount to 10 Pound. A small portion of lungs of about the size of a goose's egg, was found above the mediastinum, enclosed in a particular bag of the pleura. It felt as if dried up, much resembling a dry bathing sponge. On the whole inner surface

of the pectoral cavity, which was filled with water, the pleura was thick like leather, and of a yellow colour like ocher. In the right pectoral cavity, the heart was lying in its pericardium, close to the mediastinum, the point towards the right hypochondrium. The aorta arose from the anterior portion, but the vena cava emptied itself in the posterior part. The lungs, which occupied the remaining space, contained a number of distinct tubercles, and a small portion of pus; the small space between the lungs and pleura was here also filled with water, as well as the pericardium. The abdominal viscera exhibited all of them, a normal situation, but the abdomen was greatly filled up with water. The lower margin of the liver was somewhat inflamed, the gall-bladder contained but very little of a thin watery bile. The omentum was almost entirely dissolved and in a very thin condition.

Dr. A. remarks that this man, according to all appearance, must ever have wanted a complete wing of the lungs on the right side, having only that little imperfect portion, inclosed in the bag; the remaining part of that cavity, having been quite empty at first, and only filled up with water during the latter part of his life. For if ever a perfect pulmonary wing had existed on that side, and had been but recently destroyed by the water, as found in some instances, some vestiges would have remained of it, or at least, of the thick membranaceous vessels. Neither was it possible, that the heart with its bag should have been forced by the water into the right cavity, as the mediastinum was found entire and inviolated, from the dorsal vertebrae to the sternum. He would thus have been well able to stand; being shot through the left pectoral cavity, without his life being endangered, though in other subjects it would cause immediate death.

It is worth of particular notice, that notwithstanding this enormous irregularity of situation and formation

of the pectoral viscera, this man never complained of the least inconvenience in that region, as long as he found himself well in other respects; When marching to Russia he had already been 5 years in service, had served during the campaign in Austria in 1809, was garrisoned here, and drilled to the artillery service, but had never been in any hospital as patient, neither had his name ever been mentioned in the sicklist.

BEZARD observed the following remarkable case of dropsy, in a woman of 28 years of age, who after being frequently ill treated by her husband, and brutally kicked by him in the abdomen, fell in consequence of that treatment combined with other causes in a dropsy. Each time the fluid collected she was tapped, and feeling each time relieved by it, without suffering much from the operation, it was repeated 665 times in 13 years, on account of the quick reaccumulation of the water. Besides these tapplings the fluid was removed 28 times by purges and diuretics. Suppose now the average quantity carried off by each operation, to have amounted to but 15 pints, we find that 1228 Gallons and one Pint have been morbidly secreted during that period. She had during this time also, once a typhus, twice pneumony and once dysentery, without interrupting the dropsy, which always regained its pristine state in 6 or 8 days. In the intermediate time she followed her usual domestic business.

On dissection the peritoneum was found to be of three lines thickness, cartilagineous, and resembling at first sight the rind of bacon. The omentum, mesentery and even the liver and gallbladder, spleen, pancreas, kidneys and urinary bladder had as it were disappeared, and a common scirrhus mass was found in their place towards the right side, resembling the liver in shape, and containing pus. It is worthy of notice that all, this woman took

of food and drink in the intermediate time, from one paracentesis to the other, did not ballance the weight of the water removed by each operation, as also that we see, what a great quantity of lymphatic fluids may be secreted, if there is a sufficiency of vital power.

IV.

M i d w i f e r y,

Dr. LOBSTEIN draws the attention of the medical world to a kind of haemorrhage of parturients not yet described, depending on the laceration of the interior coat of the vagina. In the natural, not pregnant state the coherence of the membranes of this organ is so strong, that a laceration of any single one of them, appears almost impossible. But the texture of these parts being considerably relaxed during pregnancy and parturition, it accounts for this violation taking place. It has as yet been only observed in premiperae, where the unevenness and plaits of the vagina have not yet disappeared, and thus offer a greater resistance to the head of the child, and of course are exposed to greater distension and even to the violation in question.

This kind of haemorrhage if properly known, will seldom prove dangerous, if the patient is not besides already so weak, that any new and debilitating cause must necessarily prove destructive and dangerous. The following are the essential points of the cases observed by D. L.

1) After the natural delivery of a premipera, an haemorrhage took place, which indeed was not very considerable, but alarming on account of its duration. D. L.

thinking the secundina loosened in part, to be the cause of it, fetched it according to art, yet the haemorrhage continued to be strong and permanent, after the perfect contraction of the womb, and closing of the os tincae. On closer examining the genital parts, a triangular flap, about 9 lines long, resembling the *caruncula myrtiformis*, was found at the posterior and lower part of the vagina, a little above the *fossa navicularis*, a stream of blood flowing from its point, in a manner as if a vein in the arm is opened, which bleeding ceased immediately on the flap being secured by a ligature.

2) In an other *primipera*, delivery of the child and placenta having taken place in the natural way, the belly became tumid after a little while, and the woman complained of great pain in the vagina. On examination, a tight painfull tumour was found in the upperpart of the vagina, entirely shutting it up. Dr. L thought first to have found a *prolapsus fundi uterini*, protruding through the orifice of the womb, and which being incarcerated in it, produced a perfect retroversion of the womb; but this idea soon gave way, on the uterus being felt in the shape of a hard ball up to the navel. On a more exact examination Dr. L. found the tumour to arise from the posterior part of the vagina, that the finger might be carried around the other part of its periphery, and introduced into the cavity of the womb, filled with coagulated blood, along the anterior part of the vagina. Being now capable to free the uterus of the accumulated blood, to bring it to contraction, he discovered, that at the posterior part a considerable flap had got loose of the interior membrane of the vagina closing the *os tincae* like a valve, and preventing the expulsion of the blood. The pains now went off naturally. This person dying some years after of a pulmonary consumption, Dr. L. on dissecting her, found, a large scar at the posterior part of the vagina.

3) A delicate weak and *cachochymic* little woman, that had laboured two months under an ague in the

latter period of her pregnancy, was delivered for the first time. The three first stages of delivery went off without any accident; but on the head entering in the lower pelvic aperture, and pressing on the perinaeum, a trifling haemorrhage occurred, which left off on the protrusion the head, but recommenced after the delivery had been normally completed, not being to be stopt, but by the application of tampons to the vagina. Nevertheless the haemorrhage did not cease, the patient fainted away and died after a few trifling convulsions. On dissection no visible cause of this sudden death was found, either in the organs of the chest, or the abdomen, but on the enterance of the pudenda, a considerable deficiency of the mucous membrane was discovered on the posterior part, so that the plexus reteformis Winslowii lay bare, and that its cells could be inflated with a tube. The violation of the membrane perhaps previously already tender, had taken place, by the distension of the parts on the child's head entering the lower aperture. The haemorrhage had ceased on the head's compressing the plexus, and came on again, on the delivery being accomplished.

V.

Practice of physik and surgery;

Dr. STEINHEIM of Altona makes the following observations on the effects of cold fomentations and affusions in Typhus.

