

Memoirs and reports, on the efficacy of sulphurous fumigation in the treatment of diseases of the skin, joints, and glandular system, chronic rheumatism, gout, paralytic affections, &c.; &c.; / From the French (published by order of that Government,) of J.C. Gales ... ; by Rees Price.

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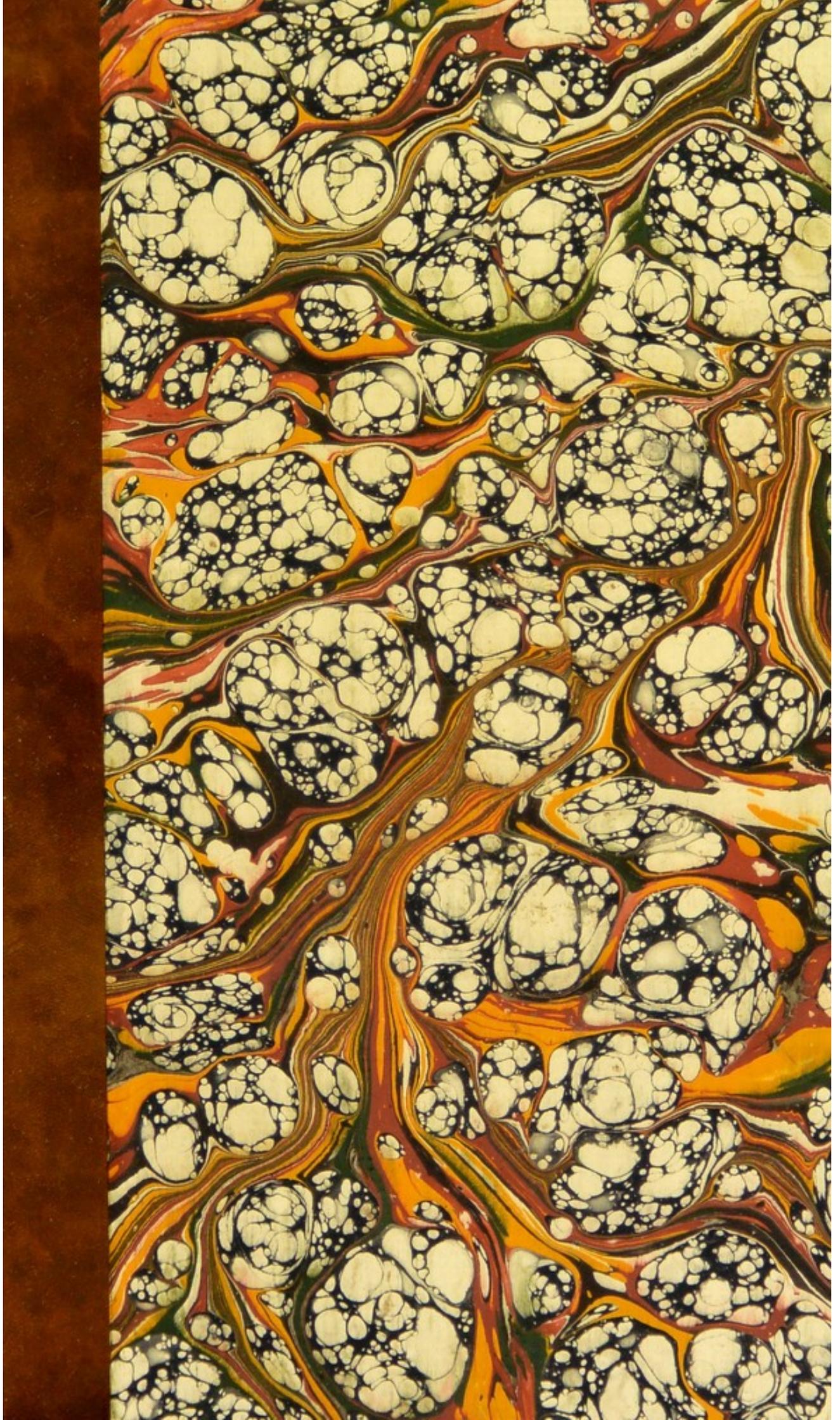
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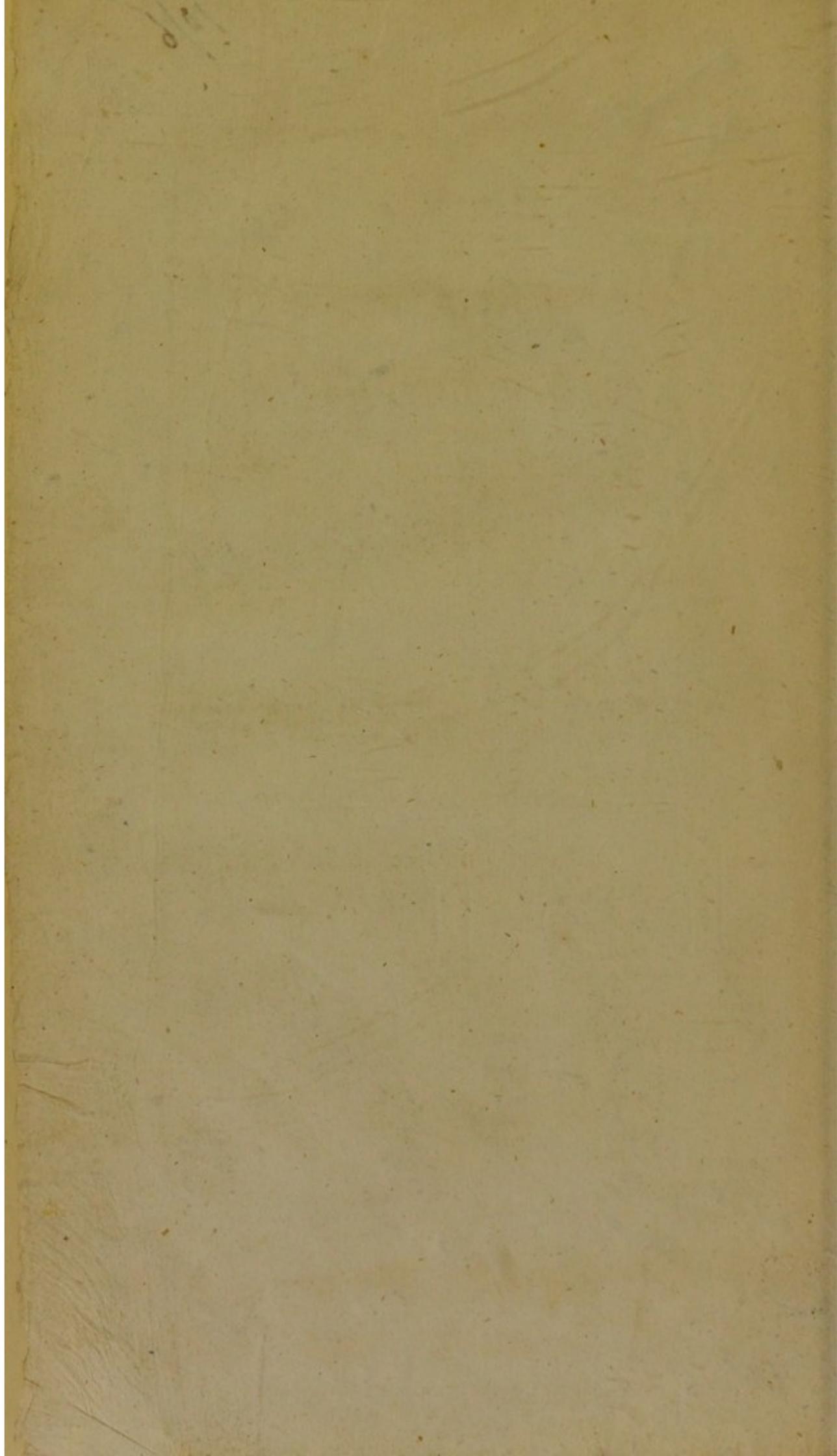


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B. M. Lachlan
MEMOIRS AND REPORTS,

ON
THE EFFICACY
OF
Sulphurous Fumigation
IN THE
TREATMENT OF DISEASES

OF THE
SKIN, JOINTS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM, CHRONIC
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, PARALYTIC AFFECTIONS,
&c. &c.

~~~~~  
From the French, (Published by Order of that Government,) of  
J. C. GALES, M. D. of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris; Corresponding  
Member of the Medical Society of Toulouse, &c.

~~~~~  
*Illustrated with several coloured Engravings, a Plan and Description
of an Apparatus for applying the Gas, 118 Cases,
and Copious Observations.*

=====
By REES PRICE,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON.
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1818.

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MEMOIRS AND REPORTS

THE REV. DR. ...

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PREFACE

OF

THE TRANSLATOR.

THE treatment of Diseases, by external applications, possesses many advantages, and where the seat of the malady is confined to the Skin, acquires a preference to every other mode of treatment.

The forms in which external applications are used, are various, but the most active and energetic, is certainly that of vapor in the gaseous state.

By these means, the remedy is applied in its most diffusible and penetrating form; and acquires, from its combination with caloric, all the force of its natural qualities. The mouths of the absorbent vessels are also relaxed by the heat, and prepared to receive a larger portion of the medicated properties thus thrown upon them.

These considerations, and a peculiar theory of cutaneous affections, first induced Dr. Galés to introduce Sulphurous Fumigation at the Hospital of St. Louis, for the treatment of Psora. This disease, either from its less frequency in this country than in France, or its contagion being principally confined to the poorer classes of society, has not attracted the same attention of the Faculty here as it appears to have done in that country, notwithstanding it is, in many instances, very difficult to eradicate by the ordinary means. It is also a disease which

in my opinion, in scrophulous, and certain other constitutions, is often the origin of many obstinate cases of cutaneous affections. The theory of Dr. Galés, on the cause of psora, although it presents nothing new, is a confirmation of the opinions which have been long entertained by some practitioners, but doubted, and even denied by others.

Acting upon the principles of it, he found, that all cases of psora, particularly those of the worst kind, shortly gave way to fumigation with this mineral. He was also induced to think, that the infected persons were cured by one single application of the vapor, which alone sufficed to destroy the insects contained in the vesicles, and that the ulterior applications served merely to amend the disorganization of the cuticle, which probably would heal by nature; an idea which I have myself seen realized.

The success of this new practice soon attracted the attention of the administration for the affairs of hospitals, who appointed a Medical Jury, composed of men of the highest professional reputation in Paris, to ascertain, by a series of experiments, the merits of this remedy. Fifty-eight patients, afflicted with the worst cases of psora, and with other cutaneous and pruriginous diseases, were selected at the Hospital of St. Louis, for this purpose.

Many of these patients, at the same time, laboured under chronic rheumatism, and other obstinate complaints; and it was found, that the fumigation not only removed the affection of the skin, but either cured or considerably relieved the other affections also.

This discovery was most fortunate; for it induced many Professors of the Faculty, and Physicians and Surgeons of Hospitals of Paris, as well as

Dr. Galés, to apply this remedy in the treatment of a great variety of chronic diseases of the most distressing kind. Diseases which but too frequently resist the most energetic treatment, and foil the efforts of the most enlightened practitioner.

The result of this practice has served to shorten the duration of each of these maladies, and to treat them with a success and expedition, of which no internal means can boast.

The cases illustrative of Dr. Galés' practice, are numerous and interesting: the facts that corroborate its advantages strong and convincing, and are sanctioned by the first Medical Authorities of his own country,* and, in short, by all the Faculty of Paris. They were detailed in Reports, to several high Official characters, some of whom personally attended, and approved the curative process. These Reports were ordered by the French Government, to be printed at the Royal Press, and circulated throughout France; therefore the authenticity of the facts therein stated, cannot be called in question; the administration of hospitals also ordered an establishment to be formed in Paris, solely for the application of this remedy.

Since these Memoirs were published, my correspondent in Paris informs me, that the Minister of the Interior had written to all the Prefects of Departments, requesting, they would cause this practice to be adopted in all the Hospitals in France; and that Dr. Galés, at three establishments, which he had formed in different parts of the town,

* No less than eighteen Professors of the Faculty of Paris, and forty other eminent Physicians and Surgeons, most of them of Hospitals, are enumerated in these Memoirs, as witnessing and approving this curative process, among whom we find the names of Richerand, Dubois, L'Erminier, Halle, Leroux, and many others, whose talents are acknowledged throughout Europe.

was employing the sulphurous and other mineral fumigations in the foregoing and other diseases, with astonishing success, that the French Government had granted him the exclusive privilege for this practice in the capital, and a pension for life of 6000 francs, and that the Allied Sovereigns, and many other Personages of distinction when in Paris, had witnessed this curative process with much admiration, and had been pleased to confer on him many valuable presents.

Indeed, there can be no doubt, but the fumigating system may be advantageously extended to the use of many other Medicinal remedies, and to the cure of many other diseases.

Beside the utility of this remedy, as abridging the duration of many obstinate affections, it will often render a tedious course of internal medicine unnecessary; the nature of which must necessarily interrupt the functions of the stomach, bowels, and other secretions, destroy the appetite, prevent the patient pursuing his avocations, and ultimately greatly impair the system.

Fumigations hitherto have been confined to the cure of circumscribed local affections, or particular symptoms of general disease, rather than employed as an idiopathic remedy.—Dr. Galés' method offers a new field in practice, and leads to a method, new, simple, and energetic. What can be more satisfactory than to find palsy, chronic rheumatism, gout, contractions of the joints, obstinate cutaneous affections, and other forms of disease, which have been hitherto considered the opprobrio of the profession, yield to this novel proceeding.

No diseases are more frequent in this country than the maladies of the skin, from the variable atmosphere with which we are surrounded, the excesses in diet, and other circumstances peculiar to our situation

and to modern life. Frictions have been the mode generally resorted to for the cure of such affections, when they have resisted internal remedies, and these frictions have been assisted by the warm bath as a preparation to render the vessels of the skin more active and fit to receive the medicated application. The advantage of this practice is no doubt great, but it is troublesome and disagreeable in its application, and wants the cleanness and certainty of the gaseous form. Warm medicated baths have also been occasionally employed in such diseases, but they are uncertain in their effects, and seldom can be relied on for a complete cure.

From the first commencement of my professional career, twenty-two years ago, I was often induced to reflect on the obstinacy of many cases of cutaneous affections, and the frequent inefficacy of the usual remedies. Peculiar circumstances, both in England, and in tropical climates, (where affections of the skin are also very prevalent,) have afforded me an ample field of treating this description of diseases.

My experience will justify me in asserting, that although some of these affections might, perhaps, be purely local, and their existence depend solely upon a particular irritation of the skin only, yet, most chronic cases of the tettery, and some other kinds, are constitutional. That they have their existence in a certain debilitated or scrophulous habit, and that it is from this debility extending to the skin, and the consequent loss of its tone, the disease becomes engendered.

I was first led to this opinion, from the frequent failure of the common alteratives in their treatment which I observed, often served to increase that debility, and to aggravate the affection.

This idea has long since induced me to employ

tonics, particularly the preparations of steel, in some of these cases, and that with the most distinguished advantage. Under this treatment, assisted by topical applications, I have found the disease speedily give way. By improving the general health, these remedies render the texture of the skin more firm, increase the action of the mucous functions, and thus obliterate the affection.

These considerations lead me to speak of the *modus operandi* of sulphurous fumigation, as fulfilling the same indications, which it appears to do in a superior degree.

Sulphur, although it be a mineral which has been a good deal slighted by the Faculty, possesses a combination of several valuable properties, whether it be taken internally or externally applied. Internally it acts as an aperient, a sudorific, an alterative, and as a tonic; and I have frequently seen much advantage derived from its use in many chronic diseases.

This mineral converted into a gas, combined with caloric, and applied to the whole surface of the body, greatly increases its valuable properties.

In the first instance, we find its sudorific properties predominant, it occasions perspiration, and therefore is well calculated to relax contractions of the joints, abstract superfluous and inspissated mucus from the pores of the skin in cutaneous affections, and remove latent pains in cases of chronic disease. After submitting to the process of the gas, its tonic and alterative operations become perceptible. The patient finds an agreeable glow of heat, an increased firmness in the texture of the skin, and in the muscular system, the appetite is improved, in short, the whole body is invigorated, and from the increased activity of the absorbent vessels of the

skin, all foul humours are quickly absorbed or the disease dies away and the scales fall off.

It is by these sudorific and tonic properties, that this gas has cured so many obstinate cases of chronic rheumatism and gout. These diseases although often accompanied with much inflammatory action, chiefly owe their long existence to a certain debilitated state of the constitution.

Paralytic affections are seldom accompanied with inflammation, but usually exist from general or partial debility, and in these the tonic powers of the fumigating process, has been attended with unexampled advantage.

One practical fact contained in Dr. Galés' Memoirs, is highly interesting. Every practitioner must have experienced the obstinacy of certain herpetic affections, which become engrafted upon old ill-cured cases of syphilis. Some of these had been submitted to long continued courses of mercury, employed by skilful hands. But they served only to aggravate the disease. The patients were then submitted to a course of the sulphurous fumigation. This was attended with much advantage, the general health was considerably improved, and although the disease was not completely cured, it was considerably amended. A mercurial treatment was again resorted to, and then the disease quickly gave way.

In the treatment of syphilitic affections, they must also have experienced the difficulty presented on many occasions, on account of the general relaxation of the system, the consequence of a tedious use of mercurial remedies. In such cases, the mineral runs off by the different secretions, without acting upon the disease, and the constitution becomes more and more debilitated by

its continuance, without any beneficial results. It is to this circumstance, and to the injudicious use of mercury in such constitutions, that I attribute many of the ill-cured cases of syphilis which we daily meet with.

I have usually found it necessary in such cases, to desist from a mercurial treatment, to substitute one calculated to repair the general health, and prepare the constitution for its further use, and I have then found, that the disease has quickly yielded to the powerful effects of that antidote.

It was upon these principles, I conceive, in several cases of cutaneous affections, partaking of a syphilitic character, detailed in these Memoirs, that the mercurial treatment ultimately triumphed. In cases of the latter description as well as the former, I conceive the fumigations will equally assist in the cure.

In syphilis, mercury is often carried to an unwarrantable extent, without duly considering its debilitating effects,—an excess, which frequently so breaks down the constitution as to lay the foundation for many dangerous and incurable maladies. This evil often either leaves the disease uncured, or a continuation of certain symptoms after the virus is destroyed,—perhaps for many years. These symptoms might with more propriety be termed mercurial ulcers, pains, eruptions, &c. than syphilitic.

There is one circumstance not noticed in Dr. Galés' Memoirs, nor do I recollect having seen it observed in the ingenious works of any writers on cutaneous affections, which renders the fumigating system still more valuable, I allude to the contagious nature of some of these diseases, particu-

larly that of tinea capitis, ring-worm, and some others of the tetter kind, I have seen numerous instances illustrative of this point. In schools, and in large families, I have frequently known every child become infected from one who had promiscuously caught the infection.

In fact, Dr. Galés' Memoirs appears to me to be a work of the first practical importance in the treatment of a great variety of diseases, and if, as appears to have been the case, the success attending the fumigating system has been greater, perhaps, than has ever attended the commencement of any other new remedy, these Memoirs are no less remarkable for simplicity of the technical appellation applied to the various diseases of the skin, submitted to that process. Dr. Galés appears to have studied more the cure than that laborious, and I may add, tedious classification of numerous orders, genera, &c. which distinguish the writings of our modern authors, and of his own countryman Dr. Alibert, in his very extensive work on cutaneous affections.

Dr. Galés has furnished us with the means of cure for nearly all diseases of the skin, under the simple term *dartre**. These authors have perplexed us with innumerable names, without furnishing us with any new means of cure for any, and in many instances, have been obliged to confess, that they have resisted the most active treatment. A multiplicity of names serves more to confuse the young practitioner than to instruct him in the cura-

* Dartre or dartos, from the Greek word *δαρτος* from *δαρω* to excoriate, or so called from its raw and excoriated appearances, darters, tatters, ring-worms, and dartreuse of the nature of tetter, &c.

tive art, and we often find diseases so frequently combined with each other, and so complicated as to render names almost inapplicable.

Having attached myself to the classification of the late Dr. Willan, and the term *dartre* being but little used in this country to designate affections of the skin, on first perusing Dr. Galés' Memoirs, I was at a loss to imagine what disease the Doctor intended under this general appellation, but on a careful examination of the symptoms, I soon discovered that he had applied it to most scaly and crusty affections of the herpetic, tettery, impetiginous, pruriginous, and leprous kinds, distinguishing them only as they were moist, dry, or scaly, as *dartre humida*, *dartre crutose*, &c.

Thus, among the diseases cured by Dr. Galés' system, I recognized cases partaking of those enumerated by Willan, under the appellations of psoriasis, porrigo, pityriasis, ichthyosis, many chronic cases of the lichenoid kind, prurigo, lepra, and most herpetic and impetiginous diseases*, or

* Some of these are again subdivided by Dr. Willan, as follows, according as they affect particular parts of the body, or from other circumstances:—

Psoriasis	Pityriasis
—— Guttata	—— Capitis
—— —— syphilitica	—— Rubra
—— —— diffusa	—— Versicolor
—— Gyrata	Ichthyosis, or fish skin disease
—— Palmaris	—— Cruri
—— Labialis	Prurigo
—— Ophthalmia	—— Mitio
—— Preputii	—— Formicans
—— Scrotalis	—— Senilis
—— Inveterata	—— Preputii
—— Diffusa on the back of the	—— Pubis
hands, or sugar-bakers, or	—— Scrotii
washerwoman's itch.	—— Pudendi

least, from a similarity of symptoms, no doubt, but sulphurous fumigation will prove efficacious in each of those affections.

This remedy acts by invigorating the nervous system, and in addition to its efficacy in the various affections before enumerated, in mercurial rheumatism, eruptions, and other symptoms which the lues and its antidote often leave behind them, if we may judge from analogy, its use may be advantageously extended to many others, originating from a debilitated habit, or obstructions in the glandular system. To enumerate these, would be to enumerate nearly the whole list of diseases; but in general, I conceive, it cannot fail proving an excellent auxiliary in the treatment of dyspepsia, hysteria, epilepsy, rickets, obstructions of the mesenteric glands*. Tumors, general debility, cholera, Sancti Viti, sciatica, lumbago, probably in chlorosis, ulcers of the leg, and various other affections, depending upon general or partial loss of tone, and a cachectic habit. I conceive also, that this remedy might prove

Of Lepra, the ancient Greek and Arabian physicians, who were particularly eminent in cutaneous diseases, enumerate many kinds;

Lepra Grecorum
 ——— Vulgaris
 ——— Alphoides

Lepra Nigricans
 Elephantiasis, Leprous psora, &c.

And Willan adds, Lepra Venerea, and Lepra in scaly patches. Some of these diseases happily are but little known among the moderns.

Dr. Galès' method appears to have been efficacious in several cases of the Leprous kind, and its beneficial effects might probably be extended to most others.

* This affection is peculiar to children and young persons, and is often the forerunner of consumption and dropsy. In consequence of the enlargement of the mesenteric glands, the abdomen increases to an enormous size, while every other part of the body wastes, and becomes amazingly thin. The appetite is often voracious, sometimes the feet swell, and the patient becomes dropsical, at other times it is attended with cough and hectic fever. This is a scrophulous disease, and is obstinate to cure. It is often treated by the ignorant as worms, and the patient frequently falls a victim to such practice.

particularly serviceable in diseases of the skin, peculiar to the natives of hot climates, as the Guinea worm*, yaws, &c. and probably in the ascarides in children, so troublesome to eradicate by the ordinary remedies.

Might not this remedy also greatly assist us in the cure of that species of dropsy usually termed *anasarca*?

The remote causes of these kinds of dropsical accumulations are various, but the immediate cause is always debility. The extreme branches of the arteries become relaxed, and throw out a larger quantity of *serum*, or the watery part of the blood, than they have been accustomed to do, whilst on the other hand, the remote branches of the absorbent vessels, whose duty it is to take up, and convey this fluid back, become debilitated and unable to perform their office; It then, accumulates in the *cellular membrane* often in large quantities.

The *Materia Medica* has furnished us with ample means of evacuating it; one of these remedies is spoken of in the Botanic Garden, a poem, in these strong terms:—

‘ Warms with re-kindling bloom his visage wan,
And charms the shapeless monster into man.’

DARWIN.

I have frequently known several gallons evacuated by these remedies in a few hours; and, if they have

* This worm is peculiar to negroes in the West Indies and in Africa. It traverses the skin creating troublesome itchings and eruptions, and when grown to an enormous size and length, a large abscess forms. When this breaks or is opened, its head points through the opening, the method adopted is then to fix the head to a slip of adhesive plaster, and wind the worm round it daily as it is discharged, which will probably require a week or two. If force be used, the worm will give way, leaving part, underneath the skin, which will produce a troublesome abscess in some other part. I have seen these worms several feet in length.

proved insufficient, I have found a few punctures with the lancet greatly assist in discharging it.

It is to be lamented, that these remedies where a frequent repetition and long continuance becomes indispensable, to keep down the re-accumulation of the fluid, often so disturb the functions of the stomach and bowels, as to prevent the patient taking sufficient nourishment to support his strength under this hideous disease, and there is frequently as much danger to be apprehended of his sinking under extreme debility, as the malady itself.

If the materia medica has been so bountiful in this respect, it has been less so in furnishing us with the means of preventing this re-accumulation. I have often lamented this circumstance, and have conceived this indication might be answered in some degree by the topical application of such tonic remedies as are calculated to constrict, and give tone to the integuments, muscles, and extreme vessels of the parts affected with it. I have frequently employed sea water, forge water, &c. for this purpose, and sometimes with good success, but, in general, I have found their action too limited.

The application of the sulphurous fumigation appears to me to bid fair to present us with this desideratum.

The use of this, I conceive by the perspirations it occasions, might tend to evacuate the fluid, and its strong tonic powers, applied to the whole surface of the body, to strengthen and invigorate the habit and the extreme vessels, and thus prevent any fresh collection of it. I intend to put these notions to the test when opportunity serves.

My own experience in the use of sulphurous fumigation has hitherto been limited, but in every instance, in which I have employed it, its success

has fully answered the high opinion I had been led to entertain of it. In the case of a boy about seven years of age, who had from his infancy experienced a total loss of motion of the right arm, it succeeded in establishing its use, and the limb soon became firm and healthy. Various remedies had been previously unsuccessfully employed by several practitioners. Some had attributed the cause of this paralytic affection to the pressure of water on the brain, but as he was quite healthy in other respects, I conceived it must have originated, and so long continued, from the depressed state of some of the bones of the head, the result of a severe labour.

I have also used it in several cases of cutaneous affection, rheumatism, &c. and the result has answered my full expectations.

I find much precaution is necessary in some affections, and in peculiar constitutions, in the application of it, for if the heat be carried to too high a degree, a strong sulphurous acid gas will be produced, which will occasion a troublesome irritation of the skin.

In introducing a knowledge of this method of practice in Britain, I conceive I am performing an acceptable task to the community.—A practice, which is not founded on the wild theory of an individual, or the delusion of an empiric: but, as an important discovery, substantiated in more than an ordinary degree by men of the first professional eminence in France, I dare not say in the world, lest I might offend some of my own countrymen.

To the Medical profession, these Memoirs will prove interesting, not only as regards the successful method of treating these various diseases, but as a comparative Essay on the state of the practice of medicine, between the two countries, and the method of conducting the hospitals in the French ca-

pital; for in the course of the following pages, the treatment of a great variety of diseases incidentally come in question. The British practitioner will be able to ascertain many points of practice, in which the French excel us, and many erroneous principles still retained in their practice, which in this country happily have become obsolete. The evils of a long war, must necessarily have retarded the extension of science, and by obstructing all intercourse between the two countries, accounts for that difference which now exists in the healing art. One error still retained by the French, but I hope, long since exploded in this country, is that of administering emetics in cases of apoplexy, and paralytic affections*. In the latter as well as the former affection; we ought in most instances, to presume a determination of blood to the vessels of the head, and consequent pressure on the brain, if not a rupture of a blood-vessel, and surely the agitation created by the operation of an emetic, cannot fail propelling the blood to the head still more, and of thus increasing the evil.

My object in the present Translation, is not only to introduce a knowledge of the fumigation and its success, but to make it the prelude of forming an Institution in the metropolis on an extensive plan; where the fumigating system may be carried to its full extent, assisted with those improvements which British ingenuity, and habits generally suggest. The plan of this establishment will be submitted to the public in due time, as soon as preliminary considerations connected with it are matured.

This important practice is already introduced into the Austrian dominions. Dr. de Carro, the ardent propagator of Vaccination in that coun-

* See Case 13, page 93.

try, has been for some time employed in prosecuting experiments to ascertain the efficacy of it in diseases of the skin, joints, glands, and lymphatic system. In a short account of his institution, distributed among his friends, he informs them, that the success of Dr. Galés apparatus, which he calls *Boeti fumigatoire*, since the year 1813, would appear almost incredible, were it not attested by the principal civil and medical authorities of Paris, and fully detailed in a Memoir, printed in 1816, by order of the French government.

The Austrian government on the recommendation of a committee of Medical men, sanctions and encourages the undertaking, and no doubt this practice will meet with equal patronage in this enlightened nation that it has in others.

In the Translation of the Reports, I have endeavoured to adhere correctly to the sense of the Author, without servilely copying his words. In some few instances, either in consequence of a repetition of ideas, or prolixity of expression, I have found it necessary to abridge them. If in any instance, I have done injustice to the Author, it has been unintentional, and must be referred to my imperfect acquaintance of the French language. The drawings are a *fac simile* of those in the original work, with such omissions or alterations of the views only, as the difference of custom of the two countries requires to adapt them for the general English reader, and I flatter myself, this Essay will meet with that encouragement from the Faculty and Public, which the original deserves, rather than the ability of the Translator.

