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F. F. M. BROWNE, *M.D.*

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MEDICAL, CHIRURGICAL,
AND
ANATOMICAL CASES
AND
OBSERVATIONS.

By *LAURENCE HEISTER*, M. D.

Senior Professor of Physic and Surgery in the University of HELMSTADT, first Physician and Aulic Counsellor to his serene Highness the Duke of BRUNSWICK, Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and Fellow of the Royal Societies of LONDON and BERLIN.

With COPPER-PLATES, illustrating the Descriptions in the respective Cases.

Translated from the German Original

By *GEORGE WIRGMAN*.



LONDON: Printed by J. REEVES,
For C. HITCH and L. HAWES, and J. BALDWIN in *Pater-noster-Row*,
J. WHISTON and B. WHITE in *Fleet-street*, J. and J. RIVINGTON in
St. Paul's Church-yard, and A. LINDE in *Catherine-street in the Strand*.

M DCC LV.

P R E F A C E,

By Dr. S H A W.

THE imperfection of physick has always been a complaint, for which no adequate remedy is hitherto found. The reason seems owing to the intricate nature of the subject, and the want of steadily pursuing the direct road of improving it. Accurate observation, and verified experience, are doubtless the true foundation of the art : and had this foundation, laid by Hippocrates, been regularly built upon, by succeeding physicians, down to the present time, the art could not have now remained so imperfect as it is.

It would be of little use to shew, how physicians have usually swerved from a rule so generally allowed, by the moderns, to be just. It might be happy for posterity if it was more generally followed at present. Several, indeed, have nobly pursued it ; but few have wrote a genuine, clear, and historical account of their own practice, when it became extensive.

Dr. Heister has thought proper to publish a work of this kind, in the German language ; and, upon perusing it, I found it so excellent, that, in hopes of atoning for my own juvenile temerity, in giving a *Practice of Physick*, before I could have had any competent experience, I recommended a translation to be made of this work ; and accordingly wrote the following letter to Mr. Linde.

“ I HAVE, with pleasure, turned over Dr. Heister’s practice ; and finding it a very useful work, should be glad to see it well translated, and printed. It will bear a little abridging ; and the German forms of medicines, might have their substitutes, in the English manner, placed at the end. It contains a genuine account of large business, as it passed under the hands of a gentleman well skilled in anatomy, surgery, and physick. It is a good history, not only of his own extensive practice, but of the improvements made, in the several parts of physick and surgery, during his own time ; and abounds with improvements and useful discoveries. Pray let the plates be well done, and procure a good

P R E F A C E by Dr. S H A W.

“ index to be made ; and I hope the design will answer your expectation,
 “ and prove highly serviceable to the Public.

London, May 15,

Yours, &c.

1754.

The Author's abilities in anatomy and surgery are well known all over Europe. His reading and judgment have already appeared in the several works he has published ; and will farther appear in the following, which contains an account of the numerous cases he has treated, in the course of more than fifty years practice, during several campaigns, and in several populous cities of Germany. His ingenuous mind shines through the whole ; he describes not only the cases wherein he was successful, but those wherein he failed ; and carefully guards others against the committing of errors. This is doing real service to mankind ; and improving the science for the benefit of posterity.

Nothing is more agreeable to an inquisitive mind, than to see the gradual progress and advancement of an art, from time to time ; together with the causes and occasions of its improvements. The author abundantly gratifies this curiosity. Being uncommonly industrious, and desiring to improve himself, he visited some of the ablest practitioners in different parts of Europe ; and made three campaigns in Flanders, where he had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with physicians and surgeons of different countries. He constantly drew up the cases as they occurred ; and carefully describes the methods employed in their treatment. As his knowledge in anatomy, and the other branches of physic, increased, he found it necessary, in many cases, to vary from the received practice of his time ; and this generally with success. But whenever he tries a new method, he acquaints his readers with it ; and lays before him the reasons of his conduct. Hence this work, while it delivers the extensive practice of a single physician, will contain an historical account of the improvements made in the several branches of physic, and surgery, during the last half century.

The

The AUTHOR's
P R E F A C E.

IT is now a considerable time since, in some of my writings, I communicated my intention of publishing my observations, and, in particular, of treating in a more full and circumstantial manner, of such things as I had only touched upon briefly in my preceding works; especially such as related to the methods of cure in extraordinary cases, for the benefit of young practitioners in Physic and Surgery. In the course of these observations are inserted several remarkable and useful occurrences I had the opportunity of being witness of, in the hospitals, and in the army, during the campaigns which I made while the Spanish war of succession lasted, and during my stay in Holland and in the Austrian Netherlands: at which time I had the advantage of seeing a great number of internal disorders, and a great variety of chirurgical cases treated successfully by the most experienced practitioners. Next follows what I have done myself during my attendance on the Dutch hospitals, to which I was appointed physician, both in internal and external disorders, in the cure of which I pursued the methods I had learned from the practice of others. Afterwards follows a collection of remarkable cases which have occurred to my notice in the forty-three years in which I have been professor, in which I have endeavoured to describe what I have been able to discover or investigate, by mature reflection, tending to the improvement of the practice of physic, service of mankind, and benefit of posterity.

An earlier publication of this work has been constantly prevented by a multiplicity of business, and the journies I have been obliged to make to visit patients, particularly persons of distinction in other countries.

In the year 1751 I was sent for to Rostock, to the reigning duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, not concerning him alone, but also on account of a great number of patients in that city afflicted with cancers, disorders of the eyes and breast, excrescences, the stone, and other complaints difficult of cure, where, making a long stay, I became acquainted with Mr. Koppe, an eminent bookseller, who, upon being informed of my intention to publish

what

what medical, anatomical, and chirurgical observations I had by me, came to me, and desired that he might have the publication of this work; informing me, at the same time, that he would undertake both to print, and to procure the engraving the plates proper to illustrate the subjects, and whatever else I should think necessary, offering, at the same time, to make me a proper recompence.—We accordingly agreed, and began last year to print off the work at Mr. Leuchart's at Helmstadt, as I was desirous of having it done under my own inspection.

In this work are included several observations and improvements I have made in anatomy, in which I have accurately described whatever I thought extraordinary; in like manner, what I have experienced useful in the practice of physick and surgery, I have endeavoured to describe distinctly and clearly in every circumstance, which I apprehended might tend to the instruction of the young practitioner.

In the course of these observations I have not confined myself to a regular disposition of the heads, viz. the anatomical, medical, and chirurgical, but have inserted them from year to year, as they occurred, from the time I first began to study physick.

First, I have inserted every material occurrence relating to these three parts of physick while I studied in Germany; for in this book I shall not introduce any botanical observations.

These are succeeded by those observations I made in the Austrian Netherlands, during nearly the five years residence, and the three campaigns, I made in those countries, of which I have selected, from a great number, those cases I judged to be most worthy recording, having omitted the more common cases, except some few, which are retained for reasons hereafter mentioned.

Next follow those observations I made during my abode at Altdorff, in the character of professor of physick, surgery, and anatomy, from the year 1710 to 1720, in the several countries subject to Nuremberg, Bavaria, Anspach, Sulzbach, Suabia, and the Upper-Palatinate; these contain many consultations concerning patients in these parts, both in physick and surgery, whose complaints I endeavoured to cure by the newest and best approved methods.

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The diseases I was consulted upon were not common complaints only, but disorders of importance, and of difficult cure, and such as, at that time, no German physician or surgeon would undertake before me, viz. lithotomy, according to the different methods new and old,—couching, agreeable to the new theory of the cause of cataracts, by depressing the opaque crystalline humour, and not a film or membrane, as was the general opinion,—*fistulæ lachrymales*, and ruptures, by different methods.

Before this time these disorders were left to the care of empirics, who performed the operations at all hazards, without any foundation in the knowledge of the structure of the parts,—the same with hare-lips, the operation for which being generally performed by such empirics, was, frequently, badly executed and wretchedly healed.

At these times too, women were chiefly employed in midwifery, who were able to deliver only when the position of the child was natural, but not in difficult and preternatural labours; it was, however, not these midwives alone, but the surgeons themselves, were ignorant of the methods of turning and extracting the child, and if at any time they were called in, they were generally too ready with their hooks, wounding and lacerating the *fœtus*, which might have been delivered by the hand, without any instrument, if they had been better qualified for practice, whereby the lives of many infants might have been preserved, and the frequent injuries done to the uterus of those unhappy women prevented.

In my academical lectures, and other writings published afterwards, I have not only demonstrated the safest and best methods of treatment in these cases, but have also corrected many anatomical errors, and have made such improvements in physic and surgery, as point out a better course, for the young student to take, than has been done by any of my predecessors.

In like manner, with regard to the practice of physic, when I came to Altdorff, the hot bezoartic regimen, as it is called, and the use of inert earthy medicines were then in high repute; on the contrary, nitrous and acid remedies were decried and abhorred: at length I got the latter introduced into practice, and declared the former useless, nay dangerous. Farther, in the district of Nuremberg, and bordering countries, the Peruvian bark, according to the doctrine of Stahl, was decried as dangerous, nay poisonous, and was exploded from practice by many, who affirmed
that

that from its use tumours, nay even dropfies, ensued; but notwithstanding this prejudice, I cured intermittents in children and adults, and in pregnant women, without any bad consequence. Before my arrival the practitioners dreaded also the use of mercury; at length, observing that I had performed many considerable cures, by correcting an impure mass of blood, and had cured or alleviated many troublesome disorders of the eyes by its use, their prejudices were gradually removed.

When I came to this place in the year 1720, I had many of the same prepossessions to encounter with; but at length truth has prevailed; and the methods of cure which I have directed in the course of these observations have been agreeable to sound principles of physic, founded upon reason and experience, and confirmed by happy success; as will be found corroborated by many remarkable cases in the course of these observations; which methods, if prosecuted by practitioners, will, I apprehend, be rarely unattended with success, unless some great corruption or mortification of some viscus, accompanying the disease, should render it incurable.

I have observed before, that, in this collection, I have inserted among many extraordinary cases, a number of very common cases too, which I have done in order to shew the young practitioner my method of treating them, as they are what most frequently occur in practice; and as to the more extraordinary, and their method of cure, physicians and surgeons, of more advanced practice, may, I hope, meet with instruction, by consulting what I have delivered concerning these, when similar cases occur to them.

In this volume the observations are carried no farther than to the year 1721, so that I have a great number of observations of the highest importance remaining, that have occurred during my abode in this city, which, if these should be well accepted, and God grants me life and health, will prove the subject of a second volume.

Written in Helmstadt, September 19, 1753, having just commenced the 71st year of my life, and being in perfect health of body and strength of mind.

INTRODUCTION.

THE character which the writings already published by the learned HEISTER, have so justly obtained among the professors of medicine, will naturally, we presume, excite the regard, both of practitioners and students, to any new work which offers itself to the public under his name.

It is now pretty well agreed among the learned, in every science, that the foundation of all true and solid knowledge must be laid in observation and experiment. They are, indeed, the only substantial basis upon which we can safely venture to establish any kind of doctrine, and the surest tests whereby to try the validity of any philosophical system that comes before us; for what do any modes of reasoning avail, where facts and experiment are wanting to their support?

The publication, therefore, of a series of observations, collected by so general a practitioner, cannot fail of being attended with great utility. Histories of cases and cures have a considerable advantage over mere abstract dissertations, in conveying useful knowledge to the mind of the reader, and in creating in him a facility and steadiness in practice, as he may imagine himself at the very elbow, as it were, of the physician, and inspecting the case of the patient, and the progress of the cure, and may thereby gain almost the same experience as if his attendance was real. But they still become more instructive, when the compiler of the observations has also delivered a system of doctrines and precepts, which, themselves, were principally deduced from those very observations, as they occurred in his own practice: thus the histories and the system become the proper expositors of each other.

This advantage, in the case before us, the reader may easily avail himself of, especially in the surgical observations recorded in the present work, if, while he is perusing them, he refers to the instructions given on the same subjects in our author's GENERAL SYSTEM OF SURGERY: a work so valuable and so much esteemed, that one cannot help wishing

we had the advantage too of referring to a System of PHYSIC from the same author, especially as his practice is not servilely tied down by the rules of others, but is chiefly the result of his own observation, unbiassed by popular modes, and unrestrained by popular prejudices.

This we discover not only from the practice itself, but from his own declarations in his preface to this work, wherein he mentions the prejudices the physicians of Germany, on his first setting out among them, entertained against the cooling method of treatment in fevers, against the Peruvian bark, mercury, &c. the use of all which he introduced, and gradually established: his conduct, in his enquiries after truth, being very similar to that of our illustrious countryman SYDENHAM, amidst the prepossessions which the philosophical systems of his days, founded on *à priori* reasonings, and metaphysical subtleties, had rendered almost sacred. But SYDENHAM pursued a different path from the abettors of these systems; he took nature for his guide, relying on no reasoning but what was founded on observation, and a proper analysis of the disease: in his epistola dedicatoria to Dr. Mapletost, he expresses himself after this manner.—“ On
“ my return, says he, to London, after having spent some years in the
“ university, I applied myself closely to the practice of physic, which,
“ when I had contemplated, and weighed with the utmost attention of
“ mind, I came at length into this settled judgment on the subject, which
“ has, even to this very day, increased upon me—THAT the art of healing
“ can be attained by no way so effectually as by the exercise of the art itself,
“ —and that it is perfectly agreeable to truth, that he who applies him-
“ self with the most accuracy and diligence in observing the natural phæ-
“ nomena of diseases, must be best able to trace out the genuine indica-
“ tions of cure: to this method of observation, therefore, I gave myself
“ wholly up, SECURE, that, if I did but follow nature as my guide, *etiam*
“ *avia terrarum peragrans loca, nullius ante trita solo*, I should never deviate,
“ even a hair’s breadth, from the right path.”

Now it is this method that our present author, as evidently appears throughout all his writings, took himself in his pursuits after knowledge, not implicitly adhering to the tenets of any man, not espousing any favourite hypothesis, nor conforming to any standard, which the false philosophy, or the reigning mode of practice of the times, had established,

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but bringing every doctrine to the test of fair observation and experiment.

Thus much in general, may, with great truth, be asserted of our author, and more is not necessary, as it would be superfluous to run out into long encomiums upon a character, which the general voice concurs to honour.

It remains now to give some account of the work itself, as it appears in its present dress.

It was about the beginning of last summer, that the bookseller, having received the German copy from abroad, was advised to get it translated into English. The gentleman, whose name is prefixed, in the title-page, qualified both by his knowledge of the German tongue, and his acquaintance with the several branches of physic, undertook the translation : but, as it was necessary for the bookseller to get the work printed off as expeditiously as possible, it became likewise necessary that the sheets should go to the press as they were translated, because, if they had been retarded until the whole translation should be compleated, which would otherwise have been more eligible, the design might have been anticipated by some other hand.

Mr. Wirgman, therefore, being unwilling that his translation, thus carried on, should go out of his hands immediately to the press, desired it might have the revival of some other person of the profession, and the rather, as he judged that the original, which he chose to translate pretty literally, that he might not mistake the author's sense, might, bear some abridgment.

This office, at the instance of a particular friend, fell to my lot. As I was totally unacquainted with the German language, it was not possible for me, had I wanted it ever so much, to have the advantage of consulting the original : but I soon saw that I had little occasion for this assistance, as from the tenor of the narration, in the several observations, it was obvious enough to me, that the author's sense and expression had been preserved by the translator.

But as the translation, as before observed, was professedly a literal one, and as the German idiom is, it seems, more verbose than ours, it became requisite, in order that it might have the air of an original, that I should be at full liberty to model it after what manner should seem to me most expedient for that purpose: and indeed, I must own, I have not been sparing in the use of this liberty. However, lest I should at any time lose the sense of the author, by indulging it too freely, I took care, from time to time, as there seemed occasion, to consult Mr. Wirgman, and to get him to compare the alterations, I had made, with the original: by which precautions, we believe, we have no where gone contrary to the intention and meaning of the author.

As the work proceeded, we met with several cases, which, we apprehended, might properly enough be left out, as being less interesting, or of which there were several similar ones in other parts of the book—on revising these, towards the close of the translation, we found some which we thought we had erred in rejecting, and therefore, though thus left out at their proper places, we have added them at the end of the book—The three or four anatomical observations at the end, and some others of the kind in the body of the original, we have also purposely omitted, the subjects either having been treated of in other parts of the book, as has been the case with some observations on cataracts, and the different methods of couching, or being only repetitions of what were already given in our author's COMPENDIUM ANATOMICUM—Some, however, of the latter kind, we have nevertheless inserted, where we were of opinion that they ought to be retained.

Several of the observations, both medical and chirurgical, stood in the original, under the form of letters of consultation to, and answers from, the author: but as there were, in some of these letters, other matters which did not immediately relate to the case of the patient, we have looked upon it as putting things in a clearer light, to convert them into observations, rather than to give them in their original forms. Some cases too, which were continued on, in two or three observations, distant from

from each other, we have incorporated, and made of them one observation, that the whole case of the patient might appear at one view.

As every country has its peculiar forms and customs in other matters, so somewhat of the same prevails in physic, at least in the *modus præscribendi*: the method with the German physicians, is, at the close of the prescription, to affix an epithet to the medicine, as, for instance, the *attemperant* powder—and even to direct what vessel the medicine is to be put in, whether pot, paper, or phial. This may, perhaps, be necessary, in a country where the apothecaries, by not visiting patients, may be less acquainted with the intention of the remedy—but as, with us, this method is not wanting, we have given the prescriptions according to our own customs, but without altering their necessary forms and distinctions.

In the directions for taking the powders, frequently prescribed in this work, it is variously expressed, that so much should be taken as will lie on the point of a knife, or as may be contained in a tea-spoon—The former is the expression used in the original, and which we, in the former part of the translation, retained, but afterwards changed for the latter. A dram weight of the powder may suffice for either, and if so expressed all along, might have been better suited to our methods of prescription. Some other lesser alterations we have made, but not material enough to be particularly noted.

As many of the German compositions are not in our dispensatories, and therefore might not be familiar to every reader, we have judged it necessary to give, in an Appendix, some of these forms at length, extracted from *Juncken's Corpus pharmaceutico-chymico-medicum universale*, printed at Francfort.—And where we could not, on account of the prolixity of any single composition, or of its being compounded still of other compositions, we give the whole form, without making it tedious and perplexed, we have given such substitutes, in the extemporaneous way of prescription, as we apprehended might answer the same medicinal intention: as we have not done this in a dogmatical manner, as a thing we lay great stress upon, and expect to be strictly observed, but only intend
what

what we have done, as a sort of leading hints, the reader will, we hope, excuse us for not being more prolix upon the subject: where he approves, he will, of course, follow us, and where he chooses to inform himself more circumstantially of these matters, he can, if he pleases, consult the German dispensatories himself.—It should be just mentioned, that we have not given the forms of the simple or cordial waters, employed in the juleps and mixtures, as every practitioner will himself know how to substitute such as he finds in our dispensatory, for those prescribed here from foreign dispensatories: for, as these waters are seldom solely relied upon in any prescription, it would have been too precise in us to have given new ones in their stead, or to have given, sometimes very prolix, forms of these. In the same manner, and for the same reasons, we have acted towards the syrups, as considering them of too little efficacy to deserve particular notice.

That we have given the forms of prescription in Latin, as they stand in the original, will require no apology from us to any one who considers the general turn of our country to quackery, which translations of the prescriptions of physicians into English, do not a little contribute to encourage, at least among people out of the profession. And, indeed, that sort of practice which consists only in applying the remedies of particular receipts to diseases, without distinguishing their different conditions, or the proper indications of cure, is equally subject to the imputation of quackery, whether in the profession or out of it. For no remedy can, in common sense, be adapted to every state of the same disease.

This attachment to mere forms of remedies seems to take its rise from a peculiar fondness of appropriating favourite names to diseases or symptoms; for it is well known, that the same symptoms, in appearance at least, happen in very opposite diseases, and from very opposite causes. VAN SWIETEN, on this head, well observes,——“ That nothing has been more
“ destructive to the art, or tends more to mislead the inattentive
“ into the most fatal errors, than the affixing general names to diseases.
“ Should any one, for instance, on hearing the symptom ANXIETY men-
“ tioned, immediately apply himself to find out a remedy, without duly
“ con-

“ considering the present cause of such anxiety ; it would be but by acci-
 “ dent only, that he afforded relief, however celebrated the remedies
 “ were that he administred ; and sometimes too he must certainly do
 “ mischief, inasmuch as the same complaint demands a different treat-
 “ ment, according to the various cause from whence it arose. Strong
 “ stimulating remedies, as *sp. cornu cervi*, *salis ammoniaci*, &c. may in-
 “ stantly remove the spasmodic anxiety in an hysterical woman, arising from
 “ an inordinate motion of the spirits : but if these remedies are admi-
 “ nistred in that anxiety which arises from an inflammatory density of the
 “ blood, prohibiting its free passage through the extremities of the pul-
 “ monary artery, or of the aorta, they become real poisons, and exceed-
 “ ingly heighten the symptom. On the other hand, plentiful bleeding is
 “ the highest remedy in this inflammatory anguish, but to hysterical wo-
 “ men would be extremely hurtful *.”

It will not therefore be deviating from the purpose of this introduction to give a general caution to the young practitioner, not, in any case, even amidst the well-judged remedies prescribed in the several observations in this work, to rely, in seemingly similar diseases, on mere forms of prescription, from a supposition of their being endowed with certain specific qualities to encounter a symptom, or to expel this or that morbid matter :—but, going along with his author, let him endeavour to distinguish the indications from which he appears to have prescribed, and he will then perceive with what propriety the remedies are adapted to the cure.—Thus may he, by degrees, form in his mind a system of rational physic, which he may always rely upon. By this method too he will discover, that what might, at first sight, seem to him an imperfection in a physician, to use almost the same round of prescriptions for diseases of a different name, of which instances enough may be found in the present work, is, on the contrary, in reality, an excellency.—There is a great analogy in diseases, and however by custom, not to say prejudice begot by hypotheses, names have been arbitrarily affixed to them, yet the similitude in the real distinctions, is often so strong, that the same method of treatment is very

* Van Swieten *Commentaria* (de anxietate febrili) in *Boerhaavii aphorismos*, § 634, pag. 200.

judiciously applied to diseases of a different name, because not of a different nature: this cannot be more strongly exemplified than in those diseases that bear the general epithet of inflammatory; in treating of which, there is, I suppose, scarcely a single practitioner well skilled in his profession, (and those best skilled use the fewest) but finds his practice circumscribed within the compass of a very few forms of remedies. The indication is to abate the inflammation of a part, or a general inflammatory disposition of blood, or both, as it is but seldom that they are not concomitants; and whatever appellation custom has stamped upon the disease, that indication, if we hope to heal, must be regarded; but the methods of answering it can have, or at least will need, but a small variety of remedies for the purpose; and the same doctrine holds good with respect to distempers of a contrary complexion.

Let the writings then of the learned author of these observations be examined by these general rules, and, I am convinced, that, in the distempers he treats of, he will be found to have proposed to our imitation, not an empirical, in the present bad acceptation of the word, but a judicious practice, founded on observation, experience, and reason.

*Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden,
January 18, 1755.*

DANIEL COX.

CON-

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MEDICAL, CHIRURGICAL,
AND
ANATOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

OBSERVATION I.

Of the use of blisters applied to the crown of the head, in great and obstinate inflammations of the eyes.

IN the year 1700, being then seventeen years of age, having finished my studies at school, and attained a competent knowledge of the latin tongue, I applied myself to the study of physick, and began with reading, at the recommendation of a friend, Verheyen's anatomy. Since which time it has been my constant custom to note down whatever cases occurred in reading, or in my own practice, or that of others, where I had the opportunity of being present. The first case, which seemed worthy of remark, was that of a boy about four years of age, labouring under a violent inflammation of his eyes, being scarcely able to open them, nor could he at all suffer the light, but threw himself on his face to prevent its admission. His parents applied to Dr. Eberhard Schwind, who administered the most powerful internal and external remedies, but without success, and being apprehensive the child might entirely lose his sight, he ordered a blister, about the size of a half-crown, to be applied, going to rest, to the crown of the head. Upon dressing the blister the next morning, the child could open his eyes, and the inflammation was so much abated, that he could, without uneasiness, look round him. The blister was treated properly, the inflammation of the eyes went off, and in about three days the child perfectly recovered his sight.

Note, In the course of my practice, I have frequently used this method of cure, and very often with great success.

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OBSERVATION II.

Of the operation for the enterocele.

IT is usual for a number of oculists, and other operators, to resort to Francfort at the fair time, to undertake the cure of persons afflicted with ruptures, cataracts, the stone, excrescencies, hair-lips, and such like disorders; there being, at the time I am speaking of, no physician or surgeon at Francfort who cared to perform these operations. One Eisenbart, at that time very famous, came among the rest. As I soon saw the necessity and use of attending such operations, I embraced every opportunity of being present, that I might learn and improve as much as possible by what I then observed. In the year 1700, at the easter-fair, a boy about nine years of age, afflicted with a rupture, was brought by his parents to one of these empirics, as they could meet with no other assistance in Francfort, begging of him to perform the operation on their child. These sort of people do not attempt the cure of their patients with trusses, because they seldom remain longer than the fair lasts, and in that short time, there is no possibility of effecting the cure with a truss; besides, if it had been in their power, it was what they did not choose on another account, the pay for a cure by a truss not exceeding ten shillings at most, whereas the operation was rated higher, and amounted to five or ten pounds or more, according to the patient's circumstances, they therefore, as it was their livelihood, always recommended the operation. This itinerant physician accordingly undertook his cure, and, after previous purging, performed the operation the next day in the following manner. He placed a convenient table in a good light, laying the boy upon a cushion on it, his back and feet raised somewhat higher than his head, probably to render the return of the gut more easy, his assistants holding the patient steady. He then pushed up the intestine into the cavity of the abdomen, and having pinched up the skin of the uppermost part of the scrotum transversely, he made an incision the breadth of ones hand, carrying it on to the bottom, cutting afterwards deeper or wider, as occasion required, to the funiculus seminalis, dissecting the same away at the os pubis, from the parts where it adhered, and tying it twice round with a piece of thread; then with his finger separating the testicle from the scrotum, he cut it off about a fingers breadth below the ligature, and filling up the wound with dry lint, applied a vulnerary plaister, compress, and bandage, and recommended a proper diet.

The following days the patient was dressed twice a-day with lint and oleum ovorum; on the sixth day the ligature fell off, and in about three weeks

weeks the wound was perfectly healed, without any bad symptom happening during the cure.

Note, In such a bad state was physic and surgery at that time, that not a person in so considerable a city as Francfort, knew how to cure an enterocele without the loss of the testicle, but at present this branch of knowledge is much improved.

OBSERVATION III.

Of the cure of an hydrocele by incision.

TWO days after the former operation I was present at another of nearly the same kind, on a boy about thirteen years of age. The operator saying it was no enterocele, but an hydrocele; it was as big as the former, and on the right side *, the tumour did not however extend itself to the belly, neither could the contents be pushed up into the cavity of the abdomen, as is generally the case in most herniæ intestinales, nor did it go up in the night, but always remained in the same state. For which reasons he gave it as his opinion, that the disorder was an hydrocele: he proceeded in the operation and cure in nearly the same manner as in the former case, excepting that in this there was no intestine to return; but, after opening the scrotum, and tying the funiculus seminalis, he cut off the testicle, about a finger's breadth below the ligature as in the former case, together with the tunica vaginalis containing about two or three ounces of water—He then ordered him for common drink a thin decoction of prunes with an equal quantity of dried cherries, forbid him meat and other food of hard digestion, but permitted him soups, barley-broths, or water-gruel, spinage and other greens, which diet was continued a fortnight, in which time the patient was perfectly cured.

Note, This was the usual method pursued by these empirics in the cure of such disorders, and always with the loss of the testicle. A practice long since exploded by every sensible practitioner, for the patient is not only deprived of his testicle, a necessary organ of generation, but also his life is greatly endangered without occasion; many dangerous symptoms arising which carry off numbers, who might have been cured by a safer method, without enduring so much pain or running so great a risk, as may be seen in my surgery. But notwithstanding the loss these boys sustained, I find

* Since this operation, I have always observed, that most enteroceles and hydroceles are on the right side.

it did not affect their procreative faculty, for one of them particularly, had many children afterwards.

OBSERVATION IV.

Of the extirpation of a steatoma on the left cheek as big as a child's head.

A Sturdy fat woman, a farmer's wife, about thirty years of age, had a large frightful moveable tumour on her left cheek, extending itself to the ear and chin, which becoming very troublesome, and daily increasing in bulk, and as nobody else would undertake to discuss or extirpate it, she applied to the before-named empiric, to know if he could effect a cure. He accordingly took her under his care, and having purged her previous to the operation, he placed her on a chair, the assistants keeping her fast, and made a longitudinal incision through the skin from the top to the bottom, and then another smaller directly across the middle of the first, separating the flaps, sometimes with his knife, and sometimes with his finger, to the base; then passing a crooked needle and thread through the tumour, with which pulling it towards him, he disengaged it by degrees on all sides where it adhered, frequently wiping up the blood with a sponge, and compressing with his finger those veins which bled too freely, till he had entirely dissected the tumour away: two arteries bleeding, he applied to their orifices a little piece of vitriol wrapped up in a linen rag, and filled up the wound with lint and sponge, over which he laid three large linen compresses, applying a double-headed bandage three fingers breadth about her head, and ordered her to go to bed.

Note, This tumour was afterwards dissected, and resembled internally a lump of fat, the patient was not dressed till the fourth day, and the cure was happily effected, but not without a great scar.

OBSERVATION V.

Of couching or depressing the cataract.

THIS same person, noted also as an oculist, undertook the cure of a poor blind man afflicted with the grey or pearl-coloured cataract; the needle he used was a round slender one, almost like a sewing-needle, and after having fixed the patient in a chair, his assistants holding him, he performed the operation after the usual manner, but with little success, the poor man being but just able to distinguish a momentary glimpse of light, and of the people present, but nothing more, remaining as blind as ever.

This

This Eifenbart couched two more, of which one was restored and able to do his business and distinguish objects properly. The others received no relief from the operation.

Note, Few persons are so happy as to acquire so much sight as the person above-mentioned ; for scarce one in ten are ever restored to sight, but sooner or later become blind again, as I have remarked in a great number of cases for these fifty years past, in Germany. Mr. Bostel and Volland, two celebrated oculists at Amsterdam, have made the same remark ; and some time afterwards, when I undertook the cure of such patients myself, this my opinion was still more confirmed : and although the situation and nature of this disorder has been described by others, and myself in my three dissertations on the cataract, published above forty years ago, and yet more fully and clearly demonstrated in three treatises on the same subject, particularly, that it most commonly is an opacity of the crystalline humour, and very seldom, if ever, a film or skin, or other opaque body, and that its true situation and place has been better described by Dr. Petit, myself, and others, than before our time, with several remarks on the properest place to strike the needle into the eye, to come at the crystalline humour ; yet, notwithstanding, experience teaches, that among the great numbers couched by Taylor, Meinders, Hilmer, Cyrus, and others, wherever they have performed the operation, very few have met with the wished-for success, in particular Taylor, of whom I know most ; for among the many hundred he couched in the years 1750, 1751 and 1752, in the principal cities of Germany, not one in an hundred recovered their sight ; for at Gotha, Nuremberg, Francfort, Rostock, and Brunswick, where I had business to do, I sufficiently informed myself of the success of the operation, by enquiring of the physicians and surgeons of the respective cities, but not one could be shewn me who could see well, and those on whom the operation was performed whose cataracts were not ripe enough, and on whom, on account of their softness, the operation should not have been performed, and who before could see a little, these were entirely deprived of their sight ; and indeed I have seen at several places many miserable objects in excessive torment from the severe pain and inflammation consequent upon the operation.

The eye is a curious and tender organ, and may very easily be hurt by those who hurry too much in depressing the crystalline humour. My principal teacher in the art of surgery, professor Rau, said in his lectures, treating upon this disorder, and its operation, and not without grounds, that he regarded it as one of the most uncertain in all surgery, and of which he had seen so few happy issues, that, after having operated on several

ral without relieving them, he resolved to operate no more, which resolution he kept; for after the year 1703, he would undertake no more patients. In my papers on the cataract, I have remarked that couching is not one of the most difficult or dangerous operations, and, in fact, it is attended with less danger than bleeding; but, in regard to its success towards restoring of sight, it is, as a long experience convinces me, one of the most uncertain, as may not only be seen in the instances above-cited, but also in a treatise * lately published at Petersburg, wherein Dr. Kaw, the present physician to her imperial majesty (speaking of Hilmer's great expedition in operating, as well as Taylor) observes, that the consequences were not only bad, and the couched eye terribly painful, but that they seldom recovered their sight.

Mr. Palucci, an Italian, surgeon to the empress, in a paper published in 1751, at Paris, mentions his having restored many to sight by a particular needle, and new improved method; whether it is so or not, time will shew: I heartily wish it for the sake of those afflicted with any disorder of the eye, or blindness, for whom, as my writings shew, I have particularly laboured, and still labour, to find out a better method of cure, having ever regarded a blind person as one of the most unhappy in the world, according to an old German proverb, *A blind man is indeed a poor man.*

OBSERVATION VI.

Of a bad wound of the head on the left temple, from the bursting of a granade.

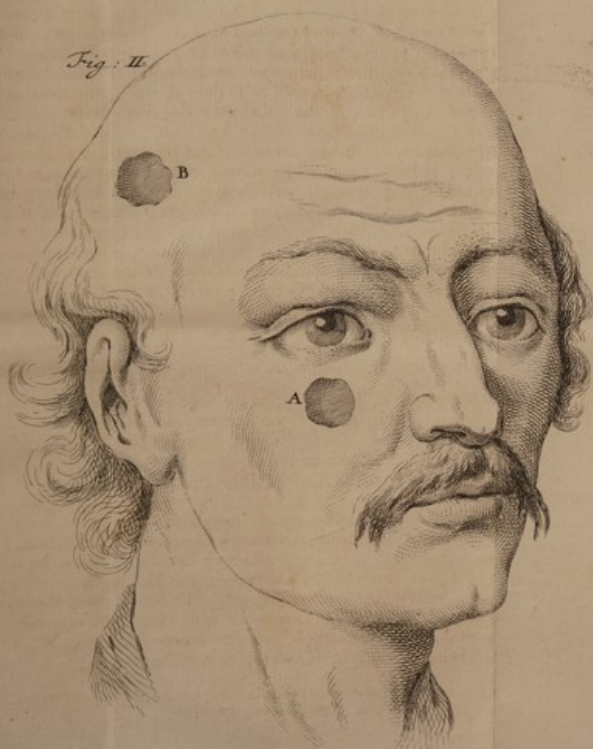
IN the month of July 1702, at the siege of Landau, under the command of Joseph, King of the Romans, an Hessian officer received a dangerous wound on the left temple, from the bursting of a granade or bomb, which, he could not tell, fracturing his skull greatly, driving the pieces through the dura-mater into the substance of the brain, as may be seen in the plate, fig. 1, A and B. The surgeon of the regiment having cleansed the wound, and extracted several small pieces of the bone, applied discussive fomentations for a week; but the patient choosing rather to retire to Francfort, where he could have better attendance, he took lodgings near my father's house, and sent for one Mr. Becher, a very eminent surgeon, with whom I was acquainted, and who, knowing that I proposed studying physic and surgery, took me with him. We found the patient very weak, faint, and restless, in consequence of the brain and its membranes being so much hurt; after some dressings several pieces more of the

* The title of this treatise is, *Cancellariæ medicæ acta cum oculista Josepho Hilmero, impressa sumtibus directoris Petropoli. Typis Academiae scient. 1751.*

Fig: I.



Fig: II.



cranium, being loose, were extracted with the forceps: the wound was dressed twice a-day with lint dipped in honey of roses, mixed with tinct. mastiches & myrrhæ, the sound part of the cranium, round the fracture, was strewed with pulvis mastiches & myrrhæ at every dressing, which deterged the wound; fresh granulations shooting forth from all parts, as well from the brain as cranium, the whole at length was cicatrized. Towards the end, the wound was only dressed with dry lint and empl. de betonica, as a desiccative, and was quite healed by the middle of September. The scar appeared as in plate 1, fig. 1.

OBSERVATION VH.

Of a gunshot wound, the ball entering under the right-eye, passing out through the cranium and cerebrum above the ear, without hurting the eye or sight.

DR. Möller, professor of physic at Giesen, had an Hessian soldier brought to him, who had received a shot which entered under the right-eye, passing obliquely upwards through the cerebrum and cranium above the right-ear, as in tab. 1, fig. 2, sticking at its exit between the cranium and scalp. In this case he first advised the surgeon to make a crucial incision through the skin of the upper wound, principally that he might extract the ball with the forceps, and also to examine more particularly into the true state of the wound, in order to deterge and heal it; and ordered the surgeon to dress both wounds with pledgets dipped in the following balsamic mixture, luke-warm.

1. R. Aq. anhaltin ℥iii.

Ess. myrrhæ ℥ii.

Mellis rosar. ℥i. m.

2. R. Pulver. Irid. Florent.

——— Aristolochiæ rot. aa ℥i.

——— Myrrhæ ℥ss.

——— Sarcocollæ ʒi.

——— Aloës ʒss. m.

The powder to be strewed externally over the lint.

For the wound of the fleshy part,

3. R. Pulv. mastiches.

——— Olibani.

——— Myrrhæ aa ʒss.

——— Aloës ʒss.

——— Therebinthinæ in aq. lilior. conval. lot. ℥iir.

m. f. unguent.

With

With this ointment, luke-warm, the wound was anointed, covering it over with pledgets of lint, and over them the following plaister.

4. Empl. stiptic Crollii ʒiv .
 Malax. Balf. Peruvian ʒss. m. f. empl.
 Over this plaister were laid warm cephalic bags, wrung out of hot wine. The ingredients for the bags were,

\mathcal{R} . Herb. betonicæ, majoranæ serpilli.
 — Origani, Rorismarin, flor. lavend. aā mʒ .
 Flor. stoechad. Arabic. spic. nard.
 — Cheiri, chamæmel, mellilot aā mʒs .
 M. conc. d. ad chart.

To guard against any internal accidents, he prescribed the following powders.

5. \mathcal{R} . Lap. canceror. citr. ʒii .
 Antimon. diaphoretici ʒii .
 Cinnab. antimonii.
 Nitri depurati aā ʒss. m .

Divide in eight equal parts, one of which to be taken night and morning in the vulnerary drink; and he prescribed him a spoonful every hour of this mixture.

6. \mathcal{R} . Aq. rofar. bugloss. boragin.
 — Cerafor. nigror. aā ʒii .
 Bezoardic mineralis ʒss .
 Lapid. canceror. citr. _____
 Mand. Luc. Pisc. aā ʒi .
 Sacchari perlat. ʒii , m. f. mixtura.

And for common drink he ordered this vulnerary decoction to be taken warm.

7. \mathcal{R} . Rad. Chinæ, Sarsaparillæ aā ʒi .
 Herb. Betonicæ, Sanicul. aā mʒ .
 Flor. hyperic. stoechad. Arabic. aā p. i .
 Passul. minor. ʒss . caric. ping. n. 3. sem. anisi ʒi. m .

\mathcal{R} . Hujus

R̄. Hujus speciei mij. coque in q. f. aquæ simplicis, addendo syr. stœchad. Arabic. capillor. Ven. aā ʒiſs. m. f. potus vulnerarius.

If any heat or degree of fever should come on, he ordered bleeding, if the strength would permit.

In dressing, the surgeon ought to be very careful not to search too much about the wound, with his finger or probe; for, in these cases, nothing is more to be avoided than cold air: all unctuous external applications are likewise bad. The patient's apartment should be kept still, quiet, and not too light. The diet should be light, moist, and easy of digestion, such as barley-broth, water-gruel, &c. the body should be kept open, and if costive, a glyster should be injected; all motion should be avoided, for the quieter the patient can be kept, the better; and, lastly, all passions of the mind should be carefully guarded against.

After this manner was the patient treated, and the cure was compleated in ten weeks: after the third week, as he found himself well, the internal medicines were omitted.

Note, These two observations on the cure of dangerous wounds of the head, which in the beginning of my studies I carefully attended to, and committed to paper, I afterwards found of the greatest service when I made the campaigns in the Netherlands in the years 1707, 1708, and 1709, as physician to the army, whenever such cases occurred to the officers or soldiers. I therefore advise all young students in physic or surgery to endeavour to be present, as much as possible, under the direction of a skilful practitioner, when such cases happen; and not only see the first operation or dressing performed, but carefully attend to the whole treatment during the cure, whereby, when such accidents are afterwards brought to them, they will not be at so great a loss, but will be better able to act; for many symptoms arise in the course of a cure, very perplexing to those who have not carefully attended to them before, and observed the proper manner of proceeding.

OBSERVATION VIII.

Of a large penis, but very small testes, found on dissecting a subject.

THE following winter, at Giefen, as Dr. Barthold, professor of anatomy, was dissecting a young man about thirty years of age, the first subject I had seen dissected, I was very attentive to inform myself of the situation of the parts, and the form and use of all the viscera of the abdomen,

men, thorax, and head. The doctor, coming to the parts of generation, found, upon inflating the penis, that it was of an enormous size, but the testes very small; each testicle not being larger than an acorn.

OBSERVATION IX.

Of a mortal wound of the head from a blow, at the public examination of which, upon opening the abdomen, many angular stones were found in the gall-bladder.

THE before-mentioned Dr. Möller, on account of his skill and eminence in the practice of physic, was called to Wetzlar, where he read courses of medical lectures. He had not been there long before he was sent for into the country, upon the following accident: two country fellows having fought a long time with their fists, at last one of them, getting hold of the leg of a stool, struck the other with such violence on the head, that he fell down and died immediately on the spot: whether he received more blows than one, I cannot tell.

At the public judicial dissection of this body, the doctor took me and two or three more pupils along with him: the skull, on one side, was found so much beaten inwards, that it had penetrated the brain, and entirely destroyed its texture; and hence arose the cause of his death.

Hereupon, as is customary at such examinations, the abdomen and thorax were opened, and all the viscera found perfectly sound; but, as I was feeling under the liver for the gall-bladder and its ducts, I observed an hardness and inequality of the bladder, and a rattling; and being curious to know the cause, I opened the vesica fellea, and found contained therein nineteen angular stones, some of a blackish, others of a green and yellow colour like marble: every one present took some of these stones, and those which I brought away I have ever since preserved in my cabinet.

We understood from the bystanders, that this man had always been a troublesome, hasty, passionate fellow, quarrelling and fighting for very trifles; till at last, meeting with his match, he lost his life.

Note, It is difficult to determine whether these concretions, frequently found in the gall-bladder and its ducts, upon the dissection of choleric persons, are formed from a drying up, or too great heat of gall, and so become like stones; or whether they derive their origin from other causes, afterwards irritating the gall-ducts, and bringing on an increased motion and perturbation of the blood. But since that time, I have frequently met with these gall-stones in my dissections of a great number of bodies, in Holland and the Netherlands, during the five years I remained in

in those countries. I have also seen them at Altorff, where I was professor of anatomy, and here in Helmstadt. I have sometimes found them resembling a rough piece of gum-arabic, and one, particularly, quite round. But of the formation of these stones I cannot say any thing satisfactory.

OBSERVATION X.

Of the cure of an apoplexy in a young man.

A Young student, of a sanguineo-phlegmatic temperament, having one evening invited some of his fellow-students, as they were conversing together, finding himself out of order, he rose from his seat, saying he was sick, and that he believed he should have an apoplexy, and immediately fell down without uttering a word more, rattling greatly in his throat, and vomiting: his friends, very much surprised, endeavoured to recover him by calling aloud to him, asking what was the matter with him, raising him up, but to no purpose; for he was not able to give them any answer, but lay motionless with his eyes shut, as if in a deep sleep. Again they try to wake him, but he falls as before; they pull and shake him, desiring him to speak and tell what is the matter, but it is not in his power. His head and hands hung dangling like a dead person's, and he frothed at the mouth. They, apprehending his disorder to be an apoplexy, sent for Dr. Möller, who came directly, and I attended him: as soon as the doctor had seen the patient and felt his pulse, which was regular but weak, and considered the case, he ordered eight or ten ounces of blood to be taken from the arm, and then prescribed,

2. \mathcal{R} . Liq. C. C. succinat. ziii .

Thirty or forty drops of this cephalic spirit to be taken inwardly in water.

3. \mathcal{R} . Aq. cerasor. nig. zii .

— Fl. tiliaë.

— Epileptic. lang. aā zj . m.

4. \mathcal{R} . Spiritus falis ammon. vol. zj .

This volatile spirit he directed to be dropt on a handkerchief, and applied frequently to the nostrils; he likewise ordered the temples, neck, and wrists to be frequently rubbed with it, in hopes thereby of rousing him from his lethargy, and directed the following emetic, &c.

5. \mathcal{R} . Tartar. emetic. gr. iii.
 ——— Solubil. gr. x. m. f. Pulv. emeticus.
6. \mathcal{R} . Pulv. sternutator. Schneeberg. \mathfrak{z} ss.

This powder was to be mixed with the volatile spirit and blown up the nostrils.

7. As he did not yet recover his senses, nor for an hour after, and having lost the use of his limbs, the doctor ordered two persons to take hold of him under the arms, and shake him backward and forwards, and two others to pinch his nose and ears, which made him cry out he was hurt. Repeating this treatment, he, at length, began to move his right arm and leg, and the next morning recovered the use of both sides; but on discontinuing the motion, he relapsed into a profound sleep: hereupon the doctor ordered little blistering plaisters to the calves of the legs.

The first emetic operating but mildly, the 22d of March he took the following;

- \mathcal{R} . Tartari emetic. gr. iv.
 ——— solubil. gr. x. m. pro emetico.

This discharged from his stomach a great quantity of viscid phlegm; and, upon pinching his ears and pulling his hair, he became more sensible; but, on remitting these irritations, he again sunk into sleep.

8. No stool succeeding the emetic, he took the following glyster,

- \mathcal{R} . Rad. imperat. \mathfrak{z} i.
 Herb. rorismarin. origani.
 ——— salviæ, lavend. e. flor. \mathfrak{a} ã mj.
 Colocynthid. in pet. ligat. \mathfrak{z} ii. m.
 Et concisa crasso modo coque in q. f. aquæ simplicis.

- \mathcal{R} . Colat. \mathfrak{z} x.
 Mellis anthos. \mathfrak{z} i.
 Salis ammoniac. \mathfrak{z} ss. m. f. enema statim injiciendum.

9. Having taken all the above prescribed cephalic spirit, to invigorate the head, he ordered thus,

\mathcal{R} .

R̄. Spt. Salis armon. volat. ʒi.

Essent. castorei ʒii.

This invigorating spirit was to be used externally like the former. The patient still remaining comatose, and rattling in his throat, and the doctor being apprehensive he would die, he was again shook about, which roused him, and he was at length able to stand a little upon his feet, supported by each arm.

10. For drink he sometimes had tea, with a dose of the Liq. C. C. fuccinat. In it, and now-and-then a tea-cup full of the following julep;

11. R̄. Aquæ cerafor. nigror. ʒvi.

— flor. samb. tiliæ. aā ʒii.

— cinamon c. vini rosarum.

Syrup. florum tunicæ, aā ʒi m.

12. On the 24th of March, in the evening, still continuing to sleep, and being but little sensible, a blister of the bigness of the palm of one's hand was laid on the head, which discharged plentifully.

13. The doctor ordered him to persist in the use of the same medicines, and to drink Seltzer-water mixed with old rhenish wine.

The 26th of March, finding himself more lively, he sat up in an arm-chair, continuing the same remedies, the blister run copiously. The attendants still continued to pull and shake him about, and to call aloud to him, which sometimes made him speak, but he soon relapsed; still persevering to rouse him by these methods, he at length, on the 27th of March, recovered so much sense, motion and strength, as to stand and walk, supported by two assistants, but then it was rather like a drunken or sleepy person with his eyes closed; and when he attempted to speak, it was rather incoherent muttering, than speech: in this manner he went on, taking nothing but light food. He had no natural stools, therefore to evacuate the fordes, which might be prejudicial by being retained too long, a glyster was every day injected.

OBSERVATION XI.

Of a singular lethargy and loss of memory in the before-mentioned patient.

THIS seems to be quite a new appearance, for sleepiness and loss of memory usually precede an apoplexy; but in this instance they succeeded. For though he was able, about the beginning of April, to sit up and converse with those who came to visit him, he would the next moment forget both what he had been talking about himself, and what his friends had said to him; and when his visitors were departed, he was not able, the minute after, to recollect who had been with him, although they were his intimate acquaintance. If he asked for the chamber-pot, and it was directly brought to him, he would forget immediately that he had asked for any such thing; neither could he recollect any one of his best friends, nor in what city he was. His physician, in hopes still of relieving him, directed the following cephalic balsam.

1. R. Ol. nucis moschatae per express. ℥ii.
 — destillat. succini ʒss.
 ————— Majoranae.
 ————— Lavendulae.
 ————— Rorismarin. aā ʒss.
 fiat Balsamum.

A little of this balsam was ordered to be rubbed on the nape of the neck, crown of the head, temples, and nostrils, several times a day.

2. R. Sal. Volatil. oleof. Sylvii. ʒss.

Of this cephalic spirit, thirty-five or forty drops were to be taken three times a day, in the following julep, or in tea.

3. R. Aq. epileptic. lang.
 Spirit. ceras. nigror. aā ʒii. m.

A spoonful of this julep to be taken between whiles as a cordial.

- R. Herb. majoranae ℥ii.
 Flor. lavend. rorismarin. aā ʒss.
 Rad. ellebor. albi.
 ————— Pyrethri aā ʒi.
 Mercurii dulcis.
 Castorei aā gr. x. m. f. pulv. tenuissimus.

Of this sternutatory powder, a little was to be snuffed up the nose several times a day.

5. *Rx.* Spirit falis ammon. volat. ʒi .
Essent. castor. ʒii . misce.

To rub the temples, neck and wrists with.

6. On the 4th of April, a blister was applied to the neck, and continued a fortnight, discharging plentifully; and, every other day, he took a clyster.

7. On April the 6th, the following purge was administered, and operated well.

- Rx.* Refinæ jalapii gr. iv. solve in.
Elixir vitæ mathioli. ʒiss adde.
Syrup. cinamomi ʒss . misce.

8. On the 10th of April, this cordial powder was ordered,

- Rx.* Specier. contra apoplex. inc. ʒss .
—— Diambrae incompl.
—— Diamosch. inc. aa ʒii . m.

Of which he took as much as would lie on the point of a knife, with his tea in the morning; but in a glass of wine, in the afternoon and at night.

April the 14th, the cathartic was repeated.

9. April the 17th, he took, by way of change, twenty Francfort pills, going to rest.

April the 18th, the following electuary, for variety's sake, was prescribed, instead of the cordial powder.

10. *Rx.* Conf. flor. tunicae ʒii .
Nucis moschatae in ind. cond. ʒss .
Confect. alkermes. inc. ʒiii .
Specier. Diambrae inc.
—— Diamosch. inc. aa ʒii .
Syr. cinamom. q. f. f. electuarium.

The

The bigness of a nutmeg of this electuary was to be taken every morning, afternoon, and evening.

April 26th, the doctor ordered the following powder, being a species of the Zell gold-powder.

11. *Rx.* Sacchar. canar. *z*iii.
Cinnabar. antimon. rit. pp. *z*i.
Ol. destillat. cinamon. gutt. xx.
Misce. fiat Pulvis.

Of this cephalic powder he took into his mouth as much as would lie on the point of a knife, swallowing it gradually; which succeeded very well with him, and he was now able to walk alone, and his memory was become better.

May the 4th, the doctor prescribed the following medicated wine to strengthen his habit; and, at the same time, to evacuate any remaining viscidities.

Rx. Rad. caryophyllat.
— Cichorei *aā* *z*i.
Herb. betonicæ.
— Melissæ.
— Cardui benedict. *aā* *mj*.
Fol. senæ elect. *z*iss.
Rad. Rhabarb. opt. *z*i.
Fibrar. Hellebor. nig. *z*ii.
Fl. Cort. aurant. *z*iss.
Salis tartar. *z*ii. m. f. species grosso modo concisa; detur in Sindon. rubr.

These ingredients were first to be infused with a pint of boiling-water in a china-pot, adding, when cold, two pints of old rhenish wine, and a wine-glass full was to be taken every morning.

Rx. Effent. Cort. aurant. *z*vi.
— Gentianæ.
— Cinamomi. *aā* *z*ii. m.

A stomachic tincture, of which fifty drops were to be taken every morning before dinner, and in the evening, in a glass of wine, or cup of soup.

His

His physician finding him grow better, he ordered him the Seltzer-water, beginning the first day with one pint, the next two, and the third day the whole bottle; that he should use what exercise he could at home, and, in fair weather, take the air in a coach in the afternoon.

After continuing this water a fortnight, and not being purged by it, the following cathartic was administer'd,

R̄. Fol. Senæ elect. ʒiii.

Rad. rhabarb. ʒii.

Tartar. solubil. ʒss.

Ebull in f. q. aquæ simplicis per horæ momentum, et calaturæ adde mannæ calabrin. ʒi. m. f. potio.

He then drank the Schwallback-waters, in the same manner as the Seltzer, observing a proper regimen; and, going to rest, he took as much as would lie on the point of a knife of the red cephalic powder; and, by the use of these means, the patient was at length perfectly restored to health.

OBSERVATION XII.

Of a country fellow, who after having eaten a large quantity of hot butter'd cake, and rashly drinking upon it cold water mixed with snow, died very soon afterwards; and of the appearance of the parts upon opening him.

ABOUT Christmas-time, a strong hale country fellow, after playing and dancing at a mill with some young women, who came to have their corn ground, eat greedily of some hot butter'd cake which they gave him; and being afterwards thirsty, and having no beer to drink, he thoughtlessly drank a large draught of cold water and snow. An intense pain of his bowels immediately succeeded, like a severe colic, which, in a short time, increased to so great a degree, that they were obliged to carry him home; where the pain growing worse and worse, attended with vomiting and costiveness, he died on the third day in great agony; what family remedies they administered affording no relief. The parents of this young fellow suspecting that one of the girls had poisoned him, petition'd the magistrates to have the affair enquired into. At their desire Dr. Möller opened the body, and examined the stomach, to see if he could discover any thing like the effects of poison; for he had been already informed of the young fellow's eating the cake, and drinking the snow and water. The doctor took several of his pupils with him, and me among the rest, both that we might observe the appearances in this body, and be rendered

more expert in the art of dissecting, and in the knowledge of the internal parts.

The state of the viscera was as follows: the stomach and intestines were greatly inflamed, and in some parts sphacelated; the omentum was quite putrid, and wasted; both the great and small guts appeared black, as usual in parts destroyed by mortification, easily tearing in pieces, when taken asunder to examine their state. I have, since that time, frequently met with the same appearances at other examinations of this kind. There being nothing particular or unusual discovered in the stomach, the doctor concluded, that the whole proceeded from his drinking the snow and water whilst heated by exercise: and, indeed, it could arise from no other cause; so that no one but the deceased himself was the occasion of his death. Many instances of the like nature have been observed by others.

Note, From this observation we may learn, how prejudicial to health the drinking of cold liquors is, when we are overheated, and how easily it may become the cause of death itself: it is the part therefore of every one to be extremely cautious in this respect.

OBSERVATION XIII.

Of the appearances upon opening children who died of the rickets.

AT Wetzlar, the place where the before-mentioned doctor and professor Möller practised, several children were troubled with the rickets, and many of them were reduced very low, and emaciated. As this disorder was at that time obscure, and but little understood, the doctor being desirous, as much as possible, to search out the cause, was very solicitous to open the bodies of such who died of this disease. During the three years I studied there, I was present at the opening of six or seven children, from two to three years of age. Their bellies were generally large and swelled, but neither water nor wind were found in the cavity of the abdomen; the intestines indeed were extremely inflated with wind, and were twice as big as usual in children not affected with this distemper; which distention shews great weakness of the intestines. Worms were generally found in the guts, with a deal of mucus, which seemed to be the reason of their being so much emaciated. In most, the glands were obstructed and hard, particularly those of the mesentery; and, in some they were enlarged to the size of one's fist: in these the belly, upon feeling it externally, was much harder than in those whose glands were not enlarged. In some the lungs were affected with hard tubercles, whence arose the difficulty of breathing; the head and brain were, in almost all of them, very large; they were troubled

troubled with great weakness in the back, arising, probably, from some bad conformation or defect in the medulla spinalis, as no other fault was found in the brain, than its preternatural size. Upon examining and feeling, with great attention, the medulla oblongata, and commencement of the medulla spinalis, we always distinguished, in this continuation of the brain, a place somewhat more hard to the touch than usual in subjects dying of other diseases. This hardness I suspected to be caused by some obstruction from viscid blood, in the same manner as in obstructed glands, preventing a due influx of the animal spirits, secreted from the brain through the medulla spinalis to the lower extremities, which seems too to be the reason of that weakness in the legs and feet of such children. These observations hinted a better method of treating patients affected with this disorder than was before practiced, or than I had learnt, and which I afterwards pursued at Altdorff, Helmstadt, and the adjacent places, when such children were brought to me; whose cure I generally effected, if consulted in time, and the patients not too far gone. But of this I shall say more in another place.

OBSERVATION XIV.

Of the delivery of a woman, the child presenting with its feet, but lying on its back, with the chin sticking fast at the os pubis.

THIS was the first opportunity I had of being present at a labour. A tradesman's wife at Wetzlar having had difficult labours, the surgeon being obliged both times to extract the child with the crotchet, because neither midwives, surgeons, nor physicians, knew at that time of any better method; in this emergency, hearing that Dr. Möller was well qualified in the art of midwifery, and that he had assisted many in difficult labours, the friends of the woman sent for him; and I being with him that morning, which was in October 1705, he asked me to go with him and see the case, and, if necessary, afford him my assistance; which I was very glad to do, and accordingly went. When we came into the room where the woman was, she was sitting on a convenient chair, the midwife before her, having had the child's foot for some hours lying upon her lap, holding the child at the hips, and pulling forwards, thinking, by those means, to deliver her, but in vain. The doctor hereupon ordering the midwife to rise, and seating himself in her place, lifted up the child's legs pretty high, and gave them to me, who was standing behind him, with the rest of the child to hold, desiring me to lift them up as high, and in as gentle a manner as I could; in the mean time, while he was doing this, and gently pulling towards me, he extended his left-hand, introducing it gently along the

lower part of the vagina, under the back-part of the child's head, carefully pressing the rectum and os coccygis backwards, and getting hold of the back of the head with his finger somewhat bent, gently pulling it outwards, the head passed, and the child remained in my hands, but was already dead; which, together with the placenta, was the recompence we had for our trouble. Upon this subject the doctor afterwards demonstrated the internal and external parts of the lungs, heart, liver, navel, placenta, and umbilical cord, peculiar to new-born children, worthy and necessary to be understood.

Note, This method I afterwards met with in Johan. van Hoorn, a Swede his book of midwifery, published in 1726; and since have had two cases, the one at Altdorff, the other here in Helmstadt, where the women were quickly delivered after this manner.

I would, moreover, just intimate, that when a child, presenting with the feet, and lying upon its back, is delivered as far as the hips, it should be cautiously turned, it being then very easy to disengage the child; but if this is neglected, the event is generally as fatal as in the instance just related; which I would have all young beginners particularly to observe, since, for want of this caution, many women and children have lost their lives.

OBSERVATION XV.

Of a peculiar and extraordinary tympanites, upon opening a young married woman.

HAVING finished, at Easter 1706, the medical lectures read by Dr. Möller on all the parts of physic, and laid a good foundation in the knowledge and cure of diseases, both internal and external, for future practice, I had a desire to hear other teachers; and becoming more eager to perfect myself in anatomy and surgery, to which the advice of Dr. Möller greatly contributed, I undertook, notwithstanding the expence it was attended with, a journey to Amsterdam, setting out for that city about the latter end of May, in order to attend the doctors Ruysch and Rau, at that time very famous. Dr. Rau did not read in the summer, but Dr. Ruysch did, having a very curious anatomical collection; besides which, he communicated to his pupils any particular case which occurred. One Dr. Vogt, an eminent physician, desired him to open the body of a young married woman lately dead, who was thought pregnant: her belly was very large, having increased gradually, though she had not perceived any thing like the motion of a child. She had been affected some months with hysterics, nausea, and anxiety about the præcordia, and had no appetite for food; her

her parents and husband were therefore desirous to know whether she was with child or not, or what else was her case. Dr. Ruysch and Dr. Vogt, taking me and others of his pupils with them, we proceeded to the examination of the body.

Upon uncovering the body, the belly appeared as big as a woman's near her time, and felt hard like a drum. As Dr. Ruysch was about opening her, upon the first incision, which penetrated the cavity of the abdomen, there rushed out, with a noise, a quantity of air, and the belly immediately subsided: being still curious to know whether the woman was with child or not, her body was laid quite open, but the womb was found like a virgin's, having nothing in it; the omentum was decayed, and the other viscera of the thorax and abdomen were quite sound, Dr. Ruysch not being able to conceive how the air could get into the cavity of the abdomen.

Note, This seems to be a true tympanites, generally attributed to air in the lower belly, but the case is very rarely found. Dr. Ruysch, though a very old anatomist, had never seen an instance of it before, and perhaps not since: I, who am now seventy years of age, and have since that time opened the bodies of many persons supposed to have had a true tympanites, never afterwards met with any air in the cavity of the abdomen.

When the intestines alone are distended, though to twice their natural size, rendering the belly tense like a drum, as if the air was contained in the cavity of the abdomen, it is obvious enough how air may get into them; but how it can get into the cavity of the abdomen we are quite ignorant, so that the air contained in the cavity of the abdomen, as in this woman, must have entered by some passage hitherto unknown.

OBSERVATION XVI.

Of a wound under the left angle of the under-jaw.

NOT long after the before-mentioned case, Dr. Ruysch took me with him to examine a person, found early in the morning murdered in the streets, having a wound in his neck; upon the inspection of which, the doctor found the external wound to be about an inch long, and a branch of the external carotids being wounded by a stab, the person bled to death. Now, could this person have procured a skilful surgeon, by his assistance the bleeding, I think, might have been stopped, and the wounded person have done very well again; but happening in the night, and not being able to go himself, and having no one to call a surgeon to him, he died merely of the loss of blood.

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OBSERVATION XVII.

That fractures of the neck of the os femoris occur much more frequently than the luxation of its head.

HURTS of the upper part of the os femoris happen at all times from falls, or other violence; and it has been too much a received opinion, that when a person, after suffering any such external injury, cannot stand or walk, the limb being lame, that the case is a luxation of the head of the femur, and it has frequently been treated by surgeons as such, and endeavours used to reduce it: but instead of succeeding in the cure, the patients, after having gone through great pain, from the extension of the parts, the true cause remaining unknown, have continued cripples all the rest of their days.

Dr. Ruysch therefore sought every opportunity of examining these parts, in those who died lame, in order to discover the true cause of the disorder, and, in several successive examinations, he found there was no luxation of the head of the bone, this being confined by strong ligaments to the acetabulum, and in its proper place: but the neck of the bone was fractured, rendering the person unable to stand or walk, and this was the real cause of their lameness. Of these things see more at large in my surgery.

Two ancient women who were lame, belonging to an alms-house at Amsterdam, dying this summer, one of them was thought to have a luxation of the head of the os femoris. Dr. Ruysch, examining the articulations in these women, found the neck of the bone fractured in both, and no luxation.

OBSERVATION XVIII.

Of cutting for the stone by the greater apparatus.

DR. Ruysch introduced me to the acquaintance of Mr. Van Bortel (son-in-law to the famous surgeon Peter Adrianon Verduyn, who published a Book in the year 1697, of a new method of amputating the leg) a surgeon very eminent in all the branches of the art, particularly in cutting for the stone, performing the operation for the hare-lip, couching, and in the cure of ruptures; having attained great experience from his long conversation with his father-in-law, and other surgeons. This gentleman intending, about the latter end of August, to perform the operation for the stone on a man (which operation I had yet never seen) desired Dr. Ruysch to be present, no surgeon being permitted to perform so capital an operation, but in the presence of one or more physicians or surgeons. Dr. Ruysch accordingly went, and took me with him. The instruments, which Mr. Van

Van Bortel used in the operation, were very fine and neat. He laid the patient on a small table, bound and held by assistants in the manner described by Tolet, and also directed in my surgery. He then introduced a grooved staff into the bladder, after the usual manner, and informed himself of the certainty and reality of a stone being contained there; he then made an incision in the middle of the perinæum, two fingers-breadth long on the left side of, and in the same direction with, the seam in perinæo, into the curvature of the urethra, introducing the gorget described in my surgery and other books, along the groove of the staff, and upon this the forceps, previously enlarging with it the neck of the bladder; then searching for the stone, he extracted it in a few minutes, being as big as a large pigeon's egg, but somewhat flatter. This being completed, he filled up the wound with dry lint, and applied a flat compress and the T bandage, ordering the patient to be put to bed. For the first fortnight he dressed him with a digestive salve, recommending a regular and proper regimen. No bad symptoms occurred. Afterwards he dressed him with balsamum arçai, and in five weeks after the operation the wound was quite healed up.

OBSERVATION XIX.

Of the operation of the hare-lip.

HAVING never seen this operation performed, nor the method of treatment afterwards, and hearing that Mr. Van Bortel intended to perform the operation on a child about two years of age, I was extremely glad of an opportunity of being present. He proceeded thus: he ordered one of his assistants to seat himself on a chair, and take the child on his lap, holding it fast round the waist, at the same time confining the child's hands. Another assistant stood behind, holding his head on both sides to keep it steady. A third held the child's right-leg, and a fourth the left, whereby he was fixed immoveable. Then taking a good pair of scissars in his right-hand, and with the index-finger and thumb of the left, taking hold of one edge of the fissure, he cut off about as much as the breadth of the back of a knife, and the same he immediately did on the other edge; then wiping off the blood from the mouth and lip with a sponge, and having three proper needles ready, he passed the first through both lips of the fissure, about the breadth of the back of a knife from the edge of the wound, the second in the middle, and the third at the bottom, and fixing a double thread to the uppermost, he twisted it backwards and forwards several times, and in the same manner to the two other needles; after rubbing the wound with a little honey of roses, he applied a narrow bandage from the part to the back of the head, bringing it round to the forehead, where he tied it, and pinned

pinned it fast to the child's cap behind, and on each side. The fifth day, the middle needle was removed; the sixth day the uppermost, and on the seventh the other; and after anointing the part with vulnerary balsam, he applied a narrow slip of plaister to the part, upon the falling off of which, the wound was perfectly healed.

OBSERVATION XX.

Of couching, and of several other chirurgical cures seen at Amsterdam.

I Had frequent opportunities of seeing Mr. Van Bortel couch, and likewise Mr. Vallan, who was greatly celebrated for this operation: it was at this time believed that the cataract was a film or opaque body in the aqueous humour of the eye. Their method was to strike their needles in before the crystalline humour, seeking to depress the film they expected to find in the aqueous humour; whereby they of necessity must have torn the ligamentum ciliare, and indeed pierced the crystalline humour, as has been observed by Fabricius ab Aquapendente. But not meeting with this skin, they nevertheless endeavoured to remove the opacity from behind the pupil, every body agreeing that this was the cause of blindness in those persons who were afflicted with the pearl-colour'd cataract: then, in a manner, retiring backward, as all oculists had done before them, they depressed the crystalline humour. Now, though the patient was perhaps restored to sight for a moment, the operation was seldom attended with success, and the ligamentum ciliare much injured: but according to the new doctrine of a cataract, being a disease only of the crystalline humour, the operation is performed by dividing the membrane in which it is contained, and depressing the humour; whence arises much greater hope of success: besides that, the ligamentum ciliare in this method is avoided, from the laceration of which many evils arise.

I had also the opportunity, at this time, of attending the great hospital called Gasthaus, where I saw many dangerous wounds, fractures, fistulas, cancer'd breasts, and other disorders, treated by Mr. Könerding, and cured. The operations of trepanning and amputation I also saw; but, as they were attended with nothing extraordinary, I shall not take any notice of them here.

Whatever I have published relating to Frere Jaques, the so-much decried French operator, I was informed of here from Dr. Ruysch, Mr. Van Bortel, Messrs. Verduyn, father and son, who had been present at his operations in the year 1700, when he acquired so much fame; numbers flocking to him daily, upon whom he performed chirurgical operations with indeed surprising expedition and readiness, but in the event they generally proved

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unsuccessful, as is observed in my surgery. As these operations of Frere Jaques were performed in their presence, and the events closely attended to; and it being at this time but the year 1706, every thing concerning them was fresh in their memory: what they related to me, as they were also men of the greatest veracity, may therefore justly be relied on.

OBSERVATION XXI.

Of that part in a new-born child, proceeding from the fund of the bladder, passing on to the navel, thought by many to be an urinary passage, therefore called urachus, but found and demonstrated by Dr. Ruysch to be impervious.

A Person of our society proposed this question to Dr. Ruysch for his opinion, whether he judged that vessel proceeding from the bottom of the bladder to the navel, distinguished by the name of urachus, to be a passage for conveying the urine from the bladder of the infant to the membrana allantois (as it is called in cows and other quadrupeds) as was the opinion of many, or what else he supposed this vessel to be? He replied, that as he frequently had opportunities of dissecting new-born children, he would explain this question to us. Accordingly, on the 27th of December 1706, he sent to inform us that he had a proper subject, and would, together with us, examine the urachus. He opened the body, and, as he proceeded, shewed us the umbilical vein, going from the navel to the liver, conveying the blood through the umbilical chord from the placenta to the liver; then the two umbilical arteries, running from the iliac arteries to the navel, under the recti muscles; and, lastly, the continuation of the urachus from the bottom of the bladder, running between these two arteries towards the navel.

He then forced the urine, contained in the bladder, strongly towards the navel, but nothing would enter, much less pass through. He pricked a hole in the bladder, blowing into it strongly towards the urachus, but no air entered. He injected warm water with considerable force, but not a drop could be forced into it. These experiments he repeated some time afterwards in another subject, as will be related in a succeeding observation. The result was the same; whence he declared it as his opinion, that the urachus was merely a ligament of the bladder: I have since, several times, found it to be nothing else.

OBSERVATION XXII.

Of the substance of a gravid uterus in the last month, in which, notwithstanding its great distension, the coats were rather thick: of the situation of the fœtus, parts of the secundine, and peculiar passages for the blood in the heart and liver.

THE first time I had ever seen a pregnant woman opened, or observed the thickness of the uterus, was in January 1707, Dr. Ruysch having procured one, very lately dead, to dissect in the public theatre, in order to demonstrate the true state of the gravid uterus at that time, the situation of the fœtus, and connexion of the child with the placenta by means of the umbilical chord. He then shewed us the size, the form, being like an egg, occupying almost all the cavity of the abdomen, extending from the pelvis to the diaphragm, nearly agreeing with Spigelius's figures, published in his book *De fœtu formato*.

Then making a crucial incision through the membranes surrounding the child, he shewed us that the substance of it was the thickness of a thumb, outwardly covered with a coat from the peritonæum, being pretty strong but not very thick; then the inner coat connected by fibres (which perhaps may be veins) with the external membrane of the fœtus called chorion, from the number of its vessels. The middle substance of the uterus, which Dr. Ruysch calls the middle coat, was the thickness of a thumb, in which appeared many apertures filled with blood, being nothing but the veins of the uterus greatly distended and enlarged in pregnant women, as was plainly demonstrated upon blowing into them with a blow-pipe; observing to us, at the same time, that in the great number of subjects he had opened, he had always found this middle coat of the thickness here described, and which we all observed. He then separated, with a knife, the outward membrane or chorion, from the inner membrane called amnios. He demonstrated the numerous vessels creeping every where upon the former, as well arteries for its nourishment, as veins for returning the blood, the membrane being pretty thick and but little transparent; whereas, the inner one, the amnios, was quite clear, thin, white, and transparent, with scarce any visible vessels, and is probably the instrument which secretes or separates that glutinous liquor in which the child swims, from the numberless vessels of the outward membrane or chorion, which surrounds the child in the same oval form as the uterus: these, he observed, were the membranes distinguished and felt when the os uteri opens, and delivery is at hand; whose contained liquors being discharged, serve to relax and lubricate the vagina, and thereby facilitate the expulsion of the fœtus. When these

these membranes do not break of themselves, they must be cut or torn by the midwife: thus far proceeding in the first lecture, he deferred the remainder till the next day.

OBSERVATION XXIII.

Of the situation of the child in the womb, parts of the secundine, and peculiar passages for the blood in the heart, lungs and liver, differing in the fœtus from the adult.

THE uterus having been opened the day before, he now proceeded to open the two membranes, the chorion and amnios, in which he found about two pounds of the usual pellucid liquor, thought, by many physicians and anatomists, to be a proper nutritious liquor for the child, as well as serving, at the time of delivery, to lubricate the parts, and render the passage of the child easy. The child was situated as usual near the time of delivery; namely, the top of the head at the os internum, towards the vagina, the face turned to the rectum, the occiput above; so that the child's right-ear lay against the right-side, and the left-ear against the left-side of the pelvis. Upon feeling the os internum with the finger, we perceived that it was somewhat opened, and the circumference of the uterus, at that place, become quite thin and soft, and thereby more capable of distension, for the easier expulsion of the child. Then taking out the fœtus, he shewed us its connexion with the placenta: the placenta, in this woman, adhered to the bottom of the uterus; in others, it is sometimes found differently placed. He then separated the placenta with his finger, and shewed us, that the part of the uterus where it had adhered, was much more red and bloody than the other parts. Upon pressing the uterus externally, drops of blood exsuded internally, which proved that the blood had passed through into the placenta, for the nourishment of the child, and which was there absorbed by the small veins, and thence conveyed to the greater branches; and, lastly, flowing all together into the umbilical vein, from whence it is then conveyed through the navel of the child to the liver, and from that to the heart, for the nourishment and growth of the fœtus. He next demonstrated the placenta to be a wonderful contexture of arteries and veins, accompanied or lined on the inside, where it is very smooth with the surrounding membranes before-mentioned; on the contrary, the external part has no coat, but appears like a spongy substance, absorbing the blood from the veins of the uterus in the manner of a sponge, communicating with the umbilical vein, through which it flows into the child's body, particularly to the liver and heart. To demonstrate this influx, he opened the abdomen and thorax of the child, and shewed, first, how and

where the vena umbilicalis passes from the navel into the liver, opening into the sinus venarum portarum, as delineated in my compendium anatomicum, plate 3, fig. 12, D, E, E, K, and also in the 6th plate of this work. From this sinus of the cavity of the venæ portarum, the blood passes partly through many small branches, G, G, G, into the liver; but the greatest part runs through the canalis venosus I, I, just opposite the umbilical vein, into the vena cava H, and from this immediately into the right auricle of the heart: by these ways entering the circulation, it is conveyed through the whole body of the fœtus, but in such a manner as to divide itself into two parts, in the right-auricle of the heart; one part passing on to the right-ventricle, the other part passing through a peculiar aperture, situated between the right and left auricle, called foramen ovale, and from thence, without entering the right-ventricle, passes immediately into the left-ventricle, and, lastly, out of this into the aorta, and so to every part, all which he accurately demonstrated. He then shewed us, rising from the trunk of the arteria pulmonalis, a peculiar passage or canal, short, but wide, proceeding to the aorta, through which a great, nay the greatest, part of the blood coming from the right-ventricle of the heart, a part being forced into the lungs, passes directly into the aorta, and circulates with the rest of the blood coming from the left-ventricle, and which, in adults, passes into the lungs; but here, for weighty reasons, is different, passing into this canal, called, from its situation, canalis arteriosus, being between two arteries, as the canalis venosus is so called from lying between the venæ portarum and vena cava, both being shut up in adults. And, lastly, he shewed us many small arteries coming out in the pelvis from both right and left iliacs, creeping upwards between the recti muscles of the abdomen and peritonæum, towards the navel of the child, through which, passing outwards, they penetrated the umbilical chord, twisting themselves separately round the umbilical vein, till, at length, they enter the placenta; and there dividing into innumerable branches, form the whole substance of the placenta, as he had before exhibited in an injected placenta. He now shewed us again that part called the urachus; but after introducing into it small wires, inflating, and injecting water, in order to discover the passage, which, as many believed and gave out, proceeded from the bladder to the navel, he could find no traces of any such thing. Lastly, he shewed us, that the renes succenturiati, and the glandula thymus, were generally bigger in children than in adults.

I afterwards had several children from Dr. Ruysch, but never, in any subject, found the urachus open.

OBSERVATION XXIV.

Of a fracture of the neck of the os femoris being again mistaken for a luxation.

IN the beginning of the year 1707, Dr. Ruysch again took me with him to examine an old woman, lately dead, belonging to the alms-house; the surgeons belonging to the house thinking there was a luxation of the head of the femur: but this case was somewhat different from that related in the 17th observation. For in this woman the fractured neck of the bone was grown together again, which was not the case in the former; the bone being connected by new-formed ligaments, partly with the acetabulum, and partly with the head, yet remaining in the cavity, which yet was not strong enough to support those persons in walking. But this woman, notwithstanding the bone was perfectly united by means of the callus, could not walk without limping; the reason of which seems to be, that the nerves and ligaments of the articulation, are so weakened by the violence of the fracture, as never to recover their former strength; therefore almost all remain lame after such accidents.

OBSERVATION XXV.

Of the operation for the stone as performed by Dr. Rau, and of introducing the catheter, and searching for the stone.

MY motive in going to Amsterdam was not only on account of Dr. Ruysch, but principally for the sake of Dr. Rau, a German, and a native of Baden in Swabia, at that time famous for his skill in anatomy and surgery throughout Germany and Holland, but more particularly for his success in performing the operation for the stone. And as my intentions were to attend his lectures, I applied to him presently after my arrival in Amsterdam, and signified my purpose: to which he answered, that he never read in surgery and anatomy in the summer, but only in autumn, winter, and spring; and that I must have patience till then. In the mean time, therefore, as Dr. Ruysch gave lectures on his anatomical preparations, he advised me to attend him carefully, and to visit the hospital, and botanic-gardens, till such time as he should begin to demonstrate on fresh subjects, and that I might visit him, which I did, desiring that in case he should perform the operation for the stone, or any other chirurgical operation, he would be so kind as to let me know. On which account I took a lodging near his house.

Towards the end of August, a poor man, an Englishman, or Scotchman, terribly afflicted with the stone, and frequently with a violent suppression

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of urine; not being able to pass a drop without rolling himself upon the ground a good while, and afterwards laying himself upon his belly, in which posture he could make water, though not without great pain, was desirous, if a stone should be found in the bladder, that the doctor would perform the operation.

Though rolling about in this extremity of pain, the doctor fetched his silver-catheter, and desiring the patient to turn on his back, he kneeled down on his right knee on the left side of the patient; then taking hold of the penis with his left hand, raising it, he with his right hand, having previously dipped the catheter in sweet oil, introduced the same into the urethra, with the upper part of the curve towards the belly of the patient as far as the os pubis; then lifting up the penis a little with his left hand, with the right hand turned the catheter in a peculiar manner, so that the lower part of the curve, with the continued part of the catheter, was turned towards the patient's belly and os pubis, the upper part being turned away, pushing the same under the arch of the os pubis, farther into the urethra, and so directly into the bladder; where, moving it backwards and forwards, he at length perceived the stone, and gave me the catheter to feel it also. Being ascertain'd of a stone being there, he prepared the patient, for three days, by bleeding, purging, proper diet, advising him to live during that time upon milk and bread, and to drink fresh milk at pleasure; and, on the fourth day, brought him to a room appointed for that purpose, in the hospital called Gasthaus, and settled every thing for the operation.

Note, One may search for the stone in a more convenient manner by laying the patient on a table or bed, as one then has no occasion to stoop so much as when performed on the ground or floor; or it may be performed as the patient sits, or stands against a wall; or the catheter may be introduced directly through the urethra into the bladder, by keeping the concave part turned to the patients belly and os pubis, as taught in my surgery; but Dr. Rau always used the method before described.

OBSERVATION XXVI.

Of the operation for the stone, as performed by Dr. Rau, according to his own new-invented method.

ON the fourth day he performed the operation on the person mentioned in the last observation, who was between fifty and sixty years of age. He placed him on a convenient table about five feet long and two feet and a half broad, with a cover and pillow upon it; his buttocks resting on the end of the table towards the light; his back and head lying in a horizontal

zontal posture, but not so high with his head, as in the French method with the greater apparatus, as Garengéot and others have falsely averr'd, as may be seen in Tolet's treatise on the operation for the stone, and in my surgery tab. 29, fig. 9. Then bending the patient's knee backward, he took a flannel-roller, two fingers broad and three feet long, fastening it with a noose to the wrist of one hand, tying that hand fast to the leg just under the knee on the same side, repeating the same with the other hand and the other leg; then one assistant held the foot and knee on one side, and another did the same on the other; a third assistant stood at the other end of the table, keeping him steady, by fixing one hand to each shoulder to prevent his raising them, or drawing back during the operation.

Dr. Rau, as he was tall, fat, and corpulent, then pulled off his coat to prevent his being too warm, but kept on his wastecloth; tying about him an apron, in which was a pocket, containing his catheter made of iron and grooved (see my surgery tab. 31, fig. 1.) his knife wrapped round with linen, as in tab. 27, fig. 8, 9; two iron-directors of the form of a cross, the one having a particular beak called the male, the other having a small slit called the female, as may be seen in my surgery, tab. 28, fig. 2, 3; the stone-forceps and an hook tab. 27, fig. 10; and the long spoon fig. 11, which the French call button, from its having a button at the end B. Having looked over all his instruments to see that none were wanting, he introduced the grooved catheter or staff into the patient's bladder, after the method described in the former observation, moving it gently backward and forward to be convinced of the certainty of a stone, lest he might have been mistaken when he first searched him.

As soon as he found by his staff that there was really a stone, he gave the handle of the staff to an assistant to hold, and took the knife out of his pocket and wrapped it round with linen, so that no more than the breadth of a thumb of the blade remained bare, see tab. 27, fig. 9. He then gave it me to hold, desiring me to return it him, when he asked for it, by the handle, for fear of cutting his fingers if I should give it him the wrong way, which might prevent his performing the operation in a proper manner. Then taking hold of his staff with his left hand, he ordered a basin, with a sponge and warm water, to be placed under the table, and a saucer with some sweet oil. Then kneeling down with his right knee, he moved the staff to that part in the perinæum where he proposed to cut, feeling with the fingers of his right hand if that was the right place, where, according to his method, he was to make the incision.

As soon as he had adjusted the patient, he desired me to give him the knife, which I accordingly did, in the manner he ordered me, he then
made

made an incision through the skin and the fat, beginning about a thumb's breadth below the scrotum, obliquely downwards, about as long as the breadth of four fingers, on the left of the seam in perinæo, to within a middling finger's breadth of the anus: the second and third incision he made between the muscoli erectores penis, and detrusor urinæ, to the lowermost and fore-part of the left-side of the bladder; then feeling deep into the wound with his index-finger, and finding the beak of the staff upon the groove of which he was to open the above-mentioned part of the bladder, and part of its neck, he cut these parts through, according to its direction.

Hereupon taking the male director out of his pouch, he introduced the same through the wound into the groove of the staff, pushing it gently along the groove into the bladder; when this was done, he gave the handle of the staff to one that stood near, took hold of the female director with his right-hand, fitting the slit at its end to that raised part of the male, bringing also, by the direction of this, the female into the bladder, drawing the staff with one hand out of the bladder, he took hold with each hand of one of the directors, pulling them from each other, lifting the female one upwards, and forcing the male downwards, to enlarge, by these means, the wound into the bladder, putting in his finger between the two directors to dilate the wound the more, informing himself, at the same time, of the size and situation of the stone, as may be supposed; for he said nothing, but chose to keep the operation as much a secret as he could, nor would he inform any body why he did this or that. Having proceeded thus far, he desired an assistant to take hold of the female director by the handle or cross, and press it gently upwards against the os pubis, holding himself the male director with his left-hand; then taking the forceps from his pocket, with his right-hand he introduced the beak in a flat situation, between the two extended directors, into the bladder; which done, he drew out first the female and then the male, the forceps alone remaining in the bladder: then taking hold of them by the rings at the handle, he extended them, by degrees, from each other, pretty strongly, to enlarge and widen the wound in the bladder, and its neck.

When he had done this, he closed the forceps again, and informed himself whereabouts the stone lay, and having found it, he opened them again; when, laying hold of the stone, he drew it out, with the forceps, downwards towards the anus. The whole of the operation lasted, from the beginning to the extraction of the stone, about four or five minutes. The stone was not bigger than a middling sized walnut, round, but unequal. He then felt, with his finger and the instrument called the button (see my surgery, tab. 27, fig. 11) to see if there were any more stones; but

but not finding any, he untied the patient's hands and feet, laid dry lint into the wound, and a dry compress over it, and applied the T bandage gently, to keep on the compress, ordering the patient to bed, and directing him to drink an emulsion made of almonds and poppy-seed. For the fifteen or sixteen following days, he had him dressed by a surgeon night and morning, with a digestive; and afterwards, as the wound was quite clean, and began to heal, he ordered it to be dressed with balsamum arcaei, and in five weeks the wound was quite healed, and the patient recovered without any bad accident.

OBSERVATION XXVII.

Of more operations for the stone, by Dr. Rau.

IN the beginning of September, and afterwards in the beginning of October, he performed this operation on two boys, the one about twelve, the other about ten years of age, exactly in the same way as upon the former. Nothing particular happened in the operation, except that when he cut the first, the rectum fell out as long as the breadth of a hand, which, dipping his finger in oil, he again reduced, dressing him in the same manner as the former patient, and directing him to be attended and treated after the same method. But, in the other boy, it happened that he could not so quickly grasp the stone; he therefore dipped his index-finger into some oil, and introducing it up the anus, pushed the stone upwards, and by these means got hold of it. He performed the operation on two more, the following November; but the stones were not larger, in any of them, than a pigeon's egg. Nothing worthy of notice occurred, but all did very well.

Note, What I have here related concerning Dr. Rau's proceedings, I have not inserted as communicated by him; for both his doctrine, and method of performing the operation, he kept, as much as he could, to himself, and would not divulge it to any one, as it brought him in yearly very considerable sums. Nay, he told those plainly, who asked him any questions about it, that he would not give them any information concerning it, but would keep the benefits of the operation to himself, as the profits arising from it were his principal support: neither would he mention any thing about it to his pupils who attended his anatomical and surgical lectures, though they paid him 20l. for a course, which lasted only three or four months; but used to say, If you can learn my method, when you are present at an operation, it will not be in my power to prevent you; but, I believe, few will reap any advantage from it: in the mean time,

however, you may read Celsus on this operation; more I shall not say. This is what I have done, and have attended carefully to his whole method of operating whenever I was present, afterwards performing it myself on dead subjects *. Having these advantages, I have both found out the manner of his performing this operation, and his reasons for the several steps he took, and have been thereby enabled to practise the same, and to follow his method with success. And without designing any self-commendation, I am, I believe, the only one of his pupils that ever learnt to perform the operation upon the living subject, and from the experience I have had therein myself, have been able to describe the operation, perhaps, better than any other person.

OBSERVATION XXVIII.

More observations concerning Dr. Rau's performing the operation of lithotomy.

IN December 1706, Dr. Erndel, from Saxony, afterwards physician to the King of Poland, and who wrote the *Flora Warsoviensis*, came to Amsterdam to perfect himself in anatomy and surgery. He began by attending Dr. Ruysch's and Dr. Rau's anatomical and chirurgical lectures, which he published at Amsterdam under the disguised title of *C. H. E. D. De itinere suo Anglicano & Batavo relatio*; those initial letters signifying, *Christ. Henr. Erndelii Doctoris*, as he saith himself in page 83. He was my intimate friend, as he acknowledges himself, page 146 of his book; so that we daily talked over together whatever particularly occurred to us in the lectures read by Dr. Ruysch and Rau, communicating our opinions to each other, upon the subjects on which they discoursed.