If the headache by getting worse, nearly approaches to a delirium, if the suffering of the sensible part of the brain affects also the irritable one, and produces inflammation in the cerebral substance, which is observeable externally by inflammation of the sclerotica and aduata; or if the

beginning inflammation, causes the headache to increase in such a manner, as to occasion delirium, there is none of all the remedies ever recommended, so good and so efficacious as cold fomentations and affusions. Icewater with ice in it, was applied in napkins or bladders upon the shaved skull of the patient, who soon after expressed the benefit they received from it, by a more placid countenance, and generally afterwards when he recovered his recollection, requested the renewal of the fomentations. Their effect in typhus leuiscens with predominant brained affections, was striking, but still more so, and quicker in their operation, in acute typhus with furious delirium, and violent vital activity, where generally a number of leeches were applied to the temples before their exhibition. By the use of the fomentations the patients all became quiet recovered recollection and sleep, and crisis took place, in the furious ones sooner, in the muttering ones later. They appeared to act most decisively in the acute one, if applied just in that moment, when the inflammation was about reaching its highest degree. No medicine has certainly proved so efficacious, and even the most timid physicians employed it afterwards with the best success, if fear had not made them wait, till paralysis had already taken possession of the patient. Where the affusions appeared indicated, I did not suffer myself to be detained by the perspiring skin, which in our Epidemy was frequently covered with sweat, and never found any suppression of perspiration, or any bad consequences arising from them. It was and remained the best remedy in Typhus in our Epidemy, provided it was employed in due time and the proper place.

Dr. MYLIUS, Medicinal inspector at the port of St. Petersburg &c. from experience prefers to substitute immersions in cold water in synocha and typhus to the affusion of it, it being preferable not only on account of its preventing moisture, dampness and other inconve-

niences in the rooms of the patients, but also on account of its better effects upon them. For this purpose he had a bathig-tub filled with fresh cold water from the Newa, the patient taken out of the bed, undressed, and carried upon a sheet, held at the four corners, then dipped three or four times in it, up to his neck, cold water being poured over his head, each time out of a vessel, which some person held in readiness. Whilst this was doing he caused a clean sheet to be put on the bed, the patient just taken out of the bath with the wet sheet, laid on a rush-mat and wiped, and then put into the dry bed, covered with a warm blanket. The whole of this proceeding does not take more than about two minutes. The temperature of the water was between $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ ° R.

This answered his expectations so well, that from the 15th of July till the first of December 1813 he treated and cured in this manner 116 patients, at the Naval hospital, 6 of whom had simple typhus, 33 typhus with diarrhoea and other malignant symptoms, 1 typhus with malignant cynanche, 53 Synocha, 3 Synocha recidiva, 7 Synocha with violent diarrhoea, 3 Quotidiana and tertiana, 1 inflammatory catarrhus fever, 3 rheumatic fever, 2 inflammations of the lungs, 1 diarrhoea without fever, and 3 bilious fevers. Finding however they did not answer so well in the 5 last disorders, he afterwards only employed them against synocha and typhus. In 1814 he employed the dippingbath by 315 patients, labouring under these disorders; from the 1st of January to the 15th of April 1815, by 38 patients. The total sum of patients, thus dipped from the 15th of July 1813 to the 15th of April 1815, were 469, 38 of whom died, many of which were gone too far, when received into the hospital, and in several, dissection proved such organic defects to have preexisted, that the typhus only appeared to have been symptomatic. At first he used to combine the use of medicines with the immersions, but soon found them to be superfluous, the latter alone

being sufficient to effect a cure. After being dipped the patient only takes a few cupfulls of a warm infusion of chamomile, elder, mint tea or barley water, sweetened with honey. The remedy may be applied with equal benefit, even if the typhus is of eight or twelve days standing, neither is any salt required to be added, the agitation the immersion produces on the nervous system, being the only thing that produces the effect. The following are the general results of his observations.

1) The most dubious symptoms, such as colliquative diarrhoea in typhus, dysentery &c. were removed, only and in a most astonishing manner, by the immersion in cold water.

2) General amendment took place most strikingly, if after the immersions perspiration ensued, which generally happened after the 2d or 3d, but sometimes not till after the 6th or 7th immersion, though the patient did at times recover without any sensible perspiration taking place.

3) By the immersions, the heat of the body was gradually reduced to the normal degree.

4) They reduce for the most part the quickness of the pulse, but not in an equal degree in all patients, they sometimes even encrease its frequency.

5) The decrease of the morbid phenomena does not stand in proportion with the decrease of the quickness of the pulse and the heat, but rather takes place sooner.

6) The dry and parched tongue becomes soft and moist, after the first or 2d dipping, the white or yellow fur disappears, as also the disagreeable taste; and appetite returns.

7) The cold immersions do not produce any unpleasant, but rather a pleasant and agreeable sensation

in the patient; who not only not objecting to them, rather request their repetition.

8) Immediately after immersion, the patients become calmer, delirium and headache disappear, and a refreshing sleep takes place.

9) The cold immersions prove salutary in all stages of synocha, typhus and febris ptechialis.

10) They never produce any ill consequences.

Dr. von AUTENRIETH recommends the following as an efficacious remedy against the fretting of the skin. One part of oakbark is boiled down with 6 parts of water, to half the quantity. Into this decoction he pours extract of lead, as long as any precipitation takes place, which in proportion of the gallic acid and tannic matter, contained in the oakbark, and according to the strength of the extract of lead, requires as much extract of lead as one third or half the weight of the oakbark. The liquid together with the sediment is put into a funnel with filtering paper, where it is left till the remaining praecipitate, has the consistence of a thick unguentous pulp. It is prevented from drying too quick, by the addition of a little Spir. of wine. This aqueous Unguent spread pretty thick on linen, and applied twice or thrice daily to the fretted place and round about it, will be found of peculiar service.

Dr OTTENSEE, of Berlin, recommends the following treatment of chilblains as particularly efficacious. The affected part is to be washed several times a day with warm water, and afterwards be rubbed with a mixture of Spir. Vin. rectific. Spir. ammoniac and Tinct. opii, which by degrees is made stronger with Sp. angelicae, Serpilli

or Anthos, and in the interval to be covered with a plaister of Empl. diachyl. Bals. peruvian. and Opium spread on silk.

Dr. CHALESS MYLIUS, of St. Petersburg, assures to have cured the most obstinate intermittents with bitter almonds. After cleansing the primae viae with an emetic he gives next day the following emulsion.

℞ Amygdal. amar. ꝑiss vel ij terant. exacte in mortario lapideo, tunc adde Aquae fontan. ꝑij f. l. a. Emulsio.

to be taken for a dose one hour before the paroxysm.

He assures to have used no other medicine, except that he combined it with bitter extracts, in cases of weak digestions. According to the daybook of the hospital it appears, that from the 2d of June till the 7th of August, there have been cured in this manner 27 patients, viz. 10 of quotidiana and 17 of tertiana, two being cured after the 2d, 4 after the 3d, 9 after the 4th, 4 after the 5th, 4 after the 6th, 2 after the 7th, one after the 11th and one after the 12th dose, without any of them either experiencing any relapse, or other disorders in consequence of it. He has also used it in quartana, which stayed away after the 5th dose. Dr. M. thinks their efficacy to consist in the prussic acid they contain, and on this account proposes to try next the Aq. lauro cerasi in lieu of them.

The Lapidium ruderale he has also tried, and really found it to be usefull, yet slower in its effects than the former.

Remedies used by the Russians in various disorders.

IN Irkutsk, and in the neighbourhood of the Baikal-sea the following remedies are used by the people.

Parnassia palustris in decoction against stranguery.