MEMOIRS AND REPORTS,

ON THE

EFFICACY OF SULPHUROUS FUMIGATION

IN THE

TREATMENT

OF

DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

AND MANY OTHER MALADIES,

FROM THE FRENCH OF J. C. GALES,

*Doctor of Medicine, of the Faculty of Physic of Paris, Corresponding
Member of the Medical Society of Toulouse, &c.*

PUBLISHED AT PARIS:

And Printed by Order of Government, at the Royal Press.

1816

To His Excellency, the DUKE of RICHLIEU, Prime Minister of France, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, President of the Council of Ministers, and First Lord of the Kings Bed-chamber.

My LORD,

YOU have visited the Hospital of St. Louis, and the Hotel Jabach, and you have there witnessed Diseases of the Skin, and many other Maladies successfully treated by Sulphurous Fumigation, and you were pleased to express yourself so much interested in the mode of treatment, that you requested me, to furnish you with the particulars in detail, of the Diseases in which it was found beneficial, and a plan of the Apparatus for applying it.

Since this, I have submitted to your EXCELLENCY, the observations which I have for many years made on the subject, and I have now the Honor to present you with these Memoirs, which you have kindly permitted me to dedicate to you. I am, with respect,

My LORD,

Your Excellency's

Most humble and most obedient Servant,

GALES.

MEMOIRS, &c.

On the Application of Sulphurous Fumigation in the Treatment of Cutaneous Affections, and in many other Diseases.

THE use of vapours arising from the combustion of sulphur, has been the curative means employed in a great number of practical experiments, made under the immediate observation of the most distinguished practitioners in Paris, and is acknowledged by them, to be the most efficacious remedy yet discovered in the cure of chronic, or long standing affections of the skin, such as psora, prurigo, dartres or teters, ring worms, scald head, &c. They have also applied it with considerable success in the cure of other diseases, all of which have frequently baffled the art of every other resource, among those are, chronic, or long continued rheumatism, the atonic gout, palsy, scrophula, swellings of the glands of the neck, of the joints or articulations, &c.

The success which has attended this method of treatment, has been rendered still more conclusive by the lapse of time since the recovery of some of the patients to whom it has been applied, without experiencing a return of the symptoms. A sufficient demonstration of its efficacy.

Of the Practical Principles upon which are grounded the Treatment and Cure of Psoric Affections.

FAVOURABLE circumstances, have, for a considerable time, enabled me to apply myself to the study and treatment of affections of the skin. Ever since the year 1792, I have witnessed the practice of the different Hospitals of Paris; this has given me opportunities of observing accurately complaints of

this nature, and particularly in the Hospital of St. Louis, of which I have been a Member thirteen years; and, in this Hospital, there are always a great number of patients afflicted with cutaneous affections.

Among these diseases, psoric affection first occupied my particular attention. I endeavoured to ascertain the cause which produced it*. In examining the psoric vesicles for this purpose, with a microscope, I found they contained small living insects or worms underneath the skin, called acarus. These were situated within the pustules, they appeared to traverse the skin, and produce itching and eruptions wherever they remained stationary. Their existence appeared to be as certain as the best known point of Natural History; this conviction was testified by a crowd of witnesses, among whom I can name almost all the Masters and Doctors of Medicine, the Professors of the Faculty of Medicine, and several learned Naturalists of Paris†. The true cause of the psoric disease, established upon this fact, gave me a better idea of the indications of cure, and I recognized the existence of these insects as one of the principal causes of it.

We ought, however, to be able to distinguish psoric eruptions, from others, which they more or less resemble in appearance, but which differ essentially in not being of a contagious nature, and in the means required for their cure.

To have proof still more convincing, that psoric affections are produced by the insect observed in the pustule, I attempted the transmission of the disease, by the application of the living insect on the patient; I made the first trial upon myself, but I did not pursue the experiment beyond the first eruption. I repeated it on three children, all of whom were soon covered with psoric pimples, I put them with three healthy children, who caught the contagion, and soon exhibited the same appearances as the first. This experiment was performed in the presence of Monsieur du Chanoy, Minister of Hospitals, charged especially with the management of the Board of Health. The Doctor of Medicine, and Surgeon in Chief of

* My first labors were encouraged by Mous. the Baron Dubois, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine, who more than once, required me to occupy my attention in ascertaining the cause, and best means of cure for psora, a disease, in which there remained, according to the skilful practitioner, much to do.

† See *Essay on the Psora*, bound, quarto, with plates, by Meguignon, Senr. of the School of Medicine of Paris, page 19, and following.

the Hospital, St. Louis; Mons. Dr. Leroux, Dean of the Faculty of Physic of Paris; Mons. Villars, Dean of that of Strasbourg; Mons. Doctors, the Professors Pelletan, Thillaye, Pettitt, Rattell, Du Merill, Du Puytren; Mons. Du Bois, Oliver, La Trulle, Patrix, and lastly, before Mons. the Professor Pinell, who is ever ready to give an indefatigable and zealous example into the researches of truth, and by whose invitation I conducted these children to the Cabinet of the School of Physic, where he explored the vesicles with which they were covered, and together with Mons. Thillaye's son and myself, observed the insects which we found in them.

These experiments may serve to prove, that the transmission of the psoric disease is often, I dare not say always, made by the conveyance of the living insect from the diseased to the healthy person. It resolves the question so frequently put, namely, whether the insect be the cause or effect of the disease, it explains why those inoculated with the ripe matter from the pimples, are exempt from the insects peculiar to that complaint, or at least in such cases, we ought to doubt the existence of this living prorigo.

These notions of psoric affection bring to our view the indications of cure; that it is generally a local affection, requiring the use of external remedies only, as the surest means of destroying the insect will readily appear.

The object we have to attain then, in the treatment of psora, is the destruction of these insects, and to answer this end, our plan ought to be ready, effectual, and unattended with danger or inconvenience.

Sulphur, for a great length of time, has been considered as the most efficacious remedy for the cure of diseases of the skin, and particularly that of psora. In the various ways in which it was used, it presented many inconveniences; the length of time which it required, and the uncleanness which accompanied its use, were apt to produce other cutaneous affections, and in the Hospital, occasioned considerable expense in the article of linen. In short, its frequent use without a happy result, engaged the attention of the Faculty, either to seek for other remedies more convenient than this mineral, or a more advantageous method of employing it: from thence was proposed a multitude of other external remedies, by some extolled, and by others rejected.

Sulphur, whatever be the method of applying it in the cure of psora, owes its antipsoric properties to nothing else than

the poisonous effects it has on these insects, effects which are never more certain than when this mineral is carried to a state of volatile acid; experiments which I have repeated a great number of times, have given me a proof of this fact. In exposing the insects to the vapours of sulphur, in combustion alone, or with other ingredients, or only raised to a moderate degree of heat, I perceived them suddenly perish, and I had thus an opportunity of comparing the efficacious property of this remedy, with the true theory of the disease. It has been supposed, that the first idea of employing sulphurous vapours in the cure of psora, occurred in using it at the hospitals to purify the apparel of patients afflicted with it, and I was myself strongly inclined to believe, that the practice was new, but in the researches which I have since made, I have been able to trace its ancient use in the works of some physicians, among others in those of Franks*.

I next employed myself in seeking means by which I could surround the body of the patient with the atmosphere of the sulphurous vapor.

In fumigating the apparel of psoric patients, and in making my first experiments, we were reduced to the necessity of employing various incomplete means.

I began to administer the fumigation in the month of August 1812; from this period to the month of August 1813, I fumigated at the Hospital of St. Louis 335 patients. Doctors of Medicine, Manry, Fayette, and Troccon, took exact and circumstantial notes of my experiments, and drew up the cases which were certified by Mons. Dr. de la Porte, and Ruffin, Doctor and Surgeon in Chief of the Hospital, and by Mons. the Administrator du Chanoy.

The cases thus described, were testified that the psoric affection obtained a prompt and easy cure by means of these fumigations only. Dr. Bailly, Inspecting Agent of the Hospital of St. Louis has certified by an authentic document †, that out of the 335 patients before alluded to, cured and discharged from the Hospital, there was only ONE returned

* *Epitome practicale de cur. homin. morbis, cap. Psora.* Far from regretting the honor of precedency, I congratulate myself of having found among my predecessors, more than one respectable authority for support; they will, without doubt, contribute to conciliate the public to my experience of its efficacy, I believe them worthy of attention, the conviction of the utility of the plan, which I propose, is more than a sufficient reward for my labors.

† See the Justification Papers.

afflicted with it, and that was five months after his discharge, and whether the disease had returned, or whether it was owing to a second contagion, we were not able to ascertain.

Although I derived such great advantage in the employment of sulphurous fumigation by these means, I found them imperfect, sometimes the negligent manner in which it was applied delayed the cure; and I had also met with examples wherein the action was too limited. These methods required great care and attention on the part of those who administered it, not only on the part of servants, but above all, in the patients themselves, the care of the former was more easy to be obtained than from the patients*.

Of the Uses and Method of employing Sulphurous Fumigation by Means of the Smoking Box.

To lay aside the inconveniences attending the former application of the fumigation, there was constructed a kind of bathing or smoking-box. This by dint of industry has received such modifications as to leave little improvement to be desired.

Already Glauber had proposed in his work, intituled *Furni novi Philosophici, &c. Pars iii.* page 48. a proper covering for dry-baths, but the imperfections of its construction, prevented without doubt, its being put into use; the means, therefore, of dissolving into vapor medicinal substances, is absolutely isolated from him.

* If among the psoric patients treated at St. Louis, the most are laborious mechanics, who sigh for the return of the moment when they shall return to their labours; there are many others who dread a speedy cure, misery induces several to keep the Hospital, 'tis a place of temporary residence in extreme distress; they endeavour to delay their cure to prolong their stay. Some have laid down the evening before their going out of the Hospital, with the newly arrived psoric patients, with a view of catching the infection afresh, and have been surprised at their disappointment; these circumstances furnish me with the opportunity of observing, that the preservative virtues of the fumigations continue for some time after the cure. Others studied to appear to have this disease by provoking little ulcerations, by pricking their skin with needles, and reddening the same with the flame of a candle, means which they practise on themselves, and also upon others for a slight reward. Some had scarcely gone out of the Hospital before they had recourse to a like artifice, to impose on the Doctors of Medicine, and the examiners of the central Beaureau, to obtain their admission. Tricks, punishable, if the extreme misfortunes of whatever might be the cause of it, did not merit some pity. *Res est, sacra, miser.*

In order to render the machine perfect, both the heat and the substances ought to be confined within the covering, and to provoke perspiration of the part to which it is intended the vapor should be applied, the machine should be closely shut up in every part.

The inconveniences attending the use of this box are, that one cannot suddenly, either augment or diminish the evaporation without being obliged to uncover the machine, the caloric does not proceed from the combustion of the mineral, it is kept up in the machine by a lamp which is burning within it; one may readily conceive how inconvenient this must be, because, almost every moment we are compelled to open the bathing-box, to light the lamp, which must often go out, both in consequence of the rarity of the oxygen gas, and by the presence of a pretty large quantity of azote, the vapor cannot expand itself uniformly on the whole individual, because there does not exist any current of air to render the vapor expansible: and it must, without doubt, remain at the bottom of the machine. The machine which I have caused to be constructed for the application of the vapors, and for the removal of these inconveniences, is of my own invention. In the construction of it, I studied to combine the principles of Chemistry with that of Medicine. By this machine, the ingredients are volatilized by the heat, and being thus introduced into the box at the same time as the caloric, the vapor is uniformly carried over every part of the body, the face only being sheltered from it through the aperture at the top; the temperature is nearly equal in every part, as the stove attached to it keeps up a sufficient heat, without the necessity of opening the machine, so that there is no fear of the patient taking cold.

Experiments made by Order of the General Council of Hospitals, and of the Nomination of a Medical Jury.

THE happy results attending my plan of treatment, excited the particular attention of men of science, and those of the administration, charged with the inspection of the Hospital of St. Louis. Mons. the Doctor du Chanoy, after having for many months attended with the greatest assiduity to my trials and experiments, and being convinced of the great advantages of my method for the cure of cutaneous affections, resolved to authenticate, and officially make it public; accordingly, on the 21st of October, 1813, he caused a series of

experiments to be commenced, with a view of comparing the advantages of the fumigation with other remedies then in use, and it was decidedly acknowledged that the fumigation had the superiority. The particulars relative to the various processes employed, and their several effects, were drawn up by the Physicians and Surgeons, charged with the conducting of them, who were under the daily observation of Mons. Mourgue, Member of the Council General of Administration of Civil Hospitals, and specially charged with the inspection of the Hospital of St. Louis. A serious illness prevented this vigilant minister being present at the deliberations of the General Council; but the zeal with which he has always exercised his functions, and his solicitude for the interests of the poor were not diminished, either by his illness or the length of his services; for he addressed a letter to his Collegians assembled, and proposed, that they should meet on the 17th of March, 1813, to name a special Medical Jury, to verify, by new experiments, the effects of this treatment in cutaneous affections, in the manner I had adopted in the Hospital of St. Louis. In this letter, he requested, that the Members of this Jury should be men of science, whose very names would carry with them that of profound knowledge, and strict impartiality*. The proposition made by Mons. Mourgue, was discussed the same day, and by a decree of the General Council, it was ordered, that six patients afflicted with psoric affections, should be sent by the Members of the Central Beaureau into the Hospital of St. Louis every week; and after drawing up an order †, they determined that a report of these patients should be transmitted by the Jury to the Administration of Hospitals, who were to determine what proceedings were to be taken on the subject.

The observations made by the Jury began 1st April, 1813, and finished on the 18th of May, in the same year. Dr. Tartra, secretary and reporter of the Jury, developed the plan, and conducted the experiments for the Jury, and drew

* M. M. the Chevalier Pinell, Member of the Institute, Doctor in Chief of the Hospital de la Salpetria, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine; the Baron Dubois, Professor of the same Faculty; Esparron, first Physician of the third Dispensary; Tartra, first Surgeon of the first Dispensary; Boillon la Grange, Doctor of Medicine, and Professor of Chemistry, were appointed of the Jury by the General Council for the Affairs of Civil Hospitals.

† See the Justificative Pieces.

up the Report of their labors with a series of Observations on the cases which fell under their inspection.

On the 8th of June in the same year, Mons. Mourgue presented the report of the labours of the Jury to the Council of Hospitals*, and the result of their experiments received their approbation. One copy of this Report was ordered to be deposited in the archives of the Administration of Hospitals, to be submitted to the perusal of all the members; and another copy was sent to the Prefect of the Seine, requesting the favour of him to transmit it to his Excellency the Minister of the Interior, and ultimately it was resolved to give the greatest publicity to a method, acknowledged to be interesting as much by its great efficacy as economy in the expence, and short time required for its use. It was also ordered, that twelve of my machines should be constantly kept in the Hospital of St. Louis, for the cure of cutaneous diseases by fumigation. The General Council, through the medium of their Vice President, deigned to signify to me their satisfaction†. Mons. the Prefect of the Department of the Seine, transmitted with his letter, dated the 8th of June, 1813‡, the several papers relative to the Report of the Jury to his Excellency the Minister of the Interior, which the Minister sent to the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, requesting they would engage their greatest attention to this subject, which appeared to his Excellency to offer great benefits in the cure of several diseases.

The Faculty of Medicine, thus charged to examine into the merits of this treatment, and make comparative experiments with numerous other remedies, and also of the fumigation, and ascertain which would merit the preference, nominated a Commission (or Committee), taken from among us, composed of Dr. Leroux, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, and Professors Percy, Dubois, Richerand, and Dupuytren, to accomplish this undertaking; but the circumstances of the times, and disturbed state of the country, retarded their assembling until the 31st of August, 1815.

* See the Document No. 4.

† The same as No. 5.

‡ Same as No. 6.

Of the Use of the Fumigation in the Cure of Various Diseases.

AMONG the great number of cases which came under the observation of the Jury, to be submitted to the fumigation, when ascertaining its effects, they found many complicated cases of dartrous affections of the skin, prurigo, tinea capitis, or scald head, syphilitic pustules, rheumatic pains of long continuance, &c. The assiduity with which they followed up the course of treatment, and the exactitude with which they noted down the most minute circumstance, could not fail to make a favourable impression with regard to the beneficial effects the fumigation produced on these affections. At the end of the treatment, some of these patients were radically cured, others were cured to every manifest appearance; and in almost all, there was a considerable amendment. There then remained but one course for me to pursue; to apply the same fumigation to these different affections uncontaminated, and uncomplicated with other diseases. I adopted this plan; and we shall find, by a series of cases, made under the immediate observation of, and approved by, physicians of great merit, and worthy of every confidence, that the success has surpassed all expectation.

Although I owe to chance the extension I have given to my method, in the treatment of other disorders, the success attending the experiments which I have made, has convinced me that these fumigations have the preference to any remedy hitherto used for the cure of ulcerated and other dartrous affections, and chronic psoriasis.

In fact, it is well known, that dartrous and pruriginous affections always experience relief from an increase of transpiration; besides, in dartrous diseases there is always a loss of tone in the texture of the skin; and that the external medicines in use for the cure of such affections, are all irritating*. Sulphur itself acts powerfully in this way, but here, we have a still greater combination of the effects of this sudorific and stimulant medicine. Is it not united in a very high degree in the volatilized mineral? Are these effects

* Many eminent practitioners are of opinion, that the application of blisters on the dartrous places, are the most powerful and certain curative means which can be employed. See Richerand's *Nosographia Chirurgicula*, Chap. *Ulceres Dartreux*.

not well favored by the great diffusibility of the sulphur, and the facility it can be carried to an extreme degree? Is it not by these two qualities that one can explain the cure of several paralytic affections which have been submitted to these fumigations*.

It appears to me, that these considerations will suffice to justify the trials I have made of applying the fumigation in the cure of herpetic, pruriginous, and other diseases of that character. Experiments which I have applied my attention to with much ardour, convince me, that these kinds of irritatives have not in chronic diseases the same inconvenience as in acute complaints; in which it is right to consider both the quality and seasonableness of the remedy; I may then believe myself sheltered, not only from all accusation of temerity, but also against that reproach to which some practitioners are exposed, who, after having brought into credit a rational treatment, make the application empirically, without any other motive than that predilection which arises from hereditary succession; however, that I might shun still more the inclination to do too much with a remedy, the efficacy of which might arise from unexpected success, I surrounded myself with the counsels of distinguished physicians, whose steadfast minds were unshakable by the illusions of novelty, and of course, deterred from any my mind might beget; some of them have been my preceptors, and I have not forgotten their kindness; I still profit by their instructions. I left the selection of the greater number of cases, submitted to the fumigation, to these gentlemen, and to employ the remedy as they thought proper; it is with this candour I will always act. Initiated under the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, it is from its bosom I can only expect to derive knowledge; it is its support which I am ambitious of, should my labours appear to merit it.

Encouraged by these considerations, and the advantages already recognized in my method, I founded, in the month of July 1813, in Saint Martin's Street, an Establishment for the sole purpose of administering the fumigation.

* The pretty considerable number of paralytic cases, submitted to the fumigations since the composition of these Memoirs, have enabled me to observe, that at the first fumigation, the patient often experiences very lively pains in the paralytic limbs, frequently also these pains are followed with the like sensations to those produced by Galvanism, or by the use of the Extract of *Nux Vomica*, a new remedy they have proposed for the cure of Palsy.

The influx of patients, caused me to remove this Establishment to the Hotel Jabach, Rue St. Mery, to enable me to prepare means of accommodation for a greater number of patients. Mons. Leroux, Dean of the Faculty of Physic, and Professor Halle, have followed with exactitude the treatment of all the patients submitted to these means. Mons. the Professor Dubois, has sent me many persons afflicted with diseases of the skin, of the dartrous kind, and many other Physicians have frequently visited my Establishment*. They have there witnessed the many remarkable cures which I have brought about.

All these practitioners have addressed to me, persons afflicted with dartrous, rheumatic, gouty, psoric, and paralytic complaints. They have, in most instances, attended upon their own patients, and witnessed the progress of their recovery. They have thus been able to ascertain the certainty of the cures by the lapse of time, since the cessation of the treatment, and the uninterrupted and flourishing state of health which they have since seen their patients enjoy.

*Of the Advantages of the Treatment by the Fumigation
viewed under the Medical Report.*

THE advantages of this treatment are esteemed under the Medical Report, and the Report of the Administration of Hospitals, as follows :

The antipsoric efficacy of the fumigation admits of no contradiction.

Those who believe it to succeed accidentally, ought to assure themselves to the contrary, by actual experiments.

Neither the patients, myself, or any of the persons who attended them during the use of the fumigations, found any inconvenience from the vapors.

With respect to any presumption (says Dr. Gales), which might be entertained of evils, arising from the idea of a too sudden suppression of cutaneous affections, there is really

* Among these I shall name Mons. Du Chanoy; Doctors of Physic, the Professors Chaussier and Dumeril; Drs. Menurit, Pasquier, Geoffrey, Lucas, Recamier, Landre, Beauvais, Demangeon, Gueneau de Mussey, Bayle, Fouquier, Lermie, Itard, Bouillon la Grange, Montigre, Gastellier Tartra, Bealord, Capuron, Berthomieux, Boulay, Manry, Ruillier, Chardel, Patrix la Roche, &c. &c.

nothing to fear, much less danger than might result from change of wearing apparel.

These accidents might be presumable, in cases where the disease determines a considerable degree of aqueous humour to the skin, but I am well assured, by constant and assiduous observation, as well as from the reiterated testimony of the diseased, that these perspirations diminish of themselves progressively with the amendment of the complaint.

One great advantage derived from the fumigation is, that its use keeps at a distance, in many instances, a great number of pharmaceutical remedies, of which the virtues are uncertain, and are often used without any salutary effect; for instance, in the treatment of dartsous affections, whether hereditary or idiopathic, it has been the practice to administer internal medicines, and drinks, disagreeable to the taste of the patient. The fumigations alone suffice to heal them, and the cure is much more certain than by medicine. When these herpetic affections are of a syphilitic character, the fumigations themselves carried to a great number, although they do not entirely cure, they so improve the disease and general health, and so prepare the patient for the use of mercury, that by applying it sparingly after their use, the complaint quickly gives way.

Observations on this Point of Practice.

THOSE patients who had long been afflicted with the dartsous disease, to which had succeeded secondary symptoms of syphilis, had been first treated with the common anti-dartsous remedies, but as these diseases originated from two causes, one remedy was found insufficient for their cure. They had then recourse to mercury, it was administered by skilful hands; these courses were pursued for a considerable time, not sparingly either in quantity, or degree to which its effects were carried. These courses were repeated at distant intervals without advantage, on the contrary, the darts put on a worse character, the symptoms became more alarming, the patients were then submitted to the fumigations; these means were not attended with complete success: the patients at length returned to the mercurial treatment, and their cures were then accomplished with astonishing quickness, much more so than the long continuance and rooted state of the disease would have led us to hope.

In the treatment of the gout*, rheumatism, and of palsy, nothing more is required, than the use of the fumigation; in cases of scrophula, bitters are required to be united with good air and exercise. Swellings of the mammillary and lymphatic glands, ganglions, enlargements of the joints, and on the bones, are cured without any other means, only, that it is more powerfully applied to the affected parts, by directing a column of vapors upon them by means of a conductor, these means disperse the swellings.

Notwithstanding, these affections in general do not require any other remedy, yet some patients will not be satisfied without they take some internal medicine, and, if any should be prescribed, the practitioner will be able to judge, in complicated cases, of that most suitable to the case.

These fumigations then, unite two essential qualities:—those of efficacy and simplicity in the cure of those divers disorders.

Of the Effects of the Sulphurous Vapors on the Patients who have submitted to them.

THE sulphurous gas, by its extreme diffusibility, is quickly absorbed; yet, from experiments which time has not permitted us to complete, and the necessity of rectifying has not permitted us to publish, they still prove, that this gas is abundantly felt by the patients; that it seems to awake, by its tonic properties, the action of the skin, give new energy and play to cutaneous perspiration, increase the energy of the pores, change the sensibility of the lymphatic system, and create a permanent excitation, and thus facilitate the course of the lymph. The action of these vapors operates also over the sanguinary circulating system, by increasing its celerity.

The phenomena which have presented themselves among the sick patients, who submitted to this application, vary according as they were in or out of the apparatus, and the degree of heat to which they were exposed.

* In applying this remedy in the treatment of the gout and rheumatism, it is very essential to distinguish, whether those affections are chronic or acute, because, if used indiscriminately in both those states, the fumigations may prove advantageous or unsuccessful, or even hurtful. In the latter cases other fumigations ought to be substituted more congenial to the indications of the disease.

The first of these phenomena, is evinced by an excitation of all the functions of the animal economy, the face becomes red and animated, the eyes brilliant, the temporal arteries beat with violence. One moment after the patient is in the apparatus, the pulse becomes accelerated; this quickness, notwithstanding, varies in different temperaments; so much so, that individuals of a sanguine temperament, whose general pulsations are about 70 in a minute, rise, when exposed to the fumigation, from 110 to 115. In a lymphatic constitution, whose pulsation is usually 60 in a minute, it generally rises to 105, also occasions, in general, some thirst, the perspiration is frequently abundant, and runs down the body in large drops; but notwithstanding this profuse perspiration, it does not occasion that debility which might be expected; the case of Madame de S.....*, is a proof of this. When the patient comes out of the apparatus, the skin is of a lively red colour, and we perceive over the scabs of suppurative darts diseases, and psoric pimples, large drops of viscous humours, of a gluey nature, and those more dry, are covered with a serosity like a light dew. After the patient lies down, or goes to bed, this general excitation is soon succeeded by a kind of agreeable quiet state, the pulse becomes calm, the patient sleepy, and the pains abated.

These vapors, when first used, by exciting perspiration, seem to act, by throwing off those superfluous humours which have been concealed, and in exciting the action of the lymphatic system, they also act strongly over the digestive powers, for in most instances, the appetite is increased by their use, and there is no doubt, but to the patient being thus enabled to digest a larger quantity of food, may be attributed to the strength thereby gained, that the source of copious perspirations, which leads to weakness, is destroyed.

The tonic properties of these vapors have equal influence over the muscles, they give to various parts of the body a great activity, and such patients as are obliged to use exercise during their use, are not prevented.

The action of these fumigations on the female organs of generation, are to strengthen the mucous membrane of the vagina, and to render that membrane more firm in cases of complaints originating in relaxation.

* See Case 15. among those collected by Mons. la Roche.

Of the Advantages of the Fumigation, under the Administrative Report.

THIS detail sets forth, that it is above all things necessary, that Physicians, who practise in hospitals, should not be strangers to economical remedies, that they may be able to second the views of the administration, charged with the interest of the poor: to have an exact idea of the reduction of the expences which result from the treatment of ulcers, psoriasis chronica, psora, &c. in patients admitted into the hospitals, and treated by the fumigations, compared with that of other remedies.

After the comparative and efficacious experiments made on this head, in Dec. 1813, and in Jan. 1814, by Drs. Leroux, Percy, Richerand, and Dupuytren on twelve patients, it appeared, that the expence of the fumigations did not exceed but little more than one third of that of other remedies. A long detail is given of the comparative expences of various ointments, medicines, baths, drinks, &c. and concludes by stating, that out of 12,800 patients submitted to the fumigation, there will be a saving to the administration of the hospital of 400,688 francs! allowing the hospital expences. Of one-fifth, who may necessarily require to remain in during their cure, the grand saving, above all others, being, that under this treatment so few require to remain in the hospital.

There are (says Dr. Gales) at least 4,800 psoric patients cured annually at the Hospital of St. Louis, and at least the same number of dartrous and pruriginous cases, and in all the other Hospitals in Paris about 6,400 of each!

After calculating the various expences of coals, sulphur, drinks, and two plain water baths, usually used after the completion of the cure, there will be an annual saving to the Hospital of St. Louis in the psoric patients alone, of 118,704 francs, in addition to the expences attending uncleanness in confinement, and a proportionate saving in the dartrous and pruriginous patients, &c. who must necessarily remain longer under cure. My method, moreover, (says Dr. Gales) in addition to offering a quick cure, presents other advantages. It will enable the administration of hospitals to carry into effect what they have long projected, namely, of not admitting any patients to stay in the hospital who require to be submitted to the fumigation, except those invalids, whose state of health requires it. This will still further reduce the expence of treating each patient from 12 francs 68 cents. to 18 cents.

Discontinuing the use of the barley water, which is wholly unnecessary, and also for the plain baths, of substituting water fumigations, which have the same effect, this treatment will then cost the hospital for 4,800 patients, only 864 francs, instead of 60,864, as heretofore.

But, (says the Author) before we proceed further, my method of not using linen (which, with other remedies, cannot be dispensed with), an expence, which particularly attracts the notice of the administration, is another advantage. By this plan, the patients will not be admitted but at fixed hours to receive the fumigation, the attendants need not be in attendance but at those stated hours, and with respect to employment, the patient need not lose more than a quarter of the day, to re-establish his health. Thus, in most instances, extreme misery, want and care will be avoided, and also the liability to various infectious disorders of an hospital, and out of these savings, the weakly patients coming to be fumigated may be accommodated with soup, &c.

The preference given to my plan (says Dr. Gales) in all the hospitals in the kingdom, gives the poor people an equal benefit, which, without doubt, will become equally beneficial among all the lower class, but their extreme indigence puts it out of my power to appreciate its value. These economical advantages which have appeared to the civil administrators, will appear equally so to the military administration, especially in garrisons, where it is so essential that a young soldier should not lose his time in an hospital, which cannot fail keeping him back from pursuing those instructions necessary in his profession, who, although tainted with some cutaneous disease, might continue his services.

It would therefore be desirable to establish a fumigating apparatus in every barracks, which, after the first expence will be found highly beneficial. With these means, the soldier might do his usual duty while under cure; the same advantages may be still applied with equal benefit in time of war, when each regiment has gone into cantonments, this will allow the medical officers an opportunity of establishing fumigating machines for the cure of their patients, instead of sending them to an hospital. By these means, regiments and garrisons will not be deprived of the services of so many men as they now are.