This gentleman was present, together with an Englishman named Wickham (business preventing my attendance that day) at an operation performed on the 17th of February 1707, by Dr. Rau, upon a boy at a neighbouring village, about sixteen years of age; which operation he describes in the 119th page of his travels, and which he related to me the same day, as follows: Dr. Rau having laid two pillows on a box, about one foot and a half high, spreading a towel over them two ells broad, hanging down upon the fore-part of the box to the ground, he placed the boy, having first stripped him to the shirt, upon these pillows, with his

* Not through Dr. Rau's means, who could procure us none; this being alone in the power of Dr. Ruysch, as professor of anatomy in ordinary, who had a convenient apartment, in the great hospital at Amsterdam, allowed him for dissecting, and the bodies of such who died there, either for his own dissection, or to supply his pupils, both for their dissections, or for them to perform chirurgical operations upon. But Dr. Rau, being only a private teacher and no professor, could but seldom get a body for himself, and, when he did, he was obliged to keep it a secret.

buttocks rather higher than his head; tying the T bandage round his body, which he frequently did, to render the dressing of the patient, afterwards, more expeditious. He then tied his hands to his legs, as described in the 26th observation, ordering him to be kept steady after the same manner; then pulling the boy to the edge of the table, he kneeled down with his right-knee, and dipping his catheter in sweet oil, passed it into the bladder, and searched for the stone. Having touched it, he withdrew the catheter again, and, in its stead passed the grooved staff directly into the bladder, so as to be felt in the perinæum. He then made an incision on the left-side of the perinæum, four fingers-breadth from the * tuberosity of the os ischium, and one fingers-breadth from the anus, as mentioned in the 26th observation; and, after having made this first incision through the skin, the fat, and muscles, he introduced the director itinerarium, and, upon this, pushed his knife into the neck of the bladder; and giving Dr. Erndel the knife to hold fast, which stuck in the wound, reached his forceps, and introduced them into the bladder, having previously pulled out the knife, between the itinerarium and conductor; and after having † dilated the wound with the two instruments just named, happily extracted the stone with the forceps; being about the size of an hen's egg, bloody, and covered on the one side with a thin skin. Dr. Rau dressed the part, and treated the patient, in the same manner as related in the 26th observation.

OBSERVATION XXIX.

Of the operation for the stone, as performed by Dr. Rau, at which the rectum fell out at the anus.

DR. Erndel, in his book, page 121, describes another operation performed by Dr. Rau on the 7th of March 1707, on a Jew-boy afflicted with the stone, and at which I was present. He says, that in this the

* Here Dr. Erndel is either mistaken, or has wrote wrong; for the whole space between the anus and the tuberosity of the ischium, is not more than two fingers-breadth in adults, much less four in a boy.

† My good friend the doctor, here, has not described this operation so accurately as he ought to have done; besides, he has not used the names of the instruments properly: for it appears to me, that he means by the words *itinerarium* and *conductor*, the male and female conductor. There might be several other exceptions made.

The learned Englishman, James Douglas, in his book on the lateral operation, has too much despised this description of the operation: I have therefore vindicated Dr. Erndel in my Latin surgery, for although, indeed, in this description, several things are not accurately expressed; yet he has described Rau's method of placing his patients, better almost than any others who have written on this part of the subject, namely, that the position was nearly horizontal, or rather with the head lower than the anus, and which particular circumstance no one besides Erndel and myself have ever remarked.

doctor proceeded in the same manner as in the former, and that nothing extraordinary happened during the operation; but, upon the boy's crying out greatly, the rectum protruded several times out of the anus, which Dr. Rau always returned with his finger, previously dipped in oil, to prevent its being of any hindrance to him during the rest of the operation.

Note, I was myself present at this operation, and Erndel mentions the former to have been performed in the same manner; therefore it is obvious, that the former, which is described so inaccurately by him, as Douglas has judged, will appear clear and intelligible, if my description of it is read with attention; and, as Dr. Rau used, in this last operation, the male and female conductors, it is clear that what Erndel calls, in his first observation, *itinerarium*, and *conductor*, were no other than the male and female conductor, with which the wound was dilated, and which were the instruments Rau always used at all his operations; which might escape the notice of Erndel, as he had never before seen any operation in surgery, as he afterwards acknowledged to me. Whatever inaccuracy, therefore, there may be in Erndel's first description of this operation, it is now cleared up, as this last operation of Rau's, he says, was performed exactly after the same manner, and agreeable to my description in the 26th observation, and which differs but little from the description professor Albinus of Leyden has given.

OBSERVATION XXX.

Of an hydrocele in a boy, which Dr. Rau tapped with the trocar.

A Boy about eight years of age was brought to Dr. Rau, having an hydrocele on the right-side, whom the doctor tapped, by pushing in the trocar deep into the bottom of the scrotum, till he came into the cavity, which is perceived when there is no resistance; discharging the waters by pulling the perforator out of the canula. Dr. Erndel, who was also present at this operation, and briefly describes it in page 131, and 132, of his book, must have thought the time very long; for he says the boy was not freed from the waters in half an hour: but I can assure any one, that it scarce took up a minute's time. And I have seen many grown persons, having more than two pounds of water in the scrotum, which have passed the canula in two minutes, except some viscid fluid obstructed the canula, of which Dr. Erndel makes no mention, neither was any such thing observed by me. Dr. Rau ordered the *emplastrum de cumino* to be laid over the wound. But I doubt whether this patient was radically cured, without a return of the water; at least, I never heard that he was.

This

This cure therefore can only be called palliative, which relieves for a time, and generally a very short time, the complaint returning again a-new. In the sequel, several observations will occur, where I have cured this disease radically, but after an entire different manner.

OBSERVATION XXXI.

Of a caries of the tibia destroyed by the actual cautery.


A Chirurgical instrument-maker who used to work for Dr. Rau, and with whom I was well acquainted, had a swelling on the upper part of the tibia from a blow he received; at length the bone became carious, and having used many applications, which the surgeons, to whom he had applied, gave him, the opening in the swelling, which was but small, would notwithstanding heal up, and was so painful and troublesome as to render him incapable of going abroad; at length he came to Dr. Rau on the 22d of February 1707, desiring his advice and assistance. After the doctor had examined the case, he judged that the actual cautery should be used, but as the opening was so small, and the part chiefly covered with putrid skin and flesh, that there was not any possibility of applying the cautery without previously enlarging it, Dr. Rau took a razor, not having any other instrument by him, and made an incision about two inches long to the bone, cutting away the rotten skin and fungous flesh, and dilating the wound sufficiently to admit the application of the iron; for unless a caries is removed, sound flesh cannot be generated. Upon the excision of the flesh, the wound bled, and as the cautery cannot be well applied to the bone while moist, this moisture quenching the iron before it can touch the bone; the doctor therefore dried up the blood and moisture, and filled up the wound with dry lint, laying a compress over it, and rolling about it a roller three fingers broad. The next day Dr. Rau and I went to visit him, the doctor taking such an iron with him as delineated in tab. 3, fig. 13, of my surgery; which being heated red-hot, he placed the patient on a chair, laid his leg upon a low stool, and opening the bandage, took out all the dressings, dried the part as well as he could with lint, and then desiring me to pull the skin back as much as possible, to prevent the iron touching it, and to give the patient as little pain as possible, he pressed the red-hot iron upon the caries, keeping it there a full minute, then removing it, he filled it up again with lint, and applied a pledget dipped in warm brandy over it, rolling it up with the same roller he had used the day before: the succeeding days he dressed the part once a day with *ess. succini* luke-warm, and in four weeks time it was entirely closed up and healed.

Note

Note, I afterwards used this method with good success in such cases, but the patients always submitted to it with reluctance.

OBSERVATION XXXII.

Of the operation and cure of a double hare-lip, in a child six months old.

THIS operation Dr. Erndel has also described, in the book before mentioned: it was performed by the son of the famous surgeon Mr. Peter Adrianon Verduin, in the presence of his father. The child was six months old, and greatly disfigured with a double hare-lip: the operation was performed in this manner, Mr. Verduin, junior, ordered one of his assistants to take the child in his lap, and hold it fast round the arms, and another to stand behind and keep the head steady; he then separated the upper lip from the upper jaw where it adhered, that the lip might have more room to unite. He then cut off the four edges of the fissures in the lip; when this was done, having three steel-pins with triangular points * prepared on purpose, such as are described in my surgery, tab. 20, fig. 2, being about three inches long, blunt at one end or with a head; he then passed one of these pins, first through the upper part of the lip, the breadth of a little finger from the edge, on the left side, and then through the middle part, and lastly through the other part on the right side, from within outwards to the same distance from the edge, twisting round the pins some strong red silk, cross-ways, or rather like the figure eight, lying in this manner , drawing the upper part of the hare-lip well together: the second pin he passed in the same manner through the lower part of the lip, through the three divisions of the lip, twisting the silk a-cross and round the pin, in the same manner; the third pin he passed in the same manner just in the middle between the other two, drawing the wound close, by twisting the silk round as before, and securing the end of the silk by a knot.

When he had finished this properly, he snipped off the points of the pins with a pair of knippers, there remaining only on each side about a quarter of an inch of the pins, preventing thereby the long points of the pins pricking the child or being otherwise incommodious; and, lastly, he applied a narrow piece of sticking plaister as broad as a finger, and about four inches long, slit at both ends, washed the blood off the face with a sponge, and ordered a cordial mixture, of which, as the child had lost a good quantity of blood, it took a spoonful frequently. He smeared the lip with some honey of roses with a feather, and then desired the child might

* Dr. Erndel says these pins were tricuspidales, but they were not, having only one point, but that triangular; perhaps he might have been in a hurry when he wrote, and put tricuspidales for triangulares.

be put to bed. The third day after the operation, he drew out the middle pin and applied a fresh plaister, smearing the part with honey of roses; on the fourth day, he pulled out the uppermost pin; and on the 5th day, the undermost.

Note, At first I used to perform this operation after this manner, and with such long pins, but changed them afterwards, for conveniency-sake, for short ones; as I shall relate in the sequel, having already described them in my surgery and disputations.

OBSERVATION XXXIII.

Of a considerable strangulated enterocele which proved mortal.

ABOUT the latter end of April, in the year 1707, Dr. Rau was called to a shoemaker, who had a large enterocele on the right side, which he usually was able to reduce; but five days before, having had some vexation after his dinner, at which he had eaten of some flatulent food, having also neglected wearing his truss, he was taken with pains in his bowels, which were succeeded by great sickness at the stomach, continual vomiting, great anxiety, profuse sweats, and costiveness. He had spent five days in applying stupes, and in taking some medicines ordered by a barber, who, finding what he administer'd to be of no effect, and that he could give him no farther assistance, advised him to apply to Dr. Rau, judging there was a necessity for performing the operation.

Dr. Rau went to him immediately after dinner, and took only me along with him, Dr. Erndel being gone away. We found the patient in a very dangerous way, being extremely weakened by the continual vomitings, and the severe pains he had endured for the last five days: his pulse was languid, and his sweats cold; he was yet very desirous to be helped, and willing to submit to any thing to save his life. He was placed on a convenient bed in the middle of the room, and Dr. Rau, having ordered a barber to shave the part, drew up the skin upon the tumor, just by the ring of the abdominal muscles, and gave it me to hold; he then made an incision along this skin, about the breadth of three fingers; then running a grooved director underneath the skin, he carried on the incision an hand's breadth more downwards towards the bottom of the tumor. He proceeded in the same manner with the membranes lying between the skin and spermatic chord, pinching them up as he before had done the skin, cutting through them cautiously to avoid injuring the intestine which lay underneath, till at length he came to the herniary sack, and perceived, through a small orifice, the intestine therein contained. Through this orifice he passed his
grooved

grooved director, called by the French, Sonde creusse, into the sack, cutting open the tumor above and below the aperture, its whole length; which when he had finished, he perceived that the protruded intestine was already quite black and destroyed, for which reason he would not proceed any farther in the operation, but told the patient he must die; and, putting up his instruments, went away without advising or undertaking any thing more: and at ten or eleven that night, the patient died.

OBSERVATION XXXIV.

Of amputating a thigh in the English hospital at Brussels.

IN the spring of the year 1707, every conversation, as well as the newspapers, being full of the great preparations making by the allies towards the carrying on a brisk and sharp campaign, in which of course much experience was to be gained from the various kinds of wounds, and other accidents that might happen; I could not rest contented with what I had hitherto seen and acquired in physic and surgery, in Germany and Holland. I resolved therefore to make a campaign on purpose to attend the hospitals of the allied army, which was commanded by two of the greatest generals of this age, the Prince Eugene, and the Duke of Marlborough. Two other students in physic, Mr. Tessier, and Mr. Chappuzeau of Zell, both my very good friends, had the same inclination, and we accompanied one another; we met with a friend who gave us a letter of recommendation to Mr. Amyand, surgeon-general to the army, whom we met at Brussels, where the hospital then was; he read our letter of recommendation, and received us with the greatest civility, assuring us, if we would attend the hospital diligently we should not only see the patients dressed every day, but every operation that was performed. We there saw six or eight English soldiers, some of them having been wounded in the articulations of the knee and foot, with musket or pistol-shot, in the year 1704, at the bloody action near Shellenberg in Bavaria, and Hochstâdt; the others had received their hurts in the Netherlands, which, notwithstanding all the diligence and care of the English surgeons, could not be healed up, incurable fistulæ and caries falling upon the limbs and joints, discharging a great quantity of matter daily at each dressing, rendering them extremely low, and emaciated, so that when their eyes were shut, they appeared perfectly like dead persons.

I enquired why these men were suffered to lie so long as from the year 1704 to the year 1707, without amputating their limbs, seeing that they were in so bad a condition, and incurable when they came out of Bavaria to Brussels; to which we received this answer, That they had been long ago

informed of the necessity of amputating the limb, but they would not consent to it; feeding themselves with the hopes of being cured by length of time, and of saving their limbs.

On enquiring how it came to pass that, being so terribly wounded, they took this long journey from Bavaria to Bruffels; they replied, that when the war was ended in that country, they were carried in waggons to the Mayn, and being there put on board of boats, were brought down the Rhine and thence to Bruffels; from which time they had lain in the hospital, and had their wounds well-dressed and taken care of, but the wounds would not heal, the caries in the joints, and at the extremities of the bone, spreading and corroding on all sides, and so the hurts daily growing worse and worse, they at last were reduced to that low and emaciated state in which we found them. From hence may be gathered, how seldom, and with what difficulty, wounds of the limbs, in the articulation of the knee or foot, are cured, and how necessary it is to perform the amputation of the limb in time, while the patient's strength is firm.

Not long after our arrival, some eminent surgeons and physicians, belonging to the hospitals, arrived from England, in whom the soldiers in general put more confidence than in the surgeons of the companies who had attended them during the winter, these soldiers, therefore, finding that all the assistance they had for three years past received had been ineffectual to their cure, and that it was impossible for them, in the weak condition they were in, long to survive it, and having heard that nothing but amputation could give any hopes of their life, resolved, of their own accord, to submit to it, and accordingly desired Mr. Amiand to perform the operation, hoping by this means to save their lives. He agreed to do it, telling them, however, at the same time, that the operation was attended with more danger now, than if they had submitted to it the first or second year; they replied, they were determined to run the hazard, to venture life or death, and to wait the event as it should please God: in short, four of them had their thighs amputated by that gentleman, a person of great skill in his profession, afterwards surgeon to the king, and fellow of the royal society.

I don't think it necessary here to be particular in the description of the instruments or method of operating, both being described at large in my surgery, but shall only make some remarks on such parts of the operation as at that time might be different from the present method.

1. As the improved tourniquets with screws were not known at that time, Mr. Amiand, and all the surgeons of the allied army, used a single ligature with a wooden-button and pasteboard, applying it to the thigh, whether it was the thigh or leg that was to be amputated. 2. The pledgets applied to the flesh of the stump, besides those laid on the bone, were of tow,

well soaked in oil of turpentine before the operation, in order to stop the bleeding, and laid on pretty thick. 3. Over these were applied pledgets dipped in vinegar and whites of eggs, and over this a large pad of tow, then a compress of strong thick double linen, of the figure of a maltese cross, and, lastly, three star-compresses, with a long two-headed roller. 4. In taking off the leg, the patients were seated in a somewhat low chair. 5. After the thigh had been amputated, the tourniquet was somewhat loosened, to discover, by the spurting of the blood, the principal artery, which the surgeon took hold of with the forceps; and taking it up, together with some flesh to hold the better, with a crooked needle, as big as the little finger, and waxed thread, he tied the same herewith very tight. Two of these four persons recovered, but the other two died from weakness, in about eight or ten days, having entirely lost their appetite.

OBSERVATION XXXV.

Of amputating the leg.

TWO other soldiers had their legs taken off, having received gun-shot wounds in the articulation between the leg and foot, which became carious, and were very painful; nor did they yield to any method of cure. They were placed in the same manner as the former, and the tourniquet applied in the same place, the limb was taken off an hand's breadth below the knee, as described in my surgery. After the amputation, Mr. Amiand proceeded to stop the blood two ways; for finding, after loosening the tourniquet, that the arteries between the tibia and fibula were small, he had two little buttons of tow, in which was tied up some vitriol grossly pulverised, which he applied to the arteries, pressing it on tight; over this he applied linen pledgets dipped in oil of turpentine, as in the foregoing observation, pressing all tight down with his thumb, and applying the proper bandages.

But where he found the artery to be large, and that the blood spurted forth with some violence, he then took it up with the needle and thread, not trusting the vitriol. One of these persons died, probably from mere weakness, and the other recovered.

OBSERVATION XXXVI.

Of an hæmatocele cured by the operation.

ON the second of July, an English soldier, twenty-five years of age, came to Mr. Amiand, at the hospital, complaining that he had perceived, for a long time, a swelling on the left side of the scrotum, and that the surgeons, to whom he had shewn it, said it was a dropsey of the scrotum.

scrotum. A few days before, he had received a kick from a horse on the part, which had made it grow much in the three last days. He was ordered to shew it, and Mr. Amiand examined the part, which appeared red; and as he had but lately received the kick from the horse, he judged it to be rather an hæmatocele than an hydrocele, and that the scrotum contained blood instead of water, and so it turned out in the operation: judging, therefore, the operation necessary, he put it off till the next day, against which time he prepared and got every thing in readiness, and performed it after the following manner.

He laid the patient on the edge of a bed, and forced down with his hands the contained fluid, ordering one of his assistants to press together the scrotum from before and behind at the belly, that it might be the better stretched out at the side and lower part, so that the incision might be made, as he said, with more convenience, then, with a large lancet, he made an incision through the skin and subjacent parts, till he got into the cavity of the scrotum, whose undermost coat, or skin, was the tunica vaginalis of the left testicle, and which altogether was as thick as a finger's breadth. An opening being hereby made, a large quantity of blood and water, mingled together, ran out. He then took a straight director, with a groove, and passed it through the aperture upwards, towards the abdomen, as far as he could, cutting up the whole scrotum with a pair of scissars with blunt points; he then pushed his left finger downwards into the scrotum, and, on his finger, which he employed instead of the director, he cut the scrotum to the bottom, all the remaining fluid hereupon running out; when this was done, he had a great number of dossils of lint, which are called by the French, Bourdonets, which he dipped in clean water; and filling up with them the whole cavity of the scrotum, which was pretty large, he applied a plaister and compress moistened with brandy, of the shape and size of a large horse-shoe, keeping the whole on with a four-tailed bandage, in the middle of which was a hole for admitting the penis to pass through, the two uppermost tails being fastened round his body, and the two undermost ones passing between his legs and round his thighs, the one going round the right, the other round the left, which were tied fast to the two uppermost ones just under the navel; without any occasion for his wearing a scapular. He ordered him to drink milk and water night and day, when thirsty.

This bandage remained till the fourth day without opening it, that the wound might thereby be better disposed to suppuration; then, at the first dressing, he took all the lint out of the scrotum, which was a good deal inflamed, filling the cavity up again with fresh dossils spread with a digestive, and a plaister over that, applying the bandage in the manner he did

at first: the part was dressed every other day, for fourteen days, after this manner. It remained greatly inflamed, discharging a great quantity of matter, which generally cleansed the wound of the putrid water and lacerated vessels. The 18th day the wound was quite clean, and the inflammation gone off, which is seldom dangerous; and afterwards the wound was dressed with unguentum viride and balsamum Arcaei, till it was quite healed.

Note, On such an occasion, when I expect that a quantity of blood will be discharged from the wound, to prevent spoiling the bed cloaths, instead of laying the patient on the bed I place him on a convenient table, upon which I lay a sack with straw, some old linen and sponge, that the blood may be sucked up, partly by the sponge and partly by the linen, out of which it may easier be washed than out of the bed. Besides, the patient by this means, lies cleaner in his bed, to which he is carried, after the operation is performed and the bandage applied. Other remarks I could make, but shall reserve them to another place, where I shall describe the operations as performed by myself.

OBSERVATION XXXVII.

Of the operation for the fistula in ano.

ON the 5th of July, 1707, an English trooper about forty years of age, came to Mr. Amiand, desiring his assistance towards the cure of a fistula in ano: this fistula had an opening on the right side of the rectum, running parallel to the rectum to the depth of two inches. Mr. Amiand resolved to attempt his cure by performing the operation. He first prepared him by taking away twelve ounces of blood from the arm the same morning, and gave him a dose of the purging potion kept always in readiness at the apothecary's to the hospital, desiring him to use a moderate diet; and on the third day he proceeded to the operation in the following manner. He placed the patient before a small low table turned to the light, ordering him to bend forwards with his belly on a pillow, which lay on the table, in such a manner, as for his legs to remain fixed on the ground and extended from each other, in order to his coming at the part the easier, and that he might inspect the fistula. Mr. Amiand then placed himself upon a low chair behind the patient, previously tying the T bandage round his body, laying the two undermost tails over the patient's back, to prevent their being in the way during the operation. Then ordering two of his assistants to pull the buttocks from each other, he took a thin flexible piece of silver-wire of about a foot in length, holding

holding it in his right-hand; then smearing the index finger of his left-hand with sweet oil, he introduced it up the rectum, and passed the wire through the external orifice to the bottom of the fistula, perforating the gut with its point, at the end of the finger in the rectum; and bending it about and outwards, he pushed the wire forwards with his left-hand, till the point came out at the anus, and till both ends of the wire were equally long, almost in the manner described in my surgery, tab 35. fig. 1. C, C, D, D, E, H, H: then taking hold of both ends of the wire with his left-hand, at D, D, H, H, he pulled it strongly outwards towards him, and taking a crooked knife, as delineated, tab. 1. G, he passed it carefully up the intestine, till he came with the point to the hole made by the wire, which was greatly dilated and widened by pulling the wire; he then cut through all that he had hold of with the wire, as the gut, sphincter ani, and skin; by this incision, laying the whole into one wound, which he filled up with dossils of lint, to cleanse and dilate it, laying over the whole a piece of plaister about two or three fingers-breadth, and a thick compress of a span's length between the two buttocks: and fixing the whole with the T bandage, put him to bed, advising him not to eat much: his diet was to be chiefly soup, that he might not have occasion to go to stool often, and to foul the wound. As often as the patient went to stool the whole bandage was taken off, and the wound being afterwards cleansed of all foulness, he filled it up again with dossils of lint spread with a digestive ointment, tying up as before. A few days after, finding the wound foul, he strewed upon the dossil with the digestive, a powder made of two parts of burnt-alum, and one part of mercur. præcipitat. rub. but afterwards the dressing was only the digestive. Fifteen or sixteen days afterwards, it was dressed with a vulnerary tincture prepared with myrrh and aloes, and in five weeks the cure was completed.

OBSERVATION XXXVIII.

Of a bad fistula in ano, called perfect and complete.

ANOTHER trooper applied, who had a much larger and worse fistula than the former, on the left side of the anus; which Mr. Amiand found, upon inspecting and examining, to have a much greater cavity, running even with the rectum, having other sinus's on the side and downwards, and one passage going into the cavity of the gut. After preparing the patient in the manner beforementioned, and placing and holding him as the former, he passed the index finger of his right-hand up the anus; with his left-hand he introduced the wire, through the orifice of the fistula, into the rectum, bending it outwards with his index finger through the anus, as in the

the former case; and cutting through all that he had hold of by the wire; he introduced a grooved director into the other sinus's on the other side, opening all that he discover'd, some with a knife, others with scissars, as he thought best and most convenient, and where any of the adjacent fat seemed indurated, foul, or putrid, he cut all away with his knife, or scissars, to clear the wound of it. In these fistula's the matter corrodes the rectum, and the orifice becomes callous, especially if it has been of long-standing; and if the callosity is not cut away, the fistula never heals perfectly. Mr. Amiand, therefore, took off with his scissars the whole edge about the orifice, dressing the patient in the same way, and proceeding in the cure after the same manner, as in the former case; and in six weeks the patient was cured.

OBSERVATION XXXIX.

Of a fistula and caries of the upper-part, and angle, of the scapula.

A Soldier had a fistula in the back, at the angle of the scapula, which he suspected to have proceeded from a fall; and upon searching it with a probe, Mr. Amiand found the bone was corroded, and become carious, to cure which, as expeditiously as possible, after having sufficiently dilated the orifice by incision, he filled up the fistula with dry lint; the next day he applied a red-hot iron, having a round button at the end, as delineated in my surgery, tab. 3, fig. 9, burning the bone therewith, and filled up the space with lint spread with a digestive. The cautery was again repeated the second day, and the wound dressed in the same way, and continued for ten days; afterwards the digestive was omitted, and, in its stead, the dressings were moistened with a vulnerary tincture prepared with aloes and myrrh, and applied every day: a plaister and compress were laid over all, drawing it with the spica bandage well together; and in four weeks, the sore was quite healed.

OBSERVATION XL.

Of a great inflammation of the arm after bleeding, by which a nerve or tendon may have been injured.

IN July another soldier came, having, after bleeding, a great inflammation extending itself from the middle of the humerus, over the cubitus and hand, to the very fingers, all the parts being greatly swelled, very red, burning, and painful, nor could he scarcely move the limb: discussive fomentations, prepared with mellilot, camomile, and elder-flowers, boiled in water, adding one fourth of the quantity of brandy, with some camphorated spirits

rits of wine, were directed for him; in which were dipped flannels thick folded, and the part fomented therewith every third hour, till the inflammation diminished, which was in four or five days: nevertheless, finding that all was not dissolved, but that one part of the inflammation at the elbow tended to, and would form an abscess, an emollient cataplasm was order'd, made of althea, malva, sem. lini, and fenigræci, boiled in milk, and applied often; and the next day upon feeling the tumor, Mr. Amiand perceiving a softness, judged that matter lay concealed there, and therefore thought it not eligible to wait for a perfect maturation of the tumor, because he had often experienced, that, upon deferring to open the part too long, the matter had often corroded the adjacent parts, particularly the nerves, tendons, ligaments of the joints, and frequently the bone itself, fistulæ sometimes arising very difficult of cure: He made an incision with a lancet, two thumbs-breadth, parallel to the length of the arm behind, and on the undermost part near the bend of the elbow, from which issued a pretty large quantity of bloody matter; which being discharged, he filled up the wound with dossils of lint, previously soaked in oil of turpentine, and applied a diachylum-plaister over them, and a large linen-compress, moistened with brandy, to discuss or resolve the yet remaining inflammation. But, two days afterwards, another abscess having formed itself on the inside of the arm, near the bend of the elbow, he opened and dressed this in the same manner: at length the inflammation being resolved and dissipated, the abscess was dressed, for a short time, with a digestive, then with the balsamum Arcei, till all was well.

OBSERVATION XLI.

Of an ulcer upon the upper part of the os tibiæ, with a bad caries; and for the cure of which, the bone was cauterized through into the cavity.

A Soldier who had an ulcer on the upper part of the tibia, about a hand's breadth below the knee-pan, attended with a caries of the bone, complained that he had had, for a long time before, a great pain in the part; upon which, Mr. Amiand dilated the orifice by incision, as the patient lay in bed, having before ordered a flat cauterizing iron, of the size of the caries, to be made red-hot, which he applied to the caries, burning the part freely, filling up the ulcer with lint, and covering the whole with a plaister; the next day, upon examination, finding that the caries was not quite destroyed, but sunk deeper into the bone, he first ordered a pointed iron, as in tab. 3. fig. 13. of my surgery, and another yet more pointed, to be put into the fire, and when red-hot he cauterized with the first as deep as he could, repeating the same with the second, till he came into the cavity of the bone.

bone. Mr. Amiand said that a perforating trepan, called by the French, le trepan perforative, would have had the same effect. He then put a dry tent into the perforation of the bone, and filled up the ulcer with dry lint; and laying a compress and plaister over it, he fastened the whole with a convenient bandage. The ulcer was afterwards dressed with a digestive, and then with the vulnerary tincture of aloes and myrrh: the patient drank the decoction of the woods, took mercurials and purifiers of the blood, and at length, at the end of two months, this bad ulcer was healed.

OBSERVATION XLII.

Of the use of setons in violent head-aches, and spasmodic twitchings, or motus convulsivi.

A Servant belonging to the hospital complained to Mr. Amiand, that he had been troubled for a long time with a violent head-ache, and often with spasmodic twitchings in the head, eyes, face, and sometimes in his legs and arms; that he was also at times quite giddy, and ready to fall; his memory was also greatly impaired: all which made him apprehensive of an ensuing epilepsy. For this disorder Mr. Amiand advised him, after plentiful bleeding, to have a seton made in his neck; which he did with a crooked needle, as delineated in my surgery, tab. 18. fig. 12. Having pinched up the skin longitudinally, he stuck the needle, with a narrow slip of linen, of a finger's breadth and a foot long, through it, transversely, as in tab. 21, fig. 17, moving it backwards and forwards twice every day, which gave the patient great relief. This was the first seton I had ever seen made; for in Germany and Holland I had not seen any, they being little used in those countries. But I have since frequently used them, in disorders of the head and eyes, with success: the method of treating them is described in my surgery.

OBSERVATION XLIII.

Of the use of arteriotomy in the temporal artery in violent head-aches, and inflammation of the eyes.

A Plethoric person, afflicted with a severe head-ache of long continuance, and inflammation of the eyes, applying to Mr. Amiand for advice, he recommended arteriotomy, assuring us that he, by that means, had relieved many. The patient submitting, he performed the operation in the following manner, which I had never seen done either in Germany or Holland. He had in readiness three small compresses, as for common bleeding, and a double-headed roller six french ells long, and the breadth of

of two fingers. He then seated him in a chair, shaving that side on which he proposed to open the artery; then taking the lancet in his hand, and feeling for the artery he thought most convenient to open, he pushed in the lancet upon the artery, endeavouring to open it transversely, but stuck deeper than in common bleeding, because the artery lay deeper; upon which the blood spirted out quite florid, in alternate spirts, forming an arch: and when he had taken twelve ounces, he laid the three compresses upon the orifice, first the least, then the middle one, and, lastly, the biggest; applying the star-bandage, called *nodosa*, or *stellata*, as described in my surgery, plate, 37, fig. 7, which stopped the bleeding, and taking some medicines internally, the patient found himself much better. This remedy I have frequently used since with success.

OBSERVATION XLIV.

Of the operation for the stone, with the greater apparatus.

ABOUT the middle of August a man came to the hospital, to Mr. Amiand, that had been troubled with the stone for many years, relating all the symptoms he had suffered, and desiring relief. Mr. Amiand really believed he had a stone in the bladder, but, as a sensible rational practitioner, he well knew that the symptoms he had related were sometimes uncertain and fallacious; he therefore searched him with the catheter, passing it in the same manner as in the 28th observation, moving it properly backwards and forwards, till he perceived the stone very plain. Hereupon he ordered him home, and directed some of his people to bleed him, and some proper medicines to be sent him, in order to prepare him for the operation, which he accordingly performed, tho' he confessed frankly, to one of his most intimate friends, that he had never before performed the operation on a living subject. Nevertheless, as the man put a great confidence in him, and there was not any person more capable in all Brussels, he said he would try with the greatest caution, and wait the event. On the fourth day he undertook the operation by the greater apparatus, as was then the practice in England and France, described by Tolet in France, and Gronevelt in England: the operation was attended with difficulty, and lasted a long time, he being an half hour, with great trouble and pains, before he could grasp the stone and extract it. He dressed the wound, and applied the bandage as was then customary in France and England; Dr. Rau's method being unknown to those foreigners who had not seen him perform the operation.

OBSERVATION XLV.

Of the method of treating the soldiers having the small pox, ardent fevers, bloody-flux, and agues, in the hospital of the army.

I Must, in this place, mention that the former campaigns had been sharp and bloody; the allied army, in the year 1704, having driven the French out of Bavaria, and all Germany; and, in the years 1705, and 1706, taken Antwerp, Ghent, Brussels, Louvain, Mechlin, Oudenarde, Gelders, and other considerable cities, fortifications, and whole provinces. But this year both armies had fortified themselves in advantageous camps not far from Louvain, neither choosing to attack the other, and remaining the whole summer in these fortified camps, there were few killed or wounded on either side, till at last, towards the winter, they retired into winter-quarters; so that there was but little else for the surgeons to do, except, when through some quarrel, the soldiers wounded each other, or luxations and fractures occur'd; but nothing remarkable, or new, happened. But other disorders invaded the English, and, particularly in July and August, the small pox, inflammatory disorders, as fevers, and pleurifies; and towards August and September, diarrhœas, agues, and bloody-fluxes. Mr. Wilson, the hospital surgeon to the English army, bled plentifully those who seemed to be attacked with the symptoms of the small pox, and were very feverish or plethoric; and if attended with pain, nausea, or other complaint of the stomach, he ordered the ipecacuana to clear the stomach, by vomit, and then gave them barley-water, acidulated with the spiritus salis dulcis, and sweetened with syrup fl. papav. or violar. to be drank when thirsty; for which supply the apothecaries prepared whole casks full, as it was also administer'd to all those who were ill of other inflammatory disorders, being a very pleasant drink. To some who did not like this drink, they gave the decoctum album, with white bread, or milk and water, and, two or three times a day, a dose of the Countess of Kent's powder, or of the pulvis e chelis cancrorum, not keeping them too hot, as the weather was very warm, but opening the doors of the rooms in the day where eight or twelve lay, two in a bed together, and keeping the windows shut to prevent any draught of air. Their diet was panada; and by this method most of them recovered.

Burning fevers, and wound-fevers were treated after the same manner; but those whose fevers run very high, and those who were plethoric, were bled plentifully, four or five times in the beginning, for bleeding sparingly was not usual with the English, they always taking away a pound at each time;

time: the same medicines and drink were administer'd, and, particularly; pulv. e chelis canceror. which was also taken in pleurifies.

In the bloody, and other fluxes, a dose of ipecacuana was first given, drinking plentifully of warm-water, or water wherein bread had been boiled; after which, a dram of rhubarb was taken for three or four days, then the pulv. diatragacanthi, and at night a dose of diascordium, or theriaca.

In agues a vomit was premised, or a purge, according to the state of the patient, and after that, the tartarus vitriolatus, or sal. mirabile Glauberi; and if this gave no relief, they had recourse to the bark in powder, or in electuary. There were many infected with venereal disorders, which, if not very inveterate, were cured without salivation, by purifiers, as mercurials, and the decoction of the woods, but if they were very bad, they were cured by salivation; some with the unction, and others, with mercurius dulcis, or panacæa mercurialis, with the decoction of the woods, and sparing diet.

Note, As September was now come, and little to be expected from the armies this year, being willing to increase my knowledge by attending the professors at Leyden, I returned to Holland, in the middle of September, about the time when the lectures begin there, and attended, without delay, the famous Albinus senior, and Boerhave's theoretic, practical, and chymical lectures, to the end; and Dr. Boerhave reading this year public lectures on vision, and the disorders of the eyes, I attended regularly from beginning to end, and acknowledge, that I learnt most from him, of the structure of the eye, and method of knowing and curing its disorders.

As often as professor Bidlow dissected at the public theatre, or demonstrated any thing in surgery, I always was present; yet cannot say that, whilst I was there, any extraordinary surgeon lived there, or that I saw any cure or operation of consequence. These lectures terminating when the summer came on, and great preparations making for another campaign, and my desire of improvement in physic and surgery being very great, I first took up the degree of doctor, and resolved to make another campaign this summer, and attend the hospitals of the army, to render myself more experienced; I purchased the necessary instruments used in the army, and particularly a trepan with its apparatus, instruments for amputation, and those for extracting balls, and set out towards the latter end of June, for Oudenarde upon the Schelde, but not without great risk of being taken prisoner by the straggling parties of the enemy, about which place both armies marched to and fro, and many skirmishes happened between the parties, so that in the Dutch-hospital, to which I had letters of recommendation from Dr. Ruysch, there were a number of wounded of

all forts, under the direction of the Dutch surgeon-general, Von Quawern, an old experienced surgeon, who attended at the dressings, and kept a watchful eye over the conduct of these cures. I soon ingratiated myself into his favour, and, as we dined at one table, we often discoursed together upon the subject of these dangerous wounds.

OBSERVATION XLVI.

Of the bad consequence of taking the lint out of a wound, when the hæmorrhage has been great.

I Observed in a patient, a German of no mean extraction, who had received a shot in the right-leg passing through between the tibia and fibula, that every day, when the surgeon who dressed it, pulled out the lint which he had stuffed in the day before to stop the bleeding, a fresh hæmorrhage succeeded, particularly, when he pulled out any that stuck fast in the wound: from this frequent loss of blood the patient was become very weak and pale, and was much terrified, being apprehensive that if the bleeding continued daily, as it had done for 10 or 12 days, it would be his death. Having been informed I was a German, and a doctor of physic, and that I had already made a campaign, he desired my advice about the cure of this bleeding in his wound. As the surgeon that attended him was a very young man, this summer being the first of his being in the field, and as indeed he himself was very glad of proper advice, in what manner to treat this patient, I told him that I had been thinking on this case for the last two or three days, and though I had neither seen or read of what I was going to propose, I thought, that in order to prevent the bleeding, as the patient was otherwise well dressed, and bled only when the lint was pulled out, he should let the dressings remain for three days, and keep the patient easy and quiet in bed, and that I would come again on the fourth day, and give him my opinion how to proceed farther; to this the surgeon answered, that he feared the wound would become foul, and inflame, or receive some other injury if it remained so long without dressing, but I assured him it would not. The patient found himself during this time very well, without being sensible of any pain or inflammation, but rather found himself stronger than the three days before; on the fourth day, the surgeon came at the usual time to dress him, I suffered him to take off the roller and compress gently, and it did not bleed, all the lint sticking fast in the wound. I therefore advised him to smear the part with the unguentum digestivum, and to apply a compress, moistened with hot brandy, over it, and to roll it up as before, and not to open it till two days afterwards; for then we should see if the lint would

would loosen of itself, without the wound's bleeding, which happened accordingly. I then ordered the part to be dressed only with the digestive spread upon lint, and the patient soon recovered his strength. The wound bled no more ; but in a fortnight the cure was greatly advanced, and in a month, the wound was perfectly healed.

Note, This observation I have afterwards found to answer very well, not only in a great number of wounds, but also in the extirpation of glands and excrescencies in different parts of the body, and in the glands of the neck have particularly experienced its use. On the contrary, I have seen cases in which, from not attending to this observation, the patient has become daily weaker, and died at last, when their lives might have been preserved, if the surgeons had suffered the lint to have remained in the wound till it fell out of itself.

OBSERVATION XLVII.

Of stopping the blood of the temporal artery cut through.

IN the beginning of July 1708, a trooper was brought to the hospital, having received a cut on the left-temple, which, as he said, had bled very much ; the blood, notwithstanding the pledgets and compresses, forcing its way through, so that the wounded person, who before looked strong and ruddy, as he said, was now quite weak and pale, and in danger of losing his life. A consultation was held by some of the surgeons of the regiments, and they resolved to dress the wound with lint, moistened with alcohol. vini, and to apply three compresses wetted with the same spirit, and to fasten them well with bandages, hoping that the bleeding, by these means, would stop, which indeed it did for two or three hours, but then returned again. At last, as this patient's case was the subject talked of by all the principal surgeons, one of them, very skilful and experienced in the application of bandages, said he would undertake the stopping of the blood, and that principally with a proper bandage, the other having only applied a bandage with circular turns. He then took a double-headed roller, six Brabant ells long, and three fingers-broad, and filled up the wound with chewed blotting paper ; he then took three quadrangular compresses, the first two fingers-broad, the second three, and the third four ; in the undermost he put a French half-guilder, which he laid upon the chewed paper which filled the wound, over this the second, and lastly the third, applying the before-mentioned long roller, and forming the star-bandage, or *nodosa vel stellata*, mentioned in the 43d observation, and which I have described in my surgery ; by this method the bleeding was stopped, the
bandage

bandage was suffered to remain on four days, and the patient all the while kept very quiet. On the fourth day, upon opening the part, he only took the two upper compresses away, leaving the undermost in their places, and putting on two fresh compresses, he bound up the wound as before; leaving it thus for three days more, when the roller was taken off, the two undermost compresses fell out, and the chewed paper hung quite loose in the wound, without any bleeding, which was gently removed with a probe, and the wound filled up with lint dipped in a digestive. The three compresses were still continued, and the same bandage applied; the dressings were renewed every other day for fourteen days; last of all, the wound was dressed every day with balsamum Arcæi, till, in about four weeks, the cure was completed without any return of the hæmorrhage.

O B S E R V A T I O N XLVIII.

Of the cure of a wounded brachial artery.

AS wounds of the larger arteries are generally dangerous, so those of the brachial artery are more particularly so, the person so wounded easily bleeding to death, if a skilful surgeon is not applied to, as the hæmorrhage is not so easily stopped by the means which succeed in wounds of smaller vessels. Styptics do not succeed well, the bleeding not being easily stopped by them; and cauterising is both dreadful and painful, and often the cause of other bad symptoms, as will hereafter be described in a remarkable instance. The tourniquet is, in these cases, of principal use, and particular methods are necessary to discover the injured artery, and to tie it round by a peculiar instrument, or at least to take it up with a crooked needle, which unskilful and unexperienced surgeons not well understanding, the patient generally dies, because these people cannot easily stop the bleeding.

A soldier was brought to the hospital, having received a stab in the inside of his right-arm, a hand's breadth above the bend of the elbow, wounding the artery running there, which bled profusely; the surgeon to the regiment, by applying the common tourniquet to the arm, and then stuffing up the wound with pledgets of lint, bolsters, and bandages, secured things in such a manner as to get him to the hospital.

The surgeon-general, and a skilful surgeon of a regiment, ordered the patient to be laid on a bed; and, as the surgeon of the company who brought him, informed them the brachial artery was wounded, they consulted how to effect his cure, which they resolved to attempt by ligature, as they had cured many by that method, therefore ordered the patient a cordial mixture, and the necessary instruments to be got in readiness.

When

When every thing was ready, the patient, with the assistance of a young surgeon, put his arm out of bed ; another holding with his right-hand the patient's hand, and with his left the patient's arm near the elbow ; another held the arm steady with both hands, near the shoulder ; the surgeon of the regiment then applied the tourniquet ; a third assistant took hold of the screw, and was told to loosen or tighten the tourniquet according as he was ordered.

Hereupon the bandage, which was full of blood, was loosened, which brought away the compresses and tents with it, being quite loose. The principal surgeon, who was to perform the operation, Mr. Von Quawern himself not undertaking any difficult operation because of his great age, ordered the tourniquet to be loosened a little, the readier to discover the wounded artery, and the blood spurted forth briskly, of a florid colour : having observed the situation of the artery, he ordered the tourniquet to be directly tightned, to prevent more effusion of blood, wiped the arm clean of the blood with a sponge, and with a small knife cut open the skin and fat, two fingers-breadth long above the wound, till he saw the artery ; and then taking a crooked needle, the length of a little finger, in which was a double-waxed thread, passed it round the artery, a finger's breadth above the puncture, tying the thread very tight, laying on some chewed paper upon the artery, and some thick compresses over it, and a thick compress two fingers-broad, and six fingers-breadth long, upon the trunk of the artery, the true situation of which ought to be well known from the anatomy of the part, fixing all to, upon, and above the wound, with circular turns, ordering an assistant to press that part of the wound where the ligature was made, with his thumb, and another he ordered to press hard upon the trunk of the artery at another part of the arm, and take off the tourniquet gently ; and then beginning higher up, where the tourniquet was screwed, continued the bandage to the shoulder, and round the breast, and so back again over the shoulder to the arm, from thence proceeding downwards in spiral turns, made two circular turns upon the wound, and, lastly, running downwards to, about, and below the elbow, then rolling slowly up the arm to the end, fastened it with a pin ; he then laid his arm upon a pillow in bed, and ordered a quieting emulsion, made with almonds and poppy-seeds, and sweetened with a little sugar, and recommended a proper diet ; and, as no fresh bleeding ensued, the first dressing remained on four days. The hand was fomented with warm brandy, as it was cold and greatly swelled, and the next day putting on a fresh compress and roller, as the first time. The third day he was dressed in the same manner, except that the wound was smeared with the digestive ointment. On the tenth day the chewed paper came from the
wound

wound at the dressing, and the wound looked very well ; after which, the wound was dressed every other day with lint and the digestive, the third week, with balsamum Arcæi, and in six weeks, the wound was quite healed.

OBSERVATION XLIX.

Of a soldier who having received a blow on his head by a fall, lay several days insensible, but was cured by the trepan.

AT the same time with the abovementioned patient wounded in the arm, another was brought to Oudenarde, who having received a blow upon his head by a fall, had remained senseless two days in the village Heurne on the Schelde, where a body of the allies then lay, to cover Oudenarde on the approach of the French army. We found a violent contusion, with a small external wound on the scalp, on the right-side of the head. After having bled him, and applied discutient bags boiled in wine, warm to the part, during a night and day, and finding in him the next morning no signs of sense, the surgeon-general ordered a crucial incision to be made about the middle of the parietal bone, and the wound to be filled up with dry lint in order to dilate it, and a plaister over it, and the application of the bags to be repeated for that day and night. The next morning, which was the 7th of July, finding the patient no better, the lint was taken out of the wound, and the bone well cleansed with dry lint, when a fissure was observed in the cranium, and it was therefore thought necessary to perform the operation of the trepan; which a Dutch surgeon of a regiment performed in the usual manner. When he had taken out the piece of bone, with the assistance of such an elevator as delineated in my surgery, a good quantity of blood immediately flowed out, and the patient opened his eyes and sighed, like a person awakened out of a deep sleep, and a little while afterwards began to speak, but could not recollect what had happened, or what had been done to him; for persons under these circumstances do not even feel the boring through the cranium. The wound was cleansed of the blood with dry lint, and filled up with the same, and dressed as the day before: the next day the patient was dressed in much the same manner as related in the sixth observation; and, in two months time, as the surgeon of the regiment informed me, he was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION L.

Of various wounds after the battle near Oudenarde.

ON the 11th of July this year, while the French were intending to surprise Oudenarde, a good pass and fortification on the Schelde, the Duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene arrived quite unexpectedly, and attacked them vigorously the same afternoon about three o'clock, near the abovementioned village; at five o'clock the heat of the action was greatest, the French were totally defeated and put to flight, and the conquerors gained a complete victory, several thousands of the French being found dead and wounded in the field of battle the next day. It is easy to imagine, that the allies could not have less than two thousand wounded, the greatest part of which were brought into Oudenarde, filling, besides the hospital, most of the public buildings from top to bottom; the very churches and convents were not exempted. All sorts of wounds were to be seen that one can imagine; gun-shot wounds, incised wounds from sharp instruments, legs and arms shattered; many of these were amputated; the operation of the trepan was performed on others; balls and pieces of their cloaths extracted, or cut out of different parts of the body; inflammations of gun-shot wounds, ulcers, mortifications, all occurred to be cured, and required the greatest care.

As the number of the wounded was so great, the surgeons finding that more assistants were necessary than the States-General commonly had in their service, and having learnt that I had attended Dr. Ruysch's and Dr. Rau's anatomical and chirurgical lectures at Amsterdam, and the other parts of medicine at Leyden, with Albinus, Boerhave, and others; and besides, that this was the second campaign I had made as volunteer, at my own expence, to perfect myself by practice and experience in physic and surgery, and that I also was provided with a set of instruments made at my own expence at Amsterdam by the very best makers, and that after having seen the most capital operations performed the year before, by the English surgeon-general, Mr. Amiand, and this year by other skilful surgeons, they therefore took me into their service on this occasion, as one of the physicians of the army and hospital, giving me a particular hospital to visit and look after, with a liberty to perform trifling operations of my own accord, such as scarifying inflammations and gangrenes, opening of abscesses, dilating narrow gun-shot wounds, and extracting balls. But the more considerable and difficult operations were not to be undertaken but with the assistance of the surgeon-general Von Quawern, or some other experienced surgeon; which was very agreeable to me, as I was willing and glad to

I learn

learn and receive instruction from those that were older and more experienced than myself, never hazarding or attempting any operation, but where immediate necessity required it, till by a greater experience I had rendered myself more skilful and capable.

OBSERVATION LI.

The method of treating gun-shot wounds.

A Great number of gun-shot wounds occurring after this battle, I ordered almost all of them to be laid open, where it could be done, by the surgeons of the hospital, or did it myself, making one or two incisions two fingers-breadth long, where the state of the part would permit; because wounds, made with musket or pistol-balls, generally contract so much, that, without dilating, there is not any possibility of cleansing them, or getting in to them to extract any heterogeneous matter, as balls, pieces of cloth, linen, leather, paper, &c. or the splinters of shattered bones, which all greatly obstruct the cleansing and healing of the wound, and produce inflammations of the parts, gangrenes, severe pains, and ulcerations, if not extracted. And, indeed, when great inflammation attends these wounds, it is greatly lessened, by making the incisions and dilatation abovementioned; for the grumous blood, caused by the contusion the ball makes, which, if confined in the wound, would occasion putrefaction, is hereby discharged, and a free circulation of the good blood is effected, the compression upon the vessels, from the swelling and inflammation, being taken off. But it is necessary to know, from the anatomy of the part, where any considerable vein or artery lies, that in making the incisions they may not be hurt, in which many old surgeons were diffident, for want of a due knowledge of these things; and, not daring, many times, to cut, they called me in, hearing that I understood anatomy, and had attended Dr. Ruysch and Dr. Rau. After having suffered the wound to bleed a little, which rendered phlebotomy afterwards less necessary, we endeavoured,

1. To extract with the fingers, which were generally the best and surest instruments, any thing heterogeneous from the wound, or, if it could not conveniently be done with them, then with the forceps. If balls stuck fast in the bone, I had peculiar instruments to extract them with, such as the hook, the forceps, the perforator, with which I bored or grasped the body to be taken out. These instruments may be seen in my surgery, tab. 3, fig. 3 to 8, being those I used at that time.

2. If nothing heterogeneous was in the wound, or if all had been taken out, I smeared the inside with a digestive ointment, made with the yolk of an egg and turpentine, and filled up the wound with as many dossils of lint as could be put in without force.

3. To

3. To prevent an inflammation, or if an inflammation was already present, I have found this fomentation of great service in resolving it, applied warm several times a day.

℞. Aq. calc. viv. lbi.
 Spirit. vini camph. ℥iii.
 Cerufs. ppt. ℥i.
 Sal. ammon. ℥ss. m.

4. I dressed the patients, after the example of Magati and Belloste, but once in twenty-four hours, and many but once in two days, without taking off the whole bandage, in which time most of the wounds that had been opened and dilated by the incisions, were well cleansed. Afterwards they were dressed with balsamum Arcæi or capaiwæ, till they were quite well. In many, as well gun-shot as incised wounds, the balsam was not used, but only the simple digestive, till they were healed; and, lastly, they were dressed with dry lint only, and diachylon-plaister, mixed with oil of turpentine, laid over the whole.

OBSERVATION LII.

Of the method of treating great and violent inflammations.

WHEN the inflammations proved very severe and great, as was especially the case where the nervous or tendinous parts were hurt, and the patient young and plethoric, or of an inflammatory disposition, I generally used to bleed them plentifully in the arm, on the opposite side. When the warm application of bags nor incision would avail, I scarified the part through the skin and fat to the muscles, one or two inches long, according to the degree of inflammation, suffering the wound to bleed as long as it would, and then applied the warm bags frequently. The patients drank only fair water, water-gruel, or barley-water, acidulated with spiritus salis dulcis, or spiritus vitrioli, sweetened with syrup or sugar, when thirsty. Officers, and others, of quality to afford it, mixed with their barley-water lemon-juice and sugar, or syrup of lemons, as much as rendered it grateful. Besides this, I ordered them a cooling powder against inflammations, of which they took as much as would lie on the point of a knife, in a glass of water, every three or four hours, viz.

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat. ℥iii.
 Antimon. diaphor. ℥ii.
 Nitri depurat. ℥i.
 Cinnabar. antimon. ℥ss. m.

Many drank, at the same time, in the morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, tea made of speedwell, baum, and elder-flowers, infusing as much of these herbs as could be held between three fingers, with a pint of boiling-water, drinking of it, with or without sugar, and which the sick preferred to those vulnerary drinks composed of a number of ingredients, which by boiling, standing a long time, and warming up again, acquired a disagreeable taste, offending the stomach of the patient, and making them sick. Such cooling powders were not usual before in hospitals, neither do I find that the French authors upon wounds, either use them or take any notice of them in such cases, but I have found them of great service, as well as the herb-tea just mentioned, taken with other things, and recommended them in such cases as well as internal inflammations, particularly of the breast and throat.

OBSERVATION LIII.

Of the method of treating abscesses and ulcers, in gun-shot wounds.

WHEN great inflammations in gun-shots wounds will not resolve, and one perceives, by the feel and appearance, that an abscess is formed, or if matter is already gathered in some part, by wrong procedure of another surgeon; which happens very often when the young surgeons of the companies or regiments do not treat the inflammation properly, and not being able to resolve it, send them away to the hospital; at such times nothing is more adviseable than to open the place, where the matter is perceived by incision, with a knife or lancet, and let the matter out, whether it is quite ripe or not; thereby preventing the confined matter from corroding the bone or articulation, from which might arise bad fistulæ, and other pernicious consequences. But if one perceives the tumor to be hard, and therefore no fluid, or matter yet formed therein, the patient finding a great pain and pulsation in the part, then I always applied warm emollient cataplasms for some time, till the tumor became soft, and then opened it and cleansed it with a digestive, and healed it with the balsam, as recited in the before-going observation, and by this method have often cured these sort of disorders.

OBSERVATION LIV.

Of the frequency of a gangrene, and sphacelus, invading gun-shot wounds.

NO wounds are so subject to gangrene and sphacelate as gun-shot wounds, because, by the violence of the powder and ball, they are so compressed, contused, and lacerated, that the circulation cannot be any longer carried

carried on through the vessels, but the blood stagnates, inducing a gangrene, and, at length, a sphacelus, or entire mortification of the part; particularly, when the arteries or nerves have been hurt, and destroyed, so that neither blood nor nervous fluid can flow through their respective canals, and thence no sensibility of the part is to be perceived.

Now a gangrene is the highest degree of inflammation, and tends towards the destruction of the part, or an entire sphacelus; therefore, in this state, it should be treated in the same manner as recommended in the 52d observation, by which method the gangrene may sometimes be cured; nor have I met with any better, having saved several thereby, which many understanding physicians and surgeons have judged to have been a true gangrene. But if it does not yield, or grow better on the use of this method, and the part dies, that is, loses all sense and motion, turns black, and has an ill smell, the last remedy to save the life of the patient, is to take off the part as far as it is mortified, or if quite sphacelated, to amputate the limb, as described in my surgery, with all the necessary circumstances, as it was then performed, which after such battles, was performed different ways, as the case required. These operations I first saw performed by others, and at length performed them myself, in the presence of the surgeon-general Von Quawern, and other experienced surgeons, after the manner above related.

Note, At this time the virtue of the Peruvian bark in mortifications was unknown, or more, perhaps, might have been saved; which for the future may probably happen. But as gun-shot wounds are so greatly lacerated and contused, and the parts so much destroyed, this bark, I doubt, will not, in very bad cases, preserve the patient, it being impossible, by the use thereof, to restore to life the parts destroyed by the shot; yet notwithstanding, where the case is not desperate, but attended with some favourable circumstances, I advise it by all means to be administered frequently, and in doses sufficiently large.

OBSERVATION LV.

Of gun-shot wounds when the bone is hurt and shattered, and of the method of cure.

THE method of treating gun-shot wounds of the cranium, face and cheeks, has been related above in the 6th and 7th observation. The same method we used in those who, in this battle, were wounded in like manner, and with good success. But those, where the brain was deeply hurt, or in whom the matter had not a free discharge, they, for the most part,

part, did not recover, but died. But in gun-shot wounds of the arms and legs, whether they are curable or not, depends on the degree of the injury; such being very dangerous in which the articulations of the joints are injured, as was mentioned in the 34th observation. In those of less consequence, when the wound is first dilated, cleansed, and freed from the splinters of the bone, and other heterogeneous bodies, particularly in the upper-arm, the shattered bones are again glued together, as in simple fractures, the wound being dressed with lint and vulnerary ointments, and, lastly, with the vulnerary balsam, and a plaister laid over all, but not for both ends to meet, and compresses laid longitudinally round the fractured part, with proper splints and bandage, as in common fractures. But, on account of the matter discharged by these wounds, they must be dressed every day, or every other day, in proportion to the quantity of matter. In fractures of the fore-arm, where there are two bones, it is more eligible to apply the eighteen-tailed bandage, in the same manner as in compound fractures of the leg; for then the arm is more quiet, and lies better, and there is no fear of disturbing its situation as when the long rollers, such as are used in simple fractures, are applied, and which easily move the bones out of their place.

OBSERVATION LVI.

Of the operation of the trepan.

MANY of the wounded required trepanning, which I performed, after having consulted the most experienced and best surgeons, in the manner described in my surgery; of these, some died, and some recovered. But the operation of the trepan, in those who died, could not be the cause, when performed skilfully, but the great injury done the brain from the balls; it being impossible to get the blood out of the cavities, as I found upon opening several who died. Therefore the death of such patients is not to be attributed to the surgeon, if he has been guilty of no fault in performing the operation, as it is impossible to look into the head to see the greatness of the injury, or where the extravasated blood is lodged, nor how much the brain is hurt internally. From hence it appears difficult to make any certain prognostic of the success of this operation, as in many other operations; for which reason, many skilful surgeons avoid this operation, that it may not be said their patients have died under their hands: though, many times, the patient himself, when he would not keep regular after the operation, was the cause of his own death, of which I have seen several instances.

OBSERVATION LVII.

Of the cure of a strangulated enterocele.

FROM the history of those times it is known, that about four weeks after the battle near Oudenarde, the two great commanders of the allied army blocked up Lisle and besieged it; in order to be able, after taking it, to penetrate farther into France. The French commander, the Duke and Marshal de Vendome, being with his army in and about Ghent, frequently detached strong parties towards Oudenarde, and the neighbouring places, to cut off the ammunition or provision that might be brought to the allied army.

Many skirmishes daily happened between our parties and the French, by which means we had always a number of fresh wounded patients in our hospitals succeeding those who were cured or died. Of these, as nothing very extraordinary occurred, and having no time to take any account of them, there being so great a number of patients brought in, I shall omit saying any thing more about them. But there is one case I will mention, among the number of those brought to my hospital, of a person who had a rupture which had hitherto been but little troublesome to him, as he was always able to return it. But, like all others afflicted with ruptures, as he could not be certain of remaining free from all bad incidents, if without a truss, so it was the case with this man, who was a trooper, and pretty corpulent, and being closely pursued by the French, and obliged to ride very hard to prevent falling into their hands, through this strong exercise, his rupture came lower down into the scrotum, attended with great pain and vomiting, as usual in these cases; and when he arrived at Oudenarde, he could not return it again, he was therefore obliged to be brought to the hospital. As soon as I saw the case, I perceived it to be the *miserere mei*, and that the patient was in dangerous circumstances.

I immediately ordered him clysters, emollient cataplasms to be applied to the tumor, gentle purges, with senna, manna, and tamarinds, which, in such cases, Dr. Ruysch and others praise greatly; but finding no relief from these medicines, I bled him, laid him upon his back, raising his buttocks, and endeavoured, as did several other skilful surgeons, to return the intestine, by a proper motion and pressure, into the cavity of the abdomen, but all to no purpose, the patient growing weaker and weaker. I therefore proposed the operation, and asked the surgeons of the regiments present, if any of them would undertake it? but they excused themselves, and said, they had never seen the operation performed, and would not undertake so capital and dangerous a one. He that would perform this
operation

operation well, ought to be well acquainted with anatomy, and have a resolute disposition; and as these gentlemen were unwilling, I resolved, with their assistance, to undertake it myself, that the patient might not die without some attempt to relieve him. Having provided all the necessary instruments, I laid this patient in the same manner as when I tried to return the intestine; my assistants, of whom I had many, holding him by the hands, head, legs, breast, belly, and keeping him steady, lest the protruded intestine might be cut, and the patient lose his life.

Being now placed in a proper position, I ordered the side of his belly to be shaved, and then desired two assistants, the one standing on my right-hand the other on my left, to raise and pinch up the skin transversely, under the place where the intestine was fallen down; I then run a knife through it from below upwards, and passed in a grooved director between the skin and the tumor, which was in the groin and scrotum, carrying it downwards. I then made an incision upon the director, through the skin to the bottom of the scrotum, gently raising up the cellular membrane, between the skin and herniary sack, and separating the one from the other, till at length I perceived the herniary sack, which I raised up with my left-hand on one side, and desired another assistant to lift it up on the other; I then opened the sack, by making a small incision, and some water issuing out at the orifice, some of the surgeons present thought I had wounded the intestine; but this did not affect me in the least, knowing that I had opened the sack with sufficient caution, and that it would be of no signification, as I had not hurt any thing. I then passed my director through the orifice of the sack upwards, to the place where the intestine protruded, which was at the ring of the abdominal muscles, and then, with my scissars in the groove of this director, cut up the sack to the ring, pressing down the protruded gut with my left-hand to the os femoris, to see the place the better, and passed my grooved director, between the protruded intestine and the ring, higher up, desiring an assistant to keep the gut towards the os femoris, to prevent my hurting it, and continuing my scissars in the groove till I came under the ring, as far as I could pass them obliquely upwards and inwards, cutting it open a thumb's breadth, and carried the index-finger of my left-hand up this last made wound to dilate it; and when I had again taken it out, I pressed with the index-fingers of both hands, first the upper-part of the intestine, then the remainder, and, lastly, some of the omentum that was protruded with the intestine, into the cavity of the abdomen: and when all this was returned, as the opening was sufficiently large, I desired an assistant to press the upper-part of the wound gently together with an extended hand, that the gut might not fall out again, and scarified the circumference of the ring
and

and skin with my scissars; and cutting off the ragged bits of the sac, as much as I could find, and come at conveniently, I applied thick dossils of lint to the ring, and the incision, and by them many small ones, and, lastly, three triangular bolsters of linen, the first being the smallest, the next somewhat larger, and the third the largest, applying the bandage called the *spica inguinalis*, described in my surgery, chap. 5. sect. 8. on bandages.

An hour after the operation I bled him, and an hour after that, ordered an emollient clyster with milk and soap, which procured him an opening, which he had not had for three days, giving him great relief. Afterwards I prescribed him a quieting emulsion of almonds and poppy-seed, for him to drink at pleasure when thirsty, and some oil of roses to rub his belly with warm; giving him a dose of my cooling powder at 5 o'clock in the evening, and another at nine, upon which he found himself pretty well, resting very well all night. The next morning I let him drink a few dishes of speedwell-tea, and take some broth; at noon, and in the evening likewise, some of the same tea; continuing the quieting emulsion when thirsty, and the cooling powders for a week, and desiring him to keep himself quiet. I did not dress him till the fourth day, as I had no reason for doing it before, and found the wound looked well, and the patient in good health; he was dressed this time with the digestive ointment, with the dossils, pledget, compresses, and rollers, as before; but afterwards I dressed him every other day, and gave once every day the liquor in which prunes had been boiled, making him also eat the fruit. Eight days afterwards, his appetite increasing, I suffered him to take some broth; at length some meat, and pease and beans, and to drink moderately of beer. After the third week, the wound was dressed with balsam of capivaë and vulnerary plaister, and two bolsters over them; and in the beginning of the sixth week, which was about Michaelmas, he was quite healed; I then had a leathern truss made for him, and advised him to wear it as long as he lived, or he possibly could, to prevent a return of the same complaint.

OBSERVATION LVIII.

Of incised wounds in the head, which had not injured the cranium, cured in a particular manner.

SEVERAL received, in skirmishes, cuts on the fore-part of the head and forehead, others on the side and back-part of the head, some longer, some shorter: nevertheless, when these cuts had not penetrated the cranium, I applied, after having washed them with warm wine and brandy, and well cleansed them, a powder prepared of adhesive and healing medi-

cines, viz. of gummi sarcocoll. gummi tragacanth. gummi Arabic, and radix symphyti, of each equal parts, strewing it into the wound till it was quite full to the edge, and a plaister made with emplastrum diachylon and oil of turpentine, the length of the wound, to keep it together, and to draw the lips close, over this a compress, fastening all with a roller, letting it remain three or four days, in which time they were quite healed. If these cuts were in the forehead, or down the side of the head, after having strewed some of this powder, which I called my wound-powder, I applied the uniting bandage, with a two-headed roller, as described in my surgery, tab. 37, fig. 3. To those that were on the top of the head, where the sagittal suture is, I applied the bandage as in the same plate, fig. 4, and in four days time, when the bandage was taken off, they were quite healed; which generally requires more time, when the wounds are first filled with lint, and the cure attempted by gradual suppuration from the bottom, in the manner most of the surgeons then did, and at present many do.

OBSERVATION LIX.

Of wounds in the face requiring the suture, and of one, in particular, a-cross the forehead above the eyes.

MANY patients were brought in this summer who had received wounds in the face, which required the suture; for those which are directly a-cross, or oblique, in the forehead, cheeks, or chin, if they are not deep, need not be sewed up, but may be healed, by bringing the lips together with sticking plaister, and, particularly, if some of the wound-powder is strewed in them; but if a cut is oblique, or directly a-cross the forehead, or cheek, and very deep, so that the under-lip of the wound hangs down at too great a distance from the upper one, or if through the cheek into the mouth, these wounds will not easily heal without being stitched up.

Among these wounded, there was one who had received a cut a finger's breadth above the eye-brows, just a-cross the forehead, having cut through the frontal muscle to the os frontis, the eye-brows hanging down towards the eyes. I concluded that this wound could not be healed neatly without the suture; upon which I united the lower-part of the wound with the upper, keeping it up, and in opposition with the upper-part, with the thread, I took such a crooked needle as delineated in my surgery, tab. 1, S, T, or V, such sort of needles being most useful and convenient in wounds of the face, threading it with strong thread four feet long, the middle being in the eye of the needle, both ends hanging down of equal lengths, which were joined or tied together with a knot; then waxing this double thread,

thread, that is, pulling it backwards and forwards several times on a piece of wax, to make it the evener and smother. I then cleansed the wound with a moist sponge, and passed the needle about the middle of the wound, the breadth of two backs of a knife under it, as in tab. 4, fig. 16, from without inwards, under the skin upwards, carrying it up under the skin of the upper-part of the wound to B, and then passed the needle through from within outwards, coming out at the same distance from the edge of the wound, pulling the thread so far through, till about a hand's breadth hung out under the wound, the same length coming out above, and cutting the thread off with a pair of scissars. I then passed the second stitch in the middle, between the first and right extremity of the wound and the third, in the very same manner on the left-side as in fig. 16, abovementioned. Then strewing in some of my wound-powder, and taking hold of both ends of the thread, one with my right, the other with my left-hand, I desired an assistant to press the under lip of the wound upwards, and hold it in that position, so that the two lips were united; and then passing one end of the thread round the thread, as in making a common knot, drew the upper-part of the wound at B well together, upon this single knot a little linen compress, on which I made another single knot, drawing it tight, and then a slip-knot. As this was done in the middle, I repeated the same with the other two ends of the thread, exactly in the same manner as in fig. 16, B, B, B. I secured this wound farther with four plaisters as long as a finger, and about that breadth, laying the two first on the side of the middle suture, warming the plaister first, sticking it on the lower-part of the wound, pressing it close with my left-thumb, and with my right-hand pulled up the upper-part of the plaister to the uppermost part of the forehead, and there stuck it on, pressing it as close as possible. The two other plaisters were applied at the two ends of the wound at A, A, in the same manner; and, lastly, a linen compress the length of the wound was laid over the whole, keeping the whole fixed with a roller two ells long, and two or three fingers-broad, by circular turns round the forehead and back-part of the head. I suffered this bandage to remain undisturbed two days, taking it off, together with the compress, on the third day, and as the sutures and plaisters were in their proper place, but the patient complaining of heat, burning, and smarting of the wound, I ordered him to lose eight ounces of blood, moistening the compress with brandy and camphorated spirits mixed, and applying the same bandage, repeating it daily every night and morning; on the sixth day, seeing that the lips were pretty well agglutinated, and finding the threads, particularly those at the end, loose, I cut them in two, and pulled them out by the knots, rubbing a little balsam capaivæ upon the punctures,

letting the three first plaisters remain, applying to each place where the two futures were, such a sticking plaister, but a finger's breadth longer, to keep the other plaisters the faster; the eighth day the middle thread was cut and drawn out, and another plaister applied; the tenth day the plaisters were taken off cautiously, and the lips were well united; I smeared them with the before-mentioned balsam, and applied three more plaisters, repeating them every other day, and in fifteen or sixteen days this wound was perfectly healed.

Note, In some of these wounds going cross the face, two futures, and in some one future is necessary, but all were treated in the same manner as just described.

OBSERVATION LX.

Of a longitudinal incised wound of the face, beginning under the left-eye, running downwards along the left-side of the nose, through both lips to the middle of the chin, both lips being obliged to be stitched up.

WHAT this wound was, may easily be conceived by reading the title or superscription to this observation, and looking at plate 1, fig. 2, of this book; the lips being not alone wounded, but the cut penetrated the upper and lower jaw, in both which one incisor tooth was hurt. Now, as the lips, when wounded, are subject to be torn open in speaking and eating, and cannot be easily healed without a future, as the saliva is continually running through the wound, as in hare-lips, and so obstructs the healing, the mouth remaining frequently open and disfigured, as in a hare-lip, the surgeons have long found the necessity of taking up the wound by future, thereby preventing so disagreeable a deformity.

I found it necessary, in this case, to stitch up each lip twice, with such a crooked needle and waxed thread, as in the former case, passing the needle nearly the breadth of the tip of the little finger under the nose through the upper lip from without inwards, and then from within outwards, the point of the needle coming out just under the left nostril, drawing the thread through, till a hand's breadth hung down the cheek, the same length of thread being at the other end where the needle was fast; then taking hold of both ends, I tied the wound well together with a single knot, upon which I tied another, drawing the lips of the wound as close as possible; when this was done, I cut off the needle and thread where the knot was made, repeating the same at the bottom of the lip, strewing my wound-powder into the wound, from the uppermost part by the eye, to the end of the upper lip; I then applied three sticking plaisters to the wound, near the eye and nose,

drawing

drawing the lips together as much as possible, and then covered the whole with a larger plaister. But over all the upper lip, and the two futures, I applied a sticking plaister as broad as the lip, and of a span's length, that had at both ends (as the plaister applied to the hare-lip) the breadth of two fingers slit in two, being first fastened to the left cheek, and over the lips and the wound to the right cheek, pressing the plaister close to the lips and edges of the wound, and sticking it fast to the lip and right cheek; over this plaister another was applied, and a double-headed uniting roller, six feet long, and the breadth of a thumb, having in the middle a long hole; this hole was laid on the middle of the lip, and one head of the roller carried round the head of the patient, and so to the lip and through this hole, pulling both heads of the roller, thereby uniting the two lips of the wound; then the two heads of the roller were carried round the back part of the patient's head, and from thence to his forehead, where it was tied and pinned fast to his cap.

Under the lip, as the gum of the upper jaw was also hurt, I applied a pledget dipped in honey of roses, with a 4th part of oil of myrrh, between the lip and upper jaw; pushing it up with a probe or spatula, and repeating this dressing every day.

The wound of the under lip I stitched up at the bottom, and tied, as in the upper one; the second stitch was passed above at the end, tying it after the same way; then moistening a pledget with honey of roses and oil of myrrh, I applied it on the inside between the lip and the gum of the under jaw, externally strewed the wound-powder and such a plaister as was applied to the upper lip, with the same bandage and compress, dressing it night and morning in the same manner. The patient was directed not to speak, and to use for his diet water gruel; the third day, as the plaisters were become loose, he was fresh dressed; on the fifth day again, when I observed that the edges of the wound were pretty well united, I cut in two those ligatures of both lips that were at the greatest distance from the edge of the lips, and drew them out by the knot, smearing the wound externally with some balsam capaivæ, applying a fresh sticking plaister, and the uniting bandage; on the 7th day, I cut out the other thread in each lip, and drew them out, dressing them again as before; the ninth day the wound was dressed with the balsam, and the plaister applied, but without the roller, and this was repeated every other day, till in 15 days the wound was completely healed.

Note, If one of the lips only is divided, it is united, dressed, and cured after the same manner. But if it is longer, particularly through the cheek, extending itself to the ear, three or four futures, according to the length of the wound, will be necessary.

O B S E R-

OBSERVATION LXI.

Of a cure of an encysted tumor of the meliceris-kind, the bigness of a large walnut.

A Burgher of Oudenarde, thirty-five years of age, otherwise well and healthy, came to me, and shewed me a large tumor upon the crown of his head, which he said he should be very glad to have extirpated, (as he could neither wear his hat or wig without being troublesom to him) if it could be done with safety, and without any other bad consequence. Upon examination, I found it to be a species of the encysted tumor, containing a soft substance, being also moveable, and promised him to take it away without any danger from the operation. I prepared him by purging, bleeding, and a moderate diet, for several days before; and on the 15th of September, I undertook to extirpate the tumor after the following manner.

I seated him in a low chair, an assistant standing behind him to keep his head steady, two others on the side holding his hands, to prevent his being of any hindrance to me in the operation. Having cut off the hair, I made, with a knife, a crucial incision as big as the tumor only through the skin, and separated the four lips from the membrane of the cyst, almost to the bottom of it; I did not however entirely separate it, being fearful that it might adhere too strongly to the pericranium, and that the cranium might be laid bare, from which might arise a caries of the bone, but opened the tumor by a crucial incision, and found the contents to be a thick substance resembling honey, which by a gentle compression, partly run out on the side, the rest being taken out with a small spatula, as delineated in my surgery, tab. 1, fig. 2. Having done this, I took hold of one end, or corner, of the cyst, with the fingers of my left hand, cutting it off as near the cranium as possible, and afterwards the three other flaps or ends, and filled up the wound with dry lint, having previously washed the part with a sponge and warm wine; and, lastly, applied a plaister compress and roller, letting them remain unopened till the third day.

On the third day at the dressing, I strewed a little red præcipitate and burnt alum on the remaining membranes of the cyst; filling up the wound again with pledgets of lint, spread with digestive ointment, and applying the roller in the same manner as before. The three following days it was dressed only with dry lint and digestive; the fourth day the red præcipitate and alum was repeated, to destroy the remaining cyst; these encysted tumors frequently growing again when the membrane is not quite extirpated: afterwards it was dressed every day with the digestive, and lint,
till

till the sixteenth; when the wound appearing very clean, I dressed it with balsamum Arcæi, uniting the four flaps with sticking plaisters laid across for eight days, so that these were in entire contact with each other: at length I dressed the part simply with dry lint and a single quadrangular plaister, and towards the end of the month it was quite closed up and healed; finding the patient the next spring, when I returned to Oudenarde, perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION LXII.

Of the paracentesis, or tapping in the dropsy.

ABOUT the end of September, a soldier's wife, about thirty years of age, applied to me for advice, as having the dropsy; for which disorder she had taken many medicines, but without any relief from them.

Her belly was greatly swelled, and her respiration much oppressed when she walked. I applied my left hand extended to the right side of her belly, and striking several times on the left side with my other hand, I perceived very sensibly the fluctuation and striking of the water, with my other hand, whereby I was ascertained of its being an ascites; which trial I particularly made, as some had informed her it was a tympanites. I recommended to her the tapping of the waters, and that thereupon I would order such medicines as should, if possible, prevent a return of the complaint. I had not only seen the instrument called trocar, used by Dr. Rau in an hydrocele, but had read of it in Dionis Cours d'operations de chirurgie, published at Paris in the year 1707; according to whose directions, placing her in a chair, being pretty corpulent, I stabbed the trocar into the right side of her belly, two hand's-breadth from the navel, and one hands-breadth below the navel, which is about the middle between the uppermost and anterior spine of the ileum and the navel.

On withdrawing the perforator, a yellow water, or serum, issued forth as out of a cask; which coagulated over the fire, appearing like ice: during the extraction of the waters, an assistant compressed the belly on each side, with his hands extended, and finding her not to faint; I extracted nearly a pail-full of water, and then withdrawing the canula, applied a plaister and compress, and a napkin in the usual way, as in wounds of the breast or abdomen, round her belly, fixing the whole with the scapular, and ordered her to be put to bed. The next morning, I repeated the operation on the left side; and the day after Michaelmas-day, I made the puncture again on the right-side, but a finger's breadth lower down, extracting nearly as much water as at first. On the first of October, I made a fourth puncture on the left side, somewhat lower down, letting out all the water, and dressing
the

the wound in the same manner. This last time, as she was faint, I gave her a glass of cinnamon-water, when in bed, and at dinner and supper gave her a glass of wine.

I had already ordered her, after the first extraction of the water, to take from fifty to sixty drops of the *tinctura antimonii tartarizata*, at seven in the morning, and at five in the afternoon, with a decoction of *sassafras*-wood, drinking a pint thereof sweetened; and, besides, ordered her to take a spoonful of the following diuretic powder, every morning at ten o'clock, and every night going to rest:

R. Tartar. vitriolat. Tacken.

Salis Genistæ.

Sacchar. alb. *aa* ʒi. m.

and ordering her to live moderately, she found herself quite well.

At this time, as there were some students at Leyden who proposed attending a course of anatomical and chirurgical lectures, to be read at Amsterdam by Dr. Ruysch and myself; and, as they intended to be there by the end of October, or, at farthest, the beginning of November, and as most of the wounded were either quite, or very nearly recovered, I desired the directors of the hospital, and Mr. Von Quawern, for these reasons, to give me my discharge, and leave to return to Holland; which was accordingly granted, and I arrived at Amsterdam.

The water extracted from this woman, in the four several tapplings, amounted to about thirty pounds; but I could not afterwards learn whether the dropsy returned again, tho' I suppose it did not, as she continued well to the day I set out; continuing the medicines, and observing the proper regimen, without the least swelling of her belly.

At my return to Amsterdam, I took lodgings in the same house where professor Hemsterhuys, still professor at Leyden, lived; beginning the course of anatomical and chirurgical lectures which I had promised, at the desire of several students, before I set out from Leyden for the army; and another course at the request of ten French pupils in the French language, continuing them the following spring 1709: by which means I established myself more firmly in anatomy and surgery, observing the many various niceties in the structure of the human body. I read, at the same time, the best and latest writers in anatomy, examined the new discoveries they had made, and observed every thing useful. I remarked many errors in Verheyen, which I have described and demonstrated in the preface to my compendium of anatomy, and in this work. I likewise made many experiments in performing chirurgical operations, particularly, cutting for the stone,

stone, amputation, trepanning, couching, the operation for the fistula lachrymalis, and for all sorts of ruptures, and in opening and inspecting dead bodies, which I afterwards found, and still find, of great service. From these, and many other remarks and observations, my surgery arose; which was still rendered more perfect and useful by farther observations, and several rational experiments, till it attained to what it now is; not only my own countrymen experiencing its utility to them, which has caused it to pass through many editions, but foreigners also have translated it into their own languages, particularly the Dutch, the English, and Spaniards, who have given it their approbation, and read it with advantage to themselves. And notwithstanding I had given myself a deal of trouble, and ran many hazards amidst the dangerous journies I have made, and among such a number of sick and wounded whom I have attended, there being few who make one such campaign, or bear the smell of an hospital a month: whereas I had made two campaigns, yet still considering, that to become a good surgeon great practice is required, I resolved to make the campaign again for the third time, and set out directly for the camp before Tournay, upon hearing that this place was blocked up; and was again, at the recommendation of Dr. Ruysch, accepted as a physician to the Dutch troops; and soon received orders, as an hospital was erected at Oudenarde, not far from Tournay, to go thither and attend it, together with the surgeon-general; and as many were wounded during the blockade, they were conveyed conveniently along the Scheld to Oudenarde, and there put into the hospital.

OBSERVATION LXIII.

Of a gun-shot wound in the face, the ball entering under the os jugale on one side, and passing out under the same on the other side.

AMONG the first wounded, was the ingenious and brave son of Mr. Von Quawern, surgeon-general of the Dutch troops, who was engineer in the Dutch service at the investing and opening of the trenches before Tournay; and who received a wound from a musket-ball in his face, entering the left-cheek under the os jugale, passing above the gums, and out at the left-side under the os jugale, whereby the ossa spongiosa septum nasi, and bone of the upper jaw, were greatly shattered; the wound appearing to be, as it really was, very dangerous, being attended with a symptomatic, or wound-fever, a difficult motion of the lower jaw, and other bad symptoms. He had been dressed at the field-hospital before Tournay by the surgeons there, who had cleansed the wound of the grumous blood, and extracted several splinters. His father ordered the wound to be syringed night and morning on both sides, with a decoction of agrimony

and golden-rod, adding to each pint two ounces of honey of roses, and one ounce of the vulnerary tincture, prepared with aloes and myrrh; and a soft tent to be introduced, with a digestive and a common sticking-plaster to be applied, the septum nasi being at the same time smeared with the digestive. At different times, several pieces more of bone were extracted. For the fever I bled him, and administered cooling powders, ordered water-gruels, and other diluting drinks, and a moderate diet, upon which the fever went off; and the wound being, by degrees, deterged of the foulness, and in the parts, which were destroyed, new granulations of flesh shooting forth, and filling up the wound within; I, towards the end, dressed him with the balsamum Arcæi, by which method this wound, which at first seemed to be so dangerous, was so well cured, that the hole through the septum nasi was entirely healed up, no disagreeable scar remaining, except those two in the cheeks, which he was obliged to bear as marks of honour received, while bravely fighting against the enemies of his country.

OBSERVATION LXIV.

Of a shot brushing the side of the forehead, taking off the skin, and slightly burting the cranium externally, and for which the patient could find no relief but from trepanning.

AT the opening of the trenches before Tournay, a subaltern officer was wounded by a musket-ball, which took away a small piece of the integuments, and slightly touched the cranium, seeming, at first, to be of very little consequence: but, a few days afterwards, the patient was taken with a slight head-ache, attended with a vertigo; which increased gradually, till at length he fell into a lethargy, losing his senses and all sensation. For this we bled him several times, applied bags boiled in warm wine to the part, and volatile spirits to the nostrils, administering internally resolvent remedies, but all to no purpose. Upon which it was thought advisable, both by Mr. Von Quawern and myself, to perform the operation of the trepan upon him, as we apprehended these symptoms proceeded from extravasated and stagnant blood under the cranium. The operation was left to me to perform; but he was present as my adviser and assistant. I enlarged the wound by a crucial incision, distending the four lips from each other, by filling up the wound with dry lint, leaving it so for that night. The next morning I perforated the cranium in a proper manner with the trepan, and having taken out the round piece of bone, found about two spoons-full of thick blood, which I extracted, partly by bending of the head to one side, and partly with a small spatula and lint, dressing the part afterwards as usual. But, as he did not immediately come to his senses,

senses, I applied the warm bags and spirits externally as before, and the internal resolving medicines, giving him frequently tea to drink. In the afternoon we perceived some sensation returning, and the next day he could open his eyes, and began to talk rationally, and continued to recover gradually; persisting in the use of the same medicines, his senses returned perfectly, and, by proper dressings, the wound was entirely healed.

This operation was performed a great many times, as well during the continuance of the siege, as after the battle of Malplaquet, and siege of Mons. I have remarked, in two instances, that when there has been a collection of extravasated blood under the dura-mater, it has been necessary to make an incision through it with a knife or lancet, and so letting out the blood through the orifice, the patient has recovered. But many died after the operation; which is not to be ascribed to the operation, but to the injury the brain had received, or to the extravasation in the cavities, or collection of grumous blood under the brain, which no human skill was capable of extracting.

OBSERVATION LXV.

Of the cure of a gun-shot wound from a musket-ball, passing through the thorax, and wounding the lungs.

AMONG the wounded brought from Tournay, was a soldier who had received a musket-ball in his left-side, just above the heart, passing out again at the back, between the third and fourth rib, by the scapula; who, from the effusion of blood from the external wound, and the repeated coughing up a quantity of blood through the throat and mouth, was become very weak and faint. It appeared to me principally necessary to enlarge the posterior wound, by making a transverse incision on both sides upon a grooved director, and then I applied a piece of linen of the same breadth, and about two hands-breadth long, about one inch being in the thorax, the rest hanging down upon the back; covering the orifice with a large pledget of lint, tied fast in the middle with a piece of strong thread, and spread with a digestive ointment; dressing the anterior wound in the same manner, with a smaller pledget of lint, and fixing the whole with a sticking plaister. At the subsequent dressing I ordered the following injection to be used warm, in order to cleanse the wound of any remaining collection of blood.

℞. Herb. Veronic.

—— millefol. aā mj.

coque in f. q. aq. simpl. per $\frac{1}{4}$ horæ.

Colatur. lbi. adde

Mell. rosat. ʒii .

Spirit. vini Gal. ʒi . m.

This mixture I injected at first every morning and evening about seven o'clock, into the anterior wound, letting it run out at the posterior orifice, as long as any blood or matter was perceived to come out with it, and ordered him to drink the infusion of the abovementioned herbs as tea, sweetened with honey, at pleasure, lukewarm or cold, as it was in the summer. Every evening was administered, as he coughed pretty much, to relieve his cough and strengthen him, a pint of emulsion prepared with almonds and poppy-seed; upon which he grew better. At length, as there was not any foul discharge from the thorax, and the anterior wound being healed by the digestive alone, in the fifth week I omitted the injection, and in the sixth week, as there was no foul discharge, I removed the piece of linen from the posterior wound, applying a pledget of lint spread with balsamum Arcaei, a vulnerary plaister and compress, and in a little time the wound was quite healed, and the patient's life preserved. The bandage applied the whole time, was the napkin about his body, fixed by the scapular bandage, as described in my surgery, tab. 3, fig. 1, B, C.

This ball must have passed very near the edge of the lungs, where there are no large vessels; for when the larger vessels, and particularly the largest, are wounded, the patient soon dies.

OBSERVATION LXVI.

Of other internal wounds, and of the difficulty of their cure.

FROM this wound of the thorax, I shall take occasion to remark a few things on other internal wounds, for the sake of younger practitioners; and shall relate how a rational surgeon ought to treat gun-shot wounds penetrating the cavity of the thorax. There is always great danger of these patients dying, as there is seldom time enough to convey them to the hospital; and because there are so many parts in the cavity of the thorax which to wound is for the most part mortal; as, for instance, the heart and the lungs, where many large vessels run, the aorta, and its large branches, the pulmonary artery, and pulmonary veins, vena cava, vena azygos, and such like

like vessels, which, if wounded, the patients soon bleed to death, few living to get any assistance at the hospital. The same may be said of wounds of the greater arteries or veins in the abdomen, as the descending aorta, and its larger branches, as the hepatic and splenic arteries, the emulgent veins and arteries, and the large branches of the mesenteric arteries. So wounds of the vessels in the pelvis are, of course, dangerous, as the great effusion of blood from the iliac and hypogastric arteries soon occasions death: so, in like sort, wounds of the vena cava, or vena portarum, or their large branches in the liver or spleen, which seldom occur to be seen in practice, as the patient generally dies very soon; the difference only lying here, that if the large vessels in these compact viscera are wounded, death soon ensues, and leaves no room for remedy: but if the vessels wounded are small, the medicines recommended in the 65th observation are of great service, particularly the quieting emulsion of almonds and poppy-seeds, taken frequently during the effusion of blood, as it soon enters the veins, filling them up again, and keeping up the circulation; and the poppy-seed, by gently constringing, stops the bleeding. Common milk is also of service, from its restorative and strengthening quality, particularly when the patient is not restless. The abovementioned tea, made with veronica and millefolium, either alone or mixed with milk, I have also found very serviceable; and, at the same time, the injection may also be used.

But if any of the membranous parts in the abdomen are wounded, as the intestines, stomach, urine and gall-bladders, &c. they do not, on account of the thinness of their substance, so easily heal, but soon become mortal, by letting out their contents into the cavity of the abdomen; where being confined, they become putrid, corroding and destroying the inward parts, and so causing death.

In the mean time, as one frequently observes, that wounds of these parts do sometimes heal, when they by chance grow to or adhere to the peritoneum, or some other part, one ought not presently to despair of a cure, but administer the same remedies, prescribing rest, and some doses of Locatelli's or Meibom's vulnerary balsam several times a day, and using the injection; observing also to lay the patient in a proper position for the injection to run out, together with any other humour; and if the wound should be too small, that the liquor cannot commodiously run out, it will be necessary to enlarge the orifice as much as is requisite, by several instruments, for that intent described in my surgery.

OBSERVATION LXVII.

Of the cure of venereal buboes in the groin.