Androsa lactea in a similar way, or in infusion, against the same disorder, the gravel, and epilepsy, and as fumigation against diseases of the eyes.

Tanacetum vulgare and a Species of *Achillea* against intermittents, the first also against jaundice.

A strong infusion of a Species of *Geranium* is drank in suppressed menstruation, and a slow flowing of the lochia; it is also used for fomenting.

A Species of *Polypodium*, plentifully found near the Turka, is very famous in haemorrhages, particularly uterine ones.

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum, famous in fluor albus, its infusion being drank plentifully as common drink.

A Species of *Thalictrum*, internally and as gargle against cynanche and ulcers in the throat.

Gentiana macrophylla, in delirium and sleeplessness.

Dentaria bulbifera, in nervous affection, convulsions and epilepsy, both the herb and the root in decoctions, the latter though being considered most efficacious.

Convallaria polygonatum, in gout and rheumatism, internally, and externally applied to the painful limbs when chewed.

Gentiana campestris, in powder, against worms.

Statice speciosa, in relaxation of the womb, prolapsus, and other disorders of the same.

Achillea millefolium, in colic, diarrhoea, dysentery, bad digestion, internally and in fomentations.

Echiaphorum polystachion, in Epilepsy and other convulsive disorder, in- and externally.

Oryganum vulgare, in headache.

Phlomis tuberosa, a strong infusion of it is used in the Ukraine against dysentery.

Lathroea squamaria is used to promote the flowing of the catamenia, either as a spirituous infusion or as decoction, of which a wine-glass full is taken several times a day.

Lunaria rediviva is used in nervous affections and epilepsy.

Alisma plantago is used with particular advantage in rabies. 10 grs. of the powdered root are taken thrice a day, and a poultice, made of the herb, applied to the wound, which removes inflammation, and within 3 days produces suppuration; after this the wound is dressed with balsamus Arcaei, and two drachms of the powder of this root, which quantity is lessened if the pain is too violent. The internal dose of the powder must not be increased above 15 grs., 20 grs. producing already gastric pains.

This plant is said to be a very strong poison for horses, but is most efficacious in rabies; the root is dug up in the latter part of August, cleansed, and dried in the shade. One large, or two or three small ones are then pulverized, and such a dose is given on bread and butter, two or three repetitions of which are said to be sufficient to cure the disorder, even when it has really broke out already. What is particularly in favour of this remedy, is, that the patients like to take it, even if the paroxysm is most violent.

Campanula patula is in some parts also used against rabies.

BESIDES the use they make of nitric acid in syphilis, they employ it also in- and externally against other affections. Internally they take it as common drink diluted with quass or water, against acute fevers as well as the ague, and externally it is used against rheuma-

talgy, arthritic and syphillitic pains in the following manner. Whilst in the vapourbath, they rub the sweating painfull limbs with the diluted acid, which, while producing only some redness of the skin, is said to have a very good effect.

Corrosive sublimate is also a popular remedy with them, generally known in Siberia, and used as a common antisymphillitic, in the enormous dose, of two drachms of sublimate dissolved in one Pint and a half of common gin, of which half a wineglassfull is taken twice a day. They also prepare an ointment of it, with butter or lard, using it whilst in the bath.

Cinnabar - fumigations are still more common among them, so that any old woman knows how to prepare them. They are used in the following manner; whilst the patient is in the bath, he ties up his head with a handkerchief, holding his mouth opened over the vapours of the cinnabar, or red precipitate strewed on live coals, and in this manner inhales the vapour. Dreadfull and pernicious as we might expect this remedy to be, in its consequences for the lungs, Dr. REHMANN assures us to have seen many cured from syphillis, without any apparent detriment to the lungs.

PORTA of Rome relates the following most remarkable case, of a poisoning with opium, being counteracted by cold water.

Peruvian bark being prescribed for a pregnant woman, labouring under hysterics, spasms and faintings, to be taken internally in decoction, and the powder of it to be injected per anum, she recieved by mistake powdered opium instead of it, of which three ounces were taken in three days. The consequence was a costiveness, against which 22 glysters proved ineffectual, and a meteorismus threatened a speedy dissolution. This dreary event being already expected, one of the consulting physicians fell up-

on applying fomentations to the abdomen, cold like ice, and to inject glysters of a similar nature. The glyster being but just injected, feces smelling strongly of opium were discharged, and the patient recovered.

Sulphate of Zink recommended as a most efficacious remedy in psoria by Dr. and Prof. HARLES of Erlangen.

Sulphate of Zink, or white vitriol has hitherto not been recommended as an external remedy in psora, except in the form of an unguent, as in the Ung anti-scabios. Jalseri; in this form however it does but seldom answer our expectations, from the same reason, that other powerfull remedies do frequently disappoint us in curing this disorder.

Dr. H. has had a vast number of scabious patients in the clinicum at Erlangen, and consequently had ample opportunities, to try and compare the effects of a great variety of such remedies, whose effects had been particularly praised on different occasions.

Sulphur given internally as well as externally, in the dry and simple itch, did not only frequently disappoint both the Dr. and the patient, but generally did no service at all, in the pustulous and wet dartsous itch. The cure was generally too tedious; the exantheme reappeared with encreased strength, after being seemingly cured, and got even worse instead of better.

Of the external application of the wellknown mercurials, the solution of sublimate, and the Ung. Werlhofii, and particularly of the former, Dr. H. saw sometimes good effects, they appeared however in the inflammatory state of the exantheme, and in plethoric and irritable habits, to act rather prejudicial, by encreasing both pain and inflammation. Besides this, the process of

absorption is to be regarded, on which account those remedies must not be continued too long.

Tartarized antimony Dr. H. has but twice made use of externally, in a herpetic itch, once in a watery solution, and once as ointment, but was soon forced to give it up, on account of the disorder getting worse.

As to the use of the diluted sulphuric acid, he found that this remedy is not only very slow in its operation, and that it sometimes entirely disappoints; but also that its being applicable can be but very limited, as it can be applied with good effect, only when a general debility of the lymphatic and cuticular system, together with cacochymy prevails.

The treatment with an aqueous solution of soap, he considers to be a very good adjuvant, in cures of simple itch, but alone, it is in most cases of no greater service, than the decoctions of mucilaginous, or mucilaginous-astringent vegetables, of which Elmbark is the most usefull

Among the acrid vegetables Dr. H. has hitherto given the preference to the Elecampane in saturated decoctions, in the form of a wash, yet he thinks it far less efficacious, than the analogous remedies of the mineral kingdom, particularly white praecipitate of Quick-silver, sublimate, diluted ley and soap.

The result of all his experiments and observations was, that none of these remedies acted so quick as might be wished; and a watery solution of Sulphate of Zink used as a wash, was always found the best. Dr. H. has used this remedy in more than 40 of the most different cases, and always with a speedy and perfectly good success, and without any further consequences. The eruption did not, as is the case with the other remedies, increase in the beginning, but decreased from the very first days, and was generally completely removed after a perseverancé of 8 or 10 days. Only in a rather inflam-

matory form of the pustulous itch, this remedy could not be applied, for the same reason, as it can not be indicated in syphilitic itch.

If the disorder has been of long standing a few mild purges being previously given, the patient takes for a few days some sulphur and Cream of Tartar, and after this all the places, where there is any eruption, are washed twice or thrice a day with the following wash:

℞ Sulphatis Zinci ℥j ad ℥ij
Decoct. ulm. ℥iſs ad ℥ij M.