With a view to lessen as much as possible, the expence of a large establishment, wherein there are many apparatuses required, I have employed myself much, in projecting and

constructing one to answer these purposes. Among many plans which I presented to Drs. Bouillon La Grange, Prat, and Curaudeau, they preferred one of my construction, which will serve to administer the fumigation to 50 patients at one time, without using any fire or heat underneath the apparatus.

I shall here transcribe their own observations on this subject, as drawn up in their Report, in the month of November 1812.

“ This apparatus consists of a number of cases of the same size, in each of these, one person may conveniently sit, leaning his head only out of the machine. Each of these cases should be warmed to a necessary degree of heat, or at least, filled with air of that temperature ; this air should be composed of atmospheric, and of acid of sulphurous gas, collected immediately from the combustion of sulphur. All the cases are thus filled with air through the openings at the lower ends of each case, all these openings communicate with each other by means of a common pipe; the pipes raise the air vertically in the machine, and then continue to carry the superfluous gas out of the room in which the patients are treated, that they may not be afterwards incommoded by it. Each case is covered with an oiled linen cloth, so as to prevent any vent of the air from the body of the patient, and it will then extend itself over every part.”

This apparatus was not established until the month of Sept. 1814. Dr. Peligot, Member of the Executive Commission of Civil Hospitals in Paris, ordered one to be constructed for the use of twelve patients at the Hospital of St. Louis, and nothing was wanting to complete this new machine. In erecting it, we called in the aid of the illustrious Dr. Darcet. This learned chemist and able physician, directed the architect. This apparatus has been in use since Nov. 1814, and serves to fumigate twelve patients at one time, and may be used to fumigate them three times a day.

Its construction, notwithstanding, has inconveniences: its great extent is too much for the expansion of the vapors, and the heat which ought to be carried to each patient in an equal degree. The patients are not in this machine, inclosed in a case by themselves, and when one of them would wish to go out, those who remain within are cooled by the external air, thus admitted into the apparatus.

To resume my observations on the apparatus, which I have

presented, and of which I have made some modifications, these inconveniences are prevented, as the air rises vertically, which with the heat is expanded by separate pipes over the whole surface of each patient.

FIRST REPORT OF THE MEDICAL JURY.

DECLARATION OF FACTS.

IN fulfilling the engagements, made by the General Council of Civil Hospitals of Paris, on the 17th of March 1813, the Jury met at the Hospital of St. Louis, on the first of April, in the same year. They rose at three o'clock in the morning, in order to accomplish the duties with which they were charged. Their first object was to administer the fumigation. With this view, they visited and examined seven patients, addressed to them by the Central Beaureau, agreeable to the second article stipulated by the administration. It had been stated, that these seven patients were afflicted with psoric affections. This was found to be the case. Their names were inscribed accordingly on the process verbal, which had been signed by all the Members of the Jury, and it was agreed, that they should commence the fumigations on the next day. They were to use two per day, of half an hour each, one at six in the morning, and the other at one in the afternoon, and that all other means, both internal and external, should be strictly forbidden.

All the particulars of their treatment were noted down each day by every Member of the Jury, and at the fixed hours of their meeting, all the remarks made separately by each Member, and collectively by the Jury, were entered on this process verbal, the minutes of which they have annexed to this report. These seven patients form seven of the series of experiments hereafter described.

The Jury pursued the same course with all the patients, which were successively addressed to them by the Beaureau, unto the number of 58. These they separated into five classes, but not of an equal number. The descriptive cases of experiments of these five classes of patients, are annexed to this report, and contain in succession, their names, number, nature of disease, profession, dwelling, number of fumigations used, effects, &c. and whether they lived at a greater or

less distance, it was ordered, that they should be afterwards examined at their own dwellings, and most strictly scrutinized as to the solidity of their cure.

The Jury having employed the space of two months in the accomplishment of these experiments, were necessarily compelled to pronounce on the efficacy of the plan. Having witnessed the state in which they found the patients of the first class (those treated at the beginning of April), their cure, and a considerable time having elapsed since the termination of the treatment, they were visited at their dwellings, unawares, by many members of the Jury, one after the other, and by Dr. Gales.

The patients of the other classes were also visited at their dwellings, although the lapse of time since the discontinuance of their treatment was more or less short, still none of the results were found by the individual members of the Jury, different from those stated in the cases of the document, under No. 1. or in any wise to contradict those cases as there stated.

Among the several classes submitted by the Jury to the experiments, some who were afflicted with dartsous affections, and had been in the hospital before their commencement and who were not particularly addressed to the Jury, but known to some of the Members, were introduced to its use, that an interesting comparison might be made of the effects of the fumigation, with other remedies; and its success is well authenticated.

Many physicians voluntarily became Members of the Jury, and also sent many patients to Dr. Gales to be fumigated, in some of whom, the most varied treatments had not succeeded, and their diseases gave way to the action of this gas.

The histories of single cases have been successively and distinctly noted in one of the pieces annexed to this Report.

The number of fumigations administered to each patient, have varied, according to the nature and complication of the complaint, constitution, temperament, age, sex and duration of the disease. One patient was cured by five fumigations, another required six, five were cured by seven fumigations each, two by nine, four by ten, one by eleven, seven by thirteen, four by fourteen, and four by fifteen, eight by sixteen, and one by eighteen, three were cured by twenty, and one by twenty-two, one by twenty-four, and one by twenty-six, one by twenty-eight, and three by thirty. Indeed, among the dartsous affected patients, which have been radically

cured, the fumigations have been carried to seventy. It has been remarked, that women and children require a much less number than adult men, especially old men; this is easily explained, as in them the perspirable pores of the skin are more readily impregnated with the gas. A few dartrous patients cured, required nearly thirty fumigations each. The psoric, upon an average, 13 each. Two pruriginous received nine each.

The fumigations have had a remarkable effect on cases of old inveterate and complicated psoric affections, as if by enchantment, cases of this kind gave way much sooner than the recent ones. One patient afflicted with tinea, or ring-worm, required only four, and a man covered with syphilitic pustules used 36. But the number of fumigations some patients have received is no rule to guide us in other instances.

The dartrous patients upon an average have required thirteen days for their cure. The psoric upon an average seven days, the pruriginous twelve days.

Of the patients composing the several classes some were covered with confluent eruptions, eighteen with simple eruptions, some with pustulous eruptions, miliary eruptions, others complicated with ring-worms, and others with other dartrous affections, some with syphilitic eruptions, one scald-headed, and nine dartrous cases, unconnected with psora.

With respect to the time these diseases had existed, in one it had existed eight days, in four fifteen days, thirteen one month, five six weeks, four two months, four three months, one of between four and five months, six for six months, one ten months, one twenty years, and eight which we have not been able to ascertain the time the complaint had existed.

We have to remark, that the patients affected with cutaneous diseases, which were addressed by the Central Beaureau, and who were submitted by the Jury to the action of the gas, were in general subjects whose complaints presented the highest degree of obstinacy, and with respect to the result of the treatment all the psoric to the number of forty-three were cured, also nine afflicted with dartrous diseases, three with syphilitic pustules were amended, those with scald head cured. All the pruriginous also obtained a complete cure.

PART II. (BY THE MEDICAL JURY.)

DISCUSSION OF FACTS.—REFLECTIONS.

Origin of the Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases by Sulphurous Fumigation.

THE first course to be pursued to establish a rational and efficacious treatment for disease of whatever nature, is to ascertain its cause. Unhappily this research is often unsuccessful, and the obscurity which exists in this particular influences, without doubt, the slowness of the discovery of the curative means. The psoric affection, for instance, is a proof of this assertion, its nature having been unknown, is the reason why the present epoch furnishes us with a series of empirical remedies, some of which are totally useless, others dangerous; but the discovery of the psorique insect was the signal for a happy change, directed against that disease. Mons. Dr. Gales in his dissertation on this complaint, has consigned numberless and authentic experiments on the insect, contained in the psoric vesicle; they confirm those which were formerly made by the most eminent physicians, and serve anew to support his method. He collected some of these insects into glasses, and exposed them to the vapors of sulphur, and they immediately expired.

The first idea which gave birth to the use of sulphurous vapors in the cure of psoric affections, arose from facts, which had been long known, namely, that labourers, &c. who are exposed to the vapors of sulphur are exempt from this disease, and in case they become infected with it, they are immediately freed when they return to their labours, without having recourse to any curative means; another fact is also well known: that persons employed in the wards of hospitals, where a great number of patients are treated, never receive the infection, and the reason is because their bodies are continually immersed in an air charged with particles of sulphur. These vapors are also the most certain remedy to destroy vermin, and all other kinds of insects which adhere to the body, or are created by filth.

These notions on the use of fumigations gave Dr. Gales an idea of imitating their effects in medical practice, by introducing a new method of applying them. He conceived, that by rendering the sulphur very diffusible, it would be the more certain of coming in contact with the insect, lodged

under the thin external skin, and therefore resolved to submit to experiments, these means which reason argued, foretold success.

Of the Apparatus employed to administer the Fumigation.

To invent an apparatus, simple, convenient, and at as little expence as possible, which would unite all the advantages of covering every part of the body of the sick with the vapors, to that of keeping it away from the organs of respiration, which would occasion coughing, and other inconveniences, was the aim of Dr. Gales.

Various incomplete means were first adopted, which nevertheless succeeded in curing many patients of eruptive, and other cutaneous disorders. These incomplete means were however, attended with so many inconveniences, and so irritated the skin, created coughing, disordered the stomach, bowels, &c. that Dr. Gales ultimately found it necessary to construct a new apparatus, called his fumigating or bathing-machine, of a particular form, and the use of this is unattended with those objections.

Of the Chemical Properties of the Vapors, contained in the Bathing Machine.

THESE vapors hold in suspension, a large quantity of the mineral in a volatilized state, part of this has been afterwards found on the body in very small chrystals, especially in the pustules, on their separation, on their surfaces, and in the dartrous ulcerated parts; these have been frequently obvious to the naked eye. All the mineral employed serves for the fumigation, as the pipe has no great distance to convey it, and the bathing tub is so constructed and lined, that none can escape. The vapor passes over the body in a state of sulphurous acid gas. The gas contained in the apparatus is particularly soluble, but on adding nitrate of potash, the sulphur is reduced to an extreme division, and there acts very powerfully on the disease.

Of the Action of these Vapors on Diseases of the Skin.

THE treatment of psoric affections by these fumigations, was the first object of these experiments of Dr. Gales, but since that time, he has applied them to the cure of dartrous

diseases of the skin, scald-head, prurigo, and other cutaneous affections, in which the insects act no part. In general, it is remarked, that these fumigations produce a plentiful perspiration, and are consequently very favourable to the different diseases, which we attribute to a suppression of cutaneous secretion; it was also from a man having recourse to the fumigations for other complaints, that he had rheumatic pains cured, with which he was also afflicted, and we first discovered their efficacy in that disease. The absorbent vessels receive a great quantity of these vapors, reduced into gas, and this is, without doubt, the cause why some dartrous affections have been cured, which the vapors have never been in contact with during the treatment; we are able to cite many examples of dartrous eruptions in the face, cured by them when the vapors have only been applied to the body, covered up in the apparatus without touching this part. In the treatment of psora, the fumigations act as an asphyxiant on the insect, and with all the other phenomena we have mentioned in this and dartrous diseases. Many females who have submitted to their use, have received much benefit in the removal of certain debilities which frequently affect the female organs of generation, originating in relaxation of the mucous membrane of the vagina, but we have yet had no opportunity of ascertaining whether they have any influence over menstrual discharges, either to accelerate or retard them, or even whether their ordinary course is at all altered by their use.

The patients submitted to the fumigations, are not compelled to quit their houses and go into an hospital, or to be interrupted in their ordinary avocations, because this treatment need not in all cases be applied every day, it takes up very little of their time, and leaves no outward marks of any application. If these fumigations are not a means of radical cure for all cutaneous and chronic disorders, as they certainly are for psoric affections, though to every appearance we are led to believe they are, they are at least, and ought to be considered, an excellent auxiliary in the treatment of divers diseases; they repair one accident, namely, the deranged and fine organs of the skin.

Reason and experience on the very great advantages resulting from the application of a medicine, under a form the most devisable, to so large a surface as the whole body, tell us must be desirable. The gas in these fumigations presents us with this desideratum, and perhaps, if still further trials were

made with them, they might be found to cure many other diseases.

Besides these maxims, this mode of application of medicinal substances may not be confined to this remedy alone, the materia medica presents us with many substances very volatile, very active, and very useful, in the practice of physic, and which, under the form of fumigation applied to all the surface of the body, might offer new and powerful resources in many disorders, looked upon at the present time as incurable and mortal. Camphire, opium, æther, alcohol, ammoniacum, and many other substances are of this number.

Parallel between the Treatment of Psoric Affections, with Sulphurous Vapors, and other known Methods.

THE numerous experiments made with the fumigations, and which have been communicated by the Jury, were, for the most part, upon subjects affected with the very worst species of psora. This treatment has been crowned with success, as the most certain, rational, simple, economical, and convenient.

It has been proved, that in addition to a great number of patients cured by this new method, *three hundred and thirty-five* have been noted down in the tables, and authentically certified as cured by the Doctors De la Porte and Ruffin, the one Physician, and the other Surgeon in Chief to the Hospital of St. Louis; Mons. Dr. Manry, Doctor in Physic, and Trocon, who were all brought up to the profession in this Hospital, were charged to take notes of these experiments: which notes were certified by Dr. Duchanoy. Those Tables attest, that the psoric patients obtained their cure quickly by the fumigations, although used with means then imperfect.

These Tables form part of the materials which compose the minutes of these Reports; and there is also annexed a certificate of the Inspecting Agent of the Hospital of St. Louis, in which it is declared, that out of the above number, they were all cured except one of the name of Barry, who returned to the Hospital at the end of five months afterwards, but we could not ascertain whether he went out of the Hospital uncured, or whether it was a fresh contagion.

This remedy is of infinite more use in the treatment of cutaneous diseases than the most approved means, such as the yellow ointment, mercurial lotions, and ointments, arsenic lotions, tobacco lotions, the ammoniacal liniment, the antipsoric

decoction of Dr. Rouque, the sulphurous mixture of Professor Chaussier, the antipsoric quintessence of Mettemberg, the baths of sulphat of potash, the sulphur pomade, and all the other numerous and approved remedies.

The detailed examination of each of these means, and the numerous objections which we might make to them, would lead us to useless and tedious lengths in these Reports.

We will merely unfold so much as will enable us to prove the advantages which we have attributed to the fumigations, and to justify the pre-eminence of their use. We have said, for instance, that they are the most certain means of destroying psoric affections; in fact, they act on all points of the affected surface, no part can escape them; this cannot be the case with frictions. It is also the most rational, because it is founded on a precise knowledge of that disease.

The action of these vapors is more ready than any other means. After the first fumigation, the patient is sensible of a remarkable amelioration, sleep returns, and the pruriginous pains cease as if by enchantment, neither is the appetite slow in returning. It appears certain, that by this happy change, the insects are destroyed which have been the asphyxis; the fumigations, when they first come in contact with the psoric pimples, destroy the incommoding qualities of the disease, without, however, changing them in colour or appearance.

We may then, with good reason, presume, that the disease is destroyed by the first fumigation, when it is conveniently applied, by reason of the destruction of the insect which had its existence in, and was interwoven in the skin, and which constitutes the psoric affection. The pimples then only exist without itchings; a proof that the psora is occasioned by no other means than these living psorigo. They will then be nothing more than a damaged disorganization of the parts, and this immediately ceasing to be contagious, and may be cured in a limited time, the ulterior fumigations having no other effect than to dry up and heal them. We have suggested this idea to Dr. Gales, that he may by further experiments prove this fact, when opportunity offers.

If our experience justifies the presumption, it is on this account, that great advantages will result from this piece of theory; for example, the disinfection of an infected person at one single fumigation. Under this idea, a great number of individuals may be cured in a very short time, by one small apparatus, for after one application the cure will gradually return of itself, without further use of the fumigation. For

example, a convoy of prisoners of war, or a regiment passing through a town, may be disinfected at once, without remaining any time for their cure to be accomplished.

Another advantage in this treatment is, that with a view to accelerate the cure, a patient may take four fumigations per day, which will be a loss of time of only about half an hour for each, without other inconvenience.

In psoric affections, this remedy requires no other medicine, either internal or external, and no change of diet or custom, in fact, the quality of the medicine, and the form under which it is administered, stands upon higher terms of simplicity than any other.

The expence of the medicine alone, for the cure of each patient, will in general, be about 46 centims; but to this the most essential of all, is the construction and expence of, and attendant upon the apparatus, an expence which is not appreciable, when we apply it to the cure of a great number of patients.

It is proper to remark, that the adoption of this treatment may render it unnecessary, but for few patients to enter into an hospital where they are exposed to the contagion of many serious disorders; besides this, a long stay in the hospital causes a great expence to the administration. Every patient may go every day to the place appointed for its use, and return to his business without encumbering the wards, which often become inaccessible to many indigent patients, afflicted with cases requiring their stay in them. It also frequently happens, that servants and working people of both sexes, run the risk of losing their situations by quitting them momentarily, to stay a longer or shorter period in an hospital, while the use of the fumigations require only a very short space of time each day, and may be even used at night, if their use in the day should interrupt their ordinary occupations.

Another advantage attributable to this remedy is, that it does not leave any disagreeable smell about the patient, or dirty and soil the body, or the linen, as is the case with ointments, particularly with the pomade de sulphur, on the contrary, the fumigations, instead of soiling, clean the skin.

Those patients who have submitted to this treatment, have supported their health during its use, although there were among them many in a very delicate state.

Those accidents which frequently occur, during the treatment of cutaneous diseases, such as enlargements of the ab-

dominal viscera, &c. are prevented by this new method, by the perspiration which the fumigations determine to the skin, whereas, by anointing the body with greasy ointments, we diminish the perspiration, by stopping up the pores, and thus favour internal disorders.

But the greatest advantages in these fumigations are, that they may be applied in cases of dartrous diseases of the skin, of the most rebellious kind, to scald-heads, and all pruriginous disorders, with the greatest benefit.

The Jury have had under their immediate care, patients afflicted with inveterate darts circinees, which the fumigations have cured, these cases had resisted every other treatment. One very striking instance of the good effects of the fumigation, took place in a dartrous affection in a young lady 21 years of age, who was not comprised in the series of cases reported by the Jury. This was a very confirmed case. The darts extending over the face, neck, arms and head, the hair of which had partly fallen off.

This disease had existed for nine years, and had not given way to the most judicious and energetic remedies, used under the advice of physicians of the first eminence, whose dictates were closely adhered to. The use of mercury had failed. Fifty-two sulphurous water baths, used at Tivoli, had been of no service, neither had any benefit been derived from oily, gelatinous, and other baths.

The fumigations, although used with an incomplete apparatus (a warming pan), were the last means to which she resorted. After using the first, she found a very sensible amelioration of the symptoms. She was certainly not completely cured by their use, and has disused them for some time, but has now proposed to recommence them in the new invented fumigating apparatus, and, it is presumed by all, that she will, without doubt, obtain a complete cure, in fact, the opinions of the Jury are so strong in favour of this treatment, that they have addressed to Dr. Gales, many cases of dartrous diseases, of a very obstinate kind, which had been deemed incurable by other remedies.

RESUME.

1. THE experiments relative to the treatment of psoric affections, by the fumigations, have been sufficient to prove that they perfectly cure those disorders.

2. That all species of psoric affections yield equally to their use, especially the most inveterate kind.

3. The number of fumigations necessary for the cure, vary, according to the age, sex, intensity, and complication of the disease.

4. That the number of fumigations, upon an average, vary from four to twenty-four.

5. That the duration of each fumigation is usually half an hour, so as not to fatigue the patient with the uniformity of position in sitting in the apparatus, but the time is varied, from a quarter of an hour to an hour.

6. That all diseases of the skin, eruptive, and chronic disorders, such as the various kinds of darts affections, psoriasis, syphilitic pustules, prurigo, tinea capitis, or scald-head, frequently give way to the fumigation.

7. That the last mentioned eruptive and chronic disorders, frequently require a greater number of fumigations than psoric affections, and that these means ought to be regarded, at least, as an excellent auxiliary in the treatment of these divers disorders.

8. That the patients at the time they are using the fumigation, may, in many instances, apply four a day, and still follow their usual occupations, and habits of living, and will, notwithstanding, be sooner or later cured, according to the case.

9. That the treatment of psoric affections by fumigation, requires no other auxiliary treatment, either external or internal, or any particular regimen.

10. Compared with all other known remedies, even those which are regarded as the most rational and efficacious, the fumigation is superior for its simplicity and efficacy.

11. That its application is ready and convenient in all cases, and, in a mechanical point of view, capable of improvement.

CONCLUSION.

THE Jury conclude: From all the experiments which they have seen, made and followed on the treatment of eruptive and chronic maladies, psoric affections, &c. by the fumigation, that the efficacy and safety of this treatment is sufficiently substantiated.

That it merits the preference in most, if not in the genera-

lity of cases, of all other means, and ought to be admitted into practice.

That it ought to be made known, propagated, and established in hospitals, at least as an auxiliary, for the treatment of cutaneous, eruptive, and chronic disorders, especially for the cure of psoric affections, to teach persons of the art what good aid it will afford them in the treatment of those kind of cases, also to establish it in ships, camps, armies, in prisons and in barracks.

That it is desirable that a public establishment be formed for the administration of this remedy, that every possible advantage may be derived by extending its use.

Report made the 18th May, 1813.

(Signed)

PINELL.

A. DUBOIS.

A. A. TARTKA.

ESPARRON.

BOUILLON LA GRANGE.

Examined and approved.

The Member of the Council,

(Signed)

MOURGUE.

REPORTS AND OBSERVATIONS,
 OF THE
MEDICAL JURY
 ON THE
 CASES SUBMITTED TO THEIR EXPERIMENTS.

No. 1.

DOCUMENTS TO SUPPORT THE FIRST REPORT.
*Individual Observations of the Disorders submitted to these
 Experiments, (by the Medical Jury.)*

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 DISEASES OF THE FIRST CLASS.

Case 1.

*Coste*, 56 years of age, a painter, residing at No. 11. Great Harleur street, had been afflicted with a confluent psora for many years. He had been treated for the cure of it at different times, at the Hospital of St. Louis. His body was also covered with vermin, which may be attributed to the habitual ulceration of the skin, the want of clean linen, and the extreme dirtiness which his miserable condition had brought on him. The itchings were so insupportable, especially during the night, that he had not slept for a length of time.

He has used two fumigations per day, of half an hour each, from the 2d of April to the 10th, in all 16, in 8 days. The itchings have entirely ceased, and the sleep and appetite returned. His state of health, which was much broken down, is completely re-established. Nothing remains but the marks of the psoric pimples, similar to those remaining after the small-pox, or other eruptions. The external coat of the skin is in a state of desquamation. This disease, which has

been cured since the 10th of April, was examined on the 10th May following, and the patient then enjoyed perfect health, the cure appeared solid, and there was no trace of psora or vermin.

*Case 2.*

*Steven Robert Devie*, 28 years of age, of No. 1. Bretagne street, painter, who generally enjoyed good health, had been afflicted with a psoric affection for 15 days. His treatment lasted eight days, 16 fumigations, at two per day, from the 2d to the 10th of April, inclusive. The patient went out of the hospital perfectly cured.

*Case 3.*

*Francis Brunet*, a carpenter, St. Maria street, St. Martin, 55 years of age, of a feeble, consumptive habit, and constantly troubled with rheumatic pains, had been afflicted for a month with a psoric affection. He used two fumigations per day, from the 2d to the 10th April, inclusive, and was pronounced cured.

*Case 4.*

*Claud Lewis Coiron*, 26 years of age, a joiner of No. 22. St. Martin street in the Fauburg, had been afflicted with a psoric affection for three months. His treatment commenced 2d April, and continued 8 days, during this time, he used 16 fumigations, at two per day. He was then cured.

*Case 5.*

*Jean Baptist Masson*, of No. 58. Harp street, 19 years of age, of a strong constitution, had been afflicted for a month with psora. Used the fumigations from the 2d to the 10th of April, inclusive, he was then pronounced cured.

*Case 6.*

*Robert Ledoux*, a broker's clerk, of No. 8. Quay de l'Ecole, near the new bridge, or Pont Neof, 22 years of age, and of a good constitution, was afflicted with an inveterate miliary psoric affection. He used two fumigations per day, from the 2d to the 11th of April, inclusive, he then returned home, perfectly cured.

## Case 8.

*Estranger*, 24 years of age, had been afflicted for a month, with a confluent psoric affection. He felt the strongest pruriginous pains, and was deprived of sleep. He has used 15 fumigations, from the 8th to the 15th of April. By the first fumigation, the pimples were destroyed, the pruriginous pains ceased, and the sleep returned. He went out of the hospital on the 17th of the same month, the skin of the loins a little pimply, but without any itchings.

## Case 9.

*Alexander Benire*, 44 years of age, had been afflicted four or five months, with a confluent psoric affection on the thighs and hands, with strong pruriginous pains, and restlessness. Used two fumigations per day, from the 11th to the 17th of April, and then went out cured.

## Case 10.

*Aulard*, 18 years of age, had been afflicted with a psoric affection of the skin, for about a month, apparently, only on the hands and thighs. He experienced very strong restlessness, and cruel itchings. Began the fumigations on the 8th. He was cured after using ten, and went out of the hospital on the 17th of April, after using twelve fumigations.

## Case 11.

*Alexander Lewis Eterbach*, 15 years of age, had been for some time afflicted with psoric affection, extending over the whole surface of the body, confluent only on the hands. He experienced great itchings and restlessness. He used 15 fumigations in 4 days, viz. from the 8th to the 11th of April, inclusive, after this, he was pronounced cured.

## Case 12.

*Nicholas Millett*, an upholsterer of Ragoulle House, No. 2. Saint Eloi street, 18 years of age, had been afflicted for two years with a confluent psoric affection, over the whole surface of the body, with pruriginous pains, and without sleep. He had used six fumigations in four days, from the 8th to the 11th of April, he was pronounced cured.

## Case 13.

*John Alexander Lozpel*, a butcher, of No. 29. Verrerie

street. Had been for two months afflicted with a psoric disease, over the whole body, of a very pustulous nature. He was much afflicted with pruriginous pains, and restlessness. He used twelve fumigations in six days, from the 8th to the 13th of April, he was then pronounced cured.

*Case 14.*

*John Beonard Prevost*, 33 years of age, afflicted with large syphilitic (venereal) pustules, extending over the surface of the body, principally on the face and arms. Was addressed to the Jury by Mons. Dr. Rupin, to be submitted to the fumigations, and to try their effects, carried to the highest degree, over this eruption. These pustules had manifested themselves about two months after the patient had come out of the hospital *les Veneriens*, where he had been treated for syphilis for about 80 days. He was habitually troubled with a sore throat; this appeared to participate of the syphilitic character. He was much disturbed with itchings, and restlessness from sleep. His face was marked and discoloured, and his health considerably deranged. After 30 fumigations, the disease found their good effects, the pustules were dried up, and occasioned no more itchings, the sore throat was a little dissipated, the discolouration of the face better, and the sleep and appetite had returned.

The numerous pustules with which this patient had been afflicted, might be looked upon as healed, excepting one deep crack, situated on the bend of the left arm, this was also proportionally less, and advanced towards a cure; this principally depended on the motion of that joint. After thirty-six general fumigations, the patient found himself a little fatigued from the too great heat, oppression, &c. The fumigations were then only used on the surface of this ulcer, by means of a tube which inclosed it.

The healing of this pustule is not yet altogether achieved, but it is much advanced towards a cure; the patient found himself feeble and weary, which, all at once, interrupted the process, whether local or general, and we are not at present able to say how the case will terminate, or whether the patient will resume their use again or not. This case, then, remains incomplete, but it is one strong proof of the great efficacy of the fumigation, over one of the most rebellious eruptive disorders.

This patient was again examined on the 8th of May, and was then in a good state of health. With respect to the sy-

philitic pustules, the most obstinate and serious of all, situated on the bend of the left arm, with a deep gash, might also be considered as healed, and there was no more to be seen of any of the pustules than marks of a brown or reddish cast.

The syphilitic pustules of this man, may therefore be considered cured, as far as we consider them a cutaneous affection, but the cachexia veneriens, which appears to impair the economy of all the powers of the body, ought not to be looked upon as destroyed, because the patient labours under the inconvenience of debility, with an altered complexion, though it may be, that even this state, needs only to follow the dictates of nature, and the use of tonics.

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### DISEASES OF THE THIRD CLASS.

#### Case 15.

*Stierlin*, 21 years of age, had been afflicted for about 15 days, with a kind of dartrous psoric ulceration of the legs. He has used seven fumigations from the 17th to the 27th of April. He went out cured of the dartrous and psoric affections.

#### Case 16.

*Peter Bodnon*, 14 years of age, was afflicted with a psoric disease. He used twelve fumigations, from the 17th to the 27th of April. After the third, he found himself much better. His appetite and sleep had returned, and he was troubled with very little itching, at the ninth fumigation it had quite ceased, and from hence he might be considered cured.

#### Case 17.

*Boquet*, 17 years of age, afflicted with psora, received nine fumigations, from the 17th to the 21st of April, after the two first, we observed no remarkable alteration. After the fifth he was much better, and the itchings had ceased. He was discharged cured on the 27th of April.

#### Case 18.

*Peter Anthony*, 27 years of age, afflicted with a psoric affection, used twelve fumigations in ten days, from the 17th

to the 27th of April. After the first, the pruriginous pains were diminished, after the ninth he was almost cured, and after the 12th, he was completely recovered.

*Case 19.*

*Alexander Nicholas Renard*, 24 years of age, was afflicted with a psoric disease. After the second fumigation, the pruriginous pains were less frequent, and less lively. After the sixth, he had no pruriginous pains, his appetite and sleep were good, and he was sent home cured.

*Case 20.*

*Debuasy*, 38 years of age, had been afflicted for about a month with a miliary psora, which took place after he was blooded at the Hospital of Mons. After the fourth fumigation there remained scarcely any itchings, and his sleep and appetite had returned. Fourteen fumigations, used in five days, sufficed for his cure.