A Lieutenant of the garrison, about twenty-six years of age, had two hard painful buboes, one on each side, very troublesome, so that he was scarcely able to walk: these buboes were the consequence of a too hasty stopping the flux of matter in a virulent gonorrhœa; and fearing that a worse disorder might ensue, he desired me to give him my advice.

Most writers forbid the resolving or discharging such buboes, but advise the application of emollient plaisters or cataplasms, to bring them to suppuration, then to open and cleanse them, and, lastly, to heal them with balsamic medicines; believing that, by this method, the poisonous and impure matter is best, and with most safety, expelled from the body and mass of blood, and that the disease is more radically cured: and this was the common method of practice at that time, with some physicians and surgeons; and indeed, many continue the same treatment to this day. But I have been of a different opinion a long time, having seen many persons, before I was in the hospital of the army, and many more afterwards, who had buboes cured by emollients and suppuration, who notwithstanding were afterwards invaded with ulcers in the throat, and on the penis, pains in the bones, and spinæ ventosæ of the limbs; and, in some, the running returned again: from which it is plain, that they were not entirely freed from the virulency by the suppuration of the buboes; being, besides, obliged to suffer, during the maturation and cure, severe pains and great inflammation of the part, and particularly at the time of opening them; and it moreover being a long time before they would heal, many having had them for weeks and months before they could be healed, losing all patience, and becoming in a manner desperate.

For these reasons, I did not look upon this method of expelling the venereal taint as the best, but rather as the worst, and still do; therefore as this impurity may be expelled by proper antidotes and purgatives, in the same manner as in a virulent gonorrhœa, I have preferred this method to others more troublesome, and have used it in this case successfully.

1. I prescribed him the following pills,

℞. Extr. panchym. Croll.
 Mercur. dulc. $\mathring{a}\mathring{a}$ zii.
 Refin. jalapæ. zi.
 Ess. lignor. q. s. f. pilulæ gr. i, ponderis.
 et consp. pulvere cinnab. q. s.

I ordered him twenty of these pills every other night, and they operated very well, and after some time, every third night only.

2. The following medicines, as a purifying and resolvent drink.

℞. Rad. farfaparill.

——Chin. aā ʒii.

Rasur. lign. fastifr. ʒi. m. grosso modo concisa.

I had not these ingredients boiled at one time with a large quantity of water, as most did, and of which decoction they administered a pint several times, previously warming it upon the fire; because from the frequent warming it up again, it acquired so very disagreeable a taste, that the patients could hardly keep it upon their stomachs: but my way was to cause them to infuse a table spoonful of these ingredients every morning early, in a pewter tea-pot with a pint of boiling water, letting it remain on a gentle fire half a quarter, or a whole quarter of an hour, gently boiling it up, till it became of a brownish colour like bohea-tea, ordering them to drink a tea-cup full, sweetened with sugar, every evening about 4 or 5 o'clock. This way it proved not disagreeable, most of the patients drinking it without its being nauseous to them, and retaining their appetites, or, if they had lost their appetite, this generally restored it.

3. I prescribed the following resolvent and purifying tincture,

℞. Tinct. antim. tartarifat. ʒvi.

Essent. Lignorum ʒii. m.

Of which he took 50 or 60 drops in the first dish of the tea; and that the swelling might be the better and sooner discussed, I ordered him to take them in bed those days on which he did not purge, and to cover himself, with his hands under the bed-cloaths, quite close, for an hour afterwards, that the disorder might be expelled by gentle sweat, and that the buboes might be the better discussed.

4. I ordered him to take what remained in the tea-pot of the ingredients, and to boil it gently in a clean vessel for a quarter of an hour; adding, towards the end, a little anniseed, fennel-seed, lemon or orange-peel, as most agreeable to the patient; and to drink this either luke-warm, or cold, when thirsty.

5. He

5. He rubbed the bigness of a pea of the following ointment warmed, upon each bubo,

℞. Mercur. vivi. pauca terebinth. subact. ℥i.
Axung. porcin. ʒss. m.

6. I applied the following plaister warm, spread upon linen, somewhat larger than the bubo, every night,

℞. Empl. diachyl. simpl. ʒii.
Mercur. vivi ʒi. malax.
Spt. vini camphor. q. f.

7. I prescribed a very regular diet, chiefly of thin soups, night and morning, and these for the most part prepared from vegetables; but in case he, at any time, was hungry, I permitted him to eat moderately of chickens, pigeons, veal, or of tender fresh fish; and in four weeks time, both buboes disappeared, and he found himself quite brisk and well.

I afterwards cured a great number after this way, and discussed the tumors when the patient would conform properly. In fine-weather, especially in the summer, as it then was, they may go out; and this gentleman was able to do duty without any injury to himself. But when such patients will not observe a regular manner of living, nor abstain from venery, it may easily be imagined that the cure is retarded, or entirely prevented. The dose of the pills must be regulated according to the strength of the patient: for if twenty should operate too much, the dose must be lessened; and, in stronger constitutions, more than twenty may be given. These pills are good in all venereal disorders, and are also of service in other impurities of the blood, as foul eruptions, in the itch, and in obstructions from a viscid state of the blood; I have therefore named them *Pilulæ Polychrestæ*, and scarce ever use any other except the patient is troubled with the hæmorrhoids.

OBSERVATION LXVIII.

Of an inflammation and large swelling of one testicle.

A Young gentleman, twenty-one years of age, had a large swelling and inflammation of the right testicle, which was increased to the size of a goose-egg; being attended with great pain and burning, and preventing his rest for several days and nights: it was the consequence of a surgeon's stopping

ping the running in a gonorrhœa too soon. This gentleman had me called to him on the 6th of July, and told me his complaint, and at last shewed me his swelled testicle, the like of which I had never seen before, being very red, and almost as hard as a stone; so that I was in great doubt whether it could ever be reduced to its natural size, or that the great hardness could be resolved and mollified. I told him my opinion very frankly, and he believed it himself when he felt it, and questioned greatly of ever being cured. However, he desired me very earnestly to do what I could for him, with the greatest promises if I effected his cure.

But having reflected upon his otherwise healthful constitution, and blooming years, it gave me some hopes, as he, at the same time, promised to observe a regular diet and strict regimen, and to follow exactly every thing I should order and advise. I therefore prescribed him some remedies, as,

1. Immediate bleeding to twelve ounces, which afforded him great relief, mitigating the burning heat and severe pain.

2. I ordered a discutient fomentation, which I have frequently experienced to be of the greatest service in every species of violent inflammation, prepared of

Aq. calc. viv. lbi. spir. vini camphor. ℥iii.

Ceruss. ppt. ℥i. sal. amoniac. ℥ss.

This fomentation I desired a surgeon to apply, and to repeat it every two or three hours, laying over the part an eight double linen compress, fixed with a four-tailed roller, as may be seen in my surgery, tab. 2. fig. a.

3. He took six tea-cups full of the tea prescribed in the 67th observation, with half a dram of nitre, sweetened with sugar, and this I ordered to be repeated at four o'clock in the afternoon.

4. He drank plentifully of the same drink made of the remainder of the ingredients, as in N° 4 of the foregoing observations.

5. His diet was, in the beginning, thin drinks, such as water-gruel with raisins, barley-broth with a little lemon-juice, boiled prunes, plumbs, cherries, and hips; and afterwards thin broths with herbs, as purslane, celery, chervil, sorrel, borage, and such sort of herbs with which they prepare soups in Flanders and Brabant, being commonly and daily eaten by those in health.

6. I gave him a dose of my cooling powder to allay the inflammation, and added to it five grains of camphire, which he took in a glass of fair water.

7. At night, going to rest, I administered twenty of the pilulæ polychrestæ in his common drink, which the next morning procured six good stools. He afterwards drank eight dishes of the tea, with some nitre

M

mixed

mixed with them; continuing the use of the fomentation this day, and repeating the medicines as the day before. In the evening he found himself considerably better, and the running returned again in a small quantity, which I informed him was a good sign that the obstructed matter in the testicle was resolved.

I advised him to repeat in the evening, and at night, the cooling powder with the camphire, and to take the purging pills, and to continue the same medicines both internally and externally the next day as before; and, on the third day the running continued, and the swelling and hardness of the testicle was somewhat abated.

As the purging him three days together had weakened him, I omitted purging the fourth, and only prescribed fifty drops of the resolvent tincture mentioned in the foregoing observation, to be taken night and morning in the tea: the fifth day at night, going to rest, the purging pills were administered, and repeated every other day for twelve days, when the swelling of the testicle was very sensibly diminished. He therefore took the pills but every third day, persisting in the use of the other medicines as before, except that the fomentation was only applied every four hours. I allowed him to eat more of any food of easy digestion than before: at the end of about three weeks, the swelling and pain had almost entirely left him; I therefore ordered, with the intention quite to resolve the yet remaining swelling, and to corroborate the weak parts, the emplastrum de cumino, spirit anisi malaxat. to be applied to that side of the scrotum, and to continue the same medicines for a month; at the end of which time the swelling was entirely dispersed, and the running stopped; and he rewarded me amply.

OBSERVATION LXIX.

Of a virulent gonorrhœa.

AS the former cure became known among other persons of rank, more gentlemen, labouring under venereal disorders, applied to me for advice; and among the first were some who had contracted virulent gonorrhœas. To all of them I gave the pillulæ polychrestæ every day at first, and then every other day, in the same manner as described for the buboes in the 67th observation, observing to give the weak only fifteen or eighteen, the stronger twenty-five or thirty for a dose. Those of a plethoric habit, who were in great pain, or who had a continual priapism, I bled, taking away a greater or less quantity, as I judged their constitution and strength would admit of; directing the use of the tea, made with the ingredients, the cleansing drops, and diet-drink, as prescribed in the 67th observation; by which method, and a due observance in regard to diet, and abstinence from

from venery, most of them were cured in fourteen or fifteen days. In others, where the running continued a longer time, I ordered the following restringent powder, three times a day, between the taking of the tea and drops.

℞. Off. sepiã prap. ʒi.

Mastich. elect.

Succin. ppt. aā ʒii.

Terræ catech. ʒi. m. f. pulv.

℞. Aq. menth.

— cinamon. cydon. aā ʒiii. m.

Of this powder I directed a tea-spoonful to be taken at ten in the morning, and at six and ten in the evening, in a glass of the above prescribed water.

In some cases, where the disorder was more obstinate, I ordered twenty of Blanchard's restringent pills to be taken, with the powder, going to rest. In others, I gave one dram of the balsamum capaivæ, mixed with the yolk of an egg, night and morning, for some time, and the gleet stopped. In many, a mixture with eff. bals. capaivæ, tinct. antim. of each equal parts, fifty or 60 drops to be taken night and morning, which proved of great service.

In some, when the internal remedies would not answer the end, I ordered an astringent injection, prepared with aq. calcis vivæ, aq. plantag. and a little saccharum saturni to be injected.

In some aq. calcis ʒviii. spt. vini camphor. ʒi. mixed together, and injected up the urethra, was very serviceable.

In others, where a burning and pain in the urethra invaded at the beginning, I not only prepared an emulsion with almonds, poppy and hempseed, of each half an ounce to a pint of water, to be drank towards the evening, but also injected warm milk up the penis, to mitigate the pain, and also had the part frequently bathed in warm milk till the smarting diminished.

OBSERVATION LXX.

Of the extirpation of a large indurated testicle, called a sarcocoele.

ON the last day of July, which was the day Tournay surrendered, a major of the garrison, forty years of age, came to me, who had had one of his testicles very much swelled for near two years, being as large as one's fist; but was neither inflamed, or painful and troublesome to him, except in riding or walking. He had tried many remedies to soften and resolve

the induration, which had been advised him by several physicians and surgeons, but without the wished-for success. As he now applied to me for advice, I told him, after having considered his case, that I had no hopes of resolving the induration, but that he must have it extirpated as a useless and ruined organ; and that this was the only remedy I knew of to relieve him of this troublesome disorder; adding, that I would take it off in the presence of Mr. Von Quawern as well as I possibly could: therefore, as he was desirous to get rid of it, and finding that all the remedies he used were to no purpose, he consented that I should extirpate it.

I advised him to prepare himself, by bleeding in the arm this same morning, and to take, going to rest, a dose of the *pilulæ polychrestæ*, and that the day after to-morrow, or the 2d of August, I would perform the operation; to which he readily consented.

The next day I desired a surgeon of the hospital to get the necessary apparatus ready, such as the T bandage, a quantity of lint, linen-compresses, and sponge, and ordered medicines necessary on the occasion. But my knife, scissors, and crooked needle, I provided myself. On the day appointed, I went to his lodgings at 10 o'clock, with Mr. Von Quawern, and four other able surgeons of the hospital; I ordered a convenient table to be placed in the middle of the room, opposite to the window, in a good light, laying a covering or matras upon it, and a pillow; and then bringing him in, undressed to his shirt, I laid the pillow under his head, telling him to hold himself fast with both hands on the sides or edges of the table; two assistants held his legs, by fixing one hand to his knee and the other to his ankle, another held him on the breast, who was desired to cover the patient's face with a napkin when I was going to cut, to prevent his seeing and being terrified at the operation: when this was done, and a basin with warm water and a sponge placed near at hand, I took out a good knife, a pair of scissors, and a crooked needle, threaded with a waxed double-thread; and then encouraged the patient to behave with resolution, telling him I would do every thing with the greatest caution, and as gently and expeditiously as possible.

I then pinched up the skin transversely under the ring of the abdominal muscles on one side, and ordered an assistant to do the same with his index-finger and thumb on the other, and cut through the skin with my knife, in the manner described above in the strangulated intestine, which here required less care, as there was no danger of wounding the intestine, as in that case there was: upon this I cut through the skin and fat to the spermatic chord, which now appeared; and then carried on the incision upon the indurated testicle farther downwards to the bottom, separating it from the skin: but first I separated the spermatic chord about three fingers breadth under

under the ring of the muscles, that I might have room to apply the waxed thread and make the ligature. This being done, I took my crooked needle and passed it at the abovementioned place through the middle of the chord; and pulling the thread, which was half an ell long, half through, I cut off the needle and took hold of one end of the thread with my left hand, and of the other end with my right hand, winding the thread at the same time, the one end towards the left, the other towards the right-side, three or four times round the spermatic chord, and pulling the thread tight, made a double knot: Afterwards I laid a piece of linen cloth of about a thumb's breadth, and long enough to go quite round the spermatic chord at the place where it was tied, and then taking hold again of both ends of the thread, wound it several times more round the spermatic chord, and this linen cloth, tying it very tight, and making a double knot to draw the vessels very close, that when the testicle was cut off, they might not bleed; and by making this ligature, the nerve which runs with the vessels, is rendered at the same time insensible, and does not occasion so much pain, as when the ligature is made after the parts are separated from those they adhere to.

Having proceeded thus far, I continued to separate the testicle where it adhered, partly with my knife, partly with the scissors, as was most convenient, and then cut off the testicle with my scissors a thumb's length above the testicle, and after cutting away the superfluous skin of the scrotum, and filling up the cavity with dry lint, I covered the whole with some compresses, and applied the T bandage: this dressing I suffered to remain on three days, treating the wound afterwards in the same manner as other wounds, as described in this work, and in my surgery.

OBSERVATION LXXI.

Of a difficult labour from the bad situation of the child, and the method I took of delivering it.

A SOLDIER of the garrison came on the 8th of August, in the morning, to me at the hospital; informing me that his wife had been in labour 24 hours, and that her pains were very severe, but could not be delivered, the midwife telling him that she could do no more, and that his wife must inevitably die: he therefore begged that I would go to his lodging, and try if I could not give her some assistance. I accordingly went with him, and was informed that her labour-pains came on the day before in the morning, that the membranes broke and the waters were discharged about noon, but the child did not follow, notwithstanding they had given many forcing remedies, and the midwife said she could neither perceive
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the head or legs; I therefore said, that the child's position must be bad and preternatural, and that I must inform myself of this, and thence judge how I might be of service; for this was the first person I was ever called to in a difficult labour, nor had I any experience in this branch of surgery; I had indeed read the Brandenburg treatise on Midwifery, Mauriceau, Viardel, Daventer, Volker, and other good writers, and had acquired, from their figures, a good idea of the science. But, as in every thing, a beginning must be made, I placed the woman upon a pillow on the end of the table against the light, the parts of generation and buttocks being prominent over the end of the table; and had her held by the knees and ancles in that position by two women, the head and breast another held: I then pulled off my coat and waistcoat, and tied up the sleeves of my shirt above my elbows, and rubbing my hands with warm butter, placed myself before the woman, and told them to extend her knees from each other. I then introduced my right-hand slowly and cautiously, to avoid hurting her, up the inferior part of the vagina. I felt to the right and left, sometimes above, then below; but the child was already forced down so low into the pelvis, and against its bones, that I could not, at this first essay, do much, nor could I learn the position of the child; I made a second trial with my left-hand, and, after feeling about a long time, perceived that the child's back was against the os uteri, and could distinguish the spine much in the same manner as delineated in my surgery, tab. 33, fig. 5, but could not yet find out where the head or legs lay, partly because the child was so closely pressed in the pelvis, and partly from my own want of experience, not daring to introduce my hand farther into the womb, as the woman cried out when I offered to push my hand farther up, and begged to give her a little rest. Besides, as I myself was a good deal fatigued in endeavouring to introduce my hand farther up, and sweated greatly, it being warm weather, and in the dog-days, my hands and arms being also tired, as commonly happens in such chirurgical operations, I was willing to rest myself a little. In that interval I meditated how I might best proceed in this case, in order to assist the woman; my chief endeavour, therefore, was how to get hold of the child's feet, for I imagined myself, and had also read in the above-mentioned books, that it would be impossible, in such a case, to bring the head to the os uteri; for that reason, I took all the pains possible to find out where the feet lay, that I might get hold of one or both of them. I encouraged the woman, and told her she should have a good heart and a little patience, and suffer me to introduce my hand farther up, and then, with the divine assistance, I should be able to deliver her: as she had not found any motion in the child that day, I judged it to be dead.

Having

Having now rested herself a little, and taken some strengthening broth, I placed her as before, endeavouring to feel farther up the womb by the os sacrum, and, at length, perceived the arm lying behind the child upon the back, by the help of which, I, with great trouble, got my hand under the right shoulder, informing myself, from hence, that the head was on the left-side of the womb, and the buttocks and feet on the right; upon which, pausing a little, I proceeded thus: I strove to get my right-hand under the child's body, passing my hand carefully up to my elbow, and, at length, got hold of the right-knee; at which the woman cried out greatly. But I grew, by degrees, more courageous, and, not regarding her crying out, brought down the knee near to the os uteri, and passed my hand down to the ancles of the child, and got fast hold of the foot, and brought it, with a deal of trouble, forward, as the parts were very dry, and at length quite out, by which means the child was turned. This being done, I felt, by the direction of this leg, towards the body of the child, and from the right-thigh to the left, so to the left-knee and then to the ancle, which was easily done, as one leg was already advanced, and afterwards, taking hold of both legs, extracted the child as far as the hips, and then turned it about, that the heels might be upwards and the toes downwards, and by this method quite extracted the child after two hours labour; but it was dead: then, introducing my hand again, I brought away the placenta, and thus the mother's life was preserved.

The position or situation of the child in the womb, is certainly one of the most difficult and troublesome things to be understood, especially by beginners: it is difficult to know how the child lies in general, and in particular how the feet lie, as they are so high up the womb as not to be easily reached with the hands. This troublesome affair, however, gave rise to many useful reflections, and suggested convenient methods to me, which were afterwards of the greatest service in many cases, as well at Altdorff as Helmstadt; from whence I have been enabled to assist many women in difficult labours, in these places, and have frequently saved both theirs and their childrens lives.

OBSERVATION LXXII.

Of my performing the operation for the stone, for the first time, on a youth about fifteen years of age.

I HAD often wished for, and sought, an opportunity to perform this operation on a living subject, according to Dr. Rau's method, which to me seemed to be the best, as there was no other in use at that time but that
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with the greater apparatus, and this of Dr. Rau's; at least, I had not seen any other. At last a farmer came, about the 20th of August, with his son, about fifteen years old, desiring the assistance of our hospital, the boy having been troubled with severe pains of the stone for five or six years. Now, as none of the other surgeons knew how to perform the operation, nor had any of them the proper instruments, they brought the patient to me, knowing that I had often seen Dr. Rau operate, and that I had long wished for an opportunity of performing the operation myself. I first heard with attention all that the father and son related of the symptoms and pains: but these signs are, however, uncertain, without searching; therefore laying the boy on a table, I took a proper catheter, which I smeared with sweet oil to render the introduction the easier, and passed it into the bladder in the presence of Mr. Von Quawern, and most of the other surgeons; and moving it backwards and forwards, soon felt a hard rough substance, which I concluded was certainly a stone: I then desired Mr. Von Quawern, and several others, to feel backwards and forwards, and all acknowledged they perceived a hard rough substance in the bladder.

As we were now sure of a stone, we thought it necessary to prepare him for the operation; but omitted bleeding, as he was very weakly and not in the least plethoric; and only ordered him a gentle cooling purge with tamarinds, senna, and manna, to be taken warm the next morning; advising him not to eat any thing but soup, such as was sent him from the hospital-kitchen, and to drink nothing but very thin panada; and appointing the next morning for the operation, which I accordingly performed in the presence of Mr. Von Quawern and other surgeons of the regiments. I laid him on a convenient table, such a one as I have described in a former observation to have been used by Dr. Rau, bound his hands in the same manner, and had him held the same way; I then introduced a proper staff, for so young a subject, into the bladder, and desired an assistant to hold up the scrotum with one hand against the os pubis; and then, taking hold of my staff with my left hand, I fixed it as it ought to be placed in perinæo, and as it was placed when I performed this operation on the dead subject. The instruments an assistant held in the top of a box, standing on my right side. I then took the knife in my right-hand, so prepared and wrapped up as described in my surgery, tab. 28, fig. 8 and 9, and felt for the curve or bow of the catheter with the index-finger of this hand, and made an incision a finger's breadth under the scrotum, and half a finger's breadth from the seam in perinæo, towards the left tuberosity of the ischium, as described in tab. 29, fig. 5, B, B; but, first of all, only through the skin, afterwards through the fat, which lies between the muscoli erectores and acceleratores, so, in two or three incisions, to the neck of the bladder and
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undermost part of the bladder itself, then through the neck of the bladder into the groove of the staff, and by its direction into the bladder itself, till I had cut through all the fleshy parts under the staff, as well the neck of the bladder as the bladder itself; and that I might judge whether this was done well, I searched and examined the parts with my index-finger, and found all right. I then took the male director, described in my surgery, tab. 28, fig. 2, and introduced its beak with my right hand into the groove of the staff, forcing it gently into the bladder; and upon its thread or rising, I put the slit of the female director, fig. 3, carrying it along the thread into the bladder.

Then withdrawing the staff from the bladder, I took hold of the upper director, by its crucial handle, with my right-hand, and of the undermost director with my left-hand, therewith dilating the wound made in the neck of the bladder, and gave the uppermost director to an assistant to hold in that position; but the undermost one I held myself. I then introduced the index-finger of my right hand, between the two directors through the neck of the bladder into the bladder, to dilate the wound somewhat more, before I used the forceps; then taking the forceps, I introduced them upon the flat side, between the two directors, into the bladder, and when I found they were in the bladder, I withdrew the two directors. This done, I took hold of the handles of the forceps with both hands, and carefully and slowly extended them therewith, dilating the wound upwards and downwards and a-cross, as much as conveniently could be, to render the extraction of the stone the more easy; then shutting the forceps, again I searched for the stone till I found it; and opening them, I endeavoured to get the undermost part of the forceps under the stone, and to grasp it. Having by these means got hold of the stone, I pressed the handles with both hands downwards, and drew the forceps, moving it upwards and downwards, and turning it from right to left, and then from left to right, at the same time gently pulling outwards, till at length, in seven or eight minutes, I extracted the stone entirely, being about the bigness of a small hen's egg, and, as most of them are, a little flat: I then searched if there were any more, but not finding any, I untied the patient, and applied a dry compress to the wound, and ordered him to be carried to his bed, where I afterwards dressed him in the same manner as related in a former observation, and ordered him a proper diet and cooling medicines, and an emulsion prepared with almonds, poppy-seed, and barley-water, to drink at pleasure when thirsty, and in about the middle of September the wound was perfectly healed. The 26th observation may be read after this.

During the time of this cure, and after the city of Tournay had surrendered, on the 31st of July, the citadel was also obliged to surrender

about the beginning of September; upon which, Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough immediately marched to attack Mons; the French having intrenched their whole army, to prevent their approach. Nevertheless they were attacked so vigorously on the 11th of September by the allied army, that they were driven from the field of battle with great loss; after which, the army drew up and besieged it in form. Now as the allies, and particularly the Dutch, had behaved in this bloody battle with great bravery, we had, of course, a great number of wounded, most of which were carried to Brussels, which was much nearer; our hospital hereupon received orders to remove, under a guard of soldiers, from Oudenarde to Brussels, in order to take care of the wounded, among whom were the following remarkable cases.

OBSERVATION LXXIII.

Of the paracentesis of the thorax, in order to extract a quantity of blood contained in the cavity, from a wound received in the upper part.

I Arrived at Brussels on the 19th of September, on which day I was just twenty-six years of age, and having examined the wounded in our great hospital, among a number of very extraordinary cases, I met with one person who had received, in the battle, a wound with a bayonet between the second and third rib, from which, at first, there was a great effusion of blood, and, in carrying him to the hospital, a great quantity issued out from above, and the patient complained of shortness of breath, so that he sometimes feared he should be suffocated. The two surgeons who had dressed him before, had laid him on the left side, and upon his breast, thinking thereby to discharge the contained blood, but they could not extract it, partly because the wound was so high up, and the blood lay below, and in the back part of the thorax upon the diaphragm, and therefore could not rise so high as the orifice of the wound, especially as it was now coagulated and become heavy; the patient complaining likewise of a great sense of weight in the back, and undermost part of the Thorax. As I consulted the surgeon-general about this case, and knowing that the blood which lay upon the diaphragm could not be extracted so high up in the thorax, we therefore thought it necessary to make a new opening between the second and third rib, in the undermost and back-part of the thorax; which operation, called the paracentesis of the chest, I undertook, though I had never before seen it, much less performed it.

His respiration was much oppressed, and he was so weak as not to be able to help himself out of his bed; we therefore lifted him up, and seating him in a low chair, with his back to the light, had him held up by two assistants,

assistants, and gave him a cordial, and some hungary-water upon a rag to smell to now-and-then, keeping some of both in readiness in case of weakness or fainting during the operation. I then seated myself in a low chair behind him, ordering him to bend his head and back forwards, that the ribs at the back might be the more distended from each other, in which position I had him kept, by two assistants, holding his head and shoulders.

Hereupon I made a transverse incision, a hand's breadth from the spine, and about the same distance from the lower angle of the left scapula, between the second and third rib, coursing from the bottom through the skin and fat, about two fingers-breadth long, then carefully through the intercostal muscles to the pleura, and, lastly, through that membrane, making only a very small orifice: through this orifice I introduced a small knife, having a button at the point, dilating the wound a finger's breadth towards the spine, and then turning the knife about, carried on the incision a little finger's breadth more outwards, carefully observing to keep between the two ribs, upon which several ounces of blood run out: upon this I introduced my finger into the cavity of the thorax, to dilate the orifice somewhat more, when a good quantity of thick blood discharged itself, and particularly when I laid the patient on his back: as the patient was, upon this, become very weak, I gave him two spoons-full of the cordial, and some hungary-water to smell to. I then laid a large pledget of lint as big and thick as a thumb, tied round in the middle with a waxed thread a foot long, and over this a thick linen compress, the bigness of one's hand, which was fixed by a napkin and scapular bandage. The anterior wound I dressed with pledgets of lint, spread with a digestive, and over it applied a plaister, and, putting him to bed, I ordered him some good broth and panada for his drink.

About six in the evening I visited him again, and found that his respiration was better and easier, and he was brisker than the day before, or this morning, the compress behind was full of blood, as well as the napkin which was tied round his back, and, when the dressing was quite removed, some thick congealed blood stuck in the posterior wound, which I extracted, partly with a small spatula and partly with my finger; and placing a compress of soft linen under the wound, laid him upon his back, when two ounces more of blood issued forth. I then dressed him, as in the morning, and ordered him a pint of emulsion, made with one ounce of almonds, and half an ounce of poppy-seed, sweetened to his taste, to be taken in the evening, upon which he rested very well the following night. The next morning, and to be continued for some time, I ordered him, instead of a vulnerary drink, four or five dishes of tea luke-warm every morning and afternoon, prepared of speedwell and liquorice-root, using also the injection.

tion in the 85th observation, which I injected warm the following days, every morning and evening, into the upper wound, which again flowed out of the under or posterior orifice, to which a linen bolster was applied to receive it as above; and this injection was continued ten or twelve days, till there was no longer any foul discharge from the wound. It was after this dressed only in the morning; the injection was still used, and both wounds covered with the digestive, and in the third week the upper wound was closed up.

I continued the injection for several days at every dressing, through the undermost wound, till nothing foul appeared in the discharge. I then took away the piece of linen from the wound, dressing it with balsamum Arcæi, in the same manner as in the 85th observation, and applying the same bandage, with the napkin and scapular.

I cannot certainly say, whether this patient's lungs were hurt or not, because no blood was discharged through the mouth; but then, from the great effusion of blood, which not only flowed at first from the wound, but also lay in the cavity of the thorax, and was discharged at making the new incision, and at every dressing afterwards, it may be supposed they were wounded, as the discharge of blood and matter could not all proceed from the wound in the intercostal muscles and pleura; but, probably, they were not deeply wounded but only superficially, whereby the blood might more easily discharge itself outwards through the external wound, and inwardly into the cavity of the thorax, than into the bronchia; which might be the reason why there was no blood discharged from the lungs through the throat and mouth.

OBSERVATION LXXIV.

Of a gun-shot wound, the ball entering at the temple just above the os jugale, and passing out at the same place on the other side; of which wound the person was cured, and his life preserved without any particular accidents, except that he became blind the very moment he received the shot, and remained so ever after.

AS those, for the most part, who had only received a wound in one temple, either died immediately or soon after, in proportion as the brain was more or less hurt; therefore most of those who saw this patient judged, as he was wounded in both temples, that he must inevitably die; which, however, did not happen. He was a man of a chearful disposition, and except this accident, otherwise in good health: he had no head-ache, nor inflammation of the eyes; they appeared quite clear, but indeed

indeed were almost fixed, and without motion, like the eyes of those who have a gutta-serena: he, however, flattered himself with the hopes of his sight's returning when the wound was healed.

I took a cranium to examine the course of this ball with the greater accuracy, that I might have a clearer insight into the circumstances of the present case, and know more exactly the causes of the present symptoms: I accordingly found the entrance and exit of the ball to be exactly in that angle which the zygoma makes with the upper process of the os jugale, which unites above to a process of the os frontis, forming the external part of the orbit of the eye; the ball then passing, in a straight line, through the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, which helps to form the posterior part of the orbit, and very near which the optic nerve passes to the eye: hence, therefore, if the ball proceeded farther, as it in this case did, the optic nerve must, of necessity, be destroyed, and the communication between the eye and brain cut off, together with the circumjacent muscles.

From thence it passed through the opposite, inner, and posterior part of the orbit, namely the back-part of the ossa papyracea to the nose, and through the superior ossa spongiosa, and upper-part of the septum narium, which are altogether parts of the ethmoid bone, and through the ossa papyracea of the orbit on the other side; from thence through the muscles of the eye, and optic nerve of the other eye, and, at length, through the pterygoid process on the other side of the sphenoid bone which forms the posterior part of the orbit of the other eye, and so to the angle which the zygoma, on the other side, makes with the upper process of the os jugale; but, on both sides, the ball had passed through a large portion of the crotaphite muscle, which covers the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, destroying many bones, muscles and nerves: from which every one, conversant in anatomy, will perceive, that the ball passed directly along the bottom of the orbits between the eye and brain, without hurting either of these two parts; and the greatest harm done by this shot was, the destroying of the optic nerves, whereby the loss of sight, and a gutta serena were brought on: therefore, as in this, so in other affections of those nerves, as obstructions from viscid tough humours, a collection of bad and superabundant humours in the bottom of the orbit, inflammations or abscesses, these nerves may be so compressed as to prevent the free influx of the nervous juice. Again, all excrescences or swellings, as well of the fleshy parts as of the bones, may cause this sort of blindness; and it may easily be conceived, how difficult it is to remove some of these complaints. But there can scarcely be any one who can believe it possible to cure a blindness arising from this cause, viz. the entire destruction of the nerve by the ball.

But,

But, as there were some parts destroyed, not immediately essential to life, as skin, muscles, thin bones, and the optic nerves; and as the blood, the concremented humours, matter, and pieces of bone, had a free exit from the wounds on each side, and through the nostrils, and being daily dressed, were kept clean, and deterged by the digestive, the spatula, forceps, and lint; the injection likewise being, for the first fortnight, thrown into the wounds through the cheeks, therefore, this case, though it appeared so dangerous, admitted of a cure, which was accomplished in thirty days; the patient having nothing to lament but the loss of sight.

It was impossible, in this case, to determine exactly where the ball entered or passed out, the orifices being so equal on both sides.

OBSERVATION LXXV.

Of the amputation of the femur, a mortification having succeeded a gun-shot wound in the knee from two balls.

IN the same battle a soldier received two shot in his right-knee, by which the ligaments, tendons, nerves, and bones, as well of the femur as tibia, were so shattered and lacerated, that the entire mortification of the whole tibia, and lower part of the femur, soon came on, from the violent hurt done to these parts. The surgeon-general, and two more experienced surgeons of the regiments, and myself, judged, as the patient was very weak from the great loss of blood he had sustained from the wound, and in bringing him to the hospital, that it would be very difficult to save his life. But, notwithstanding, it was our opinion, that the only means and hopes of preserving his life, was from the amputation of the femur; and therefore, as surgeons, we thought it was our duty to do every thing in our power to accomplish this, and that the sooner the amputation was performed the better; and particularly, as the patient himself begged of me, that this miserably shattered limb might be taken off. I therefore resolved to perform this operation with my own instruments, and the necessary preparations being made, I took off the limb six fingers-breadth above the knee, in the manner Mr. Amiand did in the 34th observation; seating him in a somewhat low chair, and ordering an assistant to hold his leg straight up. I then applied the tourniquet to the uppermost part of the thigh, as described and delineated in my surgery, tab. 3, fig. 1, L, M; an assistant, on the right-side, holding the tourniquet, whilst another assistant stood on the inside between the thighs, and held the patient's thigh steady with both hands under the tourniquet; then rolling the usual slip of linen round the thigh, I pinned it fast, and twisted the tourniquet till I thought the artery was sufficiently

sufficiently compressed; and then, with a large crooked knife, such as is delineated in my surgery, tab. 13, fig. 2, I cut through the skin and fat directly under the slip, and then pulling the skin more upwards, I cut through all the flesh round the bone: when I had completed this, I had a piece of linen two foot long, and two hands-breadth, which was slit upwards somewhat more than half, into two equal parts: I laid the undivided part upon the thigh above, and the two divided parts I passed through the wound on each side, that the bone remained in the middle, pulling them at the under part of the thigh backwards and upwards; and desired the assistant, who stood by me, to take them and hold them fast with both hands, and, at the same time, to pull back the flesh from the wound, the other assistant pulling the flesh at the lower extremity downwards, that I might saw off the bone as high up as possible: but I previously took a knife and cut through the periosteum, scraping it from the bone; then fixing the saw as near as possible to the flesh, which the assistant kept back above, I sawed at first gently and slowly, till I was got deep into the bone, and then quicker and with more force till I had sawed it quite off; which lasted about a minute. Then taking hold of my forceps and crooked needle, threaded with waxed thread, I directed that the tourniquet should be loosened as much as necessary, that I might see where the blood spurted out from the artery; and then, taking hold of it with the artery-forceps, I pulled it forward, and passed the needle round it through some flesh, cut off the needle, and took hold of both ends of the thread, and tied a double knot under the artery, and then taking hold of both ends of the thread again, raised them on each side, and tied again a double knot above and upon the artery. This being done, I took the forceps away, and laid two small thick compresses over it; covering the bone with a pledget of dry lint, and then the flesh, with many pledgets, first of lint and linen, and then with tow, which had all been previously dipped in oil of turpentine; and over all I laid a large plaister of the shape of a Maltese-cross, sticking the ends fast to the four sides of the stump, and over this a compress of the same form, then three narrow star-compresses, the better to compress the extremity of the artery: I then applied a two-headed roller called capeline, described in my surgery, put him to bed, and laid the stump on a pillow in an oblique and upward position, as it ought to be, and gave him some good broth for dinner, and in the afternoon a cordial emulsion: yet, notwithstanding he had not bled again, the next morning when I visited him, he was extremely faint, his pulse quick but weak, and three hours afterwards a delirium invaded him, as is the case with those who die of mortifications, probably from the absorption of the dead and mortified parts into the mass of blood, and he died that afternoon about three o'clock.

O B S E R-

OBSERVATION LXXVI.

Of my first discovering, in a human eye, that the cataract was not a skin, but an opacity of the crystalline humour.

AMONG the wounded brought to Bruffels, after the battle, was a person who had his leg shot away, close to the knee, through the ligaments of the joints and tendons, greatly injuring them, and the blood vessels and nerves, to which succeeded a mortification, and the patient died. Having, in the morning, looked this person in the face, I perceived that he had a common grey cataract in his left-eye; upon which I asked him how he came by it, and how long he had been troubled with it, and whether he could still see with that eye or not; to which he answered, that he had received, about 3 or 4 years ago, a violent blow from the branch of a tree, upon which an inflammation succeeded, and, after it went off, his sight became weaker than before, and by degrees his sight was more and more impaired, and for a year past he had not been able to distinguish any object, but could however just perceive light. As the person died the following day, I was very desirous to examine his eye, as I had sometime before learnt from Maitre Jans's book, on the disorders of the eye, that the cataract was not a skin but an opacity of the crystalline humour; and accordingly I mentioned this opinion to Dr. Boerhave (who knew nothing, as yet, of this new book published in France) just at a time when he had begun to read public lectures on vision and the disorders of the eye, at the same time lending him the book to read. At length when he came to the chapter on the cataract, he treated the subject very learnedly, and acknowledged, that he thought this new opinion, after having delivered and explained it, very probable, as I myself also did when I read it. But Dr. Boerhave, in these lectures, illustrated and confirmed this opinion with solid arguments; which lecture on this subject several of his pupils, and among them I myself, wrote off in latin, as well as the whole course. Of these manuscripts Mr. Von Haller procured some, and, lastly, mine for his last edition, which he published at Göttingen in 1750, with the title of, Boerhave on the disorders of the eyes; wherein he contends with those who were against this opinion, and who esteemed it to be not agreeable to truth, endeavouring to maintain and confirm, by many weighty reasons, this new opinion; as may be seen more at large in the chapter of the cataract, in the last edition of this work, page 113. But neither of us had then seen an instance or proof of it, either in a human subject, or in beasts, who had a cataract when alive, having not hitherto examined any; we therefore could not take upon us absolutely to determine or demonstrate that the cataract was not a skin, but an opacity of

of the crystalline humour; therefore, as I never easily believed any new opinion, or held it for true or good, till, by experience and observation, I became fully convinced; so this question remained undetermined, Whether the grey cataract, with which many persons are afflicted in almost all places, particularly in large cities, consists of a skin in the aqueous, or in an opacity of the crystalline humour? As therefore I looked upon the decision of this point as a matter of no small moment, particularly with regard to the operation on which the loss or recovery of sight, the most noble of our senses, much depends, I was the more desirous to examine this person's eye, as, while living, I had observed in him the true cataract. I therefore took some of the surgeons with me, and desired them to look at the eye as it was in the orbit, asking them, whether or not there was a true cataract in that eye, and whether the usual signs were present, by which one might judge that it was a true cataract: when they had looked at it, they observed that the cornea, uvea, and pupil, were in a natural state, and that no opacity, or any thing preternatural was in the aqueous humour. But just behind the pupil or uvea, which is commonly called the star, but for what reason I do not know, as it is nothing but a roundish hole in the middle of the tunica uvea, or iris, naturally appearing black, through which the rays of light pass to the bottom of the eye thro' the aqueous humour, then thro' the crystalline and vitreous, we perceived a whitish, grey, compact substance, which seemed to be a little raised; which body we commonly call the white, or grey cataract, and which they acknowledged it to be. I hereupon separated carefully the whole eye from the orbit, and told them that hitherto it had been the common opinion, that the white or grey cataract was a skin or film in the aqueous humour, but that some moderns, and particularly two Frenchmen, Maitre Jan, and also lately Brisseau, a physician at Tournay, had discovered and demonstrated, upon examining such distempered eyes, that it was no preternatural film, but that an opacity in the crystalline humour was the cause of the cataract, and that Dr. Boerhaave and I had well considered the circumstances, and found it very probable: but that I would examine this eye, and from what we found, I hoped to convince both myself and others of the truth, in an affair of so much weight. Some that were present laughed at this new opinion, because they had never heard any thing more, than that the cataract was a skin closing up the aperture in the uvea, and so preventing the admission of the rays of light. While they were thus engaged, I made an incision into the top, and about the middle of the eye, with a neat knife, a-cross the tunica sclerotica, and also through the choroides and retina, separating, with a pair of scissors, the posterior half of the membranes of the eye, from the interior ones; the vitreous humour appeared quite transparent. I then desired they would
O look,

look, with me, through the vitreous humour forwards, towards the pupil and tunica cornea, and we perceived a whitish, opaque body, of the size and form of the crystalline lens. Upon which I turned the anterior half of the eye about, so that the tunica cornea became uppermost, having before laid a clean piece of paper under it; and the vitreous humour fell out upon the paper; and at the top of it, in the middle of the vitreous humour, lay the crystalline humour in its natural situation; namely, upon the middle of the vitreous humour, surrounded and inclosed by its natural coat, which unites it to the vitreous humour, and so closely adhering to the vitreous humour without any preternatural skin being to be seen in the aqueous humour, or any where else, and as I hereupon opened, with a small knife, the thin skin or coat which naturally surrounds and incloses the crystalline lens, and makes it adhere to the vitreous humour, it fell out immediately like a whitish, opaque body, of the bigness and form of a great lens, so that all were obliged to own that this opaque, whitish body, was the same which they, at first, had seen, and acknowledged to be the cataract, and that there was no opaque preternatural skin or film in this eye.

This was the first observation by which I, and those that were present, learnt, with certainty, that the cataract was not a skin, as was thought, but, in fact, an opacity of the crystalline humour; and was, perhaps, the first case that was seen out of France, after this opinion was introduced, as I have not found, any where, that any German, Dutchman, Englishman, Italian, or any other, had made any observation of this sort. This I have described in brief, in a treatise published at Altdorff in 1711, intitled, *De cataracta in lente crystallina*, p. 7. and afterwards, in a treatise published, in 1713, *De cataracta, glaucomate, & amaurosi*; upon which many afterwards, encouraged by me, in other parts of Europe, have continued and given descriptions of the like observations. The defence of this new opinion, which became afterwards confirmed by much experience, and many experiments, at first created me several adversaries, and among them two who treated me in a very unpolite manner, not with arguments, but with abuse, detraction and lies: but their works are already perished, while mine, after I had published my *Apology and Vindiciæ*, have been received every where by the rational part of the faculty, and my opinion of the cataract allowed to be the true one, and the old one quite exploded; which, perhaps would have never happened, had I not contended, laboured, and so strongly and clearly confuted the objections urged against it.

OBSERVATION LXXVII.

Of the radical cure of an hydrocele, by an entire opening of the scrotum.

AN officer of the garrison, thirty-six years of age, of the regiment Westerlo, had, for two years, had an hydrocele; in which time he had been tapped with the trocar four times, but the waters always returned again, in a few months. This tumor being very troublesome to him, he asked my advice how he might be radically cured of this disorder, the scrotum being as big as a child's head. I told him he might be cured if he would submit to the operation which I proposed, and should be obliged to undertake; and being very desirous to be freed from this disorder, after he had enquired how I proposed to cure him, he resolved to submit himself entirely to my direction.

I, in the first place, advised him to prepare himself by a regular diet, and gave him, going to rest, twenty of the pilulæ polychrestæ, which operated well the next day: hereupon I fixed the next day for the operation, but told him that I should want two assistant-surgeons; on which he said, that I should have the surgeon of the regiment, and the surgeon to his company: as I had no objection to this, I desired him to send them to my lodgings about six o'clock, at which hour they came. I informed them what they were to do, and in what manner they should assist me; and desired them to get a good number of pledgets of lint, a few compresses, and a four-tailed roller; and fixed the time for performing the operation, in the afternoon at four o'clock, as I had so much to do at our hospital in the morning. I prescribed a cordial julep for the patient, to take a tea-cup full before the operation, and to repeat it in case of faintness during or after the operation, as he was apprehensive of being affected in that manner.

At the hour appointed we met at the patient's apartment; I laid him on the edge of his bed, in the same manner as Mr. Amiand had done when he performed the operation for the hæmatocele, the cure of which is described in the 36th observation; and then desiring the assistant to press down, with both hands, the contained waters, I took a large lancet, as Mr. Amiand had done, and plunged it on the outside, where the elevation was greatest, into the scrotum, till I perceived I was in the cavity, and then carried on the incision an inch lower upon the scrotum; down which the water discharged itself plentifully into a pot, which an assistant held. I then introduced the index-finger of my left-hand through the wound, which served me instead of the grooved director, and enlarged the wound above and below, somewhat more, till, in the whole, it was as long as a hand's breadth, discharging all the water with ease.

This being done, I filled up the whole cavity with dry pledgets of lint (which Mr. Amiand heretofore used, being dipped in cold water) and laid two dry compresses over them, and applied a four-headed roller. As he found himself weak, I ordered him a cup of the cordial julep, and to lay himself in his bed as he was accustomed to lie in the night, prescribing a pint of quieting emulsion, prepared with almonds and poppy-feed, of which he took a tea-cup full every half-hour.

In twenty-four hours time I took off the roller and compresses, but did not draw out the lint. I had prepared the discutient or resolving fomentation, described in a former observation, and laying pledgets of lint on a tin plate, which I put on a gentle fire, I moistened them with the fomentation well shook about; then, letting them lie till they were warm enough, I pressed out the superfluous moisture, and applied them to both sides of the scrotum, using the same roller as the day before; and directed the assistant-surgeon to repeat the fomentation in the evening with fresh pledgets, and again in the morning, about noon, and at night, for three days; telling him that I would come every afternoon at four o'clock, to visit the patient, to see how he found himself, and how the wound went on; at which time I always ordered what diet he was to take, and prescribed the cooling powders, mornings, afternoons, and evenings; by the use of which he found himself pretty well, but complained of a pain in the part affected, which could not well be otherwise.

On the fourth day the scrotum was a good deal inflamed, particularly about the edges, and some of the external pledgets were loose. I rubbed the edges with the digestive ointment, laying upon them fresh pledgets spread with digestive.

On the fifth day the wound discharged some matter, and some pledgets, with which the scrotum had been filled up on the day of the operation, came away, separating of themselves by means of the suppuration. I then filled up the wound again with fresh pledgets of lint, spread with digestive, applying the fomentation warm, as before, over it, and repeating the same four times a-day. At the sixth dressing, when the pledgets were taken off, the remaining pledgets, of the first dressing, came away entirely, and then the wound became very painful and inflamed, as generally happens about this time; whereupon I filled up the wound with fresh pledgets and digestive, but not so full as before, whereby it was rendered more tolerable to the patient. At the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth dressing, it was treated in the same manner, by which time the wound supplicated very much, discharging a large quantity of matter, thereby cleansing itself, and the swelling and inflammation abated. At the eleventh dressing, I strewed those places which looked foul, with a powder

powder prepared with equal parts of burnt alum and red precipitate, filling up the part with pledgets of lint spread with digestives. The twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth dressing, was only the digestive, there being a great discharge of matter daily from the wound. At the fifteenth dressing, I strewed the white or yellow places in the wound, being still foul, with the abovementioned powder, and then dressed the part with digestive alone till the 21st day, and once a day only with dry lint, and as then all the inflammation was gone off, I omitted the fomentation, and applied a diachylon-plaister alone, over the wound, to keep in the pledgets; hereupon the discharge abated, the scrotum became less, and the opening of the wound was become more contracted, as though shrivelled up, the patient being in but little pain, and able to get out of bed and keep up the best part of the day. As I then found the wound clean, that is, of a good red colour all over, on the 22d day I began to dress it with balsam capivaë; the 25th day I dressed only with dry lint, and, on every third day with the balsam; so that at the end of the sixth week the wound began to close, and dressing with dry lint for eight days, it healed up entirely, and the patient found himself perfectly well.

OBSERVATION LXXVIII.

Of an enlargement of the upper part of the tibia, attended with severe pains, particularly in the night, which was held to be a spina ventosa.

A Young officer, twenty-one years of age who, probably had been infected with some venereal disorder, which he would not confess, but continually persisted that he never perceived or had any such complaint, came to me, just after I had performed the abovementioned operation, complaining that he had excessive pains on the fore-part of the upper-part of the tibia, from the knee to about six fingers-breadth lower down, and that frequently, but particularly in the night, when warm in bed, and that the bone was also manifestly larger than before, and that he was very apprehensive of bad consequences from it. As at my desire he shewed me the part, I compared it with the other bone, and observed a great difference in size and thickness between this and the sound bone of the other leg. Now, I looked upon this disorder to be a spina ventosa, in which the bone is distended by the obstruction of bad humours within the bone, as is often the case of those who have been infected with venereal complaints; and I am inclined to think that somewhat of that virulent poison was really collected here: but, notwithstanding, the bone was as hard to the touch as the other.

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I therefore resolved to treat this case as the relics of some venereal complaint, and I gave him every other day twenty of the pilulæ polychrestæ, which always operated well with him, and, as a purifier, the decoction of the woods and roots, to be used every morning and afternoon like tea, and fifty drops of the mixture with it. The nights when the pills were not taken, I gave him a bolus with merc. dulc. gr. iii. conf. rosar. zi. and ordered the bigness of a bean of the following ointment, to be rubbed well upon the parts of the bone affected, before the fire every morning and evening.

℞. Mercur. viv. ʒi. terebinth. subact.
Axung. porcin. ʒii. m.

and over it a double linen cloth pinned fast, to secure it from falling off; and for his common drink directed the second decoction of what remained after the infusion for the tea.

When he had continued the medicines eight days in this manner, I gave him the purging-pills, but every fourth night, and the purifying diet-drink, with the drops, every morning, when he had not taken the purge; ordering him to take them in bed, keep his hands under the clothes, and cover himself well, and to lie an hour, and to encourage a sweat, that by this evacuation the disease might be expelled, and the obstruction in the bone resolved. Moreover, to eradicate the disorder entirely, I ordered him to drink the tea every morning, to take the bolus every third night, and the purging-pills every eighth day; by which method he was quite cured of his disorder, and since I have cured many the same way.

OBSERVATION LXXIX.

Of wounds in the trachea arteria; that they are not always mortal, as many have been of opinion, but that they are frequently curable, is proved by several instances.

IN the month of October I fell accidentally into company with an Hanoverian officer of the family of Bestenbostel, who informed me, that in this campaign he had received a shot in the fore-part of his neck, but from the one side, so that the ball carried away the skin upon the trachea arteria, and, at the same time, a piece of the trachea, in such a manner that one might see into it, the air passing in and out through the orifice; but that he had immediately lost the power of speaking loudly and distinctly as usual. An Hanoverian surgeon cured him, and had given him hopes of the return of his natural strong voice, after being cured; but this did not happen, for it was impossible for him, with all his power and might, to speak

speak louder than a person who whispers. Whether this loss of his voice arose from any injury of the recurrent nerves, which terminate in the larynx, and which are peculiarly inservient to the voice and speech, or whether it sprung from any other cause, is difficult to assert. But enquiring once after him, since I came into Lower-Saxony, I was told that he never recovered his voice, but was obliged, on that account, to lay down his commission the following year, 1710.

The other instance I saw in a woman, who had been wounded in the throat at Amsterdam, by a Dutch sailor who was drunk, as it was common, at that time, for such persons insolently and wantonly to endeavour to cut persons across the face with a knife, but, as they sometimes missed, they frequently wounded the throat, in the manner as happened to this woman. This patient called in Dr. Ruysch, and another surgeon, with which this gentleman also acquainted me. Upon our examination, we found the wound had penetrated into the trachea, about the second or third cartilaginous ring, being about a thumb's breadth, making an orifice as broad as the backs of three knives.

For the cure of this wound the surgeon anointed the part with balsamum Arcæi, drawing the wound close together with long thin slips of sticking plaister, advising the patient to keep her head always bent forward, till she should be well, and, in about fourteen days, she was cured without injuring her voice, or being, in any other manner, detrimental to her.

The third instance was some years afterwards, and happened during the time I was professor at Altdorff. A man, on account of his business not answering, fell into a melancholy, and attempted to cut his throat, but, as if, during the attempt he had began to repent, and his wife likewise coming in just at that very time, he was prevented from compleatly effecting his purpose; so that the trachea was only opened about three or four backs of a knife broad, but yet more than in the former case. Dr. John James Bayer, professor of medicine, myself, and a surgeon, were called in, as the wound seemed very dangerous to his wife, and the persons who were assembled about him from the neighbourhood; but, when I saw it, I did not think it so very dangerous. We ordered the surgeon to cleanse the wound with a warm sponge, and to draw the wound together with small slips of sticking plaister, ordering him to keep his head bent forward till the wound was healed, by which means he was soon cured.

I have related these three observations, because there are many surgeons and physicians, who believe all wounds of the trachea arteria mortal, and some have declared as much in their writings. But the true state of the case is, that when any of the large adjacent vessels are wounded, it is from
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the injury done to them that the patient dies. For if the trachea arteria is only wounded, then the danger is not great; for these may be cured by bringing the parts in opposition and stitching them up. But that the death of those who have been wounded in this part, where the blood-vessels have been injured at the same time, has been attributed, by the ignorant, to the wound of the trachea, I am apt to think arose principally from this, that people, who have not sufficient knowledge in this affair, seeing that a wound of this nature does not close, but, on account of the cartilaginous rings of which it consists, remains quite open: whereas, on the contrary, the blood-vessels are not so easily seen in wounds of the neck, because they are empty of blood, and not only collapse, but are concealed in the fleshy parts, partly downwards towards the breast, or above towards the head; therefore, when such ignorant persons see a wound of this sort, and perceive nothing but the gaping of the trachea arteria, they attribute the death of the person principally, or entirely, to this cause, which should be attributed to the injury done the blood-vessels; and, for this reason, these sorts of wounds have been reckoned so mortal; which, in fact, as these three instances prove, are not so: insomuch that a gun-shot wound of the trachea arteria has been cured, of which, as much as I can call to mind, I have not met with an example of in other authors.

OBSERVATION LXXX.

Of a gun-shot wound through both buttocks, attended with bad symptoms.

AS, in the beginning of this campaign and siege of Tournay, I had a patient who was shot through both cheeks (see observat. 63.) about the middle, another applied, who received a shot through both temples: So, towards the end, a young gentleman, whose name was Mr. Von der Heide, an officer in the Dutch service, received a gun-shot wound, at the siege of Mons, through the middle of his buttocks. He was brought to Brussels to be cured, and, at first, applied to one of the surgeons in that city. But on the third day after his arrival, a great swelling, inflammation, and pain, having succeeded, together with great heat, fever, spasms, and contractions of the legs, he sent for me. From these circumstances, and especially upon finding the wound had not been dilated, and that the ball forced its passage through coat, waistcoat, and breeches, I judged that somewhat preternatural might remain in the wound, and, by irritating the ischiatic nerves, produce these symptoms. I therefore desired him to lie upon his belly, and dilated both wounds a thumb's breadth above and below, for they were closely contracted, suffering them to bleed as long as they would. I perceived immediately, in the wound on the right side, a piece of cloth, which

which I extracted. I would have examined farther the same morning, but, as the patient had suffered the incision and extraction of the cloth, he begged of me to forbear any farther cutting or probing, as he was afraid of spasms or faintings coming on: I therefore only filled up the wound with pledgets of lint, spread with the digestive, covering the whole with a plaister, and ordered that the discutient fomentation against inflammations should be applied warm four times a day, and prescribed, internally, the cooling and resolvent powder, with cinnabar of antimony; taking three times a-day as much as would lie on the point of a knife, in some elder-flower or black-cherry water, and to drink, for common drink, barley-water acidulated to his taste with syrup of lemons; to eat nothing but gruels, as water-gruel, panada, barley-broth, or soups made with plumbs, prunes, cherries, and such like. He was restless all this night, but the next morning found himself better, but would not suffer me to examine or probe into the wounds, as they were very painful from what had been done the day before. But when I told him I thought that more pieces of his clothes were remaining in the wound, and that it was absolutely necessary to search for, and to extract them, or worse consequences might follow, he promised to suffer me the next morning to search for them. On the third time of dressing this wound, there was a great discharge of matter whilst I was present, and, after taking out the lint, I injected into the wounds some of the arquebuzade-water warmed, when I discovered another piece of his clothes, which I extracted with the forceps, after which, the fever, pain, inflammation, and spasms in his legs, abated greatly. The following night and day I ordered the powders, fomentation, and injection, with the same dressing, to be continued till the 10th day; when, again, a much greater piece of cloth than before was perceived, and extracted with the forceps; whereupon the spasmodic symptoms and fever entirely ceased, and the patient began to have some appetite. I then permitted him to eat flesh, soups, and broths, chickens, pigeons and other birds of easy digestion, and as he was pretty weak a glass of wine at dinner. On the 16th day the wounds were quite clean, the pains and other bad symptoms gone off, and he began to walk about his room, but sitting down was very troublesome to him. I now omitted the fomentation, and dressed each wound with lint and balsam of capaive; and about the middle of December, both the wounds were perfectly healed.

OBSERVATION LXXXI.

Of the cure of some of the principal diseases of the army; and, 1st, Of inflammatory fevers.

BEFORE I finish my relation of the cures performed this campaign, I shall just mention, in brief, somewhat concerning the cure of the principal internal disorders which attack soldiers in the field, partly from their irregular manner of living as to eating and drinking, and partly from heat and cold, and much wet weather; of which many instances fell under my observation in the years 1708 and 1709; it being more my province, as I was taken into the service as a physician, to have the care of internal disorders than of wounds. As the inflammatory fevers arise, for the most part, from the stomach's being over-loaded with too much food, or from bad food, or victuals ill dressed, when, besides the great heat and thirst, I found they nauseated all food, complained of pain in the stomach, anxiety of the præcordia, inclination to vomit, or a frequent bitter putrid taste, rising up in the mouth like rotten eggs: in order to clear the stomach of this bad viscid phlegm, I gave a vomit of two or three grains of tartarus emeticus, or two ounces of vinum emeticum, ordering them to drink some warm water after it, which generally cleared the stomach. Those who were plethoric, I bled once, taking away six, eight, or ten ounces; for the Dutch and Germans have no occasion to be bled so plentifully as is the custom with the English and the French.

2. I gave them, every three hours, as much of the cooling-powders as would lie on the point of a knife, in fair water, and directed them to keep themselves moderately covered with clothes in bed, and to drink, when thirsty, either fair water, barley-water, or water poured upon a piece of bread, into every pint of which, when the heat was great, I ordered them to drop sixty drops of tinct. rosar. or flor. papav. rhœad. bid them eat little, and to take nothing but water-gruel, panada, soups made with barley, plumbs, or cherries, but no meat soups, which are always hurtful in inflammatory disorders, and which the patient, indeed, seldom covets. By these means most of them recovered, who had not the fever to any very violent degree.

To those who were affected in a higher degree, I gave forty or fifty drops of mixtura simplex, night and morning; and if a delirium came on, I added to the cooling-powders four or five grains of camphire, dropping an hundred drops of tinct. rosar. or papaveris erratic. into each pint of their common drink.

If

If the fever abated, I did not give the powder so often, but fifty drops of the following diaphoretic tincture in warm water, whereupon a gentle sweat generally followed, and the patient recovered :

℞. Eff. scord.

Mixt. simpl. aā ʒiii.

Although there were great numbers of the English ill of the small-pox in the year 1707, yet I did not meet with this disorder among the Dutch and Germans in the years 1708 and 1709; and therefore I omit taking any notice of this distemper.

OBSERVATION LXXXII.

Of the method of curing the ague among the soldiers.

IT was generally necessary, for the abovementioned reasons, first to clear their stomachs, which were generally overloaded, by administering the emetic before-mentioned, and after it the following febrifuge and stomachic tincture, to resolve the viscidities and strengthen the stomach.

℞. Eff. absynth. compos. ʒi.

Of this tincture they took sixty drops, in broth, beer, gruel, or water, every morning at six o'clock, at twelve at noon, and six in the afternoon. At nine o'clock in the forenoon, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and at nine o'clock in the evening, they took as much of the following febrifuge powder as would lie on the point of a knife; those of a stronger constitution took twice as much, with aqua cardui benedicti, or flor. sambuci.

℞. Salis absynthii vel cardui benedict. ʒi.

Tartari vitriolati ʒss. m.

These two remedies generally cured most spring and summer agues, and frequently the autumnal, when taken regularly as prescribed, the patient living temperately, and very often before the quantity prescribed was taken; for they are excellent deobstruents, resolve viscidities, and strengthen the stomach.

But when the fever, notwithstanding, returned, which in the autumn was often the case; yet the viscidities, and the other causes of the fever, were so weakened and destroyed, that the bark might then be administered without any injury: I therefore gave them from half a dram to a dram,

every three hours, till the fever went off, which it often did in two days, sometimes not till three or four days; nor have I ever seen an instance of this bark's doing any harm, either in the hospitals of the army, or in my own practice at Altdorff, Helmstadt, and places adjacent.

In many cases, where, from particular symptoms, as, for instance, any disorders of the breast, we were obliged to omit the vomit, I then gave them a dose of the *pilulæ polychrestæ*, or an ounce of *sal mirabile Glauberi*, dissolved in warm water, in the morning, which cleared and cleansed the stomach; and afterwards, giving the above-mentioned febrifuge remedies, their cure was, by these means, effected.

OBSERVATION LXXXIII.

Of the pleurisy and wound-fever.

IN inflammatory disorders of the chest, and severe pain in the side, with great heat, a disorder with which the soldiers are frequently invaded, from their drinking cold water when hot, or cooling on a sudden, when in a sweat, whence dangerous fits of sickness arise which carry off many, if they are not properly treated, or do not take a proper care of themselves, my method of cure was, to take away, immediately, eight or ten ounces of blood from the arm, and give the powder described in the 82d observation; after the same manner adding, if the inflammation was great, three, four or five grains of camphire in each dose, with the cooling-drink warm, ordering them to drink it plentifully when thirsty, or to drink elder-flower tea, or tea made of speedwell and elder-flowers, which agreed very well with them. To the pained side it was particularly beneficial to apply a calf's or hog's bladder filled with warm milk, boiled up with a handful or two of camomile flowers. If the pain of the side was severe, the anxiety great, and cough violent, and these symptoms did not abate the two first days, I repeated bleeding, particularly in those of a plethoric habit, and proceeded after the same manner.

In wound-fevers, especially where there had not been any great effusion of blood, and the patient was strong, I bled more or less, according to the circumstances, using the cooling-powders with the ordinary cooling-drink.

OBSERVATION LXXXIV.

Of the bloody-flux and diarrhœa.

IN the bloody-flux, when the patient complained of sickness, pain of his stomach, or anxiety about the præcordia, I administered half a dram of *ipecacuanha*; the patient drinking upon it a gallon of water, boiled up with
some

some white bread, and then every night and morning, for three days, a dram of rhubarb, not merely for the sake of purging, but because it is of an anodine quality, and assuages the pain, as I have frequently experienced, and because likewise it strengthens the bowels, after it has purged, and diminishes the flux, or stops it soon. For common drink I ordered the barley or bread-water, adding to each pint, a dram of gum-arabic, and, for those who had no aversion to milk, I ordered them to put one 4th part of milk to it, advising them to drink, for the first days, four or five pints of it lukewarm every day, the better to correct the sharpness, and assuage the heat of the body, and heal the excoriated intestines. When the disorder had continued eight days, I then administered one dram, in stronger habits two drams, of diascordium; by which method most of them who took care of themselves, and were careful of not catching cold, for which reason I advised them to keep on their stockings, and to avoid drinking cold beer, or drink of any kind, were cured. Those who were full of blood, and were affected with great heat, and in whom an inflammation of the bowels was to be feared, I bled in the beginning, which gave them great relief, and, by using the aforementioned remedies, they were the more certainly preserved.

When they were nearly cured of these disorders, I ordered them to take every morning, afternoon and evening, fifty drops of the following tincture, in any thing warm, to strengthen the weak intestines; directing them to be moderate as to diet, and careful of catching cold.

℞. Ess. absynth. — cort. aurant. — cascarillæ *aa* *ʒii*. m.

In common loosenesses, I ordered in the same manner that the English did, a dram of rhubarb every night and morning for three or four days, in some warm liquor, and if they were not hereby cured, as they generally were, the rad. absynthii, with a fourth part of the tinctura cascarillæ; forbidding them to drink any thing cold, and directing them to be careful to keep their legs warm.

OBSERVATION LXXXV.

Of the scabies and venereal disorder among the soldiers.

AS these disorders are not unfrequent among the soldiers, I gave them, for the itch, at first, every third day, twenty of the pilulæ polychrestæ, to purge them, and then the purifying diet-drink, made of the following ingredients.

℞.

℞. Rad. farfaparill. ℥iii.
 ——— Chinæ ℥i.
 Ras. lign. saffafr. ʒfs. m.

In this they took some tinct. antimonii and ess. lighor. twice a-day. At length, when they had continued this regimen for eight days, I prescribed the following ointment, to smear the parts affected, warm, every morning, afternoon and evening,

℞. Amalgam. plumbi & merc. ʒii.
 Bol. armen. ʒiii.
 Axung. porc. ʒi. m.

By thus taking the diet-drink and tincture, every morning in bed, and covering themselves up close, with their hands under the bed-clothes, to procure a sweat, most of them were freed of their disorders, and especially if they avoided eating pork or salt meat.

As I have treated above on venereal disorders, as buboes, gonorrhœa, inflammation of the parts, &c. I think it needless to repeat the same in this place.

OBSERVATION LXXXVI.

Of two persons who had no hair upon their whole body.

IN the year 1710, whilst I was at London, a German physician, whose name was Maucrer, and who practised physick there, among other curious and remarkable things which he shewed me, as well as other Germans who were there, he procured us an opportunity of seeing a person, about forty years of age, with whom we conversed for an hour or two, who about ten years ago, as he said, without any sensible disorder, lost all the hair upon his body, it being impossible to see whether he had ever had any or not, his skin all over, both of his head, beard and other parts, being as smooth, white, and clear, as the face of a child. Not only the hair of his head and beard were wanting, but the hair on his eye-brows and his eye-lashes, the very hair under his arms, and as he said of his private parts, though before quite like other people, and he was otherwise in perfect health.

The reason of this accident is not easily to be given or guessed at, I shall therefore leave it for the farther examination and research of diligent and rational naturalists.

In the following ingredients.

In the year 1726, I saw here, at Helmstadt, a beautiful young lady from Halberstadt, who, the year before, had lost all her hair, without ever having any previous disorder, not any growing again; so that she could not fasten her cap on, but was always afraid of the wind's blowing off her cap, and of her being exposed bare headed, which might render her the subject of ridicule to the people; for which reason she sought advice every where how to make her hair grow again, but whether she succeeded or not I could never learn.

About the end of September I sailed from England, and arrived in one night's time in Holland, and presently afterwards went to Amsterdam, where I took my leave of Dr. Ruysch, and other intimate friends, and from thence set out by the way of Cologne to my own country, Francfort on the Mayne, where I staid a fortnight with my parents, relations, and other friends, and then set out for Nurenberg; and after staying there a few days, went to Altdorff to take upon me the function of a professor there; which accordingly happened, after making an oration upon my accession, and reading lectures immediately upon anatomy and the use of the parts, I began in the like manner to read in surgery, and in the mean time settled myself. There were soon many sick who applied to me for advice, as well in the city as in the country about, of which cases I shall relate whatever I observed particular or useful, as well of internal disorders, as in anatomy and surgery, from the year 1711 and the following years; from which I think great advantage may arise to young beginners.

OBSERVATION LXXXVII.

Of the small-pox.

A Daughter of the bailiff of Pirnbaum, a year and a quarter old, was seized with the small-pox, and on the fourth day the eruption appeared and I was sent for. I found the child very hot, with a number of red spots on the skin; which, as many children there had been seized with this disorder, I judged must certainly be the small-pox. I prescribed as follows: Jan. 17th, 1711.

1. R. Aqu. fumariz ʒviii.

Syr. rub. idæi.

— papav. rh. aā ʒiii.

Spirit. vitriol. gutt. x. m.

Two spoonfuls of this julep I ordered to be taken every two hours.

2. R.

2. ℞. Lap. cancr. citr. ʒii.
 Antim. diaph. ʒi.
 Nitri depur. ʒss.
 Sacchar. ʒi. m.

Of this powder I ordered them to give as much as would lie on the point of a knife, twice a-day; besides this, I ordered the child to be fed moderately, to drink thin small-beer, or bread and water, and not to be kept too warm, nor the room too hot, to which the people, at that time, were very much inclined: three days afterwards I was informed, that the child was in a good way, that the pox rose very well, the same medicines were continued, the eruptions filled, ripened, and dried off, and the child's health returned: I then prescribed the following purge to be taken in the morning, in a little tea or milk.

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. v.
 Mercur. dulc. rit. preparat. gr. iii.
 Sacchar. alb. ʒss. m. f. pulv.

I have always found these sorts of purges very useful, given immediately after the small-pox, to clear the stomach and intestines of any impurity collected during the distemper.

Many children, in Altdorff, were seized, much about the same time, with the small-pox; but they were of a good sort, so that there was no occasion for any medicines, except the cooling-powder, the julep, and a temperate regimen. I forbid meat, not even allowing thin broths, as was the custom at Nurenberg, and the places adjacent, and indeed almost throughout Germany, as they were apt to produce putrescencies: on the contrary, I ordered barley-broths, panada, or, if the patients were hungry, boiled prunes, plumbs, cherries or apples; which are not putrescent, nor do they overheat the patient, or offend the stomach, but are cooling and temperate. This observation may perhaps seem trifling to many, but my motive herein is to inform young practitioners of my method of happily curing children labouring under this disorder.

OBSERVATION LXXXVIII.

Of a fall from a horse, attended with bad symptoms.

ONE Heidner, a butcher, riding out to buy cattle, on his return home, his horse fell with him, and he sent for me to take my advice. He complained of great pain in his belly, but otherwise seemed well, except that,

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at times, he was very faint, was costive, and had lost his appetite. The 20th of Jan. 1711, I prescribed as follows:

1. R. Aqu. plantag. ℥vi.
 — Ceras. nigr. ℥ii.
 Acet. destil. ℥vi.
 Lap. cancr. ℥iss.
 Syrup. acetos. citr. ℥i.
 Laud. opiat. gr. ii. m. f.

Of this anodyne and resolving mixture two spoonfuls were to be taken every two hours.

2. I ordered camomile-flowers to be boiled in milk, and to be tied up in a bladder, and applied to the part affected; and when cold, to warm them again, and apply them afresh.

3. An anodyne emollient clyster, prepared with camomile-flowers, boiled in milk, with an ounce of soap; and, repeating the same the next day, his pains went off, and he found himself quite well.

OBSERVATION LXXXIX.

Of a violent inflammation of the nose, continuing for several days.

MR. Laubrofs, a brewer at Altdorff, between fifty and sixty years of age, of a ruddy complexion and plethoric habit, was taken, in the month of March 1711, with a great swelling and inflammation of the nose, attended with a burning-heat, and pain in the head: on the 4th day, as he was in great pain, he sent for me, and I prescribed as follows:

1. Phlebotomy in the arm.
2. R. Mafs. pilul. tart. gr. xii.
 Res. jalap. subact. gr. iii.
 Ess. rhabarb. q. f. f. pilul. N° xi.

to be taken after bleeding.

3. R. Mixt. simpl.
 Ess. scord. aā ℥ii. m.

Of this mixture I ordered fifty drops to be taken in broth, or warm beer, three times a day.

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4. At night, going to rest, I ordered half a dram of diaphoretic antimony to be taken in elder-flower water, and to be repeated the two following nights.

5. \mathcal{R} . Aqu. flor. samb. \mathfrak{z} iii.
 ——— calc. viv. \mathfrak{z} i.
 Spirit. vin. camph. \mathfrak{z} ss.
 Lap. medicam. cr. \mathfrak{z} i m.

A linen bolster was wetted with this mixture warm, and being applied to the nose, was secured thereon by a proper bandage. I ordered him to observe a regular diet: but the inflammation would not resolve; for, on the third day, it suppurated and opened of itself in three different parts of the nose, discharging large a quantity of matter. It was afterwards, for several days, dressed three times a-day with the digestive, to which I added a little myrrh; and in eight days the swelling went off, and it was quite healed up.

This is a case which happens but seldom, therefore I would not omit inserting it, as very few have taken any notice of it in their writings.

I remember about ten years ago such another case, in a bailiff in this country, but he was not my patient. The inflammation was attended with a violent pain in the head; and at length becoming delirious, he died. So that a disorder seemingly insignificant may sometimes, we see, turn out mortal.

OBSERVATION XC.

Of an ozæna.

A Gentleman, a student at Halle, about twenty-two years of age, came to Altdorf and desired my advice, having a very bad ozæna, fœtid to so great a degree, that scarce any body could remain by him; but without any venereal symptoms, which disease he declared that he had never been infected with. When he blew his nose, he discharged a disagreeable substance like crust. I prescribed as follows:

1. \mathcal{R} . Rad. sarsapar. \mathfrak{z} iii.
 Lign. sassafr. \mathfrak{z} i.
 Mercur. viv.
 Antimon. opt. hung. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} ii.

Coq. in s. q. aq. simpl. ad remanentiam lib. iv. his adde aq. cinam, \mathfrak{z} i. syr. papav. rhœad. \mathfrak{z} ii. Of this purifying diet-drink I directed three or four tea-

tea-cupfuls to be drank warm, every morning, and at five o'clock in the evening.

2. *Rx.* Tinct. antimon. tartarif.
 Eff. lign. *aā* ʒss . m. d. ad vitr.

Fifty drops of this tincture were to be taken in the first cup of the diet-drink.

3. *Rx.* Extr. lign. fassafr. ʒii .
 — trifol. fibr.
 — fumar. *aā* ʒss .
 Mercur. dulc. ʒii .

Cum ess. lignor. fiant pilul. pond. gr. i. consp. elæosach. l. fassafr.

Thirteen or fourteen of these pills to be taken every evening.

4. *Rx.* Aq. plantag. ʒvi .
 — calc. viv. ʒiii .
 — rofar. ʒi .
 Spirit. theriac. camphor. ʒi .
 Eff. myrrh. ʒii .
 Merc. dulc. ʒi . m.

Let the nose be syringed with this injection four times a-day.

5. Every fourth night I ordered him twenty pilulæ polychrestæ, as a purge and purifier of the blood; which remedies he used during four weeks without any alteration for the better, but without growing worse.

As this case was very bad, and could not so soon be relieved, and as the medicines he had been taking all along now went against him, I changed them, and prescribed the following tea.

1. *Rx.* Rad. farsaparill.
 — chinæ *aā* ʒii ,
 Ras. lign. fassafr.
 — — guajac. *aā* ʒi .
 M. concis. cr. modo.

A spoonful of these ingredients were to be infused in a pint of boiling water for some time, and then boiled for a few minutes, and four or five tea-cupfuls to be taken warm every morning early, sweetened with sugar, and mixed with some milk; dropping every time, into the first cup, fifty drops of the purifying tincture. The ingredients, remaining after infusion, I

ordered to be boiled a quarter of an hour, with a quart of water, and this I ordered to be drank warm when thirsty.

2. Instead of the pills, N^o 3, of which he was also tired, I ordered him to take every night, going to rest, the following bolus :

℞. Merc. dulc. gr. iii.
Conf. rosar. ʒi. m. f. bolus.

3. Instead of the purging pills, I prescribed the following powder, to be taken every fourth day, with the tea in the morning.

℞. Pulv. jalap. ʒi.
Refin. ejusd. subact. gr. v.
Ol. lign. sassafr. gr. i. m.

4. In the place of the former injection, I ordered a decoction of savine, which I have seen used as a cleanser, prepared in the following manner :

℞. Herb. fabin. ʒii. coq in f. q. aq. simpl. per $\frac{1}{4}$ horæ.

℞. Colaturæ lbiss.
Spt. vin. rhenan. ʒiii.
Mell. rosat. ʒii.
Eff. Aristoloch. rot. ʒss. m.

This cleansing decoction I ordered to be injected warm, three times a-day; and after continuing these remedies for 14 days, the fœtid smell abated, and at length, by degrees, rotten pieces of the bones of the nose, particularly the ossa spongiosa, loosened; which I extracted, at times, with my forceps. Among the pieces which came away, there was one so large that I could not quite extract it, I therefore cut it to pieces in the nose with a strong pair of scissars, and took it away piece by piece. At length, the disagreeable smell went off, and, by continuing the use of these medicines to the end of July, the disorder was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION XCI.

Of a wound in the right temple, from a pistol charged with small shot.

AS the last-mentioned obstinate disorder proved so difficult of cure, the patient unexpectedly became quite impatient and desperate; and being one day alone he attempted to destroy himself, with a large pistol loaded with small

small shot, which he discharged into his right temple. As this was in the day time, the report of the pistol was heard by many people, who immediately ran into his apartment, and found the room full of smoak, and him lying upon the bed like one almost dead; and observing his right temple was black, as if burnt with the powder, and wounded, they hereupon immediately fetched me, informing me, at the same time, that this gentleman had shot himself, and that they feared it would prove mortal. I went as fast as possible, and immediately, upon examining the wounded part, I perceived several of the shot in the skin and temporal muscle, and was glad it proved not to have been done with a ball. Perceiving that he was still alive, tho' he spoke not, I asked him what he had been doing, at which, repenting of his rash action, he asked me whether the shot had penetrated into the brain, and I thought the wound would prove mortal. After examining the part well, I could not find that any of the shot had passed through into the head, but that they had been resisted by the cranium, wherein appeared their marks, while others still remained only in the flesh. I went home and fetched some small hooks, described in my surgery, tab. 6. fig. 14, with which I extracted some of the shot, and some with a small forceps; to get at others I was obliged to dilate the wound with my knife, and then I extracted them, and ordered a surgeon to dress the wound with a digestive, applied my usual fomentation against inflammation, prepared with aqua calcis, spirit. vini camphorat. and cerufs; a compress being wetted in it warm, and secured on the part by a proper roller, repeating it four times a day for eight days; afterwards the part was dressed with balsamum Arcæi, and a diachylon-plaister, and in about eighteen days the wound healed without any further damage. I much wondered that, in this case, the shot did not pass through into the brain.

OBSERVATION XCII.

Of an epilepsy caused by worms.

A Boy, thirteen years of age, was seized with the epilepsy, the cause of which could not be assigned; and the fit was succeeded by strong vomitings. My advice being asked on the 10th of April, 1711, I prescribed the following cephalic tincture, of which 15 drops were to be taken every three hours.

1. R. Liq. C. C. succ. ʒiss.
Eff. castorei. ʒss. m.

2. R.

2. R̄. Aq. menth. ℥iv.

— cinam. cydon. ℥iſs.

Laud. liquid. Syd. ʒi.

Syr. cort. aurant. ℥ſs. m.

Of this cordial julep I directed two ſpoonfuls to be taken every hour.

The next day he voided by ſtool ſeveral worms, from whence it appeared that this was the cauſe of his epilepsy. I therefore preſcribed this mixture againſt the worms, ordering 25 drops to be taken four times a-day.

3. R̄. Sal. vol. oleof.

Elix. propriet. f. acid. aā ℥ſs. m.

4. R̄. Rad. filic. ℥ſs.

Flor. tanacet.

— Cent. minor. aā mj.

Cort. winteran. ʒii.

Theſe ingredients were to be ſewed up in a bag and put into beer, which I directed ſhould be drank when thirſty; and three days afterwards, I preſcribed the following purging powder :

R̄. Pulv. jalap. gr. xv.

Merc. dulc. gr. v.

Scammon. gr. i. m.

After taking this powder he voided more worms, and recovered perfectly.

From this caſe it appears, that every epilepsy is not incurable as ſome believe; on the contrary, thoſe are eaſily cured which, as in this caſe, (1^{ſt}) ariſe from worms. (2^{dly}) Thoſe that depend on the retention of the meconium; which ſpecies abates and goes off by adminiſtring proper lenitive purges and clyſters to carry off this excrement. (3^{dly}) That epilepsy which ariſes from the milk turning ſour in the ſtomach and inteſtines, which may alſo be cured by proper purges and abſorbents which correct the acrimony irritating and vellicating the ſtomach and inteſtines, and producing ſpaſms and convulſions of the whole body, and ſo cauſing an epilepsy. Medicines which correct this ſharpneſs are crabs-eyes, coral, mother of pearl, oyſter-shells, unicorn's horn, pearls, and precious ſtones; of which the cheapeſt answer all the intention of thoſe of greater value. (4^{thly}) The epilepsy ariſing from dentition is generally cured by thoſe remedies

medies which promote the passage of the teeth. (5thly) That which arises at the time of the eruption of the small-pox is relieved by whatever promotes the eruption. (6thly) That epilepsy springing from hysteric disorders in women is cured by powerful antihysterics, as spt. C. C. liq. C. C. succin. castor. & assa foetida, &c. Many other causes there are, which, if properly investigated and examined, the cure of this disorder might be rendered easy: therefore every physician, particularly young practitioners, ought to be assiduous in examining into the cause of this disorder, that they may be able to regulate the cure accordingly in a rational method.

OBSERVATION XCIII.

Of a luxation of the rotula, and its reduction.

THIS is a species of luxation which does not often occur, as the rotula is connected to the knee by strong ligaments and tendons; yet notwithstanding, Mr. Grundherr, a young gentleman about sixteen years of age, had the rotula luxated by a fall or leap. Those, who fetched me to him, informed me that he had luxated his knee, finding him unable to move the part, as was natural, for people ignorant of these things, to suppose. When I came to him I found him in bed, and, upon examining the knee, discovered that the rotula was not in its natural position, the part which is otherwise prominent now appearing quite flat; the patient was not able to move the knee, the rotula being out of its place to the outward side of the knee. I told those that were present that this was no luxation of the knee but of the rotula, and that it could easily be reduced. I laid the patient on the bed, desiring an assistant to hold his thigh fast above the knee, and another assistant to keep his leg steady about the middle. I placed myself on that side of the patient opposite to the luxation, and taking hold of the rotula over the affected knee, I raised it from below upwards, and moved it directly into its natural place, the anterior part of the knee; whereupon the great pain he had before, immediately abated. I wetted some folded linen with warm brandy, and applied it as a strengthener, rolling a long narrow roller tight on the part to prevent the compress falling off, and at the same time to strengthen the part. And I afterwards sent him from Altdorff a corroborating spirit to rub the part with three times a-day, instead of the common brandy, which cured him.

OBSERVATION XCIV.

Of a particular species of an epidemic fever, which raged at Altdorff in 1711, which I named the university fever.

I HAD not been six months at Altdorff before a continual inflammatory fever, not of the most violent and malign, nor of the least or slightest species, invaded, which is remarkable, only those persons who belonged to the university, and not any belonging to the town, to which I therefore gave the name abovementioned.

In the space of about two months, namely, in April and May, above a hundred persons of the university, were seized with this fever, without any person's being able to assign any cause from whence this disorder could proceed; or why those only should be seized with it who belonged to the university, and not any of the people in the city; for although the professors and students lived among them in the different parts of the town, yet none but the academics were seized by it, though the people of the town lived on the same food, drank the same beer, breathed the same air, and used the same water, whence it might justly be named the fever of the university. As this affair made a great noise at Altdorff, many young gentlemen whose parents lived at Nuremberg, were sent for home to get out of the way of this fever; of whom some, who must have received the infection at Altdorff, sickened after their arrival in Nuremberg, and died.

In most of those affected, this disorder began with a rigor, which was succeeded by heat, which; in some was very great, in others less; in some it was attended with great anxiety about the præcordia, in others with a less degree. Those of a plethoric habit, who had drank wine before and eat plentifully, laboured under a greater degree of heat, with a stronger pulse, and greater anxiety: under these circumstances I bled, but where these symptoms were absent I omitted bleeding, and both the one and the other recovered. I gave them no bezoartic tincture or essentia alexipharmaca, nor any hot bezoartic powders, which were then in great repute. But prescribed cooling powders, and an aqueous mixture and acid syrups, either syrupus acetositis citri vel ribesiorum; ordering two spoonfuls to be given every two hours, according to the degree of the heat and fever. For common drink, I ordered barley-water acidulated with lemon-juice to their taste, afterwards sweetening it with a little sugar, of which drink they took at pleasure, or when thirsty. I forbid meat, or meat-broths; allowing them nothing for diet but barley-soup, prunes, or cherries dried; of which I advised them to eat sparingly, nor against their appetite.

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In about a fortnight or three weeks, Dr. Baier was taken ill of this disorder, and not being able to visit his patients, I was obliged to visit and take care of them in his stead: all of them recovered, except a young student, whose name was Vogel, and came from Hirschbrück, who some time before was troubled with the *malum hypochondriacum*; in him the fever was attended with vomitings, anxiety, difficult respiration, a bitter taste in his mouth; and some other extraordinary and unusual symptoms coming on, I could not preserve him.

To such whose symptoms denoted that their stomachs were overloaded, and which they sometimes declared themselves; to such who had had any particular vexation of mind, or who perceived a bitter rising in their mouths, I gave an emetic at the beginning, or if I was called in when the disorder was somewhat advanced, I nevertheless administered an emetic, either of tartarus emeticus, gr. iiss. or of ipecacuanha, gr. xx. or gr. xxv. others became delirious, in which case I immediately applied blisters to the legs, and leaven, with vinegar and salt, to the soles of the feet, keeping the apartment cool, and permitting but few clothes to be laid on the patient, and to each dose of the powder I added three grains of camphor, giving them two or three times a-day some dishes of tea, and directing them to drink plentifully of the cooling drink; when many times on the 9th, sometimes on the 11th, or 14th day, sweats came on, the urine deposited a copious sediment, and the fever went off. I was very desirous of bleeding Dr. Hildebrand's son, a boy about twelve years of age, as he was full of blood; but bleeding so young a person was there, and throughout Germany, indeed not usual, and therefore his parents would not consent to it. In the mean time, whilst I was disputing with them about it, endeavouring to persuade them to have him bled, a violent hæmorrhage from the nose came on, and in so great a degree, that his parents were afraid he would bleed to death: I ordered him to continue, as I did others where this symptom attended, the cooling remedies and regimen; and if the hæmorrhage lasted any time, I applied vinegar of roses, mixed with powdered allum to the nose, or desired them to inject or snuff it up the nostrils, without using any other astringent internally, which answered the intention, and the patient recovered.

OBSERVATION XCV.

Of a particular cancerous ulcer on the right-side of the tongue, of which the patient died; but had he followed the advice of his physicians, he might probably have been cured.

MR. de W. sent for me to Nuremberg to consult with the physicians of that city upon a disorder of his tongue.

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This

This gentleman was about forty years of age, and, in every other respect healthful and robust. He shewed me, in the presence of Dr. Godfr. Thomafius and Dr. Lochner, on the right side of his tongue, about the middle, a little sore which came of itself, appearing at first like a simple excoriation ; which, when obliged to speak, at first hurt him only a little, but, by degrees, growing worse and worse, he at length perceived a small cavity, which would not heal, and which at present was very troublesome to him in speaking and eating. As I was inspecting the sore, together with the abovementioned physicians, and one of the best surgeons in the place, who took a long time in examining the part, as he was desirous of considering every circumstance, and during the inspection was often telling us what he thought would be of most service towards our better knowledge of the case, I happened to discover, first, as his tongue was moving, a tooth bent somewhat inwards just at the place where the sore was ; against which the tongue always struck when he moved it in speaking, irritating the part, thereby causing pain, and bringing on a greater flux of humours to the part. I cannot take upon me to say whether this crooked tooth was the cause of this accident, because this objection may be made, that this accident must have come on before, and hurt the tongue, as he had had that crooked tooth above twenty years. My opinion was, that the patient had hurt his tongue with the bone of some fish, or some other thing, or that he had burnt it with eating of hot sauce, or drinking hot tea or coffee, and that hereupon this tooth, by continually irritating the part, increased the sore and fluxion ; and observing a small swelling near the sore, I shewed it to the other physicians. At length, when my opinion was asked in regard to the proper method of cure, I said, I thought, that by all means the crooked tooth irritating the part should be drawn, and then remedies applied to heal the sore, which without this could not be accomplished, as was evident from the ill success of the remedies hitherto directed by his physicians. To this the patient replied, that he would never suffer it to be done.