The proportion of the white vitriol was but in very few instances increased. In very recent and slight cases, the wash was employed without any previous preparation; warm baths are often employed at the same time.

This method is also to be recommended on account of its cheapness, a point deserving particular notice in civil and military hospitals, where the disorder spreads in an uncommon manner.

Medical use of cobwebs.

Dr. LUDER TOEL, of Jever, in his inaugural dissertation, cogitata quaedam circa telae araneorum in febribus intermit- tentibus usum, relates the cobweb to be in Holland a popular remedy against ague, and gives it as his opinion, as the spider forms his web from his own secretory organs, it is very possible, that it may have some effect on the human body, and he says that 8 grs. of cobwebs, fresh gathered and cleaned, made up into 7 pills with mucilage of Gum arabic, two of which taken shortly before the paroxysm three during the same, and two shortly after it, will generally have the effect of preventing the next paroxysm.

Dr. LIBOSCHÜTZ finding the Russians to use the liquid tar of the betula alba against many disorders, but chiefly against intermittents, and being told it produced a sleep lasting from 6 to 8 hours; he had a Tincture prepared of it, in order to ascertain its effects. Having taken two doses of it himself, each dose to 25 drops, and feeling sickness, anxiety, perspiration and giddiness after the second, he felt himself convinced of its narcotic powers, and thus resolved to make further trials with it in intermittents, which were crowned with the best success, curing with it 15 patients within two months; using it in the following formula:

℞ Picis liquidae betulae albae ℥j Pulver. Calami arom.
Mucilagin. G. acaciae aa Q. S. ut fiat Massa pil-
lularis, de qua formentur pillulae gr. ij D. Signet.
capiantur tres vel quinque ter in die.

Dr. DIETZ, of Nishney Nowogorod relates, a friend of his using some remedy as a nostrum against the ague, and giving it in his presence to three patients, two of them were taken with violent vomiting, and the third with purging, but the fever left them all. On examining the medicine Dr. D. found it to be deliquesced Sulphate of iron, called in the Russian language kamecnoy maflow. It is taken in doses of ℥ss to ℥ij each, just before the paroxysm.

VI.

P h a r m a c y.

Description of the two last discovered mineral-waters near the Caucasus. By G. KÖRNER.

The mineral-waters in question are situated in the great Kabarda near the fortress Konstantinogorsk. This

fortress, which is situated under 60° Long. and 43°, 50 latit. lies between Georjesk and the little fortress Kislowodsk. The whole neighbourhood belonging to the Promontory of the caucasus, is mountainous, wild and rough. Withersoever we turn the eye, it is confined by mountains of a stupendous height. About 100 Wersts south of Konstantinogorsk, that gigantic mountain called Elborus, is seen in fine weather, and at no greater distance than 4 Wersts to the north, the enormous Beschtow. In the vallies vegetation is very luxuriant, and even the mountains are plentifully covered with plants. According to GÜLDENSTÄDT the ground of the Caucasic promontory has most marl or lime-clay beneath the turf, chiefly upon grey limy sandstone, with and without gravel, selenite and sulphur. The northern limerocks, have rocks of saline lime unpetrified, intermixed with quartzs and fieldspath, and ferruginous ore or Glimmer beneath the turf. In the clift of the rock near the slate pit, are several kinds of stone, iron and other minerals.

During the watering season, from the middle of May to the end of August, the weather is pretty constant. The thermometer being generally 18 or 20°.

The sulphureous well. — The hot or sulphurwell, 4 Wersts S. E. by E. of Konstantinogorsk, springs from various wells and clefts of a rock 40 Toises high, flows down the mountain through various natural gutters, and gradually loses itself in the valley. The temperature of the water is 37°. It spreads a smell of sulphur in the circumference of half a Werst. It gives various colours to the ground, over which it flows. Mr. SCHWEDSON, who in 1804 examined these wells, by order of the minister of the interior, found in 20 lb of the water:

Carbonic acid gas	106	Cubic Inches
Hepatic gas	80	— —
Carbonate of Lime	99 ² / ₅	gr.
— — Talk	17	—
Sulphate — Soda	101	—

Sulphate of Lime	$31\frac{2}{5}$	gr.
— — Talk	$66\frac{6}{19}$	—
Muriate of Soda	$156\frac{7}{13}$	—
— — Talk	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—

It is internally a most efficacious remedy in glandular and visceral obstructions, stagnations in the vena porta, scrofula, inveterate exanthemes and syphillis, mercurial disorders, gout, chronical rheumatism and rheumatic paralysis. The digestion must however not be too weak, as in that case it is apt to produce apepsy flatulency, diarrhoea &c.; these symptoms may however be soon removed by bitter and aromatic remedies. It is taken from one to four glases twice a day, encreasing the dose gradually, taking the first dose fasting, and the 2d a few hours before dinner.

Warm bathing conjoined with the internal use of it, greatly assists it in curing the above disorders, the water being capable of dissolving indurations, of ever so long standing. It is to be regretted, that on account of the high temperature of the water, the patients are not able to remain in it above 4 or 5 minutes, without falling into a very profuse perspiration. They generally bathe twice a day, once in the forenoon, and once in the evening, and they all assure that for the time, the bathing recalls any pain they have ever been subject to, but they also say that they get quite rid of them, by persevering in using it.

2) *The carbonic acid well.*

S. W. of Konstantinogorsk, a mountainous road leads across the Podkumock to a mineral well, 35 Wersts from that place, and to the fortress Kistowadsk. This well on account of its virtues called Nartson, (heroic Wine) is in a deep valley, surrounded by lofty mountains. The water continues bubbling in the glafs, when drawn from the well, has got a pleasant cooling acidulous taste, and the carbonic acid, causes a lively prickling in the

nose, whilst drinking it. Its temperature is at all seasons 10° R. Mr. SCHWEDSON found its constituent parts to be in 20 ℔ of the water.

Carbonic acid gas	580	Cubic Inches.
Carbonate of Lime	87	gr.
— — Talk	$12\frac{2}{5}$	—
— — Iron	$2\frac{3}{5}$	—
Sulphate of Soda	$53\frac{1}{3}$	—
— — Lime	41	—
— — Talk	$27\frac{7}{19}$	—
Muriate of Soda	28	—

In consequence of its abounding in carbonic acid, it is of a volatile stimulating, refreshing and reviving nature, and by its intimate intermixture with iron, it is corroborant; it rapidly encreases appetite and digestion, the nervous and muscular powers, promoting at the same time the urinary, alvine and haemorrhoidal discharges. Thus it is very beneficial in nervous, spasmodic, hysteric, hypochondriac disorders, and in alvine and venous obstructions; it carries off gravel and calculi, and is thus of use in, as well all chronic renal affections, as also in in chlorosis, difficult menstruation and fluor albus, though on account of its being apt to produce uterine haemorrhages, that disposition must be held in view. It is also used for bathing, and is very serviceable in nervous debility, proceeding from onanism and pollutions. This water would be still more usefull for this purpose, if it could be contrived, that its temperature might be encreased with several degrees. It produces a lively prickling in the skin, and the whole body is covered with bubbles of carbonic gas, on coming out of it.

This mineral water may also be transported, it requires however very strong bottles for transporting it, and loses nevertheless a little of its acidity, assuming a flavour like ink, which however may be prevented, by the bottles being well glazed.

Sect. IV.