*Case 21.*

*Jacquemini*, 25 years of age, was covered over great part of the body with ring-worms, dartses circiniae. Commenced the fumigations on the 17th of April. At the fourth he had no more itchings. His sleep became good, and his appetite returned. The scales began to fall off. At the seventeenth fumigation the dartrous eruption was dried up, sunk and pale, and his health has been every day improving. He has now received his twenty-sixth fumigation, and it is presumed, will obtain a complete cure; this is the more certain, as he now recovers slow and progressively. The lively pains which afflicted those limbs which were covered with the ring-worms, have disappeared, and he can now pinch the skin, which was before very tender, without suffering any pain.

The cure of this patient will be the more remarkable, as these kind of dartrous affections have proved more obstinate to other remedies than any known.

Examined the 14th May. The dartses were found very pale and sunk, without itchings, the large dartrous (plagues) ulcerations, which covered the right leg began to heal in the middle, the skin took on its natural colour in these places, only the edges remained red; several of the ulcerations were entirely healed, and at the twenty-sixth fumigation, the scabs and scales had fallen off.

See  
Figures

## Case 22.

*Ambrose Dandieu*, 17 years of age, had been afflicted with psora from the age of 15. It was confluent all over his body. His treatment commenced on the 21st of April, and after receiving eleven fumigations, he went out on the seventh day, radically cured.

## Case 23.

*N.* . . . . . an officer of the artillery, 23 years of age, had been afflicted for six months, with a miliary psoric affection, confluent on the thighs, and fore parts of the arms. He was submitted to the fumigations on the 13th of April. His cure was perfected after the twentieth fumigation, on the 23d of the month.

## Case 24.

*Andrew John Mellar*, afflicted with a psoric disease, was put under this treatment on the 29th of April. He continued in the hospital till the 28th, and in the nine days, they had only used twelve fumigations, by reason, that he was frequently confined to his bed by a fever, with which he was afflicted. The pimples had disappeared, and he seemed cured of the eruption, when he was sent to the *Hotel Dieu*, to undergo a treatment for the fever. Without this incident, he would have continued the fumigations longer, and been more regularly treated.

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 DISEASES OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

## Case 25.

*Francis Anthony Bontell*, 45 years of age, had been afflicted for 15 years, with a confluent, or running psoric disease of the skin. He went out of the hospital cured, on the 26th of April, after five days treatment, having received only seven fumigations.

## Case 26.

*Gaspar Vare*, 17 years of age, had been afflicted ever since he was 5 years of age, with a psoric pruriginous eruption, similar to the itch. He was troubled with violent itchings, especially on change of weather.

This eruption extended all over the body, except the hands and feet, which it never attacked. It had been uselessly treated by sulphurous water-baths, frictions, and many other means. The patient received the first fumigation on the 15th of April. At the ninth, the itchings had ceased, and the appetite and sleep returned. On the 30th of April, he had used the 11th fumigation, and although the symptoms had disappeared, yet, to give more certainty to the cure of an old complaint, they have been continued to the present time, 17th May. The number amounts to thirty.

*Case 27.*

*Peter Lewis Dubard*, 25 years of age, of a weak constitution, always an invalid, and tormented with violent rheumatic pains, with a miliary psoric cutaneous disease, and a considerable number of scabs, and small abscesses on the nates, thighs, arms, from the wrists to the elbows, and confluent or running on the scrotum. This complaint had existed for six weeks.

He commenced the fumigations on the 26th of April, and followed them up, until the 26th of May, at which time the patient was perfectly cured, after thirty fumigations.

Examined 14th May. This patient then appeared perfectly cured of the psoric affection. It was difficult to perceive any traces on the skin, where the disease had existed, except on the prominent parts of the two nates, where the scabs had not completely dried up and fell off, notwithstanding this, the patient could readily sit or lie down, which he could not do before. He was no longer tormented with rheumatic pains, the itchings had left him, and his appetite and sleep had returned. This was a case, in which the psoric affection might be regarded as most stubborn, on this account prolonged his stay in the hospital, and took a greater number of fumigations for the cure than any of the others.

*Case 28.*

*Lewis Larde*, 50 years of age, had been for six months afflicted with a miliary psoric affection, over the surface of the body. He had submitted himself to, and undergone two different methods of treatment, without success, after this he presented himself to us. He commenced the use of the fumigations on the 26th of April. After using the twelfth, the greater part of the pimples were dead, and there remained nothing more than a little scurf, which came off with the least

rubbing. This treatment was concluded the 5th of May, and he went out of the hospital cured, after receiving eighteen fumigations.

*Case 29.*

*Missclin*, 29 years of age, was afflicted with a miliary psoric affection, over the arms, from the wrists to the elbows, the breast, &c. He was also affected with a ring-worm, as large as the hand, situated on the sternum. His health was feeble and delicate. He commenced the fumigations on the 26th of April, at the ninth the eruption had nearly dried away, and those which remained, were without itchings. This patient went out of the hospital on the 5th of May, not only cured of the psoric affection, but also of the ring-worm on his breast, no trace of it being left, except a little difference in the colour of the skin. He was under the use of the fumigations nine days.

*Case 30.*

*Jean Lewis Morel*, of No. 18. Guirin Boissea street, 26 years of age, had been for three weeks affected with a pustulous psoric affection of the skin, attended with swellings of the hands. He commenced the use of the fumigations on the 26th of April. On the 2d of May he was cured, having received twelve.

*Case 31*

*Sinion Leroux*, had been long affected with a pustulous psoric affection. He was submitted to the use of the fumigations on the 26th of April, at two per day. He was cured on the 2d of May, having received 12 fumigations.

*Case 32.*

*Pelletier*, of No. 20. in the Italian Boulevart, 24 years of age, had been afflicted with a psoric affection for three months, attended with great itchings, especially on the shoulders, under the arm pits and loins, and suffered much from want of rest. He commenced the use of the fumigations on the 26th of April, at the 10th the itchings had ceased, the pimples began to heal up, and after using the twentieth, he was completely cured.

*Case 33.*

*Nisslai* was afflicted with a psoric affection of a dartrous

nature, covering the whole surface of the body. This was perfectly cured by thirteen fumigations, used from the 26th of April to the 2d of May, on which day the patient went out of the hospital.

*Case 34.*

*Ledin*, Saint Victoire street, No. 95. aged 24 years, had been afflicted for six months, with a simple psoric affection, but although he had undergone two different methods of treatment, the eruption had but momentarily disappeared. This patient suffered much from the disagreeable sensations of the disorder, although the pimples were not very abundant. This disease entirely disappeared, after using sixteen fumigations, from the 26th of April to the 5th of May.

*Case 35.*

*Manguet* (a military officer), 19 years of age, had been afflicted with a psoric affection for three weeks, which by its great itchings deprived him of sleep. The fumigations were commenced on the 26th of April, and by the 5th of May, having then used sixteen, he was perfectly cured. Eight clear days treatment.

*Case 36.*

*Miss C* . . . . . 19 years of age, had been for eight days affected with psora. She had also had an ulcerated dartre on the breast for about a year. So much of the treatment as she has submitted to, has been remarkable for its success. At the seventh fumigation, the psora had entirely disappeared, the dartre put on a more favourable appearance, and it is probable, but the latter disease would also have been cured, had she consented to continue the fumigations.

*Case 37.*

*Miss S* . . . . . 24 years of age, had been afflicted for some time with psora, accompanied with much itchings, and want of rest, her cure was as rapid as those who formed the subjects of the preceding cases. After seven fumigations, all the pimples disappeared, and the itchings ceased.

*Case 38.*

*Mons. M.* 36 years of age, Hotel de Quatre Nations, Mazarine street, had been afflicted with psora for a month, attended with great restlessness and want of sleep. He com-

menced the use of the fumigations on the 2d of May, and was the first patient who had used four per day, the last day he only used three; the success of their application has been complete, and twenty fumigations in the space of six days, have sufficed to destroy this psoric affection, which was of a very inveterate kind.

*Case 39. Tinea Capitis, or Scald-head.*

*Francis Vasseur*, 19 years of age, was afflicted with tinea capitis, or scald-head, which caused all the hair to fall off. A very offensive smell issued from the scaly eruptions, with which the head was covered. He had been afflicted with this disease for ten years. Was submitted to the use of the fumigations on the 28th of April, and was examined after using the fourth, when it was found that the crusts were diminished, those which remained were thin, dry and white, the smell less offensive, the sleep and appetite which before were much deranged, had returned, and the general health much improved. Since that time, the fumigations have been persevered in, the crusts are nearly all removed, the hair has began to grow all over the head, and there remains no more suppuration in any part of it, except a little on the eye-brows. The treatment of this patient will be persevered in for some time to come.

DISEASES OF THE FIFTH CLASS.

*Case 40.*

*Eben Ali*, a negro, servant to Madame the Duchess of Montebello, 22 years of age, was afflicted with a recent pustulous psoric affection, covering the whole surface of the body, the hands and arms were considerably swelled, attended with deep fissures or gashes under the scabs, with acute pains. This patient commenced the use of the fumigations on the 1st of May. At the second fumigation the itchings had ceased, but the state of the hands remained the same, and he had great difficulty to move his fingers. He was submitted to an examination after the twelfth fumigation, when he was found much better, but the right hand was swelled though the motion of it had returned, the left hand had resumed its natural state, as did the right two days afterwards.

Twenty-two fumigations had been used from the 1st to the 13th of May, and the cure was complete.

*Case 41.*

*Madame C.*..... 64 years of age, had been much afflicted for many years with prurigo, and had been also long tormented with many vermin, over the body. Whether this was owing to filth or disease, could not be ascertained, but certainly she was in a perishing state from the want of rest. This inveterate complaint, which appeared so unfavourable for a quick cure, was completely eradicated by seven fumigations. The weakness of this patient did not permit us to use more than one per day. She continues radically cured.

*Case 42.*

*N.*..... of the Vitre Gallery, in the Palace Royal, 17 years of age, had been for one month afflicted with psora. He had used five fumigations at one per day. From the shortness of the treatment, we were not at the time he discontinued them, able to discover the solidity of the cure, but he was examined a month afterwards, and no traces of pimples of psora, or the least signs, that he had been afflicted, or treated for it, could be discerned.

*Case 43.*

*N.*..... of St. Augustin's Quay, No. 25. aged 16 years, had been afflicted with psora for three years and a half. After using the fumigations at one per day, he was quite cured.

*Case 44.*

*Captain M. B.*..... of the 103d regiment of the line, 30 years of age, had been afflicted with psora for a month. He arrived from the army of Paris, May the 9th, 1813, with a wish to be cured quickly, because he expected instantaneous orders to join the army of the North. He applied to Dr. Tartra, and wished to be cured in three or four days at the longest. The Doctor ordered the use of the fumigations, several times a day. After using fourteen from the 10th of the month to the 14th, viz. three the first and last days, and four each of the other two days, he was perfectly cured, and found himself quite freed from the rheumatic pains and uneasiness, which had for a long time tormented him.

## Case 45.

*Druard*, aged 18 and a half, had been for six months affected with a confluent psora, attended with suppurative blotches on the hands. By the treatment with frictions these disappeared for a time, but soon returned. He commenced the use of the fumigations, May 6th, and discontinued them on the 13th, received 21 fumigations at three per day, and went out of the hospital perfectly cured.

## Case 46.

*Laumonier*, of No. 13. Canette street, 31 years of age, was attacked with psora, at Moscow, by sleeping with the Russians. He had been afflicted with it, for three months, and had made use of no other remedy than those commonly used among the military, such as brimstone, gunpowder, and pepper mixed up with eggs, the complaint was attended with great itchings and fever. He commenced the use of the vapors on the 6th of May, and on the 13th of the same month he was cured after twenty-four fumigations, at three and four per day.

## Case 47.

*Joseph Pellitier*, Phillipeaux street, No. 28. aged 32, was afflicted with darts, (ring-worms) in the face, under the nose, and on the shoulders, which were rough, scaly, and attended with itchings. After thirty-two applications of the fumigation he was examined, and found cured.

## Case 48.

*Ranc*, of No. 7. New St. Genevieve street, 38 years of age, had been troubled with a dartre on the face for 8 years, for which he had tried many remedies, and after its apparent cure, it sooner or later re-appeared. This patient has been perfectly cured by the application of the fumigation over the whole surface of the body, though not to the part itself. Ten fumigations in ten days, cured him.

## Case 49.

*M. N.* 48 years of age, had a crusty dartre on the chin for two months. It itched violently. He was cured of this disease by fifteen fumigations, applied over the whole surface of the body, excepting the head. He was fifteen days under cure.

## Case 50.

*John Peter Levebre*, of No. 100. Mouffetard street, 61 years of age, was affected with darts behind the ears. He was tormented with very troublesome itchings, fourteen fumigations had caused a considerable amendment, the itchings had diminished, and the darts put on a favourable aspect. The treatment which he had commenced with so much advantage was not terminated when this case was written, but there was no doubt of the result.

## Case 51.

*Mons. M.....* of No. 52. Faubourg, St. Dennis, 33 years of age, was afflicted with a dartrous eruption on the chin, covered with a crust, &c. He had used a great variety of remedies, both internally and externally, for the cure of it, but without success. He was treated with eight general, and five local fumigations, each were continued for half an hour, and he went out of the hospital quite cured.

## Case 52.

*Madame C.....* of Great Chenet street, corner of Clary street, was affected with dartrous eruptions on the arms from the wrist to the elbows. For this she had been frequently treated with various remedies, without success. She received not less than seventy fumigations, both general and local, in the space of two months, when not only had the dartrous eruptions disappeared, but the skin had recovered its colour, softness and flexibility.

## Case 53.

*M. M.* 35 years of age, had been afflicted with a psoric affection 20 years ago. He considered he had not been cured of it, after many troublesome and useless attempts. The weak constitution and nervous habit added to many other physical and moral causes, had engendered in this man a stubborn hypochondria, accompanied with pains and uneasinesses attendant on nervous complaints, but above all, he had great pain in the hypochondriac region. To the psoriasis which he had been afflicted with from his youth, and a supposed repelling in of the humours of that disease, he attributed the bad state of his health. He had been the more confirmed in this opinion by various persons whom he had consulted, as it is a vulgar opinion among the common people, and also many physicians, who have not a precise know-

ledge of the nature of the disease, that great mischief arises from repelling psoric eruptions, but as there are sufficient proofs that the true cause of psora is merely the living animalcula, traversing the skin, this idea cannot be maintained.

M. M. at length determined to execute a project, which he had long premeditated, this was to regain the psoric affection, in order to disperse, according to his opinion, the source of all these evils. Accordingly, he came to Paris with this intention, and addressed himself to Mons. the Professor Bourdier, who perceiving his case to be merely hypochondria, and that his complaint existed only in the imagination, took care not to discourage him in the idea of obtaining a cure through the medium of a fresh infection and proper cure of it, and desired him to wear the shirt of an afflicted patient.

During these transactions, he presented himself to Dr. Gales, who introduced him to the Medical Jury, they made him wear two psoric shirts, but they did not infect him with psora. Dr. Gales then determined to transmit the complaint to him artificially, and accordingly took three psoric insects from three pimples of three different subjects, viz. *Sterlin*, No. 15. in these cases, *Dubard*, 26. and *Madame S.....* These insects were placed in the concavities of watch-glasses, and applied on the arms, and confined by bandages. This application was three times repeated at some days distance, with two or three glasses each time. It was ten or twelve days before any effect was produced, the skin then became red, swelled, and painful in the parts, where the glasses had been applied, followed by small psoric pimples, accompanied with a putrid disagreeable smell, few in number at first, but soon multiplied and extended over the arms, the arm-pits, back, hips, and thighs, the arms swelled and painful, and the left hand inflamed, the appetite and sleep were deranged, but no fever. This man being anxious to have this disease afresh, took all possible pains to increase the eruptions, and to keep them out as long as possible, observing, he had still more pimples to come, and more old humours to discharge. Such was the state he was found in on the 13th of May. We did not attempt the cure until he supposed all the old humours were driven out\*.

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\* The moment M. M. was convinced that he had received the infection anew, we remarked in him better health: it was without doubt, a cure to the imagination, commencing with the appearance of the new infection. To give the eruption time to be carried to the degree he thought necessary, the patient made a journey to the place of his residence. At his return, I conducted him to the house of Mons. Chevalier the Doctor

## Case 54.

*Madame L.*.... 30 years of age, was affected with a great number of dartres over the legs, thighs, arms, and bosom. For her cure, she had tried a great number of remedies, among these, the quintessence of Mettemberg. This had caused convulsions without ameliorating the state of the skin. She employed fumigations from the 1st of March to the 13th of May. Sixty local and general applications were used during that period. She is infinitely better of the complaint, and is now continuing their use, and no doubt but a complete cure will be effected.

## Case 55.

*Madame Tilemacque*, 22 years of age, caught a pustulous psora, accompanied with suppurative dartres on the bosom. She was seven and a half months advanced in pregnancy. Nine fumigations were employed in four days, after this the itchings had ceased, and the psoric eruptions and dartres were healed up.

## Case 56.

*M. P.*.... 21 years of age, of a weak, delicate constitution, two months ago caught the infection of psora. Used thirteen fumigations in four days, and was deemed cured.

## Case 57.

*M. B.*..... 22 years of age, had been for six weeks infected with a miliary psora. Fifteen fumigations used in five days, completely cured him.

## Case 58.

*Narcissus Lebreth*, 26 years of age, No. 104. Maria street, had been afflicted for 20 years with dartres, (ring-worms) on

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and Professor Bourdier, who first addressed him to me. We explored the pustules and the insects within them. This was two days after the inclosure of the Report of the Jury, and after the Council had made their Report thereon; he was then submitted to the fumigations, and in fifteen days the cure was complete, but for safety they were continued for twenty-two days, when the pustules were examined, and acknowledged by Mons. Bourdier, to be quite healed. This patient then returned to the bosom of his family, healthy, both in body and mind. For some time before his departure, his health was signalized by sound sleep, good appetite and gaiety, and above all, by a complexion, which he never had before. (Note by Dr. Gales.)

the face, and one on the ear. These eruptions succeeded the small-pox, they itched considerably. At the eighth fumigation the discharge had ceased, the smell diminished, and the crusts were falling off. After the 10th, the skin had recovered its natural suppleness, the itchings no longer existed. Since that time, that is to say the 8th of May, the darts proceed gradually towards a cure. The fumigations have been interrupted for eight days, but by a repetition of their use, the cure appears to be certain in a short time.

Concluded this 18th day of May, 1813,

(Signed)

A. J. TARTRA.

PINELL.

A. DUBOIS.

BOUILLON LA GRANGE.

ESPARRON.

Examined and approved,

The Member of the Council,

(Signed)

MOURGUE.

## No. 2.

### TABLE OF EXPERIMENTS.

THIS official document, occupying twelve pages octavo, contains a summary view of the preceding cases, arranged under different heads, as the christian and surname of each patient, profession, residence, age, place of birth, nature of the disease, date of commencing, and of discontinuing the fumigations, length of time under treatment, number of fumigations used, result, and the class to which each patient belonged, with concise remarks thereon. Dated the 18th May 1813, and signed,

PINELL, TARTRA, ESPARRON,

A. DUBOIS, BOUILLON LA GRANGE,

DE LA PORTE.

Examined and approved,

The Member of the Council,

MOURGUE.

As the Observations contained in these Tables, may be more fully collected, by referring to the cases themselves, I have deemed it unnecessary to repeat them. (*Translator.*)

## OBSERVATIONS

ON

## SEVERAL DISEASES

*Treated and cured by Sulphurous Fumigation.*

Drawn up and recorded by Dr. Le ROCHE.

*Treated under the immediate Inspection of M. Leroux, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, &c. and Professor Halle, &c.**Case 1. Confluent and Crusty dartsious Affection of the Skin.*

*Peter L.....*, aged 48 years, of a bilious habit, and strong constitution, was at the age of 35 years afflicted with a syphilitic (venereal) carbuncle, for this he had been treated for one year at the Hospital Les Veneriens. He afterwards contracted four gonorrhœas, which were cured by the use of mercury. At the age of 41 he was afflicted with a confluent crusty dartsious affection of the skin, accompanied with an insupportable putrid smell. The disease first appeared round the back of the hands, but soon extended over the legs and thighs. This disease was treated by the liquor of Baron Van Swieten, and externally by a lotion, composed of the Eau de Mettemberg, which arrested the progress of the complaint, and caused it to disappear, but in a month afterwards, it returned as violent as before. This compelled the patient to enter the Hospital of St. Louis on the 24th September 1814. On the 28th of the same month, he commenced the use of the fumigations, at the third, the itchings were less violent, and at the eighth, they had entirely subsided, the suppurations had diminished, and at the fourteenth, the crusts of the eruptions on the legs and thighs no longer existed; the skin remained only a little red and discoloured, but pliant; the hands were more imposthumous. At the twenty-seventh fumigation the skin of the thighs and legs had regained its natural state and colour, the crusts on the hands were not so thick, they had detached themselves considerably, and there only remained a few very small disseminated pimples, under

the remaining crusts, which the action of the vapor upon them, soon caused to dry up. At the thirty-sixth fumigation, the skin of the hands merely retained a slight redness, but were clean. At the fortieth, there remained no redness or discolouration; at the fifty-third, they had gained their natural state; and at the fifty-eighth the complaint was perfectly cured.

*Case 2.*

*John Charles M.....*, 51 years of age, by profession a ho-sier, of a sanguine temperament, and weak constitution, had been subject in his infancy to irregular eruptions on the skin, with small white heads, filled with matter of the same colour. At the age of 44, *M.....* was affected with the licheroide squamish dartrous disease on the left leg. Three months after its appearance, it had extended over the whole body in large blotches, of a whitish colour, and tough in substance, like leather. The blotches run into each other. This eruption took on the character of a moist squamish dartrous disease, discharging a watery humour. The patient in rubbing himself, detached a kind of skin, like the peeling of an onion. Six months after the appearance of this disease, the patient was treated with diet drinks, the extract of mild bitters, and the decoction of herbs, in fact, he was also treated by the administration of the muriate of mercury, and sublimed sulphur; added to this treatment, were the ordinary warm baths. These means caused the dartres to disappear, but they were replaced by general pains over the whole body, which were very acute in the abdomen and thorax. Six months after this the pains ceased, and the herpetic eruptions re-appeared. Recourse was again had to a mercurial treatment. This was only attended with a momentary cure, for the affection renewed itself in four months, after discontinuing the use of it, and made a rapid progress; a great number of blotches of a lively red colour, extended over the whole surface of the body, except on the arms, back, and breast, so that it gave to the lower extremities the appearance of pantaloons. In these blotches were small watery pimples, which after draining a little, rapidly dried up, and then soon fell into chaps, or cracks, attended with such excessive burning heat, as to render the patient unable to sleep, especially during the night; in fact, his sufferings became intolerable, the digestive organs were much affected, and general debility followed. It was in this state, that *M.....* entered the

Hospital of St. Louis, on the 10th of September, 1814. He was at first rubbed with the cerate of sulphur, and used simple baths, the application of the ointment created a very violent irritation of the skin, particularly round the abdomen and extremities, the legs became tumefied, the putrefaction and pain became intense, and there existed a good deal of fever. On the 15th of September, this patient began the use of the fumigations. After using the second, the great degree of irritation, which had existed in the skin, and the tumefaction of the legs diminished; after the third, he was able to get a little sleep. At the fifth, the inflammation of the legs had entirely subsided. Since this epoch, M..... continued getting better, until the twenty-fourth fumigation, when small suppurative pimples shewed themselves on the breast and back, which disappeared at the forty-third. Where the dartres had been situated, the skin was covered with very small red branny scales, which readily detached themselves. At length, the patient went out of the hospital, perfectly cured, after the fifty-eighth fumigation.

*Case 3. Crusty Dartres.*

*John Francis D.....*, a toyman, aged 27 years, of a bilious habit, whose father had been afflicted with dartre on the upper lip, contracted the itch at the age of ten years, he was incompletely cured of this, and since that time, the disease had many times re-appeared. In the spring of 1813, a spreading dartre shewed itself on the cheek, which increased in size, considerably, during the summer, and extended itself over the face. At the beginning of the winter, it changed its character, becoming crusty, and had formed in broad blotches. The skin was pliable, and red in some places, and excoriated in others; these excoriations soon became covered with scales, and then fell off. The eruptions discharged a glue-like viscid bright matter. This patient had been recommended to try the syrup d'antirachitsque, but its effects were only to render the herpetic eruption greater, which at length extended itself over the thighs, and afterwards over every part of the body. The itchings were so intense, that the patient lost all ability to sleep, and passed his restless nights, in tearing and rubbing his skin with such fury, that he was covered with bloody humours, which discoloured his linen. He was admitted into the Hospital of St. Louis, on the 18th of July 1814, and repeatedly put into the sulphurous water-bath, without experiencing any favourable result. On the 13th of

*See  
Figure*

September, same year, he commenced the use of the fumigations; after the second, the itchings were diminished and the sleep returned. At the eighth, the crusts began to separate and fall off. At the fourteenth, the blotches were dried up. At the fifteenth, small pimples had formed themselves in several parts of the body, of a white colour, filled with matter. This eruption was accompanied with an aguish fit of short duration. At the twenty-eighth fumigation, these pimples were dried up, but the darts had again taken on a squamish moist character, the skin was extremely red, the eruption very offensive to the smell, and the blotches chap'd. The smell was not however more offensive than is usually observed in this kind of dartre. This case proved extremely stubborn. Two hundred fumigations were necessary to complete the cure. The patient is now very well, no herpetic eruptions have yet re-appeared. All the functions of the body are perfectly restored, and he having continued well for a great length of time, induces us to believe, that he has nothing to fear in future.

*Case 4. Dartrous Affection of the left Leg, which afterwards extended over the whole Body.*

*Peter N.....*, born at Havre, 49 years of age, of a sanguine temperament, and strong constitution, 30 years ago contracted a syphilitic (venereal) complaint, for this he underwent the usual means of cure. Ever since he was 32 years of age, he had been afflicted with a confluent, crusty, dartrous affection on the left leg, which at length extended over every part of the body; these were accompanied with strong itchings, so much so, as to disturb the patient's sleep. He entered the Hospital of St. Louis, and was submitted to the fumigations on the 21st of September, 1814. After the second, the itchings diminished, and the sleep returned. After the eighth, the complaint was considerably better, especially on the arms and back. There was a sensible amelioration of those on the lower extremities. At the eleventh and twelfth fumigations, the leg had resumed its natural state, and at the fifteenth, the crusts had all fallen off. At the twenty-second, they began to detach themselves, in other parts of the body, there remaining only little red blotches, which discharged a serous humour, and in drying up produced little squamish scales. This discharge soon ceased. At the thirtieth fumigation there remained only a tenderness and discolouration of the skin, which detached itself in branny

scales. At the fortieth fumigation, the skin had regained a sound and natural state, and the patient was discharged completely cured.

*Case 5. Running Crusty Dartrous Affection of the Skin.*

*B.....*, 16 years of age, of healthy parents, of a bilious and nervous habit of body, and weak constitution, had enjoyed perfect health until he was 25 years of age, when he contracted a virulent gonorrhœa, for which he had undergone the usual means of cure. He afterwards contracted two other venereal infections; they were treated with mercury, and the patient had used it with perseverance. From that time, his general health became unsteady, and his mind passionate, so that when he had arrived at the age of 60, he would break out in the most violent rage, his body became covered with a squamish eruption, which six months afterwards took on the character of running and crusty dartrous disease. The penis was glued to the scrotum, by a clammy matter, the complaint being more abundant in those parts than in others. Many purulent and posthumous ulcers, and swellings, existed in the superior, and inferior extremities, surrounded by a large red ridge, but without any other inflammatory appearances; neither did the patient feel any pain from these suppurations. He had in vain tried a bath, impregnated with sulphur of potash, decoction of plants, and antiscorbutic syrup.

These herpetic eruptions appeared to have taken a deep root, and were united, so as to cover the whole body with a general eruption, the putrid smell from them was insupportable, and the patient was a stranger to sleep. In this state *B.....* was admitted on the 15th September, 1814, into the Hospital of St. Louis, and placed under a course of fumigations; after the fourth, the itchings were diminished, and the sleep returned. Some of the swellings were opened with a lancet, in order to discharge the matter. At the eighteenth, the itchings were totally removed, and the complaint much amended. At the forty-second fumigation, the eruption had entirely disappeared, the skin only remaining of a copper colour, which disappeared after eight more fumigations, and the patient has continued well ever since.

*Case 6. Dartrous Disease of the Skin.*

*Louis Francis Marie F.....*, 27 years of age, of a sanguine habit of body, and strong constitution, had been afflicted in his infancy with a chronic ophthalmia, which was followed by herpetic eruptions on the skin. By the application of a lotion,

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composed of the vegeto mineral water, he was cured of the ophthalmia, but it increased the eruption. This complaint, soon extended itself over the arms, palms of the hands, the trunk, and lower extremities. He remained in this state for many years, without employing any curative means, till at length he was advised to try the effects of simple luke-warm baths and friction, with sulphur ointment. By these means, the eruption disappeared, but in about a year afterwards it returned as violent as ever. F..... entered the Hospital of St. Louis, in September, 1814. The complaint had then extended over every part of the body, but less so on the abdomen, than any other. They were formed in circles, more or less regular, covered with light yellow scales, which occasionally dried up and fell off, and were replaced by others of the same kind; the skin was red, and in various places covered with white scales, and a considerable degree of itching attended the complaint, but did not deprive the patient of sleep.

He was submitted to the fumigations, but the disease was so obstinate, that at first it resisted this treatment, and it was not till after the twenty-third application, that a favourable change was perceived. After the seventy-fourth, this patient went out of the hospital perfectly cured.