The other physicians were of my opinion, and endeavoured to persuade him, by the strongest arguments, to consent to it whilst the sore was yet small, telling him, that if the sore should become larger and cancerous, there might afterwards be no possibility of assisting him. He remained resolute, and said that he would sooner die than lose that tooth. As he would not submit, we ordered him such remedies internally and externally, as we thought most proper, but all in vain ; for the ulcer became larger and deeper, his tongue bigger and harder, and, at length, so big as to fill up his mouth entirely, insomuch that he could neither speak nor swallow, and in the end it grew foetid and became cancerous. At length,
after

after enduring the severest pains for a long time, he died in the flower of his age, regretted by many.

OBSERVATION XCVI.

Of the cardialgia.

DR. Hildebrand, professor of law, was attacked, in the month of August 1711, with a painful cardialgia, having great pain at the scrobiculus cordis, anxiety, and profuse sweats, which would often come upon him; he was troubled also with the malum hypochondriacum, and studied much. He sent to me for my advice; and as he had not been, nor was at present, costive, I ordered,

1. R. Pulv. marchion.
Specific. ceph. Mich. aā ʒss.
Laudan. opiat. gr. i. m. f. pulvis.
In tres partes æqual. dividend.

One portion of this powder to be taken every hour, with the following mixture, till the pain abates and the fit goes off.

2. R. Aq. menth.
— card. ben.
— mastichin.
— vitæ Mathiol. aā ʒi.
Elæosach. mac. ʒss.
Syrup. cinamom. ʒii. m.

Of this mixture a spoonful to be taken by itself, between every dose of the powder.

3. I ordered a large plaister of theriaca to be applied to the stomach, and over it a bag filled with mentha crispa, rosmarinus, salvia, and flor. chamæmel. of each a handful. These remedies were of immediate service, and the mixture alone gave him so much relief, that, as often as this cardialgia attacked him afterwards, which was very frequent, he found it always gave him immediate relief, without having occasion for any of the other remedies.

OBSERVATION. XCVII.

Of a violent inflammatory fever, attended with an hæmorrhage from the nose for three days, and a suppression of urine.

A Student from Nuremberg, whose name was Millner, about twenty years of age, was seized, towards the end of summer, with a violent inflammatory fever, with bleeding at the nose, which continued to the third day, notwithstanding he had always lived quiet and moderately, and did not appear to be plethoric. I was called to him on the second day, and ordered him to lose four ounces of blood in the arm, and prescribed the cooling powders, to be taken with the aqueous mixture.

℞. Aq. plantag.
— borrag. aā ʒiv .
Corall. rubr.
Nitr. depur. aā ʒi .
Syrup. corall. ʒiiss . m.

Two spoonfuls of this mixture to be taken every half-hour.

For common-drink I ordered barley-water, rendered cooling and gratefully acid with slices of lemon in it, and with syrup of lemons. Vinegar of roses, with allum, was applied externally, and bound fast on his forehead, and some he snuffed up his nose: yet, notwithstanding, the bleeding at the nose continued for two days longer, but not so often, nor in so great a degree.

On this day a suppression of urine came on, with severe pains about the bladder, and great anxiety about the præcordia; upon which I repeated bleeding, but in the foot, and ordered, besides, an anodyne cataplasm to be applied to the region of the pubis, prepared of roasted onions, chervil, and night-shade; but, as this was not of any service, and as he had no stool, I ordered the following clyster,

℞. Fl. chamæmel. melilot.
— verbasçi aā mij .
Coq. in f. q. lact. per $\frac{1}{4}$ hor. colat. lbi. adde
Elect. lenitiv.
Ol. chamom. aā ʒi .
Nitri ʒii .

After

After this clyster he passed by stool, which was surprising, a quantity of grumous blood, which, perhaps, proceeded from the hæmorrhoidal veins, which being swelled, and so closely connected with the bladder, might be the cause of the pain and suppression of urine. I ordered the clyster to be repeated the following day three times, if the pain or difficulty of making water should return; but, as he did not like taking of clysters, and having had no stools, he passed a suppository every evening for several days. These terrible symptoms abated, by degrees, in about a fortnight, and then he took, as strengtheners, emulsions, hartshorn-jelly, cordial-waters, and broths, till such time as he was perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION XCVIII.

Of a miscarriage, flooding, and ad deliquium.

MRS. Deinlein, a young married woman at Altdorff, about three months gone with child, was taken, about the middle of September 1711, with a great heat, like the attack of an ardent fever, but sent not for any physician, nor asked any advice. On the third day she was delivered of the fœtus, but with severe pains; and a violent flooding ensuing, she fell into a deliquium, and lay as if half dead. In these circumstances, her life being in great danger, I was called in, and prescribed as follows:

℞. Aq. plantag. ʒv.

— cinamom. cydon. ʒi.

Acet. destill. ʒss.

Corall. rub. preparat. ʒi.

Lap. hæmatit. preparat. ʒi.

Ess. anodyn. gutt. 20.

Syrup. granat. ʒss. m.

Of this astringent julep I directed three spoonfuls to be taken every half hour, till she should grow better.

2. I advised vinegar of rue to be applied to the wrists, temples, and forehead, and sometimes, to revive her, ordered it to be held to her nose.

As the flooding gradually abated, I ordered the restraining mixture, omitting the ess. anodyna, to be repeated, but only two spoonfuls to be taken every two hours only. To temperate the blood, and as a strengthener, I prescribed the following electuary:

℞. Conf. ros. rub. ʒi.

Conf. alkerm. inc. ʒii.

Spirit. vitriol. gutt. x. m.

Of

Of which she was directed to take the bigness of a nutmeg, with the mixture; and by this method, and taking of strong soups, she was restored to health.

Six weeks after, the menstrea came down in so profuse a degree as to make her faint away. I prescribed for her again the above-mentioned mixture, by the use of which she soon recovered.

OBSERVATION XCIX.

Of the cure of a student, who had received twenty wounds in the head.

IN Feb. 1711, Mr. Birkemeyer, a native of Hamburg, had a quarrel with a Nurenberger in his own apartment, both being in liquor. They first of all cut each other with their swords, and then, fighting with their fists, the Nurenberger got the Hamburger under him; in the fall, or while rolling about upon the ground, the Nurenberger broke his sword within two hands-breadth of the hilt. With this hilt and piece of the sword, as the Hamburger lay under him, he kneeled on his breast, cut and stuck him several times in the head and face, and sometimes took the blade in his hand, and with the hilt beat the Hamburger violently about the head and face. I was fetched, and, upon inspecting the wounds with a surgeon, who was present, we found that none of the wounds had bled considerably, nor that any had penetrated through the cranium. But, as I was informed he had received a great number of blows with the hilt of the sword about his head, and now talked wildly, perhaps not yet recovered from his drunken fit, I thought it, 1. adviseable to bleed to ten ounces; 2. to wash off the blood from his face and head, that we might be the better able to examine the wounds; 3. I had his head shaved all over for the same reason, and to make room for the application of topics: and that they might penetrate and have a better effect, I ordered;

4. R. Herb. betonic.

—— salviae aā mii.

—— origan.

—— serpill.

Flor. chamæmel.

—— lavend. aā mj. m. concif. cr. modo.

These discutient ingredients, for two bags, I directed to be boiled in wine, and applied hot alternately to the head.

5. R.

5. *Rx.* Aq. card. ben.
 — flor. sambuc. *āā* ziv .
 Lapid. cancr. citrat.
 Antimon. diaphoret. *āā* zi .
 Syr. flor. papav. zss . m.

Of this resolving and cooling mixture he was directed to take two spoonfuls night and morning, shaking the phial. I then prescribed the following digestive ointment for the wounds :

6. *Rx.* Terebinth. venet. zi .
 Vitell. ovor. No. ii. m.

And this plaister to be laid over the dressings.

7. *Rx.* Empl. de betonic. ziii .
 Malax. ol. terebinth. g. f. d.

The next morning, when I visited him, he complained of great pains of his head, both internally and externally; but he was perfectly sensible.

When I took off the dressings, the head, forehead, eye-lids, and his whole face, were full of red and blue spots, with large contusions; of which none, however, were much swelled, nor did I find any wound that passed through the cranium. I supposed, therefore, that the pain in his head proceeded partly from the last night's debauch, and, partly, from the many violent blows he had received from the hilt of the sword; for which I prescribed,

8. *Rx.* Herb. betonic. mj.
 Flor. lavend. p. i. m.
 Concis. cr. modo.

These cephalic ingredients I directed to be infused like tea, and sweetened with sugar, to be drank two or three times a-day, and two spoonfuls of the resolving mixture to be taken every two hours: I also prescribed the same diet I recommended to wounded patients, and those who had inflammatory fevers, and ordered the surgeon to apply the warm bags very often this day, and to dress the wounds morning and evening with the digestive and plaister. I inspected narrowly, at every dressing, to see if there was any tumor, which might conceal some latent evil; but I did not find any thing particular, but rather the internal pain in the head abated the second day, and on the fourth was quite gone off, and he could get up, for he was of

a strong habit of body. The external pains, where the wounds and bruises were, continued about a fortnight.

In the mean time, on the fifth day, the wounds began to digest; the internal medicines and bags were continued till the ninth day, and the dressings were not altered; but the digestive and plaister were continued, and, without using any other dressings, the wounds were cleansed; the small ones began to heal, some indeed in the third week; the blue and extravasated blood changed its colour to yellow and green; and, in four weeks, most of the wounds were closed. Those wounds that remained I had dressed, only every day, with lint and the plaister, by which they were quite healed.

OBSERVATION C.

Of a true inflammatory pleurisy.

IN the month of April lady Wolfskeel, at Upper-Masing in the Upper-Palatinate, sent to inform me that she was attack'd with a severe pain in her side, great heat, a violent cough, and difficult respiration, and desired me to give my advice and prescribe some remedies, and accordingly I ordered, 1. That she should lose six ounces of blood from the arm.

2. ℞. Lap. cancror. citrat. ℥iii.

Antimon. diaphoret. ℥iss.

Nitri depurat. ℥i. m.

Of this resolving and cooling powder she was to take as much as would lie on the point of a knife, every three hours, with the following julep:

3. ℞. Aqu. card. ben.

— flor. sambuc. aā ℥iv.

Tinct. flor. bellid. ℥i.

Syrup. papav. rh. ℥vi. m.

Of which also two spoonfuls were directed to be taken alone when the heat was great.

4. I prescribed an handful of camomile-flowers, to be boiled in two quarts of milk, to be put into a bladder, and to be applied as hot as she could bear, to the part affected.

5. I ordered her to drink plentifully of tea made with elder-flowers, and sweetened with sugar-candy.

6. If costive, I ordered her to take a clyster of milk, with an ounce of soap dissolved in it, and to be repeated occasionally; and for common drink, water boiled with bread, or water-gruel boiled with raisins for half

an

an hour, and drank warm when thirsty; and, sometime after, I heard that she was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CI.

Of the extraction of a dead putrid child, the arm hanging out of the uterus.

ABOUT the end of May, I was called to a woman at Gnadenberg, an old convent, half a mile from Altdorff, in the Upper-Palatinate, who had been in labour, as I was informed, four days: the arm of the child had come down, but the child itself did not advance; though the midwife, as usual, had laboured to bring it forwards. The child stunk very much, and the woman, by many and long pains, was very much weakened, so that it was feared she would lose her life. I was therefore desired to come to her, and, if possible, to give her some assistance. I immediately resolved to go, and provided myself with a cordial julep, and strengthening spirit; the former to be taken occasionally, and the latter to embrocate with, and to be smelt to, viz.

℞. Aqu. meliss.

— ceras. nigr. āā ʒii .

— Pulegii

— cinamom. c. v. āā ʒi ,

Syr. flor. tunic. ʒiii . m.

2. ℞. Spirit. castor. compos. ʒi . d. ad vitr.

I rode over to her, provided with these medicines and proper instruments, and found her as the messenger had described. The stink in the room where she lay, was as great as that from the most putrid carcase, inasmuch that scarce any person would stay in the room, notwithstanding they smoaked it with lighted branches of juniper, as is the custom there. I then sufficiently perceived, not only from the stench, but also by the arm which was come down and hung out, and which was already quite black and putrid, and from which the cuticle was entirely separated, that the child was dead, and must have been so at least since the day before; yet, before I would use any instrument, I thought I would try if there was not a possibility of getting hold of the feet, and so, by turning the child, extract it. But I found the child so pressed down, and wedged in, as it were, in the pelvis, and the parts of generation so much swelled, and the arm also swelled very much, and hanging out of the uterus, that I found it would be impracticable for me to introduce my hand under the

child, to get hold of the feet; therefore, to save time, especially as the stench was intolerable, and I could get no women on that account to assist me, the weather too being very hot, I thought it best to proceed to the use of instruments; and, first of all, I resolved to take off the arm and part of the shoulder, which hung quite out: I therefore ordered the midwife to pull the arm down, and to turn it round at the upper articulation, that I might be able to take it off there with more ease.

I know there are writers who forbid the taking off an arm at such a time, but I have often found this necessary. But here I took it off, partly because the parts of generation were so much swelled as to hinder me from working, partly to prevent the woman's suffering so much pain as she afterwards must have endured, and partly because, through the wound at the shoulder, I could sooner introduce the instrument into the chest: I therefore took off the arm at the articulation. This being done, I put the index-finger of my right-hand through the wound, into the lowermost part of the thorax, to feel where I could best make a hole between the ribs, for the hook to make a larger opening; which I accordingly did, and soon made a hole large enough, through which I could introduce my hand to take out the lungs, heart and ribs that were in the way; and, working through the diaphragm, I extracted the liver, stomach, spleen, and intestines, till I got into the pelvis. Hereupon, drawing it down with my right-hand towards the mouth of the uterus, with my left I pushed the shoulders upwards and backwards, and thus the buttocks followed the hook; and, when they came nearer the os uteri, I carried my hand down the thigh to the knee, and pulled out one leg; and in the same manner got hold of the other leg, both being in this position, the heels above, and the toes below, and then, pulling both feet forward together, the thighs succeeded, then the buttocks, the breast, and head; and thus was the woman delivered of the whole child: I then brought away the placenta, and ordered a fomentation of camomile-flowers and milk, to be applied hot frequently, and for her drink, water with bread in it, to eat thin soups, and every four hours to take a spoonful of the cordial julep, and to avoid drinking any thing cold. She had a discharge of the lochia for six days, of which she every day sent to inform me; and, in about four weeks time, she was almost well; and, at length, came to Altdorff to return me thanks.

OBSERVATION CII.

Of an erysipelas of the leg in a person of quality, who had been troubled for a long time with a bad ulcer there, and a fever.

THE earl of Wolffstein, who lived at Bierbaum about 15 miles from Altdorff, a tall, strong, and corpulent man, very plethoric, and of a florid countenance, and about thirty-six years of age, was attacked, in the autumn, with an erysipelas over his whole right leg, preceded by a shivering; having, perhaps, caught cold: besides, he had had for a long time a bad ulcer, arising from a bad habit of body, just under the calf of his leg, about the size of half a crown, which had for about an inch round its circumference, on all sides, a dry, grey, thick crust. This inflammation extended itself with a hard swelling from the knee to the ankle, with great heat, thirst, fever, and pain; the patient not being able to stand or walk upon this leg. He sent for me in these dangerous circumstances, as a gangrene was to be feared; and having fully considered the case and symptoms, I first ordered him to lose ten ounces of blood from the arm on the other side, and then prescribed, 2dly, thus:

R. Mixtur. simpl.

Ess. scordii $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{z}$ \mathfrak{z} ii. m.

Of this resolving mixture I directed sixty drops to be taken in some tea every morning and evening, drinking a few dishes after it.

3. R. Aq. flor. sambuc. \mathfrak{z} viii.

Lap. cancr. citrat. \mathfrak{z} i.

Antimon. diaphoret. \mathfrak{z} ss.

Cinnab. antim. \mathfrak{z} i.

Syr. contrayerv. \mathfrak{z} ss. m.

Of this resolving and cooling mixture two spoonfuls were to be taken every hour.

4. R. Pulv. contra erysipel. myns. \mathfrak{z} viii.

This powder was directed to be sewed up in a linen-bag as long as the leg, and to be applied warm round it in bed.

5. I ordered camomile and elder-flowers, grossly cut, and put between a linen-cloth, to be applied warm over the powder. He drank, besides the tea, barley-water, with slices of lemon in it, and sweetened with sugar: but I forbade wine, beer, meat, and other nourishing food; ordering him to live upon water-gruel, with raisins boiled in it, barley-gruel as a cool-

ing diet, and to eat sparingly too of these; to cover himself moderately warm, particularly the distempered leg, and to continue these remedies regularly for three days. The disorder abated the first evening, the following day somewhat more, and the third day, a great sweat coming on, it was quite cured. On the fourth day I gave twenty pilulæ polychrestæ, to purge off the redundant humours; which operated very well, and soon after he perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CIII.

Of a little boy who was born with a species of the hydrocele.

AT the same time that I visited this gentleman, the nurse lay in of a boy who had a very large scrotum; which afterwards growing bigger and bigger, she desired me to give my advice. When I first saw it, the child was five weeks old, and the scrotum as big as a midling sized apple; appearing like a reddish bladder of water, and transparent, through which one might perceive a watry humour.

I looked upon it to be a species of the hydrocele, having its seat in the membrana adiposa, which the moderns commonly call the tunica cellulosa.

I advised the nurse to chew some nutmegs, and breathe upon the part affected; which she accordingly did: and while she was doing this, the scrotum immediately and manifestly contracted itself, becoming wrinkled; and the skin turned opaque, which before appeared like a clear shining red glass, or bladder of water. I desired her to repeat this every two hours in the day, when the child did not sleep, till such time as medicines could be procured from Altdorff, and prescribed a purge;

1. R. Puly. jalap. gr. iii.

Mercur. dulc. gr. ii.

Sacch. alb. gr. vi. m. & divide in doses tres.

One dose of these purging powders to be given in the mother's milk, or other milk, or tea, every fourth morning.

2. R. Sem. anif. ʒss.

— fœnicul. ʒii.

Pulv. cinam. ʒss.

Sacchar. canar. ʒvi. m. f. pulvis.

As much of this discutient powder as will lie on the point of a knife, to be given the child four times a-day in the milk.

3. R.

3. R. Fl. chamæmel. mj.

Bacc. junip.

Sem. fœnicul.

— anisi aā ʒss. concis. et contus. m.

I directed that these discutient and strengthening ingredients should be boiled gently in a pint of wine, and folded clothes dipped into it, and, when wrung out, to be applied warm four times a-day.

I ordered the mother to take forty drops of spirit. salis ammoniaci anisat. daily. The child passed a large quantity of wind and water, and the disorder went quite off.

OBSERVATION CIV.

Of a child who was born with an hard substance upon the neck, occasioning the neck to be awry.

ANOTHER child at Bierbaum, born, two days before I came there, with a wry neck, was brought to me for advice. The child's head was drawn quite to the left-side as in my surgery, tab. 21, fig. 12. As I was considering what might be the cause of this appearance, having never seen the like before, and was inspecting and examining narrowly the neck and adjacent parts, I discovered, on the left-side of the neck, where the mastoid muscle lies, a hard stiff substance like a goose-quill; which not only prevented the child from inclining the head to the right-side, but even from raising it at all. I directed the part to be embrocated with unguent. dialthææ warm, three times a-day, whereby the hardness of the neck was softened and resolved, and the neck became straight.

OBSERVATION CV.

Of a woman in child-bed, who, from some vexation of mind, was seized with a severe fit of sickness.

MR S. Stohrin, about thirty years of age, having lain-in three days, and having met with something to disturb her mind, was seized with a nausea, loathing of food, great thirst, bitter taste in her mouth, anxiety about the præcordia, and continual inclination to vomit; one of her breasts was very hard, attended with pain, and accompanied with weakness of the limbs, and a quick pulse. As the vomiting did not go off of itself, I gave her the following emetic, notwithstanding many object to the administering an emetic to women in the month:

R.

℞. Tart. emet. gr. iſs. ſacchar. alb. ʒſs. m.

I deſired her to take care of herſelf, and to drink plentifully of warm water during the operation, which brought off from her ſtomach, by frequent and eaſy vomiting, a quantity of gall, after which ſhe found herſelf much relieved of her anxiety. But great thirſt, heat, and pain in her breaſt and ſtomach continuing, I preſcribed the 11th Oct. 1711, as follows:

1. ℞. Conch. citrat. ʒi.

Nitr. depur. gr. xii. d. in iii. partes æquales.

One doſe to be taken at ſix in the evening, the other at nine, and the third in the night, if awake, in the following julep,

2. ℞. Aq. flor. paralyſ.

— ceraf. nigr. aā ʒiii.

Syrup. diacod. ʒiii. m.

I directed likewise two ſpoonfuls of this to be taken now and then between the doſes of the powder.

3. ℞. Mixt. ſimpl. ʒii.

Forty of theſe cooling drops to be taken mornings, afternoons, and evenings, in ſome broth; and by theſe means ſhe recovered.

From this obſervation may be learnt, that child-bed women falling ſick after any vexation, and at the ſame time being ſick at ſtomach, may, with great benefit, take a vomit. I have ſince frequently preſcribed them with great ſucceſs. On the contrary, where this remedy, which as a very important one, ſome are afraid of adminiſtring, has been neglected, bilious fevers have enſued; of which ſome have died, and others remained dangerously ill for a long time.

OBSERVATION CVI.

Of a ſchirrhouſ breaſt in a child-bed woman.

A Child-bed woman who had a hard and ſwelled breaſt after ſome vexation, aſked my advice; for whom I ordered,

℞. Empl. diachyl. ſimpl. ʒſs.

— de ſpermat. cet. ʒii. m.

Et malax. ol. lilior. alb. q. ſ.

which

which I ordered to be applied warm to her breast: besides which I prepared two bags, one of salt, the other of myrrh and powder of Florentine orrice-root, which I applied close to her breast; laying the first on warm, and the other over it. If thirsty, I directed for her ordinary drink three or four borstdorfer apples (a sort of pepins, about three times as big as a golden-pepin) to be cut into four parts, and boiled for a quarter of an hour in two quarts of water, sweetened to her taste with sugar; and at the same time, I directed her to live only upon thin soups, and to eat sparingly; by which method, she was freed from her disorder, and perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CVII.

Of the severe after-pains of a child-bed woman.

A Young woman, in her first lying-in, after her delivery, had continual pains of her belly, and was very faint and low, notwithstanding the afterbirth and lochia came away very well. She sent for me Oct. 25, 1711, and desired my advice and assistance. I prescribed for her,

℞. Pulv. march. ʒi.
Specif. cephal. ʒfs.
Nitr. depurat. ʒi.
Laud. opiat. gr. iiss.
Ol. dest. mac. gutt. i. m. d. in quatuor partes æquales.
one paper to be taken every three hours, in a cup of the following julep;

2. ℞. Aq. fumar. ʒiii.
— flor. til. puleg. aā ʒi.
Confect. alkermes. inc. ʒi.
Elæosacch. cinam. ʒi.
Syr. papav. rh. ʒii. m.
of which julep also let her take, between whiles, two spoonfuls.

3. ℞. Flor. chamæm.
— sambuc. aā ʒii.
Herb. puleg.
— artemis. aā ʒii.
Bacc. laur.
Sem. aneth.
— carui aā ʒfs. concis. et contus. m.

These ingredients for an anodyne bag to be applied to the navel.
4. She

4. She drank an infusion of camomile-flowers, sweetened with sugar, three times, and the pains went off.

OBSERVATION CVIII.

Of a violent pain in the ear.

A Person whose name was Stähr, complaining of great pains in his ears, I ordered:

1. R. Pulv. temp. n. ʒi.

Laud. opiat. gr. i. m. d. in 2. p. æqual. s.

Of this anodyne and resolving powder, one dose to be taken at four o'clock in the evening, and the other at eight o'clock, in elder-flower water.

2. R. Ol. amygd. amar. ʒi.

— destill. succin. gutt. ii.

To be put warmed into the ear, dropped upon some cotton; upon which the pain went off. I have found this method also of great service to others.

OBSERVATION CIX.

Of meeting with four branches arising from the curved part of the aorta, in a human subject; whereas, commonly, there are not more than three.

FROM anatomy it is known, that commonly three branches rise from the curved part of the aorta, and very rarely four; but this variety I found once in a subject, about ten or twelve years ago, in the hospital at Amsterdam, and have still preserved the heart, with its branches, injected with wax, and put into spirits. Two of these branches form the two carotids, and the two other branches form the subclavian arteries; each branch arising, separately, from the curved part of the aorta.

OBSERVATION CX.

Of an abscess in the vermiform process of the cæcum

IN the month of November 1711, as I was dissecting the body of a malefactor in the public theatre at Altdorff, I found the small guts very red and inflamed in several places, insomuch that the smallest vessels were as beautifully filled with blood, as if they had been injected with red wax, in the most skillful manner, after Ruyseh's method. But, when I was about

about to demonstrate the situation of the great guts, I found the vermiform process of the cæcum preternaturally black, adhering closer to the peritonæum than usual. As I now was about to separate it, by gently pulling it asunder, the membranes of this process broke, notwithstanding the body was quite fresh, and discharged two or three spoonfuls of matter. This instance may stand as a proof of the possibility of inflammations arising, and abscesses forming, in the appendicula, as well as in other parts of the body, which I have not observed to be much noticed by other writers; and when, in practice, we meet with a burning and pain where this part is situated, we ought to give attention to it. It is probable that this person might have had some pain in this part; but of this I could get no information. In such cases, I look upon clysters prepared with emollient and discutient herbs, such as mallows, marsh-mallows, and camomile-flowers, and the like remedies against inflammations, boiled in milk, and used frequently, to be of excellent use; as they reach the part, and may resolve the inflammation, or bring the abscess to a suppuration, partly by their warmth, partly by their resolving and discutient qualities, opening the abscess, that the matter may be discharged by stool, and the patient hereby may be saved; which, when the parts in the abdomen become corroded, can scarcely happen, but death must follow.

OBSERVATION CXI.

Of a dead subject whose navel was drawn by spasmodic contractions close to the vertebræ of the back, and of other internal appearances.

IN the month of December of the same year, I had been employed in shewing chirurgical operations upon another subject, which had never been done there before, nor was it commonly done at any of the German universities, and in demonstrating the structure and use of most of the parts of the human body, upon a former subject. But this subject was sent to me from Nuremberg for dissection. He died in the hospital there of spasmodic constrictions. On examining the body, I found the muscles and skin of the abdomen drawn inwards so far, that, on feeling the umbilical region, it did not yield in the least to the touch, but felt hard like a bone; at which the spectators were greatly surprised, and desirous to know what could be the cause. Upon opening the abdomen, we immediately perceived the linea alba, and straight muscles, lying upon the aorta and vertebræ of the loins; and all the intestines, which should have been between them, were partly pressed down into the pelvis, and partly to both sides of the abdomen, and there was scarce any air contained in the intestine; on which account they were the easier compressed into so narrow

a compass, and the mesentery was surprisngly stretched and lengthened. When this person was alive, one might, no doubt, have felt the pulsation of the aorta, by applying the finger to the navel. Whilst I lived in Holland I once observed such a case in a farmer of Stolwyck near Rotterdam, who was famous throughout Holland for his long sleeping, and thence commonly called *the sleeping peasant of Stolwyck*, concerning whom several writings were published. The abdomen was, as in the present case, pulled inwards to the loins, so that one might easily feel the pulsation of the aorta, upon putting the finger upon the navel.

From these instances we may observe what surprisng changes, convulsions, and spasms, may cause in the human body.

OBSERVATION CXII.

Of a volvulus, or a creeping of one part of the intestine into another.

IN this same body, I observed a volvulus of the small intestines in several places, as one not far from the stomach, another at a little distance from the great intestines, and the intestines between these two volvuli quite filled with worms: from whence may be concluded, that both the volvulus, and convulsions of the bowels were caused by their continual gnawing and vellication; an observation worthy our regard in practice, especially when we have the care of children.

OBSERVATION CXIII.

Of an encysted tumor, called meliceris, of the bigness of a hazel-nut, upon the upper eye-lid of a child, happily extracted and cured.

IF any chirurgical operations are attended with difficulty, they are certainly those which occur in or about the eyes; as this noble organ is hereby subject to great danger, whether one regards the injuring the sight or deforming the eye, both which are to be feared.

A girl about three years of age at Altdorff, in the month of Dec. 1711, had a painful swelling upon the upper eye-lid of the left eye, which, at first, was very small, but, by degrees, increased to the size of a hazel-nut; from which arose not only a deformity of the eye, but the eye-lid could not be opened or lifted up. Now as the parents of the child were uneasy, both on account of the deformity, and the danger the eye was in, they desired my advice. I found in the middle of the eye-lid, though rather farther towards the external angle, a moveable tumor, which encouraged me to hope it might be safely extirpated, and the patient cured. I having therefore previously prepared her body, I proceeded, in the presence of several
of

of the profession, in the following manner. I desired one of the gentlemen present, to sit down and hold the patient in his lap; another stood behind the first, to hold the head steady on both sides, whilst I, with my thumb and the index-finger of my left-hand, held the eye-lid and tumor up, that it could not move. I then, with a sharp knife, cut through the skin of the eye-lid, with an incision of the figure of an half-moon, in the direction of the fibres of the orbicularis palpebræ, and in such a manner that the cyst was distinctly seen contained within its membrane. But, as it adhered closely to the internal membrane of the eye-lid, through which Meibom's sebaceous glands pass; therefore, for fear of cutting this thin membrane, or these glands, and rendering the disorder worse, if the tumour secreted by these glands should be discharged another way, I changed my purpose, and took another resolution, namely, to take hold of the upper part of the tumour with the forceps, pull it up, and cut it off with a pair of scissars; which I did, and pressed out the contained substance, which resembled honey; filling up the cavity with dry lint, and applying a compress, plaister, and bandage. The next day I dressed it with a digestive, mixed with some unguentum Ægyptiacum, and removed my dressings every day, in order to cleanse the wound. Afterwards I dressed with a vulnerary balsam, and balsam capivi: and it healed up so well that no vestige could be observed, much less any deformity, nor did any happen afterwards to the injured part, which often does in these tumours, when the cyst is not entirely corroded away, which is scarcely safe in so tender a part, for fear of injuring the sebaceous glands of Meibom, or internal lining of the eye-lid. Hence it is obvious, that this method of extracting the cyst, was in such a part preferable, as the eye was hereby secured from any injury.

OBSERVATION CXIV.

Particular remarks on the dissection of a bicipital calf, and of the urachus.

IN January 1712, a bicipital calf was brought me for dissection, which had been cast dead. As I was preparing the umbilical vessels for the benefit of young students, I first observed, that the umbilical artery arose quite different than in human subjects: for in these they arise from the cava iliaca, but in the calf they have their origin from the lowermost part of the aorta itself, or from its undermost part. As for the rest, the umbilical artery was only about the size of a common goose-quill; but the vein was so large that one could, with ease, introduce one's thumb.

The urachus I found wide open from the fund of the bladder to the navel, which in a human foetus I have never met with, although I have

dissected many young children at Amsterdam, in the presence of Dr. Ruysch, my much honoured teacher, and of others ; and hence I look upon the allantois, which many describe in the human foetus, to be imaginary : inasmuch that the experienced Dr. Ruysch never could find any passage open, proceeding from the bladder to the navel ; and if I am not yet convinced of the existence of such a membrane in all quadrupeds, it is because I cannot easily believe that which I do not see : for none of those great teachers I have seen dissect, as I have the most famous that lived in my time, as Ruysch, Bidloo, and Rau, ever shewed me this membrane, nor, as they themselves confessed, could shew me ; and, indeed, I myself have often looked for it : and last spring I procured a sheep ready to cast, and dissected her a few days before the time of bringing forth, in the presence of many students in physic, and notwithstanding I took all the pains possible, at the opening of the sheep, the uterus, chorion, and amnios, yet I could not find the membrane allantois, which Bidloo, Needham, Verheyen, and others, describe ; and therefore am desirous of greater proof of the existence of such a membrane, and an accurate description of it from those who defend its existence. I do not absolutely deny the reality, but only say, that I have never been so happy as to find it myself, or to have it shewn me by others.

OBSERVATION CXV.

Of the sudden death of a boy, three years of age, after the administration of a violent purge.

MR. Wahler, merchant at Ritzingen, sent an account to the medical faculty at Altdorff, dated the 5th of February 1712, that his only son, three years and some weeks old, quite brisk and healthy, upon taking a purging powder, ordered by a physician of that place, was seized with a violent purging and vomiting, fainting-fits, thirst, and convulsions, and died the next day. The physician, on this accident, had been called in the morning early, but did not come till ten o'clock, then ordered a clyster and cordial julep ; yet, notwithstanding, the child expired at one o'clock. The prescription was as follows :

℞. Resin. hydragog. gr. ivfs.
Terat. f. q. nucl. pin. excort.
Man. Christ. perlat. ʒfs. m.

The answer which was sent by the deacon, in the name of the medical faculty, after the consideration and debate of the college, was as follows :

S I R,

SIR,

WHAT you intimated to us, the deacon and other professors of the medical faculty of the Nurenberg university of Altdorff, in yours dated the 19th of December of the preceding year, was not received by us till the 5th instant. We have maturely weighed the subject, and in particular the proposed question, whether the medicine, prescribed by the physician, was the immediate cause of your child's death, or what else might be the cause?

We shall explain our thoughts upon the subject in the following manner; that we suppose the resin called *resina hydragoga* to have been the resin of jalap. Now, as this medicine is, of itself, pretty strong, and might easily bring on an hypercatharsis, and indeed frequently brings on such a disorder in adults; therefore cautious practitioners do not choose to use it in children so young as the deceased was. Moreover, we think the dose prescribed, considering the child's age, was a great deal too large, and that the physician, herein, has been guilty of a great error. Notwithstanding, it is not our opinion, that the death of the child must of necessity have ensued; since it would hardly have happened, if the too great purging had been in time checked by proper remedies, and not postponed till the last extremity.

But as the physician was called in pretty late, and came yet later, it is, in the mean time, no wonder that the child should lose its strength from the immoderate purging and vomiting, and that afterwards it was neither in his power to stop the evacuation or support the strength of the child. Neither do we see how the clyster could be of any service; and, waving the rest, whether the cordial julep (the prescription of which is not communicated) was so adapted, that, if given at the proper time, it could have sufficiently resisted the vehemence of the purge, we cannot say.

Given under the seal of the medical faculty of Altdorff, the 15th of February 1712.

The Deacon, Doctors, and Professors.

OBSERVATION CXVI.

Of the new opinion of the cataract, and in what manner its truth was discovered, and what the operation of couching in reality is.

AS the true nature, seat, and cause of many distempers have been discovered by anatomy, by which means physic and surgery have been brought to a much greater perfection than before, so this has particularly happened in the cataract; a disorder which is present when any other colour than black is observed immediately behind the pupil, the patient not seeing

seeing at all, or but very little. In former times, and till the beginning of the present century, it was generally believed that the cause of this disorder was a film or skin in the eye, which arose in the aqueous humour behind the pupil, and covering that internally, prevented the rays of light from passing to the retina, and thence causing a blindness; in which case they have endeavoured to push it away, depress, or extract it.

Now, as these erroneous opinions occasioned many useless inventions to be introduced into physic and surgery, namely, several strange needles, ridiculous forceps, and other useless instruments, with which, as they imagined and taught, the imaginary film could be depressed, wound round, or extracted from the eye. Therefore, many men of note have taken the pains to purge physic and surgery of these errors, that so the disorder, being better understood, its cure might be rendered more safe and certain.

But that the true knowledge of the cataract lay so long concealed, seems to be owing to the remissness of physicians, surgeons, and anatomists, and in particular oculists, who applied themselves in particular to this branch, few eyes having been opened and examined that have had the cataract; but they judged from the external appearance only, which is very deceitful: hence things not being fundamentally examined into, it is no wonder that the errors on this subject should remain for so many hundred, nay thousand years.

But at length, some years ago *, anatomists began to be more diligent in opening and examining eyes that had cataracts. This was first performed by two Frenchmen, Maitre Jan, who wrote in 1707, and Brisseau, who wrote in 1709, and afterwards, I myself, and others following their example, found that the cause of the cataract was an opacity of the crystalline humour, and no film in the aqueous humour, as all physicians, till then, believed and taught.

Indeed, after a nearer examination into the writings of eminent physicians, I have found that this opinion is not entirely new, having been described sixty years before I wrote upon the subject, and which is now above an hundred years in all, by others who dissected such eyes, in order to discover the true nature of the disease; as, namely, Petrus Borellus, a learned French physician, Quareus Gassendus, Rauhault, likewise some French writers, and, among the Germans, that noted physician Werner Rolfinck, professor of physic at Jena, as I have remarked in my writings upon the cataract. But as the pursuit of these inspections was discontinued,

* I wrote in this manner, when I first made this observation known in Germany in 1711, in a disputation at Altdorff, where I was professor; but now it is forty years since this opinion was published.

and no body regarded or believed the new doctrine, merely from prejudice, these instances became forgotten, and every person remained in the old false opinion, of the cataract being a film. But, at the time above-mentioned, they began, in France, to reassume these examinations on the eye; and the opinion appearing to me very probable, as well as to others, I have endeavoured to confirm it by new experiments and observations, which have since succeeded to my satisfaction.

But afterwards this opinion became more known in Holland in 1708, from Maitre Jan's treatise on the disorders of the eyes, and at length from Boerhaave's lectures upon this subject at Leyden; and was still more confirmed in 1709, when I was physician to the Dutch hospital after the taking of Tournay, where I procured Brisseau's treatise on the cataract; and, at length, had the opportunity of examining, in the hospital at Brussels, the eye of a soldier who died of the wounds he received at the battle of Malplaquet, and who had a perfect cataract. This subject I opened with the greatest care, examining the eye that had the cataract in the presence of several surgeons, as recited in observation 76; but could not meet with any thing preternatural, as a skin, or any other substance, in the aqueous humour. This instance I have published, together with many other experiments, made both on the human subject and on beasts, from whence the truth of the new opinion is fully evinced.

OBSERVATION CXVII.

Observations of my own, on performing the operation of couching.

IN the spring 1712, I couched a person about sixty years of age, in the presence of many students of physic at Altdorff, and observed, that, as soon as I had hold of the cataract with the needle, and depressed it, it moved downwards, being of the form of an hard lenticular body. Now it cannot be conceived, how a skin, which adheres here and there in the eye, could be so depressed, or why it did not rather tear, than suffer such depression; but as the crystalline humour, when opaque, is harder and firmer than before, and does not adhere firmly to the adjacent part, it is no wonder that it should be so easily and expeditiously depressed from its natural situation. This affair, at first, raised up against me many adversaries who were of the old opinion, particularly an English optician named Woolhouse, who, at that time, was at Paris, whom I fully confuted, as may be farther read in my Apologia, published in 1717, and in another treatise intitled Vindiciæ, published in 1719. These two observations, and the following one, have been already published in the Ephem. nat. curios. cent. I. & II. in the year 1712.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CXVIII.

Of a particular lameness, and singular sensation.

THE last mentioned patient, whom I couched for the cataract, was afflicted with another remarkable complaint: he had not the least power to move his right arm, but was obliged to suffer it to hang down useless, yet retained the sensation of the part. His right foot was in like manner affected, except that he could stand or walk upon it, though not so well as with the left foot: on the contrary, he could move his left arm and leg spontaneously; but what was most surprising, these were without any sensation, so that he could not distinguish any thing by feeling. And indeed when these limbs on the left-side were dipped, whether in cold or hot water, he did not perceive any difference. The skin of the part might be burnt or scalded, and it gave him no pain, or cut or pricked with needles, without having the least sensation; and what added more to my surprise was, that he once, since this complaint, ran a splinter under the nail of his left thumb, which, though it produced a bad sore, yet was healed in a short time, and without the severe pains that commonly attend this case. The question now is, in what manner this surprising observation is to be explained? In regard to myself, I am of opinion, that as, in dissections of the human body, we find in the limbs, particularly in the arms, nerves which pass alone into the skin, in which, in particular, is the sense of feeling, having little or nothing to do with the muscles; so, on the contrary, there are other nerves, which are entirely inservient to the muscles, and are the instruments of motion: hence, when these are obstructed or injured in any manner, the immobility may be deduced; and when the others, the loss of sensation. But when both these sorts of nerves are injured, both sensation and motion cease, and an entire lameness and insensibility must be the consequence.

OBSERVATION CXIX.

My advice to the earl of Wolfstein for an inveterate ulcer of the leg.

IN the 103d observation I have described the erysipelas which this nobleman had in his leg, and which, on account of a threatening mortification, was seemingly very dangerous. This spring, 1712, he sent for me again, and advised with me, whether there was not a possibility of healing up the ulcer he had been troubled with so long in his leg, and if it should be healed, whether it might not be prejudicial to his health, or if I could not give him any advice to render it more tolerable to him, so

as to prevent erysipelas, or any other bad accidents, which might either shorten his life, or fling him into a worse state than he was at present in. After considering every circumstance, I gave him the following advice in writing, on the 15th of March 1712.

1. That as he had been accustomed to bleed only in the spring and autumn, and as he was strong and tall, and of a plethoric habit, I thought it advisable, nay necessary, to prevent such accidents, to bleed every three months, at each time losing about ten or twelve ounces, he being accustomed to lose only half that quantity; and, in the intermediate time between bleeding, to have four cups applied to the back, and two on each arm, drawing away a good quantity of blood at each time by these instruments, that the great defluxion of bad humours to the ulcer in the leg might be drawn off at another place.

2. I thought it of service for him to take twenty or twenty-five of my pilulæ polychrestæ, a day or two after both the bleeding and the cupping, to purify his blood, and to purge off these bad humours from the body.

3. I directed a diet-drink to purify the blood, to be drank like tea, particularly in the spring and autumn, four weeks after the bleeding, drinking at each time six cupfuls for a dose: of the ingredients for this diet-drink a spoonful was to be infused in a tea-pot with a pint of water, then, setting it on the fire, boiled up a little, and used as directed.

4. A tincture to purify the blood; of which he took sixty drops in the first cup of the diet-drink.

5. A powder to purify the blood, marked A, of which he took as much as would lie on the point of a knife, in floe-flower or black-cherry water, during the vernal and autumnal cure.

When these purifiers were not taken, I ordered a powder to be taken at any time, when affected with preternatural heats or shiverings, or when he had caught cold, or after any fright or vexation, all which might easily cause a fresh derivation of humours to a weak and affected part, and easily bring on a dangerous erysipelas, mortification, fever, or ague; which powder was marked B. This powder generally prevents these accidents, if taken soon, and repeated two or three times a-day, according to the exigences of the case, with any of the waters mentioned in former observations; on the use of these medicines a breathing sweat generally succeeds, which carries off the disorder. At the same time I advised him to observe a moderate regimen as to eating and drinking, particularly to avoid smoaked or salt pork, likewise cabbage, peas, beans, lentils, and fower kraut. In the like manner all hot spices are to be avoided, as pepper,

U ginger,

ginger, and such hot things, the blood being already hot and sharp enough.

For common drink I advised pure water mixed with wine, drank moderately : and out of the vernal or autumnal course, a few dishes of tea to be drank in the morning and afternoon, and not to drink any beer or wine, or any thing cold at any other time than when at meals ; for I look upon cold drinks, taken between meals, to be prejudicial, and to impede digestion, just as pouring cold water into a pot of boiling-water, and to do this often, would prevent the meat or greens boiling from ever being done enough.

If the drinking any of the waters, particularly those of the chalybeate kind, of which the nearest were those of Egra, or those of my own country, the Schwalbach, should be agreeable, I did not think them hurtful, but rather of the greatest service to correct the heat and acrimony of the blood, when used regularly in a proper manner ; as sometime ago I drank them myself in Schwalbach, and have seen others drink them according to the prescription of one of my teachers * in physic.

For the first course, or cure,

℞. Pilul. polychrest. ʒss.

Of these purging pills, of a grain weight each, I directed from twenty to twenty-five for a dose, to be taken as above prescribed.

The ingredients for the diet-drink.

℞. Rad. sarsaparill.

— china. aā ʒii.

Rasur. ligni. sassafr. ʒi. m. concis. cr. mo.

The purifying tincture.

℞. Tinct. antim. tartarifat. ʒi.

Eff. lignor. ʒss. m.

The powder A, to purify the blood.

℞. Lap. canc. citrat.

Antimon. diaphoret. aā ʒvi.

Cinnabar. antimon.

Mercurii dulc. aā ʒi. m. f. pulv.

* This gentleman was Dr. Möller of whom I have spoke in several places, who not only wrote a treatise on these waters, but was also desired by several persons of distinction to inform them of the right method of using them. In the summer 1703, I was there with him to examine into the contents of these waters.

The powder B.

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.

Tart. vitriolat. āā ʒvi.

Nitr. depurat. ʒiii.

Cinnabar. ant. ʒifs. m. f. pulv.

Upon using the medicines and observing the regimen, with regard to diet, without drinking the waters, he found himself so far well, as long as I remained at Altdorff, as to have no return of the erysipelas or other accident; the ulcer did not heal but became smaller without giving any great trouble, remaining like an issue, and for the rest preserved him in good health.

OBSERVATION CXX.

Of a gutta serena cured by salivation.

A Woman forty-six years of age of Bierbaum, the residence of the earl of Wolfstein, of a lean, pale, aspect, and often troubled with catarrhs, got up early one morning, in June 1712, in perfect health; but, about an hour afterwards, perceived a dimness like a cloud before her eyes, without being able to assign the cause; which dimness increased more and more, so that at noon she had lost her sight entirely, not being able to distinguish the least difference betwixt light and darkness; she had an obtuse pain in her head, as if a weight lay on her head, or as if somewhat was stretching her head, and in this miserable condition she remained for fourteen days without any assistance, thinking that she must ever remain so. However, by the advice of several, and particularly of lord and lady Wolfstein, they sent for me. When I came I found her quite blind with both eyes.

Upon my examining her eyes, I found them, to all outward appearance, well and perfect, without being able to discern the least defect, except that the pupil was larger than usual, yet perfectly clear, without the least opacity to be seen, being quite black; I several times did as if I was going to push my fingers into her eyes, at which persons who can see generally shut their eyes, and draw back their head, but she remained immoveable. I had her brought out of the house, and asked her, if she could shew me where the sun was; at which she lifted up her eyes and looked all round, and then said she could not distinguish the sun, and at night she could not see the candle.

I asked her if she knew or could imagine what might be the occasion of this disorder, but she could not give any other account than of the catarrhs, heaviness, and slight pain in the head. I asked her again if she could not recollect any other circumstance that had happened to her, which might be the occasion; she answered she could recollect nothing, except that, about four weeks before she became blind, as she was milking a cow, she struck her on the head with her horn by accident, as she was driving off a fly, but that after that blow, nor during the four weeks, had she perceived any disorder, being all the time perfectly well, as she now was, excepting the disorder of her eyes. I asked her whether she was regular as to her menstrua? to which she replied, that she was as regular in that respect as usual, and that nothing was the matter with her but the loss of sight, but that, for the fortnight past she had indeed been under great concern, and had lost her appetite. She begged me, if possible to restore her to her sight, for she should be very thankful to God, if she could be rendered able to mind the business of her house.

I told her that I could not with certainty promise her any thing, as her disorder was very bad, but that I would do what was in my power for her, and would put her into a course of the most effectual remedies I knew, but that she must come to Altdorff and take them there. When I returned to lord and lady Wolfstein, I told them that I intended to salivate her, which I hoped and believed would cure her, as I imagined the optic nerves were obstructed by some viscid humours, by which the eyes, though in appearance perfectly sound, were rendered quite blind, and would remain so till these viscidities should be resolved. I mentioned at the same time that I should be obliged to have her at Altdorff, at a convenient apartment, that I might be able the better to visit and conduct the operation of her remedies, increasing or diminishing their dose according to their effects, and that I had known instances of persons cured by this method. They consented, and I returned home, and the woman was brought to Altdorff the next day.

The succeeding morning, to prepare her for the salivation; and to draw off some of her viscid blood, although she was not plethoric,

1. I ordered her a tepid bath for her feet, and then took away four ounces of blood from the foot.

2. To clear her stomach, as she had lost her appetite, I ordered the following bolus :

R^x. Merc. dulc. ℥ss.

Refin. jalap. subact. gr. v.

Conf. flor. tunic. q. f. f. bolus.

This

This she took the evening after bleeding, going to rest, and it operated gently; but the next day, as she complained of a nausea and sickness of the stomach, which are symptoms commonly of the stomach's being loaded with bad and hurtful humours, irritating the stomach to a discharge of its contents, I thought it adviseable to administer a gentle emetic.

℞. Tartar. emetic. gr. ii.
Sacchar. alb. ℥ss. m.

This she took the next morning, working it off with warm water. It operated several times very gently, discharging from her stomach a large quantity of viscid phlegm; hereupon the nausea ceased, and the irritating matter being discharged, she found herself much better.

I then prescribed the following drink,

℞. Passul. minor. ʒi.
Rad. farsaparill. chinæ.
——liquirit.
Raf. C. C. aā ʒss.
Sem. anis. ʒii.
Cinamom. ʒi. m. incis. contus. coq. in aq. font. lbviii.
per $\frac{1}{4}$ horæ, colat. serv. pro usu.

Of this drink she took a glassful warm every morning, noon, afternoon at four o'clock, and in the evening, or at any other time when agreeable to her. Hereupon, on the 22d of June, I began the salivation to attenuate the viscidities in the blood; and ordered,

℞. Mercur. dulc. gr. xxx.
Ext. fumariz, q. f. f. pil. xxx.

Ten of these pills she took every night going to rest, drinking a glass of the diet-drink after them: at the same time, I prescribed the following ointment, ordering the quantity of a bean to be rubbed in warm under each ear, where the salival glands lay, thereby to derive a greater flux of the saliva to those glands.

℞. Merc. viv. crud. terebinth. subact. ʒss.
Axung. porcin. q. f. f. unguentum.

Moreover, I ordered a mercurial snuff, which I have found of great service in this disorder.

℞. Mercur. dulc. gr. iii.
Sacch. alb. gr. x. m. f. pulv.

The quantity of a lentil to be snuffed up the nose every morning, afternoon at three o'clock, and at night: at each time, she perceived a pricking in the nose, and there followed a discharge of slimy humours.

As on the 4th day there was not any sign of a free salivation, and as she did not like the pills, I ordered the following bolus:

℞. Merc. dulc. ℥ss.
Conf. ros. ʒi. m. f. bolus d. in triplo.

This bolus she took every night, using, at the same time the ointment and snuff, and the discharge, hereupon, became more plentiful, and she complained of a swelling and pain in her mouth, throat, and gums, and the saliva had the usual foetid smell; and the discharge increased the 7th, 8th, and 9th day, although I omitted the mercurius dulcis. On the evening of the 9th day, after dark, a candle being brought into her room, she perceived the light a little, which she had not been able to do for three weeks, without any person telling her of it; and asked if there was not a candle standing on the table, and being told there was, she was greatly rejoiced at it. On the 11th day the salivation was abated; I therefore ordered the mercurial bolus to be repeated every other night, continuing the use of the ointment and snuff: upon which she daily began better to distinguish the light.

About this time the drink went against her, and she begged to know if I would not allow her to drink milk in its stead, for common drink, as she had a great desire for it, and particularly loved to drink it in summer, which I had no objection to; but that it might not be too thick, I ordered it to be mixed with water, and drank warm at pleasure. A few days afterwards, hearing that butter was made in the house where she was, she was desirous of drinking butter-milk, which, as she had been accustomed to it in the summer, I also allowed, as that also contributes to render the blood more fluid; whereby the discharge of saliva became greater, but without being troublesome to her throat or mouth; and the heaviness and obtuse pain of her head abated daily: she slept well, and in fourteen days she could distinguish persons and colours.

The 16th day she was seized with a vomiting, without knowing from what cause, but which did not render her sight worse; for which I gave her diascordium ʒii. after which the vomiting ceased: but, as a few days afterwards a nausea remained, I prescribed the following stomachic powder, and ingredients for tea:

℞

℞. Sem. anif. fœniculi. *añ* ʒiii.
 Cinamom. acut. & macer. *añ* ʒiv.
 Caryophill. ʒi. facchar. cant. alb. ʒvi. m. f. pulv.

Of this powder ſhe took a tea-ſpoonful four times a-day.

℞. Herb. beton. euphraſ. *añ* ʒi.
 Cinamom. acut.
 Sem. fœnicul. *añ* ʒi. m. concif. craſſo modo.

Theſe ingredients were to be uſed like tea, and four cupfuls to be taken twice a-day, ſweetened with ſugar.

As I omitted the mercury for ſeveral days, on account of the nauſea, and as thereby the diſcharge was diminifhed, I again ordered three grains of mercury to be given, whereby the ſalivation was ſupported, and her ſight grew daily better, ſo that, on the 34th day, ſhe walked about the city, as the weather was warm, it being in July, to the great ſurprize of all perſons. I adviſed her to continue taking the powders and tea daily, and every third night three grains of mercury; by which means ſhe was ſo well recovered, that, in five weeks time ſhe was able to walk home, where I ordered her to continue the medicines laſt preſcribed for fourteen days, obſerving a proper diet; and then her ſight was ſo good as to be able to ſew or threadle her needle, and do the buſineſs of her houſe as before. During the cure ſhe eat nothing but milk, thin ſoups or gruels.

This cure of a gutta ſerena, which was then thought incurable, made me greatly known in that place, and gained me a great reputation in the neighbourhood, being at that time ſo young a profeſſor.

OBSERVATION CXXI.

Of a flying heat in a lady, which was very troubleſom to her.

IN July 1712, the dowager lady Rieden, at Kornburg, about forty years of age, ſent for me, and complained that ſhe was frequently troubled with a great commotion in her blood, which came on her of a ſudden, attended with a great heat and redneſs in the face, ſeeming firſt to proceed from the ſtomach, and riſing immediately up to the head, frequently exciting a ſweat, and always attended with great anxiety and oppreſſion about the præcordia; theſe ſymptoms returning at various diſtances, ſometimes ſooner and ſometimes later, and ceasing as variously. She was alſo fre-

frequently troubled with flatufes and coftivenefs, and the menftrua were irregular. My advice being defired,

1. I firft ordered bleeding in the foot to fix or eight ounces.

2. ℞. Spirit. nitri dulc. ʒi.

Twenty or thirty drops to be taken every morning with fome tea, and every afternoon, at four o'clock, with aq. flor. acaciar. or fair water.

3. ℞. Pulv. hepatic. rubr. Dresdens. ʒii.

A tea-ſpoonful of this powder to be taken before dinner in ſoup, gruel, or aq. flor. acaciar.

4. I adviſed her to drink at meals either wine and water, or ſmall beer, and frequently of a night, half an hour before going to reſt, to drink a wine-glaſs of fair water, to cool the heat and motion of the blood, and alſo deſired her to avoid hot things. After theſe medicines ſhe found herſelf quite recovered.

OBSERVATION CXXII.

Of a woman in child-bed, who was violently purged after taking of ſena.

ON the 28th of July 1712, a brewer's wife at Altdorff, about twenty-five years of age, had lain-in about a week, and as ſhe had not had a ſtool for ſome days, ſhe ordered half an ounce of ſena-leaves to be boiled with ſome prunes, and drank the liquor, which griped her very much; purging her the ſame and the following day to ſuch a degree, as to oblige her to go to ſtool every quarter of an hour, night and day. On the 30th of June, being ſo weak that her relations thought ſhe would die, ſhe ſent for me, and related the foregoing circumſtances; upon which I immediately preſcribed the following reſtringent powder:

℞. Corn. cerv. uſt.

Unicorn. foſſil.

Terr. figill. aā ʒſs.

Laud. opiat. gr. i.

Spir. nitr. gutt. ii. m. f. pulv. d. in tres partes equales.

One of theſe powders were directed to be taken immediately, and to be repeated every four hours.

2. ℞.

2. ℞. Aq. card. ben.
 — ceras. nigr. aā ℥iii.
 — cinam. cydon. ℥ii.
 Syr. papav. rh. ℥ss. m.

The julep to take with the powders; one spoonful also to be taken every half hour alone.

3. ℞. Ol. n. m. expr. ℥i.
 — destill. fœnicul.
 — — carui.
 — — aneth. aā gutt. v. m. f. balsam.

The strengthening stomachic balsam, the quantity of a pea to be rubbed in upon the scrobiculus cordis.

Hereupon the purging abated, by degrees, and at length quite stopped.

Although sena is a lenitive purge, yet, when boiled too much, it sometimes occasions great pain and gripings in the bowels, and too much purging, as many physicians have observed. The boiling of the sena in this manner, may have been the cause of its operating so violently on this woman; we ought therefore to be very careful in this matter, not letting it boil up more than once or twice, as we do coffee, about a minute; then it operates without griping, and yet sufficiently, if the proper quantity is taken.

OBSERVATION CXXIII.

A new accurate description and delineation of the tonsils.

AS disorders of the tonsils frequently occur, and are both painful and dangerous, and often want the assistance of the physician, the knowledge of them is therefore very necessary for physicians and surgeons; yet I cannot tell why we meet with them, either not at all, or very inaccurately delineated by anatomists. But I am particularly surpris'd at Valsalva, an Italian physician and anatomist, who, although he has published new figures of them in fig. 1, plate 5, of his book upon the organs of hearing, yet I am perswaded that such a tonsil has never been seen nor ever will be found; perhaps the description may be owing to the carelessness of the engraver. Moreover, I have observed, that, in anatomical demonstrations, the teachers have, for the most part, either pass'd them over entirely, or only demonstrated them superficially or imperfectly, on ac-

count perhaps of their difficult preparation, and am convinced that there are many physicians who have never seen them demonstrated. When I was a boy I was greatly troubled with inflammations of the tonsils, attended with great pain and tumours, and therefore became very desirous to understand them perfectly, and bestowed my utmost endeavours to know them. For this reason, I have, for some time, been thinking of giving a more accurate figure and description of them, that hereby those who have not the opportunity of dissecting, may be enabled to form to themselves a better idea of them. On this account I have examined the tonsils in many human subjects, collected several of them, have preserved some in spirits of wine, and have described others, and remarked their variety. It happened about three years ago, that Dr. Widmann, my pupil from 1710 to 1713, chose the tonsils for the subject of his dissertation for the degree of doctor of physic at the high school at Altdorff, in which he describes their natural structure when they have no defect, as also to what accidents and disorders they are subject, with the method of cure; and desired me, as teacher of anatomy, to prepare and demonstrate them on a male subject, I was then dissecting for the benefit of the students, that he might be able to describe them more skillfully and perfectly, and to have them drawn with more accuracy. I did this very readily, and thence arose the figure which may be seen in plate 2, fig. 1, but whether this figure is better than others, and more agreeable to nature, and their true structure, I leave to the judgment of those who are experienced in these matters.

After this, he had seen a new chirurgical instrument to open the tonsils when suppurated, which I brought from Amsterdam, and had bought it there of an instrument-maker, without knowing who was the inventor. Dr. Widmann having seen this at my chirurgical lectures, thought it not amiss to have it delineated, and, as it was not yet known, to annex it to his dissertation. But because academic treatises do not easily fall into the hands of strangers, I believed it would not be disagreeable to the learned world to incorporate these two pieces, with a short description of the part, among the philosophical collections of the imperial society, of which I was become a member.

The tonsils, are two glands in the neck, situated on each side of the uvula, covered with the common membrane which lines the mouth, and furnished with many outlets, which serve as secretory ducts, for the most part of an oval form, about one inch long and half an inch broad or thick, of a pale red colour, and serve for the secretion of the mucus from the arterial blood, which is secreted at these apertures, to moisten and lubricate the upper part of the pharynx and

and larynx, but particularly serves to render deglutition, voice, and speech easy.

For their natural situation, which, on account of their disorder, is necessary to be known, the first figure of tab. 2. may be compared with this description. One sees, after bending the head backwards, how to inspect the internal parts of the mouth; namely, to open the mouth as much as possible, by means of the under jaw BB, and depressing the tongue C, where the palate AA terminates, the uvula D, hanging down in the middle, on the side of which a reddish membrane which lines the whole cavity of the mouth; under this membrane lies the right tonsil F, but in such a manner that one soon finds, upon a nearer examination, one aperture, as in this figure G, sometimes more, in different subjects, wider or narrower; but when this membrane is separated and laid back, as appears on the left side at H, the whole left tonsil I, which is connected with the gums above K, is exposed to view: below, it extends to the root of the tongue, and to the œsophagus and trachea arteria. But where it is still covered with the membrane F, which lines the mouth, it then adheres above to the uvula; and, lastly, E shews the muscle pterygo-staphylinus externus.

The second figure, of the same plate, shews two tonsils of their natural bigness, of a very different figure, which were taken from another subject. N° 1, exposes the form of a tonsil to view; N° 2, although taken from the same body, is a tonsil, but of a very extraordinary figure; where, at the same time, we observe, that notwithstanding the tonsils otherwise have a large sinus, wherein the oscula of all, or at least of many, of the small ducts empty themselves; yet in this no such sinus was to be met with, every orifice or outlet, which was to be seen on the upper surface, having a sinus of its own, and were in their figure surprisingly different.

Figure iii. N° 1, and 2, represents two tonsils from another subject, where *a* is the large sinus; besides which there are many smaller ones of a different figure and size: *b* shews others smaller, and *c* one which here denotes a great or common sinus in the other tonsil, N° 2; and *d* another large sinus which comprises three smaller ones; moreover, one observes more oscula here, besides the large sinuses mentioned.

Figure iv. N° 1, *e* represents the upper part of the tonsil, cut off transversely from the other thicker parts: N° 2, *g* the place where the sinuses are, *f* the pointed part, *h* the groove, which likewise divides or cuts the tonsil into two parts, *i* the small curves of a semi-lunar form, as may be seen in fig. ii.

Figure v. represents two other tonsils which have one common sinus *ii*, *ll*, wherein all the others meet *k*.

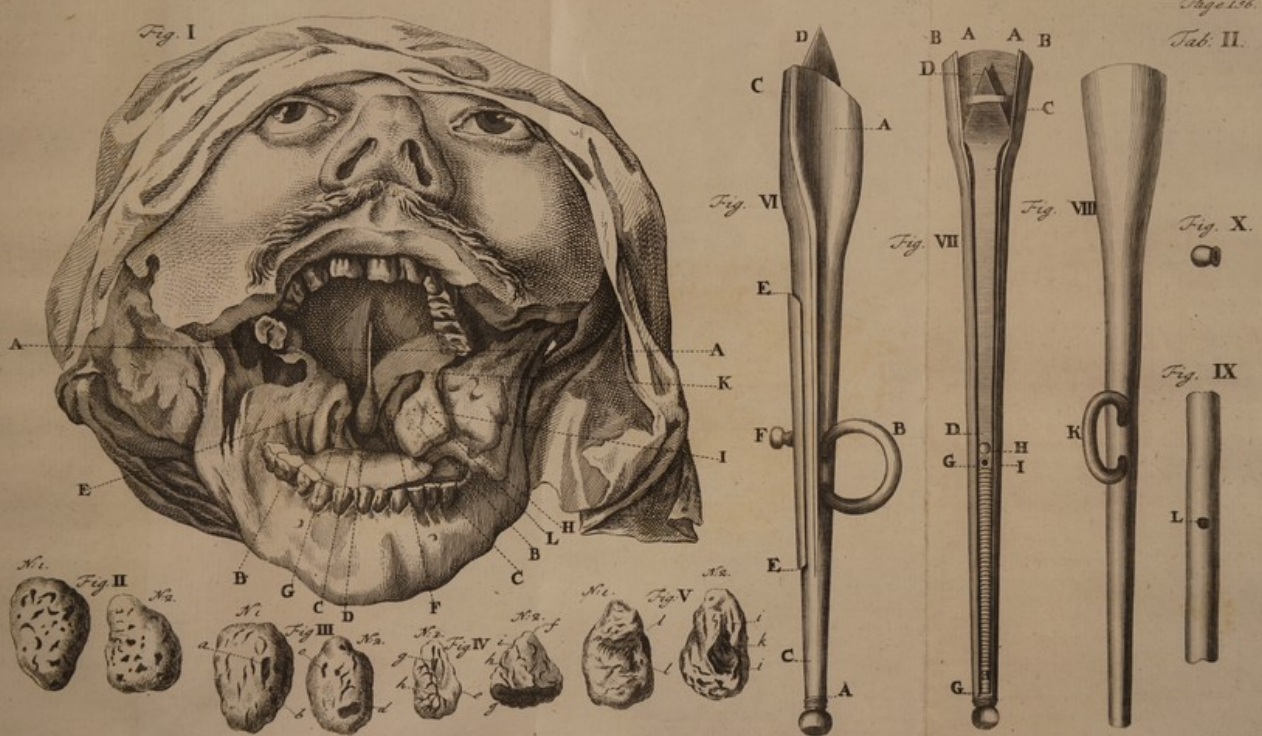
From these figures of the tonsils, which are delineated accurately, we may perceive that the figures of Valsalva, which represent the oscula of the same size and form, and in the like order, as in fig. 1. plate 5, of his book upon the organs of hearing, are not agreeable to nature, or their true structure. Whoever desires to know any farther particulars of these things, may consult Dr. Widmann's dissertation upon this subject.

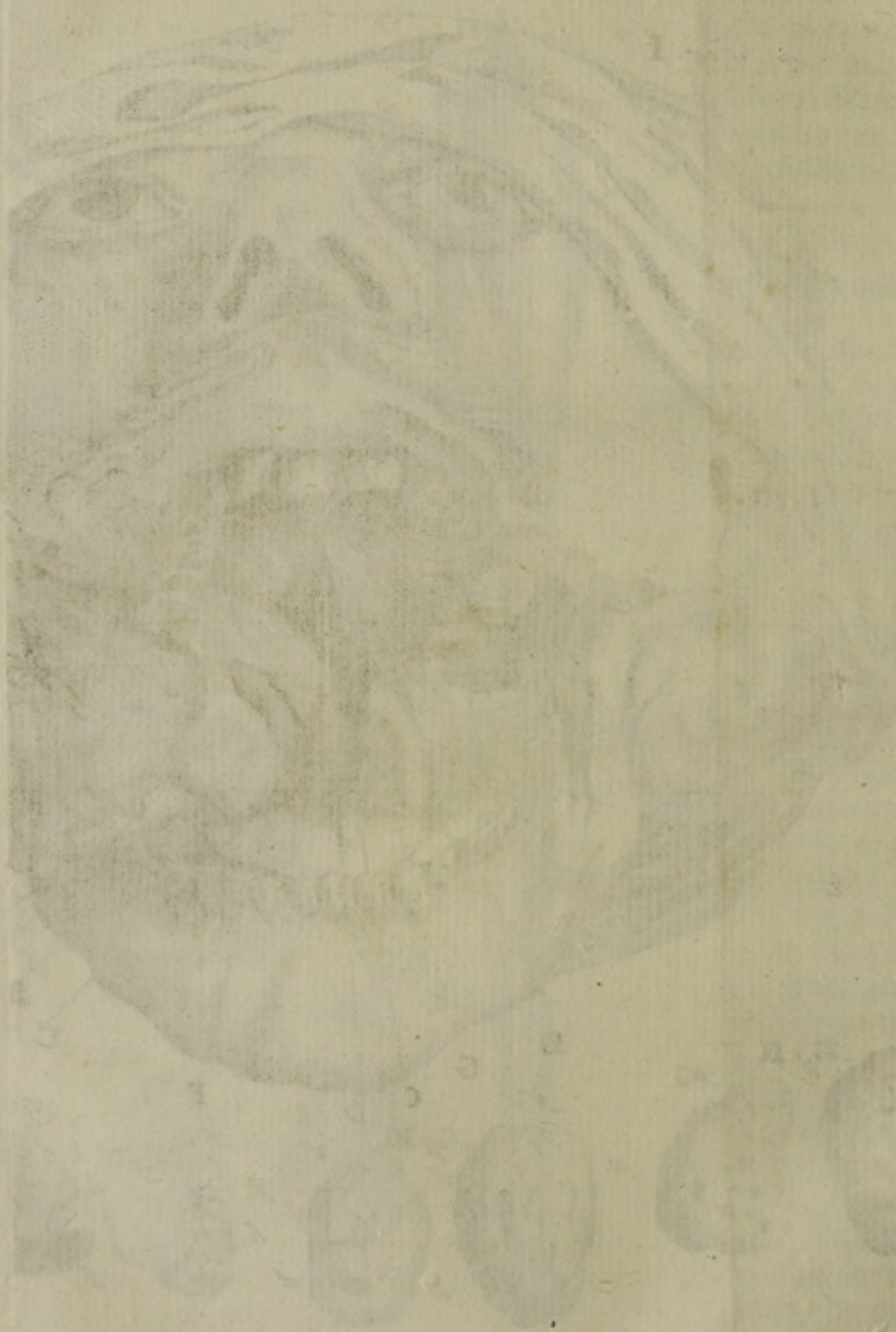
OBSERVATION CXXIV.

A description of a new instrument for opening suppurated tonsils.

I KNOW there are several sorts of instruments for opening the tonsils when suppurated, and think, with the most skilful surgeons, that in every operation of surgery, that method which is performed with the fewest and most simple instruments, is to be preferred to a great apparatus difficult to be applied, as most of these have been invented more for the sake of pomp than real utility. Yet, notwithstanding, every great apparatus, where the case or necessity requires, is not to be rejected, as may be proved in the instances of the trepan and lithotomy, unless other reasons induce us to avoid the tediousness of such an apparatus. I know well that suppurated tonsils may be opened with a lancet, or sharp knife; yet, for the sake of children, and the more delicate and timorous, particularly of the fair sex, we ought to contrive a milder method, as these frequently and obstinately oppose cutting or puncturing with instruments, choosing rather, from an idle fear of instruments, to be suffocated, than suffer themselves to be touched: in which case, I think it in nowise repugnant to the wisdom, duty, and conscience of a physician, to use deceit in order to save the life of his patient, and to free him quickly of his pain. For a physician must do every thing which can, in anywise, contribute towards preserving the life of his patient. An instrument-maker at Amsterdam shewed me a new instrument for opening suppurated tonsils, the inventor of which is unknown to me, with which we may practise an honest deceit upon such a patient. For after the surgeon has introduced into the mouth this instrument, (which appears like a spatula, and in which is contained a lancet) to depress the tongue to look at the throat, he may push forward the lancet with the thumb, and open the tumour, and the patient hardly know any thing of the matter. I therefore thought it worth the trouble of describing and delineating this instrument, as it may be useful, and as hitherto few have it, which may be properly called the concealed lancet.

It





It is represented in the second plate, where figure vi. is the whole instrument, of the form of a spatula, in the cavity of which a lancet is concealed, which is here exposed as much as it can be pushed out in the time of use; the point not being prominent, except it is pressed out by the finger. AA denotes the covering of the case which conceals the lancet; B the ring of the covering through which the middle finger may be put to hold it the faster; CC the case itself, generally made of silver or brass, with which the rest is closely united; D the prominent point of the lancet, as far as it can be pushed out in the operation; EE the plate which covers the groove wherein the little button F is moved, at the same time with the plate, which, at the operation, is pushed forward with the thumb, together with the point of the lancet: and when one presses no longer with the thumb, the little button and lancet fly back again into the case.

But that those who read this may also understand the internal structure of this instrument, I have taken its several parts asunder, that its internal structure may be the better seen. Therefore in fig. vii. the case is represented open, that the situation of the lancet may be seen, and its connection with the spring, by means of a nail: the letters AA shew the bottom, or broad part or basis of the case; BB the raised sides; C a thin plate set a-cross to hinder the lancet from striking against the sides, when pushed forth; DD the lancet; GG the steel-spring wound in a serpentine manner, which draws back the lancet into the case; H the nail which fastens the lancet to the spring, with which nail the button or little ball F, in fig. vi. in the opposite side I, is connected to a sort of worm or screw, by which means the lancet is pushed out of the case. Fig. viii. shews the cover of the case, made of a thin plate, with the ring or handle; K, fig. ix. represents a little plate, which covers the groove, within the case, made for the free motion of the lancet and button, or little ball, backwards and forwards, that a timorous patient may not easily discover the concealed lancet. Fig. x. exposes to view the button or little ball, which must be fastened to the nail of the worm or screw, by which means the lancet may be pushed, as before-mentioned.

When used, the instrument, fig. vi. is to be thus turned; the ring towards the ground, the broad part to the patient, and the narrow part to be turned to the surgeon; then putting the middle-finger through the ring B, holding it above with the index-finger and thumb, that the thumb may be placed behind, and the index-finger before the little button F; the instrument is to be held with the other hand at the narrow end, that it may be more fixed, and that during the time of use it may not slip.

Afterwards the broad part, like a spatula, to press down the tongue for the inspection of the throat, is to be put through the mouth, and placed towards the tonsils, that, by means of the thumb, the button, or little ball F, may push out the point of the lancet, and so the tonsil may be opened at a convenient place, where one observes the matter to point; and, as this may be done very suddenly, the instrument is to be withdrawn as soon as the incision is made, and the patient may spit out the matter, and will either believe that it broke by chance, or be pleased to have had so beneficial a deceit practised on him, as he would not feel the incision, or but very little, and the pain of the tumour would immediately abate: and thus one performs with this instrument alone, what otherwise must have been done with two, namely, a spatula to hold down the tongue, and a lancet to open the abscess, and then not without a deal of trouble.

OBSERVATION CXXV.

Some particular observations on an extraordinary bicipital calf.

IN the works of the imperial society, intitled, Ephemer. natur. curiosor. cent. I. & II. pag. 433, I mentioned that I was busied in dissecting a bicipital calf; but as they were hurried in the printing of these works, on account of the mart, and I had not finished my dissections, so that all the particularities I met with, for want of time, I could not then get delineated or described, but was obliged to defer them till the continuation of that work, published in 1715. The most particular observations were these: the two heads proceeded from the end of the neck, both perfect, and of the same size, one turned to the right, the other to the left, but grown together at the occiput. I opened both heads, to inspect the state of the brain, and see where it terminated, as there was only one neck, one spine, and only one row of vertebræ, and therefore, as I imagined, one medulla spinalis. After I had opened the cranium, I found the cerebrum and cerebellum of one bigness, and of the same structure as in other calves, so that there was not any observable difference either internally or externally, till at length I came to the medullary substance of the cerebrum, having cut open the brain, plate iii. fig. 1, AA, and the medulla oblongata *aaaa*, I could perceive how the medullary substance *bb*, of both brains, united together at *c*. forming one medulla spinalis *d*. As for the rest, the glandula pinealis *e*, the nates *ffff*, the testes *gggg*, and the other parts, were as they are here represented, and besides these there was nothing extraordinary. In the mouths, as they formed one throat, the two tongues AA, fig. 2, plate iii. were grown together at BB, having the fauces in common, which terminated in one œsophagus CC, and one larynx. The epiglottis

epiglottis D, which covers it and the arytenoid cartilages EE, and apertura laryngis, may all be seen. The rest of the parts were not particular, but formed as in another calf; whence is to be remarked, how neatly the two medullæ oblongatæ terminate in the medulla spinalis, and how the mouths end in one œsophagus.

OBSERVATION CXXVI.

Of the extraction of a dead child, lying in a bad position, where the funus umbilicalis protruded first.

BEING sent for to the village Elsbach, to deliver a woman of a child, which the midwife was not able to do, and it being now the third day that she had been in labour, so that she was become very weak and faint, it was to be feared that both mother and child would die. I went accordingly, provided with proper instruments, a cordial julep, and some spirit. castor. compos. both for smelling to, and for embrocation. I found the funus umbilicalis hanging out of the uterus, which had already begun to putrify, and smell disagreeably. I desired the woman to pass her urine, which, in such cases, is very necessary and useful. I then laid her a-cross the bed, in such a posture as that her breech lay on the edge of the bed, under which I put some pillows, to raise it somewhat higher than her head. I then ordered two strong women to hold her with one hand by her knee, and with the other by the ankle; pulled off my cloaths, that I might not be thereby interrupted in the operation, and tucked up my shirt above my elbows, as I foresaw, that, in the position the child lay, I should be obliged to introduce my hands far into the womb, to turn the child and extract it. After having smeared my hand with butter, I introduced it into the uterus, to examine the position of the child, and found that the belly lay against the os uteri, so that the funus umbilicalis could easily slip down. The head and arms lay on the left-side, and the legs on the right-side; so that, introducing my hand up under the belly, towards the thighs of the child, and from them with a great deal of trouble, as the child was jammed into the pelvis by the long continued pains, I got to the knee; which, in most difficult labours, when the waters have been long discharged, and the uterus has contracted itself strongly about the child, is always attended with great trouble, and in such warm weather, being in the dog-days, always costs the lying-in woman a good deal of sweat.

I could not get hold of the foot, therefore laid hold of the knee, and pulled it low down, and then proceeded from the knee to the calf, and so to the ankle, and got that, at length out of the uterus. I then let the woman rest for some time, and afterwards introduced my hand, by the direction

direction of the first leg, farther upwards, to the upper-part of one thigh, and from this to the other thigh, so to the knee, calf, and ankle, and pulled that leg also out of the uterus; and then turning the dead child upon its belly, extracted it by the hips entirely, and thereby preserved the mother's life.

OBSERVATION CXXVII.

Of a woman who had the appearance of black spots and little chains, flying before her eyes.

MRS. Lauferin, wife to a medaillieur at Nurenberg, thirty-six years of age, hearing of my having cured the woman at Altdorff, who was quite blind, as described in the 120th observation, and having a disorder of her eyes, which several of the Nurenberg physicians had told her they feared would be succeeded by a gutta serena. She came to me about the end of August 1712, and complained, that, for some weeks past, she had perceived the appearance of black spots, and of other bodies, flying before her eyes, and, in particular, that she frequently had the appearance, as it were, of links of a chain hanging to one another. There was no apparent defect in her eyes, for they were perfectly clear and bright. But she was apprehensive, and not without reason, that if this appearance of spots and chains should increase upon her, she might be deprived of her sight. As I found that this was no gutta serena, I enquired of her how she apprehended she might have got this disorder: she replied, that she had had some affliction, and had cried a good deal; that as her husband was a medaillieur, her business was among shining silver, and medals, which her husband struck; and the frequent looking at them, she thought increased her disorder. And fearing she might become blind, being under great anxiety on that account, she desired my advice and assistance. I encouraged her to be easy and not trouble herself, telling her I hoped, with the blessing of God, as her case was at present circumstanced, I should preserve her from being blind. I began with giving her some directions concerning her diet, which I hoped might contribute towards preventing the increase of this disorder; next I advised her to keep her mind easy and to avoid crying, which would determine the humour too much to the eyes, increasing the obstruction in the vessels, and multiply the spots. Next, that she should avoid looking at the shining medals and bright silver, but if that could not be, as it was her livelihood, that she should then use green spectacles which do not magnify. I ordered her likewise not to look at the sun, fire, or other bright objects, also to avoid looking much at clean linen, or upon the snow in winter, particularly when the sun shines,

shines, but when walking, or travelling, to look on the other side where the sun did not shine.

Besides this I prescribed,

1. That she should lose eight or ten ounces of blood from the foot.
2. To purge off the superabundant humours from her head and eyes, I ordered her to take thirteen of the following pills, going to rest, and to repeat them every other night; and, if these should not operate sufficiently, to increase the dose to fifteen or more, according to their operation.

R̄. Extr. panchym. Croll.

Mercur. dulc. aā ℥ii.

Refin. jalap. subact. ℥i.

Ess. lign. sassafras. q. f. f. pilul. gr. i. pond. consp. specif. cephal. Mich.

3. I ordered her, according to Boerhaave's method, to wash her eyes every morning with cold water, and to repeat the same frequently in the day.

4. A tea to thin her blood.

R̄. Herb. beton.

—— euphras. aā mj.

Raf. lign. sassafras. ℥ss.

Sem. fœnicul. ℥ii. crasso modo concis.

Of these ingredients for tea, I ordered as much as could be held between four fingers, to be infused in boiling-water, in a tea-pot like tea, taking every morning and afternoon five or six cups sweetened with sugar; but not too hot, so as to increase the force of the circulation, but only as an attenuant. It is true, Dr. Boerhaave, in his treatise on the disorders of the eyes, does not commend the herb euphrasia, which, however, has long been esteemed good for the eyes, he not thinking it possessed of any great virtue. Yet, as he himself allows it to have a small degree of bitterness, it is thence certain, that, used in the manner of tea, it is of service in cases where attenuants are indicated, and I have seen very good effects from its use, joined to other medicines, and do not know a better.

When I had prescribed these medicines, she asked if I had ordered her a proper eye-water? and seeing that she had no faith in fair water, thinking it was possessed but of little power to be of service to her eyes, I ordered, to strengthen her belief and confidence, the following:

Y

R̄.

R̄. Aq. flor. cyan.
 — rosar. aā ʒiv.
 Nitr. puriss. ʒi. m.

With this eye-water I directed her to wet the corner of a handkerchief, and to wash the eyes with it, and the common water alternately.

Lastly, I ordered her to live moderately, and not overload her stomach with food, particularly with that which was hard of digestion, as pork, dry peas, beans, and such like, and to drink but little wine, and for common drink a thin beer or water mixed with a very little wine. By the use of these remedies for a considerable time, and washing her eyes daily with cold water, the spots diminished and her sight remained good.

OBSERVATION CXXVIII.

Of a weak sight, not without apprehension of a gutta serena, in a person of distinction.

THE cure of the blind woman described in the 120th observation, was scarce completed before the earl of Pappenheim sent for me to his seat at Pappenheim, nine German miles from Altdorff, in order to take my advice about a disorder of his eyes. He was thirty-eight years of age, had lost his right-eye by an accident, when young, and about a year and a half before, being obliged to attend at Frankfort at the election and coronation of the emperor Charles VI. which was the business of his office, as hereditary marshal of the empire, he was much exposed to the cold weather, in bringing together the electors, and attending upon the emperor: He said too, that he had been guilty likewise of some errors in his manner of living, and had met with some vexation; and, besides this, that a gentleman, at an assembly, had, in turning suddenly about, struck him in the left-eye with his hat. But notwithstanding these things, he did not immediately find his eye to be injured. He first began to perceive a weakness in that eye, about the latter end of the July before, and that every object he looked at, appeared as if seen through a fog, and that he could not distinguish any thing at a distance, otherwise he was in perfect health. Upon inspecting the eye I found it clear, nor could I observe any defect, excepting that the tunica albuginea appeared pretty yellow, and the iris was scarcely moveable. Besides, he was of a bilious temperament and frequently disordered with bilious colics, and could not take any purge without being severely griped. He had read much by candle-light, had hunted a great deal, and had been accustomed to shoot flying, all which might have contributed, in some measure to the weakening of his sight,

sight. His physician, Dr. Wagner, had declared his opinion that this disorder seemed to be the forerunner of a gutta serena; the earl therefore having heard that I had cured the woman of Bierbaum, desired my assistance towards restoring him also to sight, and asked me, in the presence of his lady and his physician, by what method I had cured her? I told him it was by salivation principally. They were startled and surprised at it, and said, that that was the method of cure in the French disease, and that they had never heard of its being used in disorders of the eyes, and apprehended it was a dangerous method of cure. I told them that it was not only used by skilful physicians in the venereal disease, but also, that it had been found very effectual in other disorders, where the blood is too viscid; and particularly in the worst disorders of the eyes, as in a gutta serena or cataract, especially at the beginning of these disorders, when the sight was growing weak, many having been thereby restored to their sight; and others who had not been quite cured, had, however, received so much relief as to be able to distinguish large objects, and to find their way, which was much preferable to being entirely blind.

But the word salivation was so terrible to them, that his lordship could not resolve upon it, but deferred the affair till the next day to consider upon it; desiring me, in the mean time, to think about it, and if I could, to find some other method or remedy, to relieve him.

When I came the next day, to consult farther upon his case, I learnt from him, that his lady thought salivation too dangerous, and that, as he was not so blind as the woman of Bierbaum, he hoped he might be assisted by other remedies; and that, in case they should not succeed, he thought it was then time enough to proceed to salivation: herein I was obliged to acquiesce, and, after a consultation with his own physician, prescribed as follows:

1. In order to evacuate the bilious humours, with which he seemed to abound, as might be distinguished by his eyes, I directed the following gentle purge, as he was not able to bear the rougher cathartics, viz.

℞. Rhabarb. opt. ℥ii.

Tart. vitriolat. ℥ss. affunde aq. ferv. q. s. stent in digest.
per noctem. mane leniter ebull.

℞. Colaturæ ℥ii.

Syr. de cich. cum rhab. ℥ss.

The lenitive rhubarb-draught to be taken early in the morning, drinking a few dishes of tea after it.

2. As he eat and drank well, and had not been bled for a long time, that the medicines might sooner enter the habit, and have a better effect when the vessels were not full, I ordered him to lose eight ounces of blood.

3. As it is generally presumed, that, in this disorder, there is a flux of viscid humours about the optic nerve, which there causes obstruction, or a collection of blood, by which the nerve is compressed, and the free influx of the animal spirits to the eye is prevented, I judged those remedies would be most serviceable which would attenuate and render the blood more fluid: I therefore prescribed thus,

℞. Rad. fœnicul. ʒi.

Herb. betonic. euphras. aā mj.

Lign. fantal. citrin. ʒss. m. concis. crass. modo.

To be infused in boiling water, as tea, and six cupfuls to be drank every morning and afternoon.

4. ℞. Milleped. preparat.

Sem. fœnicul. aā ʒi.

— anis. ʒss.

Mercur. dulc. rit. preparat. ʒi.

Sacchar. alb. ʒii. m. f. pulv.

Of this resolving powder, I directed that a tea-spoonful should be taken every morning and afternoon with the tea, and at night going to rest with fennel-water.

I consulted with his physician concerning this powder, that if, after my departure, he should find that the mercurius dulcis should cause a spitting, or if any signs thereof should appear, that he should then order the powder to be omitted for a day or two, as he should think proper, and give the rhubarb-draught, or any usual agreeable purge.

5. As his lordship had weakened his eyes by much reading and shooting, and as the blow with the hat, as above-mentioned, might, perhaps, have also contributed, I thought a corroborating collyrium would be serviceable, used externally; and, therefore, prescribed the following:

℞. Aq. fœnicul.

— valerian. aā ʒii.

— reg. Hung. ʒss.

Sal. vol. oleof. Sylv. ʒi. m.

With this water let a handkerchief be wetted, and the weak eye be washed well for some time, and be also held to the nose to smell at,
in

in order to resolve and render more fluid the obstructed humours about the eyes.

6. I prescribed the following powder, a small quantity, about the bigness of a pea, to be snuffed up the nose night and morning, in order to evacuate the bad humours from the eyes by the nose; and, by its irritation, to restore motion and fluidity to the obstructed humours in and about the eyes.

℞. Rad. irid. flor. ℥ii.
Herb. majoranæ ʒss. m. f. pulvis. postea,
adde turpeth. mineral. ʒss. m.

7. And, lastly, I advised a moderate diet, and for common drink fair water, mixed with good Rhenish wine; and in pleasant temperate weather to take frequent exercise; either walking in the garden, or other pleasant place, riding or going in a coach, as the weather would permit; but desired him to be careful of reading, which is very hurtful to such weak eyes. The rest of the diet I left entirely to his own physician to regulate according to the circumstances, as he thought proper.

He, by these means, preserved his sight a long time; but out of regard to his lady, who had a great aversion to, and was afraid of, salivation, he would never come to a resolution to be salivated.

OBSERVATION CXXIX.

Of a clergyman, who complained of a diminution and weakness of sight.

AT my return to Altdorff from Pappenheim, the minister of Bierbaum, about fifty years of age, hearing that the woman, who was of his parish, had been cured of blindness, came to me, complaining that his sight was become weaker, without being able to observe any defect in his eyes. He informed me, that he had read and studied much at night by candle-light, and desired I would order him something that might be of service to him. Accordingly,

1. As he was of a plethoric habit, I ordered bleeding in the foot immediately, and to be repeated every quarter of a year.

2. ℞. Pilul. polychrest. nostr. ʒi. f. pilulæ 60.
Twenty to be taken the night after bleeding, and to be repeated every eight days, for three times in the whole.

3. ℞. Herb. euphras. mij.
Raf. lign. sassafras. ʒi. m. concis. cr. m.

The ingredients for tea, of which I directed four or five cupfuls to be taken twice a-day, sweetened with sugar.

4. R̄. Sem. fœnicul.

— anis. āā ʒi.

— carui ʒss.