Medical intelligence.

Proceedings of the medico-chirurgical Society of Berlin, during 1816.

Januar the first, Dr. and Professor HUFELAND after reading a survey of the scientific state of modern surgery, drawing a parallel between the modern history of that science and politics at large, communicated a general review of the society's transactions last year.

Jan. 19th, Dr. KUNZMANN communicated his observations on the use of the Aqu. laurocerasi in infantile cerebral affections. He gave it every two hours in doses of from 8 to 18 drops with an equal quantity of Minderers Spirit, in four cases; there was every symptom of acute hydrocephalus; in three of them a critical sweat took place, and the fourth terminated in general anasarca.

Febr. 2d, Dr. and Prof. REICH read a treatise on intermittents, in which he remarked, that on dissecting of a great number of such people as had once laboured under that disorder, he had ever found the lungs to be affected; whence he concludes, that there is a relation between this disorder and that organ.

Febr. 16th, Dr. and Prof. LINCK read a treatise on the cellulosa of the muscles and nerves, with microscopic observations, which prove the original formation of the muscles to be tubular, and that of the nerves globular.

March 1st, A case, that was sent in by two physicians from abroad, for the decision of the society, was decided accordingly.

March. 23d, Dr. and Prof. WOLFART communicated the treatment of a person that had been bitten by a probably rabious cat.

March 29th, Dr. and Prof. HERMBSTÄDT read a treatise on the influence of chemistry on medecine. This was followed by an analysis of the urine of a dropsical patient, and lastly he recounted the morbid history of an inflammatory disorder, which being pneumonic in the commencement, but going over afterwards in arthritis, there was a necessity for V. S. 18 times in 10 days, besides employing leeches and cuppings, so that in that time at least 24 *lb* of blood were taken away, with the best success, and most perfect cure.

April the 19th, Dr. and Prof. ROSENTHAL communicated a most remarkable case of morbid anatomy, with remarks on the Pachionian glands and the brainal process. The first he considers as an exsudation of lymph from the cerebral veins, whence they are always met with in their vicinity. The latter he considers very worthy of the attention of practitioners. As for the rest he proves by many instances, that very considerable desorganizations and destructions may take place in the brain, without disturbing the mental faculties. In a very lusty child of 3 years, five feet long and four in circumference, he found a diseased liver, having an adipous covering of four inches thickness. From this he infers a mutual action between the biliary secretion, and the adipous generation

May 3d, Dr. SCHWEIZER communicated some observations on the use of chaerophyllum sylvestre in inveterate syphilitic complaints, after mercury had proved ineffectual. The treatment was generally after the swedish method; combining a very low diet with minute doses of sublimate, and giving night and morning 6 gr. of the Extract of chaerophyllum. — This was followed by the remarkable hystory of a man, who by drinking spirits immoderately, had brought upon himself a mental dis-

order, consisting in his being obliged to say or do every thing twice.

May the 17th, Dr. and Prof. BERENDS communicated sceptic views on hydrophoby from rabies, with respect to the most recent treatment of the disorder. The uncertainty of all methods, for curing this dreadful disorder when actually broken out, but in particular that lately recommended by V. S., proved by analogy from the failure of copious bleedings in other contagious diseases, as also from the ill success of this treatment, according to the latest experiments and observations, made on animals. A proper treatment of the bitten place, being the only safety in the provhylaxis. Dangers arising to the public, if in consequence of a too sanguine confidence in the new treatment of the disorder, when really broken out, if the prophylaxis should be neglected.

May 31st, Dr. and Profess. OSAN read a treatise on the use of the Ol. Therebinthinae against taenia.

June 14th, Dr. MERZDORF communicated a forensical case of a mortal lesion of the head. Mr. GEITNER produced a very fine artificial eye he had made, with various lentes to be changed, for explaining of physiological and pathological phenomena.

June 28th, Dr. ERHARD read Aphorisms on the different forms of matter, and Dr. BREMER jun. the latest observations of the treatment of psora with fumigations.

July 12th, Dr. VÖLKER on the treatment and cure of an incarcerated hernia by bleeding and purging, and on the application of carbonate of iron in carcinoma.

July 26th, Dr. RINTEL observations on the epidemical hoopingcough, in which he found a combination of belladonna with musk, most efficacious.

August 9th, Dr. and Prof. HUFELAND fragmentary remarks on animal magnetism.

August 16th, the same continued. Dr. RÖHRS of Dresden communicated some interesting observations out of his practice. In a trismus produced by the vapours of charcoals and mephitic gazes, in which the introduction of fluids into the mouth was rendered impossible even by injection, he successfully employed an injection of a solution of Tartar emetic through the nostrils, which was easily swallowed, and soon effected the recovery. He also confirmed the great power of the Chelidonium in pituitous and livercomplaints.

Sept. 6th, Dr. HESSE, on a painfull disorder of the teeth and the neighbouring parts. in as far as they may arise either from diseased teeth, or remote causes.

Sept. 20th, Dr. KLUGE produced an Hermaphrodite, distinguished from all others hitherto known. The person is 21 years of age, without beard, has a voice like an eunuch, the structure of the clavicula is masculine, that of the chest feminine, the pelvis in respect to its width, and the construction of the ossa femoris female. The partes genitales consist of a scrotum bifidum, in which the testicles are but just visible, there is no vagina, the aperture of the urethra is female; there is no penis between the scrotum bifidum, but only a pretty long clitoris, the bulbus urethrae is felt like in a man. This remarkable Hermaphrodite has a dislike to either sex, and is extremely tired of his life, on account of which he has served in the last campaign. After this was read a treatise that had been sent in, on the nitrum cubicum, and its great efficacy in fever.

October 4th, the reading of the last mentioned treatise continued.

October 18th, Dr. STEINRÜCK read a treatise on the powers and effects of the Carlsbad-waters, observed on the spot. Dr. SEEGERT communicated a remarkable case of a women lately deceased, that died of a laceration of the womb, in consequence of the foetus, having so large an hydrocephalus as to contain three Pounds of water.

November 1st, Dr. and Prof. HORN read a treatise on paralysis of the lower extremities, which he divided in protopathic and deuteropathic. He treated more particularly on tabes dorsalis as a species of it, the nature and character of which is not sufficiently known, and he very completely defined the diagnosis of it. The primary cause of the disorder is atrophy of the lower part of the spinal medulla, of which a most instructive preparation was produced. The male sex is more subject to this complaint than the female. It mostly occurs between the 30th and 35th year, and excess in venery is its principal exciting cause.

Nov. 14th, Dr. and Prof. KLUGE produced a bandage invented by his father and improved by himself, for the cure of a fractured inferior maxilla, which had been already applied with success. He then communicated his observations on the deep action of artificial ulcers long and copiously suppurating, which is capable even of destroying the bone. A melancholic person incautiously embrocating the unguent. Tart. emet. in the whole head, had produced such an enormous suppuration, that nothing could stop it, and that she died of it. On dissection the skull was found to be corroded, brittle, and its substance reduced to one third. He then produced a drawing of an enormous cystic tumour on the chest, and one of a tumour on the cheek of a young country woman, resembling an additional head, which had commenced with a violent pain of that part, on account of which a tooth was drawn, which however did not appease the pain, but produced the swelling, which arrived at that enormous size, and killed the person after 5 months. On dissection a spongy expansion and thickening of the cheekbone was found to have been the cause. At last he praised, the not dividing of the umbilical funiculus as an active remedy in reanimating neonati apparently dead; and it is generally adviseable not to undertake it, till pulsation has ceased in it, which also assists in the separation of the placenta.