*Case 7. Spreading wax-like, Dartrous Affection of the Skin.*

*Francis Victor D.....*, by trade a joiner, 23 years of age, of a sanguine habit of body, and good constitution, enjoyed good health till he was 13 years old, when his skin became affected with a kind of spreading wax-like crusty eruption, over every part of the body, particularly on the arms and back. This patient had used bitter drinks, and simple baths, without any advantage towards a cure. Two years after undergoing this treatment, he caught the itch, by sleeping with his brother. This was cured by the application of the yellow ointment, and soft water-baths, but the herpetic affection remained unaltered.

He was admitted into the Hospital of St. Louis, September 7th, 1814. By the time he had used twenty fumigations, there remained only red marks in the skin, instead of the herpetic blotches. After the thirty-eighth fumigation, he went out of the hospital cured.

*Case 8. Crusty and moist Dartrous Disease.*

*Francis J.....*, a lemon boy, 15 years of age, of a scro-

phulous habit of body, had been affected ever since an infant, with a spreading crusty and moist dartsous affection of the skin, appearing sometimes in one part, and then in another. In August, 1814, this complaint extended from the face to the hands, and appeared in the calf of one leg. He entered the Hospital of St. Louis, 20th September, 1814, and began the fumigations. After using the eighth, the crusts fell off, and the suppurations of the eruption dried up, except in the face. At the twelfth, the skin of the hands and legs became entirely clean, but there appeared in the face, a number of pimples, as large as small peas, he was feverish, and his general health much affected, his face was red and swelled, and the herpetic eruption continued obstinate, his urine thick with a sediment. Diluting drinks were administered, and the fumigations continued, the inflammatory symptoms subsided after the fourteenth fumigation, and perspiration became more copious than formerly, the vapors were continued, and he went out of the hospital cured, after the thirty-sixth application.

*Case 9. A Dartsous Disease of the Skin, of a squamish and moist Character.*

N....., 23 years of age, born at Versailles, of a sanguine habit of body, of healthy parents, was, at the age of 21, affected with a crusty dartsous disease of the skin, which first appeared on the legs, then on the arms, and at length extended itself over the whole body. This patient had been under the care of many physicians, who had advised various methods of cure, but without success. Having heard the fumigation much spoken of, he determined to enter the Hospital of St. Louis, which he did 24th October, 1814, and submitted to their use. At this epoch, the eruption appeared moist and squamish. It completely covered every part of the body, except the soles of the feet, the palms of the hands, and the face. One, and sometimes two fumigations were employed daily. After the sixteenth fumigation, he was attacked with the jaundice, so that it was deemed necessary to suspend their use, in order to combat that disease. This being cured by the ordinary means, he was again placed under the use of the fumigations, and after continuing them to seventy-five, although his disorder was considerably amended, yet, his impatience became so great, at not being entirely cured, that he returned to the use of the sulphurous water-baths, which he had before tried for a month, without any benefit.

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He again returned to the use of the fumigations, and their number was carried to one hundred and three, when he went out of the hospital, perfectly cured, viz. in the month of March, 1815, since this time, till now, October, in the same year, he has enjoyed good health, and not a single pimple has re-appeared.

*Case 10. Crusty, moist, Dartrous Affection of the Skin.*

*Claude Q.....*, 18 years of age, of a scrophulous constitution, whose mother had been afflicted with this disease, was attacked, after an obstructed perspiration, with an eruption of small pimples on the thighs, which soon disappeared by the use of simple means, shortly afterwards, however, moist crusty darts appeared on the hands, particularly on the left; these were treated with alterative medicines, but from which he received no benefit.

*Q.....* entered the Hospital of St. Louis, the 27th September, 1814. On the 28th, he began the use of the fumigations. After the third, the crusts fell off, and after using the eighth, the complaint was quite cured, the parts where the crusts had been situated, merely remaining red and tender. This state of the skin continued until the twenty-fourth fumigation, and the patient was perfectly cured, after using the thirtieth.

*Case 11. Crusty running Dartrous Disease of the Head.*

*Stanislaus D.....*, 16 one half years of age, of a scrophulous, weak constitution, whose mother had been affected with darts, was subject from his infancy to a moist and crusty dartrous affection, which had extended itself over the whole body; this at length, in part, disappeared, and fixed itself principally on the head. This patient had been admitted into the Hospital á l'Enfant Jesus, as a patient, under M. Jadelot, Physician to that Establishment.

After undergoing a treatment for five months, he was discharged, from that hospital, uncured. He was admitted into the Hospital of St. Louis on the 15th of May, 1814, and the ordinary means of cure were first tried, such as the warm-bath, the internal use of sulphur, sulphurous baths, &c. but without effect.

On the 10th of August, he commenced the use of the fumigations; after the twelfth application, the complaint disappeared in many parts; notwithstanding, it still continued in the left arm, on the hands, and on the legs, the moisture of the blotches continued till after using the twentieth, after

this they dried up, and peeled off, and the skin lost its intense red colour. The fumigations were carried to forty in number, and the patient was perfectly cured.

*Case 12. Ulcerated and Scorbutic, red striped Dartrous Affection of the Skin.*

S....., 26 years of age, of a sanguine bilious habit of body, and of a very robust constitution, exercising the avocations of a porter, had been for 10 years affected with numerous red striped darts, and several ulcers on the left leg, of a scorbutic nature. He had in vain sought a cure in many hospitals in Paris. Admitted into the Hospital of St. Louis, the 17th September, 1814. S..... presented himself in the following state:—Face of a greenish livid hue, calves of the legs tumified, loss of appetite, inability to sleep, a general lassitude over the whole body, and aversion to exercise, lowness of spirits, grief, the left leg swelled to double its natural size, in some parts of it, the skin was hard, in others affected with small pustules, which discharged a kind of serous humor, corroding, from its acrimonious quality, the surrounding parts; there were also three large ulcers in this leg, of considerable depth; these discharged a foetid yellow red matter; the patient had lately become deaf, and suffered great pain in all his limbs.

This patient was put on a strengthening regimen, with the use of bitters, and the fumigations. After the sixteenth fumigation, the ulcers were considerably healed, the suppurations much diminished, and the discharge from the pustules was no longer corrosive, and the leg began to resume its natural size. Cataplasms were applied to the wounds to alleviate the pains. By the eighteenth fumigation, the leg was reduced to its natural size, but still preserved its violent high colour, the pustules had disappeared, and a new skin had begun to cover these parts. At the twenty-sixth fumigation, there only existed the ulcer at the interior of the calf of the leg, the skin of the leg had become shrivelled, and peeled off in dry scales, and the new skin had resumed its natural colour. At the fifty-second fumigation, the patient was perfectly cured, and the ulcers have not since returned, although this man takes violent exercise, and carries very heavy loads.

It is a remark, worthy to be made, that at the moment of an advantageous change taking place in the state of the leg, there appeared a general improvement in the functions of the

body, and digestive organs. This patient was quite restored to his natural health.

*Case 13. Rheumatic Gout.*

*John the Baptist P.....*, a hackney-coachman, 36 years of age, of a bilious habit of body, contracted in the beginning of August, 1814, a virulent gonorrhœa, which suddenly suppressed the use of his nerves: this was immediately followed by violent tearing pains in the lower extremities. These were most violent in the feet, which were very much inflamed, and swelled, as high as the calves of the legs. The pains extended to the neck, and shoulder joints, and were always more intense in the evening than in the day. They were constantly accompanied at the same epoch, with an aguish motion of the body. He was admitted an out-patient of the Hospital of St. Louis, and put under a course of fumigations on the 15th of August, 1814. After the use of the twelfth, the pains of the neck and shoulders had ceased, but those in the feet had increased. By the seventeenth fumigation, these pains were considerably diminished, and they continued to decrease from that time. After the hundredth, which was the last, the pains were entirely removed. This patient was at first conducted to St. Louis in a coach, afterwards he came on horseback, and lastly on foot, the discharge from the gonorrhœa began to disappear at the eighth fumigation. An anti-venereal treatment has been made use of, and the cure has been perfect. The health of this patient is now in a very flourishing state.

*Case 14. A scrophulous Swelling of the right Knee, and Prurigo over the whole Body.*

*L. P. M.*, born at Chaumont, Department L'Oise, 30 years of age, a guard of Honour in the first regiment, of a scrophulous constitution, was attacked in February, 1814, with a typhus fever. After his recovery, indolent tumours appeared on the thighs, and right leg. An opening had been made into these swellings, by means of blisters, and a considerable discharge was kept up for some time, when they were suffered to heal, and scars only remained for a considerable time after the cure. A prurigo next developed itself over the whole surface of the body, followed by a scrophulous swelling on the outer side of the right knee, of the size of a hen's egg, which prevented the patient moving the limb;

this swelling continued to increase in size, and all motion of the joint became absolutely suspended.

This patient, entered the Hospital of St. Louis, the 15th of June, 1814, and was immediately placed under a course of fumigations. At the fourth, the itchings were greatly diminished, and the patient able to move the joint a little. At the eighth fumigation, he quitted the use of one crutch, and at the fifteenth, he left off using the other. At the twenty-third, the swelling had disappeared, and after the thirtieth, he quitted the hospital, perfectly cured, and pursued his ordinary avocations, without any detriment in the motion of the leg.

*Case 15. Glandular Enlargement of the Breast.*

*Madame D.....*, in consequence of a blow she had received on the left breast, had a large swelling form in the mamillary glands of that part. By the advice of Dr. Leroux, this lady made use of the fumigations, and during the time she was in the apparatus, a column of vapour was directed, by means of a conductor, to the affected breast. The swelling was very soon resolved, and these means prevented the use of a painful operation, which *Madame D.....* had before been obliged to submit to, in order to shun great danger.

*Case 16. Hemiplegia of the right Side.*

*Paul M. D.....*, 19 years of age, of a scrophulous habit, became afflicted in June, 1814, with the loss of motion of the right side, more particularly upwards towards the head; they administered three emetics, and bled him twice at the arm; these means alleviated the pains in the head, but he became convulsive, which continued, more or less, for eight days, and when they left him, he found a complete loss of motion of the right side, his speech was suspended, and his urine involuntary. Valerian, musk, and oxide of zinc, were administered internally; and externally, aromatic wine baths. Blisters were applied on the right arm, and Burgundy pitch plaisters on the side, but without success. On the 21st September, 1814, he was submitted, at the Hotel of Jabach, to the use of the fumigations. After using the third, he was enabled to use his arm and leg a little, and also his tongue. At the ninth fumigation, the use of the limbs had increased considerably, and at the fifteenth, he was able to help himself, and could speak. At the twentieth, he walked and dressed himself alone, his stomach was out of order, and an emetic

and cathartic, were prescribed him. At the twenty-fourth fumigation, the patient was quite cured, and has not since found any return, or any inconvenience in using his limbs.

*Case 17. Palsy in the Arm, with a general Loss of Strength and Power.*

*Madame de S.....*, of a nervous habit, and delicate constitution, in consequence of having two months before had a bilious fever, which was accompanied with very serious nervous symptoms, experienced a complete loss of tone of the whole system; in short, *Madame de S.....* was reduced to a skeleton, attended with extreme weakness, the skin was become of a blueish or decayed hue, the stomach did not digest any food; even the gravy of a cutlet occasioned troublesome effects to the patient, and the stomach was too weak to digest it. The left arm had become paralytic, the patient was unable to move that limb, and when lifted up, it fell like a dead mass, which had detached itself from the rest of the body.

Dr. Halle was called upon, to meet in consultation Dr. Gastelier, Physician in ordinary to this lady: he advised the fumigation, and the patient was accordingly conducted in a coach, and carried into the apparatus. The first fumigation was used for a very short duration, but notwithstanding it was the first time, she found herself much better. The stomach recovered a little energy, and she was able to digest a little light food, the strength was augmented, and she could move the arm in a slight degree. *Madame de S.....*, encouraged by so quick a prospect of success, continued the fumigations, until they were carried to fourteen in number, her health was then perfected, all the powers had regained their natural activity, her colour returned, she had recovered her flesh considerably, and could digest the food which she had been accustomed to take before her illness, and the use of the feeble arm was perfectly restored.

This patient was seen by Mons. the Drs. Leroux, and Chaussier.

*Case 18. Dartres Circinees, extending over the whole Body.*

*Jacquemini* by name (cited in the Case No. 21. under the observation of the Medical Jury), was treated with the fumigation for dartres circinees, diffused over every part of the body, and was visited many times by Mons. the Drs. Leroux, Percy, and Richerand, Members of the commission, charged

in 1813, by the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, to examine and determine respecting the efficacy of divers means proposed for the treatment of cutaneous affections. They convinced themselves that the skin was then in a perfect healthy state. This individual was also submitted some months afterwards, to the examination of Mons. Drs. Leroux, and Professor Halle, and of many other physicians, who equally substantiated the fact, and that he had enjoyed perfect health since his cure had been completed.

Concluded at the 18th Case.

(Signed)

LEROUX  
HALLE.

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## OBSERVATIONS

ON

SEVERAL CASES

OF

*Dartrous Diseases of the Skin, cured by the Fumigation.*

Collected by Dr. GALES.

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*Case 1. A Scaly, Crusty, Suppurative, Dartrous, Disease of the Skin.*

Madame L....., residing in Marçais street, L'Osselle, Paris, aged 68, of a bilious temperament, but good constitution, had been for a considerable time afflicted with a scaly, crusty, suppurative, dartrous disease, situated on the head, all over the face, and more particularly on the upper part of the thorax, accompanied with severe pruriginous pains, which deprived the patient of sleep, the functions of digestion were destroyed, the body emaciated, with much debility. This herpetic disease, progressively increased, notwithstanding the various remedies used by Messrs. the Drs. Asselin and Andry, to remove it.

Madame L..... then consulted the Professor Dubois, M.D., who being convinced that nothing more could be done by the ordinary means for the cure of this disease, ordered the use of the fumigations.

After they had been employed for two months, they stayed the further progress of the disease, without shewing any

symptoms of recovery, but at the end of the third month there was an alteration for the better.

Madame L....., began to take courage, being animated with the observations she had made of the recovery of other patients, particularly that of Madame M....., who makes the subject of the third of these Cases. At the end of the fourth month, the amelioration was more conspicuous, the suppurations were less abundant, the crusts not so thick, the itchings more diminished, and the patient could enjoy good sleep, the appetite and strength were also improved. During the fifth month of using the fumigations, the progress towards a cure was rapid, the suppurations dried up, the itchings completely ceased, and the crusts fell off. At the end of the sixth month the cure was complete, not only all vestiges of the disease, but the red marks where the affection had been situated, disappeared during this month. No eruptions whatever have since appeared. Madame L..... used in all one hundred and eighty-seven fumigations.

*Case 2. Dry, Scaly, Dartrous Cutaneous Affection.*

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*Case*  
Mons. John Lewis L....., 45 years of age, of a bilious temperament, and strong constitution, 2d lieutenant of the first regiment of Light Infantry, had been afflicted for ten years, with a dartrous complaint, which was one of the causes of his retiring from the military service.

This herpetic affection was characterised by red vivid blotches, which extended over the whole body, covered with very small pustules, adhering closely the one to the other. They were unaccompanied with any moisture, and itched intolerably the moment the patient became warm in bed. The internal functions were undisturbed, his appetite and digestion good, and he could sleep well after the first hour he went to bed.

This patient was submitted to the fumigation, August 9th 1814. The eight first times, without any advantage. After the tenth, the scales began to detach themselves with ease, and the itchings ceased. This state of amelioration remained stationary till the ninetieth fumigation, when the desquamation of the skin began to be more abundant, and all appeared to be in a fair way. The fumigations were continued to the number of one hundred and sixty. The dartrous parts peeled off, and the cure was complete. This patient has been repeatedly examined by Drs. Leroux and Halle, who have substantiated the good state of his health.

*Case 3. Hereditary Humid, Squamish, Dartrous Cutaneous Disease.*

*Madame M.....*, residing at Menil Amilet, near Dam-martin, 31 years of age, of a scrophulous nervous temperament, and feeble constitution, born of a mother who was afflicted with a dartrous disease, and has lost one sister of a cachectic constitution.

From her most tender infancy, *Madame M.....* has been tormented with a viscous dartrous disease.

This had at divers times flown to various parts of the body, and at length to both ears, the head, and had directed itself over all the vertebræ of the spine, the buttocks, the abdomen, and the external parts of the organs of generation, and the breasts; these eruptions, except on the ears, where they were crusty, were of a humid nature. They presented a red appearance, of the colour of blood, especially on being separated, and were irregularly formed at their edges. The external organs of generation were ulcerated and destroyed. The pruriginous pains were severe, and the patient had herself occasioned much ulceration, in rubbing the affected parts. These ulcers had so run into each other, as to occasion a difficulty to ascertain where they had first began. The patient constantly suffered great pain, and had for a considerable time lost her appetite and sleep, a little coffee and cream, which she took in the morning, was her only nourishment for the whole day. An extreme wasting of the flesh came on by degrees, the result of the severe symptoms, and also extreme dejection, from the horror of the disease, and a fear that she should never be cured.

*Madame M.....* had been pregnant seven times, of course, her health had been often wavering, the children which she brought forth, all appeared vitiated with a dartrous habit, which she had transmitted to them, as she herself had received it from her mother.

The fumigations presented the only means to triumph over this formidable disease, which hitherto had resisted every other source of medicine. The difficulties to encounter a disease, which had so affected the sexual organs, always moist by the passage of the urine, and a considerable leucorrhœa, added to an hereditary transmission of the herpetic diathesis, appeared to us to be very great. The fumigations were commenced, May 10th, 1813, and terminated 1st August. The recovery of the patient was slow, but when once began, it went on rapidly; she began to get lusty, fresh coloured, and

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gay, the organs of generation, which had been so considerably affected, healed, and resumed their natural state, the leucorrhœa, with which she had been considerably afflicted, much abated. Ever since the 1st of August, 1813, Madame M..... has always enjoyed perfect health, and has had no repetition of the complaint. The state of this disease, and cure of it, has been several times substantiated by many of the Faculty, and lastly, by Dr. Leroux, Dean of the Faculty, and Professor Halle.

This lady, since the re-establishment of her health, has had one child, which is healthy, and presents no signs of dartrous affection.

*Case 4. Crusty, Humid, Ulcerated Dartres.*

*The Mother of Madame M.....*, who made the subject of the preceding observations, had from her birth been afflicted with a dartrous disease, disseminated over the whole body, and for the last year there had been various swellings and cracks, in several parts, and several deep ulcers; these discharged an ichorous humour, and large thick crusts formed the edges, leaving uncovered the red suppurative parts; there were also numerous pustulous pimples, which gave to the extremities an hideous appearance.

The movement of the limbs was impossible, on account of the pain it occasioned, and the patient walked with crutches, and then only with extreme pain; considerable itchings accompanied this disease, which, joined with a loss of appetite, and want of sleep, rendered her existence unhappy.

Encouraged at the success which had attended the fumigations in her daughter's case, she, at the recommendation of Dr. Tartra, commenced their use, September 5th, 1814. Eighty-three were sufficient to obtain a complete cure of the disease.

Drs. Leroux and Halle also witnessed the state of this patient, and her recovery.

*Case 5. Crusty, Humid, Dartrous Affection of the Skin.*

*M.....*, a sugar refiner's boy, employed at the sugar works in the Elysian Fields, was addressed to Dr. Gales, by Professor the Dr. Dubois, to be taken care of, in a case of dartrous affection, characterized by thick blotches, of a greyish colour in some parts, and in others yellow. They detached themselves in crusts, and discharged a humid ichor. The eruption occupied the hands, feet, and lower

parts of the arms, from the wrists to the elbows, and gave to the extremities the form or appearance of gloves and boots.

Those parts of the skin covered with these blotches, appeared to have the disease deeply rooted, but the remainder of the body was healthy. This patient, after having tried, for the last seven or eight months, all the remedies which he had been advised, began the use of the fumigations in 1813. He used them about eighty times, when he was cured of the complaint. It is probable the disease has never returned, as nothing has been seen or heard of him since that time.

*Case 6. Dartrous Affection of the Chin.*

M. P....., employed at the house of M. J....., Orfivre Hotel d'Aligre, Saint Honore street, had been for a long time afflicted with a dartrous cutaneous disease of the chin, which he attributed to the frictions of his hands, after handling a mangy dog. This much alarmed the patient. Whitish pustules disseminated themselves by groups on the chin, and much inflammation surrounded them. These were at first covered with light crusts, which afterwards formed themselves into large thick scabs, of a greyish blue. They were so imbedded in the beard, that the patient was obliged to let it grow, and the whole chin soon became enveloped in one entire scab.

M. P..... was submitted to the use of the fumigations. Forty-one sufficed to obtain a cure of this dartrous malady. Although it was one of those cases, which resisted most obstinately, the other remedies most commonly employed in cutaneous affections. Fifteen months have elapsed since the cure, and no herpetic affection has re-appeared.

*Case 7. Waxy Dartrous Affection on the Back, and lower Extremities, and Crusty on the Nose and Arms.*

Mons. D....., 25 years of age, of a sanguine habit, and bilious temperament, of a good constitution, had several times contracted syphilitic infections. The different remedies employed for the cure of them, were either badly appropriated to the disease, or not exactly followed up. Red pustules, accompanied with light coats, appeared over several parts of the body, the redness was in a short time covered with little pimples, inclosed in a white skin, which in a short time dried up and fell off, but were soon replaced with others of the same character. This eruption had for a long time laid prin-

cipal siege to the verge of the arms, and lower part of the abdomen, accompanied with a painful sensation.

Mons. D..... had employed a great number of remedies, to remove this affection, but it resisted all, even the anti-syphilitic treatment, for instead of amending, it extended itself over a great part of the body, except the hands, feet, and stomach, changing with the weather, exhibiting the form and nature of a dartrous disease. Those on the nose and arms became crusty, over large thick grey blotches; they readily detached, leaving the parts red, with small points, secreting a humour, which renewed the crusts. Other blotches, more or less round, more compact and more elevated at the edge than in the centre, covered the other parts of the body. An excessive dryness had taken place where the eruptions were more crusty. Dr. the Professor Dubois, to whom the patient addressed himself, seeing the inefficacy of the means which had been hitherto employed to cure this disease, advised the fumigations; they were used with constancy, and repeated morning and evening. The number of fumigations were carried to two hundred. They at length triumphed over the unusual resistance this case presented to dartrous diseases in general. The face was not quite healed by the fumigations; an anti-syphilitic treatment was resorted to, which completed the cure. Fifteen months have elapsed, without any return, we may therefore regard the cure as certain.

*Case 8. A Dartrous Affection of the Skin of the Scrotum and Perineum.*

A domestic servant to Mons. Parmantier, Inspector of the Health Department of the Army, 35 years of age, has been cured of a dartrous disease of the skin of the scrotum and perineum, of which he had been afflicted for seven years, by the use of at least forty-eight fumigations. It is now a year and a half since the cure was effected, and no eruptions have since returned.

*Case 9. A sloughing Ulcer, situated on the Nose and Upper Lip, cured by the Fumigation.*

M. P....., 50 years of age, of a sanguine temperament, and good constitution, having been always used to fatiguing labour, which had occasioned abundant perspiration, had been infected with a venereal complaint, which was treated by the administration of twenty-two bottles of *Rob l'affecteur*, and a severe regimen. These means caused the external symptoms

to disappear. M. P. . . . . certain his cure was complete, went to Nancy, and adopted his regular habits of living, and was not exposed to any new syphilitic infection. After a month's stay in the city of Nancy, venereal pustules showed themselves over the perineum, and upper part of the thighs, accompanied with strong pruriginous sensations. These were treated by mercurial frictions, sea-water baths, and sudorific drinks. Two months sufficed for their cure. In 1807, M. P. . . . . was in Italy, and being exposed for a considerable time to the rays of the sun, was taken ill of a malignant fever, and at the crisis, an eruption of red pimples appeared over the whole body, which continued during his convalescence. Soon afterwards, these pimples became very crusty and squamish on the loins, and a dry crusty dartre attacked both sides of the nose, they afterwards took on the character of the crusty humid dartre. This was treated by the external application of the juice of house leeks and milk, and the internal use of nitrous acid. The dartrous affection of the loins disappeared, but that which affected the nose, ulcerated and sloughed away that organ, the upper lip, and part of the eyelids. They then prescribed for M. P. . . . ., the sulphurous water-baths of Lisignano, and the syrup of Cuissimier. These means were employed for two months, without any success, on the contrary, the ulcers continued to slough, so that the whole texture of the parts became altered, the surrounding parts hard and inflamed, the matter discharged so acrimonious, that it irritated and affected the surrounding skin. They had then recourse to the extract d'aconit: the dose of this was carried to ninety-six grains per day. The patient took five ounces of this medicine in two months, without any advantage.

M. P. . . . . came to Paris, and was submitted to the fumigations, at the latter end of April 1814.

At the thirtieth fumigation, there appeared a very sensible amendment. At the fiftieth, the ulcers had considerably healed, and showed scars. After the seventy-eighth, which was the last, the cure was complete. Since this time, M. P. . . . . has constantly enjoyed perfect health. This patient was repeatedly seen by Drs. Leroux, Halle, and many other physicians.

*Case 10. Dry and Scaly Dartrous Affection of the Skin over the whole Body.*

*James Berger, 25 years of age, of a sanguine habit, and*

*See  
Lyon*

good constitution, became affected when in an English prison, with a crusty dartsous affection on the arms, thighs, and legs, which, from bad regimen, and dirty habitation, became dry and scaly. In consequence of the badness of diet, these extended over the whole body in blotches, more or less large, and a little elevated above the surface of the skin, they were of a vivid red colour, covered with a thin loose skin, adhering like the peeling of an onion. There was no moisture to be perceived on the surface, and the patient felt every evening the most acute itchings in the affected parts. Added to these herpetic eruptions, the functions of the stomach were much deranged, the liver was so enlarged, as to occasion a prominence in the side, and the patient was afflicted with the yellow jaundice.

Berger was submitted to the fumigations, 6th July 1814, and with this treatment, the use of aperient drinks was joined. At the eighteenth fumigation, the colour of the dartses was less vivid, and the itchings less intense, the liver less swelled, the appetite had returned, and the skin had lost a part of its yellow colour. At the thirty-ninth, large and numerous scales detached themselves readily from the dartsous parts, the itchings had subsided, the jaundice had disappeared, and the liver was reduced to its natural size. From this epoch, until the seventieth fumigation, the cure of the dartses proceeded gradually, though slowly, and they have conducted him to a happy cure. This patient returned to Amboise, the place of his abode, and from whence a letter was written, under date of the 11th December 1814, which confirms his present good state of health.

*Case 11. Universal Dartsous Affection of the Skin, extending over the whole Body.*

*ee*  
*pure*  
Claude Francis Piard, 52 years of age, a locksmith, No. 3. Lulli street, near the Opera, Paris, had been for about three months afflicted with a universal dartsous disease of the skin, consisting of large ulcers, for the most part covered with crusts, thick and large, in some places scaly, and in others pimples of a dark red colour. The face, arms, and lower limbs, were particularly affected. The itchings were so intolerable, that the patient had been for a considerable time unable to rest or sleep, and irritated the parts so much by rubbing, that, at his own request, his hands were tied up, the nose was increased to more than double its natural size, which was covered with the complaint, and full of crusts. This disease,

the patient said, followed an erysipelous complaint of the face, which had been ill taken care of.

The various remedies, usually resorted to, were employed for the cure of this disease, for the space of three months, without the least favourable result, when it was determined, that the patient should go to the Hospital of St. Louis, to be submitted to the fumigation.

These were administered morning and evening. In the evening of July 9th, after using the sixth, Dr. Tartra examined this patient, and found him in a much better state than when he first entered the hospital, the redness had faded, the ulcers had discharged and healed up, and the crusts had began to fall off, and the patient was well satisfied with his improving condition. Sixty-one fumigations, repeated morning and evening, have sufficed for his perfect cure, except one ulcer on the thigh, and there now remains no more traces of the disease, except the alteration of the texture of the skin. He went out of the hospital, 20th August 1814. Forty-four days after he entered it.

The large dartsous ulcer, situated on the internal part of the left thigh, remained for a considerable time particularly obstinate, but at length yielded to the action of the fumigation. The number were carried to eighty-one.

Dr. Leroux, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, and Dr. Halle, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine, have substantiated the cutaneous state of this patient, and the beneficial effects of the fumigation during the various periods of his treatment.

*Case 12. A Dartsous Affection of the Skin of the Right Arm.*

M....., 33 years of age, of a sanguine temperament, travelling clerk to a bookseller, was afflicted at the age of eight years, with a dartsous eruption on the right side of the forehead. This spread itself over the whole face. After several vain attempts to cure the disease, it changed its situation, and appeared on the right arm. 26th June 1813, M..... began the use of the fumigation. He used for a space of six months, sometimes one, and sometimes two, per day. These caused the eruptions to disappear, but they soon afterwards returned, and compelled the patient again to submit to them. He now used forty more, which happily terminated the disease. Since this time, no dartsous eruptions have appeared, although the patient has not always lived a regular life.

*Case 13. White, Crusty, Dartrous Disease of the Skin.*

*Claude Lefranc*, 26 years of age, a farrier, entered the Hospital of St. Louis, 25th May 1813, afflicted with white crusty darts of eight months duration.

This disease began by the appearance of small pustules, without matter, which on the least rubbing fell off, and renewed themselves again, and spread into large surfaces.

This patient is gone out of the hospital cured, after using ninety-seven fumigations.

*Case 14. Dartrous Affection of the Scrotum and Perineum.*

*M.....*, 27 years of age, of a bilious habit, residing at Paris, No. 13. Foin street, Saint James's street, had been afflicted for two years, with crusty darts on the scrotum and perineum, for which he had undergone several kinds of treatment, without any benefit.

He was submitted to the fumigations, 15th March 1813, by the advice of Dr. Dubois. He used them irregularly, one, two and three per day, for a short time, when he found himself much better, and went to pass a few weeks in the country. On his return, he retook to the fumigations, and in three months from the day he first commenced them, he found himself radically cured.