Cinamom. ʒii.

Sacchar. ʒii. m. f. pulv.

Of this strengthening ophthalmic powder, a tea-spoonful was to be taken three times a-day.

5. R̄. Aq. valerian.

— fœnicul. āā ʒiv.

— reg. Hung. ʒi. m.

With this collyrium let the eyes be washed three or four times a-day. I ordered him to use a moderate diet, and desired him not to write or read by candle-light, but when the greatest urgency required it. He became so well, after these remedies, that he never complained of his eyes again, as long as I remained at Altdorff. And he afterwards continually used this eye-water and the purging pills, and bled constantly every spring and autumn.

OBSERVATION CXXX.

Of cutting a boy for the stone, according to Dr. Rau's method.

WHILST I was at the earl of Pappenheim's seat, a boy was brought me, about eight or nine years of age, who was thought to have had a stone in his bladder several years. When his parents had related the symptoms, I could not help judging that this must be his case; and having a catheter by me, I had him brought to my apartment, and, laying him on the table, introduced the catheter into his bladder, in the presence of Dr. Wagner, and soon perceived the stone. His parents here-upon asking me what was to be done, I told them there was no help to be obtained for him but from the operation, and that it could not be performed there, because I had neither the proper instruments with me, nor had I time to stay there, so long as the healing of the wound, after the operation, required, which was generally about four weeks; nor was there any surgeon in the place who knew how to cure these wounds: and that therefore it would be necessary to bring him to Altdorff, which they accordingly did. I began with prescribing the following lenitive purge, to prepare him for the operation.

R̄.

℞. Tamarind. ℥ii.

Fol. fen. ℥iss.

Crem. tart. ℥i. m.

Ebull. in f. q. aq. simpl. per moment. horæ.

℞. Colaturæ ℥ii.

Syr. de cich. cum rhab. ℥ii. m.

To be taken warm in the morning early.

As this operated well, I resolved to perform the operation the next morning, and prescribed three spoonfuls of the following cordial mixture to be taken before the operation, and two spoonfuls during the operation, and I gave him some Hungary-water to smell to.

℞. Aq. ceras. nigr. ℥iii.

— cinam. cum vin. ℥i.

Syrup. flor. tunic. ℥ii.

Specif. cephal. Mich. ʒss. m.

I was now ready to perform the operation, and had with me twelve students in physic, who, having never before seen the operation performed, were all ready to assist me. I laid the boy on a convenient table, as described in a former observation, and had him confined in the same manner. I then introduced a proper staff for one of his age, into his bladder, and let several of these pupils feel, that they might be able to judge how the stone feels, when touched with the staff. I made the incision in the manner described in a former observation; and introducing the two directors, the male and female through the wound, upon the groove of the staff into the bladder, and withdrawing the staff, I introduced the forceps into the bladder, between the two directors, and with them dilated the wound in the neck of the bladder, as well as bladder, and, closing the forceps, searched for the stone; and when I had found it, opened the forceps to get hold of the stone, all in the manner before described. When I had hold of it, and was endeavouring to extract it, the stone, which was of an oval form, broke to pieces, so that I could get no more than about a third of it out of the bladder, two thirds remaining behind.

I then let the patient rest a little to recover himself, and gave him two spoonfuls of the cordial mixture, and poured some Hungary-water upon the corner of an handkerchief, and held it to his nose to refresh him; and when he had recovered himself a little, I desired the assistants to hold him, as at the beginning of the operation, and searched with the instrument

called

called bouton by the French, for the bit of stone which remained behind. When I at length found it, I introduced the forceps again, in order to grasp this piece of the stone, and extract it entirely; but there was no possibility of getting hold of it, for it always slipped again out of the forceps, falling sometimes backwards, sometimes to one side, sometimes to the other side of the bladder; which searching about in the bladder gave the patient pain, and at length made him faint, notwithstanding he took the cordial mixture from time to time, and smelled at the Hungary-water; so that, after searching about for an hour, I thought it adviseable, according to the direction of a great master in this operation, to give over, for fear so much searching in the bladder should inflame the bladder and its neck, and thereby the patient might receive injury. Then loosening the patient's hands, I had him laid in the bed prepared for him, thick folded sheets being laid a-cross the bed, to receive what might discharge from the wound. I covered the wound with pledgets of lint, without applying the bandage according to Dr. Rau's method, because the stone was broke, that there might be the less hindrance to nature, and to the urine in driving out the broken pieces of stone which remained behind, and from which fresh stones otherwise are easily formed.

I administered two spoonfuls of the cordial mixture, and repeated them every half hour, or whole hour; and he complaining of thirst about an hour afterwards, I gave him some tea, first with some saffron in it and milk, and at dinner gave him only some soup, and afterwards prescribed the following strengthening emulsion.

℞. Amygd. dulc. recent. ʒi.
Sem. papav. alb. ʒss.
Decoct. hord. lbi. m. f. f. a. emulsio. cui adde.
Syrup. dialth. Fernel. ʒvi.
Aq. cinam. cum vin. ʒss.

Of this emulsion I ordered him half a tea-cupful every half-hour till he should fall asleep; but before, about three o'clock in the afternoon, I gave him several dishes of tea with milk, that the bladder might be cleansed out; and, about seven o'clock in the evening, taking off the pledget from the wound, I found several pieces of stone upon it, and also upon the sheet: that piece extracted after the operation, weighed six drams.

The same afternoon I ordered an anodyne cooling powder against a fever.

℞. Pulv. marchion.
Specific. cephal. Mich. aā ʒss.
Nitri depurat. gr. xv.
Laud. opiat. gr. i. m. f. pulv. in tres part. æqual. divid.

One

One part to be taken with the emulsion, at eight o'clock in the evening. I used the common digestive, to smear the edges of the wound with, prepared after this manner :

℞. Terebinth. Venet. ℥ss.

Vitell. ovi, N^o 1. m.

And ordered the following fomentation, well shaken about, to be applied warm with linen cloths over it.

℞. Aq. calc. viv. lbj.

Spirit. vin. camphor. ℥iii.

Ceruss. præparat. ℥i. m.

He was very restless all night; sleeping but very little, and not long at a time: but notwithstanding, in the morning about seven o'clock, when I came to visit him, I found him pretty well, with no fever upon him, nor any particular complaint, except the pain of the wound and bladder. When I took the pledget from the wound, there was upon it, and upon the sheet, more sand and small pieces of stone, which had been discharged in the night. I was very desirous of introducing the instrument-bouton, to see if the remaining piece of the stone was fallen down, or not; but the boy, out of fear of being put to too much pain, and thinking he was going to be cut again, would not suffer it, and cried out so vehemently, that, for the present, I was obliged to desist, for fear of fretting and discomposing him, which might put him into a fever, or cause an inflammation of the wound and bladder. In the mean time, I had the wound dressed with the digestive, ordering the fomentation to be applied warm over it, and to repeat the same four times a-day, and continue the other medicines for three days; but, on the fourth day, I prescribed the following for common drink, and omitted the emulsion.

℞. Decoct. hord. lbij.

Spirit. nitri dulc. ℥ii.

Syrup. flor. papav. ℥i.

—rub. idæi ℥ss. m.

A glassful to be drank, as common drink, when thirsty.

This whole day the patient was indifferently well, without any bad symptom, or without complaining of any thing in particular, excepting the pain of the wound. The fifth day he was much the same; but in the

morning, at the dressing, I examined the wound more particularly, to see if I could discover the remaining piece of the stone; desiring an assistant, and his mother, to hold his legs from each other, assuring him I would not cut him any more. I distended the wound somewhat more with my finger, and found that the piece of the stone was fallen down into the wound, as I could both see it, and feel it with my finger. As I imagined that this would happen, I had provided myself with a hook and forceps, such as are represented, tab. xxvii. fig. 10, of my surgery, which I, however, concealed from the patient, as he was very fearful of instruments, beginning to cry at the sight of a spatula. I therefore told him, I would only see if the remaining piece of the stone would not soon come out, that he might be free from the pain it caused, and soon grow well, and that I would only feel gently with my finger, previously dipped in oil, to prevent my hurting him; and whilst I was doing so with the index-finger of my left-hand, I took the hook, unperceived, with my right-hand, and introduced the crooked beak over the piece of the stone, in such a manner as to get hold of it, and extracted it, though not without the boy's crying vehemently, when he perceived I had introduced an instrument. I comforted him, shewing the piece I had brought away, and told him that he would now be soon well, and relieved of all his pain. On the sixth day, the severe pain greatly abated, and another piece of the stone was discharged of itself. On the seventh day the pain was almost gone; upon which he was dressed three times a-day with the digestive and fomentation. And, on the eighth day, I had the T bandage applied, to draw the wound closer together. These dressings were continued till the sixteenth, on which day I also permitted him to drink beer instead of the drink, as he had a great desire for it, and suffered him to eat other things besides soups, yet only soft tender meat, easy of digestion. Instead of the digestive, I now dressed the wound with balsam capiviæ, spread upon pledgets of lint, drawing the lips of the wound together with the following adhesive plaister, cut into slips of a finger's breadth:

Rx. Empl. diachyl. simpl. ℥ii.
Malax. ol. terebinth. q. s.

Having continued these near four weeks, and having drawn the bandage tighter, the same evening the urine passed through the urethra, and the wound was above half healed. He desired, as he was tired of lying in bed, to get up and to walk about the room sometimes, which I permitted him to do. I now dressed the wound, after the manner before-mentioned, only night and morning; and, at the beginning of the fifth week, I only dressed

dress'd it with dry lint and the sticking plaister. The wound healed every day more and more, and some urine pass'd through the urethra. At length all the urine pass'd that way. About the end of the fifth week this patient was quite cured, and a few days afterwards went back again with his mother to Pappenheim.

It is not every method of cure, or operation in surgery, that turns out so complete as one could wish. They are, however, often of service, in furnishing us with new thoughts, observations, and experience. Thus, in the case before us, the stone being broke in extracting it, which has also happened to others, and the inability to extract it, after searching for it so long a time in the bladder, induced me to reflect what method I should take to free the patient entirely; which gave me the hint to perform it in the manner I did, as the boy would not suffer any instrument to be introduced, which oblig'd me, as before-said, to introduce the necessary instrument to extract the remaining stone in the wound, which otherwise would have been the cause of many disorders, either where it stuck, or in the bladder, where it might have accumulated to a larger size, and the boy might have remained miserable the rest of his days. All the pieces of the stone weigh'd together one ounce.

OBSERVATION CXXXI.

Of an unfortunate operation for an hernia, by an empiric, in which there was an abscission of the testicle.

IT was at that time, when it was so very much the custom for empirics to perform the operation for the enterocele and hydrocele, there being scarce a surgeon in those parts who knew how to make proper trusses. In August 1712, one of these empirics arriv'd in these parts, and performed the operation privately on a shoemaker's son, about seven years of age, and on a farmer at a village call'd Wellefleiden. The boy got over it, but lost one testicle. The farmer, who had likewise lost one testicle, died. I learnt afterwards that he performed the operation on a tailor, at a village about a mile from Altdorff, who for the first days found himself pretty well: but the operator, who loved brandy, and for whom the tailor was often oblig'd to send for some, desired the tailor to drink some too; but he refus'd, fearing it might be hurtful to him after such an operation. The empiric intus'd upon it, assuring him it would not hurt him, and that he might confide in his word. The tailor, being over-persuaded, drank a little; but the empiric was not contented with that, but began to be very outrageous and angry, telling him he must and

should drink out the glass, or otherwise he would not dress his wound any more, but let him lie and die. The poor tailor was obliged, very much against his will, to drink the whole glassful, which was pretty large, and, hereupon, a great heat and fever succeeded, severe pain, and anxiety about the præcordia, and a delirium, which terminated in death, as I was informed by very credible persons of that place.

From this instance we may perceive the wickedness and rashness of these empirics, and see by how many ways they destroy their patients, either through their rashness, or by their ignorance of the proper method of treating these disorders.

OBSERVATION CXXXII.

Of the cure of an entero-epiplocele by trusses.

WHEN the relation of these facts were known in Altdorff, to those afflicted with ruptures, and that these empirics treated them so badly, and that some died, and I myself had, in my chirurgical lectures, spoke against the rashness and unskilfulness of such empirics, and had instructed my pupils in a more gentle method of treating these cases, unattended with either pain or danger; a student came to me September 3, 1712, and informed me, that he had a tumour in the scrotum, which in the day time was very large and hard, when he was up or walked, but in the night, when he went to bed the swelling went off, and withdrew itself into the belly. I desired to see the part, as I then should know better what it was, and be the better enabled to assist him. When I had examined and felt it, I found it was an enterocele on the right-side, that could not easily be reduced whilst standing. Therefore I desired he would lie down all-along upon the chairs, and tried to reduce the rupture properly, by returning it through the ring of the abdominal muscles. The intestines went up easily, but a small soft tumour like fat remained above, just by the ring, but which, when I pressed it against the ring obliquely upwards and outwards, passed also through. But when I let him stand up the returned parts fell down again, and the scrotum became as large as before. He told me, he had frequently a great pain, as well in the scrotum as belly, particularly when he had eaten overmuch, or of any thing flatulent, or had used much exercise, or rode on horseback, and that he was fearful of worse consequences, and should be glad of relief, desiring me to help him; hoping that as he was but young, being about nineteen years of age, he might be assisted; and promising that he would conform to every thing

thing which I judged might be of service, and should order him, provided he could but be cured without undergoing the operation.

I told him that his case did not require the operation, and that I knew a better method than that which the empiric in the former observation practised; assuring him that I could relieve him by a proper truss, if he would but wear it a long time, using at the same time some internal and external remedies, and avoiding all strong exercises, particularly riding, jumping, dancing, lifting heavy things, and all violent motions. I took measure of him for a truss, and told him that as soon as it was made I would come one morning to his lodgings and try it, whilst he was yet in bed, and the intestines in the cavity of the abdomen, and give him farther advice how to proceed and use his medicines. But in the first place, I told him, that a purge would be serviceable to carry off any superfluous humours from the stomach and intestines, and that the gut would thereby be the better kept up. For this purpose I prescribed,

1. *R.* Fol. fennæ elect. \mathfrak{z} ss.

Rad. rhabarb. \mathfrak{z} i.

Tart. solubil. \mathfrak{z} ss. *m. concis. contus. et ebull. in f. q.*
aq. simpl. per moment. horæ.

R. Colaturæ. \mathfrak{z} iii. adde mannæ Calabr. \mathfrak{z} ss. *m.*

This purging draught was to be taken warm in the morning, drinking three or four dishes of coffee after it.

2. *R.* Ess. carminat. *Wed.* \mathfrak{z} i.

Of this carminative tincture fifty drops were to be taken every morning and evening, with some tea.

3. *R.* Sem. fœnicul. anis. *aa* \mathfrak{z} i.

—— carui. \mathfrak{z} ss. cinamom. acut. \mathfrak{z} ii. *m. f. pulv. et*
postea adde sacchar. alb. ad pond. omn.

A tea-spoonful to be taken an hour before and after dinner, alone or mixed with some wine, or fennel-water.

4. To corroborate the rings of the abdominal muscle, I advised him to rub the part with Hungary-water every night and morning, till such time as the truss could be ready, and to do it lying down, that it might penetrate the better.

5. I ordered him the following plaister, which was recommended to me by an old experienced surgeon, and which I have found very serviceable.

R.

℞. Colophon. pulverif. ʒi.

Terebinth. ʒvi.

Sangu. dracon.

Terr. catech. aā ʒifs.

Ol. dest. carui.

— — fœnicul. aā gutt. vi.

— — mastich. q. s. f. emplastr.

This plaister was to be spread upon linen, and applied to the part.

This I applied warm the third day, when the truss was ready, to the part affected, rubbing it previously with Hungary-water, and over it the truss, represented in tab. xxv. fig. 11, of my surgery, telling him, that, as often as the plaister became loose, he should rub the place with Hungary-water, and apply a fresh plaister, and the truss in the manner I directed him, and not to leave it off a minute after he was up and out of bed, because the gut might easily fall down again, and spoil that at once, which had been curing some weeks.

After this manner, and with the use of a proper regimen, this disorder was cured, so as not to come down again, as he afterwards often informed me for half a year. I had a new truss made for him, and, for security-sake, desired him to wear it another half year, as it occasioned him but very little trouble, and told him that then it would probably continue well.

I had afterwards many other patients, as well children as adults; and have perfectly cured many of about the age of twenty-four or twenty-five, if they would but wear the truss long enough, keep themselves quiet, and continue the other remedies for some months, adjusting the trusses to their age and strength. Some despise the use of all internal remedies in these cases; but I think it adviseable to have them taken at the same time, and particularly those who are of a weak habit, and troubled with flatulencies, where all medicines of a strengthening nature, both internal and external, with a moderate diet, must be of service.

OBSERVATION CXXXIII.

Of a young man troubled with black spots, seeming to fly before his eyes.

MR. Hensch, twenty-eight years of age, secretary of the embassy from Holstein, came to me from Regensburg, October the 1st, 1712; complaining, that since August last, having been obliged to go a journey in very hot weather, he perceived several black spots flying before his eyes,

eyes, and afterwards being obliged to sit constantly to write and read a great deal, these spots were greatly increased, which made him fearful of having a gutta serena, as the physicians and other persons in Regensburg had foretold he would have, because there was no defect perceptible in his eyes. I examined his eyes very narrowly, but could not observe any thing preternatural, and as to the rest, he saw very clear and well. He was of a chearful brisk disposition, and of a sanguineo-choleric temperament.

I was quite of the opinion of Pitcairn and Boerhaave, that these cases did not arise from opaque bodies swimming about in the aqueous humour, nor were they contained in the vitreous or crystalline humours, as Boerhaave had fully explained in his lectures in 1708; but that it proceeded principally from a too great distension of the small vessels of the retina, as well of the arteries as veins; which, by being distended like small varices, compress the nervous substance of the retina, or cover it here and there, and press it together; so that if particular vessels in the retina are compressed, this renders that part unfit for vision, and the more there are of them, the greater number of black spots will be observed by the person; which spots, notwithstanding, are not before the eye, but have their seat in the retina.

I have found no method of cure, in this case, so rational as that which Dr. Boerhaave taught in his lectures, and had experienced on his own eyes. These lectures have been published from the manuscripts of many who attended him; not long ago by Mr. Haller, intitled, *Boerhaave de morbis oculorum*, for the second edition of which he borrowed my manuscript of these lectures: in which Dr. Boerhaave, first, recommends bleeding and cupping; secondly, purging briskly, by both to empty the vessels; thirdly, the frequent washing of the eyes with cold water, to irritate the too much distended vessels of the retina to contract, as the principal organ of vision; fourthly, medicines which attenuate the blood, to resolve the viscidities in the varices of the retina, of which I shall soon say more. To answer these purposes I prescribed,

1. Bleeding in the foot to about ten ounces, setting the feet in warm water, the better to derive and determine the blood from the eyes downwards to the feet; which I ordered to be repeated in eight days, and again eight days afterward, for the third time.

2. I ordered him the following cathartic pills to be taken going to rest, and to be repeated every fifth day.

R. Gummi ammoniac. dep.

Mercur. dulc. aa ʒss.

Refin. jalap. subact. gr. v.

Elix. propriet. q. s. f. pilulæ, N° xv.

Consp. cum cinnabari pulv.

3. I

3. I advised him to wash his eyes well, and a long while, every night and morning, with fresh spring-water; and besides, prescribed the following collyrium to corroborate and constringe the weak relaxed vessels.

℞. Aq. plantag. ℥iii.
 — fl. cyan.
 — — rosar. aā ℥iss.
 — Sacch. saturn. ℥ss. m.

With this collyrium, cold, he was ordered to wash the eyes every half hour, or hour.

4. Notwithstanding Dr. Boerhaave, in this work of his on the disorders of the eyes, has no opinion of the herb euphrasia, because it contains only a small degree of bitterness, and never prescribed it, as much as I can recollect: yet I think it, on account of its gentle bitterness, very useful, where the viscid blood is to be attenuated; besides, many skilful and ingenious physicians have, a long time ago, experienced its virtue in such cases, and have therefore recommended and praised it, which, I believe, they would not have done, if they had not experienced its utility; and as aqueous drinks are useful and necessary in these disorders, I have prescribed them, in conjunction with other medicines, in the following manner:

℞. Herb. euphras.
 — beton. aā m℥.
 Raf. lign. sassaf. ℥ss.
 Sem. fœnicul. ℥ii. m. concis. crasso modo.

These ingredients were to be used like tea, drinking six dishes every morning, and about four o'clock in the afternoon.

5. Among attenuants he reckoned mercurials, mixed with other medicines. I therefore prescribed,

℞. Extr. fumar.
 — lign. sassaf.
 Mercur. dulc. aā ℥i.
 Ess. lign. sassaf. q. s. f. pilulæ, gr. v. pond.

One pill was to be taken every morning with the tea, and every night going to rest, with fair water or fennel-water.

6. I advised him to use moderate exercise frequently, either walking, riding on horseback, or in a coach, to observe a moderate diet, to avoid wine, or other heating liquors, or, if he had a mind at any time to drink wine, he should mix it with a good quantity of water, and should be careful, for some time, of reading or writing too much. When he had continued these medicines, with the observance of a proper diet, for four weeks, the disorder greatly abated, and was but little troublesome to him. I desired him, first, to be very careful of spirituous liquors in particular; secondly, to be moderate in eating and drinking; thirdly, to wash his eyes three times a-day with fresh cold water; and, fourthly, to bleed and purge directly after it every quarter of a year: and by these means the disorder abated considerably; for as to a radical cure, it is but seldom accomplished. Nevertheless, I have had instances where this disorder went entirely off, when it has been quite recent, viz. not above six weeks old. In the sequel such instances will occur.

OBSERVATION CXXXIV.

Of a woman who was delivered of a dead putrid child, with a suppression of the lochia hereupon, and many accidents, but notwithstanding was cured.

A Bricklayer's wife, after a long and difficult labour, in which she had only a midwife and two other women to assist her, at length was delivered of a dead child, very putrid and foetid, on the 8th of November, 1712, which was followed by an after-birth full as foetid, but no flux of the lochia. Upon this she was invaded with severe after-pains, great anxiety and restlessness, not being able to get any sleep for the two following nights, which rendered her very faint and weak. They sent for me to her in this condition, on the 9th of November. I found her accordingly as above described, very faint and weak, with an irregular pulse, and very thirsty.

To promote the flux of the lochia, as the suppression of them was the cause of the other complaints, I prescribed as follows:

℞. Myrrh. rubr. ʒi.

Cinamom. acut.

Borac. Venet. aā ʒss. m. f. pulv. in 6 part. æqual. divid.

One portion of this powder to be taken every three hours in the julep.

2. ℞. Aq. pulegii, ʒvi.

— cinam. cum vin. ʒii.

Eff. croci ʒi.

Syr. flor. tunicæ, ʒiii. m.

A a

The

The cordial julep for the powders, and of which two spoonfuls were to be taken as a cordial between every dose of the powder.

3. *Rx.* Rad. lilior. alb. \mathfrak{z} iss.
Herb. malvæ.
— altheæ.
Flor. chamomil. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ mj.
Sem. fœnigræci, \mathfrak{z} i. m. concis. cr. modo.

These anodyne ingredients to be sewed in a bag, and to be boiled in a quart of milk and water, and, when wrung or pressed out, to be applied to the parts of generation and abdomen. This I advised them to repeat every hour in the same manner, and which, she said, eased her very much of her pains.

4. For common drink, I ordered her to boil two handfuls of barley grossly pounded, and one handful of raisins, in two quarts of water for an hour, and to add to it, when cold, two glasses of wine and a little sugar; which makes a very agreeable drink, and which I afterwards gave my wife, and many other women, to drink of warm, when thirsty, and not without great service; advising them only to eat soups, with caraway-seed boiled in them.

5. To quiet the pain, and to promote the discharge, I ordered the following clyster:

Rx. Fl. chamomil.
Sumit. absinth. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ mj.
coque in f. q. lact. per $\frac{1}{4}$ horæ, colaturæ, \mathfrak{z} x.
adde sapon. Venet.
Ol. chamomil. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} i. m.

The night after she had some sleep, and the lochia in a small degree appeared, and the pain was somewhat abated; yet, the more to promote this discharge, as she had used all the powders prescribed the day before, I ordered, the 10th of November, as follows:

Rx. Ess. myrrh. \mathfrak{z} ii.
Spir. sal. ammon. annisat. \mathfrak{z} i.
Ol. destill. caryophyll. gutt. iii. m.

Of this mixture, from thirty-five to forty drops to be taken every three hours, in the julep ordered the day before, a cup of the same to be taken between

between the doses of the mixture, in the same manner as formerly; applying the same fomentation warm to the parts of generation and abdomen as before.

6. I ordered her to take twenty of Becher's pills, one grain each, going to rest, with two spoonfuls of the julep; after which the discharge of the lochia became more plentiful, and on the 1st of November she found herself indifferently well, and thought she had no more occasion for my assistance, and so I left off visiting her, advising her to observe a temperate regimen.

On the 15th of November she sent to let me know, that the pains in her bowels were returned, and that she was troubled with a tenesmus in the great gut: for which I prescribed a clyster of camomile-flowers, boiled in milk, with an ounce of theriac and oil of camomile, and desired her to drink camomile-tea. Hereupon this woman, who at first seemed so dangerously ill, and indeed was so, was perfectly restored to her health.

OBSERVATION CXXXV.

Of a febris urticata, together with a lameness of the left arm.

DECEMBER the 1st, 1712, Mr. Wendish, a student, about twenty years of age, sent for me in the morning pretty early, and complained that he had eruptions all over his body, which appeared that morning, and were like nettle-stings; and that, at the same time, he perceived a lameness of the left arm, scarcely being able to move it either at the articulation with the shoulder or the elbow: but his hand he could move freely. Besides this he had a diarrhoea, having had many stools in the night and morning. I prescribed:

1. R. Mixtur. simpl.
Ess. scordii aa ʒii. m.

From forty-five to fifty drops to be taken every morning and afternoon, with some tea.

2. R. Lap. canceror. citrat. ʒiii.
Antim. diaphor. ʒii.
Nitr. depurat. ʒi.
Cinnab. ant. ʒss. m. f. pulv.

Of this powder, the quantity of a tea-spoonful, to be taken in the morning at eleven o'clock, evening at six, and going to rest, with the following julep.

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3. R. Aq. flor. sambuc.
 — — acaciar.
 — card. ben. l
 — fumar. aā ʒii .
 Syrup. rub. idæi.
 — acetos. citr. aā ʒii . m.

Of this julep, two spoonfuls to be now-and-then taken between the doses of the powder.

4. For common drink, I ordered a decoction of barley, with lemons, sweetened with sugar, to be drank when thirsty. Upon the use of these medicines the fever went off in three days, but the lameness of his arm continued, and the fleshy parts were quite flaccid; for which, as he was of a plethoric habit, I ordered him, on the 14th of December, to lose about eight ounces of blood from the foot.

2. R. Eff. lignor. ʒii .
 Liq. C. C. succin.
 Spir. sal. ammoniac. anif. aā ʒiss . m.

Of this resolvent tincture, I ordered from twenty-five to thirty drops to be taken in the morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, with some tea.

3. R. Spirit. lumbric. terrest.
 — formicar. aā ʒii .
 — sal. ammoniac. ʒiss .
 Eff. castor. ʒi . m.

With this strengthening spirit, I directed him to rub the affected arm, and particularly about the joints, three times a-day; which medicines were continued till the 22d, without being of any service to his arm: wherefore, I farther prescribed the continuance of the resolvent tincture, but to be taken with the following tea, every morning in bed, drinking several dishes after it, and keeping his hands under the bed-clothes, to promote sweat.

4. R. Rad. chin. ponder. opt. ʒii .
 Ras. lign. saffafir. ʒi . m. concis. cr. m.
 The ingredients for tea, a spoonful of which to be boiled up with a quart of boiling water, and to be drank twice a-day sweetened with sugar.

5. R.

5. R. Rad. irid. flor. ℥ss.

—ari. ℥i.

Diaphoret. martial. ℥ii.

Sal. vol. fulig. ℥iii.

Sacchar. cant. ℥iss. m.

A large tea-spoonful of this powder to be taken every morning at eleven, every evening at six, and at nine o'clock, in a cup of the following julep,

6. R. Aq. card. ben. ceras. nigr. aā ℥iv.

—cinamom. cum vin. ℥i. m.

7. R. Aq. Anhalt. ℥iii.

Spirit. vini camphor. ℥iss.

—sal. ammoniac.

Sapon. Venet. ras. aā ℥ss. m.

This strengthening spirit to be used as the former.

8. R. Empl. oxycroc.

—dialapon. aā ℥ss.

Ol. terebinth. q. f. f. empl.

I ordered this to be applied to the upper articulation of the arm, and advised him to move the part himself, or to let others move it frequently; and by these means he quite recovered the use of his arm.

OBSERVATION CXXXVI.

Of a woman who had been delivered of ten dead children, and being pregnant for the eleventh time, was desirous of preserving the child.

A Woman of Herspruck, two German miles from Altdorff, came to me on the 16th of November 1712, and informed me, that she had been with child ten times, but that the children, notwithstanding she had always been in perfect health, had been, during her pregnancy, quite weak and languid, and that she scarcely perceived any motion from them, and that she generally went her time out, but was always delivered of dead children, without knowing the reason. She was now pregnant for the eleventh time, and had half gone her time, and begged of me to know whether I could not give her some advice or remedy, that she might this time be delivered of a living child. She seemed to be of a plethoric habit, and therefore I asked her if she had been accustomed to bleed during the time of her former pregnancy, and whether she had not been affected with

with any extraordinary heat in her blood, or frequent anxiety of the præcordia? She replied, that she had never been bled, but that she had been frequently afflicted with feverish commotions of the blood, anxiety of the præcordia, and difficulty of breathing.

I ordered her to lose eight ounces of blood from the arm, and two months afterwards to have six ounces only taken away, and to repeat it about a week or fortnight before her delivery.

2. If she should perceive any remarkable heat or commotion in her blood, or if she should receive any fright or vexation of mind, she should then take as much as could be taken up in a tea-spoon, of the following powder, in the julep here prescribed, immediately after any such accident, and to repeat it going to rest.

℞. Pulv. contr. abort. august. ℥i.

Specific. cephal. Michael. ℥ss.

Nitri depurat. ℥iii. m. f. pulv.

3. ℞. Aq. ceras. nigr.

— flor. tiliaæ aa. ℥ii.

— cinamom. ℥ss.

Syr. papav. err. ℥iiii. m.

4. ℞. Balf. embryon. ℥iv.

In this strengthening balsam I directed her to wet a folded square linen compress, to put it in a plate, and hold it over a warming-pan, and, when warm, to apply it to the abdomen and navel, if she found but little motion from her child. And I desired her to avoid fretting, and if, by any accident, she should be frightened, she should then take the powder, as directed. And instead of the Hernsprucker beer, which is very brown and strong, I advised her to use, for common drink, boiling water, poured upon a piece of bread, letting it stand till cold, and to drink of this at any time when thirsty; and to strengthen her and the fœtus, I told her to mix a glass of wine with this water, or that she might drink a glass of wine alone at dinner. And afterwards I was informed, that she was delivered of a living child.

O B S E R-

OBSERVATION CXXXVII.

Of a person killed with a pellet of chewed paper, discharged from a musket.

WE find many instances, in books, of the hurts done with chewed paper, discharged from fire-arms, which, although seemingly a substance of an inactive nature, yet is capable not only of injuring the fleshy parts, but, what is more surprising, of passing through solid bones, as the cranium.

Of this a remarkable instance occurred to my own observation, of a man who was killed suddenly, after the following manner, in the presence of many persons, on the 10th of January 1713, at Burgthann, a manor belonging to the margrave of Anspach.

A new church was consecrated at that place, and, as is the custom on such occasions, a number of countrymen were assembled to express their joy by firing their muskets. When the ceremony and service were over, a person belonging to the magistracy, who had the direction of their firing, standing upon an elevated place to give the signal; which, when he had done, he received, on the discharge of their pieces, a large wound in the right-side of his head, and died immediately. Upon which, all those who had fired were secured, upon a suspicion that they had loaded with ball; but all of them averred, that they had loaded with nothing but gun-powder and paper, and some confessed, that, to make a greater report, they had chewed the paper before they loaded their pieces.

I was called thither from Altdorff to examine the wound, to see if there was a ball. There were several students and other people present. I found the skin on the right-side, above the ear, very much burnt, bruised, and lacerated, with pieces of the scattered cranium hanging to it. I farther found a deep hole in the parietal bone of the same side, big enough to put in one's fist, and the pieces of the shattered cranium were driven two fingers-breadth into the substance of the brain. The magistrates being desirous of knowing the real cause of this unhappy accident, I separated the skin from the cranium, and found the cranium fractured in a surprising manner, the course of the fissures being in a stellar form, spreading over the whole cranium, some of the fissures running to the os frontis, some to the occiput, others upwards, others downwards, extending to the ear on the opposite side.

We afterwards, as is customary, opened the cranium with a saw, and found the right-side of the brain, to the middle of the corpora callosa, miserably concussed and lacerated, but the left-side had received no hurt.

I cut horizontally through the brain, in thin slices, and laid them aside one by one, till I came to the bottom; expecting to find a ball, or some

other hard body, which might be the cause of his death; but I found nothing but black burnt pieces of the cranium, shattered and forced in there: thence I judged that this wound must have been done by chewed paper, which, perhaps, was become hard by cold, as the weather was then extreme cold. For if it had been a ball, it would have either been found in the skull, or it must have passed out on the other side. This instance may serve to shew the strong effects of chewed paper, especially when hardened by cold, and should render those more careful who fire pieces for their amusement, that they may not, instead of diversion, receive sorrow and affliction. What was farther remarkable in this person is, that not the least vestige of the frontal future was to be seen.

OBSERVATION CXXXVIII.

Of a virulent gonorrhœa, with buboes in the groin.

A Young gentleman, about twenty years of age, who had been troubled with a virulent gonorrhœa for some time, attended with buboes, a phimosis, and priapism, applied to me for my advice. As he was of a plethoric habit, I ordered him to have ten ounces of blood taken from the arm, and then prescribed as follows:

1. ℞. Turpeth. mineral. gr. vi.

Extr. fumariæ, q. f. f. pill. n. iv. deaurentur.

These pills he took early in the morning, drinking six dishes of the following tea after them, and they operated four times by stool.

2. ℞. Rad. lapath. acut. ℥ii.

— sarsaparill. ℥iss.

Raf. lign. sassafr. ℥ss. m.

Of these ingredients for tea, a spoonful to be boiled up with a quart of water, drinking five or six dishes twice a-day.

3. ℞. Eff. lignor.

Succin. aã ℥iii. m.

Of this tincture, from forty to fifty drops to be taken twice a-day with the tea.

4. ℞. Empl. de ran. cum merc. ℥iss.

The plaister to be applied to the swellings.

5. On the 18th of January he repeated the mercurial purge, and I prescribed the following medicines.

I

6. ℞.

6. R. Aq. calc. viv. lbi.
Spir. vin. camph. ℥ii.
Ceruss. preparat. ℥i.
Mercur. dulc. ℥ss. m.

This fomentation I directed to be applied warm to the penis, and to wash the præputium well with it.

7. R. Conf. rosar. ℥i.
Merc. dulc. gr. xv.
Syrup. fumarie q. s. f. bolus in duplo divid.

One of these bolusses I ordered him to take the next night, going to rest.

The 31st of January, I prescribed, as the purging pills went against him, the following bolus:

8. R. Mercur. dulc. gr. xv.
Diagryd. sulphur. gr. xii.
Conf. rosar. q. s. f. bolus.

Taking this bolus in the morning early, and drinking the tea upon it, it gave him several plentiful stools. These medicines he continued for eight days, purging every third day; the præputium diminished, the buboes went away, and the running began to lose its virulency, and to be smaller in quantity.

9. On the 1st of February I ordered him to repeat the purging bolus, prescribed on the 31st of January, once more, and to continue the use of the tincture and tea as before; and, to stop the running, I prescribed,

10. R. Off. sep. preparat. ℥ss.
Croc. mart. adstr.
Sang. dracon. aa ℥ii. m. f. pulv.

A tea-spoonful of this powder to be taken at nine in the morning, at four in the afternoon, and at night going to rest, in the following julep.

11. R. Aq. flor. lilior. alb.
— — paralyf. aa ℥iv.
— — cinamom. ℥i.
Syr. flor. papav. ℥ss. m. d. ad vit.

But, as the running did not quite cease, I ordered the tea and drops to be continued as before, and five of the following pills to be taken every night going to rest.

12. R. Terr. japon. ℥ii.
 Mastich. pulv. ℥iss.
 Sacch. saturn. gr. xvi.
 Camphoræ, gr. xii. m. & cum terebinth. venet.
 q. s. f. pilulæ.

By the use of these medicines he was at length cured.

O B S E R V A T I O N CXXXIX.

Of a difficult delivery of a young woman, it being her first child.

I WAS sent for on the 13th of February 1713, to a young lady, wife to one of the professors, in the 17th year of her age, pregnant with her first child. She had been in labour about three hours; the position of the child was natural, yet, on account of the narrowness of the parts, the child could not advance. I prescribed as follows:

1. R. Unguent. dialth. ℥i.
 Ol. verbasci ℥ss. m.

With this emollient ointment warm, I directed that the parts should be anointed frequently.

2. R. Hepat. anguill. preparat. ℥i.
 Borac. Venet.
 Myrrhæ rub. ℥ii. m. f. pulv.

A tea-spoonful of this powder to be taken every half hour, with the following julep:

3. R. Aq. puleg.
 — lilior alb. aā ℥ii.
 — cinamom. ℥i.
 Elæosacch. caryoph. ℥i.
 Syrup. flor. tunicæ ℥ii. m.

One spoonful also of this julep to be taken between the doses of the powder.

An hour after the use of these remedies, she was happily delivered.

Within the space of eight days I attended three other difficult labours, from this cause, in which I prescribed the same remedies, and all were delivered in two hours; in one case, where the child was dead, which is generally attended with greater difficulty than when the child is alive.

OBSERVATION CXL.

Of a fever in the same lady, two days after delivery.

THIS same lady was attacked with a fever, two days after her delivery. She was very hot, had a pain in her head, and was very thirsty; her breasts were large and hard, but the lochia flowed properly. I prescribed, February 15th, 1713,

1. R. Aq. fumar. borrag.
— bugloss. aā ʒiii.
Acet. destillat. ʒss.
Lap. cancr. ʒi.
Syrup. flor. papav. ʒss. m.

Two or three spoonfuls of this cooling mixture to be taken frequently.

2. For the swelling and hardness of her breasts, I ordered the following resolving powder;

- R. Conch. acet. preparat.
Lap. cancr. citrat. aā ʒi.
Nitri puriss. ʒss.
Specific. cephal. ʒii.
Sacchar. perl. ʒss. m.

A tea-spoonful of this powder to be taken every four hours.

3. Empl. de sperm. cet. ʒiss.
Malax. spirit. vin. camphorat.

This discutient plaister I ordered to be applied to both breasts, and that the child should suck often. Upon the use of these remedies, she soon became well.

OBSERVATION CXLI.

Of an uterine hæmorrhage of long standing.

A Woman out of the country, about thirty years of age, had been troubled for six or seven years with an almost continual hæmorrhage from the uterus, rendering her extremely weak. On the 16th of February 1713, she applied to me for advice, and I prescribed the following mixture, three spoonfuls to be taken every hour.

R. Aq. plantag.

— millefol. aa z iv.

Acet. destill. z ss.

Corall. rub. preparat. z ii.

Opii gr. ii.

Syr. granat. z ss: m.

She was also advised by a lady to take half a tea-spoonful of red oker, in some wine or broth, which, as I held it to be a species of bole, and an innocent medicine, I permitted her to take. I ordered her to keep herself quiet, and to drink, when thirsty, of water-boiled with linseed, in the proportion of a spoonful to a quart, by which means this tedious flux was at length stopped.

OBSERVATION CXLII.

Of some directions concerning diet, given to a lying-in woman, who could not suckle her child, nor suffer a wet nurse.

FEBRUARY 17, 1713, I directed for the child half a spoonful of the following ingredients to be boiled in a quart of water for a quarter of an hour, then to stand and settle, and the clear liquor to be poured off for common drink.

2 ounces of raisins.

1 ounce of shavings of hartshorn.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of liquorice-root.

1 dram of annis-feed.

1 dram of fennel-feed, cut or bruised small.

This drink is agreeable and much better for children than beer, which the common people in this country give them; which being thick, sour, or fermenting, may produce bad accidents to them. For the woman's common drink, I directed her to boil, in two quarts of water for an hour, three ounces of raisins and two handfuls of common barley cleansed, letting it stand to settle, and adding to the clear liquor, when decanted, a pint of wine, as much sugar as agreeable, and keeping it covered in a cool place.

Among the Nurenberg-women it is not the custom to keep wet-nurses for their children, but when the mother cannot, or does not choose to give her child suck, they give them for nourishment pap, made with cow's milk

milk and water, and fine flower; and for drink such a decoction as above. The brown beer which is brewed there, and which the women are accustomed to drink, is commonly hurtful to them, occasioning, in the beginning, fevers and miliary eruptions. I therefore advise them to use such a drink as last described for the first week or fortnight, to which some add an ounce of hartshorn shavings. It quenches thirst, qualifies the heat, the wine strengthens them a little, and all together is a very pleasant drink.

OBSERVATION CXLIII.

Of a disorder in a new-born child from the retention of the meconium.

A Child, the night after its birth, became very restless, began to cry terribly, and continued thus the whole night: it also had great tremblings, which seemed to threaten epileptic fits. The next morning I was called to the child, and was informed that there had not yet been any discharge by stool since the birth. I therefore prescribed the following purging fyrup, and ordered a tea-spoonful to be given for a dose, which, discharging the meconium, removed the complaints.

R̄. Syrup. de cichor. cum rhabarb. ℥ss.
Pulv. jalap. gr. iii. m.

The meconium may also be evacuated either by giving the child a clyster, or by introducing a suppository prepared of soap, or a common musk-ball.

OBSERVATION CXLIV.

Of fissures in the nipples, in a child-bed woman.

FEBRUARY 24, 1713, a young child-bed woman who gave her child suck, desired my advice for her nipples, which were chapped, and were very painful. I ordered the following lotion, and the part to be wetted with a feather dipped in it, several times a-day, which soon healed them,

R̄. Aq. plantag. ℥i.
Vitriol. alb. gr. ii. m.

In others, I have strewed powdered gum-arabic alone upon the part, and the pain has soon abated, and the chaps healed.

OBSERVATION CXLV.

Of a canine appetite, with a great palpitation of the heart, and a difficult respiration, accompanied with frequent bleedings at the nose.

MR. Solger, a student at Altdorff, about twenty years of age, of a very plethoric habit, was obliged to eat four or five times a-day, or was otherwise sick at his stomach. He had also frequent and great bleedings at the nose, particularly after drinking strong beer, or wine; was often seized with a difficulty of respiration, and a palpitation of the heart. I prescribed February the 28th, 1713, as follows:

1. That he should lose eight ounces of blood from the foot, which I ordered to be repeated every quarter of a year, as circumstances should require.

2. That he should eat every morning buttered hasty-pudding.

3. I ordered him to take every day, frequently, a tea-spoonful of the following powder in mint-water, to correct the abounding acidity in his stomach, particularly when hunger came upon him too quickly.

R. Conch. preparat.

Lap. cancror. aa ʒss .

Cinnab. nativ. ʒii .

Vitriol. mart. ʒi .

Sacch. cant. alb. ʒiss . m. f. pulv.

4. I directed that two ounces of manna Calabr. should be taken in some broth, every third and fourth morning, to correct and evacuate the acrimony in the stomach.

5. To eat moderately of a fat and pastry diet, and to drink thick beer and chocolate, mixed with milk without spice, and to refrain as much as possible from eating often, as it seemed to be more from custom and inclination than from any extraordinary appetite.

OBSERVATION CXLVI.

Of a child troubled with flatulæ.

A Child, three weeks old, was troubled with wind and gripes, had restless nights, crying continually; yet, notwithstanding, had stools: my advice being desired, I prescribed, March the 18th, 1713, the following powder; directing half a tea-spoonful to be given the child frequently.

1. R.

1. R̄. Conch. preparat.
 Lap. cancr. aā ʒi.
 Sem. anif. pulv. ʒii.
 Cinnab. antim. ʒi.
 Laud. opiat. gr. i.
 Sacch. alb. ʒiii.
 Ol. dest. fœnicul. gutt. iii. m. f. pulv.

And this oil, with which to anoint the child's belly, warm, frequently.

2. R̄. Ol. aneth. ʒii.
 — destill. flor. chamomil.
 — — — rut. aā gutt. vi.
 — — — carui.
 — — — fœnicul. aā gutt. iii. m.

These medicines were of great service, and the child quickly recovered.

OBSERVATION CXLVII.

Of watery eyes and ulcerated eye-lids.

MR. Scheumeder, a student from Nurenberg, of a sickly constitution, with eruptions in several parts of his body, had, besides, for some months past, been troubled with inflamed watery eyes, and ulcerated eye-lids, the edges being very red and sore. In the night they stuck so fast together, that in the morning, it was with difficulty he could open them; which prevented his application to his studies: desiring my advice, I ordered him, March 20, 1713, to take every fourth night, going to rest, fifteen of the following pills,

1. R̄. Pill. polychrest. nostr. ʒii. f. pilulæ 120.

Every morning, and at four in the afternoon, I ordered him to drink four dishes of the following tea, sweetened with sugar.

2. R̄. Herb. euphras.
 — veron. aā mj.
 Raf. lign. sassafr. ʒi. m. concis. et contus.

3. I ordered him to take fifty drops of the following tincture in the tea.

R̄.

R. Eff. lign. ʒi.

4. I prescribed the following collyrium to wash his eyes with frequently, warm,

R. Aq. euphras. ʒiv.

Spir. vin. vulg. ʒss.

Camph. sem. melon. trit. gr. liii.

Sacch. saturn. gr. ii. m.

5. I directed him to anoint his eye-lids with the following ointment, night and morning :

R. Ungu. diapompholyg. ʒii.

Mere. dulc. gr. xii.

Ol. rofat. q. f. terant. diu in mort. vitr. f. unguent.

Having used these remedies a considerable time, observing a proper diet, and refraining from reading, he at length recovered.

OBSERVATION CXLVIII.

Of a lameness of the left arm, and of a paralysis of the tongue.

MR. Brey, a merchant at Nurenberg, fat and corpulent, but of a pale aspect, about thirty-eight years of age, was seized with a paralysis of the left arm, and lameness, the arm being also very much swelled; his tongue was also paralytic, and he spoke very indistinctly; his breast was also loaded with phlegm; his legs were swelled, yet he could walk. He sent for me to come to Nurenberg, to give my advice; and, having considered his case, I ordered, March 31, 1713, the following purging pills to evacuate the viscidities and swelling, directing twenty to be taken every fourth night going to rest.

1. R. M. p. tartar. Bontii ʒss.

Eff. succin. q. f. f. pilul. gr. i. pond. asperg. elæos. cinamom.

2. I ordered him to drink four dishes of tea every morning, and afternoon at four o'clock, with a piece of cinamon infused in it.

3. I directed fifty drops of the following spirit, to be taken in the tea; and as many drops to be taken, at any time, in fennel-water, in difficulty of breathing.

R.

℞. Liq. C. C. succ.
Spir. fal. ammon. anif. āā ʒss . m.

4. As a cephalic and nervine, I ordered him to take half a tea-spoonful of the following powder, in good old wine or cinamon-water :

℞. Sacchar. perlat. ʒi .
Cinnab. antim. ʒii .
Ambr. gryf. ʒi .
Ol. dest. cinamom. gutt. xxx.
— — caryophyll. gutt. xv. m.
Probe terendo in mort. vitr. d. ad vitr. probe obturat.

5. I prescribed two spoonfuls at a time, of the following water, to gargle his tongue with, three or four times a-day, swallowing it afterwards :

℞. Aq. Salviæ cum vin. ʒiv .

6. I ordered the following spirit to be rubbed well into the affected arm and shoulder, warm ; after having rubbed the same for some time with a napkin.

℞. Aq. Anhalt. ʒiii .
— reg. Hung.
Spir. formic. āā ʒiss .
— — fal. ammoniac. vinos. ʒss .
Sapon. Venet. ras. ʒvi . m.

I bid him observe a moderate diet, and to take a good deal of exercise in a coach, and to rub his legs well every night and morning with a napkin, and to chew, in the day-time, cardamoms, and then to swallow them. He found himself, by these means, pretty well for a considerable time, but the entire cure of these accidents, in such habits, is seldom accomplished.

OBSERVATION CXLIX.

Of a gutta serena, suddenly invading a boy after the tooth-ach.

A Farmer of Offenhausen, about a mile from Altdorff, brought his son to me, a lad about eighteen or nineteen years of age, very lusty and tall for his age. He informed me, that about a week before he had had the tooth-ach, for which he had used many things that his acquaintance had advised, whereupon the tooth-ach quitted him ; but that, afterwards, he was suddenly become blind with the left-eye, not being able to see in

the least with it. I examined his eye, but could not observe any defect in it, except that the pupil was almost immoveable and quite black. With his right-eye he was able to see very well. My advice being desired, 1. I ordered him, April 3d, 1713, to lose ten ounces of blood from the foot.

2. I directed one of the following purging boluses to be taken at night, going to rest, in beer or water, and the other in three days.

℞. Merc. dulc. gr. xx.
Trochisc. alhandal.
Ref. jalap. subact. *aā* gr. iii.
Conf. ros. q. f. f. bolus, in duplo divis.

3. I directed as much of the following ingredients as could be held between three fingers, to be infused with a quart of boiling water, in a clean pot, adding the quantity of a walnut of sugar, and to let it stand covered a few minutes, and then to drink every quarter of an hour a wine-glassful of it warm, till all was drank; and this process I ordered to be repeated every morning at seven o'clock, and every afternoon at four o'clock.

℞. Herb. betonic.
—— Euphras. *aā* mj.
Raf. lign. sassaf. *ʒi*. m. concis. eras. modo.

4. I directed a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken every morning at ten o'clock, every afternoon at two o'clock, and at night going to rest.

℞. Milleped. preparat. *ʒi*.
Sem. fœnicul.
—— anis. *aā* *ʒss*.
—— carui *ʒii*.
Sacchar. alb. *ʒii*. m. f. pulv.

5. I ordered a clean linen-cloth to be moistened with the following collyrium, to wash the eyes with every night and morning, and to apply a compress, moistened with the same, upon the eye, and to fasten it with a roller, to prevent its falling off.

℞. Aq. fœnicul. *ʒvi*.
—— reg. Hung. *ʒi*. m.

I heard afterwards, that he recovered the sight of this eye; but neither father or son ever informed me of it themselves, fearing, I suppose, the expence of the cure.

O B S E R -

OBSERVATION CL.

Of a phthical disorder, with frequent bleedings at the nose, and a hoarseness, cured by milk-whey.

MR. Von Scheurl, a young gentleman of Nurenberg, about eighteen years of age, tall and very lean, was often troubled with a commotion of the blood, frequent bleeding at the nose, and a continual hoarseness. His pulse was quick, and there was a burning heat in his hands, as is common in consumptive persons. I prescribed for him a milk-whey, prepared in the following manner:

Put a pint of cow's milk on the fire, in a new earthen pot, with a cover; and, when it boils, add to it the juice of a lemon, stirring it about with a clean stick, till it is curdled: then take the pot off the fire, and continue stirring it for a minute, and then let it stand till the curds are settled to the bottom, and the whey become thin and clear. Of this whey I ordered the patient to drink a tea-cupful in a morning, every quarter or half-quarter of an hour, till the whole was drank, walking about whilst drinking it, and some time after it. I ordered the same quantity to be repeated at four or five o'clock in the afternoon, and to continue in this manner for three or four weeks, observing the same regimen as if drinking any of the medicinal waters; and to avoid strong drinks, except wine and water at meals, one part of a weak wine, and two parts water. This method succeeded so well with him, that, in three weeks, all his complaints went off: and he was so well recovered, that his father sent him, not long afterwards, to the university of Altdorff; where he studied three years, without any return of his former disorders.

I have observed, that in such cases as these, and in the beginning of consumptions, small bleedings, and drinking whey in this manner, to be of the greatest service; and have therefore frequently recommended this method.

OBSERVATION CLI.

Of an ozæna.

A Person about thirty years of age, who some years ago had been infected with some venereal symptoms, of which, perhaps, he had not been perfectly cured, was invaded, a few months since, with an ill smelling ulcer in the nose, which had corroded through the septum narium: and as he was fearful that worse consequences might ensue, he came to me, April 16th, 1713, to Altdorff, for my advice.

I ordered him, 1. The pilulæ polychrestæ as described in a former observation, directing twenty to be taken every third night, going to rest.

2. The ingredients for a diet-drink, ordered in observation 90, N° 1, to be infused and taken exactly as there directed.

3. The same tincture, directing fifty drops to be taken in the diet-drink.

4. Of the pills to purify the blood, described, N° 3, in the same observation, I directed from thirteen to fifteen, to be taken every night when the purging pills were not taken.

5. I directed the following cleansing mixture to be injected up the nostrils every night and morning :

℞. Aq. calc. viv. lbj.
Spir. matrical.
—— vin. camphor. aā ʒiſs.
Mercur. dulc. ʒi. m.

And ordered him to snuff some of it up his nose in the day, and to moisten a tent with it, and put it up one nostril, letting it remain for two hours, and then to do the same with the other, and so alternately; for, if both nostrils are stuffed up together, it is very troublesome to the patient.

6. In order to heal the perforation of the septum narium, I directed him to rub this part on both sides with the following ointment.

℞. Ungu. diapompholyg. ʒſs.
Mercur. viv. ʒii. m. in mortar. vitr. vel marmor. addendo
parum ung. rosat. ut f. unguentum molle.

By these means he was cured in two months, and went home; where I ordered him to continue the infusion every morning, and to take the pills to purify the blood every third night, and to anoint the septum narium, where perforated, once every day.

It is not common for ulcers that have penetrated through the septum narium to be healed up, except they are very small. The hole through the septum, in this patient, being in diameter about three or four lines, could not be healed; but the edges were perfectly cured, the ulcer not corroding any farther. No such crusts were discharged from the nose, in this patient, nor were any bones separated, neither was the smell so foetid as in the former case, described page 114; but though there are different degrees and species of this disorder, yet every case, commonly, requires a long time for their cure.

OBSERVATION CLII.

Of a prolapsus of the vagina in a pregnant woman.

A Woman, about thirty-six years of age, who, the year before, had had a difficult labour, and being now half gone with child, had a prolapsus of the vagina, about the breadth of two fingers; and being not only fearful, on that account, of a difficult labour, but of this disorder's degenerating into some continual complaint, or of its becoming cancerous, she asked my advice, April 19th, 1713, and I prescribed the following strengthening ingredients; directing her to boil them in two quarts of a smith's forge-water for half an hour, and to wash the part with a piece of linen-cloth, or sponge, wetted with it.

1. R. Rad. tormentill.
 — bistort. āā ʒi .
 Herb. millefol.
 — equiset. āā mj .
 Cort. granator. ʒvi .
 Alum. crud. ʒss . m. concis. & contus cras. mod.

2. After this I prescribed the following powder, to strew upon the prolapsed part; and directed her to press it gently upwards with her finger, when lying upon her back.

- R. Colophon. ʒii .
 Mastich. elect. ʒi .
 Terr. japonic.
 Sangu. dracon. āā ʒiii . m. f. pulv. tenuissimus.

I then ordered an eight double piece of linen, to be moistened with some of the decoction, and to be applied to the part.

This was covered with a dry compress, and fixed with the T bandage, which I shewed her how to apply, in order to keep up the part, and to prevent the external cold from affecting it. This I directed to be repeated two or three times a-day, till she should be delivered.

OBSERVATION CLIII.

Of a boy, troubled with worms, attended with some peculiar symptoms.

A Person at Altdorff complained to me, that his son, a child about three years of age, was very sick in the mornings, had a great pain in his bowels, looked very pale, had no appetite for any thing but dry bread; his belly was swelled, but the other parts of his body were lean, his breath was foetid, and he had passed some worms by stool; my advice being desired April the 22d, 1713, I prescribed the following purging-powder, directing it to be given the child early in the morning, in some warm broth or beer, and to repeat it every fourth morning for three times:

1. R. Pulv. jalap. gr. viii.
Merc. dulc. gr. iii.
Sacch. alb. ʒss.
Scammon. gr. i. m. f. pulv.

I prescribed the following anthelmintic powder, directing as much as would lie on the point of a knife to be given every morning, afternoon at four o'clock, and evening going to rest, in the following julep, drinking half a spoonful after it:

2. R. Æthiop. mineral. ʒi.
3. R. Aq. gramin. ʒvii.
— cinam. cum vin. ʒi.
Syr. caryophyll. ʒss. m. f. julep.

4. I prescribed the following anthelmintic wine, ordering a spoonful to be given the child a quarter of an hour before dinner and supper:

- R. Sem. fantonic. ʒi. includ. nodul. & affunde in vitr.
ampl. coll. vini hispanic. ʒiv. stent contacta in leni
digestione per horas 24.

This medicated wine kills the worms, and strengthens the stomach and digestion. When one ounce of the wine is consumed, a fresh ounce of Spanish wine may be poured on again twice, and be continued as before. It is not disagreeable to the taste, and children generally take it very well, its flavour being only like Spanish wine mixed with an agreeable bitter.

OBSERVATION CLIV.

Of the measles in children.

THE vicar at Ahlfeld, informed me by letter, April 22d, 1713, that his son, about three years of age, had been ill about a fortnight, had entirely lost his appetite for food, and that afterwards, the measles were come out upon him, attended with great heat and faintness, and begged that I would send some directions for him. I accordingly prescribed the following powder, directing half a tea-spoonful to be given every four hours:

1. R. Pulv. bez. fenn. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.
Lap. cancr. citrat. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$.
Nitr. depurat. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. m. f. pulv.

I prescribed also the following emulsion, directing one spoonful to be given at pleasure:

2. R. Sem. melon. non rancid. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
— card. benedict.
— Mariæ aā $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.
Aq. fumarie $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$.
— boragin. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}$.
— cinamom. buglossar.
— rosar. aā $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. m. f. emulsio.
Adde Sacchar. perlat. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}$.
Antimon. diaphor. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$. m.

Many children in and about Altdorff were attacked with this disease, for whom my advice being desired by their parents, I ordered them much such a cooling temperant powder as above, with a pleasant julep of elder-flowers, cherry, fumitory, carduus or borage-water, rendered pleasant with some acid syrup, as the syrup of lemons, raspberries, or barberries, which I directed should be taken every three or four hours according to the degree of heat. I directed also a spoonful to be taken between each dose of the powders: most of the children were fond of it, it being very agreeable to the taste. To some who could not be made to take the powders, as frequently happened, I gave only the julep with some acid tinctures; such as tincture of roses, columbine, or poppy-flowers; directing two spoonfuls every two hours, of such a julep as follows:

R.

℞. Aq. card. ben.
 — flor. samb. *aa* ℥iv.
 Tinct. flor. ros. ℥ss. or flor. aquileg. &c.
 Syrup. rub. id. or cerasor. acidor. ℥vi. m.

To others, especially the poor, who loved milk, I ordered three parts of water and one part milk, to be mixed and sweetened with a little sugar, and drank plentifully when thirsty. To those who cared not for milk, I directed barley-water or thin water-gruel, for common drink when thirsty; and, particularly, for those who had a cough, I had it sweetened with sugar-candy: for some I ordered hot water to be poured upon some household-bread, adding some slices of lemon, with some sugar, to make it pleasant, or small beer, with or without the lemon; and keeping them moderately warm, they generally did very well: whereas others who were kept too hot, and treated with warm hot remedies, particularly the bezoartic tincture, generally died.

To some who had violent coughs, I ordered syrup of violets or poppies, mixed with some oil of almonds, directing a tea-spoonful frequently.

And, lastly, when the disease was at an end, I ordered a purge; and the following was what I prescribed for the vicar's child beforementioned:

℞. Pulv. jalap. refinof. gr. viii.
 Merc. dulc. gr. iii.
 Sacchar. alb. ℥ss. m. f. pulv.

At this time this distemper attacked children only, not any grown persons having it.

OBSERVATION CLV.

Of a pleurisy.

A Young man, about thirty-four years of age, was seized, April 29th, 1713, with a rigor, succeeded by a great heat, and severe pain of the left-side, with great oppression and anxiety about the præcordia, with a cough, which was very painful, particularly in the night; he coughed up phlegm mixed with blood, and complained of being very thirsty and faint. I was consulted in the morning, April the 30th, and found him as above related. His pulse, however, notwithstanding his faintness, was not weak, but strong and full, and his countenance red and fiery. I immediately ordered, 1. Eight ounces of blood, at least, to be taken from the right-arm.

2. I prescribed the following resolvent and temperant powder, directing a tea-spoonful to be taken every three hours in elder-flower-water :

℞. Lap. cancr. citrat. ℥ii.
Antim. diaph.
Mandibul. lucii pisc. aā ℥i.
Nitr. depurat.
Cinnab. antim. aā ʒss m. f. pulv.

3. I ordered an anodyne cooling julep, directing two spoonfuls to be taken between each dose of the powder :

℞. Aq. card. bened. ʒiv. flor. samb. ʒiv.
— cerasor. nigr. ʒi. acet. dest. ʒss.
Syr. violar. papav. rhæad. aā ʒiii. m. f. julep.

4. For common drink, when thirsty, I ordered two handfuls of barley, one handful of currants, and half an ounce of liquorice, to be boiled half an hour in two quarts of water.

5. To alluage the great pain and stitches, and to resolve the obstructed blood, I ordered one handful of camomile-flowers, and elder-flowers, to be boiled a quarter of an hour in a quart of milk and water ; then putting it into a bladder, to be applied to the affected side, as warm as could be suffered, directing them to repeat this as often as the bladder grew cold ; I advised them also to keep his room only moderately warm.

In the evening, when I visited him again, I found upon the blood a thick tough yellow coat, as is common in such cases, but all the symptoms were abated, and the patient was more brisk. I prescribed the continuation of the same medicines, and, if he had any inclination for food, that he should have only a little soup.

In the morning, May the 1st, I found him much better, and he had had a very good night ; I therefore only advised him to proceed in the same manner, and only to take the powder every six hours. He grew better every day, and, in a few days more, perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CLVI.

Of a shortness of breath, and a violent cough, with a plentiful expectoration.

THE vicar of Pöfsbaur, forty-four years of age, sent for me, May 3d, 1713, having been seized two days before with a great shortness of breath, and violent coughs, which prevented his having any rest night or day,

day; expectorating a great quantity of phlegm, which he was afraid would suffocate him. I prescribed first a purging draught:

1. ℞. Fol. fenn. el. ʒss.
Rhabarb. opt. ʒiſs.
Tart. vitriol. ʒss. ebull. in f. q. aq. simpl. per moment. horæ.

℞. Colaturæ ʒiii. adde mann. Calabr. ʒi. m.

I then prescribed a pectoral tea, directing four or five dishes, sweetened with sugar-candy, to be drank warm three times a-day:

2. ℞. Rad. Helen. liquirit. aʒ ʒiii.
Herb. veronic. mj.
— heder. terr. mſs.
Caric. pingu. N° iii.
Jujubar. N° iv.
Sem. anif. stell. ʒii. m. concif. cr. modo.

3. I ordered fifty drops of the following elixir to be taken in the first dish of the tea:

℞. Elix. pectoral. Wed.
Spir. fal. ammon. anif. aʒ ʒiii. m.

4. I advised him to take a tea-spoonful of syrup de filiq. when the cough was violent, and directed him to make a bath against the evening with camomile-flowers and speedwell, and to keep his feet well covered in it for half an hour, and to eat for two days, only oatmeal boiled with currants; by this method he recovered perfectly in a few days.

OBSERVATION CLVII.

Of a feverish attack, arising from vexation of mind, in a child-bed woman.

THE reverend Mr. Bezold, not far from Sulzbach, sent me word, May 14th, 1713, that his wife, who was then in child-bed, having had some vexation of mind, was seized with a pain in her stomach, loss of appetite, a bitter taste in her mouth, attended with rigors and heats alternately; that the urine she made was very thick, and being apprehensive some dangerous fever, or bilious disorder might succeed, he therefore consulted

consulted me, desiring that I would send him over what medicines I thought would be of service. I prescribed, May 5th, 1. A gentle emetic, to be taken at four o'clock in the afternoon, and to be work'd off with warm water, in order to evacuate the gall from the stomach; and that it might be brought up with greater ease:

℞. Tartar. emet. gr. iſs.
 — vitriol. gr. viii.
 Sacchar. alb. ℥ſs. m.

2. I sent the following cooling powder, directing a tea-spoonful to be given after the emetic had done operating, and to be repeated in the night when awake, and the next day every third or fourth hour:

℞. Lap. cancr. citrat. ℥iii.
 Antimon. diaphor. ℥ii.
 Nitr. depur. ℥i. m.

3. I prescribed the following julep, directing the powders to be taken in it, and between the doses of the powder, two spoonfuls alone:

℞. Aq. borag. bugloſs.
 — ceras. nigr.
 — card. benediſt. aa ℥ii.
 Acet. deſtillat. ℥ſs.
 Syr. flor. papav. ℥vi. m. f. julep.

A little time afterwards, he informed me that his wife was perfectly recovered by these means.

OBSERVATION CLVIII.

Of a tertian ague in a young woman.

A Young woman at Altdorff, about twenty years of age, complained that she had had four fits of a tertian ague; she had taken nothing but a purge, which did not prevent its return, and therefore consulted me. I prescribed, May 15th, 1713, the following febrifuge elixir; directing fifty drops to be taken every morning at seven o'clock, afternoon at one, and at seven in the evening, in some tea or broth:

℞. Eff. absynth. compos. ℥vi.
 Elix. vitriol. Mynſ. ℥ii. m.

I ordered one of the following powders to be taken in some of the julep every morning at ten o'clock, afternoon at four o'clock, and at ten at night :

℞. Sal. absynth.
— card. bened. āā gr. x.
Tart. vitriol. gr. vi.
Ol. dest. caryophyll. gutt. i. f. pulv. doses xii.

℞. Aq. card. bened. z iv.
— ceras. nigr. z iii.
— cinam. cum vin. z i.
Syr. caryophyll. z fs. m. f. julep.

She took these medicines four days, and the ague fit did not return again. As she had some drops still remaining, I ordered her to continue them, to prevent a return of the fit, and to strengthen the stomach.

With these remedies I have cured many agues, emetics or a purge being first administered, if the symptoms required it; particularly in the spring-months, and when they would use a proper and moderate diet. In other more obstinate cases, when the fit frequently returned, I then ordered the remedies to be repeated again as before, and then they generally went off, and the patient was perfectly cured. But if the fits still returned, I then prescribed more effectual remedies, namely, the bark, as before-mentioned, page 50 and 107, and frequently mixed the cortex cascarillæ with it; for I did not choose to proceed immediately to the bark, as many of our patients, and indeed, some skilful physicians in that neighbourhood, suspected that it produced rheumatisms, lameness, swellings, dropsies, and other disorders: therefore, if such disorders should once insue upon the use of the bark, though it ought not to be ascribed to the bark, yet, as I was but a young physician, only thirty years of age, I did not choose to be blamed as using pernicious remedies to cure agues, as bark was then esteemed: though, as to my own part, I was fully convinced at that very time, of the contrary.

OBSERVATION CLIX.

Of the measles in a child attended with a diarrhœa, and great heat and anxiety about the præcordia.

MOST of the patients who were attacked with the measles in the neighbourhood, when properly treated recovered, as they were in general of a regular sort.

June

June 2d, 1713, I was sent for to the secretary of the university, whose son was attacked with this distemper, attended with great faintings and anxiety about the præcordia, and a diarrhœa; which being bad symptoms, his parents were apprehensive that the child would die.

I did not think it adviseable to stop the diarrhœa too hastily, by astringents, because I well knew that they were hurtful both in this, and in all other inflammatory fevers; therefore, I prescribed the following powder, ordering half a tea-spoonful to be given the child every two hours with the julep:

1. \mathcal{R} . Lap. cancror. citrat.
Unicornu. foss. antim. diaphoretic.
Pulv. marchion. $\mathfrak{a}\tilde{\mathfrak{a}}$ \mathfrak{z} ss. nitr. depur. \mathfrak{z} i.
Camphor. cort. cascarill. $\mathfrak{a}\tilde{\mathfrak{a}}$ gr. v. m. f. pulv.
2. \mathcal{R} . Aq. card. bened. cinam. cydon. $\mathfrak{a}\tilde{\mathfrak{a}}$ \mathfrak{z} iii.
Confect. de hyacinth. \mathfrak{z} ii. m. f. julep.

I ordered the following cordial restraining emulsion, directing half a tea-cupful to be given the child when thirsty:

- \mathcal{R} . Amygd. dulc. \mathfrak{z} ss.
Sem. papav. alb.
Card. mar.
—— ben. $\mathfrak{a}\tilde{\mathfrak{a}}$ \mathfrak{z} ii. m. f. cum aq. flor. sambuc. et ceras.
nig. $\mathfrak{a}\tilde{\mathfrak{a}}$ \mathfrak{z} vi. emulsio. adde sacch. perlat. \mathfrak{z} ss. m.

By these means the heat, the anxiety, and, lastly, the diarrhœa abated, and the child recovered.

OBSERVATION CLX.

Of a vertigo and paralysis of the tongue, in a clergyman seventy years of age.

Letter to the AUTHOR.

S I R,

I take this method of informing you that the reverend Mr. N. was seized, as he was reading the epistle for the day, with a vertigo, which has continued for some time; but being at times better, he has been able to perform the duty of his office, though not without difficulty, as he is very weak. He has taken several medicines, but without much relief; for yesterday in the afternoon the paroxysm returned with a kind of cramp on his tongue, so that he was not able to utter a word articulately. I

beg therefore, if there are any hopes of relief, that you would prescribe such medicines as you think proper, and send them by the bearer of this letter.

Ebenried, June 3d, 1713.

The ANSWER.

S I R,

I Perceive by yours, that the reverend Mr. N. has been frequently seized with swimings in the head, succeeded by a paralysis, or immobility of the tongue. After mature consideration of all circumstances, I judge, as he is so far advanced in years, that all these symptoms proceed from the weakness of the animal spirits, and that hence a palsy may insue, if not prevented by the timely assistance of proper medicines. I have therefore sent the following remedies :

1. A cephalic spirit, of which he is to take forty-five drops morning, noon, and night, in some tea or wine.
2. A cephalic powder, of which he is to take a tea-spoonful alone as it is, or in the julep frequently in the day.
3. A cephalic spirit to smell to, of which a little is to be poured on a piece of sponge or cloth, and the nose and temples to be rubbed frequently with it. Intense study is to be avoided, a proper diet must be observed, and all food of hard digestion must be avoided ; but chicken or flesh-broths may be eaten moderately, which may be rendered more useful by adding spices, as mace, nutmegs, cloves, ginger, pepper, or cinamon.

If his appetite should return, he may eat chicken, pigeons, veal, leveret, and whatever is of easy digestion and tender ; but they must be eaten in moderate quantities.

For common drink, a good light clear beer, a good glass of old French or Spanish wine, or sack, may be used, and be of great service in strengthening the stomach and head.

For the weakness of his tongue, I would advise him to chew and hold in his mouth a piece of cinamon, a clove, cubebs, calamus aromaticus, ginger, or the seed of cresses or mustard, swallowing them gradually ; and to gargle his mouth and tongue frequently with aq. salviæ cum vino, keeping it in his mouth for some time, and then swallowing it. If full of blood, or used to bleed, I would advise him to lose five or six ounces of blood from the foot.

When he shall find himself better, it will be necessary for him to take some gentle purge, as seven or nine of the Francfort pills, or fifteen or twenty of Becher's pills. He should keep his head and feet warm, but his head

head not too hot. By the use of these means, with the help of God, he will, I hope grow better ; which I wish with all my heart, and remain,
Altdorff, Jan. 5th, 1713. Yours, &c.

The medicines I prescribed were,

1. The cephalic spirit :

℞. Sal. vol. oleos. Sylv. ʒiii.
 Eff. castor. ʒi.
 Ol. dest. rosinar.
 — — fuccin.
 — — macis aā gutt. ii. m.

2. The cephalic powder :

℞. Pulv. contra apoplexiam August. compl. ʒiii.
 Specific. ceph. ʒii.
 Sacchar. perlat. ʒfs.
 Ol. dest. cinam. gutt. vi.
 — — macis.
 — — lavend.
 — lig. rhod. aā gutt. ii. m.

The cephalic julep :

℞. Aq. flor. tiliæ, ʒii.
 — ceras. nigr.
 — apoplect. August.
 — Epilept. Lang.
 — cinam. cum vin. aā ʒi.
 Confect. alkerm. compl.
 Syrup. flor. tunic. aā ʒii.

3. The cephalic spirit to smell to, and to rub the top of the head, the temples, and the neck with warm :

℞. Aq. Anhalt. ʒi.
 Spir. lavendul. ʒfs. m.

P. S. It will also be very useful to drink sage-tea instead of other tea, and to gargle his mouth with it, whilst drinking. Moderate exercise, as walking, riding on horseback, or in a coach, morning and evening, in fair pleasant weather, will be useful to him ; but the cold air of the evening is hurtful, and ought to be avoided, as being a common cause of vertigos and catarrhs.

OBSERVATION: CLXI.

Of an hysterical colic, with a diarrhoea, and great pain in the bowels.

Letter to the AUTHOR.

SIR,

I AM obliged to trouble you with this account of my wife's indisposition, who has now kept her bed three weeks. The disorder seized her in the evening, and continued till the next day, attended with shivering and faintness. She has suckled her child, and has been without the menstrual discharge these nine months, except about three weeks ago, when they flowed four days. After this she was seized with a violent pain in her bowels, down towards the pubis; and had a pain in her back, which continued six days, yet sometimes would remit. She is troubled greatly with costiveness, to which I attribute the pains in her bowels. Yesterday she took a decoction of senna and prunes, without my knowledge: hereupon she was again invaded with excessive pains and rumblings in her bowels, in so great a degree that she cried out for six hours, and we all thought she would have died*. At length she had a stool, and the pain abated, but did not quite leave her; she has now great anxiety, and sweats much, which she has done all along. Her stools, for this week past, have been but small, and had the appearance of indigested food. During the whole time of her illness she has been very thirsty, and her tongue and throat are white: she also complains of a dryness in her throat and breast, her left-side is swelled, and her purging continues, for which she took three theriaca cœlestis pills. This is her whole complaint; and, as before-mentioned, greatly increased last night: I therefore desire you'll be so obliging as to prescribe what will be of service to her.

N. June 7th, 1713.

1. I ordered her to take fifty drops of the following tincture, three times a-day, in any thing warm:

Eff. cort. aurant.
— — — — — diascord. *aa* *ʒiii*.

2. I prescribed the following anodyne restraining julep, directing her to take two spoonfuls between the tincture, as long as the pain continued, and afterwards only once every two or three hours:

* Here is another instance of great pains in the bowels, caused by boiling senna too long.

R.

℞. Aq. menth. ℥vi.
 — cinam. cydon. ℥ii.
 Eff. carm. Wed. ℥i.
 Laud. liquid. Sydenh. ʒfs.
 Syr. cort. aur. ʒvi. m. f. julep.

3. I recommended also a clyster, prepared of camomile-flowers, mint, anise, and fennel-feed, with an ounce of Venice-treacle mixed with it, and given warm.

4. I ordered the following plaister to be applied to the abdomen.

℞. Empl. de tacamahac. q. s. inducatur alutæ, in forma usitata, pro ventriculo; illinatur ol. destill. menth. et mastichif. q. s.

5. I directed bags to be made of mint, camomile-flowers, caraway, dill, and fennel-feed, of each one handful; which bags I ordered to be frequently applied warm over the plaister.

6. If the pain or purging should continue, I directed half a tea-spoonful of theriaca Andr. to be taken at night, going to rest, with the julep; but if the pain left her, to omit it. As for the rest, I directed that she should avoid cold air and cold drink, and that she should remain in bed, well covered, in order to promote sweat. For common drink, barley or hartshorn-water, with a little cinamon, fennel, or anise-feed boiled up in it towards the end: or, if this should not prove agreeable, a good clear beer, with some orange-peel or nutmeg infused in it, but always warm. And between-whiles, as a cordial, a spoonful or two of good wine. For diet I allowed good soups, seasoned with nutmeg, mace, or saffron.

Altdorff, July 8, 1713.

L. HEISTER.

OBSERVATION CLXII.

A continuation of the last mentioned case.

S I R,

I Return you many thanks for your late trouble, and take this opportunity of informing you, that the purging and pain in my wife's bowels almost left her the same day that she used the medicines you prescribed; but, at present, she complains of a great pain in her stomach and belly, which she thinks proceeds from wind; she has also pains in her thighs, and particularly in the nates, and she says, they seem hardened, and

E e

yet

yet nothing is to be seen externally; she perceives the rumbling in her bowels, but not so much as before, we therefore desire the favour of your assistance: her disorder, as related, has already lasted four weeks, and if it has ceased for a day or two, it has always returned again; she is become very lean and weak, and has lost her appetite entirely.

July 14, 1713.

I remain, &c. N. N.

S I R,

I See by your last, that the pain and diarrhœa has ceased, but that your wife complains at present of a violent pain in her stomach, with a flatus, and pains in her thighs and nates, and that she is fallen away greatly, is very weak, and has lost her appetite. To relieve her of these disorders, I have prescribed the following remedies, which I think will be of service.

1. A carminative tincture, of which she is to take from forty to forty-five drops every morning, noon, and evening, in the julep.

R̄. Eff. carminat. Wed. ʒvi.

Laud. liq. Sydenh. ʒi. m.

2. R̄. Aq. puleg. ʒvi.

— cinam. cydon. ʒii.

Confect. alkerm. incompl. ʒii.

Syrup. corall. ʒss. m. f. julep.

Of this julep let her take two spoonfuls now-and-then, as a cordial by itself.

3. I have thought the following stomachic balsam might be of service for the pain in her stomach, of which the bigness of a pea is to be rubbed in warm upon the stomach, which is to be repeated every three hours as long as the pain continues, afterwards applying a bladder with some warm milk boiled with camomile-flowers to the affected place.

R̄. Ol. nucis moschat. express. ʒiss.

Bals. peruv. gutt. xii.

Ol. destill. aneth. carui.

— — anis. aã gutt. vi. m.

4. For the pain she complains of in the nates, an anodyne clyster must be given, which will be best prepared of camomile-flowers boiled in milk, adding, when strained, a spoonful of coarse sugar, one ounce of oil of
olives,

olives, and half an ounce of Venice-treacle. As for the rest, she must observe the same regimen with regard to diet, as I ordered in my last.

I remain, &c.

Upon the use of these medicines she perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CLXIII.

Of a scabby face and neck in a child, commonly called crusta lactea.

A Child of the vicar of Ahlefeld, six months old, had eruptions on the face, chiefly about the neck and chin, with a foul scab; my advice being desired, I prescribed, July 1st, 1713, for the mother, 1. Twenty of the pilulæ polychrestæ, to be taken going to rest, to purify her blood.

2. I ordered her to take fifty drops of the following purifying tincture every morning and evening, with tea or broth,

℞. Tinct. antim. tartarif. ʒi.

3. For the child I prescribed the following purging powder, directing one to be given early in the morning, and to repeat it two days afterwards, and another two days after that.

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. iii.

Merc. dulc. gr. ii. m. f. pulv. d. in doses tres.

4. I prescribed the following powder, directing half a tea-spoonful to be given the child every morning, afternoon, and evening, in some of the mother's milk, or in pap :

℞. Sem. anif. ʒss.

Lap. cancr. antim. diaph. aā ʒi.

Mercur. dulc. ʒss.

Sacchar. alb. ʒvii.

Ol. destill. anif. gutt. ii. m. f. pulv.

Both mother and child continuing the medicines above prescribed them, and observing a proper diet, they had, I found, a good effect. I ordered farther, the following mixture for the child, to be used externally, directing them to wash the places broken out, warm, every morning and evening, with it.

5. R̄. Aq. plantag. ℥iv.
Lap. med. Croll. ʒifs.
Mercur. dulc. ʒfs. m.

By these means, in about eight days, the child was quite cured.

OBSERVATION CLXIV.

Of a violent tooth-ach.

MR. Link, a student in law, about twenty years of age, was troubled, for some days, with a severe tooth-ach; and being scarcely able to bear it any longer, he came to me desiring my advice. I prescribed, July 10, 1713, 1. as he was plethoric, a plentiful bleeding from the foot.
2. I ordered one of the following powders, to be taken in the julep every two hours, till the pain left him:

- R̄. Arcan. duplic. ʒi. cinnab. nat. nitr. puriss. aā ʒfs.
Laud. opiat. gr. ii. m. d. in sex partes equales.

3. R̄. Aq. flor. paralyf. ℥iv.
Syr. papav. errat. ʒii. m. f. julep.

4. I ordered the following ingredients to be boiled a quarter of an hour in a pint of water, and directed him to take frequently a spoonful of the strained liquor, warm, in his mouth:

- R̄. Flor. chamomel. matricar. aā mj.
Ligni guaiaci. ʒfs. concis. crass. modo.

By these means the pain went off. I have since cured numbers by the same method: if plethoric, bleeding in the foot contributes much to the cure, but is neglected by most, as needless, though I have often found it of the greatest service.

OBSERVATION CLXV.

Of an ulcer upon the tibia.

MR S. Sontagin, a clergyman's wife, about thirty years of age, of a bad habit of body, had an ulcer above the ankle upon the tibia, for which she was very desirous to obtain a cure. I prescribed, July 20th, 1713, as follows:

I. A

1. A box of pills to purify the blood, directing eleven or twelve to be taken every eighth day, going to rest, in any agreeable vehicle :

℞. Extr. panchym. Cr.
Merc. dulc. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ ʒi.
Refin. jalap. subact. ʒss.
Ol. dest. lign. fassiafr. q. f. f. pilulæ, gr. i. pond. consp.
specific. cephal.

2. I ordered the following ingredients to be infused like tea, directing four dishes to be taken every morning, and afternoon at five o'clock, sweetened with sugar :

℞. Rad. farfaparill. ʒiii.
Raf. lign. fassiafr. ʒi. m. concis. crasso modo.

3. I directed from forty to forty-five of the following drops to be taken in the first dish of tea, twice a-day, and every third day to take them in bed, and to sweat for some time afterwards :

℞. Tinct. antim. tartarif. ʒiii.
Ess. succin. ʒii.
— bals. peruv. ʒi. m.

4. I ordered half a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be strewed on the ulcer every morning, and to lay the plaister over it :

℞. Mastich. elect. ʒss.
Lap. calamin. preparat. ʒii. m. f. pulv.
℞. Empl. de lapid. calam. ʒi.
Malax. bals. peruv.

The ulcer was well cleaned at every dressing with lint, then the powder was strewed on it, and the plaister applied; which was secured by a roller to prevent its falling off.

At the same time I recommended a proper moderate diet, but forbad pork and every thing sower; by which means, in about a month, the ulcer was quite healed.

OBSERVATION CLXVI.

Of a violent bleeding at the nose, in a woman of fifty years of age.

A Woman, fifty years of age, was seized with a bleeding at her nose, which was very violent, and lasted three hours, rendering her very weak and feeble. She sent for me, and desired I would give her my advice; informing me that her monthly discharge was leaving her, and that she perceived frequently a commotion in her blood, and flushing heats in her head and face. I ordered, August 1st, 1713, as follows:

1. Bleeding in the foot, and that she should keep herself quiet upon a bed.

2. I ordered the following restraining mixture, directing her to snuff some of it up the nostrils, and afterwards to stuff her nostrils with lint:

R. Aq. plantag.
Acet. destill. $\text{a}\tilde{\text{a}}$ z iss.
Alum. crud. z i. m.

3. I ordered her to take two spoonfuls of Sylvius's restraining mixture, as in observation 98, every quarter of an hour, till the bleeding abated; afterwards one spoonful every hour till the bleeding entirely ceased.

4. I ordered her to hold blood-stone in her hand, and to tie a cold dollar to her forehead. For the first half hour the bleeding did not abate. I therefore advised folded cloths to be moistened with cold water, vinegar, and salt, to be applied to the neck behind, and to be frequently repeated cold. I took the first doffil of lint out of the nostril, wetting it afresh with the mixture, and strewing some more powdered allum, as the first was too weak; by which means the bleeding stopped, and advising her to keep the lint in her nostrils for that day and night, at length it entirely ceased. And then, as she was very weak, I ordered the following emulsion, directing a tea-cupful to be drank at pleasure:

R. Amygd. dulc. rec. z i.
Sem. papav. alb. z iss.
Aq. borag. bugloss.
— ceras. nigr. $\text{a}\tilde{\text{a}}$ z iv. m. f. emuls. cui adde sacch.
perlat. q. s. ad grat.

The next evening I advised her to take half a tea-spoonful of the temperant cooling powder, mentioned page 59, in fair water. By which she recovered her health again.

OBSERVATION CLXVII.

Of a young pregnant woman, who had a fall upon the point of her elbow, which was succeeded by a mortification.

MRS. Rohlesin, about twenty-four years of age, being then pregnant with her first child, had a fall upon the point of the elbow, or olecranon, wounding and injuring the part greatly. At first she sent only for one of the cuppers from a bagnio, who applied the emplastrum saturninum; but the part became more and more inflamed, painful, and swelled. I was sent for to her, August 20th, 1713, and found her arm very much swelled, inflamed, tense, and shining, and covered with vesicles, containing a reddish yellow liquor, which are commonly called gangrenous vesicles. She had also a fever with great heat. She was half gone with child; so that, beside the mortification, an abortion was to be feared. I proceeded in her cure after the following manner:

1. I ordered all the vesicles to be opened with a lancet.
2. To lose from the other arm eight ounces of blood, as she was young, hot, and plethoric.
3. I ordered the following fomentation to be applied warm, with four double linen-cloths, every three or four hours; and, besides this, to put a pillow round the arm:

℞. Herb. scord.

—— matricar.

—— abrotan.

—— absynth. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{z}$ mj. coq. in aq. calcis vivæ, lbii. per quadrantem horæ. Colaturæ, post decoctionem, adde spirit. vin. camph. \mathfrak{z} iv.

4. I prescribed the following resolvent spirit, to be rubbed well into the arm with a warm hand, before the application of the fomentation:

℞. Spir. vin. camph.

—— theriac. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{z}$ \mathfrak{z} ii.

Theriac. Androm. \mathfrak{z} fs.

Sapon. Venet. \mathfrak{z} ii.

Sal. absynth. \mathfrak{z} i. m.

5. I prescribed the following mixture for internal use:

℞.

℞. Aq. flor. sambuc.
 — card. ben. āā ℥ii.
 — cinam. c. v. ℥i.
 Pulv. temper. ℥i.
 Camphor. ℥i.
 Syrup. acetos. citr. ℥ss. m.

6. I ordered the following mixture, directing forty drops to be taken three times a-day in tea :

℞. Mixt. simpl. ℥ss.

At the same time I ordered her to drink tea twice a-day, and for common drink small beer, and to live only upon soups.

7. I prescribed, as she had not slept for three days and three nights, an anodyne mixture, to be taken at three times, one part at eight in the evening, another at nine, and if these procured no sleep by ten o'clock, to take the third part :

℞. Aq. flor. paralyf. ℥iiii.
 Eff. diafcord. ℥ss.
 Syrup. diacod. ℥ss. m.

The next day, when I came to visit her, she complained that she had a great heat, burning, and pain, in the affected arm, all night, but that she had, notwithstanding, sweated. Upon taking off the applications, I found her arm very much swelled, red, and inflamed, with many vesicles, as the day before : therefore I thought deep longitudinal scarifications, through the skin where the inflammation was greatest, letting them bleed for some time, would be of service ; and ordered her to continue the same dressings and internal remedies as before. The next day, at noon, her arm was much better. I then ordered the dressings three times a-day, by which means the swelling and inflammation gradually abated, and in five days, by the continuance of the internal and external medicines, her arm became quite well, and abortion was prevented.

OBSERVATION CLXVIII.

Of the extirpation of an atheroma under the right ear.