November 29th, Dr. WEITSCH read a few cases out of his practice where animal magnetism had proved ineffectual.

Dec. 13th, The same communicated the morbid history of a necrosis, and produced the preparation of it, it was the humerus which had been extirpated from the shoulder joint, so that the patient was cured by it,

Dec. 27th, Dr. GRAEFE spoke of the clefts of the soft palate, which may as well be congenital as morbidly acquired. He has tried in vain several times to cure the disorder, or artificially to replace it, till in one case, where the cleft was very considerable, and extended to the bone, the idea struck him to unite it by adhesion and artificial inflammation; to which purpose he invented particular needles, by which he effected the suture, which, combined with the application of muriatic acid and tinctura lyttæ (the latter of which he prefers for exciting the plastic process) he effected so perfect a cure, that the person afterwards was able to swallow, and talk without impediment.

Proceedings of the Royal medical Society at Copenhagen.

Januar 4th 1816, Prof. REINHARD read his treatise on the nervous system of the mollusca acephala bivalvis.

Januar 18th, Prof. BECKER read his treatise on the use of small quantities of Geneva, compared with the larges quantities of Gin taken by the lower class.

Febr. 1st, Prof. OERSTED read his considerations of the recent dynamical system of chemistry.

Febr. 15th, the same, on the doctrine of light after the modern chemical theory. Prof. WIBORG read a disquisition, whether carbon was actually an antidote against Corrosive Sublimate and Arsenik.

Febr. 29th, Prof. STRÖM read a treatise, de plumbi acetici virtute styptica in variis haemorrhagiae casibus.

March 14th, Prof. SAXTORPH read, de ventrali extra uterum graviditate. Prof. JACOBSEN, an account of the Oil of Turpentine in large doses, as a remedy in puerperal fever, recommended by Dr. BRENAM of Dublin.

March 28th, Prof. LUND an historical account of the medical arrangements, made with relation to the hydrophoby which broke out at Coppenhagen in 1815. Mr. WENDT read an historical disquisition on the internal application of the Ol. Therbintinae, with particular regard to the medical history of Denmark.

April 18th, Prof. MYNSTER, contribution to the physiology of the senses. Prof. JACOBSEN examination of a recently discovered Anatomosis between the nerves of the ear.

May 9th, Prof. HERHOLDT considerations on the different methods of performing the operation of paracentesis.

Thus, the sessions of the society for the hiemal semester, were closed.

Short account of the most remarkable proceedings of the medico-chirurgical society at Hamburgh during the year 1816.

Jan. 2d, Dr. CHAUFFEPIE opened the meeting with an oration in which he developed the history, origin and progress of the society, enlarging much upon the advantages, that might be expected to emanate from it, on account of its favourable situation, for receiving medical intelligence and communications from neighbouring and more distant countries. A resolution was then passed, that an institution for gratuitous vaccination should be established, and a committé appointed for that purpose, and that a beginning should be made with it immedi-

ately. Before the assembly broke up, the Aulic councillor Dr. GUMPRECHT, produced an ossified Embryo, which had been cut out of the abdomen of a woman, after having been in it 14 years, the particulars as to the morbid state of the mother were unknown *)

Jan. 16th, Dr CHAUFFEPIC read a paper in which he endeavoured to prove it to be false for smallpox ever to take place after proper vaccination. He related a case, where a young woman taking fright at seeing a person lie dangerously ill of the smallpox, 12 years after she had been vaccinated, was taken with fever and an exantheme, resembling in the beginning of the eruption that of the smallpox, but which became quite abnormal in the further course of the disorder, and disappeared within a few days. Dr. GUMPRECHT **) read an enquiry why Obstetric art, though its object is more simple and its sphere more limited than that of either physic or surgery, stands on a lower station of perfection, than either of these sciencens.

Febr. 16th, Dr. WOLF junior communicated his observation of a complication of febris bullosa with the cowpox.

Febr. 19th, Dr. GUMPRECHT (*) communicated his ideas on the mode of instruction of midwives, and a criticism of modern works on that subject; he also produced several of his female pupils, who being questioned by several members, were found well instructed and fully qualified.

April 10th, A biographical sketch of the late Dr. and Prof. REIL was read by the same.

*) It has since been purchased, we understand, by the college of surgeons at London.

**) We shall for the future mark the name of this Gentleman, who was formerly teacher of midwifery in the University of Göttingen, with an (*) to distinguish him from Dr. G. mentioned before, their initials being the same.

Dr. ZWANK reported on the part of the committé for vaccination, that two pustules had been obtained in a patient vaccinated with lymph received from London, from which he was going further to inoculate. Dr. WARMERS had vaccinated with lymph received from Bergedorff.

May 14th, The cabinet maker WINTER of Heide, produced a bedstead he had invented for the purpose of moving the sick without much trouble to the nurse, or fatigue to patient.

June 11th, Dr. WÖNINGER produced a much deformed pelvis of a person that had died of the caesarean operation.

July 9th, Dr. WARMERS reported, that from the beginning till now 300 children had been vaccinated. The Secretary was ordered to write to the London Jennerian society in order to thank them for their kindness in transmitting vaccine lympe.

July 16th, Dr. LAPPENBERGH communicated the case of a person who falling down 16 years ago from some height, took apparently no further hurt, than losing his olfactory faculty. Being obliged to jump out of a coach five weeks since, he was taken five days ago with slight fever, three days after with spasms, and died yesterday. His olfactory sense returned, on his being taken ill this last time. On dissection two little bones were found in the sinus falciormis. The same also related a case of hydrophoby, that took place three years after the person had been bitten.

October 29th, Dr. ZWANCK reported the further progress of vaccination by an encrease of 600 children more.

December 10th, Dr. LEO WOLFF read a case of ischuria spastica, in which after all the usual remedies had proved without effect, and the patient had passed no urine in 60 hours, a glyster of an infusion of Belladonna gave immediate relief.

Extract from the quaterly Reports of Prufsian physicians.

A boy, 7 years of age, was bitten at Staffeld in the foot, by a viper, very likely the Coluber Berus, he was instantly carried to Saldin to Dr. KROGMANN. In the bitten place only a blue point was to be observed, but the boy was sick and vomited. The next day the whole leg, thigh and scrotum, as also the face, were much swelled. A blister was applied to the bitten place, and afterwards dressed with an irritating ointment. Fomentations of aromatic herbs with vinegar, were applied to the swollen parts, and alexipharmics given internally, by which means he recovered.

On the 30th of March, a fine healthy boy of 22 weeks was inoculated, and two very fine normal pustules appeared on each arm, from which matter was taken on the 8th day for farther inoculation, which also succeeded very well. On the 26th of November, of course 8 months afterwards, a little redness appeared on the scar of those fine pustules, and on the next day a pock, and on the 2d of December it appeared as the finest largest cowpock in its peculiar form, full of watery lymph, but without any vestige of inflammation. The areola appeared very small, and dried sooner than usual. The child was uninterruptedly well.

Dr. HENKE of Elbingen relates the following remarkable case. In Sept. 1816 he saw a woman (whose age is not mentioned) who after a great many complaints in the abdomen and pelvis, gradually passed per anum pieces of bone of a foetus of above 6 months, so that he collected almost a whole skeleton from it. He remarks only previously that an extrauterine conception had taken place, and promises to publish this case more fully at some other period.