*Case 15. Pustulous Dartrous Affection, over the whole Body.*

*Mons. N.....*, 29 years of age, of a sanguine habit, had been afflicted for eight years, with a pustulous dartrous affection of the skin, which no remedy would eradicate. Mons. the Dr. Dubois, advised him to try the fumigations. September 8th 1812, he commenced their use, two per day. At the ninety-fifth, there no longer existed any complaint of the skin, all that could be perceived were numerous marks, similar to those remaining after the small-pox, after the crusts of the pustules have fallen off. This patient was about to be married, and as he wished that no traces of the disorder might appear, he continued the fumigations, to the number of one hundred and sixty, when the skin became perfect.

*Mons. N.....* since his cure, has had one child from his marriage, which presents no mark of any herpetic affection.

*Case 16. Ulcerated Dartrous Affection of the Skin.*

*Mons. B.....*, 21 years of age, of a bilious habit, born of healthy parents, living in the butcher's market, St. Honore, Paris, had been for two months afflicted with an ulcerated

dartrous affection, over the whole surface of the body, and cruelly tormented with pruriginous itchings.

Dr. the Professor Dubois, advised him to use the fumigations. He began their use 20th of June 1814. At the third, the pruriginous pains ceased. Two per day were used during the first fifteen. The patient discontinued them 24th July: Sixty were sufficient for a radical cure.

*Case 17. A Moist, Crusty, Dartrous Disease of the Skin of the Scrotum, and internal surface of the right Thigh.*

*Mons. M.....*, 42 years of age, of a bilious temperament, a merchant, residing in Rue de Poulies, had been afflicted for eight months, with a moist, crusty, dartrous disease of the scrotum and internal surface of the right thigh. After being misled by the advice of several quacks, he took the advice of Dr. the Professor Dubois, who recommended the use of the fumigations. He commenced this treatment July 30th 1813, and continued them for ten weeks. During the first month he used two per day, afterwards, sometimes one, and sometimes two. October 15th following, he went out of the hospital perfectly cured. This patient has been frequently examined since he left the hospital, and no traces of the disease has re-appeared. His cure has been attested by all the Doctors of Physic, and principal Surgeons of the hospital.

*Case 18. A Humid, Scaly, Dartrous Disease of the Skin.*

*Mons. D.....*, a solicitor, 27 years of age, had been afflicted from the age of 14, with blotches of a dull red colour. A slight moisture exuded from them, and their surfaces were rough and unequal. They principally beset the neck, back, and under parts of the arm-pits. The patient had also a constant eruption of small pimples on the face. When these died away, they were immediately succeeded by others, they left traces of black points behind them, so that the general colour of the face was that of a dark lead. The shirt of the patient was always impregnated with the moisture of the dartrous affection.

*Mons. D.....* was submitted to the fumigations, in April 1813. He used twenty-four, which nearly dispersed the dartrous disease, but being obliged to take a journey into the country, he suspended them, which he did not resume until July 1814. The number of the fumigations were then carried to fifty. The cure was then far advanced, when *Mons. D.....* was again obliged to travel. It is worthy of remark, that those parts, which were cured by the first fumigations-

continued well. The patient returned, and again submitted to their use, on the 16th March 1815; he was then principally afflicted with large pustules on the back. By the use of the fumigations, these became less and less, until they entirely disappeared, and the skin resumed its natural colour. This patient was cured by the fumigations only.

*Case 19. Ulcerated Dartrous Affection of the Skin.*

*Mons. B.....*, had been afflicted for 16 years, with a lively ulcerated dartrous cutaneous affection, situated on the circumference of the fundament, perineum, and scrotum. The pruriginous pains (itchings) were almost insupportable. After trying in vain, for a considerable time, a great variety of quack medicines, *Mons. B.....* consulted myself and Dr. Pavet, and we advised him to adopt the use of the fumigation. This was the 15th of November 1814. The first time he continued in the apparatus three quarters of an hour, and perspired freely. After the fourth, he assured me he had passed a most tranquil night, and that he began to find considerable relief. Between the fifth and seventh fumigations, there appeared a general eruption on the feet, legs, and hands of small miliary pimples, dry, and of a red colour, with some swelling, and in the evening, the patient had a strong aguish fit with extreme agitations during the night, and loss of appetite. I suspended the fumigations, and ordered the patient to take a drink, made of bandana and pellitory of the wall, adding to each pint, a scruple of nitrate of potass. *Mons. B.....* reposed himself during four days, and I then again ordered him to use the fumigations. In the evening of the day he used the first, he had another strong aguish fit, with lively itchings in the parts which had been the seat of the disease. The next morning, I desired him to rest in bed, and the following day to use the fumigation in the evening. The same phenomena of ague again manifested itself, but with less violence. I then suspended the fumigations for some days, in the meantime, the eruption gave way, and scaled off, and the patient assured me, that the itchings were much abated, and his nights more calm. He then again pursued with constant courage, the use of the fumigations without interruption. I satisfied myself by examining the affected parts, that the disease had nearly given way, and at the fortieth fumigation, the cure was declared complete. I then made the patient take an emetic, and the day following a gentle purgative. I advised him also to take for some time, the

drink with bandana and pellitory, (without the nitrate of potass,) and to apply to the circumference of the anus, a little cerat de sulph.

*Case 20. A Cutaneous Affection, treated at the Hotel Jabach, with the Fumigation.*

*Mons. A.....*, 25 years of age, of a scrophulous sanguine habit, and good constitution, had, in his infancy, the face covered with a crusty dartrous affection, which disappeared by the efforts of nature, and the use of some mild remedies. From the age of five till nine, he was incommoded with boils, dispersed over various parts of the body. At the age of ten he had the small-pox, which left on the hams, crusts, which became dartrous; they disappeared at the age of thirteen and a half, by the use of warm baths. At the age of 18, *Mons. A.....* contracted a syphilitic disease, characterized by chancres, and a bubo in the right groin; for this he was improperly treated. Six months after the disappearance of the venereal symptoms, the upper lip became covered with a dartrous crusty disease, which in six weeks extended itself to the back and left hand, and ultimately invaded the whole surface of the body; the right hand became particularly affected. The patient attributed this disease to the syphilitic virus, and went to the Infirmary in the Faubourg St. Martin, where they put him under an antisiphilitic treatment. This effaced the dartrous affection. *Mons. A.....* went home to his family, but on the return of cold weather, the dartrous disease re-appeared with the same violence as in the preceding year. This was combated with mercurial frictions. During the treatment, some syphilitic ulcers appeared, although the patient had not exposed himself to any impure commerce. Tired of this state, *Mons. A.....* administered to himself the liqueur of Van Swieten, in doses of two spoonfuls per day, mixed with the syrup of Cuissimier. He used these means for three months together, with a hundred mercurial frictions, in quantities of two drachms per day. The venereal ulcers disappeared after this treatment, but the dartrous affection took firm hold. The health of the patient was good until January 1811, but at this time, the herpetic symptoms re-appeared, with all their first intensity.

*Mons. A.....* returned to Paris, and entered into the Infirmary in the Faubourg, St. Jacques street, where they still employed an anti-venereal treatment, the sulphurous

baths, and the drink of Houblon. After a stay of six months in this house, he went into the Hospital of St. Louis, where forty more sulphurous baths were prescribed for him with the pills of Beloste, and the bitter drinks. This treatment did no more than palliate the dartsous affection. The patient finding himself weak by the use of baths, discontinued them, and returned home to his family. Two months afterwards the dartsres re-appeared with equal violence, and Mons. A..... returned to Paris. During the journey, he contracted an inflammation of the lungs, and the dartsous affection disappeared, almost entirely. In the spring of 1813, it renewed itself, and the patient was advised to take the waters of Luxeuil. He remained there until August, and derived great benefit in his health, but the complaint was not long in re-appearing.

In June 1814, Mons. A..... went to take the waters, and use the baths of Bourbon. Their use was hurtful, the parts affected with the dartsres, became hard and cold. St. Anthony's fire seized the right hand. Mons. A..... determined to go again to Paris. Very soon after his arrival, he submitted himself to the use of the fumigation. At the time the patient began its use, the back, the hands and wrists were affected with crusty dartsres, and there was discharged from under the crusts, a matter of a yellow red colour, the itchings were very acute, the hams presented the same eruptions, and some pimples appeared in the palms of the hands. Nocturnal emissions had often thrown the patient into a state of extreme weakness. Mons. A..... for a month, had had an issue in the left arm. 6th October 1814, this patient commenced the use of the fumigation. On the 13th of the same month, the crusts on the hands and back had disappeared, but the skin remained red and excoriated, those on the face were more supple, and less coloured. The crusts which covered the nose, the lower lip, and chin, were in less number. 20th October, the recovery of this patient was now nearly accomplished, there only remained a red coloured skin, but without any excoriation. About the 10th November, all the dartsous symptoms had nearly disappeared, but the skin of the hands was a little tender. The nocturnal emissions had ceased, and the strength of the patient was returning. This amelioration induced him to suspend for some time the fumigations. He recommenced their use in the beginning of December 1814. Sixty-eight applications

have sufficed for a cure, which to the present time (31st March 1815,) has remained perfect.

*Case 21. A Dartrous Affection of the Wrist.*

M....., a wine merchant, 43 years of age, residing at ..... Department of the Seine, on the Loire, of a lymphatic habit, and feeble constitution, subject to a catarrhal affection of the lungs, and hemorrhages at the nostrils, had for some considerable time before, contracted a gonorrhœa, which appeared to have been regularly treated. The dartrous affection of the skin had commenced three years ago, by an eruption which continued three weeks. Since that time, it re-appeared, every spring and autumn. On the 16th November last, M..... was preparing to go on a journey, and gave an entertainment to a numerous party of friends, at which he drank abundance of wine. The following night he found a considerable degree of internal and external heat of the body, accompanied with excessive itchings at the wrists, stomach, face and hands, and on the second or third day afterwards, an eruption manifested itself in those parts. The patient irritated them, and a kind of red and yellowish matter oozed out. At the end of five days, the pimples gave way, a desquamation soon followed, and all the vestiges on the parts where the eruption had been seated disappeared, except the front of the right wrist, which preserved a dartrous character. Since the appearance of this disease, the patient had been obliged to go his journey, which rendered him unable to make use of any remedy with convenience.

On his arrival at Paris, he consulted Dr. Tartra, who on observing that the disease assumed a dartrous form, advised the use of the fumigation as the most certain means of removing it.

The patient commenced their use, 27th November 1814, two per day. At the fourth, a favourable change was perceptible. This amelioration continued until 16th December, and the cure was then complete. The patient used forty fumigations.

*Case 22. A Rheumatic Affection, accompanied with a serious Swelling of the Elbow Joint, and Sciatic Gout.*

Mons. Dusourbier, Doctor of Physic, and Surgeon to the Artillery Regiment of the Extra Guard, 28 years of age, of a sanguine temperament, and strong constitution, was attacked, when on the campaign of 1814, with rheumatic pains in

the muscles of the left arm. About the month of April, same year, a considerable swelling of the elbow joint of the same side took place, accompanied with excruciating pains, which deprived the patient of sleep. This swelling diminished in about fifteen days, by the application of emollient cataplasms, and the pains which remained, yielded to a lotion composed of opium, brandy, and camphire. The patient thus made himself happy in having got rid of an affection, which he had been afraid, would afflict him during the remainder of his life, but he enjoyed the pleasure of this idea but a short time, for in about a month, the pains of the arm and elbow joint returned, during some wet and damp weather. A few days after the return of these symptoms, Mons. Dusourbier was obliged to come to Paris. Towards the end of June, his sufferings became more and more intense, and he determined to apply blisters to the arm; these abated the pains, but they again returned.

Perpetual blisters were applied on the swelled elbow, which with sulphurous baths caused the pains and swelling to disappear, and the patient was able to extend the arm as usual; in fact, no traces were left of the disease.

In the beginning of October, Dr. Dusourbier took a violent cold, and the pains returned as before, and also in the legs, particularly in the right, which was so intense, that he was unable to move it without the greatest pain. The intensity of these pains continued, and at about the end of fifteen days, they had extended up the right arm, and fixed in the posterior muscles of the neck, and in those of the left side the neck, and the contraction of them became so great, that the head was continually bent on the left shoulder.

In November, the pains had extended to the left arm. The pains in the neck continued very severe, accompanied with considerable swelling of the vertebræ, of a sciatic or gouty nature.

The application of perpetual blisters to the two arms and neck, with sulphurous baths, and sudorific drinks, gave the patient some temporary and slight relief.

Several friends of the patient, seeing that he continued to suffer much from the disease, advised him to adopt the use of the fumigation used by Dr. Gales; Dr. Dusourbier consulted Monsieurs Drs. Halle and Leroux, Professors of the Faculty of Medicine, on the propriety of it, and by their advice he submitted himself to this remedy, about 15th November 1814. After the sixth application, his sufferings had become still

more troublesome than before he began their use. The seventh fumigation gave the patient a slight relief. From that time, till the use of the twelfth, the patient perceived each day, some alteration for the better, and on that day, 27th November (twelfth fumigation), there no longer remained any rheumatic pains or gouty affection, except the swellings of the joints, which still remained, but without pain, and the motion of the head was performed without difficulty.

This treatment had given such a tonic effect to the whole animal economy of the patient, that nothing remained but that he should exercise his strength, he endeavoured to walk at times, but the muscles of the calves of his legs were frequently involuntarily contracted.

After the twenty-sixth fumigation, the swelling of the articulations of the bones of the neck had entirely disappeared, and all motion of the arm could be performed with the greatest facility.

From the beginning of December, until February 1815, Dr. Dusoubier has not found any return of the complaint, under which he had so long suffered.

*Case 23. Syphilitic Ulcers on the Neck, on the right Arm and Shoulder.*

*M. L.* . . . . ., 56 years of age, born of healthy parents, at St. Omer, Department du pas de Calais, of a sanguine bilious habit, of a gay and lively character, and inclined from his youth to amorous pursuits, had many times been afflicted with venereal complaints.

Being at St. Domingo, he contracted a gonorrhœa, which had for a considerable time resisted various antisyphilitic treatments, this, however, after a long time, disappeared.

About 10 years ago, *M. L.* . . . . . was afflicted with a darts kind of eruption on the dorsale region, which continued four or five years, notwithstanding various means were used to remove it. The last surgeon the patient consulted, attributed the cause to venereal virus, and by an appropriate treatment, caused it entirely to disappear.

About eight months after this, *Mons. L.* . . . . . had a small pimple on the right elbow, accompanied with such strong itchings as to compel him to irritate it till it bled, a crust afterwards covered the surface which the patient rubbed off. To allay these itchings, he employed lotions of the water of Cologne. These means created an ulcer, which spread larger from day to day. Darts blotches then appeared on the left shoulder, and on

the small part of the left arm. Arthritic (gouty) pains manifested themselves at the same time. This eruption surrounded all the internal part of the small of the left arm, accompanied with numerous small tumors. The slightest touch caused the most lively smarting. Mons. L..... consulted me. I first advised him to use emollient cataplasms. Instead of remedying the evil, they increased it. Conceiving that there existed in this herpetic eruption, a venereal virus, I then prescribed the use of the fumigation, to be followed up by an antisiphilitic treatment. The patient was submitted to the fumigations, 3d November 1814. After the use of the sixth, there appeared on the abdomen a miliary eruption, accompanied with lively itchings, the fumigations were in consequence discontinued for two days, these miliary eruptions having ceased, the patient was again re-submitted to the fumigatory apparatus. In four or five days afterwards, the miliary eruption re-appeared, and the fumigations were again suspended for three days. After the twenty-second, no favourable change could be perceived in the dartrous eruption, notwithstanding, the itchings were less violent. The fumigations were continued to the number of sixty. The gouty pains had then left, but the eruption remained stationary. They were then suspended, and the patient put under a course of medicine, consisting of the syrup de Cuissimier, and the liqueur of Van Swieten. Soon after the use of these remedies, the dartrous eruptions put on a favourable aspect, and their progress towards a cure progressively augmented. After this antivenereal treatment, no traces of the eruption could be perceived, except the scars, which were very thick and hard. Ten fumigations were then employed, and after these, the skin had re-partook its natural appearance, and in April 1815, there were no vestiges remaining of either the dartrous or venereal eruptions.

*Case 24. Ancient Psora.*

*Mons P.....*, Captain in the 3d regiment of Artillery, had for eight months been afflicted with an enlarged kind of crusty psora, and being in the country on duty, had no opportunity of undergoing any treatment for its cure. On his arrival in Paris, he entered the Hospital of St. Louis, 11th February 1814. His two thighs were covered with psoric blotches, similar to dartres, or rather to pustules, or venereal eruptions, but a little elevated. There were on each thigh, five or six tumors, the size of a hen's egg, hard, round

and covered with a purple skin, with psoric pimples, which itched intolerably. On the outward part of the left arm, there was situated one tumor still much larger than the others, but of the same nature, differing only in being attended with violent pain. This patient had been afflicted with these tumors about ten weeks before he came to the hospital, and he assured me, he had never had any of them anterior to the psoric affection; I therefore looked upon that affection as the cause of these hard swellings. He used the ordinary treatment for psora, for twelve days, but instead of any amelioration of the swellings, they were exaggerated, and that of the arm became more painful. He used also during the twelve days, eight hot baths, of three quarters of an hour each, but they served only to weaken him, and injure his appetite.

In this state he was left, after the ordinary treatment of psora, to be submitted to the fumigation. The feeble state of this individual, the loss of appetite, and his general health, having been as much impaired by a long and fatiguing campaign, as by disease itself, all gave reason to believe, that he could not be supported under it, for on the 23d February, the day he first commenced the use of the fumigations, they were obliged to carry him on a litter. During the first seven days he only used one per day, but afterwards when his strength and appetite were improved, he used two, gradually increasing the heat every time. Notwithstanding the fumigations caused him to perspire considerably, he recovered his strength, and appetite very fast, so that at the eighth, he was able to walk to the apparatus himself, without any other assistance than a stick, the tumors gradually dispersed, and the pain in the arm disappeared. On the 9th of March, he had used twenty fumigations, and all the tumors were effaced, the purple colour and small pimples on them still existing, but on the 12th of March they were entirely cured, the patient having then used twenty-six fumigations. He discontinued on the 16th March, after thirty-four fumigations, and the cure was complete.

(Signed) DELAPORTE & RUFIN.

*Case 25. An inveterate Dartrous Affection of the Skin, which yielded only to the successive Use of the Fumigations, and internal Exhibition of Mercury. By M. Demangeon, D.M.P.*

December 28th 1811.—Mons. N....., aged 38, addressed himself to me, for the cure of an eruption, of small red pustules, of a pruriginous nature. They attacked more

particularly the scrotum, the glans penis, prepuce, and the internal part of the thighs, though they had not spared the legs, arms, and face, inside the mouth, and on the gums, inside the lips, palms of the hands, and soles of the feet, and part of the head. These frequently detached themselves, leaving under the desquamation, a lively discolouration of the skin.

The eruption on the palms of the hands, and soles of the feet, was lasting, but that of the other parts of the body occasionally disappeared and returned again, more especially, if the patient departed from his usual temperate way of living, and drank more freely of spirituous liquors, and other heating things.

These pustules seemed to take on three different stages before they disappeared; the first little hard tubercles, they next became soft and white on their surface, and lastly of a red copper colour. Mons. N..... was in other respects, in good health, and not prevented from pursuing his commercial affairs, having a good appetite, his sleep generally undisturbed, and suffering little inconvenience, except from a sore throat. He informed me, that at the age of 18, being in the army, he was afflicted with psora, which he had removed during the winter, by the use of an ointment, without any precaution, that about two years before he addressed himself to me, he was afflicted with several red inflamed spots on the palate, of an aphthous form, which immediately yielded to a gargle of syr. mori. Some months afterwards, a complaint afflicted him at the roots of the nails, and on his fingers, and the nails divided themselves in longitudinal cracks; there also followed some pustules and pimples, in divers parts of the body. In 1810, Mons. N..... contracted a gonorrhœa, and addressed himself to a practitioner in the capital, much in repute for the treatment of venereal complaints. This practitioner cured the gonorrhœa, but was unable to eradicate the periodical eruption, which I have been speaking of, notwithstanding he pursued three different plans of treating it, one consisted of the use of syrup of Cuissimier, with the oxygenated muriate of mercury; the dose of this was carried to thirty grains. It was after this, that Mons. N..... addressed himself to me, in the state I have described. I learnt from him, that he had a sister afflicted with a cutaneous affection of the darts kind, and that he was certain the disease was not contagious, never having communicated it to his wife. His business exposed him to frequent perspirations, and in that state, frequently to enter into a cold maga-

zine (warehouse) where he found himself exposed to currents of air. The lassitudes he experienced might perhaps, with more foundation, be attributed to these perspirations and exercise of his business, than to a scorbutic diathesis.

The unsuccessful antisyphilitic treatment, which he had undergone, by an experienced practitioner, irritatively, an anterior psora, treated during the severe cold of winter, without precaution, the unequal perspirations to which he was exposed, the darts affection with which his sister had been afflicted, the complaint not being infectious, its periodical return, the means which arrested its progress, or exasperated it, convinced me, that these eruptions were of an herpetic character, and I accordingly treated them with depurative drinks, the internal use of sulphur and tart. potassi, and occasionally lukewarm baths, with an addition to each of two oz. of sulph. potass. The first bath brought out some small red pimples, over the whole body, but the patient was relieved from some internal pains, which he had experienced; this ease might have been obtained, at least partly so, by the internal use of an equal portion of China rhubarb, and lap. sulph., mixed up with a sufficient quantity of extract of fire coals to make sixty pills, of these the patient took six every morning, and evening, which had the effect of loosening the bowels.

As the state of the eruption on the head was still the same, notwithstanding he had used twenty-five sulphurous baths, in which the patient was ordered to wash himself well, and as he now began to find himself very weak, I prescribed a solution of 12 grains of muriate of mercury, and the same quantity of cerussa acetata, in a pint of distilled, with the addition of two ounces of alcohol of lavender, and ʒi of borax, directing the patient to employ one or two spoonfuls to wet some linen and rub on the head every morning and evening. This lotion had the effect of speedily removing the redness and dryness of the head. I continued its use, omitting the spirits of lavender and borax, and increasing the hydrarg. muriat. two grains; this effectually cured the head; two small spots only now and then returned, which always disappeared on using the pomade I shall presently speak of; and the hair retook its natural supineness and colour. It was 21st March, 1812, that I prescribed the pills and sulphurous baths, and 27th April following, I began with the lotion, and in the middle of June there was no more redness or dryness on the head, or pustules on the body, after this the strength

and appetite increased. I ordered him some aloetic pills, by way of a purge. With the aloes, I lost sight of him till the 23d of October, when he came to consult me about the loss of appetite, with a return of a slight redness of the hands, on the legs, and thighs. The patient was unable, conveniently, to re-use the sulphurous baths. To re-establish the stomach, I prescribed the use of temperate drinks, flor. sulph. with the extract of bitters in strong doses, and made him drinks with alkaline and sulphurous ingredients, and the use of the phagadenic lotions. In November, his health was much improved. In January 1813, he returned to inform me, that some red perspirable spots had re-appeared on the thighs and on the head. I ordered these spots to be rubbed with a pomade, composed of oxy-muriat. hydr. 8 grains, cerussa acetat. 16 grains, flor. sulph. 1 dr. mel. 1 ounce. On examining this patient 14th May following, nothing remained on the head, and no pimples have since appeared, at least very few spots. He passed the summer without being much incommoded by them, and employed no other remedy, to the few darts eruptions, which did appear, than the phagadenic lotion, and occasionally a pomade, composed of six grains of d'oxi-muriat. of mercury, 16 grains of cerussa acetata, and half an ounce of axung.

In January 1814, a kind of scaly darts complaint appeared on the skin, for which I persuaded him to take some flor. sulph. in milk every morning. In April, I prescribed for him two drachms of extract of guaiacum, with an equal quantity of bitter extract, half a drachm of aloes, and a scruple of sulph. aur. antimon. made into 72 pills; of these he took three every morning and evening. These pills loosened the bowels, and improved his health, appetite, and digestion, and removed the eruption, except on the hands, which has never disappeared. This patient then put himself under the care of a man, who pretended to have a specific for the cure of darts affections of the skin, and also for syphilis. These specifics did not alter the eruption for the better.

About the beginning of July 1814, Mons. N..... consulted me, respecting the fumigations, which had been used by Dr. Gales for about two years, for the cure of similar diseases; and their salutary effects having been substantiated on many patients, I recommended him to make use of them.

Mons. N..... used about eighty fumigations, and they had given him more strength, appetite, agility and sleep, but had not altered the state of his hands, and the com-

plaint had now extended to the skin and soles of the feet, they had not changed the aspect, nor dispersed the red and coppery spots, or removed even the dry eruptions.

These fumigations having, to my certain knowledge, cured very formidable, obstinate dartrous affections, which had not yielded to the ordinary means; I requested Drs. Halle, Leroux and Gales, to see the patient, and they advised the use of mercury, and prescribed for him the solution of Van Swieten, on the 18th November last, and also eight grains of the deuto muriate of mercury, to a pint of distilled water; of this one table spoonful was directed to be taken morning and evening, in a glass of cold water, with a spoonful of the syrup of the gum of sarsaparilla. The effect of this medicine was to increase the quantity of urine, but it did not affect the mouth or gums as in salivation. After he had used it fifteen days, the hands had returned a little towards their natural state. The perspirations only continued the first week; of the liqueur of Van Swieten, he took five half bottles, and forty grains of the muriate of mercury. He was then so far recovered, that he never recollected himself to have been in better health, and is now able to take his usual regimen and spirituous liquors, without any inconvenience.

I merely submit these observations to the reflection of the intelligent practitioner. What appears to me interesting in this case is, that the sublimate administered by a practitioner, well instructed in his profession, was unattended with any beneficial effects, until after the use of the fumigations, which awoke the venereal virus existing in the system, notwithstanding, the patient had never been afflicted with any of the prominent symptoms of syphilis. This disease had its periods of exacerbation, as common dartres have, and on this account it gave way after two courses, the one antidartrous, and the other antisymphilitic. Analogies may here be permitted to be made, that a syphilitic affection, after being neutralized, produces an herpetic eruption, or a complication of two diseases, the one founded upon the other, and will always prove obstinate, until the treatment has been founded on the elements of each. I leave these considerations to the more bold than myself to determine.

The 18th February 1815.

(Signed)

DEMANGEON.

## OBSERVATIONS

ON

## SEVERAL CASES

*Of Partial and Universal Paralytic Affections, Treated and Cured  
by the Application of the Fumigation.*

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Case 1. *Hemiplegia.*

*Madame Mauban*, 68 years of age, residing at No. 16. St. Martin's street, was afflicted with hemiplegia on the right side. In the month of October 1813, this patient began the use of the fumigations, and on the same day, after submitting to the first, the motion in the fingers and hand, were partly re-established, and that of the leg returned after the tenth application. At first, *Madame Mauban* was obliged to be carried into the apparatus, but she could now get into it herself. After the thirty-seventh, the whole paralytic side exhibited a healthy state. Notwithstanding this, the fumigations were carried to the fiftieth, in order that the cure might be complete. This patient used the fumigations twice a day. She has remained perfectly well ever since.

Case 2. *Universal Palsy.*

*Madame Royer*, 57 years of age, residing at No. 17. St. Martin's street, of the sick guard, was attacked in the month of May 1814, without any known cause, with a general or universal palsy. The usual remedies were used for three months, without any benefit.

This patient then determined to try the effects of the fumigations, and on the 6th July, she commenced their use. On the 22d of August, after twenty-seven applications, she was able to walk without any impediment, and to employ herself constantly at her needle. Her sleep and appetite returned, after the first few days. Flattered at the great benefit thus derived, she suspended for a while their use, but was obliged again to resume them, when she obtained a radical cure. Dr. Leroux, Dean of the Faculty of Physic of Paris, and many other physicians witnessed the state of this patient, and the use of the fumigations, visiting her two or three

times a week. Professor Halle has also seen her, and is assured of her perfect recovery.

*Case 3. Hemiplegia.*

*A Soldier*, 20 years of age, who was wounded in the wood of Romain, on the first attack of the city of Paris, and was for three days and three nights lying on the earth, without any assistance, was, when found, afflicted with hemiplegia, and sent to the Hospital of St. Louis. Dr. the Professor Richerand, at the wish of Dr. Gales, administered the fumigations. From the use of the first, he, by degrees, recovered the faculty of walking. The fumigations occasioned a general perspiration, which continued till the twenty-second, after this, the patient was quite well, discontinued their use, and returned to his regiment.

*Case 4. Universal Palsy.*

One of the assistants, at shutting up of the Hospital of St. Louis, 50 years of age, became afflicted in June 1814, with a typhus fever, which then prevailed in the hospital. This complaint terminated in a universal palsy; he was submitted to the fumigations, and became gradually better, and after using about forty, they conducted him to a perfect re-establishment of his health, which has continued ever since.

*Case 5. Palsy of the Upper and Lower Extremities.*

*Mons. Dody*, a Swiss, 54 years of age, confidential servant to Madame de . . . . ., residing in Demeurant place, de la Ville l'Evêque, Paris, in consequence of a long illness, had been for about two months afflicted with a complete palsy of the upper and lower extremities. After taking the advice of Dr. L'Erminier, Physician of the Hotel Dieu, and Tartra, Surgeon of the first Dispensary, he, by their advice, commenced the fumigations on the 12th of October 1814. This man had been subject all his life to very violent headachs, and his sanguine habit had been exasperated by the immoderate use of spirituous liquors. His face had become as red as claret or Burgundy, and frequently inflamed. He had suffered much in his constitution from syphilitic affections, and obstinate rheumatism; the latter had attacked the whole lower extremities. What perhaps contributed most to the derangement of his health, was the great inquietude he laboured under, and the chagrin he had met with from the circumstances of the revolution, and the persecution which his mistress had met with. About

the middle of 1814, he began to find a marked debility in the abdominal region and viscera, which increased by degrees, without any known physical cause, accompanied with a sensation of ice, (if I may use the expression), in the loins, pelvis, and all the lower extremities, which extended to the feet, and he soon found himself unable to make any use of his legs. The upper extremities did not fail to become affected also in the same manner. He could move his arms, but was unable to open his tobacco-box, or take up a pen to write, neither could he hold a knife, fork, or spoon, and was totally unable to help himself.