A Person came, August 24th, from the city of Neumark, in the Upper-Palatinate ; bringing with him a young woman, about seventeen years of age, who had a tumour about the bigness of an hen's egg, under

under the right ear, which he desired me to look at, and give my opinion how it might be extirpated. When I had examined it, I told him it was an encysted tumour, and that I could cure it, but it must be by incision; and that it was now high time to have it performed, as it would leave but a small scar behind; but, if it should become bigger, as, according to his own account, it was greatly increased the last half year, the operation would prove more painful, and the scar be much larger and more disagreeable. He asked if I could perform the operation at Neumark, as she could be better attended there? I replied in the affirmative, as I knew there was a good surgeon there, who could dress it afterwards according to my directions. When they heard this, they would have had me along with them directly: but, as I had the woman in the former observation under my care, whose case was then very dangerous, I could not leave her, but promised to come as soon as she grew better. Accordingly, September 3d, I rode over to them in the morning early, and began the operation in the presence, and with the assistance of the surgeon of the place, and, after having made a longitudinal incision from the ear to the end of the tumour, I dissected it from all the parts where it adhered, till at last I got it quite out: it bled a little; but I filled up the cavity with dry lint, laid a plaister over it, and then two compresses, and applied, with a two-headed-roller, the bandage called *nodosa*, described in my surgery, tab. xxxvii. fig. 7, and 8. They desired that I would stay with them a day or two, which I also promised. September 6th, in the afternoon, I took off the dressings, having got the digestive ointment in readiness, then the lint came out. I filled up the wound again with pledgets of lint spread with digestive, and applied the bandage as before, directing the surgeon to dress it once a-day in the same manner; promising them to return in about a week, to see how far it was advanced in healing. I returned again, September 17th, and found that, during my absence, the wound had been well cleansed. I therefore ordered them to continue the same dressings for three or four days longer, and after that time to dress it with balsam *capaivæ*. September 26th, I visited them again: the wound was almost healed, and therefore ordered it to be dressed only with dry lint, and in the beginning of October it was quite healed up.

OBSERVATION CLXIX.

Of a violent pain in the stomach, after eating of fruit, and drinking water upon it.

A Young man, about twenty-four years of age, was attacked with a violent pain in his stomach, about the scrobiculus cordis, after eating of fruit, and drinking cold water upon it; the navel was drawn inwards, he had no desire either to eat or drink, had no heat, was costive, and had a great anxiety about the præcordia. He sent for me, September 21st, 1713, in the morning, and I prescribed, 1. The following gentle laxative powder, to be taken immediately with some gruel, taking every half hour afterwards, some spoonfuls of caraway-soup:

℞. Pulv. rhabarb. opt. ʒi.

Arcan. duplic. gr. x.

Ol. dest. anis. gutt. ii. m. f. pulv.

2. And for the afternoon, after the powder had done working, I ordered him to take from forty-five to fifty drops of the following anodyne tincture, every three hours, in some gruel or camomile-tea:

℞. Eff. carmin. Wedel. ʒii.

— cort. aurant. ʒi.

— anodyn. ʒii. m.

3. I ordered him the same anodyne julep as described in observation 98, and directed him to take as much Venice-treacle as would lie on the point of a knife, if the pain should return in the night, and to repeat it two or three times. I ordered him to apply to the belly a hot bag with mint, camomile-flowers, and caraway-seed, of each one handful; and, for diet, I advised caraway-soup, or broth, seasoned with saffron and mace, to strengthen his stomach: I ordered him to take tea, and, now-and-then, to ease his pain, a cup of hot wine with sugar, with half a dram of powder of orange-peel boiled up in it. By these means he got well again.

OBSERVATION CLXX.

Of a child, fifteen months old, seized with convulsions of one leg, with inability to stand upon it.

A Child, fifteen months old, before very healthful, was seized suddenly with convulsions of the right-leg, not being able to stand upon it. The parents of the child were fearful of its becoming either a palsy or epilepsy, as they had already lost one child by such a disorder. They desired my advice, October 1st, 1713. As the child was fat and fleshy, and full of bad humours, I ordered, 1. The following purging powder to evacuate them, directing them to give it immediately with tea, to which might be added milk and sugar:

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. v.
Merc. dulc. gr. iii.
Pulv. Marchion. gr. viii. m. f. pulv.

This powder operated very well, and carried off a great quantity of foul humours.

2. I ordered the following strengthening mixture, directing half a spoonful to be given the child every half hour, shaking the phial:

℞. Aq. ceras. nigr. ℥ii.
— flor. tiliaë.
— cinamom. aā ℥i.
Specific. ceph. Mich. ℥iss.
Conf. alkerm. incompl.
Syrup. flor. tunic. aā ℥i. m.

3. I prescribed, to strengthen the weak leg, the following spirit:

℞. Aq. Anhaltin.
Spir. lumbricor, terr.
— formicar. aā ℥i.
— sal. ammoniac. ℥ss.
Ess. euphorb. ℥ii. m.

After having rubbed the whole leg with a cloth for some time, I directed them to rub this spirit well into the affected leg, principally at the joint, and to repeat this every three hours. The next day, the child was

quite well, had no more convulsions, and was able to stand and walk upon it, as before.

OBSERVATION CLXXI.

Of an epilepsy, invading the patient at uncertain periods.

MR. Grunewald, a student about twenty-one years of age, of a very plethoric habit, was seized with the epilepsy, preceded by headaches, and a pain about the spleen; he also found himself much worse after drinking any thing strong, especially if too freely.

I was called to him, October 23d, 1713, he being then seized with a fit. I ordered him to lose eight ounces of blood from the foot, and to repeat the bleeding every three months.

2. I ordered him, in order to abate the plenitude, the following purging pills, going to rest, and that he should repeat the same every month :

℞. Extr. panchym. Cr.
Merc. dulc. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ ʒss.
Res. jalap. gr. x.
Ess. castor. q. f. f. pilulæ pond. gr. i. consperg. specific,
cephalic.

3. As the pain about the spleen denoted somewhat hypochondriacal, I ordered, as a dietetic remedy, moderate eating and drinking, and moderate exercise daily; that he should go into the company of some chearful friend as often as possible, that he might be amused. I ordered him, besides, not to study after dinner, but to avoid all intense thought and business, that required application.

4. I ordered a tea-spoonful of the following powder, to be taken every morning at eight o'clock, and every afternoon at four, with cherry, or lime-tree-flower-water, walking, or taking some other exercise for an hour after :

℞. Limat. mart. subtiliss. trit.
Fulig. furn. splend. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ ʒss.
Sacchar. alb. ʒvi.
Castor. depur. gr. v. m. f. pulv.

5. For common drink, I ordered fair water, or water boiled with a piece of bread in it, or a thin beer.

6. I advised him to abstain from wine, brandy, and brown beer, and all heating and intoxicating liquors; and, if he had, at any time, a desire

to drink wine, he should not drink more than one glass. At night, going to rest, I ordered him to rub his legs well.

7. I ordered him to apply the following plaister to his left-side, as I thought there might be some disorder or obstruction in the spleen :

℞. Empl. de gummi ammon. ʒiſs.
Malax. ol. capp. q. ſ.

8. I advised him to drink of the chalybeate waters, in the spring or summer, and promised to give him proper direction how to use them, and what diet to observe.

OBSERVATION CLXXII.

Of a fluor albus.

A Clergyman's wife was troubled with a fluor albus after her lying-in, yet had her menstrual discharge regular. My advice was desired, November 4th, 1713 ; and I prescribed as follows :

1. The purging pills :

℞. Maſſ. pil. de fucc. Crat. ʒi.
Mercur. dulc. ʒſs.
Refin. jalap. ſubact. gr. xv.
Eff. rhabarb. q. ſ. f. pil. pond. gr. ii.

2. The following ſtrengthening ingredients, to be uſed morning and evening like tea :

℞. Lign. guaiac.
—— ſaffafr. aā ʒſs.
Herb. millefol.
—— agrimon. aā mj.
Flor. hyperic. pug. ii.
Aniſ. ſtellat. ʒi. m.

3. The following reſtringent tincture :

℞. Eff. fuccin.
—— balſ. peruv. aā ʒſs.
—— anodyn. ʒi. m.

4. The following corroborant uterine powder :

℞.

℞. Pulv. cinam. ℥iii.
 Sem. finap. ℥ii.
 Nuc. moschat.
 Antim. mart. cachect.
 Off. sep. preparat. aā ℥iss.
 Cardamom.
 Caryophyll. aā ℥ii.
 Sacchar. ℥i.
 Ol. lign. sassafr. gutt. iii. m. f. pulvis.

I sent also the following directions.

S I R,

I Perceive by yours of the 31st of October, which I received this day, the bad and troublesom illness of your wife, which, if not removed in time, may bring on many bad disorders, and particularly barrenness; I therefore think it necessary, that she should use the medicines prescribed for her, regularly, as follows:

1. To take nine of the purging pills in the morning fasting, with some warm beer or gruel, being careful not to take cold, and to drink, two hours afterwards, several dishes of the tea prescribed; and, at dinner, food of light digestion, that the stomach may not be overladen.

2. To infuse the ingredients in the manner of tea, one spoonful of them to a pint of water, letting them stand in infusion for some time, and to drink it like tea every afternoon, about four or five o'clock.

3. I directed from forty to fifty drops of the restraining tincture, to be taken in the tea every morning, and an hour before dinner; and in the evening in some gruel.

4. The day after the purge, the patient must begin with the strengthening uterine-powder, taking a tea-spoonful every morning early, and every afternoon and evening, in some good wine or beer.

5. The purging pills are to be repeated every fourth day, and according as the first dose should operate, two more may be added or omitted, occasionally; taking every night, after the purging, as much Venice-treacle, or mithridate, as will lie upon two points of a knife.

Lastly, A proper diet is not to be neglected. All sorts of raw fruit, every thing hard of digestion, as pork, pastry, milk, turnips, and cabbage, are to be avoided. To the soups, and other food, may be added mace, nutmegs, ginger, pepper, or cinamon. She must not drink much beer, especially cold beer, as it causes phlegm and acidities. A glass of good wine may be drank at her meals, and, in particular, red wine will be of most use to strengthen her: by which means, with the blessing of God,

God, the disorder, I hope, will be removed. But, should it continue beyond my expectation, I beg you will send me an account, and I shall not be wanting in doing all in my power.

I am, Yours, &c.

I never received any farther account or complaint from them, and therefore think that she was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CLXXIII.

Of a difficult dentition in a child.

A Child, eight months old, had been very restless for two days, crying continually, and had convulsions in the hands and legs. As its parents were apprehensive of some bad disorder ensuing, they sent to me. I found, beside the above-mentioned symptoms, that the child was very hot, and, upon looking at the gums, I perceived the teeth protruding; I therefore thought the case to be only a difficult dentition, and prescribed accordingly, November 2d, 1713, the following anodyne restraining mixture to rub the gums with, by means of soft linen-rags dipped in it :

1. R̄. Aq. flor. samb.
Syrup. violar. aā ʒi.
Nitri puriss. ʒi. m.

I prescribed the following cooling julep, directing a small spoonful to be given the child frequently :

2. R̄. Aq. flor. samb. ʒiv.
Syrup. violar.
—— papav. err. aā ʒii.
Nitri pur. ʒss.
Spirit. sal. dulc. gutt. vi. m.

The next night the child was more quiet, and cut one tooth.

OBSERVATION CLXXIV.

Of a costiveness, continuing three weeks, in a woman fifty years of age.

A Nurse, fifty years of age, who had not had any stool for three weeks, complained of a vehement pain in her bowels, anxiety about the præcordia, violent pain in her head, and desired my advice. I prescribed the following opening apozem, directing her to take, first, a tea-cupful. If it procured no stool in two hours, then to repeat two or three spoonfuls every hour :

℞. Tamarind. ꝑiſs.

Fol. fenæ, ꝑvi.

Tart. vitriolat. ꝑi.

Ebulliant leniter in f. q. aq. ſimpl. per moment. horæ.

℞. Colaturæ ꝑx. adde

Ext. diacartham. ꝑi.

Syrup. de cich. cum rhabarb. ꝑiſs.

This apozem procured ſtools, and removed her complaint.

OBSERVATION CLXXV.

Of the extraction of a dead child.

NOVEMBER 6th, 1713, I was fetched to a woman at Frucht, who had been in labour three days. When I arrived, and had her placed in a proper poſition, I found the child laid quite a-croſs, with its back to the mouth of the womb, and ſmelt already very ſtrong. I endeavoured to paſs my hand by the buttocks to the thighs, and at length to the legs; and getting one of the legs out, but not without a deal of trouble, I ſearched for the other; and when I had this out likewise, I pulled out the whole child, in the manner deſcribed, page 85, and 159; and thus preſerved the life of the mother, who was become extremely weak.

OBSERVATION CLXXVI.

My advice to a young counteſs, it being the firſt time of her pregnancy, and already advanced to the ſeventh or eighth month.

THE earl of Clarſtein ſent for me to Amberg, to conſult me about his lady, who was ſeven or eight months gone with her firſt child; and, as the time of her delivery was drawing near, was deſirous to know what regimen ſhe ſhould obſerve, and whether any medicines were neceſſary for her, being fearful leſt ſhe ſhould commit any error that might be hurtful to herſelf or child. She therefore deſired, as there were no phyſicians at Amberg ſhe choſe to conſult, that I would give her proper directions, both for the preſent, and alſo for the time of her delivery, and during her lying-in. She was of a lively diſpoſition, and of a plethoric ſanguine habit. She was tall, and rather corpulent, and informed me, that ſhe had always been ſubject to flushing heats, and commotions of the blood; and was rather of a haſty temper, apt to fret, and eaſily frightened. She complained alſo of anxiety about the præcordia, and of being frequently troubled with flatulencies; ſo that her belly ſeemed
2 ready

ready to burst; and the motion of her child, she said, was very weak. Having maturely reflected upon every circumstance, I gave her the following directions, and prescribed the necessary medicines:

1. That she should lose eight ounces of blood from the arm, that the quantity of blood being lessened, her delivery might not only be rendered more easy, but that a too great hæmorrhage at the time of delivery, as well as a fever or rash afterwards, might be prevented.

2. For that flushing heat and effervescence in the blood, I directed a cooling powder A, ordering a tea-spoonful to be taken twice a-day in fair water.

3. To prevent the ill consequences of frights, or vexation of mind, I prescribed a tea-spoonful of the powder B, to be taken immediately after such accidents, in lime-tree-flower-water, or cowslip-water.

4. For the flatulencies in her bowels, I prescribed the following tincture, signed carminative tincture C; directing forty or fifty drops to be taken in the morning, with tea or coffee, when troubled with wind; but, in the afternoon, they may be taken in wine; or, if troubled with too much heat, in simple fennel-water.

5. If the child's head should so distend the skin of the abdomen as to give pain, as is frequently the case in women in their first pregnancy, I prescribed an emollient anodyne ointment, to anoint the parts affected with, warm.

6. If the child be found very weak, I ordered a strengthening embrocation, in which a four-double linen cloth was to be wetted, and laid upon a plate over a fire to warm, then applied to her belly, letting it lie the whole night.

7. To soften the parts in the last month, and render delivery more easy, the ingredients marked F were to be put into a bag, and boiled for half an hour in water; then pouring it into some convenient vessel, let it be placed under a close-stool; she was to sit over it, when of a proper heat, of an evening, twice a-week, that the vapour may come to the fore and back-part of the body, and remain there the first time a quarter of an hour, and afterwards somewhat longer.

Amberg, Nov. 13, 1713.

The medicines were:

The powder A.

1. R. Lap. cancror. citrat.
Arcan. duplic. aa ʒss .
Cinnabar.
Nitri depur. aa ʒi . m.

G g

2. R.

The powder B.

2. \mathcal{R} . Specific. cephal. Mich.
Pulv. Marchion. aā ʒss .
Tart. vitriolat.
Nitri depur. aā ʒi . m.

The carminative tincture C.

3. \mathcal{R} . Eff. cort. aurant.
Spir. nitr. dulc. aā ʒi . m.

The emollient ointment D.

4. \mathcal{R} . Unguent. dialth. ʒii .

The strengthening embrocation E.

5. \mathcal{R} . Balf. embryon. ʒvii .
Aq. hirund. cum castor. ʒi . m.

The emollient ingredients F.

6. \mathcal{R} . Herb. malvæ, altheæ, aā mji.
—— artemis. rosmarin.
—— matricar. aā mj.
Sem. lini mji. m. concis. contus. cr. modo.

OBSERVATION CLXXVII.

Of an ardent fever in a child-bed woman.

A Woman at Altdorff was invaded with an ardent fever the third day after lying-in. She complained of great heat, thirst, and violent pain of her head, could get no sleep, and had severe pains in her belly, although the lochia had flowed properly. I prescribed, November 23d, 1713, the following powders, directing one to be taken at five o'clock in the evening, and the other at nine :

1. \mathcal{R} . Pulv. bezoard. fenn. ʒii .
Antim. diaph.
Nitr. pur. aā ʒss .
Mass. pil. de cynogloss. gr. i. m. d. in 2 part. æqual.

I prescribed the following mixture, directing two spoonfuls to be taken every two hours :

\mathcal{R} .

2. R̄. Aq. fumar. ℥vi.
 — ceras. nigr. ℥ii.
 Acet. destill. ℥fs.
 Lap. cancr. ℥i.
 Syrup. flor. papav. ℥fs. m.

For common drink, I ordered the following decoction to drink of at pleasure :

- R̄. Pass. min. ℥ii.
 Hord. mund. mji.
 Aq. simpl. lb iv.
 coq. per hor. postea adde pom. citr. in frusta sect. N^o i.
 Vini albi lbfs.
 Sacchar. q. s. ad grat.

The following night she rested pretty well, was more easy, and sweated moderately, and the next day all the foregoing symptoms left her ; so that this fever proved an ephemera.

OBSERVATION CLXXVIII.

Of the malum ischiaticum.

A Park-keeper at Brun, was attacked with great pains of his hip, his urine was very foetid and turbid. He desired my advice, and I prescribed, December 21st, 1713, the following purging draught, to be taken in the morning :

1. R̄. Tamarind. ℥fs.
 Fol. fenn. ℥iii. ebulliant in f. q. aq. simpl. per
 mom. horæ.

- R̄. Colaturæ ℥iii. adde
 Mann. Calabr. ℥i. m.

2. I ordered him to drink four dishes of the following ingredients, infused like tea, and sweetened with sugar, every morning and evening :

- R̄. Rad. 5. aperient. aā ℥i.
 — caryophyll. ℥iii.
 Herb. veronic.
 — heder. terr. aā mj.
 Bacc. juniper. ℥fs.
 Flav. cort. aurant. ℥ii.
 Sem. dauc. cret. ℥i. m. concis. contus. cr. modo.

3. I directed him to take fifty drops of the following tincture in the first dish of the tea :

℞. Eff. aristol. rotund.
— scordii *aa* ʒss. m.

4. I ordered the following powder, directing one tea-spoonful to be taken every afternoon at six o'clock, and at night going to rest :

℞. Conch. acet. preparat. ʒiii.
Tart. vitriol. ʒii.
Nitri depur. ʒi.
Cinnabar. antim. ʒii.
Castor. preparat. gr. vi.
Laud. opiat. gr. iii. m. f. pulv.

5. I ordered the part affected to be rubbed well with the following spirit, warm, three times a-day :

℞. Spir. vin. juniper. ʒviii.
Sapon. Venet. rasi ʒi. m.

He grew better in three or four days, and his pains went off gradually.

OBSERVATION CLXXIX.

Of the regimen prescribed for lady Clarstein, near the time of her delivery.

THE countess of Clarstein desired me, by letter, to send her the necessary medicines, as the time of her delivery was now near at hand. I ordered those which I had prescribed, page 186, with good success, where the position of the child is natural ; but where no advance is made towards delivery, either because the parts are too narrow, or if the pains have continued a long time, or are too weak, or where the woman is too weak and faint to promote her delivery herself, and when the position of the child is preternatural, forcing remedies cannot give any assistance, but, without being of any service, overheat the blood, bring on a febrile commotion of the blood, and thereby produce ardent fevers, dangerous hæmorrhages, eruptions, and other disorders ; and sometimes death itself is the consequence. But where the position of the child is natural, and, for the reasons above-mentioned, the labour is lingering, they have then a very good effect ; as, 1. A spoonful of the strengthening julep given frequently ; or, if any thing more forcing is required, as in defect of pains or strength, two spoonfuls may be given often, and between the doses of the julep, 2. A dose of the powder may be taken ; and hereupon,

as I have frequently observed, the pains have come on much sooner than when no remedies have been prescribed.

3. I ordered the emollient ointment, described above, page 226, to anoint the parts with, which renders them more supple and distensible, if frequently used. These medicines I sent her, assuring her of my readiness to wait on her at any hour she should want my assistance.

OBSERVATION CLXXX.

Of a bubo in the groin, resolved by proper remedies.

A Young man, who had been some time at Altdorff, who lived a pretty free life, and was very irregular in diet, came to me, December 28th, 1713, and complained, that for five or six days past he had a large painful swelling in his right groin, desiring my advice.

I examined to see whether it was a bubo, or an inguinal rupture; but found that it was no rupture, because it was very hard, and could not be reduced, nor did it ever return at night when asleep. To be informed what it was, I asked him how it came? whether he had received any blow, or had had any conversation with impure women? He replied, that he had not had any blow, nor had had any conversation with bad women; and that at present he had none of the symptoms of the venereal disease, as running, swelling of the pæpuce, tumor of the scrotum; but that the tumour was come of itself.

I considered with myself, whether I ought to credit this account, and what method I should take to cure him, and what I should prescribe. At length I resolved to prescribe those medicines which are serviceable to resolve and repel malignant and venereal buboes, as I doubted not but they would answer in resolving those of a milder sort, arising from other causes, according to the proverb, *Qui potest majus, potest etiam minus efficere*: judging therefore that obstructed and indurated glands, not proceeding from a venereal taint, might be softened, and the obstructed blood attenuated, and rendered fit for circulation by the said medicines; I therefore directed mercurial preparations, and other attenuating medicines, which, as he was otherwise a healthy man, I thought could not be hurtful; and the event answered my expectation, the tumor resolved, and he got a compleat cure.

Mercurials, we hereby see, are of great service in all obstructions and swellings of the glands; so are they in the gutta serena, and other disorders of the eye and nerves, as well as in venereal disorders, as will be hereafter enumerated in many observations: for by the judicious and rational

tional use of these medicines, many wretched miserable patients have been restored to health.

OBSERVATION CLXXXI.

Of a new-born child, that had too large a dose of mithridate.

A Young child, which was very restless, and cried greatly, had a large dose of mithridate given to quiet it: after which it slept for twenty-four hours, and could not be waked by shaking. I was called, and ordered the following mixture, January 2d, 1714:

℞. Acet. lavendul.
—— rosac. aā ʒi. m.

This I directed to be poured on a linen-cloth, and applied to the nose, and to rub the temples and wrists with it. Two hours afterwards the child began to move, and give signs of sensibility. Upon which I prescribed:

℞. Spir. sal. am. ʒii.

Three or four drops to be dropped in the mother's milk, or tea, and poured into the child's mouth.

Repeating this alternately with the above prescribed mixture, the child, by the next day, was become quite brisk and well.

OBSERVATION CLXXXII.

Of a swelling in the neck, in a woman, which seemed strumous.

MRS. Fritzens, forty years of age, at Altdorff, had a swelling in her neck, which looked like a strumous swelling: she complained also of a weak stomach. I prescribed for her, January 4th, 1714, the following purging powder, to be taken early in the morning, in any warm vehicle:

1. ℞. Pulv. jalap. ref. ʒi.
Merc. dulc. gr. xii.
Diagryd. gr. iii. m. f. pulv.

This powder I ordered to be repeated every week for three times.

2. I prescribed the following resolvent ingredients, of which I directed as much as could be held between four fingers, to be infused in a tin-pot, with a pint of boiling water, setting it upon a warm stove for a quarter of an hour. This infusion I ordered to be drank like tea every morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon.

℞.

℞. Rad. 5. aperient. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}$.
 Herb. saponar. $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{i}$.
 Raf. lign. sassifr. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$.
 — guaiac. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{s}$. m. concif. or. mod.

3. I also prescribed the following herbs, directing her to infuse them like tea, and drink four or five cupfuls every morning, and evening at five o'clock.

℞. Rad. scrophul. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$.
 — ari $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}$.
 Herb. veron. $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$.
 — rut. murar. m. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{s}$.
 Raf. lign. guaiac. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{s}$. m. concif. craf. mod.

4. I ordered fifty or sixty drops of the following tincture to be taken every morning and afternoon, with the tea :

℞. Ess. lign. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}$.
 — trifol. fibrin.
 Tinct. antim. tartarif. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}$. m.

5. I prescribed the following powder, and directed her to take a tea-spoonful every morning and evening, in black-cherry-water :

℞. conch. acet. preparat. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{s}$.
 Tart. vitriol. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}$.
 Arcan. duplic. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{s}$.
 Cinab. antim. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$. m.

6. I ordered the following plaister :

℞. Empl. diasapon. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$.

7. I ordered her to fumigate her neck twice a-day with amber, rubbing the part afterwards well with a warm cloth.

Having used the medicines, and a moderate diet for four or five weeks, she was cured.

OBSERVATION CLXXXIII.

Of the treatment of the countess of Clarstein during her lying-in.

IN the beginning of January 1714, a messenger came, at six o'clock in the morning, to fetch me to the earl of Clarstein, his lady having been seized with labour-pains about nine o'clock the evening before. I immediately

diately set out, and arrived at Amberg about noon, and found that the lady had been delivered about two hours before of a daughter. My arrival, however, was very agreeable to them, as I could now direct the proper regimen both for mother and child, and provide against the accidents lying-in women are subject to. I enquired if the secundine was extracted, and if the lochia flowed as they ought; if the umbilical chord of the child was well tied; if the mother had been properly rolled, in the usual manner for women in child-bed, and found all right. To purge the child of the meconium, I gave it a purging syrup: as,

R. Syrup. de cichor. cum rhab. ʒi.

Pulv. jalapii, g. iii. m.

This operated several times in the evening, purging off the black fordes. The next night the child slept very well, and the nurse began to give it suck.

For the first three days, I desired the lady to take thin gruels, and advised her against strong flesh soups, as they are prejudicial to child-bed women, frequently producing fevers, weight and sickness at the stomach, and other disorders. This morning I directed likewise for her such a drink as I usually prescribed to other child-bed women, by which the eruptive fevers were generally prevented; namely, two handfuls of bruised barley, one handful of currants, to be boiled in about a quart of water for half an hour, adding, when strained and cold, half a pint of good wine, half a lemon sliced, and as much sugar as will make it agreeable, but not too sweet. When settled and decanted, the clear liquor should be kept in a bottle, in a temperate place. Of this drink I directed a wine-glassful to be taken at any time when thirsty. All over her breasts I applied the empl. de sperm. ceti, spread upon linen. In the middle of each plaister there was a round hole for the nipple to come through. This plaister I applied, to prevent her breast's swelling too much, the curdling of the milk, inflammations and abscesses, which very often happen to those who do not give their children suck.

I visited her again in the evening, and found her rather hot, and her pulse feverish; I therefore gave her a dose of the cooling temperant powder, page 226, with a glass of the drink, which I directed to be repeated when thirsty or hot. The fever did not increase, but remained moderate, as is common in child-bed women. At eight o'clock she took some thin soup, and the lochia flowed without any great after-pains. As the parts, when the labour proves tedious, generally swell greatly, after delivery, and particularly in their first child, as in this case they did, the labour having lasted from nine at night till ten o'clock in the morning,

I ordered the following discutient fomentation to be applied to the parts, every night and morning warm :

R. Herb. levistic.

—— matricar.

Flor. chamomel.

—— verbasci m. concis. cr. modo.

This I ordered to be boiled in a quart of milk and water, and folded cloths to be wrung out of the liquor, and applied as directed.

The next night both mother and child were pretty well, resting quietly : the child had now voided all the meconium, and at ten in the morning the stools came away yellow. At seven in the morning the lady drank some dishes of tea, was pretty strong, the lochia flowed regular, the pulse moderate, the heat temperate, and had not drank more than three glasses of the cooling drink in the night ; her breasts were not troublesom ; the nurse had laced them up the day before, after the plaister had been applied : at dinner she eat nothing but water-gruel, with some currants in it. The child had now-and-then some pap ; but as the wet-nurse had milk enough, I advised them to give but little, to prevent the child's stomach from being overladen, from which, in young children, many bad accidents may arise, as wind, heart-burns, gripes, restlessness, rashes, epilepsies, and such like dangerous disorders.

The third day her ladyship was very well, but had not yet had a stool. She told me that it was customary in Bohemia for ladies in child-bed to take some oil of almonds, to open the body and heal the uterus, and asked me if I thought it would be serviceable. I replied, that I had not chose to load her with medicines without occasion, as every thing went on well ; that oil disagreed with some stomachs, and brought on vomitings ; but that as she had no aversion to it, I thought it would be useful in the present case. I accordingly ordered her to take of the ol. amygd. d. recent ʒiſs. at nine in the morning, which she did, without its creating any nausea. About noon it procured one gentle stool, and she found herself brisk and well, and continued the same regimen.

As the child was restless all day and night, which I judged to arise from the remaining navel-string, which was now falling off, I ordered a dose of the pulv. epilept. marchion, to be given her in the evening.

I advised the lady to repeat the oil of almonds ; which she accordingly did the next morning. The lochia flowed as well as could be wished, and continued till the sixth day ; she was very well all the time, and had another stool ; and the small milk-knots in her breasts, which she had per-

H h

ceived

ceived for two days, resolved. The day before, the chord separated from the child, and fell off; after which it was quiet.

On the seventh day I ordered the lady to omit the oil, to see how she would be without it, and she found herself as well as could be wished, had no commotion or heat in her blood, and the lochia diminished gradually; and as she had an appetite for somewhat better than gruels and thin soups, I permitted her to eat that day some good chicken-broth; and that, if she had a mind, she might eat some chicken at dinner; but, in the evening, she took only some thin soup, and rested well all that night.

The eighth day she continued the same. The ninth she was so well that she said she would dine up, if I thought it would not be hurtful to her; which, as she had no complaint, I had no reason to object to, if she would keep herself warm: she accordingly dined up, drank two dishes of coffee after dinner, and rested very well all the next night.

As she was now very well, I was desirous of returning home, as I had business to do there; but she desired me to return again in three weeks, to order what medicines I should think proper at the end of her lying-in. Accordingly on the 17th of January I returned to Altdorff.

OBSERVATION CLXXXIV.

Of a hare-lip, in a child of a year old.


WHILST I remained at Amberg, a poor man came to me, whose child, then about a year old, had an hare-lip. The fissure was on the left-side of the upper-lip, which, at the under-part, was as broad as a thumb, terminating gradually in an angle under the left-nostril; the gums and upper-jaw were whole, and the child in perfect health and still sucked.

I resolved to perform the operation the next day, about two o'clock in the afternoon, but previously prescribed him the following purging powder, to be taken the same morning, in some milk:

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. iv.
Mercur. dulc. gr. ii.
Sacch. alb. gr. vi. m.

I had with me a good pair of scissars, but proper pins were wanting: I therefore determined to use three large common pins, which I had flattened at the points, filing them afterwards very pointed. I procured some red silk, honey of roses, and a sponge to wash off the blood.

When

When the child came that afternoon, I desired one of the men to take it on his lap, and to hold its hands fast, another I desired to stand behind, and hold the child's head on both sides; a third assistant held the child's feet. I then cut both edges of the fissure off with my scissars, and taking hold of the left part of the wounded lip with the thumb and index-finger of my left hand, I passed the first pin from without, inwards, at the upper part of the lip, the breadth of two backs of a knife from the edge of the wound, and at the opposite side from within outwards; then fixing the silk to the right part of the pin, twisted it round the left part, like the procumbent figure eight, ; I then passed a second pin in the middle, after the same manner, and twisted the silk round about it the same way; and then the third pin I passed at the bottom, almost at the undermost edge of the lip: I then cleansed the lip from the blood, that I might see, by these twistings of the silk, how to bring the edges properly together. And, lastly, I wound the silk in a circular manner about the three pins; which turns, however, rather more resembled a square than a circle.

The points of the pins I snipped off, to prevent their pricking the child; then smeared the wound with honey of roses, and applied a pledget of lint, dipped in honey of roses to the part, and fixed the whole with a roller, about a finger's breadth, and about a yard and a half long, the middle of which I applied upon the pledget of lint; but the two ends I pulled back towards the neck, where I drew them over each other in the form of a cross, carrying it on from the neck over both ears to the forehead, from thence over the child's cap to the back-part of the head, pinning it fast to the child's cap in several places, to prevent its falling off.

I told the child's mother, that she might now give the child the breast when she would, but that she should smear the wound once every two hours with the honey of roses.

The next day she brought the child again, and I perceived that every thing did well, and that the bandage was fast; therefore I sent her back, bidding her to repeat the honey of roses as before, to keep the child's face from the cold, and to come again the next day.

I found the roller removed; I therefore took it off carefully, and the pledget of lint, and found that the pins and silk sat well. I smeared the wound with honey of roses, applied a pledget dipped in it, had the child's cap tied fast to his head, and applied the roller as before, telling the woman to bring her child again in two days.

When the child was brought on the fourth day, and I had taken off the bandage, I rubbed both ends of the middle pin with sweet oil, to make it slip out the easier; then taking hold of the child's upper-lip, with the thumb and index-finger of my left-hand on both sides, near the ends

of the pins, that the wound might not be torn asunder in withdrawing the pin; I turned it round, and pulled it gently out of the wound, and dressed in the same manner as before.

The fifth day I withdrew the uppermost pin, and the sixth day the undermost; the silk remained in the lip yet, which I did not pull away, but smeared the part with honey of roses, and applied two long sticking plaisters of diachylon and oil of turpentine, and of the breadth of a little finger, which reached almost from one ear to the other, which passed over each other upon the upper-lip, forming a cross, and then applied the same bandage as before.

The eighth day the child was brought again, and the plaisters were become loose at the ends, and therefore I took them quite off; at the same time the pieces of silk came away, and the wound was almost healed. I applied such a sticking plaister as before, and told them to let it remain till it fell off, and when it was off they then should bring the child to me again. The tenth day after the operation, they brought the child to me again, and the plaister was taken off, and the lip was completely healed.

OBSERVATION CLXXXV.

Of a tumour taken off from a woman's breast.

THE morning after I had performed the operation for the hare-lip, a rope-maker's wife, about thirty years of age, came to me, and informed me she had been troubled with a hard tumour in her left-breast, as big as an hen's egg, for three years, which came after giving her child suck, and had gradually grown bigger. She had been with several physicians and surgeons for their advice to discuss it, but without success, for this winter it increased greatly: she then shewed me her breast, and desired my opinion. I found it to be as she related, and that the tumour was moveable. As the woman was otherwise in good health, I advised her to have it extirpated before it grew bigger, or changed into a cancer; for that, at present, it would not give her so much pain as when it should become bigger, and besides the wound would sooner heal. For fear of worse consequences, she resolved to have it extirpated. I therefore prescribed the following purging powder to be taken immediately, in warm beer or gruel; and bid her eat for dinner and supper some soup, and a little other light food:

℞. Pulv. jalap. ℥i. Mere. dulc. ℥ss.
Extr. helleb. nigr. gr. v. m. f. pulv.

I told her that I would perform the operation at ten o'clock the next morning. I ordered a barber, who came with her to me, to prepare a
good

good quantity of lint, a linen compress, and a long roller with two heads, one ounce of alcohol vini, a cordial julep, and some Hungary-water for sinelling to. The next morning, at the appointed time, the barber came with two of his journeymen. I seated her in a chair, and ordered one of them to hold her round the shoulders and breast, and to raise her upwards; then making an incision with a knife through the skin, I dissected the tumour gradually, and at length cut it out, the wound bleeding but very little; then filling up the wound with lint, moistened with the alcohol vini, I laid a compress over it, and applied the two-headed roller, fixing the compress by circular turns round the breast, and ordered her to be put to bed, giving her some of the cordial julep, and the Hungary-water to smell to. The fourth day I dressed her with digestive, and the sixth continued the same dressing; and, lastly, with only dry lint till it was healed.

OBSERVATION CLXXXVI.

Of a violent flux of blood from the piles.

THE earl of Clarstein's gardener had a profuse flux of blood, occasioned by the hæmorrhoids, which had rendered him very weak. He complained of heat and commotion of the blood, and that he had not been bled in the autumn as usual. I prescribed, January 9th, 1714, the following temperant powder, directing him to take half a tea-spoonful every morning, noon, and night, in a glass of fair water:

1. R. Lap. cancr. citrat. preparat. ʒiii.

Conch. acet. preparat. ʒii.

Nitri depurat. ʒi.

Cinnab. antim. ʒii. m. f. pulv.

I ordered him also to lose some blood from his arm, to avoid all strong liquors, and to drink only water with a piece of bread in it. The flux diminished the same evening, and was entirely stopped the next day. I then told him not to neglect bleeding every spring and autumn, and to observe a temperate diet.

OBSERVATION CLXXXVII.

Of the prevention of abortion.

MRS. Wornern of Amberg, who had never had a child, sent for me, and informed me, that she believed she was eleven weeks gone with child, as she had not had her menstrual discharge during that time. Her breasts

breasts were hard and large, and she had an oppression and anxiety about the præcordia, and a sickness of the stomach after eating. She had been in the same way about three years ago, and miscarried, and was now apprehensive of the same happening to her. She was of a costive habit, and much troubled with wind, of a weakly constitution, and about thirty-four years of age. She desired my advice, January 13th, 1714; and I ordered, 1. Six ounces of blood to be taken from the arm, as the anxiety seemed to arise from fulness of blood.

2. I prescribed the following powder, directing a tea-spoonful to be taken every morning and evening :

℞. Trag. aromat. Aug. ʒi.
 Pulv. stomach. Birk. ʒss.
 Sacch. cant. alb. ʒi.
 Ol. destill. cinam.
 — — caryoph.
 — — mac. aā gutt. ii. m. f. pulvis.

3. I ordered the following carminative julep, directing a spoonful or two to be taken at any time when troubled with wind :

℞. Aq. ceras. nigr. ʒiv.
 — cort. aurant. cum vino.
 — embryon. aā ʒi.
 Confect. alkerm. inc. ʒi.
 Syrup. corall. ʒii. m.

4. I advised her to avoid restraining food, and to eat frequently prunes, boiled apples, with currants, and such-like; and besides, I prescribed the following opening pulp, directing two or three spoonfuls to be taken when costive. This procured a stool, and she continued it during her pregnancy, till August, when she sent for me, and was delivered of a living child :

℞. Pomor. N° iv. vel v.
 Passul. major. & min. aā ʒss.
 Cerevisiæ ten. q. f. coque leniter donec probe mollescant,
 trajiciantur per setaceum & adde sacchari ad gratiam.

OBSERVATION CLXXXVIII.

Of a difficult labour, and of the use of the Stone-forceps.

JANUARY 20th, 1714, I was sent for to a woman at Gnadenberg, half a mile from Altdorff, who had been in labour four days, yet could not be delivered, notwithstanding she had true pains, and the utmost endea-

endeavours had been used. When I came, the midwife told me that the child's head presented, and could be plainly felt, but would not advance any farther; it seemed to be very large, which she imagined was the principal reason of the difficulty. I had furnished myself with the necessary medicines, as at page 186, and proper instruments. I placed the woman a-cross the bed, with her breech on the edge of it, raised by pillows higher than her head. Then directed two women, seated on low chairs, to extend her legs, holding them at the knee and ankle. I then introduced my hand up the vagina, in order to learn the true position of the child, and whether it was as the midwife reported. I found every thing as she had described, and that the head of the child was so wedged in between the bones of the pelvis, that I could not pass my hand to search for the feet, so that all my trouble was fruitless. The child smelt already strong, and the fontinel upon the upper-part of the head was not very tight, but rather felt soft, and hence I judged the child was dead; and now my only thought was, how to preserve the mother, and to deliver her of the dead child. My first care, therefore, was to reduce the head. The English forceps, which we have at present, were at that time unknown with us; with these I might, perhaps, have grasped the head, and extracted the child: but, as I had them not, I thought I would try the following method, viz. to open the child's head at the fontinel, and take out the brains, and then extract the head and child entirely. For this purpose I used a large pair of pointed scissars, which I think better than the two-edged knife of Mauriceau and others, because such instruments, which cut on the outside, may easily wound the vagina, urethra, or bladder itself, to the great hazard of the patient. On the contrary, the scissars are blunt externally, and therefore cannot injure the parts. With the index-finger of my left-hand I searched for the place already mentioned, where I intended to open the head, and passed the scissars upwards with my right-hand, along the index-finger of my left-hand, to the tip, and forced it, at that place, through the skin and dura-mater, into the brain, dilating upwards and downwards, to enlarge the first opening, doing the same with the index-finger of my left-hand; then closing the scissars, I turned them so, that, when I opened them again, they might dilate the opening transversely; then turning them slowly about to the right, then to the left, and afterwards gradually quicker, to make the brain softer, more fluid and thinner, I scraped out, with two fingers of my left-hand, a good deal of the brain; and, as I could not get far enough with my fingers, I took one of my hooks, and introduced it by the direction of the index-finger of my left-hand, through the hole into the child's head, and turned it about in the cavity, and scraped out as much of the brain as possible,
partly

partly with my fingers, partly with this hook turned sideways, that the cranium might close the better, which would render the extraction of the head easier. I afterwards introduced Mauriceau's tire tête, by the direction of the index-finger of my left-hand, and screwed it fast to the cranium, skin, and dura-mater, and, pulling it downwards, the head advanced: but presently a piece of the right parietal bone, which the tire tête had hold of, broke off, so that this instrument could be of no more service. I tried then to get hold of the head with my hands, in order to extract it, as I had taken out the best part of the brain; but without success.

Now as I heard, whilst a student, of old experienced physicians, and particularly when I was at Jena, I think of Dr. Möller; and having afterwards read, that professor Rolink and Schlevogt at Jena, had used, in difficult labours, to extract the child, among other instruments, with a certain forceps with good success, I judged that the stone-forceps, used in lithotomy, might be very useful here, and preferable to many other instruments, in such cases where the head stuck fast, particularly as it had teeth and would hold faster. Therefore, ever since I was made professor at Altdorff, when called to women in difficult labour, I always took a pair of these forceps with me, that, if occasion offered, I might be satisfied of their usefulness. These forceps I took with me, and found them serviceable. I introduced them into the child's head in such a manner as that one part of the blade grasped the head inwards in the middle, the other externally, part of the os bregmatis and os temporum, together with the os petrosus; then, by turning the head about to the right and left, and upwards and downwards, I at length happily extracted it; and taking hold of the shoulders, which were very broad, with both hands, I pulled out the whole child: the head was as big as a child's half a year old, and the body large in proportion. One may learn by this instance, that the stone-forceps may be rendered more useful than the sharp pointed hooks used by many practitioners, because these latter easily slip off, particularly when the head is round and smooth; and hence they may frequently injure the uterus, the vagina, or bladder of the woman, or may hurt the hand of the operator; whereas, the forceps is not subject to these hazards, which few have thought of who have wrote on this subject. According to my opinion, therefore, this instrument is as great an improvement here, as the forceps was in Celsus's method, or the lesser apparatus in cutting for the stone; the use of which I have demonstrated in my surgery, and in a disputation on the lesser apparatus in cutting for the stone, published here in 1745. Having found this method successful in other such accidents attending difficult labours, it afterwards occurred to my mind that the instrument called bouton, used in lithotomy, and described

scribed in my surgery, tab. xxvii. fig. 2, may be used in such cases to stir the brain about with the small end, and to extract it with the scoop-end; and this I have also tried, and found of service.

OBSERVATION CLXXXIX.

Of inflamed watery eyes.

MR. Loschebrand, a merchant at Nurenberg, complained of inflamed eyes. He had a reddish, yellow, and cachectic aspect; he was about forty years of age; he had also a contraction of the eye-lids, and a watery eye. I prescribed, Jan. 22, 1714, the following purging pills, directing him to take from thirteen to fifteen of them at night going to rest once a week:

1. R. Mass. pill. de succin. Crat. ℥ii.
Diagryd. ℥i.
Ess. rhabarb. q. s. m. f. pil.
N^o 60, consp. specific. ceph.

I ordered the following ingredients to be used like tea, twice a-day:

2. R. Herb. euphras. mj.
— beton.
— herniar. aā mfs.
Lign. sassiafr. ℥i.
Sem. anis. stell. ℥i. m.

I ordered a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken every morning, noon and night:

3. R. Conch. acet. preparat. ℥i.
Flav. cort. aurant.
Tart. vitriol. aā ℥ss.
Cinnab. antim. ℥ii. m. f. pulv.

I ordered the following eye-water, to wash his eyes with every two or three hours:

4. R. Aq. rosar.
— plantag. aā ℥ii.
Spir. vin. camphor. ℥ii.
Vitriol. alb. gr. iv. m.

By these means he soon grew better.

OBSERVATION CXC.

Of chancres on the prepuce, phimosis, and other symptoms of the venereal disease.

JANUARY 22, 1714, a student having a number of chancres on the prepuce, which, on account of its great tumefaction, he could not draw back, thence called a phimosis; and, besides, blotches in his face, and all over his body, but most in his face, desired my assistance. I proceeded in the following manner: I purged him several times with the following pills, which I directed to be taken every third night going to rest:

1. R. Extr. panchym. Crat.
Merc. dulc. aa gr. vii.
Diagryd. gr. vi.
Ess. rhabarb. q. f. f. pilul. xv. consp. sem. lycop.

I ordered him to take forty or fifty drops of the following tincture, three times a-day:

2. R. Ess. lignor.
Tinct. antim. tart. aa ziii .
Ol. destill. lign. sassafr. gutt. iii. m.

I ordered the following bolus to be taken every other night going to rest:

3. R. Conf. flor. tunic. zi .
Merc. dulc. ss . m. f. bolus.

I ordered the following poultice to be applied several times a-day to the swelled prepuce:

4. R. Herb. menth.
—— absynth. aa mj.
—— fabin.
Flor. chamomel.
—— melilot. aa p. ii.
incisa & contusa coq. in f. q. aquæ simpl. ad consistentiam cataplasmi.

For the blotches in his face I prescribed,

5. R. Aq. lilior. alb. zvi .
—— rofar.
—— calc. vivæ. aa zi .
Mercur. sublimat. ēi . solvatur mercur. et filtratur per chartam.

I directed him to wash the parts affected, where they were the worst, with this water every night going to rest.

I prescribed the following mixture to be injected under the prepuce, three times a-day, and also to wash the part with :

6. *Rx.* Decoct. herb. hyperic. ℥viii .
Mell. ros. ℥i . solvatur, et postea adde
aq. calcis viv. ℥ii .
Merc. dulc. pulv. ℥i . m.

The blotches in his face, by these means, were fewer, but he had a greater number on his body ; the swelling of the prepuce was not any better, and, as I judged his blood was greatly infected, I thought diaphoretics might be serviceable, to expel the disease. Accordingly, January 29th, I prescribed :

1. *Rx.* Rad. chin. ℥i .
— farfapar.
— polypod. aa ℥ss .
Lign. guaiac. ℥iss .
— sassiafr. ℥i . m. concif.

I directed him to boil a spoonful of these ingredients a quarter of an hour in a pint of water, and to drink it warm every morning in bed, and to take the drops in the first dish, and to sweat upon it for half an hour.

I ordered the following mixture to be applied to the prepuce, with folded clothes, and to have the injection continued :

2. *Rx.* Aq. calc. viv. ℥vi .
Sp. vin. camph. ℥i .
Merc. dulc. ℥i . m.

At length, having continued these medicines for fifteen or twenty days, he could draw back the prepuce, and two small ulcers appearing on the glans penis, I ordered them to be washed and cleansed with the following lotion, and to put some lint upon them :

Rx. Aq. calcis viv. ℥ii .
Merc. sublim. gr. ii. m. ebull leniter, & filtretur per
chartam.

This cleansed the ulcers, and by these means he was again restored to health.

OBSERVATION CXCI.

Prescription for a lady after her lying-in.

THE countess of Clarstein sent for me again, and desired me to prescribe, according to the Bohemian custom, some medicines to cleanse the uterus. Accordingly, February 12th, 1714, I directed the following purging ingredients, one paper to be used directly, the other in eight days, infused in water :

1. \mathcal{R} . Passul. maj. exacin.
 — min. aa ʒss .
 Rad. polypod.
 — aristol. rot, aa ʒiss .
 Fol. fen. elect. ʒiiss .
 Rhabarb. elect. ʒss .
 Tartar. solub. ʒi . m. incis. contus. d ad chart in
 duplo.

I prescribed the following uterine pills, directing her to take from thirteen to fifteen every night, going to rest, with the following julep, in the intermediate space between the taking of the purges :

2. \mathcal{R} . Extr. melliss. ʒii .
 — gentian.
 — aristoloch. rot.
 Gum. galb. solut.
 Aloes puriss. aa ʒi .
 Ess. myrrhæ. q. f. f. pil. gr. i. pond. obducantur
 aur.

3. \mathcal{R} . Aq. melliss. ʒvi .
 — cinamom. cum vin. ʒi .
 Syrup. caryophyll. ʒiii . m.

By these means she became quite well.

OBSERVATION CXCH.

An account of the cure of the woman in the 185th observation, who had the hard tumour in her breast.

I Took this opportunity of visiting the rope-maker's wife, who had, about a month before, the hard tumour in her breast extirpated, and found it so well healed as to want nothing but to be dried up. I therefore advised the surgeon to dress it with nothing but dry lint; and, as there was scarce any discharge of matter, to dress it only once every other day: after which, in about ten or twelve days time, it healed up entirely.

OBSERVATION CXCHII.

Of vomitings, and great pain, succeeding a fall upon the breast.

MISS Fleischmann, the daughter of Paul Fleischmann, merchant and alderman of Altdorff, a young lady about twenty years of age, fell upon her breast, which was succeeded by a great pain in the part, and difficulty of breathing, almost to suffocation. I prescribed for her, February 20th, 1714, the following resolvent mixture, directing two spoonfuls to be taken frequently, shaking the phial:

1. R. Aq. fumar.
— flor. sambuc. aa ʒiii.
Acet. destill. ʒiii.
Lap. cancr. preparat. ʒi.
Syrup. flor. pavav. ʒss. m.

She took this medicine twice, and about two hours after was seized with violent vomitings, returning very frequent, so that I was sent for again. In order to stop the vomiting, I prescribed. 1. Aquæ cinamomi cydoniati ʒiv. directing her to take two spoonfuls frequently. 2, I ordered the following cataplasm, viz. Nurenberg ginger-bread rubbed small, and mixed with vinegar, to be applied warm to her stomach; by these means the vomiting was relieved, and she rested very well the following night. But the next day, when I visited her, the pain in her breast was very severe. I therefore ordered two or three dishes of the infusion of the following plant to be drank several times a day:

1. R. Herb. arnic. mj.

2. I

2. I prescribed forty drops of the following tincture, to be taken every three hours in the arnica-tea :

R. Eff. traum. Wedel. ʒvi.

The next day she was much better ; and I prescribed the following powders, and directed one to be taken in the tea at three o'clock in the afternoon, and to be repeated going to rest :

3. R. Conch. acet. preparat.

Lap. cancr. citrat. aā ʒss.

Specific. cephal. Michael.

Sang. dracon. aā ʒi. m. f. pulv. d. in quatuor partes æqual.

These powders she continued two days, and mended greatly. On the fifth day I directed ʒss. rhabarbæ to be taken early in the morning in the tea ; and by these means she got well again.

OBSERVATION CXCIV.

Of worms.

TWO girls, one of seven, the other of nine years of age, were brought to me by their mother, who informed me that they had been sickly a long time, and had many of the symptoms of worms, for which the parents desired my advice ; and, accordingly, I prescribed the following powder, directing half a tea-spoonful to be given every morning and afternoon in aqua graminis :

1. R. Æthiop. min. ʒiss.

2. I ordered them to take every morning after the powder, half a tea-spoonful of worm-feed, upon a piece of bread smeared with honey.

3. I ordered the following ingredients to be infused in a pint of sack, for one night, and to give them a spoonful every day after dinner :

R. Flor. tanacet.

Sem. cinæ aā ʒi. m. contuf. cr. mod. d. in nodul.

4. After three days I gave each a purge early in the morning.

For the eldest :

R. Pulv. mechoac. nig. gr. xii.

Merc. dulc. gr. vii.

Diagryd. gr. i. m.

For the youngest :

R. Pulv. mechoac. nigr. ʒss.

Merc. dulc. gr. vi. m.

By these means they voided a great number of ascarides, and the eldest voided pieces of flat worms, with much slime. March 8th, their parents desired farther advice; and I directed the repetition of the same medicines, and to give them a purge in four days: thus, by continuing these medicines, they were cured.

OBSERVATION CXCV.

Of a child born with the anus imperforate, and no intestinum rectum.

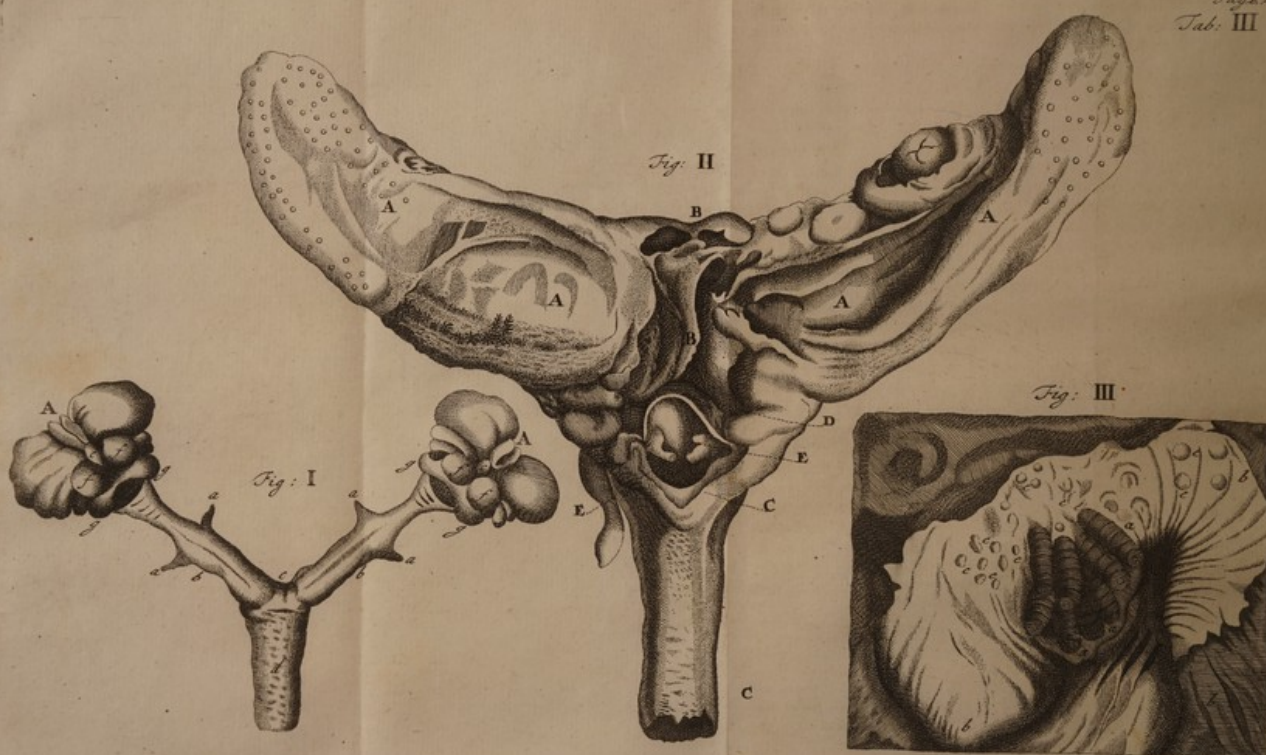
ALTHOUGH there is no want of writers who have remarked instances of children born with the anus imperforate, and I myself saw two at Amsterdam; yet, notwithstanding, I think this observation, which occurred February 24th, 1714, at Elsbach, a village near Altdorff, on account of the singular circumstances, useful and remarkable. I was sent for to a child four days after its birth, and was informed that the anus was imperforate, and that it vomited up the meconium. I went and found the child alive, but vomiting, and very weak; the colour of its skin was of a greenish yellow, inclined to black; the anus was quite closed; and instead of the perforation in that part, a hard sort of a scar was observable; it was contracted inwards, and, when pressed upon, yielded but very little. As things were circumstanced, I told its parents, that there was but little hope of the child's life; for, from the hardness of the parts, where the intestinum rectum was deficient, I concluded the child could not be preserved, because I had heretofore observed a similar case at Amsterdam, with the celebrated Dr. Ruysch; and therefore, if an incision was made, it could not reach the place where the fordes were collected; for in those cases where this evil is curable, and the rectum only closed up by a membrane, the part is generally soft and more prominent. But that nothing, in this dangerous and doubtful case, where certain death was expected, might be neglected, from which there might be any hope of succeeding, I informed the parents of the child, that, as it must otherwise inevitably die, I would make an incision. Accordingly I ordered the child's legs to be extended from each other; I took a large lancet, such as is commonly used for opening abscesses, and ran it gradually and cautiously in the direction of the rectum, the breadth of four fingers deep, but without observing any cavity, or any discharge of fordes; for the lancet remained in the fleshy parts only, without any discharge but

but a few drops of blood. I then introduced the trocar deeper, but without success; and, lastly, I passed my finger up the wound, and searched for the gut or cavity, but could not find any. As I now plainly saw there was not any possibility of preserving the child, I told the parents it must be left to its fate, and, when dead, begged to have the liberty of opening it, to see what the internal defect really was. The child died the next night, after much vomiting and dreadful convulsions, as they informed me. The next day I opened the body, and examined it; and observed, that the large intestines were perforate only to the beginning of the rectum, or as far as the upper-part of the os sacrum, and the rest from the os sacrum to the anus, that is, the whole intestinum rectum adhered and was grown together, being one thick compact fleshy substance. From this observation we may learn, that not all atreti are of the same species; for they may be easily cured whose anus is only closed up by a membrane; but when the case proves, as here described, they cannot be assisted, but must die.

OBSERVATION CXCVI.

Of the urachus, found perforate to the navel, in the same child.

ANATOMISTS still differ with regard to the urachus, whether it is perforate in the human subject, as in beasts. Most are of the opinion that it is not, and among them Verheyen, in the first edition of his anatomy, in the chapter upon the human secundine, says: "In the human subject there is a membranous ligament, known by the name of urachus, by means of which, the fund of the bladder is supported from the umbilical chord, but that it has ever been found open or pervious, I have never read or heard." In his supplement to his second edition, tract. v. cap. 12. he says, "That notwithstanding he had often taken great pains, he had never found it pervious in the human foetus; and that he had asked the celebrated Dr. Ruysch, who replied, that he had examined more than fifty bladders in new-born children, but had never met with any perforation in the fund of the bladder, nor any passage proceeding to the navel." And I myself have frequently searched for it, but never before met with it pervious so far; but, on my examining this child, on the fifth day after its birth, I discovered, in the presence of several gentlemen of the profession, a conspicuous passage proceeding from the bladder through the urachus towards the navel, as wide as to admit a probe as thick as a straw, which passed to the navel, but there stopped, and the urachus was not open or pervious any farther: which, in this case, might have happened for some peculiar reason, or perhaps was only



a lusus naturæ. Hence we may see, that although the urachus is sometimes pervious in the human fœtus, yet it seldom is so, farther than half-way, or at most to the navel; therefore, the existence of an allantois is yet uncertain in children.

OBSERVATION CXCVII.

Of some extraordinary worms in a horse.

AS in various plants there are observed various insects, so, in like manner, I have found in different beasts different worms. And it is certain that one species is found in man, another again in beasts, another in putrid flesh, as assiduous naturalists have often remarked.

As lately I opened and dissected a living horse, to demonstrate the extraordinary size of the ductus thoracicus, so conspicuous in this animal, which proceeds from the lower belly, running through the thorax, and also to demonstrate the lacteals; upon examining the intestines afterwards, we found in the duodenum and stomach, near the pylorus, a great number of extraordinary worms, resembling, in some measure, the chrysalides, like those delineated in tab. iii. *aaaa*, with a part of the stomach *bbbb*, of the natural size. They were of a reddish flesh-colour, loose at one end, and with the other they stuck fast in the coats of the stomach, about the depth of a line. Some I pulled out by force, and the blind holes, that is, such holes as did not perforate the coats entirely, remained behind, as in *cccc*; and thence, perhaps, was the cause of this horse being so lean and weak as he was, so as to be unfit for labour. Of the same kind, but in a much greater number, I found afterwards in the year 1726, in a horse I dissected at Helmstadt. The celebrated Malpighi mentions his having found the same sort of worms in a horse, in his treatise upon the glands, in which he considers the structure of their parts. I observed those I now found in a microscope; they appeared surrounded, as it were, with rings, and full of short thick hairs. I have several of them by me, preserved in spirit of wine.

OBSERVATION CXCVIII.

Of a particular sort of worms in pigeons, with their remedies.

IN the summer 1714, a surgeon here in Altdorff, who was a great admirer of pigeons, and kept a great number of them, found that several of them died in a very short time, without his being able to assign the cause; and the rest sat drooping and hanging their wings down, as if about to die too. At length he opened some of them that were dead, in

order to discover the cause, and found the stomach filled with long thin worms, of a whitish colour, about the length of a little finger, and thickness of a piece of pack-thread: the pigeons were quite emaciate; he brought me several of them, and shewed me a great number of these extraordinary worms, such as I had never seen before, and consulted with me about a remedy for the rest; and asking me if mercury was not a good medicine, I was of his opinion, and advised him to give the pigeons water with crude mercury in it, instead of common water. This he did; and most of those remaining, except a very few which were very weak, or could not perhaps, drink much of the water, were preserved. These observations, notwithstanding they appear trifling, may be of great utility to the public; as for instance, in any epidemic distemper amongst the cattle, if, upon opening them, it is found to arise from worms, the crude mercury may be exhibited to try if it will not recover them of the disorder; for, perhaps, many distempers among cattle proceed from worms. Therefore, it is the duty of every citizen not to conceal any thing that may be of service to the public in general; on which account, I have not thought these observations upon worms unworthy a place in this collection.

O B S E R V A T I O N CXCIX.

Of a dog from which I cut out the spleen.

THE learned are not yet agreed in opinion about the use of the spleen. The celebrated Verheyen, in the latest edition of his anatomy, supposes that it is of some use in procreation; and yet it is certain that the spleen may be excised from dogs without killing them, nay, almost without injuring their health: but as yet we have no certain instance in writers, at least as far as I have found. In September 1714, I cut out the spleen from a bull-bitch, about three months old. The wound soon healed, without being in the least troublesome to the creature; she jumped and leaped about quite brisk on the very first day of the operation, and has continued well above two years; she run as fast as any other dog, eat prodigiously, being quite insatiate. For a few of the first days after the operation she urined almost every minute. I should not have failed communicating what I thereafter might have observed, and whether this bitch could conceive or not; but unluckily I lost her.

OBSERVATION CC.

Of the epilepsy.

MR. Grunewald, the student, whom I advised, page 220, to bleed every three months, having neglected it for four months, was again seized on the 25th February 1714, with another fit. He sent for me again, and I ordered him to be bled immediately in the foot; the blood appeared frothy, and as if in a ferment.

I prescribed the following powder, directing a tea-spoonful, or a tea-spoonful and a half, to be taken every morning at eight o'clock, and afternoon at four, in a glass of black-cherry-water :

2. R. Fuligin. furn. splendidiss.
 Rad. valerian. optim.
 Lim. mart. puriss. & subtiliss. aa ʒss.
 Cinamom. opt. ʒii.
 Sacchar. cant. alb. ʒi.
 Castor. depur. gr. vi. m. f. pulv.

I also ordered him to take forty drops of the following nervine mixture, every morning at ten o'clock, and at four in the afternoon, with lime-tree-flower-water :

3. R. Liq. C. C. succin. ʒss.
 Eff. castor. ʒss. m.

And, as he complained of a singing in his ears, I ordered the following oil, directing him to rub one or two drops, several times a-day, behind his ears, and to drop one drop upon a piece of warm cotton, and put it into his ears every night and morning :

4. R. Eff. succin. ʒi.
 Ol. dest. flor. chamomel. ʒss.
 ——— rosmarin. gutt. v. m.

5. I ordered him to take, four days before the moon was at full, the pills prescribed above, page 220. He was a great lover of smoaking; but I limited him to one pipe in the morning, and another in the evening; and as he was accustomed to drink three or four quarts of beer a-day, I advised him to drink less, not more than one quart at meals, and not to drink any between meals, and to repeat the bleeding every three months.

OBSERVATION CCI.

Of a violent inflammation of the eye, with a red skin upon it.

A Shoemaker, about thirty years of age, had a violent inflammation of his left-eye, which was succeeded by a pterygium, or red film over the eye; and besides, the rest of his eye still continued very red. Applying for advice, March 12th, 1714, I ordered him:

1. To bleed in the foot.
2. As the vessels were very full and turgid in the great canthus, and having heard that it was the practice at Paris, in such cases, to pass a crooked needle under them, and then to cut them through with the lancet or scissars, I made trial, and with good success.
3. I caused an issue to be cut in the arm.
4. I ordered fifteen of the following purging-pills to be taken every fourth night, going to rest:

℞. Extr. panch. Cr.
 Merc. dulc. $\mathring{a}\mathring{a}$ ʒi.
 Troch. alhand. gr. xi.
 Syrup. ros. solut. q. f. f. pil. gr. i. pond.

I ordered the quantity of a lentil of the following ointment to be put into the eye every night:

5. ℞. Axung. asc. pisc. ʒi.
 ——— viper. recent. ʒss. m.

I ordered some of the following powder to be strewed in the eye:

6. ℞. Sacchar. cant. alb. ʒiss.
 Off. sepia, ʒii.
 Vitriol. alb. gr. ii. m.

7. I prescribed the following resolvent herbs, to be infused like tea, and four dishes to be drank, sweetened with sugar, every night and morning:

℞. Herb. euphras. mj.
 ——— veronic. mss.
 Raf. lign. saffafr. ʒi. m. concis. cr. modo.

For common drink, I ordered him to drink nothing but water, poured boiling hot upon a piece of bread; and to avoid all strong liquors.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCII.

Of a violent inflammation of the eye.

MR. Feucht, by accident, struck himself a violent blow in his left-eye with a whip; the eye-lids swelled very much, and were very red; the tunica albuginea was very much inflamed, and the cornea was cloudy, and a little quantity of extravasated blood was discerned behind it in the aqueous humour; which affections are very dangerous to the sight. Desiring my advice, I prescribed, March 14th, 1714, as follows:

1. That he should lose ten ounces of blood from the arm.
2. I directed him to take twenty of my common purging-pills, the night after bleeding.
3. I ordered two bags to be made with the following herbs, and directed him to boil them gently in wine, and to wring them out, and apply them warm all over the eye, repeating them alternately:

R. Herb. falv.

—— majoran.

—— rosmarin. *aā* mfs.

Flor. lavend.

—— stœchad. *aā* p. ii. incif. cr. modo.

Three days afterwards the extravasated blood behind the cornea was somewhat dispersed, and the cornea was become clearer, but the tunica albuginea still continued excessive red. To resolve which fully, I ordered the bags to be repeated, adding to each six grains of camphire; and ordered the purging pills to be repeated, and a blister to his neck. By these means the disorder was perfectly cured, without the least injury to the sight.

OBSERVATION CCIII.

Of a violent diarrhœa in a young lady of seven years of age.

A Young lady, about seven years of age, daughter to the earl of Clarendon by a former wife, had been troubled with a diarrhœa for a fortnight, which rendered her quite emaciate and weak. It was attended with griping pains in the bowels; for which he desired I would prescribe. Accordingly, March 13th, 1714, I ordered:

1. A scruple of rhubarb to be taken immediately in a dish of coffee.
2. I directed half a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken six hours after the rhubarb-powder in the julep, and to be repeated every four hours:

R.

MEDICAL, CHIRURGICAL, and

℞. Pulv. pannonic. rubr.
 Spec. de hyacinth.
 Gum. Arabic. *añ* ʒii.
 Theriac. cœlest. gr. viii. m. f. pulv.

3. ℞. Aq. cinamom. cyd. ʒiii.
 — — — — — cum vin. ʒfs.
 Miv. cydonior. ʒii. m. f. julep.

4. I ordered strong flesh-broth and chicken-broth, chocolate and coffee, with some emulsion of almonds instead of milk, and at dinner a spoonful of Spanish wine; and to the abdomen I had applied a plaister of theriaca andromache, and over it a bag with mint and camomile-flowers. By these means she recovered her health.

OBSERVATION CCIV.

Of a chlorosis, and other uterine disorders.

MISS Offenau, about twenty-four years of age, troubled with a chlorosis, frequent faintings, great pain in her head, and obstruction of the menstua, consulted me, March 16th, 1714; and I prescribed:

1. That she should drink four dishes of rosemary-tea every morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon.

2. I ordered forty drops of the following elixir, to be taken in the first dish of the rosemary-tea:

℞. Elix. prop. f. acid.
 Sal. vol. ol. *añ* ʒiii.
 Ol. destil. mac. gutt. iii.
 — — — rosmarin. gutt. ii.
 — — — fuccin. gutt. i.

3. I directed a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every morning at ten o'clock, and evening at six:

℞. Pulv. stomach. Birkm. ʒii.
 Lim. mart. subtiliss. pulv. & cum Sacch. trit. ʒii. m. f.
 pulv.

4. I prescribed the following balsam, directing it to be rubbed on the temples, when afflicted with the head-ach, or fainting:

℞. Balf. Lips. apoplect. ʒi.

5. Every

5. Every other day I ordered a pediluvium of the following herbs, artemisia, matricaria, rosmarinus, of each a handful : this I advised her to use for half an hour before going to bed.

6. I prescribed the following uterine pills, directing her to take fifteen at night, going to rest, every week ; and about a week before the usual time of the menses coming down, I ordered her to take twenty every night.

℞. Gum. ammon.
 — sagapen.
 — galban. āā ʒi.
 Aloes puriff.
 Myrrhæ, āā ʒss.
 Ol. lign. sassafr. gutt. vi.
 Ess. fuccin. q. f. f. pil. gr. i. pond. consp. elæosac. mac.

7. I ordered her to lose six or eight ounces of blood from the foot, a day or two before the usual time of her menstrual discharge : but besides these, I advised her to walk a good deal, to work and use exercise of every kind, and to rub her legs and body well and frequently, with her hands.

OBSERVATION CCV.

Of a violent hæmorrhage from the nose.

MR. Neydecker, a student, had been troubled for several days with a violent bleeding at the nose, so that it now began to make him quite faint ; he was, otherwise, of a very florid aspect, and pretty corpulent. Consulting me on the occasion, I prescribed, March 16th, 1714, the following styptic-julep, directing him to take two spoonfuls every half-hour till he found it abated :

℞. Aq. lactuc.
 — endiv. āā ʒiv.
 Acet. destill. ʒss.
 Corall. rubr. preparat.
 Lap. cancr. citr. āā ʒi.
 Laud. opiat. gr. i.
 Syrup. ribesior. ʒss. m.

By these means the bleeding stopped ; but, as it returned again on the 19th of March, I ordered him first, as it was about the equinox, to be bled in the foot, and to repeat the same julep ; and, as it stopped again,

by way of prevention, I ordered half a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken in fair water twice or thrice a-day :

1. R. Conch. acet. preparat.
Tart. vitriol. aā ʒss .
Nitr. depur. ʒii . m.

I ordered him to apply the following styptic-water upon a piece of sponge, lint, or tinder, to the nose :

2. R. Aq. plantag.
— spermat. ran. aā ʒii .
Vitriol. vulgar.
Alumin. aā gr. xii. m.

3. I advised him to observe a moderate diet, and for common drink, to drink nothing but fair water, or small beer, and to abstain entirely from strong liquors, violent exercise and heat, and to bleed in the foot every quarter of a year, which might be the means of freeing him from this troublesom hæmorrhage.

O B S E R V A T I O N CCVI.

Of a sarcocele.

A German-trooper came from Nurenberg to me, and complained that his testicle was very much swelled. Upon examining the part, I found it was a sarcocele, not very hard. I prescribed, but without any certain promise of cure, March 22d, 1714, fifteen of the following purging-pills, every fifth night, going to bed :

1. R. Ext. panch. Cr.
Merc. dulc. rit. preparat. aā ʒi .
Refin. jalap. subact. ʒss .
Ol. destill. lign. sassafr. gutt. iii.
Ess. lign. q. f. f. pil. gr. i. pond. consp. cinn. nativ.

2. I ordered the following plaister to be spread upon a piece of linen big enough to cover the tumour, and to be applied warm, renewing it every fourth day :

- R. Gum. galb.
— bdell.
— ammon. aā ʒss .
Æthiop. miner. ʒiss .
Flor. fulph. ʒiii .
Ceræ & ol. terebinth. q. f. f. empl.

3. I ordered him to sit a quarter of an hour in a chair with a hole in it, to receive the vapour of vinegar, poured on a red-hot brick, upon the swelled part, every time he applied a fresh plaister.

4. I ordered a spoonful of the following ingredients to be boiled a little in a pint of water, and then to be drank every morning and evening, sweetened with sugar like tea :

R̄. Rad. farſap.

—— chin. *aā* ʒii.

Lign. ſaſſafr. ʒi. m. concif. cr. modo.

5. I ordered fifty drops of the following tincture, to be taken in the firſt diſh of the tea :

R̄. Eff. lignor.

M. S. *aā* ʒiſs.

Ol. deſt. lign. ſaſſafr. gutt. vi. m.

6. I exhibited a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every morning at ten, and afternoon at fix o'clock, and going to reſt, in elder-flower, or black-cherry-water :

R̄. Rad. ononid. ʒiſs.

—— ari ʒii.

Æthiop. miner. ʒvi.

Sacch. cant. alb. ʒii.

Ol. deſt. cinamom.

—— caryoph. *aā* gutt. iii. m.

At the ſame time I recommended a moderate diet as highly neceſſary, and informed him, that if the tumour did not diſperſe by the uſe of theſe medicines, there was no poſſibility of a cure but by the operation.

OBSERVATION CCVII.

Of the ſmall-pox in a boy.

THE reverend Mr. Trefenreuter at Leimburg, a mile from Altdorff, ſent for me, March 29th, 1714, to his ſon, a child about four years and a quarter old, who had been ſeized, two days before, with a great heat, thirſt, ſtartings in his ſleep, vomitings, and cough; and, as ſeveral children in the neighbourhood were ill of the ſmall-pox, his parents were afraid that he would alſo be attacked with that diſorder, and that theſe were the ſymptoms of it: and deſiring my advice in this caſe, I ordered, notwithſtanding there were not as yet any ſpots :

L 1

1. Not

1. Not to keep the room where the child then was, too hot, but temperate, or rather cool than hot, and not to cover the child with too many bed-clothes, as that increases the heat, and as the child was already hot enough, would prove hurtful. I advised them to give the child, twice a-day, two or three dishes of tea; and if thirsty in the intermediate time, small-beer, or barley-water, or water poured on a piece of bread, or milk with double the quantity of water.

2. I prescribed no hot alexipharmic, but cooling antiphlogistic medicines, as in the measles, page 199, such as the following powder and julep, of which I directed them to give the child half a tea-spoonful every morning, afternoon, and evening, with the julep; and of the julep I directed one spoonful to be taken every two hours by itself:

R̄. Lap. cancr. citrat. ʒiii.
Antimon. diaph. ʒi.
Nitri depurat. ʒi. m. f. pulv.

3. R̄. Aq. fumar.
— card. bened. aā ʒiii.
Syr. papav. rh. ʒss.
Spir. vitriol. gutt. viii. m. f. julep.

4. As this gentleman had several other children, and was afraid of their being infected, I ordered the following tincture, directing him to give them twenty drops by way of prevention, in a pint of beer:

R̄. Tinct. flor. aquileg. ʒss.

On the fourth day, upon the use of these medicines, the pox appeared upon this child, as he informed me, April 3d, without any other bad symptom, and that the other children continued well; and asking what was to be done farther, I ordered him to continue the same medicines, and when the pox began to dry, I directed the dry scabs, which were loose, to be taken off with the nail of a finger, and the pits to be anointed with the following ointment three times a-day, and that the vapour of hot milk should be received upon the face several times a-day:

R̄. Ol. ovor. ʒiii.
Camphoræ, gr. iii. m. f. unguent.

And, lastly, I prescribed the following purging powder, to be taken in the morning with some tea:

℞. Pulv. jalap. ʒss.

Merc. dulc. gr. v. m.

The other children were not infected this time. Others who were seized with this distemper in the country, I cured by the same method; for the distemper was not yet in Altdorff.

OBSERVATION CCVIII.

Of the rickets.

MR. Braunling's child, about three years of age, had the rickets, with the spine somewhat distorted; for whom, being consulted, April 5th, 1714, I ordered,

1. A proper moderate diet, and not to let the child eat so much, as it had a great appetite.

2. I directed them to have convenient stays made, with a thin plate of iron in them, to be applied to the prominent part of the body, to prevent its proving more distorted, and to straighten the part in time.

3. I ordered the following ingredients to be infused like tea, and directed them to give the child three dishes, sweetened with sugar, every morning at seven o'clock, and afternoon at four :

℞. Rad. osmund. ʒi.

Herb. rut. murar. mji. m. concis. cr. modo.

4. I ordered half a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken every night and morning in the tea, or in some black-cherry-water :

℞. Rad. ari pulv. ʒii.

—— irid. flor.

Antim. diaph. mart. aā ʒiii.

Fulig. splend. ʒss.

Lap. cancr. preparat. ʒiss.

Sacchar. cant. alb. ʒiss m. f. pulv.

5. I ordered the following purging-powder to be given once a-week, in the morning, with the tea, omitting the powder, N^o 4, that morning :

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. vii.

Merc. dulc. gr. iii.

Diagryd. gr. i. m. f. pulv.

6. I ordered a quarter of an ounce of rad. caryophyllat. and orange-peel, to be tied in a piece of linen, and put into the beer the child drank.

7. I advised them to lay the child in a child's cart, and draw it about and shake it well daily; but when this exercise was not used, to carry the child; for this sort of exercise is very serviceable to children. It ought to be kept from standing or walking, till such time as it should become stronger, because that would render the spine and legs more crooked.

OBSERVATION CCIX.

Of a nausea in a child-bed-woman, after being in a passion.

MRS. Kohlesin, the printer of the university's wife, having lain-in fourteen days, had, by some accident, been put into a passion, which was succeeded by a nausea to all food, an inclination to vomit, great thirst, heat, and bitter risings from the stomach into the mouth. She sent for me, April 7th, 1714, and desired my advice. I ordered her to take the following emetic immediately, in any warm vehicle, and to work it off with warm water:

1. \mathcal{R} . Tart. emet. gr. iiss.

Sal. absynth. \mathfrak{z} i. m.

This operated very well, though the dose was small.

2. I prescribed the following apozem for the heat and thirst, directing her to drink a glass at pleasure when thirsty, and to drink tea between whiles:

\mathcal{R} . Decoct. hord. lb ii.

Aq. rosar. \mathfrak{z} i.

Spirit. nitri dulc. \mathfrak{z} ij.

Syrup. papav. rh.

— ribesior. aa \mathfrak{z} vi. m.

The next day I found her quite well, which I attribute to the timely use of the emetic.

OBSERVATION CCX.

Of a violent purging and vomiting, from a strong emetic.

THE earl of Birnbaum's porter having had a vomit exhibited by an unskilful practitioner, it operated with such prodigious violence as to bring on a violent vomiting and purging, which continued to fifty times a-day, for three days; so that not only his body trembled greatly, but he

was

was also affected with spasmodic contractions, alternate heats and colds, great anxiety, and was extremely debilitated; whatever he took into his stomach he had hitherto constantly rejected. Being desired by his master to see him, I prescribed, April 16th, 1714, as he rejected every thing that had been given him, first, externals, as,

1. R. Theriac. androm. \mathfrak{z} iss.
Bals. Peruv. gutt. xx. m.

This I directed to be spread upon linen, and applied warm to the stomach.

2. I ordered the following bags to be applied alternately, warm, over the plaister :

- R. Herb. menth. m \mathfrak{j} i.
Sum. absynth.
Flor. chamomel. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ m \mathfrak{j} .
Rad. zedoar.
—— galang. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} iss.
Bacc. junip. \mathfrak{z} ii. concis. & contus. m.

By these means, the vomiting abated in a few hours. The next night and day, I ordered him to take two spoonfuls of the following julep, every two hours :

3. R. Aq. cinamom. cydon. \mathfrak{z} iv.
— theriacal. \mathfrak{z} iii.
Spir. menthæ \mathfrak{z} ii.
Syrup. cort. aurant. \mathfrak{z} iss. m.

4. I ordered forty-five of the following drops to be taken between the doses of the julep, in soup, or Spanish wine :

- R. Ess. mastich. \mathfrak{z} iss.
Laud. liq. Sydenh. \mathfrak{z} ss. m.

By these means, all the bad symptoms went off; and he recovered his health perfectly.

OBSERVATION CCXI.

Of a successful cure of a dropsy in a child.

A Child about three years of age, the son of Mr. König, secretary to the university, was, so early in life, afflicted with the dropsy, which is not common : his body, head, and feet, were much swelled, and very pale,

pale, pitting every where. His father consulting me, I prescribed, April 20th, 1714 :

1. R. Absynth. vulg. pug. ii.
Bacc. junip. ʒss.
Flav. cort. aur. ʒii. incif. includantur facculo.

Upon these ingredients I directed a quart of beer to be poured, and to drink of this infusion for ordinary drink. At meals, I ordered him two spoonfuls of Spanish wine.

2. As the child took medicines very well, nay the most bitter ones, I therefore ordered him the following bitter electuary of Sydenham's in hydropic cases, directing a tea-spoonful to be given the child every morning, afternoon, and evening :

- R. Conf. absynth. ʒi.
—— cochlear. ʒss.
Ext. gentian.
—— cascarill.
—— absynth. aā ʒi.
Syrup. cort. aurant. q. s. f. elect.

By only continuing these medicines a fortnight or three weeks, he was perfectly cured of his disorder.

OBSERVATION CCXII.

Of a medicated purging wine, prescribed for a lady.

LADY Wolffstein, at Birnbaum, sent for me, and desired I would prescribe a medicated purging wine, to take in the Spring, according to the custom of that country, to purify the blood : accordingly I ordered, April 21st, 1714, the following ingredients :

- R. Rad. ʒ. aperient. aā ʒii.
Fol. fenæ, ʒiss.
Rhabarb. elect.
Agaric. albiss. aā ʒiii.
Fibr. hellebor. nigr. ʒi.
Herb. marrub. alb.
—— lingu. cerv.
—— fumar. aā mj.
Cass. caryophyllat. ʒiss.
Anthophyll. ʒi.
Cinamom. acut.
Calam. aromatic. aā ʒss.
Sal. tart. ʒiii. m. concif. contus. includ. findon. alb.

Upon

Upon these ingredients I first ordered a pint of boiling water to be poured, and, when cold, to add a quart of old wine, and to take, every morning, one, one and a half, or two glassfuls, according to its operation.

OBSERVATION CCXIII.

Of an hydrocele.

A Man about thirty years of age, had a large hydrocele, and fearing the operation, was desirous of being cured by medicines; having heard that a person had been cured by using a fomentation externally, and taking a medicated purging wine internally. May 2d, 1714, I prescribed the following ingredients for a purging wine; directing him to infuse them first in a pint of boiling water, adding, when cold, a quart of good wine, and to take a wine glassful, or more, according to its operation, every morning:

1. R. Rad. ononid. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
 ——— pimpin. alb.
 ——— trifol. fibrin. $\text{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.
 Herb. card. bened.
 ——— heder. terr. $\text{a}\mathfrak{a}$ mj.
 Flor. genist. p. iii.
 Fol. fen. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.
 Agaric. albiss. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
 Rhabarb. elect. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}$.
 Fibr. hellebor. nigr. $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.
 Flav. cort. aurant. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.
 Sal. tart. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
 — genistæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$. incis. contus. cr. modo d. in findon,
 alb.

Externally I ordered him to apply the following fomentation several times a-day, warm, with folded linen-cloths:

2. R. Aq. calc. viv. lb i.
 Spir. vin. tartarif. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.
 Lap. medic. Croll. $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. m.

He took the wine for a fortnight, and used the fomentation a month, but without any amendment; and then I repeated to him again, that adults were very rarely cured by internals only, and told him that I could extract the water by a small puncture like bleeding, which would free him.

him from the inconvenience of so large a tumour; that then he would be able to ride or walk commodiously; and that sometimes it proved a radical cure, particularly when internal remedies were exhibited afterwards; besides, it would not confine him to his bed an hour, but that as soon as it was over he might go where he would. He at length consented, and I extracted ten ounces of water with a trocar. I first made a pretty tight ligature round the superior part of the scrotum, so as to force the waters downwards, and distending the bottom part the more, that the testes might not be injured, and then forced in the trocar (see my surgery, tab. xxiv. fig. 1, 2, 3) gently into the tumour of the scrotum, at the interior external part, till I found I got within; then holding the plate CC, with my left-hand I withdrew by the handle A, the perforator BC, fig. 2, out of the canula BC, fig. 3, all the contained waters running out through it. I held some of this water in a spoon over the fire, and it became quite thick and white. I ordered him afterwards to continue the fomentation, N^o 2, as before; but as he never came to me afterwards, I cannot tell whether he was cured or not.

OBSERVATION CCXIV.

Of a virulent gonorrhœa, with a hard tumified testicle.

A Young man, infected with a virulent gonorrhœa, and swelled prepuce, with great pain, desired my assistance. A student in physick had before prescribed for him,

1. Some mercurial purges.
2. A mixture with ess. succin. lignor. & tinct. antimon. tartarizat.
3. The following fomentation to be applied with linen-cloths doubled, to the prepuce and glans penis:

℞. Aq. calc. viv. ʒv.
Spir. vin. camph. ʒi.
Merc dulc. ʒi. m.

By these means the swelling abated, as did the running; but afterwards his testicle began to swell again to a very great size, giving him extreme pain, but he knew not from what cause, though perhaps it might arise from the taking some restraining medicine secretly. He at length applying to me, I prescribed, May 4th, 1714, as follows:

1. ℞. Ext. panchym. Cr. ʒss.
Turbeth miner. ʒi.
Ref. jalap. ʒss. m. f. cum ess. ligni. pil. 60.

Of

Of these pills he took fifteen, going to rest. The first dose operated by stool, nine times; with a manifest alteration for the better.

2. I directed him to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder several times in a day, in the julep:

R̄. Conch. acet. saturat.
Arc. duplic. aā ʒss.
Nitri depurat. ʒii.
Camph. ʒi. m. f. pulv.

3. R̄. Aq. lactuc.
— Endiv. aā ʒiii.
Syrup. dialth. fernel. ʒss.

4. I ordered the following plaister to be applied to the tumified testicle:

R̄. Empl. diach. simpl.
— de mellilot. aā ʒi.
Mercur. viv. terebinth. subact. ʒvi.
Ol. lilior. alb. q. s. f. emplastrum.

On the third, fifth, and eighth day, he took fifteen of the pills, going to rest, with a proper diet. By these means the swelling subsided, and the pain went off, and in ten days he was quite cured of both these complaints.

OBSERVATION CCXV.

Of the ophthalmia sicca.

LADY Auersperg, twenty years of age, otherwise in good health, had, for some time past, a redness and heat in her eyes, but without pain, or their being watery, or any way obstructing her sight; for which she desired my advice. I prescribed, May 6th, 1714:

1. Bleeding in the foot.

2. I directed fifteen of the following pills to be taken every fifth night, going to rest, in any agreeable vehicle:

R̄. Ext. panchym. Cr. ʒss.
Merc. dulc. ʒi.
Refin. jalap. gr. x.
Ess. lign. q. s. f. pilul. 45. consperg. specific. ceph.

3. I ordered a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken in some black-cherry-water, going to rest:

M m

R̄.

℞. Succin. preparat.
 Conch. acet. preparat.
 Antim. diaph. non ablat.
 Arcan. duplic. \mathfrak{aa} $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.
 Nitri depur. $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. m. f. pulv. tenuissimus.

4. I directed the following collyrium to be used every day frequently, cold :

℞. Aq. plantag.
 — flor. rosar. \mathfrak{aa} $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.
 Spir. vin. vulg. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
 Sacch. saturni, gr. ii. m.

By this method, the complaint was removed in ten days ; and as a preservative, by way of prevention, I advised her to wash her eyes in the morning, and in the day-time, frequently with cold water.

OBSERVATION CCXVI.

Of a crusta lactea in a child.

A Butcher's child, six months old, had a crusta lactea, which could not be removed by any family-medicine his parents administered. Applying to me for advice, I ordered, May 8th, 1714 :

1. The following purging powder, to be taken every fourth morning in its mother's milk :

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. iv.
 Merc. dulc. gr. iii. m. f. pulv.