Dr. HAUSBRAND relates the following most remarkable history. A robust man thirty one years of age, in the beginning of April was taken with pneumoniæ

symptoms, to which soon came nervous ones, such as used to appear in the febris nervosa stupida P. Frankii. The patient was indifferent to all about him, even to his wife and children, of whom he used to be very fond, had no confidence either in his physician or the medicines, and doubted of his recovery &c. In this way he lay a fortnight, got weaker every day, so that little hope was left for his recovery. I now recieved the following account of his former relations in life. Four years ago he arrived here with his master from Hefsia. Born in a mountainous country he at first did not like the residence in this neighbourhood, which was to last some months, but longed for his mountainous native country. But all of a sudden his inclination changed, he fell in love with a chambermaid; this made him forget his native mountains, and relations. He disclosed his passion to his master, whose good opinion he possessed, and declared his wish to fix here for ever. His master remonstrated with him on the subject, but could only prevail on him so far, as to promise to accompany him on his return home, but then to go back again. It was thought the journey and the remonstrances of his relations, would make him forget his love, however this was not the case, but on the contrary he returned on foot after staying 3 weeks with his relations, sacrificing his future inheritance, and all his relations otherwise as dear to him. But he was hardly arrived and in possession of his beloved, before the remembrance of his native country and his beloved relations returned with great force, so that he never felt happy since, though he is very comfortable in his domestic circumstances. Since that time he was always more or less melancholic, and never thought of his country without emotion. His melancholy greatly encreased upon him during the last winter, in a manner that it was observed not only by his friends, but also by himself, and he did all in his power to divert himself by constant employment. As soon as I had received this account of the state of his mind, I was most anxious to make myself master of it. For this purpose I

brought him a greeting from one of his former juvenile companions, who happened to be here and who had given me the above relation. The patient who previously had paid me but little attention, and hardly had answered my questions, all at once changed his gloomy countenance, and became attentive and talkative. I roused in him the idea, of his returning to his native country, which did more service than all former excitants and nervina. After a few days, he was not only past all danger, but had also gained in strength, and in the hopes of a speedy recovery, followed my advice in the most punctual manner.

Dr. REYMANN, of Jauer, observes in relation to the Epidemy of 1813, the Exantheme in Typhus to be different from petechiae. "The redspotted Exantheme in the inflammatory stage of many of my typhus patients was remarkable, and most general in those parts which were kept warmest, as on the back, chest, upperthigh and upperarm. Though the state of the typhus remained unchanged, I have frequently found that the stitchings in the side and other catarrhous symptoms did generally decrease with the appearance of this eruption. Though the exantheme appeared trifling, a desquamation was plainly observed at the termination of the disorder. Real Ptechiaie with miliary fever I have observed but once."

HUFELAND and HORN's account of the state of the charity hospital at Berlin.

According to an account published by Drs. HUFELAND and HORN, physicians to the charity-hospital at Berlin, 4744 patients were received in that institution in the year of 1815, 3014 of whom were discharged as cured, 200 uncured, though most relieved, 368 sent to other divisions, 34 run away and 411 died, of whom 81 were on the point of death at the time when they were received. Of those that died, 225 were male and 186 female patients, including infants at the breast.

717 remained at the hospital. The proportion of cured to the total received, was thus 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$; that of the uncured 1 to $23\frac{3}{4}$; that of the deceased, including those that died within 5 days of their being admitted, 1 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, and of those that died at a later period 1 to $14\frac{1}{2}$. The number of internal patients amounted to 1263, of which 440 laboured under acute, and 689 under chronic disorders, 621 were cured and 327 died. The following instance serves to prove the exactness of the account. One hundred and twenty died of pulmonary consumption, among these were Tailors 6, Shoemakers 5, Weavers 9, Bricklayers 2, Carpenter 1, Cabinetmakers 3, Locksmith 1, Beltmaker 1, Bucketmaker 1, Hairdresser 1, Messenger 1, Huntsman 1, Coachman 1, Shippers 2, Soldiers 3, Servantgirls 15, Cyprians 7, the others were working-people of both sexes. With regard to age there were among these 6 between 10 and 20 years, 38 between 20 and 30, 24 between 30 and 40, 25 between 40 and 50, 17 between 50 and 60, 6 between 60 and 70 and 4 between 70 and 80 years.

Sect. the 2d contains patients labouring under mental disorders and epilepsies, to the number of 380; Sect. the 3d syphilitic 458, Sect. the 4th scabious and psoriac 1190; Sect. the 5th surgical patients 542. Of 17 great operations that were performed, 11 patients recovered and 6 died. Sect. the 6th deliveries 282. The number of inoculated amounted to 147.

List of mortality of Vienna 1816.

Vienna: The number of deaths in this city and its suburbs, in private houses and public institutions, amounted in the year 1816 to 12,303, it consequently surpassed that of 1815 by 786. The monthly proportion was as follows:

January 1003, February 1044, March 1282, April 1340, May 1126, June 982, July 1004, August 967, September 824, October 808, November 850, December 976

Of these were male adults 3172, female adults 2732, boys under 10 years of age 3540, girls under ten years 3062. 47 lived to an age of from 90 to 100 years, 2 full 100 and one, the eldest of all 102 years. In all the 27 parishes of the metropolis and the suburbs 11,546 children have been baptized, 5856 of which were male, and 5690 female children; 456 were still born; 780 children being thus born less in 1816 than in 1815. The marriages in the above mentioned parishes, amounted in 1816 to 2881, consequently to 444 more than in 1815.

The account of the disorders of which they died is as follows: of Consumption 3093, of Dropsies 1166, of Sphacelus 627, of Apoplexy 483, of Typhus 590, of Diarrhoea 242, of Cynanche 158, of Pneumonia 129, of Enteritis 47, of Smallpox 57, of Casualties 66.

Annuaire of Paris in 1816.

Paris. The annuaire for 1817 contains the following very interesting detail. Of about 20,000 children annually born in that city only 10,000 live to the age of 20, and 6,800 to that of 45 years. One fourth of the children die in the first year, and one third only reaches the 2d year; the natural small pox still being in a great measure the cause of this enormous mortality.

Brief account of the medico-philantropic committé at St. Petersborough, and the number of patients, received at that institution, during the years 1814 and 1815.

In 1814, 7360 patients were attended, namely 129 by members of the committé, and 7231 by physicians attending the poor gratis. Among the latter were 346 that remained from the preceeding year, and 6885 new received ones. 6801 were cured, 94 died, 64 were sent to an other hospital, or went to an other part of the metropolts, 79 were discharged as incurable, and 193

remained in the cure. On, 57 ophthalmic operations were performed. 104 children were vaccinated.

In 1815, 7546 patients were attended, 268 by the members of the committé, and 7278 by physicians attending the poor gratis. 6613 were discharged cured, 78 died, 76 were sent to other hospitals or went to other parts of the metropolis, 75 were discharged as incurable and 197 remained in hands. 65 were operated on the eyes, and 173 children inoculated with the cowpöck.

The sum total of patients received and assisted at this institution from its commencement till the beginning of 1816 amounted to 64,651 poor patients of all religions and stations in life, 943 of whom died, the others mostly recovered, and a small proportion only discharged as incurable, or sent to other hospitals

Universities and learned Societies.