Dr. L'Erminier, who was first charged with the care of this patient, conceived, from some particular symptoms, that he might be afflicted with an old and degenerate, syphilitic affection, lurking in the system, and on which the other affections more or less depended; these symptoms yielded to a mild antisyphilitic treatment, but the palsy in the extremities was not diminished. He was then treated with the use of various and the best indicated tonics, among others the *Spiritus Mindererus* internally, in large doses, also volatile alkali, camphire, &c. &c.

In the beginning of October, three months after the invasion of the disease, the palsy having every day since, made rapid progress, Dr. Tartra called a consultation, when it was proposed, either to employ a very active treatment, by the reiterated application of blisters, synapisms of mustard, and other analogous applications, together with the use of the most powerful tonics, or else to try the fumigations alone, without any other remedy. The consultants were well aware, from experience, that with regard to the first method, it had very seldom arrested the progress of palsy, and that it was equally disheartening to themselves, and the patients who were generally discharged not cured. On the other hand, the salutary effect of the fumigations in many cases of palsy, hemiplegia, extreme weakness of the limbs, and in rheumatism of the most dangerous and inveterate nature, was to them well known, and they therefore determined on the use of the latter remedy; they conceived the fumigations, of which the uniform effect is to produce copious perspiration, might be extremely useful to this patient. In fact, a sensible amelioration of the symptoms soon followed their use, and it was but the twenty-third day, when the patient could raise himself out of bed, to place himself in the apparatus; at the same time, he had recovered the use of his fingers, and could

readily open his snuff-box. The beneficial use of the fumigations were carried to the number of seventy-five. The first day he only used one, of about three quarters of an hour, afterwards, two per day, and continued in the apparatus for an hour, and an hour and quarter. This patient made use of no other curative means whatever. He has since pursued his ordinary occupations, his health continues good, and appears to improve by time.

(Signed) TARTRA.  
L'ERMINIER & LUCAS.

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*Note*, by Drs. Leroux, Halle, Lucas, and Tartra. This patient has been perfectly restored to health ever since 25th March 1815.

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## OBSERVATIONS

ON

### SEVERAL DISEASES

*Treated successfully, by the Fumigation, at the Clinical Hospital at Paris.*

Collected by Mons. Le ROCHE, Dr. of Physic.

Dr. LEROUX, Dean, and Professor of Clinical Medicine, having known the advantages derived in many diseases, from the use of the fumigations, caused two temporary apparatuses to be fitted up at the Clinical Hospital, after the one invented by Dr. Gales, to convince himself more fully of the efficacy of this new remedy. This establishment, where so much care and attention is paid to the patients, presented a certain opportunity of meeting this end. The patients who were to be submitted to their use, were removed from all causes which could intermeddle with their treatment, that regularity might be observed, and a more just result given to the observations and effects of the fumigation.

#### *Case 1. Gout with Nodosities.*

*Anthony Nicholas C.....*, 22 years of age, had been afflicted ever since the age of 15, with rheumatic pains. He

made the campaign of 1812, 1813, and 1814. In bivouac, often, during the siege of Magdebourg. In 1812, he contracted a gonorrhœa, and syphilitic ulcer on the glans, for which he was treated at the Hospital of Lisle, with a preparation of sublimate. In September 1814, he contracted at Cologne, a new gonorrhœa, with venereal ulcer. These he treated with slight remedies, and they left him. On his return to Paris, (his native country), by the abuse of spirituous liquors and excess of the table, the gonorrhœa soon re-appeared. At the end of that month, pain in the legs, and above all, the inside of the calves, came on very violent; these pains increasing, particularly in the joints, he went into the Hospital Les Veneriens. On the 4th of January 1815, three months after the commencement of this illness, the following symptoms presented themselves:—violent pain, accompanied with inflammation of the joints, particularly the shoulder and clavicle, elbow, and those of the hand of the right side. Nodosities the size of a pigeon's egg, existed on the joints of the wrist and hand, the same symptoms existed on the lower extremities, particularly the internal part of the calves of the legs and heels. The pains were particularly violent in the night, especially when the patient attempted to move himself in bed. From thence, until the 20th of January, the patient made use of sudorific drinks, and rubbed the painful parts with volatile liniment. These means at first somewhat alleviated the pains, but they soon returned with greater violence. This day, they began to administer the solution of Van Swieten. On the 31st, the pains and swelling had considerably diminished, these however returned in the first few days of February, accompanied with violent pain in the occipital bones of the head. In the beginning of March, the swelling of the feet disappeared in part, by the use of the warm bath, and the pain of the hands diminished, this, however, was but momentary, for it soon became more intense.

About the 27th of March, this patient, was for the first time submitted to the fumigation; and it is worthy of remark, that after the first application, he could move his fingers with more ease. On the 31st of March, the swelling of the joints was considerably diminished. On the 3d of April, and day following, the pain of the calves of the legs, and several of the joints had diminished, the motion of the fingers, and that of the ancles, became more free, and the swelling of the parts much abated.

On the 12th of April, after the eighteenth fumigation, of

an hour each, the joints of the hands had resumed their natural size, the patient could move all his fingers, and walked about every day, without experiencing any pains. He was discharged from the Clinical Hospital on the 29th of April, perfectly cured, after having used thirty-two fumigations. The nodosities had also entirely subsided.

*Case 2. Excoriated Dartrous Ulcer, situated on the Nose.*

*J. B. F.* . . . . ., 42 years of age, of a lymphatic habit, but good constitution, born at Metre, Department of the Moselle, where he exercised the profession of a pastry-cook. His father, brother, and sister, had been afflicted with dartrous affections. At the age of 35, (7 years ago,) the patient, after some excesses at the table, and with females, was attacked with embarrassed symptoms of the stomach, and swelling of the genitals, which disappeared immediately after the use of an emetic, diluting drinks, and cold water applied externally and inconsiderately to the scrotum. A small ulcer soon manifested itself on the palate of the mouth; this spread rapidly, but healed, leaving only a scar, after undergoing a course of mercury for three months.

In the year 1811, a red pustule of a circumscribed form, as large as a pea, developed itself on the forehead, at first painful, but afterwards became pruriginous (itched), to such a degree, that the patient was unable to sleep. This induced him to rub the skin off the pustule, when it discharged an acrimonious pus, and so corroded the surrounding skin, that a large aggravated ulcer was the consequence. The surrounding integuments were hard, and covered with small miliary pustules. No other means were used to arrest the progress of this ulcer, than the application of fresh butter, but it healed up. During the year 1812, this patient suffered much from violent pains in the bones. In 1813, a new pustule appeared on the bridge of the nose, which degenerated into an ulcer of the same appearance and character, as the one which had before existed on the forehead, and the bones of the nose soon became carious. In 1814, another ulcer of equal virulence, preceded by a pustule, affected the right nostril, and much altered the shape and figure of the nose, this continued stationary, until 1815, when it attacked the left wing of the nostrils, divided its lateral cartilages, and spread rapidly to the left side of the upper lip. Mercurials, sudorifics, and sulphurous baths were tried in vain. The progress of the disease rapidly increasing, *F.* . . . . . came to Paris in the

month of March 1815, and presented himself at the Hotel Jabach, the house of Dr. Gales, to advise on his case. Drs. Leroux and Halle, also saw this patient, and advised the fumigation, which they had before witnessed to succeed in the cure of similar diseases. Thirty-three fumigations were used with some advantage. The patient entered into the Clinical Hospital 3d April, same year, and submitted to the same treatment. His nose had the porous ulcerated appearance of a sponge, and almost twice its natural size, as red as deep wine, and in various ridges and ulcers. The ulceration of the lateral cartilages and bridge, obstructed the breathing through the nostrils. The ulcer was accompanied with excessive heat and itching, and the fœtor unbearable. The mucus membrane of the mouth was of a livid red, the breath also fœtid, and the voice so altered, as to render pronunciation unintelligible. Until the eighth fumigation at the Clinical, little advantage was perceived. The nose then began to diminish in size, the pruriginous pains ceased, the ulcers decreased, and the ichorous discharge abated. After the twentieth, the upper lip, which had been considerably enlarged, was reduced to its ordinary size. At the thirtieth fumigation, there was a slight psoriform eruption on the arms and thighs, and in the evening a slight fever. This was the forerunner of a rapid amelioration of the symptoms, the appetite returned, and the flying pains, which had troubled the patient in the extremities, chest, and pelvis, entirely disappeared. The cure proceeded progressively, during the months of May and June. During the latter part of the cure, it having been fully ascertained that the disease had originated from venereal infection, the liqueur of Van Swieten was employed conjointly with the fumigations. This treatment produced those beneficial effects which might be expected, the ulcers healed up gradually, and the patient was discharged from the hospital, July 27th 1815, perfectly cured.

The infusion of chamomile, the use of sudorific drinks, the liqueur of Van Swieten, and one hundred and eight fumigations, were the only remedies employed in the cure of this disease, which had resisted every other means.

*Case 3. Palsy of the Upper and Lower Extremities, with Contraction of the Flexor Muscles of the Fingers.*

*Madame M. M. P.....*, 27 years of age, of a temperate sanguine habit, and good constitution, born at Macon, department of the Seine and Oise, had been in the habit, from

the age of 15, to work in the fields during eight months of the year. At the age of 25, the severity of the weather brought upon her severe pains, and swellings in all the upper part of the legs and left foot, for which she was placed under the care of a surgeon, who advised the use of discutient liniments, and locally bathing the limbs in a decoction of aromatic herbs. These means were uselessly employed for four months. In October 1813, she was obliged to work in a damp dwelling, the disease then became more severe. The motion of the joints of the knees, and ancles, became almost suspended; to this succeeded a violent contraction of the muscles of the back of one leg, from the thigh to the foot, running in a direct line. In November, she was suddenly attacked with a pain in the shoulders, which extended with rapidity to all the bones of the thorax. These were succeeded by swellings, and a total loss of motion of the upper and lower extremities. The use of baths, blisters between the shoulders, and frictions of the limbs, were used without success.

Admitted, 16th February 1815, as an in-door patient, in the Clinical Hospital of the Faculty. The following symptoms presented themselves, in addition to those already related:—a fixed and continual pain along the whole column of the vertebræ of the spine. A sensation of universal coldness, and loss of sensibility in the limbs. A complete flexion or contraction of the fingers and palms of the hands, and the absolute impossibility of being understood, in consequence of the faltering of the voice.

This patient was first treated by the use of baths, sudorific drinks and friction of the limbs, and a resolute liniment, all without obtaining any sensible amelioration of the symptoms.

27th March, P..... was submitted to the fumigations. The first occasioned but a very little perspiration, although the heat was carried to a very high degree. At the use of the second, the perspiration was more abundant, and from this moment, the pains in the back were abated, and also those in the limbs, and the patient could slowly move the fingers. The third fumigation, produced a copious perspiration, and the patient could now walk with the assistance of a stick, the motion of the legs having improved. After the fourth fumigation, the patient felt no pains in the day, and only some occasional pains when moving in bed, and the rest was now undisturbed. After the fifth fumigation, the patient was able to walk up and down stairs, without assistance, or experienc-

ing any pain, and the motion of her fingers had so much improved, that she could dress herself without help. After the sixth, she could use her needle, and the limbs had acquired the same degree of strength as before the illness.

After the eighth fumigation, P..... enjoyed the motion of all the limbs, her appetite and sleep improved, the monthly evacuations which had been obstructed, now re-appeared. The fumigations were suspended for seven days, and resumed on the 15th, they were continued till the 29th of April, at which time, she was perfectly well, and went out of the hospital.

This patient re-entered the hospital, 20th June in the same year, afflicted with a sciatic pain of the right hip, which she had contracted by sitting on the damp ground. She went out of the hospital cured of this new disease, after using eighteen fumigations, without the use of any other curative means.

*Case 4. Rheumatic Gout.*

*Francis M.....*, 33 years of age, entered the Clinical Hospital 28th April 1815, for the cure of the Rheumatism, which he had been afflicted with for two years. The disease more particularly existed in all the joints, and the pains were always increased, when the patient became warm in bed, or on change of weather.

This patient was submitted to the fumigations on entering the hospital. They first augmented the swellings of the joints, but after the eighth, the swelling and pains were diminished. This state of amelioration of the symptoms, continued until the fifteenth fumigation, when the swelling of the joints re-appeared. Emollient applications were then used with the fumigations, these were followed by abundant perspiration and disappearance of the swellings. He was also ordered, before he left the hospital, to use four common baths. From the 26th of July, the day he left the hospital, he has had no return of the complaint.

*Case 7.*

Sciatic complaint of the hip-joint, cured by thirty-six fumigations, and the application of a blister.

*Case 8. Hemiplegia, or Palsy of the Side.*

*Peter John H.....*, was afflicted with hemiplegia on the right side; after this, he had a strong apoplectic attack, which was treated as such, at the Clinical Hospital; he then

used fifteen fumigations, and went out perfectly cured of the paralytic complaint.

*Case 9.*

Hemiplegia of the left side, accompanied with a degree of loss of the intellectual faculties. This patient went out of the hospital cured, after using fifty-six fumigations, the re-establishment of the intellectual faculties followed those of the use of his limbs.

*Case 10. Rheumatism.*

*Adelaide T.....*, had been for six years afflicted with rheumatic pains. He was submitted at the Clinical Hospital to the fumigations, and was discharged cured after using thirty-three.

*Case 11. Sciatica.*

*Charles Francis L.....*, afflicted with a sciatic affection of the nerves of the hip joint, was submitted 15th July 1815, to the fumigations. After using twenty-one, he was discharged 5th August, cured.

*Case 12. Crusty, Dartrous, Affection of the Skin.*

*Mary B.....*, affected with a crusty dartrous complaint of the skin, with deep gashes in the hands, was submitted to the fumigations, 2d June 1815. After using thirty-two, she was discharged perfectly cured.

*Case 13. Hemiplegia, or Palsy of the Side.*

*Mary Clotilda B.....*, a widow woman, aged fifty and a half years, was attacked with apoplexy in the beginning of February 1815, which was soon succeeded by palsy of the right arm, and lower limb of the same side. Copious bleeding at the left arm, leeches on the arms, bathing the feet with strong synapisms, an emetic, the application of blisters to the neck, and right leg, were unsuccessfully employed in endeavouring to arouse this patient out of the lethargy, into which she was thrown. The use of a moxa on the left parietal region, and the friction with the ammoniacal liniment, appeared to be the only remedies which had any advantageous influence over the disease, but the palsy of the side remained, and the patient went into the Clinical Hospital, 21st April following, to be submitted to the fumigations. The following symptoms then presented:—distortion of the left side, and of the mouth and tongue, difficulty in articulation, loss of memory, and in short, the whole intellectual functions de-

ranged, a tumefaction, and complete loss of motion of all the right extremities, permanent flexion, or contraction of the fingers in the palm of the hand. After thirty fumigations, the leg was reduced to its ordinary size, the patient began to recover the use of the fingers, the speech still continued interrupted. At the thirty-fourth fumigation, the patient could lift the hand to the head. From this time, till 7th of August, the day on which the patient left the hospital, nothing particular occurred, except a violent pain in the lumbar region, to which fomentations were applied; this pain seems to have been the prelude to the cure of the patient. The memory and intellectual faculties returned with the motion of the limbs, and she was discharged cured, after using between seventy and eighty fumigations.

Concluded these experiments at the 13th Case.

(Signed) LEROUX.

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## REPORT

MADE BY

*Dr. LEROUX, Dean of the Faculty, Professor of Clinical Medicine of Paris, and Professors HALLE, ANTHONY, DU-BOIS, PINELL, and DUPUYTREN*

THE fumigation which Dr. Gales first brought into use, in the practice of physic, to heal diseases of the skin, is a remedy, which in most instances, has been attended with more efficacy than others which have been usually employed up to the present time, such as the juices and apozems to which they give the names of depuratives, the internal and external use of mercury, the preparations of antimony and sulphur, under various forms, as boluses, pastiles, natural and artificial sulphurous baths and drinks, &c.

The advantages which we have seen derived, from Dr. Gales' method, are founded on observations, to which we have been eye witness. Many patients who have been the subjects, had been treated unsuccessfully by the different other remedies we have before-mentioned, particularly by the sulphurous baths and drinks.

This new method, moreover, presents two important points in the practice of physic, as it respects herpetic affections;

for hereditary diseases have been cured by it, even the hereditary darts which had existed from an early age, and seemed to be incurable from the long continuance of the disease, and its inherence to the economy of the patient. Some of these patients who had been treated by a great number of remedies, and had despaired of recovery, were radically cured by this method.

We have witnessed also, diseases of the skin, arising from venereal virus, cases which had not yielded to sudorifics and mercury, administered under a variety of forms, and different times, quickly cured by an antisyphilitic treatment, when the patients had been previously submitted to the fumigation.

This remedy, which appears to convey an exciting effect to the lymphatic system, has been employed by Dr. Gales, to counteract such affections as seem to depend on a want of tone in the system, as scrophulous, and certain other swellings.

Dr. Gales has also been conducted by his experiments, to employ this remedy in cases of gout, rheumatism, and palsy, and often with great success.

We have witnessed, however, that the effects of the fumigation has not been so constant in the cure of gout, as in diseases of the skin; notwithstanding the great number of gouty patients, who have found relief from its use, and the many that have been radically cured; and above all, when the gout is atonic, and of long continuance, and where the patient has believed he should not be cured.

Dr. Gales has, by his method, readily cured rheumatic affections, more especially, as in gout, when the disease has assumed a chronic character.

The success of the fumigation has appeared more uniform in the cure of palsy, even when this affection has succeeded that of apoplexy.

In stating the result of our observations, as well as from the avowal of Dr. Gales, we fear not to assert the inefficacy of the employment of the fumigation in some cases, but the constancy of the effects which we have experienced from it in curing diseases of the skin, and the advantages which have already been derived from the practice, in the treatment of other diseases; advantages, which time and new experiments may yet extend, all conjoin to dispose us in favour of this method, we ought, however, to observe, that if the success attending its use, has not always been the same, the innocency of the application has not been attended with any prejudicial

consequences. We merely state these precautions, resulting from the immediate effects, that every practitioner may be enabled to form a true judgment of the nature of them.

(Signed)

LEROUX.

HALLE.

ANTHONY DUBOIS.

PINELL.

DUPUYTREN.

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## JUSTIFICATIVE PIECES.

### No. 1.

#### *Hospital of St. Louis.*

I, the undersigned Agent and Superintendant of the Hospital of St. Louis, certify, that out of 335 patients afflicted with psora, treated and cured by the fumigation, and substantiated by Messrs. the Drs. De Laport and Rufin, Physician and Surgeon in Chief of this Hospital, there remained but one only, of the name of Barry uncured, who entered the Hospital on the 31st October 1812, and re-entered five months afterwards, for the same complaint.

(Signed)

BAILLY.

Paris, 3d May 1815.

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### No. 2.

Paris, May 1st, 1815.

The Members of the Central Beaureau of admission into Civil Hospitals of Paris, declare, that by virtue of the decree (*l'arrêté*) of the General Council of Civil Hospitals of Paris, of the 17th of March last, they have since that time selected every week, the patients most seriously afflicted with psora, to be submitted to the treatment of the fumigation, which psoric patients have been directed, *ad hoc*, to the Hospital of St. Louis.

(Signed)

CHAMSRU PRAT

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### No. 3.

*Report made to the Council General of Civil Hospitals of Paris, by Dr. Mourgue, one of its Members, specially*

*charged with the superintendance of the Hospital of St. Louis, Presented at a Meeting, held June 8th 1813.*

Since the state of my health has prevented me assisting at your interesting meetings, I have been presented with a circumstance, which has given me the satisfaction of contributing to a knowledge, and the certain means of quickly curing affections of the skin, and many other diseases, at a small expence, not only in France, but in the whole habitable world.

Dr. Gales, Doctor of Physic, and Pharmacia in Chief of the Hospital of St. Louis, in a theme which he published and presented to each member of the Council, demonstrated the cause of psora to be the existence of a small microscopical insect; the existence of this was known before, but Dr. Gales has produced the strongest evidence. This evidence induces us to think, that the destruction of this insect, precedes the quick cure of psora. Under this idea, he made some intelligible experiments on sulphurous and other vapors; some incomplete means were used during the first trials, still they cured upwards of three hundred persons. These happy effects were substantiated in a great number of instances, by comparative experiments with other remedies, heretofore used in the hospital. The process verbal was then communicated to me by one of the Members of the Administrative Commission, and by the Officers of Health of the Hospital of St. Louis, who had attended to these comparative experiments. Notwithstanding the evidence of the fact, it had opposition and contradiction, although the consequence of this method, appeared to me so important for all the Provinces of the French empire, for the army and the navy; I therefore wished to adduce such evidence as would lay aside all doubt.

To this end, I wished to substantiate the effects of this curative method, by a Jury, composed of persons of the Art, whose names, their science, and reputation, could leave nothing to desire.

I intended this Jury should be composed of Mons. Pinell, Member of the Institutes, Physician in Chief of the Hospital de la Sal Petria, Mons. the Baron Dubois, Professor of Surgery and Midwifery, Dr. Esparron, first Physician of the third Dispensary, Dr. Tartra, Surgeon in Chief of the first Dispensary, and Dr. the Professor Bouillon la Grange, Doctor of Medicine, and a very distinguished Chemist.

I begged the Member of the Administrative Commission, charged with the service of health, to present to the Council, an account of the discoveries which had been made, until that time, and my designation of the Members of the Jury. The

Council well accepted that designation by its decree of the 17th of March 1813, and by uniting to it the Minister of Health, of the Hospital of St. Louis, who would assist at its meetings.

Mons. the Drs. Members of the Jury, were alike united, with an exemplary assiduity, which indicated how much they appreciated the importance of the method. They proceeded to very various experiments, experiments which have convinced them of the efficacy of the remedy, although used with a machine, which needed much rectifying. They have presented a process verbal of their labours, so well substantiated, as to leave nothing to wish for, and which it is my duty to make known to the Council.

(The Conclusions of the Report of the Jury are here repeated, as in page 30 and 31, which see.)

I have the honor to present to the Council, two regular copies of this process verbal, one to be submitted to the examination of the Members of the Council, they will willingly occupy themselves with it, and afterwards transmit it to the archives of the administration.

I propose to transmit the other to M. the Baron Prefect of the Seine, with an invitation, that he will transmit it to his Excellency, my Lord, the Minister of the Interior, praying his Excellency, to give the greatest publicity to a method of so great importance in the cure of diseases—in efficacy—in time—and in expence.

(Signed)

MOURGUE.

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### No. 4.

*The Vice-President of the General Council of Administration  
of Civil Hospitals of Paris,*

To Dr. GALES, &c. &c.

SIR,

THE Council which received at its last meeting, the Report of the Jury, named by its decree of the 17th of March last, to pursue your discoveries on the Treatment of Cutaneous Affections, at the Hospital of St. Louis, has charged me to testify to you its approbation. The Council has heard the report of the advantages, which all the Members of the Jury have transmitted, on the employment which has been made of your new method, and desiring that it should be made known, and propagated. The Council has

ordered the same to be reported to Mons. the Prefect of the Seine, inviting him to transmit it to His Excellency the Minister of the Interior. The Council has also ordered that there shall be established at the Hospital of St. Louis, an external treatment for cutaneous affections by the fumigation.

I have the honor to salute you,

(Signed)

MARBOIS.

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### No. 5.

*The Prefect of the Department of the Seine, to His Excellency, the Minister of the Interior.*

My LORD,

I HAVE the honor to address you, conformably to the wish expressed at the deliberations of the Council of Hospitals, on the 9th of this month; and to transmit for your examination, the different documents, relative to the various experiments made at the Hospital of St. Louis, for the purpose of establishing the method proposed by Mons. Gales, Doctor of Medicine, and Pharmacia in Chief of the said Hospital, for the treatment and cure of cutaneous affections by sulphurous fumigation.

Your Excellency will remark, without doubt, among the papers, the Report of the Medical Jury, named by the Council, to pursue the experiments which he had acted upon, (here follows the names and description of the Jury.)

It appears from this Report:—

That the efficacy and safety of the method proposed by Dr. Gales, is substantiated:

That every species of psora, especially the most inveterate kind, equally yield to its use:

That this remedy acts very powerfully on diseases of the skin, eruptive and chronic, such, as the peculiar kind of darts, syphilitic pustules, prurigo, tinea, or scalded head, &c. &c. and that this method ought at least to be considered as an excellent auxiliary, in the treatment of these different disorders.

That, in the treatment of psora, the cure consists only in a repetition of this remedy, without any other internal or external treatment, or particular regimen, and may, in most instances, be used without interrupting the patients in their usual occupations, or requiring them to remain in the Hospital.

That it is of importance, that this treatment be made known and propagated, to establish it in hospitals, on ship board, in camps, in the rear of armies, in prisons, in barracks, &c. &c.

And lastly, that it is desirable, that a Public Establishment for the application of this remedy should be formed, in order that every individual may have the advantage of its use.

A like judgment, held by men whose opinions have such great weight in matters of this kind, ought to cause the plan of Dr. Gales to be considered as a great improvement of a similar treatment, vaguely spoken of by some authors; at least as an important application; a happy developement of many indications, which have been given by these authors, without their having produced, until this moment, any result worthy of observation. Besides, Dr. Gales, with much zeal and disinterestedness, has made public in all its details, the result of his labours and discoveries, in the study of which, he has spared neither trouble or expence.

The Administration of Hospitals, which has ordered an Establishment to be formed, for the external treatment of cutaneous affections by the fumigation, at the Hospital of St. Louis, will express, without doubt, their acknowledgments for the service which has been rendered it, by the author of this treatment, by placing it in the Hospitals of Paris, to the rank which this fine work has given to science. But the happy effects of the treatment, proposed by Dr. Gales, should not be confined to these Establishments, they ought to be extended throughout all France, and it remains for your Excellency to propose to His Majesty, the recompence which may be due for the services rendered to the State.

Whatever it may be, you will judge, without doubt, my Lord, that too much publicity cannot be given to a remedy, which offers so certain and effectual a cure for several prevalent diseases, very contagious, and widely extended, you will also, perhaps, with this view, judge it proper, to print and distribute the annexed Memoirs, with the Report of the Jury, and the Papers thereto belonging, as a Work completely instructive to persons of the Art, in all that is necessary to be known to practise the proposed method.

Your Excellency will appreciate what might be the advantages of this publication, if you will cast your eyes on the Report annexed to these Papers, made by the Surgeon of the depot of mendicity of Taro, to the Director of that establishment. On the simple and most imperfect construction of two

apparatuses, after the one used by Dr. Gales, nine patients were treated at Borgo san-Donino, by the fumigations, and all the nine were cured; the time required did not exceed four days for each patient.

I have the honor to salute your Excellency,

With profound respect,

My Lord,

*The Prefect of the Seine.*

(Signed)

CHABROL.

The 18th June, 1813.

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No. 6.

PARIS, 17th July, 1813,

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR,

*To Messrs. the Professors and Doctors, Composing the Members of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris.*

Gentlemen,

LE Sieur Gales, Doctor of Medicine, and Pharmacia in Chief of the Hospital of St. Louis, has, by his studies and researches, brought into use, sulphurous fumigation for the cure of psora and other cutaneous affections.

After the first Essays, on the success attending this method of treatment, the Council of Administration of Civil Hospitals of Paris, thought it their duty to nominate a special Medical Jury, to pursue these experiments, and substantiate the effects of this new remedy. This Jury was composed of Monrs. Drs. Pinell, Dubois, Esparron, Tartra, and Bouillon la Grange, and they have pursued, with the greatest care for two months, the experiments made by Le Sieur Dr. Gales, over about sixty individuals, afflicted with psora and other cutaneous and pruriginous disorders.

Almost all the patients submitted to these experiments were completely cured; and the Jury has given the most favourable conclusions of the advantages to be derived, by adopting the treatment used by Dr. Gales.

The Council of Administration of Hospitals, after receiving this report of the Jury, determined, that there should be established at the Hospital of St. Louis, an external treatment with fumigation for the cure of cutaneous diseases, and my object in addressing to you, this Report, and Memoirs of Dr. Gales on his proceedings, are, Mons. the Prefect of the Department of the Seine, has begged me to call on the favors

of government, in behalf of this physician. He has, at the same time, proposed, that the Memoirs of Dr. Gales, and the Papers thereto belonging, should be printed, in order that the treatment which he has acted upon, should be extended to all parts of the world.

What confidence ought we not to unite to results, substantiated by the men who composed the Jury, and who have followed up the experiments and method of Dr. Gales? I have not, Gentlemen, given these proceedings, and to the success they have attained, the publicity proposed to me, before I also know your opinions, on the advantages of this method, and the conclusions which you have drawn from them.

I therefore, herewith, transmit you the Memoirs of Le Sieur Dr. Gales, and the Report of the Jury, with the sundry papers belonging to it, which have been addressed to me, and I invite you, to present me, with some details, your opinions and advice, on the sundry advantages to be attributed to the mode of treatment of Dr. Gales, and on the claims which this physician has to the favors of government.

I shall be much obliged, if you will hasten, as much as possible, your work on this subject.

Receive, Gentlemen,

The assurance of my distinguished sentiments,

(Signed)

MONTALIVET.

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## SECOND REPORT.

*Published the 31st of August 1815.*

By a letter, dated the 17th of July 1813, His Excellency, the Minister of the Interior, charged the Faculty to occupy themselves with positive experiments, in order to make known to him, the advantages in the healing art, to be derived from different new methods, proposed by Dr. Gales.

The Faculty named a Committee, which has pursued these experiments on these methods, and compared them with other remedies.