2. I directed the following powder, mixed with cream, to be rubbed on the face :

℞. Lap. calamin. preparat.
 Ceruss. preparat.
 Myrrh. rubr.
 Tut. preparat. \mathfrak{aa} $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.
 Sal. tart. $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. m. f. pulv.

3. I prescribed the following powder, directing half a tea-spoonful to be given the child every morning, and night going to rest :

℞. Lap. cancr. preparat. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
 Antim. diaph. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.
 Merc. dulc. $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. m. f. pulv.

4. I ordered the mother to take thirty-five, and the child five of the following drops, twice a-day :

℞. Tinct. antim. tart.

Ess. lign. aā ʒii. m.

5. For the mother, I prescribed the following lenitive pills; directing her to take eleven for a dose, and to repeat them in eight days :.

℞. Pil. Francof. N^o 22.

By using these medicines, this eruption went off in fifteen or sixteen days.

OBSERVATION CCXVII.

Of a tertian ague.

MR. de Grill, a young gentleman of the Upper-Palatinate, who studied at Altdorff, was invaded with a tertian ague, and had already had three fits before he sent for me. He told me that it began with a nausea at dinner, and that he had always an inclination to vomit, particularly during the fit. Consulting me, I prescribed, May 11th, 1714 :

1. A digestive powder, going to rest, in the julep :

1. ℞. Tart. vitriol. ʒi.

Sal. absynth. gr. vi. m.

2. ℞. Aq. card. ben. ʒv.

— cinam. cum vin. ʒi.

Syrup. caryophyll. ʒiii. m. d.

3. I ordered the following powder to be taken, at six or seven o'clock in the morning, in warm water, working it off with a few glasses of the same :

℞. Tart. emet. gr. iiss.

Pulv. jalap. ʒss.

Sacch. alb. ʒi. m.

This operated the next morning both upwards and downwards, and brought off a great quantity of bile. I then ordered sixty drops of the following elixir to be taken every morning and afternoon, at four o'clock, in some tea :

4. ℞. Ess. absynth. com. ʒiii.

Elix. vitriol. myns. ʒi.

5. I ordered the following powder to be taken at eleven o'clock in the morning, and at night, going to rest, in the julep prescribed above :

℞. Conch. acet. preparat.

Tart. vitriol. *añ* gr. xv.

Sal. absynth. gr. vi.

Ol. dest. mac. gutt. i. m.

Having taken these medicines two days, the fit did not return. I advised him, nevertheless, to continue the drops to strengthen his stomach.

OBSERVATION CCXVIII.

Of a dysury.

MAY 14th, 1714, Mr. de Grill, senior, seventy-three years of age, of a lively healthy disposition, and a ruddy complexion, who was then at Altdorff, visiting his son, complained that he had a heat and pain in making water ; for which he desired my advice. As he was of this habit of body, and plethoric, had a good appetite, eat heartily, and drank his wine pretty freely, and had not been accustomed to bleed, I judged there might be some obstruction or inflammation about the parts. I therefore advised him to lose some blood ; at which he started, thinking that bleeding was improper for him, at his years, as was the common prejudice. I told him that it was a false opinion, and as he was of a robust constitution, I assured him that he might bleed with the greatest safety ; and as he had seen that his son was so soon cured of his ague by me, he resolved to follow my advice herein, and had six ounces of blood taken away : and the same day I prescribed the following temperant powder, directing a tea-spoonful and a half to be taken every morning, afternoon at four o'clock, and night, going to rest, in fumitory-water :

2. ℞. Gum. Arab. subtiliss. pulv. ʒiss.

Sem. papav. alb. ʒiii.

Matr. perl. preparat. ʒii.

Pulv. liquirit.

—— rad. fymphyt. *añ* ʒiss.

Sacchar. cant. alb. ʒiss.

Ol. dest. mac. gutt. iii.

—— caryoph. gutt. ii.

—— cinamom. gutt. i. m. f. pulv.

And I ordered him, besides, the following elixir ; directing forty drops to be taken half an hour before dinner, in some warm gruel :

3. ℞.

3. R̄. Elix. aperit. Claud. ʒi.

I ordered him to drink coffee with milk, and to take frequently two spoonfuls of oil of sweet-almonds alone, or mixed with syrup of marsh-mallows, after which he found himself quite well. I advised him to continue these medicines for some time at home, and to bleed again in September; which I assured him he might do without any danger; and that thus this disorder, which frequently proved very obstinate in persons advanced in years, would be greatly relieved.

OBSERVATION CCXIX.

Of hysteric affections.

MAY 18th, 1714, I was sent for to a convent at Amberg, to a lady troubled with a palpitation of the heart, great tremors, difficult respiration, weakness of the limbs, and spasmodic affections, and loss of appetite; resembling many times the epilepsy, arising from an irregularity of the menstrual discharge. The superior, therefore, desired my advice in this case.

Having considered her case maturely,

1. I ordered her to lose six or seven ounces of blood from the foot.

2. I ordered the following ingredients to be infused in wine, as an opening medicated wine, directing her to take a wine-glassful every morning:

R̄. Rad. cichor.

—— gramin.

—— aristol. rot. aā ʒii.

Herb. marrub. alb.

—— meliss. aā mj.

—— rosmarin. mfs.

Flor. calend. cheir. aā p. ii.

Cinamom. acut.

Anthophyllor. aā ʒifs.

Fol. fen. f. ft. ʒifs.

Agaric. alb. ʒfs.

Rhabarb. ʒii.

Fibr. hellebor. nigr. ʒi.

Sal. tart. ʒiii. concisa, & contusa, crasso modo, misce.

3. I ordered her to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every morning at ten o'clock:

R̄.

℞. Limat. mart. subtiliss. ℥ii.
 Sacch. cant. alb. ℥iss. terantur in subtilissimum pollin.
 in mortario vitreo, postea adde
 Cinam. acutiss. ℥iii.
 Cardamom. ℥i.
 Cort. Winteran.
 Caryophyll. aa ℥ii. m. f. pulv.

4. I ordered forty drops of the following tincture to be taken in the afternoon at five o'clock, and in the morning with her tea, after the medicated wine :

℞. Tinct. vitriol. mart. Zwelff. ℥i.
 Elix. stom. Hoffman. ℥ii. m.

5. I directed the following ingredients to be infused like tea, and to drink once or twice a-day four cupfuls :

℞. Rad. 5. aperient. aa ℥i.
 — aristol. ℥iii.
 Herb. ling. cervin.
 — meliss.
 — rosmarin. aa mj.
 Flor. calend.
 — anth. aa p. ii.
 Lign. santal. citr. ℥ii.
 Cinamom. ℥ii.
 Sem. anif. stellat. ʒss. incisa, & contusa, misce.

6. I directed her to take fifteen of the following pills every night, for eight days before the usual time of her menses :

℞. Mass. pilul. Emanuel. ℥ii.
 Eff. croci q. f. f. pilulæ 60, consp. pulv. lycopod.

7. I ordered her to use a warm pediluvium, prepared of herb rosmar. cardiaca, artemisia, half an hour before going to rest.

8. I advised her to observe a proper diet, and take frequent exercise ; by which means, she was cured.

OBSERVATION CCXX.

Of a cholera morbus.

MAY 19th, 1714, a woman at Amberg sent for me, and acquainted me that she had been invaded the day before with violent and frequent purgings and vomitings, which continued for several hours, and that she had brought off her stomach a great quantity of a bitter mucus. She was very much weakened hereby, and had a great pain in her stomach, attended with heat and thirst, and was fearful that her complaints would turn to a bilious fever, which had happened to her once before. I prescribed for her the following febrifuge tincture, directing forty-five drops to be taken every morning early, half an hour before dinner, and at five o'clock in the afternoon, in a glass of wine:

1. R. Ess. absynth. compos. ℥ss.
— theriacal.
Spir. nitr. dulc. aā ℥ii. m.

I ordered her to take a tea-spoonful of the following stomachic powder, after dinner, in a glass of wine or beer:

2. R. Trag. aromat. august. ℥i.
Pulv. stomach. Birckm. ℥ss. m.

I prescribed the following julep, and directed her to take one spoonful, when faint:

3. R. Aq. ceras. nigr.
— meliss. aā ℥ii.
— menth. cinam. cum vin. aā ℥i.
Syrup. cort. aurant. ℥iii. m.

4. I ordered her to rub the bigness of a pea of the following balsam, warm, upon the pit of the stomach and navel, every morning, noon, and night:

- R. Ol. nuc. moschat. expr. ℥i.
— dest. flor. chamomel.
— — absynth.
— — aneth.
— — carv. aā gutt. v. m.

I advised her to drink a few dishes of tea in the afternoon, and not to drink cold beer at her meals; and, if she liked it, to drink some
I wine.

wine. Upon visiting her the next day, I found her much better; the heat, thirst, and pain in her stomach being greatly abated; and ordering her to continue the same medicines, she was the next day perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCXXI.

Of a medicated wine for the spring.

THE earl and countess of Clarstein having been bled, desired me to prescribe a medicated wine to purify the blood, according to the custom of that country, in the spring, which they proposed drinking together. Accordingly, May 19th, 1714, I prescribed as follows:

℞. Rad. pimpinell. alb.

—— caryophyll.

—— polypod. aā ʒiii.

Herb. beton.

—— fumar. aā mj.

—— meliss.

Summit. centaur. min. aā p. ii.

Fol. fen. elect. ʒii.

Rhabarb. optim. ʒfs.

Agaric. albiss. ʒiii.

Fibr. hellebor. nigr. ʒi.

Canell. alb.

Cinamom. acut. aā ʒii.

Macer. ʒfs.

Sal. tart. ʒfs. m. concisa, & contusa, crasso modo.

These ingredients I directed to be infused in a pint of boiling water, adding, when cold, two quarts of good wine; and ordered two wine-glassfuls to be taken every morning, increasing or diminishing the quantity according as it operated.

OBSERVATION CCXXII.

Of a violent inflammation of the eyes.

A Young farmer, having been troubled with a violent inflammation of the eyes for eight days, which invaded him suddenly, his parents, who were fearful of his losing his sight, desired my assistance. I prescribed, May 21st, 1714, as follows:

1. That he should lose ten ounces of blood from the foot.

2

2. That

2. That he should take thirteen of the following purging pills, going to rest, and to repeat them in three days :

℞. Ext. panch. Crol.

Merc. dulc. aā gr. xv.

Refin. jalap. subact. gr. vi.

Eff. lign. q. f. pilæ, N^o 26.

3. I ordered him to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, three times a-day, drinking a beer-glassful of water after it :

℞. Conch. acet. preparat.

Lap. cancr. citr.

Tart. vitriol.

Arcan. dupl. aā ʒii .

Nitri depur. ʒiss .

Camph. ʒi . m. f. pulv.

4. I prescribed the following collyrium to wash the eyes with, warm, every hour ; applying afterwards an eight-doubled piece of linen to the eyes, every night ; but to let the eyes remain free in the day, and to avoid looking at the sun, light, or fire.

℞. Aq. flor. sambuc.

— ros. rub. aā ʒiii .

Spir. vin. camph. ʒss .

Eff. opii, ʒss . m.

5. On the 22d I applied a blister to his head and neck, and had an issue cut in his left-arm. I advised him to drink water poured boiling hot on a piece of bread, for drink, when thirsty, and to use every evening a warm pediluvium, for half an hour before going to bed. By these means this violent inflammation was removed.

OBSERVATION CCXXIII.

Of convulsions in a lady in her pregnancy.

A Young lady, twenty-six years of age, of a plethoric habit, and gone about half her time with child, and had not yet been bled, was invaded with convulsions of the hands, feet, head, mouth, and cheeks, which terrified her greatly, and rendered her apprehensive of their being succeeded by an apoplexy, or epilepsy. She consulted me, May 28th, 1714, and I prescribed as follows :

1. Phlebotomy in the arm immediately to eight ounces.

N n

2. The

2. The following nervous powder, of which I directed her to take a tea-spoonful every morning, afternoon at four o'clock, and night going to rest, with the julep :

℞. Pulv. march.
Spec. ceph. *aā* ʒiss.
Conch. acid. citr. satur.
Nitri depur. *aā* ʒi.
Sacch. alb. ʒss.
Ol. dest. cinam.
— — caryoph. *aā* gutt. ii. m. f. pulv.

3. I ordered the following julep to take the powder in, and at any other time when faint, or when convulsed, two spoonfuls to be taken alone :

℞. Aq. flor. tiliæ.
— ceras. nigr. *aā* ʒiii.
— cinamom. ʒss.
Syr. acetos. citr.
— flor. tunic. *aā* ʒii. m.

4. I ordered the corner of an handkerchief to be moistened with the following spirit, and the temples, nose, and nape of the neck, to be rubbed therewith :

℞. Liq. corn. cerv. succ. ʒss.

Having continued these medicines for two days, she perceived no more of her convulsions ; but nevertheless I ordered her to continue the powder and julep, and to use the spirit only twice a-day : the convulsions did not return any more during her pregnancy, and she was happily delivered of an healthful child.

OBSERVATION CCXXIV.

Of the asthma flatulentum, with danger of suffocation.

THE countess of Clarstein sent for me again, and complained that she had been troubled for some days with flatulæ, great anxiety about the præcordia, difficult respiration, and that frequently in the night she was almost suffocated, but upon breaking wind she found great relief, and her belly was sometimes constipated. I prescribed, June 2d, 1714, the following mixture, directing her to take from forty to forty-five drops in wine or fennel-water :

1. R. Spir. nitri dulc.
Eff. cort. aurant. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. m.

I also ordered her to take the following clyster, when troubled with wind, anxiety, or when constipated :

2. R. Decoct. emoll.
———— carminativ. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$.
Elect. lenitiv. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iss}$.
Sal. gemm. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. m.

3. As I judged these flatufes and anxiety to arise from overloading her stomach, I advised her to be careful in eating, especially in the evening.

4. I directed the following purge to be taken early in the morning :

- R. Rhabarb. optim. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ii}$.
Tart. solubil. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$.
ebull in f. q. aq. simpl. per aliquot momenta & colaturæ,
 $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{iss}$. adde syrup. de cich. cum rhab. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$.

This purge I ordered her to repeat at any time, when her stomach was oppressed.

OBSERVATION CCXXV.

Of a dyspnæa in a corpulent body.

THE countess of Aldersheim, forty-three years of age, fat, corpulent, and bloated, and of a cachectic habit, was seized with a great difficulty of breathing ; her legs were much swelled, the blood taken from her but a very little time before, was very thick, having very little serum in it : she had not had her menstrual discharge for two years, was frequently troubled with wind, and a rumbling in the bowels. In her youth, she said, she had never had the menses regular ; sometimes having them too profusely, then too sparingly, and at other times they were quite obstructed. I prescribed the following purging pills, June 3d, 1714, directing them to be taken going to rest :

1. R. Extr. panch. Croll. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$.
Merc. dulc. gr. viii.
Refin. jalap. sub. gr. v. m. f. cum eff. lignor. pilulæ
N^o xi.

2. I prescribed the following powder, directing a tea-spoonful to be taken every morning at eight, afternoon at four, and going to rest, in fennel-water :

℞. Flav. cort. aur. ʒi.
Sem. fœnicul.
—— anisi aā ʒss.
Sal. absynth.
Tart. vitriol. aā ʒii.
Nitri puriss.
Macif.
Cinamom. acut. aā ʒi.
Sacch. ad pond. omn. m. f. pulv.

3. I directed the quantity of a nutmeg of the following electuary, to be taken at noon, after dinner, and in the evening, in a glass of good old wine :

℞. Conserv. cochlear ʒiss.
—— absynth. ʒi.
Extr. gentian. ʒii.
—— millefol.
—— cent. min. aā ʒi.
—— calam. aromat.
—— cascarill. aā ʒss.
Syrup. cort. aurant.
—— —— cinamom. aā q. f. f. elect.

4. I ordered a medicated wine to be prepared of the recent herbs of carduus benedictus, hyssopus, and veronica ; half a handful of each to be infused in a quart of wine, and to stand in the cellar in a close vessel, taking two wine-glassfuls at every meal.

5. After having used the above remedies, with a proper diet, and exercise, for eighteen or twenty days, I directed her to rub her legs well with the following mixture, every night and morning, after having first rubbed them well with some cloths :

℞. Aq. calc. viv. ʒvi.
Spir. vin. rectific. ʒii.
Lap. medic. Croll. ʒss. m.

Then wrapping up the legs warm with tight rollers, I advised her also to observe a moderate diet, to use frequent exercise in a coach, and as much

much walking as her strength would admit of; by which means, her shortness of breath, and the swelling of her legs, abated.

OBSERVATION CCXXVI.

Of an hoarseness.

MONSIEUR de Greuth, fourteen years of age, had been very hoarse for some weeks, after a cold, and swelling in the neck: having used several medicines without effect, I was consulted, and ordered the following purging powder:

1. \mathcal{R} . Pulv. mechoac. nigr. gr. xii.
 Mercur. dulc. gr. vi.
 Refin. jalap. gr. ii.
 Sacchar. perlat. gr. xv.
 Ol. dest. anis. gutt. i. m.

2. I ordered veronica, herba bellis, and farfara, of each a pugil, to be grossly cut and boiled up in a pint of milk-whey, made with lemon-juice; drinking every morning, and evening, a tea-cupful every quarter of an hour, with a little conserve of roses.

3. I ordered the following linctus, directing a tea-spoonful to be taken every two hours:

- $$\begin{array}{l} \mathcal{R}. \text{ Ol. amygdal. dulc. } \mathfrak{z}\text{i}. \\ \text{Syrup. papav. rh.} \\ \text{—— violar. } a\bar{a} \mathfrak{z}\text{ss}. \\ \text{Sperm. ceti } \mathfrak{z}\text{ii. m. \& cum sacch. cant. alb. q. f. f.} \\ \text{eclegma.} \end{array}$$

After using these medicines fifteen or sixteen days, the hoarseness went off.

OBSERVATION CCXXVII.

Of a difficult breathing, with an oppression of the lungs, attended with swelled legs.

MR. Bartolshofen, of the Upper-Palatinate, sixty years of age, had swelled legs, a difficulty of breathing, and expectorated a quantity of viscid mucus, and had lost his appetite: for which complaints he came to Amberg to consult me; and June, 7th, 1714, I prescribed:

1. The

1. The same purging medicated wine, page 269.
2. I directed him to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder in fennel-water, every afternoon at five o'clock, and going to rest:

℞. Arcan. dupl.

Tart. vitriol. *aa* ʒiii.

Sal. absynth.

— genist. *aa* ʒii.

Nitr. depurat. ʒss.

Cinamomi, ʒii.

3. I ordered him to drink four dishes of the following tea, twice a-day:

℞. Rad. pimpinell. alb. ʒss.

— ari. ʒii.

Herb. veron. hyfop.

— C. B. *aa* mj.

Lign. fantal. citr. ʒii.

Cinamom. ʒi.

Sem. anif. stellat. ʒss. concisa, & contusa cras. modo misce.

I further advised him, after the use of the medicated wine, to infuse the herbs ordered for lady Aldersheim in the 225th observation, N^o 4, and to take it after the same manner, to have his legs well rubbed, to use the exercise of walking and riding in a coach frequently, and to observe a moderate diet.

OBSERVATION CCXXVIII.

Of a difficult breathing, weariness and sluggishness, and obstruction of the menses.

A Woman at Altdorff, thin and lean of body, complained of having her menstrual flux in too small a quantity, attended with a difficulty of breathing, great anxiety and a sluggishness in all her limbs. I prescribed June 9th, 1714, as follows:

1. The following elixir, directing her to take from fifty to sixty drops every morning, early, and one hour before dinner:

℞. Elix. aperit. Clauder. ʒi.

2. I advised her to drink rosemary-tea, twice a-day.

3. To take a tea-spoonful of the following attenuant powder, morning and evening, in a glass of pennyroyal-water:

℞.

℞. Tart. vitriol.
 Sal. absynth.
 — card. bened.
 Flav. cort. aurant. aa ʒij .
 Macif. cinamom. aa ʒi .
 Croci, ʒss. m. f. pulv.

4. To use a warm pediluvium frequently.

5. To bleed in the foot a short time before the usual time of the menses returning, which was about the end of the month; using a bath for her feet prepared with artemisia, pulegium, and matricaria. Presently after bleeding, the menstrea came down plentifully, and she soon became perfectly well.

OBSERVATION CCXXIX.

Of an ulcerated cancer.

MRS. Silberbauerin, about fifty years of age, had been troubled for three years with an ulcerated cancer of her left-breast; for which she had used several medicines, but without success. It being very painful, she consulted me to know if it could be cured. June, 14th, 1714, having considered the case, with all its circumstances, I told her that internal remedies, I feared, would be of no service, and advised the operation; to which she would not consent, but desired me to order some medicines to quiet her pain. I prescribed the following ingredients, directing them to be boiled a quarter of an hour in a gallon of water, and to drink a glass of the strained liquor every night and morning with the powder, and now-and-then between the doses of the powder:

1. ℞. Rad. sarsaparill.
 — polypod.
 — chinæ, aa ʒi .
 Sem. papav. alb. contus. ʒiss .
 Fol. malvæ, mj.
 Lign. fantal. citr. ʒij .
 Sem. anif. stellat. ʒi . concisa, & contusa crasso modo.

2. I ordered the following powder to be taken every night and morning, with the diet-drink:

℞. Conchæ

℞. Conch. acet. preparat. ʒss.
 Antim. diaph. non ablut.
 Sperm. ceti aā ʒii.
 Laud. opiat. gr. iv. m. f. pulv. divide in 8 part. æquales.

For common drink I ordered toast and water, and as a cordial, a glass of sack between meals.

3. I prescribed the following herbs, to be infused like tea, and directed four dishes to be drank twice a-day, with goat's milk :

℞. Herb. virg. aur.
 ——— malv. aā mj.
 Rad. altheæ ʒi. concisa, crasso modo misce.

4. I ordered the following ointment to be applied to the part affected, spread upon soft linen :

℞. Acet. lithargyr. ʒii.
 Ol. express. sem. hyoscyam.
 ————— papav. alb.
 — infus. rosar. aā ʒss. terendo in mortario plumbeo
 fiat nutritum, in fine adde opii gr. xii.

5. I directed from eleven to fifteen of the following pills to be taken twice a-week :

℞. Extr. panchym. Cr. ʒi.
 Merc. dulc. ʒss.
 Extr. helleb. nigr. ʒi.
 Ess. fumarizæ, q. s. f. pilulæ, gr. i. pond.

August the 5th, she informed me that she was better, and that the pain was abated ; but, as she complained of wind, she desired me to order something for that complaint. I prescribed the following julep, and directed two spoonfuls to be taken frequently :

1. ℞. Aq. carminat. August. ʒiv.
 Spir. nitr. dulc. ʒiss. m.

August 28th, I visited her again ; she was much better, the pain was less, the ulcer looked well, and discharged plentifully : I therefore ordered it to be dressed with lint, dipped in the following mixture, night and morning :

1

2. ℞.

2. ℞. Eff. myrrhæ, ʒi.

— succin. fine sal. parat. ʒfs. m.

3. I ordered the following powders to be taken every night and morning, instead of those prescribed N^o 2 :

℞. Lap. cancr. citr.

Antimon. diaph. non ablut.

Sperm. ceti, aā ʒfs.

Laud. opiat. gr. iv. m. f. pulv. divide in 24 part. æqual.

To strengthen her weak stomach, and restore the appetite, I advised her to drink moderately of Spanish wine at dinner.

4. To use the following ingredients like tea :

℞. Rad. lapath. acut.

— polypod.

— farfaparill. aā ʒfs.

— china.

Herb. virgæ aureæ.

— millefol. cum floribus aā mj.

Lign. fantal. citr. ʒii.

Sem. anisi stellat. ʒi. m.

5. To take forty-five drops of the following tincture, an hour before dinner :

℞. Eff. flaved. cort. aurant.

— trifol. fibrin. aā ʒfs. m.

6. I advised her to use goats and asses-milk, boiled up with fresh crayfish, bruised, like soup, at night for supper.

OBSERVATION CCXXX.

A continuation of the case of the lady belonging to the convent, page 269.

THE palpitation of her heart was much better after the medicines prescribed above, and her respiration was more free and easy, and the contractions or spasms of the nerves went off; but the pain in her limbs still continued as bad as before, and her menses were not as yet come down. I therefore prescribed,

1. That she should lose eight ounces of blood from the foot, a short time before their usual return.

2. I ordered an ounce of China-root, bruised, to be boiled gently in a pint of water for half a quarter of an hour; and that she should take three or four cups of this, twice a-day, sweetened with sugar :

3. Fifty drops of the following tincture, to be taken in the first dish of the decoction :

℞. Ess. aristoloch. rot. ver. ℥iss.

4. A tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken every afternoon at five, and at night going to rest, with the julep :

℞. Tart. vitriolat.

Sal. absynth. aā ℥iii.

Nitri depur.

Cinnab. aā ℥ii. m.

5. ℞. Aq. flor. paralyf. ℥vi.

— cheir. cum vin. ℥i. m.

6. I directed her to take twenty of the following pills, for ten days before the usual time of the menses returning, omitting the powder; by which means the flux returned, and the pain in her limbs went entirely off :

℞. Pil. Emanuel. ℥ii.

Extr. cent. min. ℥i.

Ess. succin. q. f. f. pil. gr. i. pond. consperge, pulv. cinamom.

OBSERVATION CCXXXI.

Of the hæmorrhoids.

MR. Spankuch complained of having several tumours at the anus, like varices, attended with great pain and uneasiness. He had often been troubled with this disorder; but the piles had never been so large, nor the pain so intense before, preventing his having any rest for three nights past. Consulting me, I prescribed the following ointment, to anoint the tumours of the veins with frequently :

℞. Ol. amygd. dulc. ℥iss.

Camphoræ, gr. vi.

Sacchar. saturn. gr. iii. m.

I ordered the following ingredients to be boiled in equal parts of milk and water, and the parts affected to be fomented with it :

℞. Herb. alth. mji.
 — malv.
 — hyofcyam.
 Flor. sambuc.
 — melilot.
 — verbasci *añ* m. m. concisa crasso modo.

I ordered him to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every morning, noon, and night, in cowslip-water :

℞. Lap. cancr. citr.
 Tart. vitriol. *añ* ziii.
 Nitri depurat.
 Cinnab. nat. *añ* zi. m. f. pulv.

By these means the pain was greatly relieved. I advised him to be very moderate in his diet, and not to drink wine or any strong liquor : by this method he was cured ; and to prevent a return for the future, I advised him to bleed three or four times a-year, to refrain from all strong liquors, or drink them but very sparingly, and diluted with water.

OBSERVATION CCXXXII.

Of a student, who had a vomiting every morning.

A Student, a native of Hungary, who studied at Altdorff, complained of a violent vomiting every morning, bringing off his stomach a great quantity of mucus. He was of a melancholic temperament and hypochondriacal, about twenty-one years of age, of small stature, and very weak habit. He was accustomed to drink beer in an afternoon, when at his studies. I prescribed, July 12, 1714,

1. An emetic to evacuate the mucus :

℞. Tart. emetic. gr. ii.
 — vitriol. gr. vi.
 Sacch. alb. ʒss. m.

This I directed to be taken in the morning, or afternoon, and to work it off with warm water.

2. I directed forty drops of the following elixir to be taken in the morning, in some tea, and about an hour before dinner, in a glass of wine :

℞. Elix. stomach. Hoffman.

— propriet. par. *aa* ℥ss.

3. Of the following powder I directed him to take a tea-spoonful after dinner :

℞. Pulv. stomach. Birkm. ℥i.

Trag. aromatic. August. ℥ss. m.

4. I forbid him to drink beer between meals, and in its stead to drink tea or coffee. By these means he was cured of this complaint.

I have observed in many who were troubled with nausea and vomiting in a morning, that it arose from drinking beer in the evening; and when I advised them to leave it off, they were generally cured by stomachics, and sometimes without any medicines: for it is my opinion that the frequent drinking of cold beer disturbs digestion, which a cup or two of warm tea does not.

OBSERVATION CCXXXIII.

Of a peculiar tumour in a child's side.

MR. Pflugers, a merchant of Nurenberg's child, was born with a round flat tumour about a thumb's breadth, on its left-side, upon the false ribs. It appeared like extravasated blood under the skin, but to the touch it was hard as a stone. They applied to me, fourteen days after its birth; but, as the child was so young I did not choose to cut it out, nor could any corrosives be used; therefore, as the parents desired my advice, I applied the following plaister to discuss the tumour, and directed it to be renewed every two days :

℞. Empl. diachyl. simpl. ℥i.

— de sperm. ceti, ℥ss.

Malaxetur ol. chamomil. q. f. f. empl.

As it grew very little better in fourteen days, I ordered, August 24th, a pigeon to be wounded under the wing, letting the warm blood drop upon the tumour, and to rub the part in a morning with fasting-spittle, laying the plaister on afterwards. The friends of the child wrote me several times, that, on the use of the pigeon's blood, in the manner above-mentioned, the child was seized with epileptic fits; but, as I could not conceive how they could arise from this cause, I directed the repetition of the same; however, the like event, they assured me, always followed.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCXXXIV.

Of a vertigo and head-ach.

MR. Berlin, a merchant at Nurenberg, about fifty years of age, complained of a frequent giddiness, and almost continual pain in his head; and being of a plethoric habit, he was very apprehensive that an apoplexy might ensue. Consulting me, August 7th, 1714, I ordered him,

1. To lose eight ounces of blood from the foot; which he was very averse to, knowing that there were several physicians at Nurenberg at that time, who had no opinion of bleeding, and thought it not only unnecessary, but hurtful.

2. Forty drops of the following elixir, to be taken every morning in some tea, and an hour before dinner in some soup:

℞. Elix. vitriol. Mynf.

Ess. cort. aurant. aā ʒss. m.

3. Of the following powder a tea-spoonful, to be taken at five o'clock in the afternoon, and going to rest, in cowslip-water, or black-cherry water:

℞. Lap. cancror. citr.

Tart. vitriol. aā ʒss.

Sal. absynth.

Nitri depur. aā ʒii.

Cinnab. nativ. ʒiss. m. f. pulv.

4. To have his legs well rubbed every day, and to bathe his feet for half an hour every night; and as he had accustomed himself to keep much at home, his business requiring him to write much, which also weakens the head greatly, I advised him now to use exercise, as walking, or riding in a coach; and after he had used the medicines for fourteen days, I advised him to drink the Egra-waters, as I knew the chalybeate waters, used properly, were of great service in vertiginous complaints and head-achs: but he found himself so much relieved by the medicines, that he had no occasion for these.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCXXXV.

Of the plague in the year 1713 at Ratisbon, and of the method of cure.

IN the year 1713, the plague being at Ratisbon, which is but nine German miles from Altdorff, and many persons dying of it, we were very apprehensive of the contagion spreading about, and reaching us at Altdorff: I was therefore desirous previously to inform myself in what manner the sick were first invaded, and of the method of treatment there used, that I might be better enabled to treat it, if it should please God to visit us with it. For which purpose I wrote to Dr. Dieterich, a very eminent and learned physician at Ratisbon, as the correspondence was now opened again between our towns, and as I heard that he had practised with great success in this disorder, and had cured a great number, and desired him to inform me of the history of this disease, and the method of cure; he was so kind as to send me the following account:

S I R,

I Received the favour of yours, and am highly obliged to you for it, as it may be the occasion of a future literary correspondence between us. I have only considered the two questions in brief. As to the first, concerning the similarity between this and the Austrian disease, with the signs, and the critical and symptomatical motions of nature, taken notice of in the treatise published in Austria upon that subject, and find them to agree, for the most part, with the distemper which now rages here. The treatise, indeed, contains many good observations, though, in my method of cure, I have been sometimes obliged to deviate from it. The great stress of the cure consists in a proper regimen, in which I place my chief dependance. A small treatise upon the plague, which has been the employment of my leisure hours, containing some observations of my own, will give a farther account; which I shall take the liberty of transmitting to you, as soon as it comes from the press. To your second question, concerning the medicines exhibited by me and others; I answer, that other physicians have generally attempted the cure with tinctur. bezoard, essentia theriacales, purging medicines, and volatiles; by these means promoting too profuse sweats, and thereby increasing the heat of the blood. But I prosecute a different method, having found that most of the patients, thus treated, died; which induced others to change their method, and to follow mine.

The medicines I used were the spec. de hyacinth. vel pulv. pannonic. rub. cum nitro crystall. vel arcano duplicato, adding, according to the nature

ture of the case, the *salia fixa cichorei, gentianæ, &c.* besides these, in moist ferous habits, I used the *essentia scord. pimpinell alb. millefol. mixt. simpl. cum ol vitriol parata, nec camphorata*; and mixed with their common drink, *tinct rosar, flor bellid, cum spiritu nitri dulc mixta*, refreshing the patients with acidulated juleps; and always earnestly recommended that gentle sweats only should be promoted; that rest and quiet should be observed, and their drinks but just warm. The remaining method of cure, which I used, will be found more at large in the treatise I mentioned.

*Ratisbon, Aug.
9th, 1714.*

*I am, S I R, Yours, &c.
Joh. Geo. Nicol. Dieterich.*

OBSERVATION CCXXXVI.

Of a violent pain in the stomach, and troublesome eructations.

LADY Aldersheim complained, that after drinking the Egra-waters, which probably she did not drink regularly, or perhaps took too large a quantity, she was invaded with a violent pain in her stomach, with almost continual bitter eructations, and great inclination to vomit, a giddiness and great pain in her head, anxiety and oppression about the præcordia, a pricking pain in her loins, a great irritation to make water, which appeared lixivial and inflammatory: and, besides she was frequently seized with a shivering and trembling, like an ague fit, but then it was not succeeded by any heat: the swelling in her legs, which she before complained of, was gone off. She consulted me, August 14, 1714, and I directed as follows:

1. A gentle emetic, to be taken with the usual regimen:

℞. Tart. emetic. gr. ii.
Tart. vitriol. ʒi.
Ol. mac. dest. gutt. i. m.

2. Two hours before dinner, from forty to forty-five drops of the following tincture to be taken in a glass of wine or soup:

℞. Spir. nitr. dulc.
Eff. cort. aurant. aā ʒiij.
— cascaryll. ʒi. m.

3. To take a spoonful of the following julep, when the pain in the stomach was violent:

℞.

℞. Aq. zedoar. anif.
 — carminat. Dorner.
 — vitæ Matth. āā ʒii .
 Spirit. nitr. dulc. ʒfs . m.

4. The following electuary, the quantity of a nutmeg, to be taken after dinner and supper:

℞. Conserv. cochlear. ʒifs .
 ————— absynth. ʒi .
 Extr. gentian.
 — cort. peruv. āā ʒii .
 — cascaryll. ʒi .
 Ol. destill. cinamom.
 — — caryophyl. āā gutt. iii.
 Syrup. cort. aurant. q. f. f. elect.

5. The following balsam to be rubbed on the nostrils, and upon the temples:

℞. Balf. apoplect. Lipf. ʒii .

6. By these means she grew somewhat better; but the oppression still remaining, and as she had not lost any blood previous to her drinking the Egra-waters, and being at the same time plethoric, I therefore now ordered her to be let blood; which relieved her of all her complaints.

OBSERVATION CCXXXVII.

Of a cardialgia.

A Youth, about sixteen years of age, was frequently troubled with the heart-burn, which perhaps might proceed from his much sitting to write; his mouth would be frequently filled with mucus, which was sometimes succeeded by vomitings. As he had taken many things by the direction of others, without success, he now consulted me, August 24th, 1714. I directed him to take the following emetic powder in the morning, working it off with warm water:

1. ℞. Tart. emetic. gr. ii.
 Sal. absynth. ʒfs .
 Sacch. perlat. gr. xii. m.

2. From forty to forty-five drops of the following stomachic tincture, to be taken every morning at eight, and afternoon at five o'clock, in tea or coffee:

I

℞.

℞. Eff. absynth. comp. ʒss.
Spir. nitr. dulc. ʒii. m.

3. A tea-spoonful of the following powder after dinner, in Spanish wine :

℞. Pulv. stomach. Birkm. ʒi.
Trag. aromatic. Aug. ʒss.
Spec. diagalang.
Tart. vitriolat. aā ʒii. m.

4. A spoonful of the following julep, between the other medecines, and particularly when the pain in the stomach was violent :

℞. Aq. card. ben.
— meliss.
— mastich.
— vit. Mathiol. aā ʒi.
Elæosacch. macer. ʒss.
Syrup. cinamom. ʒii. m. f. julep.

5. I directed him to rub his stomach with the following balsam, morning, noon, and night ; to observe a moderate diet, to take frequent exercise, and to drink a glass of wine at his meals ; by which method his complaints were removed :

℞. Ol. N. M. express. ʒiss.
— destil. carui.
— — anis.
— — menth.
Bals. peruv. aā gutt. vi. m.

OBSERVATION CCXXXVIII.

Of the nephritis.

MR. Fleishman, a tanner, fifty years of age, had a stone in his kidney, which gave him great pain. He consulted me, August 26th, 1714, and I ordered a clyster to be injected :

1. ℞. Clyfma ex decoct. flor. chamomil. in lacte ʒx.
Mell. merc. ʒi.
Ung. clyfmat. ʒss. m.

2. Some anodyne emollient herbs to be applied in a bag to the loins.

3. The decoct. nephritic. Forest. to be drank as common drink, as malt-liquors disagreed with him.

4. He found great benefit from taking two spoonfuls of oil of almonds, and syrup of marsh-mallows, mixed.

5. When costive, I directed him to take the following powder :

R. Tart. vitriol. ℥ii.

Pulv. jalap. gr. xii.

I ordered him, besides, emulsions of the semina violarum, prepared with aq. veronicæ : but I found the other medicines were of most service.

OBSERVATION CCXXXIX.

Of the extraction of a child in a difficult labour, the child's arm presenting.

AUGUST the 27th, 1714, I was sent for to a woman at a village not far from Altdorff, who had been in labour three days; the child's arm, as far as the elbow, hung out of the uterus, was much swelled, and of a livid colour.

I then enquired how long it was since they had perceived any motion in the child? They told me that the woman had been seized the day before, with a shivering all over her; and that, since that time, they had not perceived any life in the child.

As there was not any convenient table in the room, I laid her a-cross the bed, raising her breech somewhat higher than her head with pillows; then ordering two women to keep her legs extended, I smeared my hand with butter, and introduced it into the uterus, to inform myself which part of the child was nearest, that I might regulate myself accordingly. I found that the child lay almost upon its back, and could feel the left-side about the false ribs, the lower part of the belly, and the umbilical chord; but it had no pulsation.

I then tried to get at the feet, to extract the child by them; but the waters having been discharged, and the child pressed down in the pelvis, there was no possibility of introducing one's hand under it. The woman was extremely fatigued and weak: I was therefore obliged to use an instrument, and judged it would be best to open the child's abdomen, and take out the intestines first; which I accordingly did, and put them in a vessel placed under the woman. I then fixed a hook to the interior part of the os sacrum, and last vertebra of the loins; but the child was so wedged in, that it could not be moved, after a deal of trouble. I therefore resolved to introduce a crooked hook, that cut on the inside, with a button on the point, that in case it should, by accident, slip, it might not injure the uterus; this I passed up by the direction of my left-hand, and cut through the vertebræ of the loins, and all the flesh, with my

my right-hand, and then separated the upper from the lower part of the body, where they were yet joined by the skin and abdominal muscles; then taking hold of the chest behind, with my left-hand, and with my right grasping the child's arm, which hung out, I pulled out the upper-part of the body: then taking hold of the back with my right-hand, I pulled it towards the os uteri, and getting also hold of the feet, pulled out the other part of the body, and then the secundines. I ordered for the Woman a moderate diet, and prescribed her a cordial julep; by which means she gradually recovered.

OBSERVATION CCXL.

Of a peculiar cataract.

I WAS applied to by letter, for advice in the following case, described after this manner: A gentleman, sixty-three years of age, of a good aspect, had spent his life in travelling and reading; his other recreations were painting, and the study of the oriental languages. About five years since, after a journey he had taken in severe cold snowy weather, which lasted fifteen days, he perceived a diminution of sight in his left-eye; but as his right-eye was still very good, and no external defect visible in his left-eye, he did not mind it much; but the obscurity of the sight increasing, at length a grey film was observable, which increasing very quick, totally obstructed the pupil. In the mean time a skin was observed in the right-eye, which obstructed the sight greatly. All the proper opthalmics were used, as purges, purifiers, collyriums, powders, both internally and externally, but without success: therefore, in the spring, the operation was performed, and attended with no bad symptoms, yet but with indifferent success. On the side towards the ear he could distinguish light, but not in a direct line. On making the puncture the cataract was divided and depressed by the operator, appearing like curdled milk. The right-eye is now, almost, in as bad a condition as the left. The cataract of the left-eye is grey, not transparent. Upon rubbing the eye the pupil dilates, but the opacity cannot be resolved. His eyes appear perfectly clear, and do not lie deep. He is otherwise in good health, eats, drinks, and rests well; is never troubled with head-achs, and is as chearful as if but thirty years of age. The floor appears to him as if covered with coarse cloth, yet not always equal; and if he steps forward two or three steps, it moves, he thinks, as if he was in a ship. He cannot bear the sun, nor a strong light: at night, if sitting without a candle, the appearance is to him as if he was at a book-binder's, where the planished paper is hung up, speckled black and white, mixed with various figures

in it, moving backwards and forwards, like images reflected in water. He sometimes thinks that his disorder proceeds from a viscid aqueous humour, which might be removed by internals or externals; and desires your advice, whether such a fluid, or curdled cataract, is fit to be couched?

Ulm, Aug. 30, 1714.

To this account I gave for answer, that I had no hopes of his ever being relieved, either by medicines or a second operation, as the first did not succeed, to which his age might have also contributed.

OBSERVATION CCXLI.

Of a large abscess in the cheek and gums, commonly called parulis.

MR. Treu, upon taking cold, was invaded with a swelling, and inflammation of his left-cheek, which extended itself greatly in the inside of his mouth, and externally was as big as one's fist, being very full of pain; and the pain and tumour increasing, he consulted me. When I had examined the tumour internally and externally, I found it to be an abscess called parulis, which being sufficiently ripe, I informed him, that I would open it immediately. He placed himself in a chair, in a proper light, and I made the puncture with an abscess-lancet, in the most dependent part of the tumour, in the inside of the mouth. It discharged near half a pound of matter, mixed with blood. When it was all discharged, I introduced a linen-tent to keep it open, and ordered an injection, as follows:

℞. Herb. agrimon.

Summit. hyperic. āā mj. concisa, crasso modo colaturæ,
coque in aq. simpl. per $\frac{1}{2}$ horæ.

℞. Hujus decoctionis colatæ, lbi.

Mellis rosat. ʒi .

Ess. aloes ʒii . m.

I directed this injection to be used milk-warm, three times a-day. It cleansed the abscess, and in a short time it was quite healed.

OBSERVATION CCXLII.

Of a fever.

MR. Graevius, a student in law, was invaded this month with a fever, attended with great heat, thirst, anxiety about the præcordia, and difficult respiration; he was very restless, flinging himself from one side of the bed to the other, and throwing off the bed-clothes. Being consulted in the morning, I directed,

1. That

1. That he should lose ten ounces of blood.

2. That he should drink the following liquor for his common drink : Three pints of barley-water, with the juice of one lemon in it, and another sliced with the peel on, infused in it, and sweetened to his taste.

3. I ordered two spoonfuls of the following mixture, to be taken every two hours :

℞. Aq. borag.
— bugloss. *aā* ℥iii.
Lap. cancror. citrat.
Antimon. diaph. non ablut. *aā* ℥ss.
Syrup. berber. ℥ss. m.

4. I visited him at three o'clock in the afternoon, and found him very restless, and in great anxiety : he also complained of a nausea, and inclination to vomit ; said, that he had not been very regular in his manner of living of late ; therefore, as his stomach might be overcharged, I ordered an emetic to be taken that afternoon, working it off with carduus tea :

℞. Rad. hypecacuanhæ gr. xxv.
Nitri depur. gr. v. m. f. pulv.

This operated very well, and brought a great quantity of bile off his stomach.

I visited him again at six o'clock. He complained of being very thirsty. I directed him to drink two or three dishes of tea, afterwards to drink frequently of his acidulated water, but only a wine-glassful at a time, for fear of overloading his stomach, and prescribed the following powder ; directing a tea-spoonful to be taken every three hours, in the julep or in the drink :

5. ℞. Pulv. bezoard. Sennert.
Lap. cancror. citr.
Antimon. diaph. non ablut.
Nitri depurat. *aā* ℥i. m. f. pulv.

6. The next morning I visited him again, and found he had been very restless all night. I prescribed the following julep, directing him to take the powders in it, and to drink two spoonfuls of it between whiles :

℞. Aq. flor. paralyf.
— — card. bened. *aā* ℥iv.
Tinct. flor. rofar.
Syrup. papav. rh. *aā* ℥ss. m.

The next night he had no sleep ; and seeing no necessity for any alteration in his medicines, I ordered them to be continued that day, and the following night. On

On the third night he had no rest, and became delirious towards the morning; his pulse was full and strong, the heat great, and his urine very red; I therefore thought it necessary to have six ounces more of blood drawn from the foot, and continue the same medicines till I should see how he was in the afternoon.

7. In the afternoon I found his delirium continued, I therefore prescribed the following camphorated powder, directing it to be taken every three hours, with the julep above described:

℞. Lap. cancr. citr.
Antim. diaph. $\mathring{a}\mathring{a}$ ʒss.
Nitri gr. v.
Camphor. gr. iii. m. f. pulv.

8. I ordered vinegar of roses, with crumbs of bread, to be applied to the forehead, and ordered his attendants frequently to give him of his drink, whether he called for it or not; he was very delirious, and, as I apprehended, in great danger. In the evening I ordered him a clyster of about a pint of whey, two ounces of honey, and half an ounce of nitre.

The fourth night he had some rest; yet, when he awaked, he talked deliriously. On the fifth day I ordered blisters to be applied to the legs; and as he wore a very thick cap, I ordered them to put on him a thin one, and I continued the use of the powders above-mentioned, with five grains of camphor in each; and, instead of the julep, directed that the powders should be taken in the following emulsion, every three hours, beginning at three o'clock in the afternoon, and to drink of the emulsion frequently:

℞. Amygd. dulc. non rancid.
Sem. cucurbit.
—— melon. recent. $\mathring{a}\mathring{a}$ ʒss.
—— papaver. alb. ʒii.
Aq. ceras. nigr.
—— flor. sambuci $\mathring{a}\mathring{a}$ ʒvi.
—— ——— rosar. ʒi. m. f. emulsio.
Colaturæ adde sacchar. perlat. ʒss.

And to the soles of his feet I applied a cataplasm of leaven, with vinegar, salt, and mustard.

The fifth night he rested indifferently well, the blisters had drawn well, and he was less delirious; I therefore ordered the same medicines to be continued the sixth day. He was now quite sensible, and went on with his powders, only every sixth hour. He slept almost all the seventh night,

night, and awaked in the morning about eight o'clock, in a plentiful sweat, and perfectly sensible, complaining of nothing but weakness, and the pain in his legs from the blisters: he had yet taken nothing for diet but soups, water-gruel with currants, or barley-water with lemon-juice, or prunes or cherries; but having a desire for other food, I permitted him to have some chicken-broth, with sorrel, chervil, or purslane in it, and to eat a little of the chicken; and, as he was very weak, I suffered him to drink a glass of Rhenish wine, and to take at night again some chicken-broth, with prunes, ordering him to continue his acidulated drink as before.

The eight night he rested very well. I prescribed $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of the mixtura simplex, directing him to take forty drops, three times a-day, and to observe a moderate diet: by these means, in about a week more he was perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CCXLIII.

Of the bad effects of an untimely use of the sulphur-ointment, for the cure of the itch.

A NUN at Amberg, named Engelin, about seventeen years of age, had got the itch, and had used an ointment of brimstone, without taking any purge, or purifying medicine, previous thereto. This was succeeded by great pains in both legs, and many ulcers, for which the superior consulted me. I prescribed, September 7th, 1714, as follows:

1. \mathcal{R} . Pulv. jalap. $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.

Merc. dulc. gr. xii.

Resin. jalap. subact. gr. iii.

Ol. lign. sassafr. gutt. i. m. f. pulv.

One of these powders I directed to be taken two days running; a third powder, on the fifth day; and, the fifth day after that, the fourth powder.

2. I ordered four or five dishfuls of the infusion of the following ingredients, to be drank every morning at seven, and at four o'clock in the afternoon as tea:

\mathcal{R} . Rad. lapath. acut.

—— polypod.

Lign. sassafr. aa $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.

Herb. fumar. mj .

—— card. bened.

—— rosmarin. aa mss .

Sem. anis. stellat. $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. m. f. species concisa & contusa crasso modo.

3. Forty-

3. Forty-five drops of the following tincture, to be taken in the first cup of the tea every morning and evening :

℞. Eff. lignor.

— succin. aā ʒss . m.

4. And of the following powder, half a tea-spoonful to be taken every afternoon at six o'clock, and at night going to rest, in fumitory, or elder-flower-water :

℞. Matr. perlat. preparat.

Lap. cancr. citrat. aā ʒiii .

Antimon. diaph. non ablut. ʒii .

Flor. sulph. ʒi .

Merc. dulc. ʒss .

Ol. dest. caryoph.

— — — cinamom. aā gutt. i. m. f. pulv.

5. I ordered the ulcers to be washed with the following lotion, warm, every night and morning, dressing them afterwards with dry lint only :

℞. Aq. calc. viv. ʒviii .

Merc. dulc. ʒi . m.

6. The following plaister to be applied :

℞. Empl. ad ulcera antiq. Bauh. ʒii .

Malax. ol. hyperic. q. f.

7. I ordered the lower joints of the legs to be anointed, with the quantity of a pea, of the following ointment, warmed, every night and morning :

℞. Unguent. rosat. ʒi .

Bol. armen.

Amalgam. merc. & saturn. aā ʒii . m. f. unguent.

The superior of the convent wrote me afterwards, that she began to grow better. I directed the same medicines to be continued as before ; and in sixteen days afterwards, she sent me an account that she was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCXLIV.

Of an hæmorrhage.

HER serene highness the dutchess of Sultzbach, sent for me, and acquainted me that she had had a great hæmorrhage, which she thought might arise from the great quantity of hot stomachics she had lately taken, to strengthen her stomach. She was much weakened thereby, and complained of great inward heat; therefore I did not attempt her cure by strong astringents, but rather chose to try to moderate the flux by gentle temperants. I prescribed, September 9th, 1714, the following powder; directing one to be given at noon, another at six o'clock, and the third going to rest, in the julep:

℞. Lap. cancr. citr.
Corall. rub. preparat. *añ* ʒi.
Nitri puriff. gr. xii. m.

℞. Aq. endiv.
— lactuc. *añ* ʒiiss.
— cinamom. cyd. ʒi.
Syrup. ribes. ʒii.
— flor. papav. rh. ʒi. m. f. julep.

Of this julep she took a spoonful at any time, when hot or thirsty.

For common drink, I advised her to drink water poured boiling hot on a piece of bread, and a lemon sliced, with as much sugar as agreeable; and, as a cordial, to add a glass of wine, drinking this when thirsty: by these means, the bleeding was stopped against next morning.

To strengthen the tone of the vessels, I directed of the following mixture, which I have found very serviceable in and after all violent hæmorrhages, thirty drops to be taken every morning and evening, in some tea or water-gruel:

℞. Tinct. tartar.
Spir. cornu cervi *añ* ʒii. m.

I ordered the powders to be continued at ten o'clock in the morning, and going to rest, for some days, with the julep; by which means, she was cured.

OBSERVATION CCXLV.

Of continual restlessness and crying in a child.

A Daughter of Mr. Meyenberg, a child of a month old, had been troubled with wind ever since her birth, crying continually night and day. Being consulted by her parents, I prescribed the following ingredients, directing a spoonful to be boiled a little in a quart of water, to be strained when cold, and to stand to settle; and to give it to the child to drink frequently:

℞. Raf. ebur. puriff.

—— corn. cerv. āā ʒi.

Rad. liquirit. ʒvi.

—— polypod. ʒfs.

Daetyl. pingu. N^o vi.

Jujub. N^o x.

Sem. anif. ʒfs.

—— fœnicul. ʒi. concisa & contusa misce.

I prescribed also the following purging syrup, to evacuate the sharp humours in the stomach and intestines:

℞. Syrup. de cichor. cum rhab. ʒii.

Pulv. jalap. gr. iii. m. f. pulv.

This operated well, and as the child still continued crying, I directed it to be repeated the next day.

The third day I directed a tea-spoonful of oil of almonds to be given frequently, and a spoonful of the following julep between whiles:

℞. Aq. flor. paralyf.

—— fœnicul. āā ʒi.

Perlat. preparat. ʒi.

Sacchar. perlat. ʒfs. m. f. mixt.

As the child still continued as bad as ever, I prescribed the following powder, to be given that evening in her pap, and if the pain did not abate by midnight, to repeat it:

℞. Antim. diaph.

Matr. perlar. preparat.

Cinnab. antimon. āā ʒfs.

Maff. pilul. de cynogloss. gr. i. m. f. pulv. d. in partes duas æquales.

The pain soon abating after the first powder, the child rested well all night, and was very quiet the next day; and then I ordered the pearl
julep

julep and oil of almonds to be given alternately every three hours, and directed them to repeat the powders, if the pain returned; but the child continued well.

OBSERVATION CCXLVI.

Of the head-ach.

MISS Hurrig complained of an intense constant pain, occupying a small part of the head, just above the right-eye, attended with a cardialgia and loss of appetite. She was seventeen years of age, and had never yet had her menstrual discharge; she, moreover, complained of a continual inclination to vomit. Being consulted, September 10th, 1714, I ordered,

1. That she should lose six ounces of blood from the foot.

2. I prescribed a gentle vomit of tartar. emetic. gr. iiss. which operated five times, bringing up a great quantity of bile.—

3. I directed her to take from fifteen to twenty of the following pills, twice a-week, in penny-royal water :

℞. Gum. galban.

— ammoniac.

— aloes puriss. *aa* ʒss.

— myrrh. rubr.

Extr. croci.

— aristoloch. rot.

— rhabarb. *aa* ʒss.

Ess. croci, q. f. m. f. pilulæ pond. gr. i. consp. specific. cephalic.

4. Fifty drops of the following elixir, in rosemary-tea, night and morning :

℞. Elix. propr. f. acid.

Sal. vol. oleos. *aa* ʒss.

Ol. destill. rosmar. ʒi.

5. And of the following powder, a tea-spoonful every day after dinner :

℞. Pulv. stomach. Birk.

— cachectic. Querc. *aa* ʒi.

Tart. vitriol. ʒii. m.

6. I ordered her to use a pediluvium, prepared with uterine herbs, every night going to rest, for half an hour, particularly if she found any pain in her bowels: by the use of which means, she was relieved of her complaints.

OBSERVATION CCXLVII.

Of a chlorosis, severe pain in the head, and dyspnœa.

A Maid of honour to the dutchess of Sultzbach complained, that for some time past her menstrual discharge had been very small in quantity; she was become very pale, had a violent pain in her head, and great anxiety about the præcordia. She desired my advice, September 10th, 1714, and I ordered the following elixir; directing thirty-five drops to be taken every morning and afternoon, at four o'clock, in warm rosemary, or balm-tea:

℞. Elix. propriet. f. acid. ʒss.

Sal. vol. oleos. ʒii.

Ol. dest. lign. sassafr. gutt. iii.

— — — cinamom.

— — — rorismarin. aā gutt. ii.

— — — caryoph. gutt. i. m.

I also directed fifteen of the following pills, to be taken every night for eight days before the usual time of the menses returning, and to use a pediluvium every night going to rest for half an hour:

℞. G. ammoniac.

— galban. aā ʒi.

Extr. gentian.

— — — croc.

— — — trifol. fibr.

Myrrh. rubr.

Aloes splend. aā ʒss.

Ol. cinnamon.

— caryoph. aā gutt. ii.

— lign. sassafr. gutt. i. m. f. pilulæ pond. gr. i.

OBSERVATION CCXLVIII.

Of an hectic fever, and hypochondriac affection.

BARON Jodoci, of a thin consumptive habit of body, had used very violent exercise, and heated his blood, and had been invaded with an inflammatory fever, which now was changed into a quotidian intermittent. He was of a very pale aspect, had a violent palpitation of the heart, was much afflicted with wind, and had been much troubled with the hæmorrhoids for the last four months; the hypochondriac regions were become extremely hard, yet his appetite was good, but he had very little rest, and

and was extremely weak. He was often seized with a giddiness in his head, oppression and anxiety about the præcordia, and was very thirsty; the last time he had been bled, his blood was very fizy, having scarce any serum in it. He consulted me, September 10th, 1714, and I ordered him,

1. To bleed every spring and autumn, in the arm or foot, or rather every quarter of a year, if he found no relief by the first bleeding:

And, 2, I ordered him to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, in some gruel, or in his tea, every morning, and night going to rest:

℞. Nitri depurat.

Arcan. dupl.

Tart. vitriol. *añ* \mathfrak{z} ii.

Matr. perl. citrat. \mathfrak{z} iss.

Cinnab. antimon. \mathfrak{z} i.

Cort. aurant. \mathfrak{z} iss.

Croci oriental. \mathfrak{z} i. m. f. pulv.

3. To take forty drops of the following tincture, an hour before dinner, in any agreeable warm vehicle:

℞. Ess. millefol. \mathfrak{z} iii.

— cort. aurant. \mathfrak{z} ii.

Spir. nitr. dulc. \mathfrak{z} iss. m.

4. To take of the infusion of the following ingredients, like tea, three or four dishes, twice or thrice a-day:

℞. Herb. millefol. cum flor. \mathfrak{m} j.

— meliss.

— card. bened. *añ* \mathfrak{m} ss.

Flor. borag.

— bugloss. *añ* p. i.

Sem. anisi stellat. \mathfrak{z} i. concisa contus. m.

5. To take from eight to fifteen of the following pills, early in the morning, once a-week:

℞. Extr. panch. Croll. \mathfrak{z} ss.

— meliss.

— gentian. *añ* gr. xv.

Vitriol. mart. \mathfrak{z} ss.

Ess. millefol. q. s. f. pilulæ pond. gr. i.

I farther advised him to let his exercise be moderate for the future, and to be temperate in eating and drinking, as this was the very basis of health. By these means, he recovered his health pretty well.

O B S E R-

OBSERVATION CCXLIX.

Of a difficult respiration, and pain in the head.

MRS. Hund, fifty years of age, upon the least motion, was seized with an oppression and difficulty of breathing. The menses had left her for several years. She was also often troubled with a violent pain in her head, and had no appetite. Desiring my advice, I prescribed, September 22d, 1714,

1. Bleeding in the foot, and to be repeated every quarter of a year.
2. Forty drops of the following, tincture to be taken every morning early, and an hour before dinner, in some tea:

℞. Eff. cort. aurant. ʒss.

— helenii.

Spir. nitr. dulc. aā ʒii. m.

3. A tea-spoonful of the following powder, to be taken at six o'clock every evening, and going to rest, in black-cherry or lime-flower-water:

℞. Sal. absynth.

Arcan. duplic. aā ʒii.

Matr. perlat. preparat. citrat.

Conch. acet. preparat. aā ʒiss.

Nitri depurat.

Cinnab. antimon. aā ʒi. m. f. pulv.

By these means, she soon grew better; and remained healthy for a long time afterwards, by continuing the venesection every three months.

OBSERVATION CCL.

Of ulcerated eye-lids.

HER serene highness the youngest princess of Sultzbach, afterwards queen of Sardinia, was troubled with red, ulcerated eye-lids, after catching of cold, by exposing herself in sharp, cold, windy weather. She had tried many remedies, but without relief. The dutchess, her mother, sent for me, and desired my assistance. Accordingly, September 28th, 1714, I prescribed the following purging powder, directing it to be taken in the morning in some tea:

℞. Pulv. jalap. ʒi.

Mercur. dulc. ʒss

Refin. jalap. subact. gr. iii. m. f. pulv.

I directed the eye-lids to be slightly anointed with the following ointment, every night going to rest :

℞. Unguent. rosat. ℥ss.

Merc. præcip. rubr. optime preparat. ʒss. m.

and every morning, I ordered her eyes to be washed with cold rose-water. Upon continuing this method for a little time, her eyes became perfectly healed.

OBSERVATION CCLI.

Of a red membrane upon the eye.

MISS Sechaurer, eight years of age, after taking cold, had an inflammation in her eyes ; at length a red membrane appeared over her right-eye, which extended to the cornea. My advice being desired, October 10th, 1714, I prescribed the following pills, and directed five of them to be taken every third night, going to rest :

℞. Ext. panch. Croll.

Merc. dulc. aā. ʒss.

Refin. jalap. subact. gr. v.

Eff. lign. q. f. f. pilul. xv.

2. An infusion of the following ingredients, to be drank twice a-day, like tea :

℞. Herb. euphras. mj.

Raf. lign. sassafras ℥ss. incisa & contusa, crasso modo, misce.

3. I prescribed the following collyrium ; directing her to wash her eyes with it, morning, noon, and night, and to let a drop be dropped into her eye :

℞. Aq. chelidon. maj. ℥iii.

Spir. vini rhenani ℥ss.

Vitrioli alb. gr. ii. m.

4. As the origin of the red membrane was in the great canthus, I raised it with a crooked needle, and cut it through with a pair of scissars; suffering the wounded vessels to bleed as long as they would, and fomenting the part frequently with a fine sponge, with warm water.

5. I ordered the following powder, to be blown into the eye through a quill :

℞.

℞. Off. sepiae preparat. ʒss.
 Matr. perlar. preparat.
 Sacch. canar. aā ʒi.
 Vitriol. albi gr. i. m. f. pulv. subtilissimus.

I told her friends, that if this did not answer, it would be necessary to cut an issue in the arm, but she did well without it.

OBSERVATION CCLII.

Of the hæmorrhoids.

A Married woman, forty-eight years of age, wrote me that she had been greatly troubled with the blind piles since her last lying-in, that they were as large as a walnut, and were extremely painful, and desired my advice.

1. I directed the parts to be anointed with the following ointment, three or four times a-day:

℞. Ol. amygd. dulc. ʒvi.
 Camphor.
 Sacchar. saturn. aā gr. iii. m. terantur diu in mort.
 plumbeo.

2. The following ingredients to be sewed up in a bag, and boiled in milk, and applied warm:

℞. Flor. verbasco. linar.
 — chamomil. aā mj. concisa crasso modo misce.

3. A tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken morning, noon, and night, in elder-flower-water:

℞. Conch. acet. preparat.
 Lap. cancror. citr. aā ʒii.
 Tart. vitriol. Taken. ʒiii.
 Nitri depur.
 Cinnab. antim. aā ʒiss. m. f. pulv.

I also ordered her to bleed in the foot: by which means, she afterwards informed me, she grew well.

OBSERVATION CCLIII.

Of an hæmorrhage in a woman three months gone with child.

MRS. Korb was three months gone with child, and had a great discharge of blood from the vagina; she had had two children before. Her parents desiring my advice for her, Oct. 11th, 1714, I ordered her,

1. To be bled in the arm.
2. For her common drink, I directed her to use toast in water, with the juice of lemon in it, sweetened with sugar to her taste.
3. Half a tea-spoonful of the following powder, to be taken every hour in the julep:

℞. Pulv. Marchion. ℥iii.
Lap. cancr. citr. ℥ii.
Nitri. depur.
Cinnab. ant.
Corall. rub. preparat. aa ℥i. m. f. pulv.

℞. Aq. plantag.
— cinamom. cyd. aa ℥iii.
Syrup. corall. ℥iii. m.

By the use of these means the hæmorrhage ceased, and she advanced happily in her pregnancy.

From this observation we may see, that all discharges of blood from the parts of generation, in pregnant women, proceed not from the uterus, much less from a separation of the placenta, but that they frequently flow from the vagina only; in which cases, they are not so dangerous.

OBSERVATION CCLIV.

Of the worm-fever in a child.

A Child of Mr. Korb's, three years of age, was invaded with an epileptic fit, which lasted half a quarter of an hour, succeeded by a great feverish heat, but the fits returned no more. Being consulted, I enquired whether the child had ever voided any worms? and, as the nurse said that it had, I judged the disorder to be a worm-fever, and ordered the child the following medicines.

1. An ointment to anoint the belly with, warm, night and morning:

℞. Ungu. de arthanit. ℥i.
Ol. colocynth. ℥ii. m.

R r

2. I

2. I directed them to give the child half a tea-spoonful of the following powder, three times a-day, in the decoction,

℞. Æthiop. min.

Sacchar. alb. āā ʒss. m.

℞. Aq. fumar.

— gramin.

— card. bened. āā ʒiii.

Hydrargyr. ʒi. coq. in olla vitreata, baccillo semper agitando, per horam dimidiam, aqua hæc postea decantetur in vitrum purum, atque addatur.

Syrup. flor. persic. ʒi.

Aq. cinam. cum vino ʒss. m.

In this decoction I directed them to give the child the powders, with a spoonful afterwards to wash it down.

I ordered the following bolus, to be taken every third morning in milk or tea :

℞. Pulv. mechoac. nigr. gr. viii.

Mercur. dulc. gr. iv.

Conserv. rosar. ʒii. m. f. bolus.

By the use of these remedies the child voided a great number of worms, and presently afterward recovered perfectly.

OBSERVATION CCLV.

Of an anorexy, or loathing of food, caused by drinking.

A Young man, thirty years of age, at Sultzbach, had an anorexy, or loathing of all sorts of food, and was become quite weak. He confessed that he had drank immoderately, and believed that to be the cause of his present complaint. Desiring my advice, I ordered him, October 16th, 1714,

1. To take from forty-five to fifty drops of the following stomachic tincture, in beer or gruel, every morning early, and an hour before dinner :

℞. Eff. absynth. comp. ʒii.

Elix. vitriol. Myns. ʒss. m.

2. A tea-spoonful of the following powder, upon a piece of toasted bread, soaked in wine :

℞.

℞. Pulv. stomach. Birckm. ʒi.
Trag. arom. August. ʒfs. m. f. pulvis.

3. To pour upon the following ingredients two quarts of good wine, letting it stand infused for some time, and to drink a glassful at every meal :

℞. Rad. caryophyllat. ʒfs.
—— gentian. ʒiii.
—— ari ʒii.
Herb. card. bened. mj.
Summit. absynth. mfs.
Cent. min. p. ii.
Flaved. cort. aurant. ʒifs.
Cort. cascarillæ ʒii.
Bacc. junip. ʒfs.
Sal. card. benedict. ʒii. m. concisa & contusa.

I advised him to refrain from hard drinking, and not to drink any more than he had occasion for, and, particularly, not to drink between meals.

OBSERVATION CCLVI.

Of a dropsy.

MR. Steinhauser had been ill about eight weeks with a dropsy ; his belly and legs were much swelled, his water very red, with a lateritious sediment. Consulting me, October 23d, 1714, after informing him that his case was dangerous, I prescribed,

1. The following strengthening electuary, directing him to take the quantity of a nutmeg every morning, afternoon at four o'clock, and going to rest :

℞. Conserv. cochleariæ.
—— absynth. rom. aā ʒi.
Extr. gentian.
—— absynth.
—— centaur. min. aā ʒiii.
Syrup. cinamom.
—— cort. aurant. q. f. f. elect.

2. I directed a quart of boiling water to be poured upon the following bag of ingredients, adding, when cold, a quart of good wine, and ordered a wine-glassful to be drank at his meals :

℞. Rad. gentian.
 — vincetox. āā ziii .
 — helen.
 — pimpinell. alb. āā zii .
 Summit. absynth. mj .
 — centaur. min.
 Herb. card. bened. āā mfs .
 Sem. petroselin.
 Baccar. junip.
 Flaved. cort. aurant.
 Sal. genistæ āā zfs . concisa & contusa misce, & detur
 in findon. alb.

3. To take of the following powder, a tea-spoonful, upon toasted bread soaked in wine, every day after dinner :

℞. Pulv. stom. Birckm.
 Trag. aromat. August. āā zi .
 Tart. vitriol. Tacken. zii . m. f. pulvis.

As he was no better, November 11th, I was willing to endeavour to carry off the water by purges; and therefore prescribed the following purging pills, directing him to take fifteen every third morning :

1. ℞. Extr. panchym. Croll. zfs .
 Merc. dulc.
 Refin. jalap. āā gr. xvi.
 Elateri. gr. vi.
 Effent. jalap. q. f. f. pilulæ N° lx.

And ordered him to use the following ingredients like tea, twice a-day, and to continue the electuary before prescribed :

2. ℞. Herb. card. bened. mj .
 — trifol. fibrin. mfs .
 Flor. genistæ p. iii.
 Lign. saffra. zvi .
 — fant. citr. zii .
 Sem. anif. stellat. zi .
 Bacc. junip. zfs . m.

November 29th, he informed me that the swelling in his legs was abated, but that his urine remained very red.

I directed him to drink, at his meals, a decoction of rad. graminis, with a fourth part of wine in it, and ten or twelve drops of sp. vitriol. d. added to each pint: and to continue the purging pills, the infusion, and the electuary, as before.

OBSERVATION CCLVII.

Of spasmodic contractions.

A NUN at Amberg, thirty-four year of age, of rather a plethoric habit, whose menstrual discharge had always been small, and usually attended with great pain, had been frequently invaded with spasmodic contractions of the hands, feet, head, and neck, which induced her to fear that an epilepsy might ensue. She consulted me, October 24th, 1714, and I directed that she should lose eight ounces of blood from the foot, particularly, as it was now near the time of her menses returning, and that she should use, at the same time, a warm pediluvium; by which means the menses came down, and with less difficulty and pain. I also directed that she should be cupped upon the calves of her legs about every four weeks, near the same period, for several months to come; and prescribed for her the following medicines:

1. R. Lap. cancror. citrat.
Tart. vitriolat. aa ʒss .
Nitri depurat.
Cinnab. antim. aa ʒii .
Ext. castor. gr. iii. m. f. pulv.

Of this powder, I directed her to take a tea-spoonful every morning early, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, in lime-tree-water, and to repeat them whenever the spasms returned.

2. To take forty-five drops of the following tincture, in gruel, every hour before dinner:

R. Ess. millefol. ʒss .
— pimpinell. alb. ʒii .
— castor. ʒi . m.

3. Four dishes of the following infusion, to be drank twice a-day, sweetened with sugar, as tea:

R.

℞. Rad. 5 aperient. *aa* ʒi.
 — aristol. rot. ver.
 — pimpinell. alb. *aa* ʒii.
 Herb. melissæ mʒi.
 — rosmarin. mʒi.
 Flor. calendulæ.
 — rosmarin.
 — boragin. *aa* p. i.
 Santal. citrin. ʒiss. m. concisa & contusa crasso modo.

4. That eight days before the usual time of the menses returning, fifteen of the following pills should be taken, every night going to rest:

℞. Extract. card. bened.
 — melissæ *aa* ʒi.
 — helleb. nigr.
 — castor. *aa* ʒss.
 Aloes foccotrin.
 Myrrhæ rubr.
 Gum. ammoniac. *aa* ʒii.
 Ol. dest. lign. sassafr. gutt. vi.
 Elix. propriet. q. s. m. f. pilulæ pond. gr. i. consp. specific. cephal.

5. A warm pediluvium to be used every night for half an hour, prepared with uterine herbs, as matricaria, artemisia, and rosemary.

By these means the spasms were removed, and her menses flowed with less pain, and more plentiful than before.

OBSERVATION CCLVIII.

Of venereal warts, upon the tongue and anus.

A Young gentleman, after a virulent gonorrhœa, was troubled with a pain in his mouth, throat, and anus, attended with warts, or fici, upon his tongue and anus; and desiring my assistance,

I ordered him the following electuary, October 25th, 1714, directing the quantity of a nutmeg to be taken every morning at seven o'clock, and to increase or diminish the dose according to its operation; or, if he should find it operate too much, to take it only every third or fourth morning:

℞.

℞. Pulv. mechoac. nigr.
 Mercur. dulc. *aa* ʒii.
 Pulv. cass. recent. ʒiii.
 Syrup. ros. solut. q. s. f. elect.

I directed also a spoonful of the following ingredients, to be boiled up once in a pint of water, and this quantity to be drank every morning at nine o'clock, and afternoon at four, sweetened with sugar :

℞. Rad. polypod.
 ——— sarsaparill. *aa* ʒi.
 ——— chinæ ʒss.
 Herb. saponariæ mʒss.
 ——— fumariæ mʒ.
 Lign. sassafras ʒvi.
 Sem. anisi stellat. ʒi. m.

I cut off the warts upon the tongue and anus with a pair of scissars, and ordered the part to be touched with the Roman vitriol every other day, till they should cease growing.

These medicines succeeded extremely well; for his throat grew well, and the warts went all off, except one at the anus, which I cut off, and touched its root with lapis infernalis. But still apprehending some impurity might remain in his blood, I ordered the same medicines to be repeated, December 15th, and directed him to take fifty drops of the following tincture every afternoon, in the diet-drink above prescribed :

℞. Ess. succin. ʒss.
 — myrrhæ.
 Tinct. antimon. tart. *aa* ʒii. m.

By the use of which means he was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCLIX.

Of a colic.

MR. Schmid was frequently tormented with the blind piles, attended with a severe colic, without their ever coming to any discharge, and his face would be sometimes broke out in red spots. Consulting me, November 29th, 1714, I prescribed the following powder; directing him to take a tea-spoonful of it every afternoon, and at night going to rest, in any agreeable vehicle :

℞. Tart. vitriol. ʒiii.
 Conch. acet. preparat.
 Lap. cancror. citrat. aā ʒifs.
 Cinnab. antimon.
 Nitri puriss. aā ʒi. m. f. pulv.

And to take twenty-five drops of the following tincture every morning, and afternoon at three o'clock, in an infusion of the ingredients:

℞. Eff. carminat. Wedel.
 — millefol. aā ʒiii. m.

℞. Herb. millefol. cum tot. mj.
 Lign. fantal. citrin.
 ——— saffrafras aā ʒiii.
 Sem. anisi stellat. ʒiii. m.

I advised him to observe a moderate diet, both as to eating and drinking; and to avoid wine, brandy, and all other strong liquors, which might inflame his blood; and to bleed in the foot constantly about the æquinox: by which means, I told him, that I hoped he would be relieved of his complaint, or, at least, that the returns would be less frequent, and more gentle.

OBSERVATION CCLX.

Of a violent pain in the stomach, attended with faintings.

A Farmer, about twenty-two years of age, was affected with an almost constant pain at the scrobiculus cordis, attended with a dimness of sight, and fainting away, resembling epileptic fits, but he would soon recover again. His appetite continued good; when a child, he had been very much troubled with worms; and as his aspect was now livid, and his eyes sunk, it seemed as if worms were the cause of his present complaints. I therefore, after directing him to be moderate in his eating and drinking, prescribed the following powder, a tea-spoonful to be taken three times a day, in aqua graminis destillat:

℞. Æthiop. min.
 C. C. ust. preparat.
 Sem. fanton. aā ʒifs.
 Cinamom. ʒii.
 Caryoph. ʒi.
 Sacchar. alb. ʒifs. m. f. pulv.

And the following pills to be taken every fourth morning, for three times, in any agreeable warm liquor :

℞. Extr. panch. Croll. ʒss.

Mercur. dulc. rit. preparat. gr. vii.

Resin. jalap. subact. gr. iii. cum essent. myrrhæ q. s. f. pilulæ pond. gr. ii. consp. cinnab.

These medicines had the desired effect, the pain in his stomach went off, and the faintings left him ; but he complained of being troubled with wind, for which I directed forty drops of the following tincture, to be taken every day before dinner, in some soup :

℞. Ess. carmin. Wed. ʒss.

— cort. aurant. ʒii.

— sem. cinæ ʒi. m.

And I advised him to eat sparingly, at least till he should quite recover his strength again.

OBSERVATION CCLXI.

Of a difficult labour.

IN December 1714, I was sent for to Hausheim, not far from Aldtdorff, to a Woman, who, as I was informed, had been in labour three days ; the waters had been long discharged, but neither the head, hands, or legs of the child, were to be found.

The pains, for the first and second day, were very severe ; but on the third day they were almost gone, and she perceived no motion in the child.

I laid the woman on a convenient table, raising her breech, by large hard pillows, considerably higher than her head, and had her held fast by the women present. I gave her some cordial julep, and encouraged her to behave with resolution.

I then endeavoured to discover the position of the child, which was attended with great difficulty, as the child was so pressed into the pelvis, that it was hard to distinguish which part presented. I felt something hard and roundish, like the oblique position of the head, shoulder, or hip, but could not, for a long while, discover what part it was : at length, introducing my hand rubbed with butter, I searched on all sides, to learn what part of the child presented, or to know whether it might not be something preternatural which I had felt, as sometimes happens ; and, after a deal of trouble, I discovered it to be the upper-part of the shoulder and arm, and passed my hand to the neck and head, which lay in the

Sf

left-

left-side of the pelvis, in the manner the child is represented in tab. 33, fig. 8. of my surgery.

I next tried to bring the head into a proper position; but it stuck so fast, that all my endeavours were of no avail. I then tried Palfyn's blunt hook, but one not so large and long as that represented by fig. 16, in the same plate; but I could do nothing with it, as, from the roundness of its head, it so easily slipped away. I had, before I used this hook, endeavoured to pass my hand on to the feet, which I afterwards repeated, when I perceived I could execute nothing with Palfyn's instrument; but this was ineffectual also, as the child was so wedged into the pelvis; and, according to the advice of most modern practitioners, as I did not care to use the pointed sharp hook, if I could any ways avoid it; but finding, at length, that no other method remained to deliver the woman of the child, and preserve her life, for she was become extremely weak by what she had already suffered, I therefore took the hook, N^o 17, and screwed on the handle, N^o 19, which had several notches *aaaa*, on one side, by which I could judge where the point of the hook was; I then introduced my left-hand, placing it upon the child's face, and then pushed up the hook with my right-hand, into the under-part of the child's head, endeavouring to fix it at the right-side of the head, to extract the child; and though I imagined it firmly fixed, the hook, notwithstanding, slipped twice, when I was making my greatest effort; yet I held the hook in such a manner as to prevent its injuring the uterus; at length I got such good hold, that, with the Assistance of my left-hand, I entirely brought down the head through the os externum, and then taking hold of the shoulder, I extracted the whole child, with the after-birth.

OBSERVATION CCLXII.

Of deafness, and a continual ringing in the ears.

MR. Seiffart, a student, came to consult me, January 2d, 1715, and complained of having lost his hearing for some days, having a continual buzzing or ringing in his ears, and heaviness in his head; he also informed me, that this disorder was always worse after drinking of brown beer; he was of a choleric disposition, and plethoric habit; his face was red, and all over his body he had a red scorbutic eruption, resembling the itch, without any heat or weakness.

My opinion was, that his disorder proceeded from taking cold, and from a scorbutic impure blood; I therefore advised him to lose some blood; but as he had never been bled, he would not consent. I therefore prescribed for him the following pills, directing him to take thirteen every morning early, in any warm liquor:

Rx.

℞. Extr. marocost. Mind. ʒi.
 Diagryd. sulph. gr. iv.
 Ess. castor. q. f. f. pilulæ xxvi. consp. pulv. liquorit.

I directed him to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every night and morning, in sage-tea :

℞. Pulv. Marchion. ʒiss.
 Specific. ceph. Mich.
 Conch. acet. preparat. aā ʒii.
 Nitri depur. ʒii. m.

And to put about four grains of the following powder, into his ear, upon some cotton :

℞. Sal. vol. C. C. ʒii.
 Castor. pingu. gr. vii.
 Mosch. gr. vi.
 Ol. dest. succin. gutt. vi.
 — — — rosmarin. gutt. iii. m. f. pulv.

I directed him to have a roll baked every morning, with juniper-berries, fennel, and caraway-seed in it, and to cut it longitudinally into two parts, and apply one, as warm as he could bear, to each ear.

I advised him to leave off drinking the brown beer, as he found it too heavy for him, and in its stead to drink the pale small-beer at meals ; and to be careful to keep his ears and body from the cold, and sharp winds, to be moderate in eating and drinking, and not to study after supper, as it much weakens the head.

OBSERVATION CCLXIII.

Of pimples in the face.

A Student, who lived a very irregular life, drank much wine and brandy, and smoked immoderately, had a great number of disagreeable pimples in his face. He desired my advice, January 3d, 1715 ; and I directed him to bleed immediately, and to repeat the venesection every quarter of a year, and to be cupped as often, losing, at each time, about eight or ten ounces of blood.

I prescribed the following electuary, directing him to take the quantity of a nutmeg, every morning early :

℞. Pulv. mechoac. nigr.
 Mercur. dulc. āā ʒi.
 Pulp. caff. recent. ʒiſs.
 Syrup. roſar. ſolutiv. q. ſ. f. elect.

And to uſe the following ingredients, like tea, twice a-day :

℞. Rad. cichor.
 ——— gramin.
 ——— polypod. āā ʒi.
 Herb. fumarizæ mj.
 Flor. borrag. p. ii.

To take a tea-ſpoonful every afternoon at four o'clock, and at night going to reſt, of the following powder :

℞. Pulv. hepatic. rubr. Dreſd.
 Conch. acet. preparat. āā ʒi. m.

I adviſed him to rub his face alſo with whites of eggs and vinegar, beat up together to a froth, every night going to reſt ; to be moderate in eating and drinking ; to avoid all ſtrong liquors, high-ſeaſoned meats, and ſmoaking ; to uſe for common drink pale ſmall-beer ; and to omit the drinking of beer in the morning and afternoon, to which he was accuſtomed, and to drink tea in its ſtead ; and in the ſpring or ſummer, to drink ſome of the medicinal waters.

OBSERVATION CCLXIV.

Of the epilepsy.

A Book-binder's child, five years of age, was ſeized two ſucceſſive nights with an epileptic fit, loſt his appetite, was very feveriſh, and much affected with tremors. As the ſmall-pox was now in the neighbourhood, I apprehended that the child might be invaded with that diſtemper, and adviſed that his room might be kept moderately warm ; and preſcribed, January 4th, 1715, the following powder, directing half a tea-ſpoonful to be taken every three or four hours in the julep :

℞. Pulv. Marchion.
 ——— bezoard. Sennert. āā ʒi.
 Nitri depurat. ʒiſs. m.

℞.

R. Aq. borraginis.

— bugloss. *añ* ʒiv .

Specific. cephalic. m. ʒi .

Syrup. acetos. citr. ʒss .

— papav. rhead. ʒii . m. f. julep.

Of this I also ordered a spoonful to be given now-and-then between the doses of the powder : and to give the child small-drinks, as tea, bread-water, &c. and forbid flesh. The fits returned no more ; but on the same day, small spots appeared in his face, which had, on their first coming out, the appearance of the small-pox. The medicines were continued, and the next day the eruptions disappeared, and the child was perfectly cured, without the small-pox succeeding, for this time.

When the small-pox is in the neighbourhood, and children are seized with this symptom, the small-pox generally ensues, but here it did not happen ; from which we ought to learn, not to be too sanguine in prognosticating.

OBSERVATION CCLXV.

Of a number of small vesications upon the arm, resembling those of a gangrene.

A Printer's wife, about twenty weeks gone with child, had a number of vesications upon her arm, filled with a sharp liquor like those produced by blistering plaisters. She desired my advice, January 4th, 1715.

I first ordered her to lose six ounces of blood from the arm, and to have all the vesicles opened with a small lancet ; and directed her to take sixty drops of the following tincture every morning, noon, and afternoon, at five o'clock, in a cup of the infusion of pectoral herbs, and veronica, and to drink a few cups of the same after each powder, or at any other time of the day :

R. Eff. rhabarb. ʒvi .

— lignor. ʒii . m.

I directed also an ounce of nitrum antimoniatum to be dissolved in a pint of water, and the arm to be washed with it every morning, noon, and night ; and advised her not to expose herself to the air, as it was then winter. By these means the vesications went off, and in a week's time she was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCLXVI.

Of a difficulty of breathing.

A Young lady, sixteen years of age, was frequently invaded with a difficulty of breathing, to such a degree, that her father, who sent me the account of her case in writing, informed me, that, a few days before, he thought she was dead, for he could not perceive her to breathe in the least; in which extremity he sent for a surgeon to open a vein; but it afforded her no relief: that in the night she was usually so much oppressed, that she seemed almost suffocated; that she coughed very much, especially in the night, and was very hoarse; and that her urine was pale, and had a white sediment in it; and desired I would direct what remedies I thought necessary. Accordingly I prescribed the following pills, with directions that she should take nine, or, if they should purge much, only seven, every night going to rest, for several days:

℞. Mass. pil. tartar. Bont. ʒiss.
 Sal. absynth. ʒii.
 Ol. dest. maceris gutt. iii.
 Extr. absynth. q. s. m. f. pilulæ pisi magnitud.

I also directed, that she should take from thirty-five to forty drops of the liq. C. C. succinat. every morning and afternoon, in a cup of tea, and in the night, or any other time, when seized with the dyspnœa.

I prescribed also the following electuary, of which she was directed to take the quantity of a nutmeg, every morning and afternoon:

℞. Conf. absynth.
 — cochlear. aʒ ʒi.
 Rad. zingib. cond. ʒss.
 Extract. gentian.
 — absynth. aʒ ʒiii.
 — cascarill. ʒi.
 Anthophyllor. condit. ʒii.
 Ol. dest. caryophyll.
 — — cinamom. aʒ gutt. iii. m. f. elect.

And to derive the humours from the lungs, I ordered a pediluvium to be used every evening at five o'clock; directed her to leave off beer, and to use, for common drink, either water-gruel, or only pure water; to drink of the infusion of veronica, hyssop, and rosemary, like tea, twice a-day, and to take the air in some warm vehicle, in fine weather, for

an hour before dinner. This advice she followed, and having persisted in the use of these remedies for some time, she grew quite well.

OBSERVATION CCLXVII.

Of a red scorbutic eruption.

THE student, page 314, came to me again, January 12th, 1715, and informed me, that his hearing was quite well, but that the eruption upon his body still continued. I ordered him to infuse a spoonful or two of the following ingredients, in the manner of tea, and to drink four or five dishes every night and morning; and after the morning dose to keep warm in bed, in order to promote gentle sweats:

℞. Rad. lapath. acut.
 — polypod. aā ʒiſs .
 Herb. linguæ cervin.
 — fumariæ aā mj .
 Raf. lign. saffra. ʒvi .
 — — fant. citr. ʒii . m.

And to take of the following tincture, forty-five or fifty drops, night and morning, in the first dish of the tea:

℞. Tinct. antimon. tart. ʒiſs .
 Ess. lignor.
 — fumariæ aā ʒii . m.

I also advised him to be careful to secure himself against the external cold, and to be moderate in his diet; by carefully observing which directions, the eruption was removed in fourteen days.

OBSERVATION CCLXVIII.

Of a white swelling of the knee.

A Farmer came to me, January 19th, 1715, and complained, that for two years past he had been troubled with a white swelling of his knee. I prescribed for him the polychrest pills, and directed that he should take twenty the next morning; and that the part affected should be bathed, twice a-day, with spirit. vini tartaris; and the following plaister applied to the swelling:

℞. Empl. de galban. crocat.
 — — cumino aā ʒi . malaxetur cum ess. myrr. q. s.

He

He came to me a fortnight afterwards. I found the swelling abated, and advised him to continue the remedies prescribed; by the use of which means, the tumour abated, and at length was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCLXIX.

Of a virulent gonorrhœa.

A Young gentleman, infected with a virulent gonorrhœa, desired my assistance: for which disorder I prescribed, January 20th, 1715, the following electuary, directing him to take the quantity of a nutmeg, every morning, with a dish of the infusion:

℞. Pulp. cass. recent. ℥ii.
 Conf. fumariæ ℥ss.
 Merc. dulc. ℥ii.
 Diagryd. ʒi.
 Syrup. cich. cum rhab. q. s. f. elect.

℞. Rad. polypod. ℥iss.
 ——— farfaparill. ℥i.
 ——— chinæ.
 Raf. lign. sassifr. aā ℥ss.
 Herb. fumariæ.
 ——— ling. cervin. aā mss.

These species I directed to be infused like tea, ordering five or six dishes to be taken every morning and afternoon; and to take of the following tincture forty drops every day, an hour before dinner, in some gruel:

℞. Tinct. antim. tartar.
 Ess. succin. aā ℥ii.
 ——— lignor. ʒi. m.

This method of cure is somewhat different from that prescribed above; but I have found it very serviceable in these cases, and this patient was cured by it in a very easy and gentle manner.

OBSERVATION CCLXX.

Of an epilepsia uterina.