Göttingen. In one of the last meetings of the Royal Society, in Nov. last, Prof. SCHRADER communicated, *Observationes super nonnullis Solanearum generibus*, and Prof. STROMEIER produced a chemical analysis of a beautiful piece of Barytes, discovered a few years ago at Nutfield in the country of Surry, lately sent over by Mr. SOWERBY.

Erlangen. A surgical clinicum has been established by Dr. SCHREGER, comprising at the same time the practice of midwifery, consisting as well, in an ambulatory as hospital clinicum, one of the university buildings being appropriated and fitted up for the latter. The clinical institution, under the direction of the worthy Dr. HARLES also goes on without interruption.

Heidelbergh. The university of this place has received a considerable improvement, by the establishment of an academical hospital, under the direction of Dr. and Prof. CONRADI. It has been for the present fitted up for 20 patients, the place however admits of a far greater number. The lectures have begun already during the last hiemal semester.

Warsaw. By a decree of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor ALEXANDER for the foundation of a university in this city, passed and published in the latin language, under the 19th of Novemb. 1816; the university is to consist of five faculties, namely 1) a theological, 2) a juridical, 3) a statistical, 4) a medical, and 5) a philosophical one, besides the belles lettres. The teachers are to have admision, to the various honorary places and dignities. Those professors that occupy the highest professorships, are to be enobled, which nobility with all its dignities is to descend to their issue, provided they have held that situation ten years. The rector of the university is to censure the works published by its members.

Franeke. On account of Prof. Dr. ALLARDI's ill health the King of the Netherlands has been graciously pleased, to nominate the worthy Dr. JAK GYSBERT SAM. VAN BREDA, of Leyden, as second professor of surgery, who is a pupil of BRUGMAN, and has improved his scientific knowledge by travels in Germany and France.

Harderwyk. The botanical garden of this university having been stript of its choicest plants, during the reign of Napoleon, and the anatomical and chemical theatres having experienced a similar fate, they have by special command of H. M. been reestablished, at the expence of the public funds during the last year.

This Athenaeum is also indebted to the veteran Admiral KINGSBERGEN for an institution liberally established from his private property, by which five gold medals, worth 50 florins each, are to be distributed annually among the students, as prizes for the best answer to the prize questions, published by the respective faculties. If it happens, that there are two of narrow circumstances among the competitors, each of them is to receive 50 florins in each, besides the medal.

Notices of the state of physik among the calmuks.

Surgery and medecine are separated with them as with us, the surgeon being called Otto-tshi; and the

physician Em-tschi. Their medecines consist chiefly of aromatics. Two sorts of Mirobolares, Arrorae, Parroae, and Musk are universal medicines used in all disorders. Besides these they have Bezoar, Roseleaves, Mallow, Enula helenicum saffron etc. The berries of Ricinus communis serve as laxatives. In gonorrhoea and syphillis, they use like the Russians fumigations of cinnabar, and internally they give nuxvomica. In apoplexy they are said to apply a plaister to the head made of the slime of fish, musk, saffron and aromatics. The most valuable remedy, which is said to be dearer than gold, and which is only employed as the ultimate refuge, when all other remedies have failed, is called by them, chorakocki. It is said to be a kind of asphaltum derived from the highest rocks of the East, but Mr. Stählin thinks it to be Bdellium. A Kind of religious remedy is also held in great estimation among them, viz the relicts of burnt priests Urrnlä and Shaliire, which are carefully gathered from among the ashes, and taken as medicine.

Dr. REHMANN'S *Account of a chinese book on vaccination.*

Young Staunton who for these many years past has lived at Cantou, first made the Chinese acquainted with the cowpock, for which purpose he published at Cantou a little teatise in the chinese language, of which Mr. Tilesius brought over a copy, the translation of which Mr. Julius Klapproth has undertaken, the original being preserved among other chinese medical works in Dr. R's library. The title is: Jng ge li quo sin dschu dschung ten Ki schu. i. e. Remarkable book of the Inoculation, newly discovered Inoculation in the british Empire, printed in the tenth year of Kiatsing in the 6th. month (in Jul and August 1805). The introduction sounds as follows: "The small-pox did not originally exist in the western parts, and only 1100 years ago this infection was brought over from the eastern parts into the western. In all countries and at all times assistance was oped for from heaven, no house was spared anywhere. The dreadfull evil

“raged every where, and its destructive conséquences
“caused the greatest distress. — This lasted till about a
“century ago, when a physician wrote a work on the in-
“oculation of the smallpox, indeed not yet perfect, yet
“heartcheering and valuable. At last in the first year of
“Kia tsing (1796) assistance came from heaven in England
“my native country.” — It was a physician called Tie-na*),
a name which gloriously resounds throughout the whole
empire. He long searched after a remedy in medicine, but
found nothing capable of extirpating that evil. But seeing
the Kine not to be infected by the smallpox, he made
very exact enquiries, and found small little bluish ulcers
on their udders, which externally resembled the smallpox.
Might this not be able to annihilate and destroy the poison of
the human smallpox? — Instantly the idea struck him, to
inoculate men with it. — Men and women, children and
adults were thus inoculated, near a million of people;
not one was hurted, not one disfigured. — This manner
of inoculating was also introduced into Spain, where on
account of its excellence it became very renowned. The
King of that country did not mind 10000 pieces of Gold,
but fitted out a vessel in which he sent out children to
propagate these pox — They now extended as far as the
Philippine Islands. At last in the tenth year of Kia
tsing (1805) in the fourth month, the vessel Py tao lu gu
arrived with children at Ao men (Macao) to propagate
vaccination. The European physicians agreeing with those
of Ao men, explained the art of this inoculation. More
than a hundred foreign youths were preserved by it,
without feeling the least disorder. Now the small pox
must give way, and we shall see that noxious poison ex-
tirpated, but it must be minded and practised every where.
To make it more general I have translated this book, ap-
proved of by physicians, and no great physician can cease
thinking of this art.

*) Jenner corrupted by the Chinese who can not pronounce the r.

Larrey observed the following case which he denominates somnambulismus traumaticus, in a person that had received a shotwound in the gastric region, a deeply penetrating fistulous duct had remained. On introducing a probe into the depth of it, the patient immediately felt a sensation of cold, and a kind of pain like pressure, producing a sort of spasmodic contraction throughout the whole circumference of the abdomen, accompanied with oscitation, stretching of the limbs, an uncommon loquacity and a Kind of somnambulismus, which if the topic the patient dwelled upon was continued, might probably be protracted at pleasure: After 25 or 30 Minutes all these symptoms disappeared, the patient relapsing into his wonted melancholy, under which he laboured ever since he has been wounded. It is very likely the instrument by which the wound was inflicted may have reached the plexus solaris, or at least agitated it considerably, on which account the probe produced those remarkable symptoms. This then is a somnambulismus traumaticus, which may be called forth at pleasure by the introduction of the instrument.

O b i t a r y.

On the first of January 1817 died at Berlin, in the 74 year of his active life, MARTIN HEINRICH KLAPROTH, Vicedirector of the metallurgic Society, Professor at the metallurgic institution, and Apothecary. Professor for pharmacy at the Royal collegē, Professor of chemistry to the Royal corps of artillery, and to the academy, Member of the academy of sciences and arts at Berlin, and of the institution at Paris, and Knight of the red Eagle. He was born at Werningerode on the the 1st of December 1743.