The theory adopted by Dr. Gales, in the treatment of psora, being founded on the existence of the insect; sulphur, the antisporic virtues of which were known before, was the substance that appeared the most efficacious, but its application on the body, by mixing it into ointment, led to incon-

veniences, be it under the curative or economical report. Inconveniences, which induced government to call the attention of physicians to this medical point. The vapor of sulphur in combustion was the means which appeared the most convenient. Franks, had before vaguely proposed the employment of it, but Dr. Gales was the first that reflected on its use. He made some trials with incomplete means, still it cured 335 \*. This mode of application presenting inconveniences, he accomplished the construction of a new apparatus, so as to answer every purpose required of it.

The many advantages derived by Dr. Gales, from this method, engaged the attention of Dr. Duchanoy, Member of the Commission of Civil Hospitals, charged with the service of Health, to make experiments and substantiate in an authentic manner, the success obtained by this new mode of treating diseases †. The comparative experiments were made with the ordinary remedies.

Mons. Delaporte and Rufin, Physician and Surgeon in Chief of the Hospital, were convinced, after the experiments made, that the sulphurous fumigation had the superiority ‡. The result of these experiments, was submitted to Mons. Mourgue, Member of the Council of the Administration of Civil Hospitals, charged to superintend that of St. Louis. After his report, addressed to the General Council ||, it was determined, that a Medical Jury, composed of Drs. Pinell, Dubois, Esparron, Tartra, and Bouillon la Grange, should pursue these experiments, to substantiate, in an authentic manner, the result and conclusions of their observations, and which were all to the advantage of Dr. Gales, as much by the efficacy, as the simplicity, safety, and economy, which his method presented. This remedy was represented by these gentlemen, to be very advantageous in the treatment of various diseases of the skin, &c. § Dr. Mourgue transmitted the report of the Jury, to the Council of Hospitals, which the Council addressed to the Prefect of the Seine, requesting that it might be laid before his Excellency the Minister of the Interior, and finally, it was resolved to give the greatest pub

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\* See the Report of Dr. Mourgue, the certificate of Mons. Dr. Chamsru de Prat, and of Mons. Bailly, under No. 1. 2. and 3.

† See Piece, No. 1. ‡ See Piece No. 2.

|| See the Report of Mons. Mourgue, Piece No. 3.

§ See the Report of the Jury.

licity to this method, and call to it the attention of government.\* His Excellency then sent all the papers to the Faculty, requesting them to give the greatest possible attention to this subject, (here follows the result of twelve patients, treated by the Committee; three were completely cured in five days; three others in eight days; three in ten days; and the three last in eleven days.)

In calculating the small expence, attending Dr. Gales' method, it may be supposed, how economical it would be, if used in hospitals, or great establishments. The results indicated in the Memoirs of Dr. Gales, sent by his Excellency to the Faculty, are established by authentic documents, with the price of the articles used in each way.

The sulphurous fumigation, brought to perfection by Dr. Gales, is surely more expeditious and less expensive than sulphurous baths, and more convenient in hospitals and other establishments.

The Committee think it their duty, not to dissimulate on the advantages of this method, which cannot but be applicable, also, to the service of the camp, and of the army.

Done at a meeting held this 22d day of August, 1815.

*The Members of the Committee,*

(Signed)

PERCY, J. J. LEROUX.

RICHERAND & DUPUYTREN.

The Faculty, after hearing the present Report read, have adopted it, and have desired, that a copy be addressed to the Minister of the Interior.

A True Copy.

*The Dean of the Faculty.*

(Signed)

J. J. LEROUX.

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\* See the arrêté of the Council General of Administration of Civil Hospitals of Paris, No. 5. The letter of Mons. the Prefect of the Seine to the Minister of the Interior, No. 6.; and the letter to his Excellency the Minister of the Interior, No. 7.

## DESCRIPTION

OF THE

## APPARATUS,

*DESTINED TO FUMIGATE FOURTEEN PERSONS.*

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THIS apparatus is composed, 1st, of a furnace; 2d, of a box.

1st. The furnace has the form of an oblong; it is composed of a stove, which itself is composed (of a pan for ashes, of a hearth, and a steam reservoir,) four pipes, destined to convey the heat into the box, and the smoke of the hearth without.

These four pipes, after once entered into the box, are curved, and communicate with other pipes, having a horizontal direction, conveying the heat in every part of the box. From the extremities of these last mentioned pipes, two others branch off, which at first take a vertical direction to go out of the box, and take afterwards an oblique direction to meet in a chimney, where the smoke disperses itself. From the steam reservoir proceeds another pipe, which goes to meet to a spheric part, which receives the sulphurous steam, to be distributed by some other pipes, pierced at distinct distances, across the bottom of the box, both in length and width, and winding round the same bottom. At the top of the two extremities of the box are placed two steam pipes which, at their beginning, in the inside, have the form of a funnel. These pipes, at their going out of the box, direct themselves at first perpendicularly, taking afterwards a horizontal direction, in order to communicate with the pipes destined to conduct the smoke without. To these last mentioned pipes, as well as to those before spoken of, are fitted keys for the purpose either of retaining the heat or the steam.

2d. As in the little apparatus, the box, of an oblong form, is made of a frame of oak wood, the cavities of which are fitted up with plaster.

## *Description of the Apparatus.*

On the solid part of the furnace are placed, at regular distances, inclosures of iron plates, of a round form; they serve as reservoirs for the heat, this heat being conveyed into them by the pipes leading from the hearth, and which cross them. To retain more heat, these enclosures may be filled with charcoal dust.

Upon this same solid, and upon the steam pipes, are fixed arbour work of wood, distinctly, and upon which the feet of the patient repose. There are likewise placed in declivity, and at the feet of the patients, some arbour-work which serves to secure them from the heat of the pipes. In the fore part of the box are doors, destined to introduce the patients into them. At these doors are placed kind of seats for the patients to sit. On the upper part of the box are contrived other doors, cut with a circular opening, around which, is adapted a hood, which comes over the head of the patient, and which is held up in that position, by means of a leather strap.

All these doors are shut by means of iron hooks.

To this great apparatus may be placed a thermometer to ascertain the degrees of heat.

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### REMARK.

The formula of the French medicinal preparations mentioned in the foregoing Essay, are to be found in their Pharmacopœia, edited by Dr. Parmantier, Inspector of the Health Department of the French army.

The syrup of Cuisinier, under the title of *sirap sudorifique, dit Cuisinier*.

That of the Liqueur of Van Swieten, in Van Swieten's Commentaries on Boerhaave. (*Translator.*)

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### ERRATA.

For syrup of *Cuisimier*, read syrup of *Cuisinier*.

For *Psoriarisis*, read *Psoriasis*.

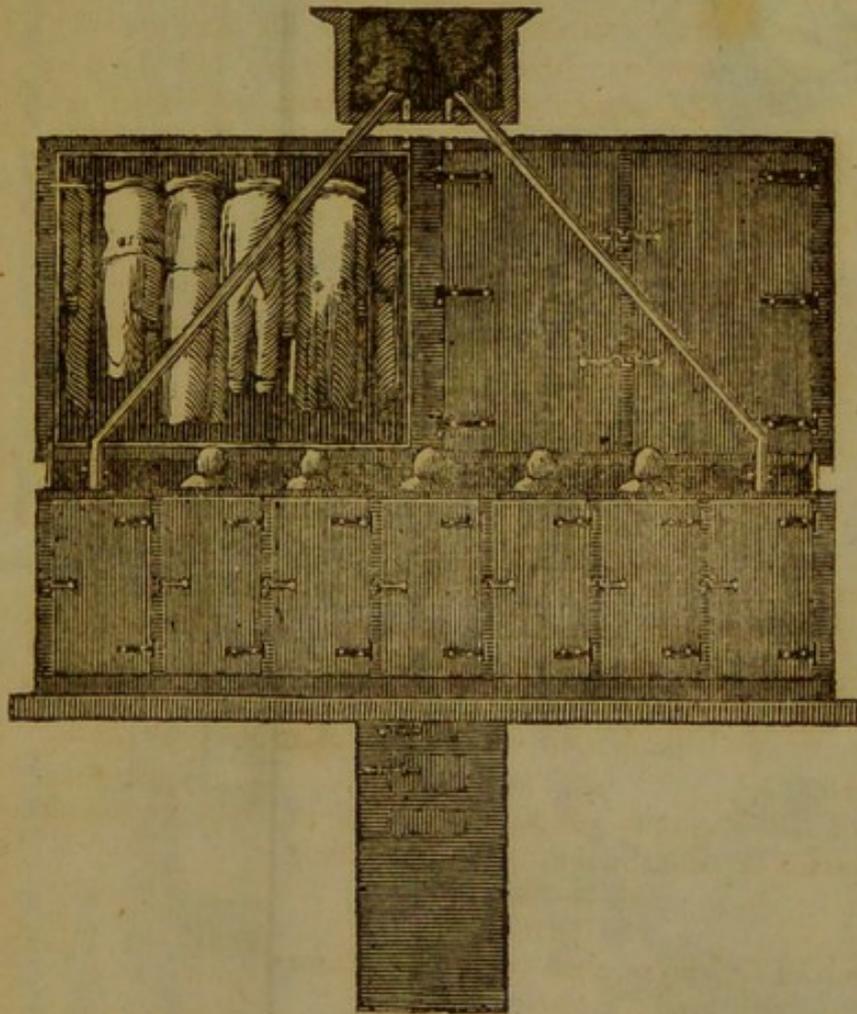
(Case 5. collected by Dr. La Roche,) for 16 years of age, read 61.

Case 14. of the Jury, for *Rupin* read *Ruffin*.

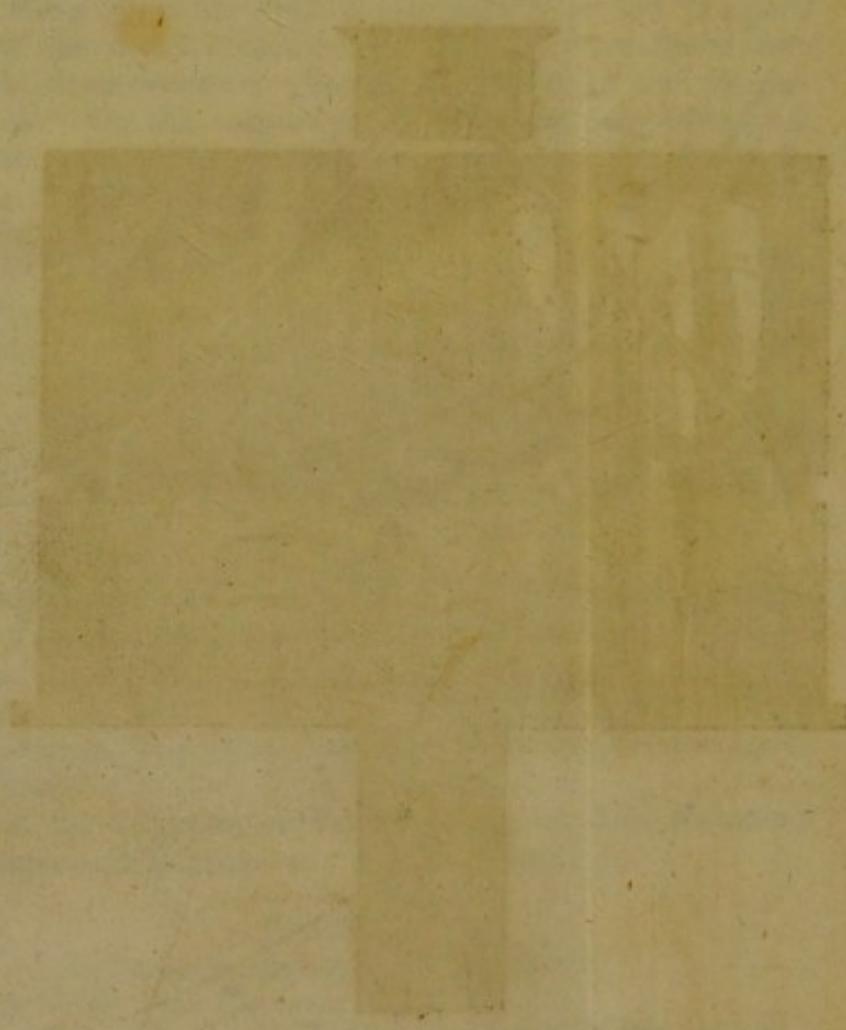
Page 13. for *Lermie* read *Lerminier*.

### FINIS.

*View of an Apparatus destined to fumigate fourteen Persons at one time.*



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page 63

Case 3.  
M<sup>rs</sup> M.



page 62

Case 2.  
J.L.L.

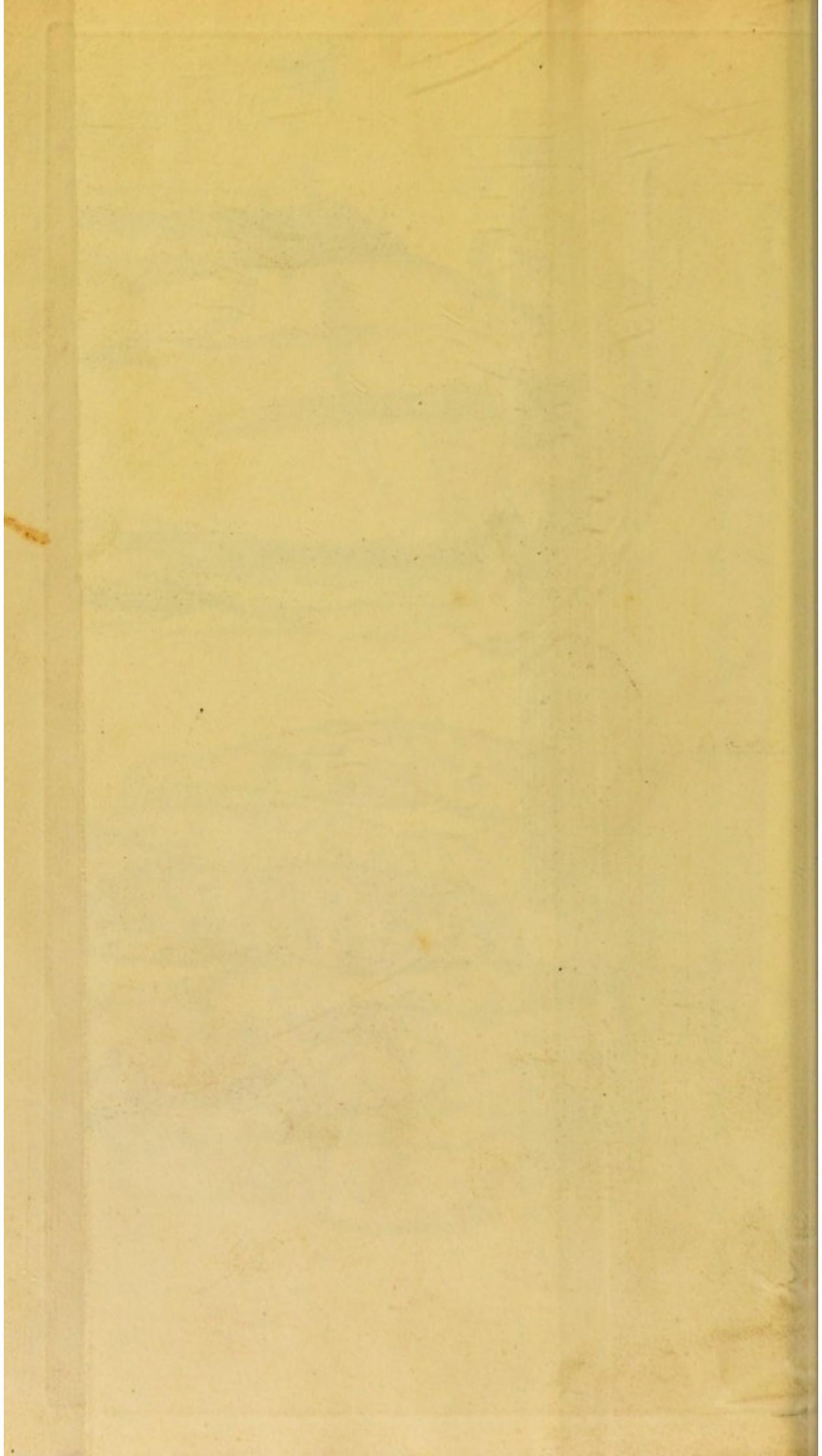


Engraved for Less Price Chirurgus.

T. Gannard Sculp.

Certified as conformable to the  
Disease which was presented to us 5<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1814.

(Signed) J.L. Ferrus.  
Halle.



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Case 3.  
D.

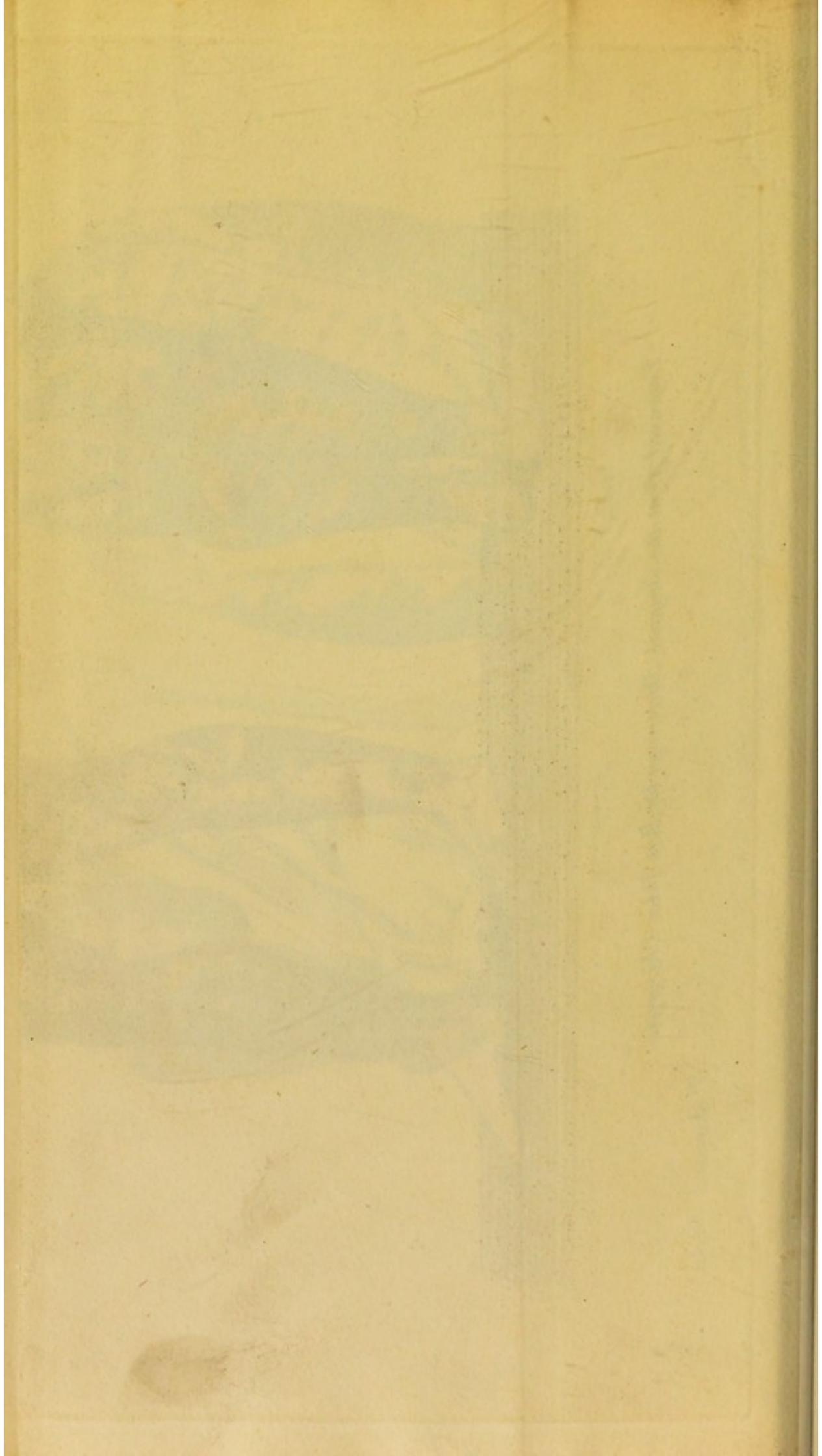


Case 6.  
F.

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Engraved from the Original Drawings for *Race Prize Chromyus*

T. Garrard Sculp.



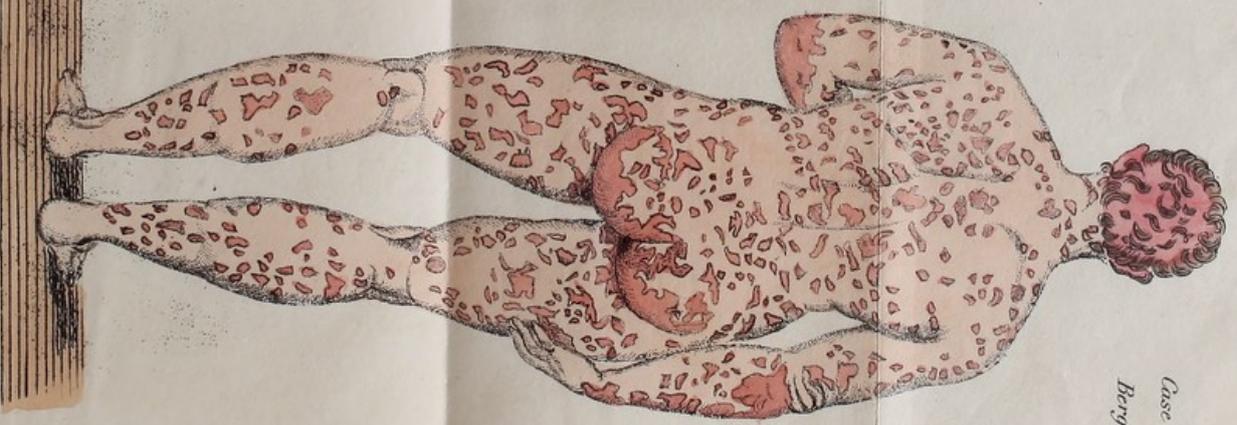
Page 68

Case II.  
Hurd.



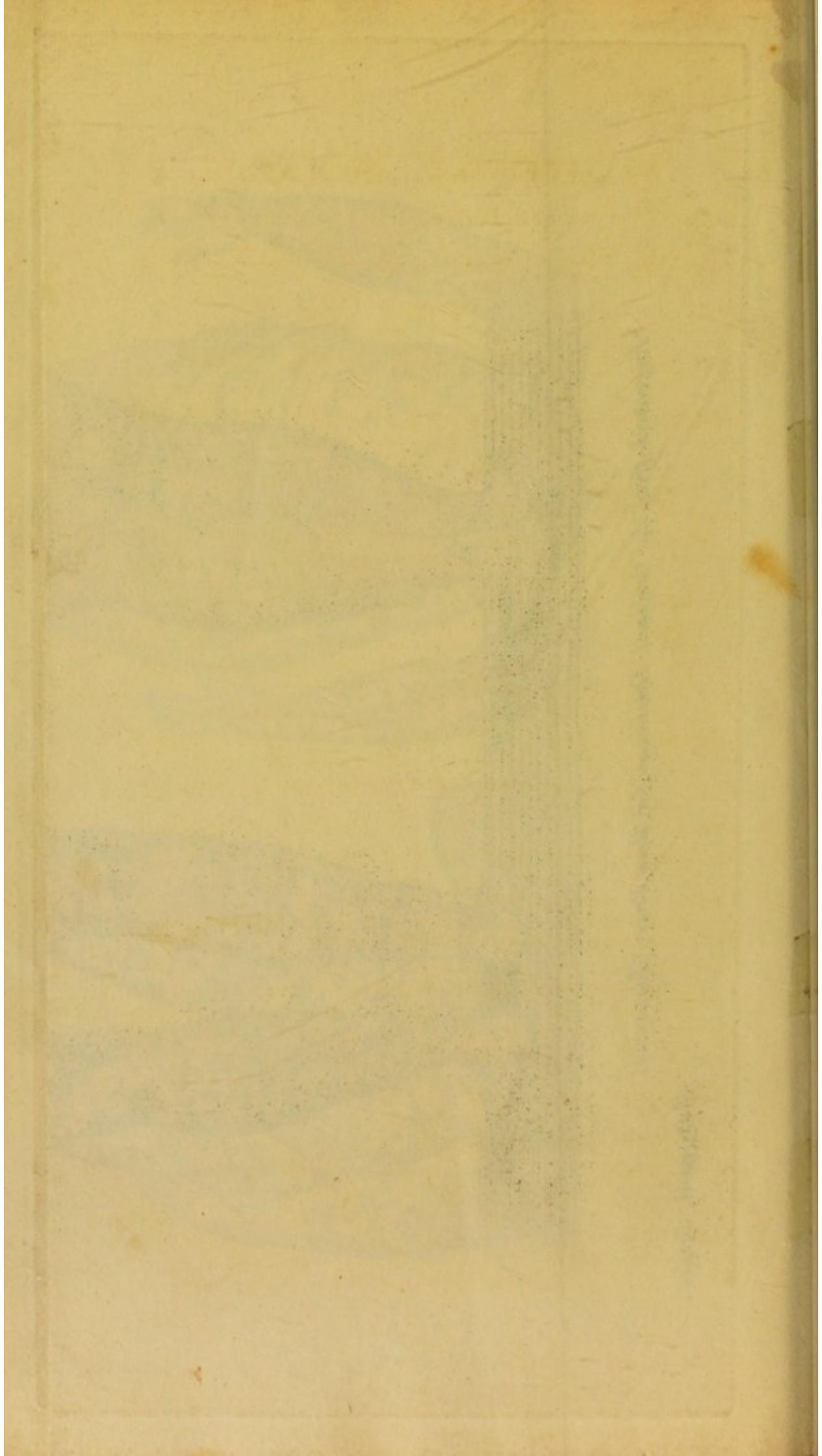
Case 10.  
Berges.

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Engraved from the Original Drawings for *Ross Price, Chirurgus.*

*J. Goussard Sculp.*



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Case 21.

Jacquemini.



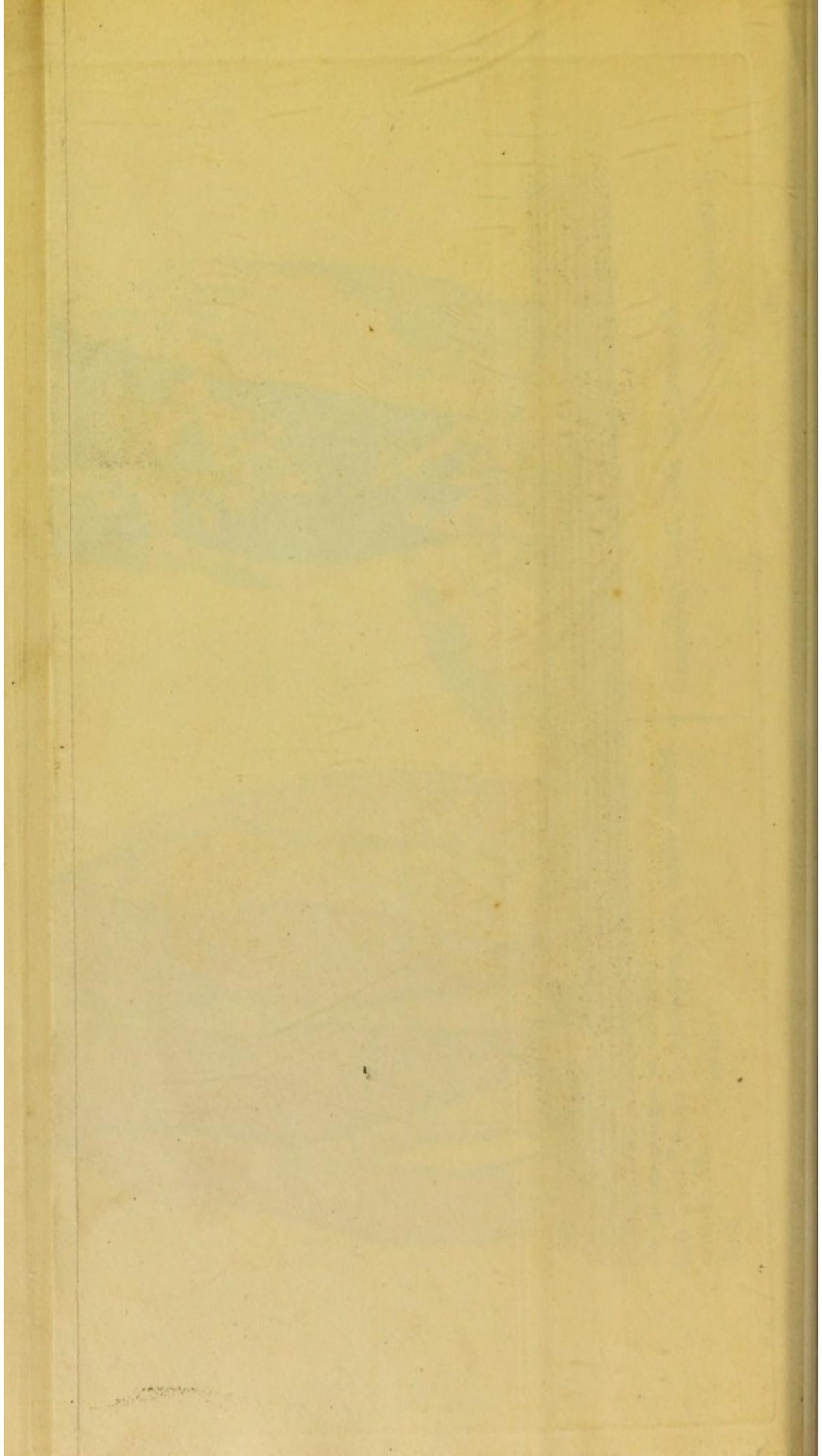
page 5-5

Case 9.

N.

Engraved, for less Price Chromylus.  
T. Garnard Sculp.

Certified as conformable to the  
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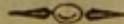
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