A Young woman, about eighteen years of age, whose menses had flowed regularly for two years, had them now, for some months past, much diminished in quantity, though returning, indeed, at the usual

usual period. On this alteration she became affected with great anxiety about the præcordia, spasms, convulsions of the limbs, faintings, and excessive weakness, as if going to expire : it was exceedingly difficult to rouse her in this condition. I was sent for and consulted, January 21st, 1715. I first ordered her to take thirty or thirty-five drops of the liq. C. C. succin. in a cup of the infusion of the following ingredients, and to drink a dish or two afterwards, and to rub the same spirit up the nostrils :

℞. Rad. aristoloch. rot. ʒss.
Herb. rosmarin.
—— meliss. aā mʒss.
Flor. cheir. calend. aā p. i. concisa & contusa misce.

When in a fainting fit, I ordered partridges-feathers to be burnt under her nose, and to rub her arms and legs with cloths or brushes, till she recovered.

I visited her again in the afternoon ; and finding that she soon expected the return of the menses, I ordered nine of the following pills to be taken every night, going to rest, in any agreeable vehicle :

℞. Gum. galban.
—— ammoniac. aā ʒss.
Tart. vitriol. Tacken.
Aloes elect.
Myrrhæ rub. aā ʒi.
Ol. dest. rosmarin.
—— ——— lign. sassafr. aā gutt. ii.
Elix. propriet. q. s. f. pilulæ pond. gr. i.

I directed her also to use a pediluvium every evening, prepared with matricaria, artemisia, rosmarinus, and ashes, of each one handful ; ordering it to be so contrived as to admit the vapour to her body, which I have found very effectual in opening the obstructions in the uterine vessels. I farther recommended the friction of her legs ; all which remedies she used with good success.

OBSERVATION CCLXXI.

Of an extraordinary milk-cataract.

A DOG that had been blind five years in both eyes, died, and was brought to me by some students in physic. Upon examination of the eyes, I found that they were, in every respect, the same as they had been for three years past, when I saw them before, except the left-eye,

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which

which had been terribly bruised, by some accident, the day before he died. The right-eye, however, was not injured, and therefore a proper subject for examination. I opened the left-eye first, which had received the contusion, in the presence of several young students in physic; but it was so lacerated and destroyed, that nothing but coagulated blood occupied the whole bulb of the eye. The right-eye appeared as before, and behind the pupil we observed an opaque substance, resembling the grey cataract. I then dissected the eye from the cavity, freed it from the muscles and fat, and laid it upon the table, the tunica cornea, with the optic nerve, upwards; cutting the said nerve off, with so much of the posterior part of the globe, as to be able to see distinctly into the eye. We all observed through the vitreous humour, an obscure lenticular substance, which appeared quite white, in the place of the crystalline humour. To remove all doubts, and to make our inspection more distinctly, I cut away more than the half of the posterior part of the globe, and then we could all see, that the opaque body we had seen before, was the crystalline lens. I then separated this substance from the ligamentum ciliare, where it adhered naturally, with Brisac's new invented needle, to examine the anterior portion, but found neither skin, nor any preternatural substance, except the usual thin capsula, or membranes of the crystalline humour. The other parts of the eye were natural; but in this separation there occurred somewhat extraordinary: for as often as I pressed gently upon the humour with the flat side of the needle, I observed it to pit, which went off again directly upon taking the needle away; at length I opened the membrane of this lenticular body, and immediately a white milky juice, which had filled and distended this membrane, run out. Hence it is apparent, that the substance of the crystalline humour must have been dissolved and changed into this milky liquor; thus this cataract was like a bladder filled with milk, and, as far as I know, has not been met with, or described before, by any person.

From this observation many useful things may be learnt, serving to illustrate the nature of cataracts; as,

1. That there is such a species as milky-cataracts, which indeed have been frequently observed by oculists, but never rightly understood. They, for the most part, assert, that these cataracts were neither hard nor ripe enough, and that the milky colour arises from the membrane's being dissolved: but it is obvious that they were mistaken, and did not understand the nature of them; for this cataract, three years ago, was very obscure, and if it had not then been ripe, it might have become ripe in that space. But this was quite another sort of cataract; and as its state

has been here described, it is certain it would never have become perfectly hard.

2. I think we may understand from this, what the ancients meant by the purulent and cheese-like curdled cataract, which I think different, according to the variety of matter contained in the crystalline humour; since we sometimes meet with a milky, purulent, or curdled humour, in the crystalline lens.

3. We find that the crystalline humour may be entirely dissolved, and broke down into a fluid substance.

4. We may understand why these milk-cataracts are not the worst, but may be frequently cured, notwithstanding the liquor frequently mixes with the other humours, and changes them; for this milky liquor being specifically heavier than the aqueous humour, it falls to the bottom, and hence the other humours recover their transparency, and the patient is restored to sight.

5. And lastly, I will just mention, that in an eye affected with this cataract, a skin may be found; for after the efflux of this liquor, the membrane of the crystalline lens subsiding, may represent such a skin, which heretofore was thought the cause of the cataract; but then the crystalline humour will be wanting, and there can be no new skin formed from the evaporation of the aqueous humour, but the skin will be the membrane or capsula of the crystalline humour.

I doubt not but many may think this observation trifling, because it is taken from a dog: but that such an objection would be without foundation is clear; for,

1. The eye of a dog is not different, in any thing, from the human; hence what may happen in the eye of this animal, may also be produced in the human.

2. These milky-cataracts have been often observed in the human subject at the operation, when this sort of milky liquor has run out, and we should not meet with so many descriptions of milk-cataracts in authors, if they had not seen them.

OBSERVATION CCLXXII.

Of an abortion.

A Woman miscarried at the end of the fifth month, but the placenta did not come away, nor had she any flooding; she was very hot, her belly was swelled, and was extremely painful, which rendered her very weak and faint. Eight days after her miscarriage she sent for me,

and the same day, which was February 9th, 1715, I ordered her to take one of the following powders every four hours in the julep :

℞. Pulv. bezoard. Sennert.

Specific. cephal. aā ʒss.

Succin. preparat.

Conch. acet. preparat. aā ʒj.

Nitri pur. ʒss. m. f. pulv. in 4 part. æqual. dividend.

℞. Aq. lilior. albor. ʒvi.

— pulegii ʒiss.

— cinamom. ʒss.

Syrup. flor. tunicæ ʒss.

Elæofacchar. macer. ʒss. m. f. julep.

Of this julep she also took a spoonful every hour between the powders.

By the use of these medicines the flux returned, but was of a foetid smell, the swelling of her body subsided, and the heat abated. I advised her to continue the powders night and morning, to take the julep every three hours, and to drink, instead of beer, tea, or barley-water, boiled with some currants, adding a little wine and sugar. Persisting in this manner, she recovered her strength, and found herself much mended.

But as the secundine was not come away, she desired more of my assistance : accordingly I prescribed, February 12th, 1715, the following pills, of which she took twenty every night, going to rest :

℞. Aloes puriss.

Myrrh. rubr. aā ʒss.

Extr. croci.

— meliss.

— absynth. aā ʒi.

Elix. propriet. q. f. m. f. pil. pond. gr. i.

I directed her also to drink three or four dishes of the following tea, morning and afternoon :

℞. Herb. rosmar.

— meliss. aā mfs.

Flor. cheir.

— calendul. aā p. i.

Croci opt. ʒi. concisa crasso modo misce.

and that she should take fifty drops of elixir proprietatis Paracelsi, in the first dish of the tea. By the use of which medicines, the after-birth at
length

length came away gradually in pieces, and she perfectly recovered her health.

OBSERVATION CCLXXIII.

Whether milk in the breasts of a woman is a sign of her having been lately delivered of a child?

THIS question was proposed by Mr. Krebs, at Oberferrieden in the territories of Anspach. The occasion was this: a woman was imprisoned upon suspicion of having murdered her child; and altho' she had weaned her bastard-child a year before, yet, upon examination, she was found to have as much milk in her right-breast, as a woman lately delivered; and notwithstanding this circumstance appeared very suspicious, the woman persisted in her innocence, and denied her having been delivered of any child since that above-mentioned; but said that her menstrual discharge had been obstructed ever since. This gentleman, therefore, desired my opinion in this case.

I wrote him that from this sign only, in an affair of such importance, where life and death depended, nothing could be determined with certainty; for it frequently happened in unmarried and married women, nay, sometimes in old women; and what was more remarkable, milk had been frequently observed in the breasts of men and children; and this therefore might happen to this woman, without her being pregnant, particularly as her menses had been obstructed the whole time; in which case, the blood which should be discharged by the uterus, was determined to the breasts, and produced milk; which has been observed by Hypocrates, in his 39th Aphorism, sect. 5. "Si mulier, quæ non prægnans est, nec recens peperit, lac habet, scilicet in mammis, ei menstrua defecerunt."

And that in case there were no other signs, as the child, or placenta, or the usual purgations of child-bed women, nothing could be proved against her upon the foundation of physic.

Altdorff, Feb. 9, 1715.

LAURENTIUS HEISTER.

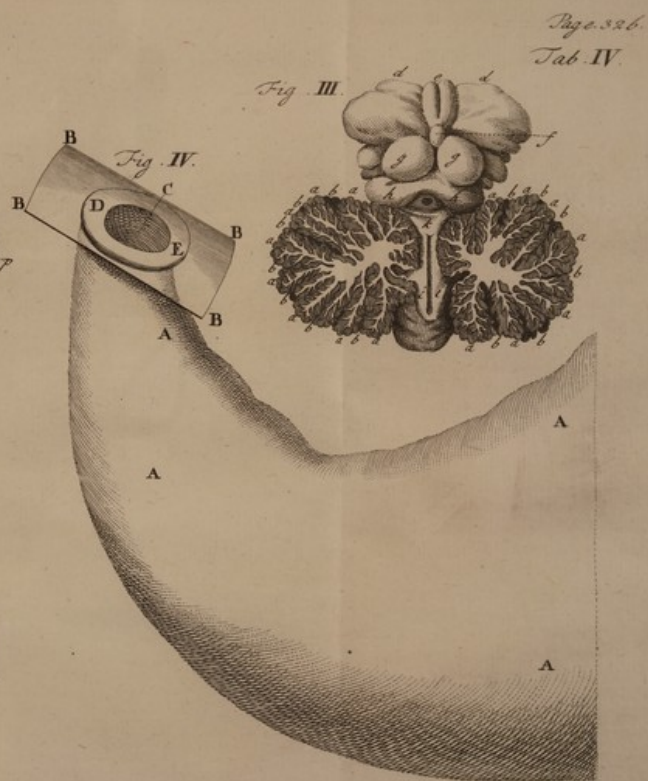
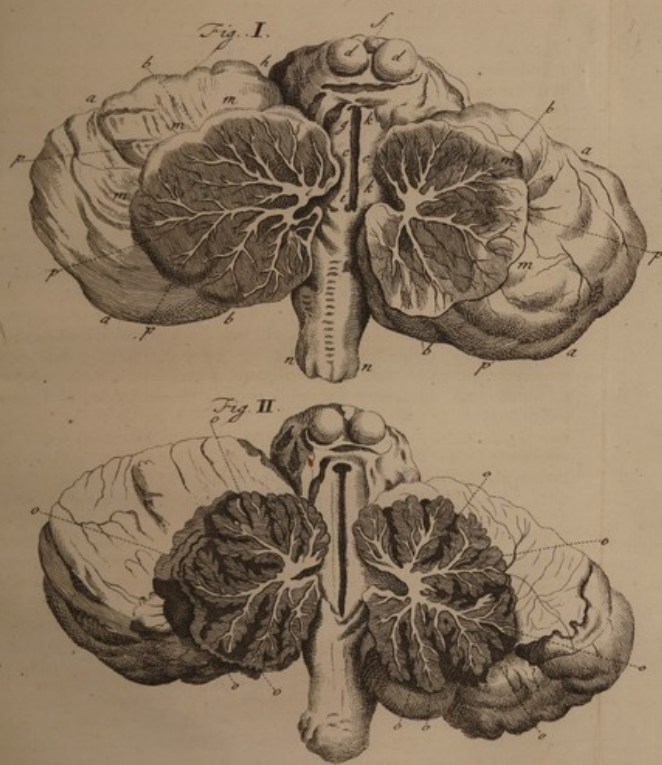
OBSERVATION CCLXXIV.

Of the wonderful structure of the cerebellum.

ALTHOUGH many excellent anatomists have examined and described the curious structure and texture of the cerebellum, and some, particularly towards the end of the last century, seem to have devoted themselves entirely to this work; as, Willis, an Englishman, in his excellent book upon the brain; Vieussens, a Frenchman, in his account
of

of the nerves; and Ridley, also an Englishman, in his anatomy of the brain: yet having left several things unnoticed, they have afforded sufficient room for posterity to make additions or amendments to their works. Indeed, to say the truth, they have treated and described the cerebellum but superficially, the other parts of the cerebrum appearing chiefly to have engrossed their attention, and the cerebellum, except as it just presented at first sight, being passed over by them, without entering into a close examination of its internal texture. If we compare the natural structure of the cerebellum with their figures, we shall see they agree but little: in Willis's treatise upon the brain, he has not represented a single figure of the human brain which shews its internal form, the fourth figure excepted, taken from a youth who had lost his senses, in which case the brain has a different appearance. The other parts of the cerebellum, represented in the seventh and eighth figure, were not taken from the human subject, but from sheep; besides, they are delineated in such a manner, as if the medullary and cineritious substance were one confused mass running into each other. Neither is there any thing better to be met with in Ridley's figures, who otherwise was a good examiner of the brain, nor in Bidlow's, nor in Verheyen; Ruysch is only to be excepted, the greatest anatomist of his time, who has given a true delineation of its texture, in his 12th epistle, tab. 15, fig. 8: but this figure was drawn for another intention, and neither represents the wonderful structure of the cerebellum, nor describes in what manner the parts are to be prepared and separated, to shew its structure. I therefore have had other drawings taken, different, indeed, from what I have ever seen before, but yet describing the human cerebellum according to nature; which, together with the method of preparing the parts, and the description I shall give of them, I flatter myself will not be disagreeable to the diligent examiner of the human body.

Plate 4, fig. 1, represents the human cerebrum *aaaa*, cut directly through the middle, and parted from each other, as it shews itself recent. The two hemispheres *bbbb*, with the medulla oblongata *ccc*, in which the nates *dd*, testes *ee*, and glandula pinealis *f*, are observed, a passage which passes under the nates and testes, called anus, and aquæ ductus Sylvii, *g* the valvula magna Vieussenii distended, *b* the calamus scriptorius, *i*, *kk* crena, *ll* pedunculi cerebelli; the white branches of which, proceeding from the medulla oblongata, spread through the cerebellum, representing the ramifications of a tree, which is here expressed better *mmmm*, than by Willis or Vieussens. Lastly, between these ramifications is the cineritious substance, in a greater quantity than commonly represented; but the internal structure, by recent dissection, is not yet exposed,



Tab. II.



exposed, but appears like a substance immediately adhering, as if just laid together; but in the next figure it will be better and more accurately explained; *nn* is the beginning of the medulla spinalis, which passes on through the foramina of the vertebræ, sending off many nerves all the way to the different parts of the body.

Fig. 2, tab. 4, represents the same as in the first, but so prepared that its admirable structure, concealed for the most part in dissections before, may be more distinctly and accurately seen, viz. the neat division of it into lobos & lobulos minimos, which lie together, but are distinct from each other.

The art of separating these lobuli seems difficult, but when understood, it is simple and easy. The method is this: the cerebellum must be carefully divided perpendicularly into two equal parts, as in fig. 1, and put into a glass-vessel, covered all over with rectified spirit of wine, and tied down to prevent the dissipation of the spirit, and thus kept infused for one night, or longer. When it is taken out again, we may see that, by the assistance of the spirit, the two parts of the cerebellum are subdivided into several lobes, distinct from each other, as *oooo*, which division could not have been done better with a knife, and how these divisions penetrate through the whole cerebellum.

Each lobe is subdivided again into many small lobules, nearly in the same manner as the lobuli of the lungs are divided, as may be seen in fig. 2. upon a nearer examination, notwithstanding the painter could not express them all so accurately, on account of their minuteness: each lobule, the smallest not excepted, consists of a cineritious and medullary substance, the latter surrounded pretty thick by the former. The medullary substance is extremely thin and delicate, not so thick as commonly represented by most anatomists, the minutest branch being encompassed with a much thicker cortical substance; and this constitutes what I call the minutest lobules, which are in a manner the leaves of the branches, each of which, however small, is distinct from the others, and, though contiguous to the others, yet does not adhere, as if the whole was one substance.

Between the lobules is the pia-mater, with a great number of blood-vessels, which form the cortical substance, from which arise the ductuli excretorii, which receive the humour separated from the blood in the cortical substance, as in the cerebrum. These lobules, as described here, do not appear in a recent cerebellum, or but very obscurely and indistinct, as is represented fig. 1, *ppp*.

This texture is the reason why the cortical substance of the cerebellum has a greater superficies, and room for the better and more regular position

sition and distribution of the blood-vessels; each lobe, nay each lobule, receiving its own peculiar vessels, that each point of the medullary substance may be supplied with the secreted juice.

We shall only mention, that wherever a division of the lobules is observed, it always is extended in length and breadth, so that the whole texture of the cerebrum consists of innumerable laminae, one upon another.

Lastly, this texture is not found only in the human cerebellum, but also in brutes. I have prepared several cerebella of brutes in the same manner, particularly those of calves, which, when prepared, I had drawn as represented fig. 3, where, in the same manner as in the human subject, are observed innumerable lobules or leaves, and from them other lobules or branches may be seen, arising distinct from each other. That this is not an invention, but a genuine observation, I can prove every day from my own preparations of the cerebellum.

It is much to be wondered at, that notwithstanding it is now forty years since I first published this account, with the figures of the cerebellum annexed, I have not seen them described or delineated by any one, except lately by an Italian physician of Rimini, Giovanni Bianchi, who published his observations in Italian, without any name, place, or year, upon an abscess he found in the right-side of the cerebellum, and represented the lobes and lobules somewhat differently; which, however, serves to strengthen these discoveries and observations of mine, though he does not mention me, in his book, as the discoverer, or as having published any plates about them.

The explication of fig. 3, plate 4, of the cerebellum of a calf.

aaaaaa, shew the divisions of the lobuli, in the cerebellum of a calf.

bbbbbb, represents the lobules more beautifully than in fig. 2, where the pia-mater enters, carrying the blood to the cerebellum.

cc, the trunks of the medullary substance, arising from the medulla oblongata, called pedunculi cerebelli.

dd, the two eminencies of the medullary substance of the brain.

e, the rima, leading to the infundibulum.

f, the glandula pinealis.

gg, the testes.

ii, the calamus scriptorius, in the superior part of which is an aperture.

k, the aquæ ductus Sylvii.

OBSERVATION CCLXXV.

A new description of the pylorus.

HAVING observed that the representations of the pylorus, in most anatomical books, were neither delineated or described as found in the human subject, I have described the true nature of this part, as I have frequently found it. For if we consider Willis's plate of the stomach, in his pharmac. rationalis, or that in Verheyen's anatomy, and other anatomical plates, representing the pylorus, we shall find that the valve and sphincter is represented in a horizontal situation, but which I have found, upon a nearer examination, in all the subjects I have dissected, very different; for which reason, I have caused an accurate drawing to be taken from the human subject.

Fig. 4, plate 4, represents the right-side of a recent ventricle, AAAA, inflated, BBBB a portion of the duodenum laid back, to expose the pylorus C, with its valve DE, in the natural situation as I found them in this subject, and in most others; between CDE is the aperture of the pylorus, which may be contracted or dilated by the sphincter-muscle.

From this figure we may see, that the valve is not placed in a horizontal position, but oblique, and in such a direction as to pass obliquely downwards from the left-side D, to the right-side E; but I have remarked, that this valve is not so broad in all subjects as in this, being here three lines broad; for, in some it is only two lines, in others only of the breadth of one line. Hence, perhaps, we may account why the food, in some, passes too hastily; in others, slower and with more difficulty, through the stomach. This I leave for the examination of the learned, whether this oblique situation of the valve, or prominent membrane of the pylorus DE, does not prevent the food from passing out of the stomach too hastily? and whether this position does not resist the passage of the gross food, and thus better retaining the food not sufficiently digested, than if its position was horizontal? for I see no better reason for this position.

OBSERVATION CCLXXVI.

Of inflamed watery eyes.

MR. Horny, who had been troubled some days with a great inflammation of his eyes, and defluxion of many watery humours, desiring my advice, February 15th, 1715, I ordered him to take fifteen of the following pills, going to rest, and to repeat them in a fortnight:

U u

R.

℞. Extr. panch. Croll.
 Merc. dulc. *aa* gr. xv.
 Refin. jalap. subact. ℥ss.
 Elix. propriet. f. acid. q. f. f. pilulæ xxx.

I directed him to wash his eyes with the following collyrium, several times a-day :

℞. Aq. plantag.
 — chelidonii maj.
 — valerianæ *aa* ℥iss.
 Spirit. vin. ℥ss.
 Vitriol. alb. gr. x. m.

I also ordered him to be cupped, and, as he was plethoric, directed him to lose eight or ten ounces of blood every spring and autumn, to be regular in his diet, and to avoid drinking strong liquors, and not to write much by candle-light in the evening.

O B S E R V A T I O N CCLXXVII.

Of a quartan ague.

A Cook at Amberg, who had been troubled with a quartan ague ever since the latter end of the summer, consulting me, February 28th, 1715, I ordered him to take an emetic, and to work it off with warm water :

℞. Tart. emetic. gr. iiss.
 Elæosach. mac. ℥ss. m.

And to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every morning, afternoon, and night, going to rest :

℞. Tart. vitriol. Tacken.
 Sal. absynth.
 Sacchar. alb. *aa* ℥ss. m.

And directed fifty or sixty drops of the following elixir to be taken early in the morning in some soup, and after dinner, and at seven in the evening, in a glass of wine, and desired him to live temperately :

℞. Elix. antefebri. Myns. ℥iss.
 Ess. cort. peruv. ℥ss. m.

March

March the 12th, he informed me that the emetic had operated well, and that the other medicines had been of service; for when the fever returned, the fits were more gentle. I then ordered the quantity of a nutmeg of the following electuary, to be taken every three hours in the julep:

℞. Conf. ros. rubr.
 — flor. tunicæ aā ʒvi.
 Cort. cascarillæ.
 — peruviani aā ʒi.
 Nuc. moschat. Ind. cond. ʒfs.
 Calam. aromatic. cond. ʒii.
 Syrup. cinamom. q. f. f. elect.

℞. Aq. card. bened. ʒvii.
 — cinamom. cum vin. ʒi.
 Syrup. caryophyll. ʒfs. m.

I directed him to drink, instead of tea, an infusion of carduus benedictus, or camomile flower, sweetened with sugar: by this method the fever went off, and he was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCLXXVIII.

Of the dropſy.

A Farmer, forty years of age, was invaded with a dropſy, attended with a difficulty of breathing; his legs were very much ſwelled. He conſulted me, March 20th, 1715, and I preſcribed for him the following purging bolus:

℞. Pulv. jalap. ʒfs.
 Tart. emetic. gr. i.
 Conf. ros. ʒi.
 Syrup. roſar. q. f. f. bolus.

To relieve the difficulty of breathing, I directed him to take forty-five drops of the following elixir, in a cup of the infusion, an hour before dinner:

℞. Spirit. ſal. ammon. anif. ʒfs.
 Elix. pectoral. ʒvi. m.

And to drink a pint of the infusion of the following ingredients, every morning, and afternoon at four o'clock:

U u 2

℞.

℞. Herb. veronic.

—— heder. terrestr.

—— hyssop. aā mfs. concisa & contusa misce.

I directed also the following electuary, of which he was to take the quantity of a nutmeg every morning, in the afternoon at four o'clock, and going to rest :

℞. Conserv. cochlear.

—— absynth. aā ʒiſs.

Extr. card. benedict.

—— absynthii.

—— gentian. aā ʒii.

Pulv. rad. helen. ʒiſs.

Syrup. cinamom.

—— caryoph. aā q. f. f. elect.

Having continued the medicines eight days, I directed him to take the following purging pills, to live moderately, and to persist in the use of the medicines prescribed above :

℞. Elater. gr. vi.

Elix. propriet. q. f. f. pilulæ v.

Consperg. sem. lycopod.

By this method he was entirely relieved of his complaint.

OBSERVATION CCLXXIX.

Of several complaints in a young lady, from a diminution of the menstrual discharge.

A Gentleman sent me, March 23d, 1715, the following account by letter, of his daughter's case, a young lady about twenty years of age. She complained of a great inward heat during the whole winter, towards the end of which she was invaded with intolerable pains in both legs, sometimes in her left-side, attended with great weakness, and violent pain in her head; her eyes were very yellow, and she was become quite emaciated; her menstrua returned at the usual period, but in a small quantity, and very pale.

I returned for answer, that she should first lose six or eight ounces of blood from her foot, and advised, that on the next day she should take a gentle emetic, as I judged the inward heat and yellow colour of her eyes to proceed from a redundancy of bile. The emetic I directed to be taken at four o'clock in the afternoon, working it off with warm water :

℞. Tart. emetic. gr. ii.

Sal. absynth. ℥ss. m.

I advised the use of balm and rosemary, infused like tea, of which I directed four or five dishes to be taken every morning and afternoon, sweetened with sugar, with fifty drops of the following elixir, in the first dish of the infusion :

℞. Elixir. aperit. Claud. ℥iss.

And half a tea-spoonful of the following powder, to be taken every night in black-cherry-water, going to rest :

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.

Tart. vitriolar. Tacken. aā ℥ss.

Sal. card. benedict.

Nitr. depurat. aā ℥ii, m. f. pulvis.

I directed ten of the following deobstruent pills to be taken every night, going to rest, for ten days before the usual time of the return of the menses :

℞. Gum. ammoniac.

—— galban.

—— myrrh. rubr.

—— aloes depurat.

Ext. meliss.

—— aristoloch. rot.

—— cent. minor. aā ℥ss.

Elix. propriet. q. f. f. pilulæ gr. iii. pond.

I ordered her to use every night a pediluvium for half an hour, with rosemary, mugwort, and feverfew, boiled in water, and to go immediately afterwards into her warm bed ; to observe a moderate diet, avoiding all hard, indigestible, and astringent food ; to drink small light beer, or wine and water, at meals, and to guard against any violent affections of the mind.

April 14th, I received a letter from the gentleman, by which he informed me, that his daughter had begun taking the medicines the 29th of last month, and that the emetic operated seven times, bringing off a large quantity of bilious humours from her stomach ; the pills, some days, purged her nine or ten times ; the weakness in her legs was not quite gone, neither had she any appetite to her food, and from thence was very much wasted.

He

He desired to know, as she had been accustomed to bleed in the foot in the spring, and had been bled with benefit in the last autumn, whether it would not be proper, now in the spring, to repeat it?

I acquainted him that she might bleed, but, as she was very weak, I thought if she lost four ounces of blood from the foot, it would be sufficient.

To restore her decayed appetite, I ordered her to take from forty to forty-five drops of the following tincture, every morning in tea, and an hour before dinner, in some soup:

℞. Ess. cort. aurant. ʒss.

— gentian.

Elix. vitriol. Myns. aā ʒii. m.

And to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, in a glass of fair water:

℞. Pulv. temper. n. ʒi.

I ordered her to drink milk in her tea, and to eat frequently, for dinner and supper, bread and milk, instead of other diet, till such time as her appetite for other food should return. By persisting in the use of these medicines and regimen, she was restored to her former health.

OBSERVATION CCLXXX.

Of a wound in the eye.

A BOY about eight years of age, by accident received a wound through the tunica cornea, albuginea, and uvea, which was succeeded by a violent inflammation of the eye. Consulting me, April 5th, 1715, I ordered the following bolus to be given him immediately, in any warm vehicle:

℞. Pulv. jalap. ʒi.

Conf. ros. ʒi,

Syrup. ros. solut. q. f. f. bolus.

I then directed that the wound should be anointed gently with the ung. alabastrin. by means of a fine hair-pencil, and the following mixture to be applied fresh every hour, upon a plaister of soft linen:

℞. Album. ovor. N° ii.

Camphoræ gr. vi.

Aq. rosar. ʒiiis.

Ol. rosar. ʒss. m. probe exagitando.

April

April the 7th, the eye still continued inflamed: I therefore directed two tea-spoonfuls of the following electuary to be given the child, and to be repeated every hour till it should operate:

℞. Pulp. tamarind. ʒiss.

Crem. tart. ʒss. m.

And ordered a blister to be applied to the neck.

Over the former bolster I ordered another to be laid, moistened with camphorated spirit of wine; by which means the inflammation was removed, and the wound healed: but he recovered but very little sight, because the iris was injured at the same time, and became irregular and unequal, which generally destroys the sight, as it prevents the rays of light from falling on the bottom of the eye.

OBSERVATION CCLXXXI.

Of a large tumour on the under-part of the jaw, on the left-side.

THE steward of a convent at Seeligenporten, about fifty years of age, pretty corpulent, had a large hard tumour adhering to the left-side of the jaw, upon the neck: he had had it a year, but it had greatly increased in magnitude the last winter. April 12th, 1715, he desired that I would prescribe some remedies for him. I informed him, that I believed medicines would be of little service; but, as he desired it, I prescribed the following ointment, directing that the bigness of a bean should be rubbed into the tumour, every night and morning:

℞. Merc. viv. ʒiss. subigat. cum terebinth Venet. q. s. adde

Bals. peruv. ʒi.

Axung. porc. ʒii. m.

And a plaister of the empl. de ranif. cum merc. to be applied on the tumour after the unction; and to take, every night, going to rest, a tea-spoonful of the following powder, with any distilled water:

℞. Lap. cancror. citr.

Antimon. diaphoret. aā ʒvi.

Merc. dulc. ʒi. m.

To prevent a ptyalism, that might arise from the use of these medicines, I ordered fifteen or twenty of the following pills, according to their operation, to be taken every fourth night, going to rest, and to omit the powder that day:

℞. Extr. panch. Croll. ꝑss.
 Refin. jalap. subact. ꝑss. m. f. pil. gr. i. pond.

And to take four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, every morning and afternoon, like tea; and to take the morning dose in bed, lying afterwards, to promote a gentle sweat:

℞. Rad. chinæ ꝑii.

Herb. paronychi mji.

Lign. assafr. ꝑi.

Sem. badian. ꝑi. concisa & contusa misce.

And, in the first dish of the infusion, to take forty or forty-five drops of the following tincture:

℞. Tinct. antimon. tartarif. ꝑvi.

Eff. lign. ꝑii. m.

OBSERVATION CCLXXXII.

Of a dyspnœa, cough, and anxiety about the præcordia.

THE abbess of the convent of the visitation of the blessed virgin, at Amberg, sent me the following case of one of the nuns, drawn up by her physician.

Anna Theresia Walpole, about fifty-eight years of age, of a hot, dry temperament, very lean, had been long troubled with a violent cough, attended with a great anxiety and oppression of the breast; these complaints, for some years, were generally soon relieved by the family-remedies, but at length returned so severely as to oblige her to keep her bed; many medicines were exhibited, but without affording any relief. They applied to me two or three months ago. I found her extremely weak, with an oppressed breast, a violent cough, with but little expectoration; she had a latent fever, was without appetite, and had but little sleep; her urine was oily, with a reddish sediment; and she was much wasted in her flesh. Having considered these symptoms, I judged the patient to labour under a consumption in the second degree; and thence concluded, that this disorder would be of difficult cure, particularly, as she was so emaciated, so far advanced in years, and of a melancholic temperament, yet I did not doubt of prolonging her life; the medicines I ordered were such as are used in phthisical cases, balsamics, expectorants, mixed with corroborants, and the frequent use of sperma ceti; after the use of them, she found herself indifferently well for a little time: but her complaints returned again as bad as before, particularly the oppression
 and

and difficulty of breathing, notwithstanding she now expectorated a good quantity of purulent matter, which sunk to the bottom of warm water, and turned reddish; she became every day more emaciated, and had no appetite, as the medicines she took had no effect. I tried decoctions of medicinal herbs, milk-whey, and jellies. She drank, for common drink, small brown beer. This is the lady's case; and I should be glad to have the opinion of some other physician.

April 21st, 1715, I visited the lady at Amberg; and having considered her case, ordered the following ingredients, directing them to be used like tea, drinking four dishes every morning and afternoon:

℞. Herb. veronic.
 — hyssop.
 — tussilag. *añ* mfs.
 Jujub. N° vi.
 Caric. ping. N° ii.
 Rad. liquir. \mathfrak{z} fs. concisa & contusa misce.

I directed from forty to forty-five drops of the following tincture, to be taken in the first dish of the tea:

℞. Elix. pectoral. Wed. \mathfrak{z} fs.
 Spir. fal. ammon. anis.
 Eff. pimpinell. alb. *añ* \mathfrak{z} ii. m.

And ordered a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken every morning at ten, afternoon at five o'clock, and going to rest, in the julep:

℞. Tart. vitriol. Tacken.
 Pulv. Marchion.
 Sperm. ceti recent. *añ* \mathfrak{z} ii.
 Cinnab. antimon. \mathfrak{z} fs.
 Lap. bezoar. orient. \mathfrak{z} i.
 Sacchar. perlat. \mathfrak{z} vi. m.

℞. Aq. meliss.
 — ceras. nig. *añ* \mathfrak{z} iiiis.
 — cort. citri \mathfrak{z} fs.
 Syrup. flor. tunicæ.
 — papav. rhæad. *añ* \mathfrak{z} ii.
 Conf. alk. inc. \mathfrak{z} i. m.

Of this julep I also directed a spoonful to be taken, between the doses of the powder.

When the cough was troublesom, I directed from three to five of the following pills to be taken in the julep, going to rest:

℞. Mass. pil. de cynogl.

— — — styr. āā ʒi.

Eff. balf. peruv. q. f. f. pil. gr. i. pond.

April 22d, I had three ounces of blood taken from her foot; and to strengthen her, I advised her to take a spoonful or two of hartshorn-jelly frequently.

April 24th, she was much better, and was able to walk about the room.

May 5th, I received a letter from the abbess, who informed me that she was much the same as when I saw her last; that she was constantly worse every other night, and coughed up a white chalky thick viscid matter. The tincture agreed very well with her, and had restored her appetite, and what she eat caused no pain in her stomach, as before.

OBSERVATION CCLXXXIII.

Of a paralysis of the right-arm.

A Woman, about thirty years of age, was afflicted with a palsy of her right-arm, which came after the rheumatism. Consulting me, April 20th, 1715, I ordered her to take fifteen of the following pills, going to rest, and to repeat them in eight days:

℞. Extr. panch. Croll. ʒi.

Merc. dulc. rit. preparat. ʒss.

Resin. jalap. subact. gr. iii.

Eff. succin. q. f. f. pil. N^o xxx.

And ordered as much of the following ingredients as could be contained between four fingers, to be infused like tea, and that she should drink four or five dishes twice a-day:

℞. Rad. caryophyl.

— apii āā ʒss.

Herb. salviæ.

— betonicæ āā mj.

Flor. rosmarin.

— lavend.

— cheir. āā p. i. concisa & contusa misce.

She took also forty-five drops of the following tincture twice a-day, in the first dish of the infusion; and after she had continued it for a week, I directed her to take it every other morning in bed, lying some time afterwards, to promote a diaphoresis:

℞. Eff. Scordii ℥iii.

— lignor.

— succin. aā ʒifs.

I directed the part affected to be well bathed with the following spirit, warm, three times a-day, rubbing the part well with a cloth, or the hand:

℞. Aq. reg. Hung. ℥iv.

Spir. formicar. ℥ii.

— lumb. ter.

— cornu cervi.

Eff. euphorbii aā ʒfs. m.

I directed the following ingredients to be sewed up in bags, and infused in hot wine, and when wrung out, to be applied, warm, to the arm:

℞. Herb. salviæ.

— majoran.

— rorismarin. aā mji.

— matricariæ.

Flor. lavendul. aā mj.

Lign. guaiac.

— saffsafr. aā ʒfs. concisa & contusa misce.

And the following plaister to be applied at night to the shoulder:

℞. Empl. de ran. Vigonis cum merc. ℥iii.

— oxycroc.

Malaxentur ol. dest. succin. & bals. peruv. q. f.

I advised her also to have her lame-arm swung backwards and forwards frequently; by which means, in about four weeks time, she was able to use it again.

OBSERVATION CCLXXXIV.

Of an indurated tumour in the breast, and a diminution of the menstrual discharge.

MISS N. of Amberg, had but a very small discharge of the menstua, and was affected with frequent anxieties about the præcordia; she had also been troubled some time with a hard tumour in her breast. As it was much about this time that she expected the return of her menses, she consulted me, April 23d, 1715. I ordered her, first, a pediluvium, with rosemary, feverfew, mugwort, and savin, and that she should lose six ounces of blood from her foot the next morning.

I prescribed also the following tincture, directing her to take fifty drops of it twice a-day, in rosemary-tea :

℞. Elix. proprietat. f. acid. ʒss.
 Sal. vol. oleos. ʒii.
 Ol. dest. lign. sassafr. gutt. iii.
 ——— caryophyll.
 ——— cinamom. aā gutt. ii. m.

And ordered seven of the following pills to be taken every night, going to rest, in any agreeable vehicle :

℞. Tart. vitriol. Tacken. ʒii.
 Gum. galban.
 ——— ammoniac.
 Aloes.
 Myrrh. aā ʒss.
 Extr. meliss.
 ——— gentian.
 ——— croci aā ʒi.
 Ess. myrrhæ q. f. f. pilulæ pisi magnitud. consp. elæos.
 caryoph.

I applied the following plaister to the tumour of her breast :

℞. Empl. de sperm. ceti ʒii.
 Malax. ol. terebinth. q. f.

And upon changing of the plaister, I ordered her to rub the tumour well with her hand for some time, and advised her to take as much exercise in the day as she could. By these means her menses returned more copiously than before, and the tumour gradually resolved.

OBSERVATION CCLXXXV.

Of a defect in hearing, and noise in the ears.

CLARA THERESIA, a young lady in the same convent, was frequently troubled with colds in her head, and ringing in her ears, which frequently so affected her hearing, that she could not hear the clocks strike, nor what was spoke to her. She consulted me, April 25th, 1715. I ordered her to lose ten ounces of blood from the foot; and directed fifteen of the following pills to be taken, going to rest, and to be repeated every eighth day:

℞. Extr. marocostin. Mind. ʒi.
 Merc. dulc. ʒss.
 Eff. succin. q. f. f. pilul. gr. i. pond. consperg. elæos. mac.

And to take forty drops of the tincture every morning, and afternoon at three o'clock, in rosemary or sage-tea:

℞. Eff. pimpinell. alb.
 — succin. aā ʒiii. m. f. tinct.

I directed also, that she should take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every night going to rest, in some black-cherry, or lime-tree-flower-water:

℞. Pulv. bezoartic. Sennert. ʒiiss.
 Tart. vitriol. ʒii.
 Cinnab. antimon.
 Succin. preparat.
 Nitri puriss. aā ʒi.
 Extr. castor. gr. vi. m. f. pulv.

And directed her to put about the quantity of a lentil, of the following powder, into each ear, upon some cotton:

℞. Sal. vol. C. C. ʒss.
 Extr. croci gr. x.
 Ol. destill. succin. gutt. vii.
 — — carui. gutt. iii. m.

These medicines were of great service to her.

OBSERVATION CCLXXXVI.

Of an obstinate scabies.

MISS Englin, a nun about sixteen years of age, had been long troubled with the itch, and had used a number of remedies without any relief. Her menstrual discharge was not yet come down. She consulted me, April 25th, 1715, and I prescribed the following ingredients for a medicated wine, directing them to be sewed in a bag, and a pint of boiling water to be poured on them; adding, when cold, a quart of good wine: of this infusion I directed her to take a wine-glassful, milk-warm, every morning:

℞. Rad. lapath. acut. ʒss.
 — 5 rad. aperient. aā ʒi.
 Herb. fumariæ.
 — card. bened. aā mj.
 Fol. fenæ elect. ʒiss.
 Rhabarb. elect. ʒss.
 Fibr. helleb. nigr. ʒii.
 Tart. solubil. ʒiii. concisa crasso modo dentur in find. alb.

The following species I directed to be infused like tea, and ordered four dishes of the infusion to be drank one hour after the medicated wine:

℞. Rad. 5. aperient. aā ʒii.
 Herb. scabios. mj.
 Ras. lign. sassafr. ʒss. m. concisa & contusa crasso modo misce.

She took also a tea-spoonful of the following powder, in fumitory-water, every afternoon at three o'clock, and going to rest:

℞. Lap. cancr. citr.
 Antimon. diaph. non ablut. aā ʒiss.
 Regul. antim. medicinal.
 Myrrhæ rubr. aā ʒi.
 Flor. sulph. ʒii.
 Ol. dest. caryophyll.
 — — lign. sassafr. aā gutt. iii. m. f. pulvis.

And directed her joints to be rubbed with the following mixture, night and morning:

℞.

℞. Nitri antimon. ℥iii.

Aq. fumariz.

— scabiosæ aā ℥vi. m. coque per $\frac{1}{4}$ horæ.

These medicines proved efficacious, her menses came down, the scabies disappeared, and she was perfectly restored to health.

OBSERVATION CCLXXXVII.

Of a smarting pain, and difficulty of making water.

BARON Aldersheim, of Amberg, sixty years of age, complained of a smarting pain when he made water, and that he frequently could not make any at all. Consulting me, May 4th, 1715, as he was plethoric, and of a florid complexion, and as I judged his complaint to arise from a determination of the blood to the bladder, which solicited a discharge by the hæmorrhoidal vessels, I ordered him to lose eight ounces of blood, and to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every two hours, in his ordinary drink, when troubled with the dysuria :

℞. Pulv. gum. arabic. ℥i.

Sem. papav. alb.

Testar. ovar. preparat. aā ℥iii.

Cinnab. antimon. ℥iss.

Ol. dest. cinamom.

— — caryophyll.

— — lign. rhodii aā gutt. i. m. f. pulv.

I directed as much of the following ingredients as could be contained between four fingers, to be boiled in two quarts of water for half an hour, and to be drank for ordinary drink :

℞. Herb. altheæ mji.

— malvæ mj.

Rad. altheæ ℥i.

Sem. cydonior. ℥iii.

— dauc. cretic. ℥ii. concisa crasso modo misce.

When the pain was violent, he took a spoonful of the following linctus :

℞. Ol. amygd. dulc. recent. express. ℥ii.

Syrup. dialth. Fernel. ℥i.

Bals. capiv. ℥i.

Sacchar. cant. q. s. f. linctus.

The

The following species I directed to be sewed up in two bags, and to be applied, warm, alternately to the abdomen:

R̄. Herb. menthæ.

—— matricariæ.

—— absynth.

—— heder. terrestr.

Flor. chamomil.

—— lavendul. aã mj.

Sem. 4 carminat. aã ʒss. m. concisa & contusa.

I also directed him to take, when the pain was violent, a clyster, once or twice a-day, of camomile-flowers boiled in milk, till he found himself relieved.

I advised him further, to drink his coffee with milk, and instead of milk to drink emulsions twice a-day. By this treatment he was perfectly freed from his complaints.

OBSERVATION CCLXXXVIII.

Of an epiplocele.

AN epiplocele is that species of hernia, when the omentum is protruded or fallen down, through the processus peritonæi, and rings of the abdominal muscles, into the groin or scrotum. This is a case seldom observed by practitioners, and, indeed, denied by some, or its reality doubted, as Vesalius, lib. 5, cap. 4. de fabr. corp. hum. attests.

1. Because they had never seen an instance of one, though old and experienced.

2. Because the omentum, in most subjects, seldom comes lower down than the navel, and very rarely to the fund of the abdomen; much less could they believe it could fall through the processus peritonæi, as it makes no great pressure, or but a very weak one; besides, the processus peritonæi, in healthy persons, are closely shut, which frequently induced me, before I had seen this case, to doubt of its existence.

But it is easier to comprehend that the omentum, with the intestines, may fall into the processus peritonæi, than that it should fall down alone; thence it is more agreeable to reason, that an entero-epiplocele should oftner happen than a simple epiplocele. In the mean time, the following case freed me of my doubts, and proved that there might be epiploceles without any protrusion of the intestines.

I was dissecting, in May, 1715, the body of an old man, sixty-eight years of age, and found a preternatural tumour in the groin, on both sides,

sides; which yielded to the touch, and was softish, feeling like a piece of fat.

I concluded it could be no enterocele, and as it was very unlike a sarco, or varicocele, I was determined to examine into the cause of this disorder; for which purpose, having opened the abdomen, I observed that the omentum was much longer than common, covering all the intestines, extending itself to the processus peritonæi; and tracing the omentum in the presence of many spectators, I found it was fallen through the rings of the abdominal muscles, or processus peritonæi, on both sides, which were greatly dilated.

On the right-side it was fallen deep into the scrotum, almost to the testicle, adhering to the processus peritonæi, from which it could not be separated without tearing it asunder, or cutting; but, on the left-side, it was protruded only about three fingers-breadth, was free, and without any adhesions; for, when pulled up towards the cavity of the abdomen, it passed easily in and out. Having taken out the omentum, the rings of the abdominal muscles were so much dilated, that I could easily introduce my thumb, and this space was entirely occupied by the omentum, without any portion of the intestines. Hence we all saw a true epiplocele, which could not be easily distinguished externally, as it so seldom occurs: I, therefore, to prove the real existence of this species of hernia, thought this description and observation deserved a place here, because some, for the reasons aforementioned, may still doubt, and think it has the appearance of fiction, and that when patients occur afflicted with this disorder, we may know there is such a disorder, and may relieve them by reducing the omentum and applying proper trusses, or, according to the circumstances of the case, assist them by the operation. Sometimes such ruptures, particularly, when the omentum is protruded, inflame, from the strong contraction of the rings of the abdominal muscles, producing a strangulation of the part, and requiring the operation to preserve the patient's life, which operation is described by Dionis in his surgery, treating upon the epiplocele.

OBSERVATION CCLXXXIX.

Of an irregular intermittent.

A BOY, about six years of age, had an irregular intermittent, which observed no certain period; he had been troubled with it many weeks, and had used many medicines, but without any benefit. Consulting me, May 12th, 1715, I ordered the following purging bolus to be taken early in the morning:

Y y

R.

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. xiii.
 Merc. dulc. gr. v.
 Conf. ros. q. f. f. bolus.

And directed that a tea-spoonful of the following electuary, might be taken every three hours, beginning the day after the operation of the purge :

℞. Conf. ros. rub. ʒi.
 — diatonic. ʒfs.
 Cort. peruvian. ʒfs.
 — cascarill. ʒii.
 Syrup. cinnamom. q. f. f. elect.

By which method he was cured of the fever.

OBSERVATION CCXC.

Of a pain in the head.

A Clergyman's wife, two months gone with child, was invaded, about a fortnight ago, with a violent pain in her head, attended with a shivering, continual thirst, and difficulty of breathing; she had lost her appetite, was very weak, and had a pain in her stomach, not being able to suffer even her shift to touch it. Consulting me, May 13th, 1715, I ordered the following emetic to be taken in the morning, or afternoon about four or five o'clock, working it off with warm water :

℞. Tart. emetic. gr. ii.
 — vitriol. gr. xv. m.

I directed her to take the febrifuge tincture and powder, page 107, and 203, alternately every three hours, which I had so frequently found successful in febrile disorders. By the use of which she was entirely relieved of all her complaint.

OBSERVATION CCXCI.

Of a nephritis.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL la Tour, sent for me in a violent fit of the nephritis: he complained of a severe pain in his back and loins; he had lost his appetite, and was greatly constipated, which always increased his pain. He had already taken oil of sweet-almonds and sperma ceti; but these affording him no relief, I ordered him to take one of the following powders every three hours, in the emulsion :

℞.

℞. Tartar. vitriol. ʒifs.
 Sal. genistæ ʒfs.
 Nitri depurat.
 Cinnab. antim. *aā* ʒi.
 Laud. opiat. gr. iii. m. divide in 6 partes æquales.

℞. Sem. violar. ʒvi.
 Amygd. dulc. recent. ʒfs.
 Aq. veronic. ʒx. f. emulsio.
 Adde sacchar. perlat. ʒiii.
 Aq. cinamom. ter. ʒii. m.

I also directed two spoonfuls to be taken between the doses of the powder :

The following ingredients I ordered to be boiled in two quarts of water, for ordinary drink when thirsty :

℞. Rad. malvæ. ʒfs.
 Herb. malvæ.
 — altheæ *aā* mj.
 Dactylor. recentium.
 Jujubar. *aā* N^o vi.
 Sem. dauc. cret. ʒfs.
 — fœnicul. ʒi. concisa & contusa misce.

The following herbs I directed to be sewed in a bag, and applied warm to the back :

℞. Herb. malv.
 — altheæ
 Flor. chamom.
 — sambuc. *aā* mj. crasso modo incisa misce.

As he had no stool, at six o'clock I ordered him the following clyster :

℞. Herb. veronic.
 Flor. chamom. *aā* mj. coque in lact. lbi. per $\frac{1}{4}$ horæ.
 Adde colaturæ ol. lini. sach. rub. *aā* ʒi. m.

By the next day the pains were gone off; but as his appetite was not returned, I ordered forty drops of the following elixir to be taken every day, an hour before dinner :

℞. Elix. stomach. Hoffman. ʒvi.
 — vitriol. Myns. ʒii. m.

And he took a tea-spoonful and a half of the following stomachic powder, upon a piece of toasted bread, soaked in wine, twice a-day :

℞. Trag. aromatic. Aug.
Pulv. stomach. Birck. *aa* ʒvi.
Sal. absynth.
Conch. preparat. *aa* ʒi.
Sacchar. perlat. ʒii. m.

O B S E R V A T I O N CCXCII.

Of the rheumatism.

A Young lady was troubled with the rheumatism, which generally fixed itself in her hands, with violent pains, swellings, and knobs in the joints of her fingers. Being consulted, May 19th, 1715, I ordered the following purging draught to be taken early in the morning, drinking five or six dishes of the decoction afterwards, sweetened with sugar :

℞. Fol. fennæ elect.
Tamarind. *aa* ʒfs.
Rhabarb. incif. ʒi.
Crem. tartar. ʒfs. ebull. in f. q. aq. simpl. per moment.
horæ.

℞. Colaturæ ʒiii.
Syrup. de cichor. cum rhab. ʒfs. m.

I ordered a spoonful of China-roots, thin sliced, to be gently boiled for half a quarter of an hour, in a pint of water, and to drink it every morning and afternoon, in bed, sweetened with sugar ; and to take fifty drops of the following tincture in the first dish, and half an hour before dinner, in some soup :

℞. Ess. aristoloch. rot. ver. ʒi.
— pimpinellæ alb. ʒii. m.

She took a tea-spoonful of the following powder, in the julep, at six o'clock every evening, and going to rest :

℞. Tart. vitriol.
Sal. absynth. *aa* ʒfs.
Cinnab. antim.
Nitri depurat. *aa* ʒii. m.

℞. Aq. flor. sambuc. ℥iv.
— cinamom. cum vino, ℥i. m.

I directed bags, filled with camomile and elder-flowers, to be applied to her hands and legs; and that she should take fifteen of the pilulæ balsamicæ of Becher, every night, ten days before the usual periodical return of the menses. I ordered some rosemary to be added to the tea. By this method the pains and swellings were removed, and she recovered her health.

OBSERVATION CCXCIII.

Of an intermittent fever.

LADY Hund, about fifty years of age, was invaded with an intermittent fever, attended with shivering, violent pain in the head, heat, great thirst, and oppression of the breast. I ordered the following emetic to be taken at five o'clock in the evening, working it off with warm water :

℞. Tartar. emetic. gr. ii.
Sal. absynth. ℥i.
Ol. dest. caryophyll. gutt. i. m. f. pulv.

It operated very well, and relieved her head and breast greatly.

I ordered fifty drops of the following elixir to be taken every morning in tea, and an hour before dinner and supper, in some gruel or wine :

℞. Eff. absynth. comp. ℥i.
Elix. vitriol. Mynf. ℥ii. m.

At ten in the morning, and four in the afternoon, she took a tea-spoonful of the following powder in the julep :

℞. Sal. absynthii.
— card. bened. aā ℥iii.
Tart. vitriol. Mynf. ℥ii.

℞. Aq. card. bened.
— cerasor. nigr. aā ℥iv.
— cinamom. cum vino, ℥i.
Syrup. caryophyll. ℥ss. m.

I ordered two handfuls of barley to be boiled for half an hour in two quarts of water, adding to the strained liquor a lemon cut in slices, half a pint of wine, and as much sugar as agreeable: this proved a pleasant drink, and allayed the heat and thirst.

But

But as the fever was not quite gone, June 2d, 1715, though the fits did not return with the same violence, I ordered two tea-spoonfuls of an electuary of pulv. cort. peruv. ʒiss. cum syrup. caryophyll. q. f. to be taken every three hours; which prevented the return of the fit, and entirely freed her of the fever.

OBSERVATION CCXCIV.

A further relation of the case of the nun, page 336.

THE abbess of the convent of the visitation of the blessed virgin, wrote word that the nun was much better till the 22d, but that on the 25th she was worse again, coughing violently, and expectorating but little; she was extremely weak still, notwithstanding she had punctually taken all the prescribed medicines. She desired my further advice in this case. I ordered her to continue her former infusion, and to take fifty drops of the following elixir in the first dish, and when troubled with difficulty of breathing, to repeat it in the same tea, or in fennel-water:

℞. Elix. pectoral. Wedel. ʒvi.
Spirit. sal. armoniac. anis. ʒii. m.

I advised her to continue the cordial medicines when weak or faint.

May 26th, she informed me, that the medicines had been of singular service; the cough was greatly abated, though she still continued to expectorate, but the difficulty of breathing still continued. I ordered her to continue the medicines as before.

OBSERVATION CCXCV.

Of an erysipelas of the leg.

A Citizen of Altdorff, about sixty-four years of age, was seized with a violent inflammation, or erysipelas of the leg, attended with a great heat and sense of burning all over his body, anxiety about the præcordia, and a very quick inflammatory pulse. He consulted me, May 26th, 1715. I ordered fifty drops of the following tincture to be taken immediately, and to be repeated every three hours:

℞. Mixt. simpl.
Ess. scordii aā ʒi. m.

And ordered a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken every three hours alternately:

℞. Lap. cancror. citr. ʒii.
 Antimon. diaph. ʒi.
 Nitri depur. ʒii. m. f. pulv.

I ordered the following powder to be sewed up in a bag, and to be applied warm to the part affected:

℞. Lythargyr.
 Cretæ.
 Ceruss.
 Pulv. liquirit. aā ʒi.
 Flor. samb. mj. m. f. pulv.
 Adde camph. contus. ʒi. m.

For common drink I ordered barley-water, or bread and water, and to drink elder-flower-tea twice a-day, sweetened with sugar; by means of which he fell into a breathing sweat, and was perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CCXCVI.

Of the piles.

A Clergyman's wife, about twenty-eight years of age, was attacked, after her last lying-in, with the bleeding piles, which were extremely painful, particularly when going to stool, and afterwards, the pain was so severe as to make her cry out; she was hardly able to sit or walk, sometimes she voided blood, and it seemed to her as if the rectum was contracted, so that nothing passed without putting her to excessive torment. She consulted me, May 28th, 1715. I ordered her to drink, for ordinary drink, either fair water, or bread and water, and directed a tea-spoonful of the following powder, to be taken every morning and evening, in some fair water, or in some distilled water:

℞. Conch. acet. preparat.
 Lap. cancr. citrat. aā ʒii.
 Tart. vitriolat.
 Arcan. dupl. aā ʒii.
 Nitri puriss. ʒi. m. f. pulv.

An hour before dinner she took from forty to forty-five drops of the essentia millefolii, and drank, twice a-day, three or four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, like tea:

℞. Herb. millefol. cum flor. mji.
 Flor. 4. cord. aā p. i. concisa crasso modo misce.

I ordered the pained parts to be anointed with the following ointment morning and evening, and at any other time when the pain was violent:

℞. Acet. lytharg. ʒvi.
 Ol. infus. folan.
 — — — rofar. aā ʒss. m. & terantur in mortario plumbeo ut fiat nutritum.
 Adde sacchar. saturn. ʒss.
 Camphoræ gr. vi.
 Opii gr. iii. misce.

If costive, I directed her to take a clyster, prepared of a pint of milk, one ounce of sugar or honey, and a spoonful of butter; and if the pain in the intestine was great, to introduce a long thick piece of butter, which is very cooling and anodyne.

For diet I ordered light soft food, as spinage, asparagus, boiled prunes and cherries, barley, bread-puddings, water-gruel; and to avoid dry astringent food, as dry bread, cakes, spices, and other heating food, as well as strong liquors. By this method she was cured.

OBSERVATION CCXCVII.

Of a dyspnœa, arising from a diminution of the menstrual discharge.

MISS Schönstedt, see Observ. 266, informed me, that the medicines I had prescribed, were of great service, but that she was still sometimes troubled with shortness of breath, and that her menses flowed not in a proper quantity, and were very pale coloured. From this account I judged her difficulty of breathing to proceed from the diminution of that discharge, and therefore ordered from forty-five to fifty drops of the following elixir, every morning at eight, and in the afternoon at four o'clock, in an infusion of half tea and half rosemary:

℞. Elix. propriet. f. acid. ʒvi.
 Sal. vol. oleos. ʒii.
 Ol. dest. lig. saffsafr. gutt. iii.
 — — — cinnam.
 — — — rosmar.
 — — — caryoph. aā gutt. ii. m.

And directed seven of the following pills to be taken every night, going to rest, in any agreeable vehicle:

℞.

℞. Gum. ammoniac.
 — galban.
 Aloes opt.
 Myrrh. rubr. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} ii.
 Extr. aristol. rot.
 — cent. minor.
 — croci.
 — menthæ $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} i.
 Ol. lign. fassafr. gutt. ii.
 Eff. myrrhæ q. f. f. pilulæ pifi magnitud.

I ordered her to use a pediluvium, every night, with artemesia, matricaria, and rosmarinus boiled in it; and advised her to drink the Egrawaters after the use of these medicines.

OBSERVATION CCXCVIII.

Of a quartan ague.

A Butcher had been troubled with a quartan ague thirty-eight weeks; he had taken repeated vomits, purges, and a great quantity of other medicines, without any relief; and desiring my advice in this stubborn case, I ordered him twenty grains of pilulæ polychrestæ, to clear the stomach and primæ viæ, and directed from fifty to sixty drops of the following tincture, to be taken in wine or beer, every morning, and evening at six o'clock:

℞. Eff. absynthii comp. \mathfrak{z} i.
 — cort. peruvian \mathfrak{z} ss. m.

At ten in the morning, four in the afternoon, and going to rest, I directed him to take a tea-spoonful of this powder, in some wine or beer:

℞. Tart. vitriol. \mathfrak{z} ss.
 Sal. card. bened.
 — absynthii $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} ii. m.

I ordered him to observe a regular and moderate diet.

When he had finished these medicines, the ague, though somewhat abated, still continued; I therefore ordered him to take the quantity of a nutmeg of the following electuary, every three hours:

R̄. Conserv. rosar. rubr.

———— absynth. aā ʒi.

N. M. Ind. cond. ʒss.

Pulv. cort. peruvian. ʒiss.

Syrup. cinamom. q. f. f. elect.

After the use of this remedy for ten days, the paroxysms returned no more. Nevertheless, I ordered him to persist in its use three times a-day; which entirely prevented a return, and he was perfectly restored to his health.

OBSERVATION CCXCIX.

Of a consumption.

A Clergyman was afflicted with a violent cough, and an expectoration of a viscid phlegm, attended with loss of appetite, continual thirst, and dryness of the mouth, and accompanied with flushing heats in the face, and his body was quite emaciated. Consulting me, May 30th, 1715, I acquainted him with the danger of his case, and informed him how much depended upon a proper diet; I prescribed for him a manna draught, and directed him to drink a quart of goats-milk, little by little, every morning, and to use moderate exercise at the same time; and fourteen days after, I directed him to begin with a whey prepared with the following herbs, equal parts of each:

R̄. Herb. acetos.

———— acetosell.

———— cherefol.

———— bellid.

———— taraxaci.

———— veronic.

I directed as much of each of these herbs, cut small, as could be held in three fingers, to be boiled up in a quart of goats-milk, and to add to it the juice of half a lemon, separating the curds by passing the whey through a linen-cloth: this I directed to be taken every morning, for three days; after which time I ordered three pints of the whey, with the juice of one lemon, to be continued, and to take from forty to forty-five drops of the tinctura propriet. Myns. in some gruel before dinner.

He took also a tea-spoonful of the following powder, in hyssop-water, at three every afternoon, and going to bed:

R̄.

℞. Matr. perl.
 Lap. cancror. citr. *añ* ʒii.
 Tart. vitriol. n.
 Arcan. duplicat. *añ* ʒifs
 Nitri puriff. ʒi.
 Croci orient. ʒfs. m. f. pulv.

I directed him to use frequent gentle exercise, but particularly riding, in fair temperate weather.

June 18th, his appetite was much restored, the dryness of his mouth, and the heat and thirst were removed, but he was still troubled with the cough, difficulty of breathing, and a hoarseness, and expectorated much: I ordered therefore the continuance of the whey for another fortnight, and directed him to take the following powder as the former :

℞. Succin. preparat.
 Lap. cancr. citr.
 Tart. vitriol. n. *añ* ʒii.
 Arcan. duplicat.
 Cinnab. antim.
 Nitri puriff. *añ* ʒi.
 Croci orient. ʒfs. m. f. pulv.

I prescribed also the following pills, directing him to take eleven of them early in the morning, and to repeat them in a week, omitting the whey the days he took the pills :

℞. Extr. panch. Croll.
 Mass. pilul. de succino Crat. *añ* gr. xii.
 Ol. dest. anifi.
 ——— fœnicul. *añ* gutt. i.
 Ess. succin. q. f. f. pilulæ N^o xxii.

As he coughed much in the night, I ordered two or three of the following pills to be taken every other night :

℞. Pil. de cynogl. ʒfs.
 ——— styrac. ʒi.
 Ess. theriacal. q. f. f. pilulæ xxx.

By this method he recovered, so as to be able to do the duties of his function.

The good effect and service of milk-whey I have frequently experienced in consumptive cases.

OBSERVATION CCC.

Of an ulcer on the right-side.

A Woman, about forty-five years of age, had an ulcer on her right-side, just under the false ribs; she had been long troubled with it; it was fistulous; her belly was much swelled; she had not had her menses for some time, had been accustomed to bleed every quarter of a year, but had neglected it of late. Consulting me, May 31st, 1715, I ordered her to be bled immediately, and to bleed again every quarter of a year as before, and directed thirteen of the following pills to be taken, going to rest, and to be repeated in five days:

℞. Extr. panchym. Croll.
 Merc. dulc. aa gr. xii.
 Refin. jalap. subact. gr. iii.
 Ol. dest. lign. sassafr. gutt. iii.
 Ess. bals. peruvian. q. f. f. pilulæ N^o xxvi.

And to take forty drops of the following elixir in the herb-tea, every morning and afternoon; and to drink a few dishes of the same, twice a-day:

℞. Elix. propriet. f. acid. zss .
 Ess. balsam. peruv. zii . m.
 ℞. Herb. agrimon. cum flor. mji.
 Sem. fœnicul. ziii .
 — anisi stellat. ziss . concisa & contusa misce.

The ulcer was dressed with lint, dipped in tinctura bals. peruvian. twice a-day; before the application of which, I directed the following mixture to be injected:

℞. Aq. calc. viv. lb i.
 Merc. sublimat. zss . m.

And on the bottom of the fistula I directed a compress to be bound tight, and advised her to be moderate in her diet, as she was very fond of hard salt meats. These medicines were of great service; for in six weeks the ulcer was much better, and I advised her to continue the same medicines till it should be perfectly healed.

OBSERVATION CCCI.

Of a difficult labour.

A Joiner's wife had been in labour three days, but could not be delivered; and sending for me, January 2d, 1715, I found the right-leg of the child hanging out of the uterus, and the left-leg lay, as in tab. 33, fig. 12, of my surgery.

I thought it most convenient to place this woman upon a table, with her breech raised high, and head low, that the child might fall the easier back, and leave more room for the introduction of my hand to get hold of the left-leg.

I desired the women to hold her steady by the shoulders and feet; and having rubbed my hand all over with butter, to facilitate its introduction, I insinuated it along the child's right-leg into the uterus, passing on to the thigh, thence to the leg, bent that downwards, and got hold of both ancles, then pulling outwards, brought down this leg equal with the other, and thus easily pulled the child forwards to the hips.

But as the child's toes were then erect, and the child lay on its back, in which position it is in danger of being stopped by its chin at the os pubis, I got hold of the child on each side by its hips, and turned it about, that the face and belly became undermost; then pulling the child forwards by the hips, without using any instrument, I delivered the woman with ease.

The position of this child, and of those represented, tab. 33, fig. 3 and 4 of my surgery, seems to prove to me, that all children do not lie with their heads downwards in the pelvis, from the beginning to the time of delivery, as some moderns affirm; for I cannot comprehend, on account of the weight of the head, and weakness of the fœtus, how those children, whose heads lay at the bottom during the whole time of pregnancy, should raise them upwards again in the time of delivery, and bring down the feet.

OBSERVATION CCCII.

Of another difficult labour.

JUNE 13th, 1715, I was called to a woman who had been in labour three days, without being delivered, notwithstanding the many forcing medicines she had taken, and no part of the child presented as yet. The midwife informed me, that the waters had been discharged the first day. The woman was become excessively weak, from the great fatigue

tigue she had suffered, and want of sleep. I gave her some cordial julep, laid her upon a table, and examined into the true position of the child, and found, by the ribs I touched, that one side of the breast presented. I endeavoured to introduce my hand to the feet, but the child was forced so far down into the pelvis, that I could get it no farther than the hips; after many fruitless endeavours, I found it necessary to have recourse to instruments, to extract the child and preserve the mother, as it was not to be supposed that, after so tedious a labour, the child could be living, especially as the day before there were no signs of life. I opened the breast with a long pair of scissars between the two ribs which lay nearest the os uteri, dilated the opening, by tearing away some ribs, partly with a hook, and partly with my hand, till I at length got into the thorax, and brought out its contents, and afterwards the diaphragm and contents of the abdomen.

Then fixing the hook internally to the pelvis, by pulling strongly, I brought down the two buttocks, which were presently followed by the feet, then taking hold of both hips with my hands, I brought the chest, neck, and head quite down, and presently after the secundines. I gave her some cordial julep, and prescribed some temperant powder, and ordered, for ordinary drink, bread and water, and for her nourishment thin soups; and that the parts should be fomented: but three days afterwards, I received an account that she was dead. She had not been contented with the regimen I advised, but would drink cold brown beer, which probably did her harm.

OBSERVATION CCCH.

Concerning the prevention of an accustomed hæmorrhage.

THE dutchess of Sultzbach had a retention of the menses nine weeks, which returned, January 14th, 1715; and as she had frequently been troubled with hæmorrhages from the uterus, and great weakness and fainting, she was apprehensive of a return of these complaints, and therefore consulted me. I ordered a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken immediately in the julep, and to be repeated every six hours:

℞. Lap. cancr. citrat.
Corall. rub. preparat.
Tart. vitriolat. *aa* ʒii.
Nitri depurat.
Cinnab. antimon. *aa* ʒi. m.

R. Aq. plantag. ℥vi.

— cinamom. cydon. ℥ii.

Syrup. granat. ℥ss. m. f. julep.

I had taken with me, when sent for, some aq. astringens Sylvii, but had no occasion to give her any. I directed her, when faint, to smell to the liq. C. C. succinat. and that her wrists and temples should be bathed with it. As her complaints were not very great, and the uterine discharge was moderate, she recovered without any accident.

OBSERVATION CCCIV.

Of a cardialgia.

THE same lady was troubled frequently with a sourness in the stomach, producing a cardialgia, for which she desired my advice. I prescribed for her two scruples, or a dram of magnesia alba, to be taken every morning in her tea, and to continue it as long as it kept her open: this was of great service to her. However, on account of this complaint, as well as the former, I advised her to drink the Seltzer-water this summer, with or without goats-milk, as they are effectual in correcting any acrimonious humours in the stomach and blood, and in abating the commotions and heats of the blood; to this she agreed, of which more will hereafter be mentioned.

OBSERVATION CCCV.

Of a tertian fever.

JUNE 12th, 1715, a man forty-six years of age was attacked, at seven in the morning, with a shivering fit, which continued an hour and a half, and was succeeded by a violent heat, which lasted near six hours, the heat never going entirely off, but remained out of the fit, though not so great as in it. The third day afterwards the cold fit returned, but did not continue so long, and was succeeded by the hot fit. Towards evening he was seized with a singultus, which continued the whole night and the next day. Consulting me, I prescribed the following emetic, to be taken in the morning in any warm liquor, working it off with carduus-tea:

R. Tart. emetic. gr. iiss.

Elæos. caryophyll. ℥ss m.

At ten in the morning, four in the afternoon, and going to rest, I directed one of the following powders to be taken in the julep:

R.

℞. Arcan. duplic. ℥ss.
Sal. absynth. ℥iss. m. divide in xii. part. æqual;

℞. Aq. card. bened. ℥vi.
— cinamom. ℥iss. m. f. julep.

And forty drops of the following elixir to be taken every morning in some tea, and repeated at one in the afternoon and seven in the evening, in a glass of wine :

℞. Eff. absynth. comp. ℥vi.
Elix. vitriol. Mynf. ℥ii. m.

By the use of these medicines his fever left him.

OBSERVATION CCCVI.

Of the epilepsy.

A Merchant's child at Nurenberg, a year old, was frequently attacked with epileptic fits at the time of dentition, was very restless, and was inclined to be rickety. Being consulted by the friends, I prescribed the following purge to be taken in the morning :

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. iv.
Merc. dulc. gr. ii.
Sacchar. alb. gr. viii. m. f. pulv.

And directed them to give half a tea-spoonful of the following powder, three times a-day, in tea, or lime-tree-flower-water :

℞. Specific. ceph.
Pulv. Marchion. aā ℥ii.

When in the fits, I directed them to give five drops of liq. C. C. succinat. and to rub it under the nose, upon the temples, the crown of the head, and nape of the neck, and after the fits were gone off. To strengthen the stomach, and correct the acrimony of the humours, to oppose the increase of the rickets, and to expel the wind, I prescribed the following powder, half a tea-spoonful to be taken three times a-day :

℞. Sem. anis. ℥ss.
— fœnicul.
Matr. perlar. preparat.
Fulig. splendent. aā ℥ii.
Sacchar. perlat. ℥i. m. f. pulv.

I advised them to feed the child very moderately, not to set it upon its feet as yet, but to give it all the motion and exercise, by rocking and drawing it about, which sort of exercise is of the greatest service to such weakly children.

OBSERVATION CCCVII.

Directions for the use of the Seltzer-waters.

THE dutchess of Sultzbach desiring to know how to use the Seltzer-water, and what quantity I thought would be necessary, I sent her word that thirty bottles was the quantity I would advise her to drink; and gave her the following directions in what manner to use them :

That, before she began to drink them, it was necessary to prepare the body for their use, by observing a slender diet a few days, whereby they are observed both to agree better with the patient, and to be more efficacious. It is also necessary to premise a dose of gently purging physic, to evacuate any bad humours, such as the following draught :

℞. Rhabarb. opt. ʒii.

Tart. solubil. ʒss. ebull. leniter in f. q. aq. simpl.

Colaturæ ʒii. adde syrup. rosar. solutiv. ʒss. m.

A day or two after which, the waters may be begun; and first, let six glassfuls, milk-warm, be taken gradually, beginning at seven in the morning, and increasing the number of glasses, one daily, to ten ; or, if the stomach will bear it, and it does not operate too much, to twelve ; and let this quantity be continued for ten days : then gradually diminish the number of glasses to the number begun with.

The water is not to be drank too quick ; but when one glass is taken, the patient should walk about in the garden, or long-room, for half a quarter of an hour ; then repeat another glass, walking about as before ; thus alternately drinking the water and walking till the whole quantity is drank, which may be generally accomplished in about two hours : after which it is proper to walk an hour or more, till the water all passes by stool or urine. The exercise of walking must be moderate, never so violent as to promote sweat, lest the waters, which should be rejected by stool or urine, should be determined to the limbs, where, being overheated, and producing unseasonable sweats, they may give rise to various disorders :

The time between drinking of the waters and dinner, should be spent in gentle exercise, as walking, or taking the air in a coach, and in chearful

conversation. After dinner, the time may be spent in the same manner ; but the afternoon's sleep is not to be indulged during the drinking of the waters.

It is much better not to drink the water in the afternoon, as some have done, as digestion, particularly when the organs destined thereto are weak, will not be soon completed, the effect of the water being rather preventive of digestion, and the food itself taken in weakens the virtue of the water, whereby both intentions may be injured ; but, if thirsty, a dish or two of tea or coffee, or a glass of wine and water, may be drank. It is best to dine early, and not to eat or drink hastily, or to overload the stomach, nor to sit long at dinner, and to sup early, observing the same rules as at dinner ; and, above all, that the stomach may not be furcharged, for this may prevent rest, and the proper operation of the water the next day.

The diet must be such as is light and nourishing, as water-gruel, rice-gruel, flesh-broths, chicken-broths, crayfish-soup, sorrel, chervil, parsley, and celery soups ; fresh meats, fowl, or fish, all of the younger kind, and of easy digestion ; and spices may also be moderately used without prejudice.

On the contrary, all hard food, and difficult of digestion, is to be avoided, all meats under-dressed, all flatulent food, and dried, salt, hard, or fat meats, or bacon, hams, sausages, geese, ducks, &c. cheese, or eggs hard boiled, and the larger fish, especially salt or pickled fish. Among garden-herbs, white-cabbage, four-kraut, dried peas, beans and lentils, potatoes, bete-root, mushrooms, champignons, morels, cucumbers, melons, sallads, leeks, garlic, radishes, mustard, onions, and unripe fruits are hurtful, as are all kinds of pastry.

For drink, at meals, I ordered good old white-wine, or Rhenish, but not to exceed three glasses ; if thirsty, and the stomach will bear it, some Seltzer-water, mixed with wine, may be taken.

The passions of the mind are to be guarded against, as much as possible.

If the waters should not purge sufficiently, or if costiveness should attend, two tea-spoonfuls of tartar. solubile may be taken, dissolved in warm water.

If the waters should not agree with the stomach during the course, candied orange-peel, caraway, or aniseed, may be taken, and a quarter of an hour before dinner, fifty drops of the following warm stomachic tincture, in some soup, or in a glass of wine :

R. Ess. cort. aurant.

— card. benedict. aa ʒss.

Spirit. nitri dulcis ʒii. m.

The

The water is to be drank fresh every morning ; for that which has remained open all night loses most of its virtue : what remains of the day before may be drank mixed with wine, in the afternoon when thirsty.

Towards the end of the course, if the body should be costive, the lenient purge above directed may be repeated. After having continued the waters a few days, a little goats-milk may be added to each glass, to try if it agrees, as I think it serviceable in correcting the sharpness, and is useful in repairing the strength.

OBSERVATION CCCVIII.

Of epileptic fits and gripes.

LADY Clarstein, who had been delivered of a son the 6th of July, 1715, desired I would send her some proper medicines for her child, who was troubled with epileptic symptoms. July 12th, 1715, I sent the following powder, directing half a tea-spoonful to be given the child in the nurse's milk, or in lime-tree-flower-water, two or three times a-day, with five or six drops of the liq. C. C. succinat. in each dose :

R. Pulv. Marchion.

Specific. cephalic. Mich. *aa* ʒss.

Pulv. lumbric. terrest. preparat. gii.

If the child should be costive, I ordered the following powder to be given in the nurse's milk, or in tea, three times : and directed a clyster prepared with camomile-flowers boiled in milk, with a spoonful of sugar and oil, to be injected :

R. Pulv. jalap. gr. iii.

Merc. dulc. gr. ii.

Sacchar. gr. vi. m.

OBSERVATION CCCIX.

Of an ardent fever in a lying-in woman.

A Clergyman's wife, sixteen days after her lying-in, was seized with a rigor, succeeded by intense heat, great thirst, loss of strength, continual watchings, violent pain in the head, attended with a slight delirium ; her lochia flowed regularly. Consulting me, I ordered the same medicines as at page 226 ; besides which, I ordered a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken every fourth hour in the julep :

℞. Lap. canceror. citrat. ʒiii.

Antimon. diaphoretic. ʒiss.

Nitri depurat. ʒss. m.

℞. Aq. card. bened.

— flor. sambuci *aā* ʒiv.

Succ. citri recent.

Syrup. flor. papav. *aā* ʒss. m. f. julep.

I directed also two spoonfuls of the julep to be taken every two hours, during the hot fit.

For ordinary drink I ordered the cooling apozem, page 227, when thirsty, and to drink tea twice a-day.

I prescribed venesection; but this, as her husband informed me three days afterwards, she would not consent to: yet, notwithstanding, she was much better; for a breathing sweat coming on, entirely freed her from all her complaints.

OBSERVATION CCCX.

Of a bloody flux.

A MAN was troubled with the bloody flux. A person, to whom he had applied, had already purged him: it was attended with great thirst, intense heat, and severe pains in the bowels. He consulted me, and I prescribed the following restraining powder, directing a tea-spoonful to be taken every four hours in the julep:

℞. Spec. de hyacinth.

Gum. arabic. ʒi.

Nitri depurat. ʒiss. m. f. pulv.

℞. Aq. card. bened.

— fumarizæ *aā* ʒvi.

— cinamom. cydon. ʒii.

Syrup. acetosac. citr.

— papav. rhæad. *aā* ʒss. m.

I also directed two spoonfuls of the same julep to be taken every hour.

I directed four grains of the pilulæ de cynogloss. to be taken every evening at six o'clock; and two drams of rhubarb, grossly powdered, to be boiled a quarter of an hour in a pint of milk, adding a spoonful of sugar;

sugar; and directed him to drink a cup of this decoction milk-warm, two or three times a-day, and advised him to eat nothing but soups, and bid him be careful of taking cold.

OBSERVATION CCCXI.

Of a puncture of the bladder above the os pubis, in a suppression of urine.

EVER since I began to study anatomy, I have observed, that when the bladder is inflated, or filled with water, there is a great space, sometimes of the breadth of three or four fingers, and sometimes more, between the os pubis and peritonæum, which covers the fund of the bladder. This induced me to think that it was very possible to extract a stone out of the bladder, by a proper careful incision above the os pubis, as Peter Franc and Francis Roussel taught, two hundred years ago. So also, in a suppression of urine, when the catheter cannot be passed, which sometimes happens, or when the patient will not submit, for fear of the pain, the urine may be extracted through an incision made in the fore-mentioned place; which, according to Hippocrates, was esteemed dangerous, as the bladder would be injured. However, notwithstanding this opinion, I resolved to try the experiment, when such a case should occur, for the improvement of surgery and service of mankind. For the puncture above the os pubis I thought safer and preferable to the puncture in perinæo through the neck of the bladder, and extracting the urine through a canula introduced for that purpose, which generally gives the patient great pain in the introduction, besides subjecting him to the hazard of an inflammation of the wound, and a fever. Farther, as the puncture must be made deep in adults, the wound is difficult of cure, from the constant discharge of urine through the orifice, and is, besides, liable to become fistulous. Now, by a proper incision above the os pubis, these consequences are not to be apprehended, neither do they ever happen.

Whilst I was indulging these thoughts, a barber-surgeon came to consult me about a patient, and related to me the following case, which appeared to him very extraordinary.

He was sent for to a lying-in woman, who was delivered with difficulty, and now laboured under a suppression of urine. The midwives and nurses had administered a number of medicines, but without success. On examination, a tumour was perceived at the bottom of the belly, where the bladder is situated, which had gradually increased, giving her such severe pains about the abdomen and the uterus, that the parts seemed as if they were rent asunder.

As

As she thought herself that this tumour contained matter, she desired this person to open it: he was also of the same opinion, but was, for some time afraid to open it, for fear of injuring the intestines and bladder. But the pain she suffered being so excessively great, she intreated him to open it, and told him she would be answerable for the consequences, if any injury should be done, for she was unable to bear the agony any longer, and must die. After much intreaty, he made a puncture with his lancet, at the inferior part of the tumour, and immediately about three pints of water spouted out, without any mixture of matter: this surprised him a little, for he could not conceive that this was urine; and he had never seen a tumour which discharged only water. The pain and anxiety immediately abated, and the tumour subsided, the woman was able to take nourishment, and rested well the night following; he dressed the wound with nothing but diachylon-plaister for the present, and the next morning only with some vulnerary balsam, and the wound presently healed up; and then he first began to think that this liquid which was discharged, must certainly have been urine, a suppression of which she had laboured under four days.

In the evening, and the day following, the urine came through the natural passages, and, in a very little time, the patient recovered without taking any medicine.

This operation, though not performed with the view to extract the urine, but to discharge the matter from a supposed abscess, shews us, however, that the bladder may be opened, without endangering life, this patient having been preserved thereby: for we have few instances of persons recovering who have had a total suppression of urine five days: in such cases, therefore, assistance must not be deferred. Probably the urine, in this case, might have been extracted by the catheter, if this person had understood enough of surgery to have led him to use it. However, as this operation was attended with success, though performed by chance, one may infer the success would be no less certain, when performed by a rational practitioner; at least, we may learn from this case, that this operation is not dangerous.

This case induced me to reflect farther on the subject, and strengthened my former opinion, of the propriety of performing lithotomy the same way, and first encouraged me, which I should otherwise have not ventured, to extract the stone through an incision above the os pubis, which I have performed on several patients with success.

From this case we may learn, that many improvements may be made, by the accidental success attending the practice of persons not sufficiently

skilled in surgery, who are often led to perform operations through the earnest intreaty of the patient, or their own self-opinion.

OBSERVATION CCCXII.

Of several boils succeeding the small-pox.

AUGUST 5th, 1715, I was consulted about a child, seven years of age, who had a number of boils broke out in several parts of his body, after the small-pox; some were whole, others had broke some weeks before, but did not heal. These complaints frequently succeed the small-pox, when the patient has not been sufficiently purged. I prescribed the following purging-powder, one to be taken early in the morning, in some tea, and to repeat it every eight days for three times :

℞. Pulv. jalap. gr. x.

Merc. dulc. gr. vi.

Refin. jalap. gr. iii. misce divide in 3 partes.

I ordered as much of the following ingredients, as could be held between three fingers, to be infused with boiling-water, and just boiled up; and directed three dishes to be drank in the morning, and afternoon at four o'clock :

℞. Rad. sarsaparill. ℥ii.

— chinae.

Ras. lign. sassafr. aā ℥i.

And ordered fifteen or twenty of the following drops to be taken twice a-day, in the same decoction :

℞. Tinct. antimon. tartarif.

Eff. lignor. aā ℥iii.

I directed half a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken, going to rest, in elder-flower-water :

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.

Antimon. diaph. aā ℥ss.

Merc. dulc. ℥ss. m.

I ordered the ulcers to be dressed with lint, moistened with the following mixture :

℞. Aq. calcis viv. ℥vi.

Merc. dulc. ℥i. m.

And

And applied the following plaister to the boils :

℞. Empl. diachyl. simpl. ℥ii.

Merc. viv. ℥i.

Ol. terebinth. q. s. f. empl.

By this method I have cured many of these disorders after the small-pox.

OBSERVATION CCCXIII.

Of a diabetes.

AUGUST 6th, 1715, a clergyman, seventy-two years of age, consulted me : he complained, that every day, for some time past, he had a profuse and frequent discharge of urine, of an entire pale colour, and cloudy appearance ; the quantity evacuated daily was considerably more than what he drank ; he had pains in his loins, and particularly about the kidneys, was become extremely weak and emaciated ; had a swimming in his head, and had very little appetite. I ordered him to take a dram of powdered rhubarb in some warm soup, or beer, early in the morning ; and directed the following ingredients to be infused like tea, and that he should drink three dishes every morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon :

℞. Rad. tormentil.

—— bistort. *aa* ℥ss.

Herb. millefol. cum flor. mji.

Cinamom. ℥ii. concisa & contusa crasso modo misce.

And forty drops of the following strengthening tincture to be taken in the first dish of the infusion :

℞. Spirit. C. C.

Tinct. antimon. tartar. *aa* ℥ss. m.

I prescribed also the following powder, two tea-spoonfuls to be taken every morning at ten, and going to rest, in any agreeable vehicle :

℞. Succolad. opt. (cacao) ℥ii.

Raf. C. C. subtiliss.

Gum. arabic. *aa* ℥ss.

Sem. papav. alb. ℥ii. m. f. pulv.

And directed the following plaister to be applied to the pained part :

℞. Empl. oxycroc. ℥ii.

Malax. ess. bals. capav. q. s. m.

At dinner I advised him to drink a glass or two of Spanish wine as a cordial. Three weeks afterwards he informed me, that he was much better ; and I ordered him to persist in the use of the same medicines.

OBSERVATION CCCXIV.

Of a nephritis.

MR. Silberbauer was seized with a severe fit of the nephritis, and sending for me, August 8th, 1715, I prescribed the following powder ; directing a tea-spoonful to be taken every third hour, in the julep :

℞. Lap. cancror. citr. ʒss.

Cinnab. antimon.

Tartar. vitriol. aā ʒii.

Nitri puriss. ʒi. m.

℞. Aq. fragar. ʒiv.

— diuretic. cum nucleis.

— epilept. Lang. aā ʒi.

Spirit. nitri dulc. ʒss.

Syrup. papav. rh. ʒiii. m. f. julep.

Of this I directed a spoonful to be taken frequently alone.

I ordered one or two of the following pills to be taken, going to rest, and to be repeated, if the pain should continue :

℞. M. pilul. de Cynogloss. ʒi. f. pilulæ N° xii.

And I directed him to drink frequently a cup of the decoctum nephriticum Forest. and to drink milk with his tea. When costive, or in great pain, I directed the following clyster to be injected :

℞. Decoct. flor. chamomil. cum lact. lb i.

Adde ol. lini ʒiss.

Sacchari rubr. ʒi. m.

These remedies procured him great relief : but having taken them all, I ordered him to persist in their use for some time longer ; and, to take, besides, a hundred drops of the liq. terr. fol. tartar. every morning, in the first dish of tea. Some time after he voided a stone, and perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCXV.

Of a cholera morbus.

PRINCESS Ernestina of Sultzbach was seized with a violent purging and vomiting, about the time of her menses, which had weakened her extremely. I was sent for early in the morning, August 9th, 1715, and advised her, first, to drink several glasses of water, milk-warm, to bring off and correct the sharpness in the stomach; and then directed a spoonful of the following mixture to be taken every half hour, till the vomiting ceased:

℞. Aq. menth. ℥iv.
 — zedoariæ anifat.
 — cinamom. cydoniar. aā ℥i.
 Eff. cort. aurant.
 Spirit. nitri dulc. aā ℥i. m.

This relieved her in about two hours.

Afterwards, to strengthen her stomach, I prescribed the following tincture; directing fifty drops to be taken every morning, in some tea or coffee, and an hour before dinner, in a glass of wine, or some gruel:

℞. Eff. cort. aurant. ℥iii.
 — gentian. ℥i.
 — cascarillæ ℥ss. m.

Two hours after dinner, I directed a tea-spoonful of the following powder, to be taken in the julep prescribed above:

℞. Pulv. stomachic. Birckman. ℥i.
 Trag. aromatic. Aug. ℥ss.
 Flaved. cort. aurant. ℥i.
 Croci opt.
 Cardamom. aā ℥i.
 Elæosacch. mac. ℥ii.

By the use of these remedies her complaints went off, and she perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCXVI.

Of a difficulty of breathing and cough.

A Young man, thirty years of age, complained of a difficulty of breathing, and a violent cough, particularly in the night, preventing him from sleeping; the matter he expectorated was extremely tough, like glue. Consulting me, August 27th, 1715, I prescribed as follows:

℞. Ext. panch. Croll. gr. xxv.
 Merc. dulc. ʒi.
 Refin. jalap. subact. gr. vi.
 Extract. hellebor. nigr. gr. iv.
 Elix. propriet. q. f. f. pilulæ N^o xxxiii.

Eleven of these pills to be taken every third day; and every night and morning, I directed him to drink five dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients:

℞. Spec. pectoral. Aug ʒii.
 Herb. veronicæ.
 — hyssop. aā mj.
 Sem. badian. ʒii. m.

Early in the morning, and two hours before dinner, I directed him to take forty drops of the following tincture:

℞. Elix. pectoral. Wedel.
 Spirit. fal. ammon. anis. aā ʒiii.

And to take, three times a-day, a tea-spoonful of the following powder:

℞. Conch. acet. preparat.
 Lap. cancror. citr. aā ʒiiss.
 Rad. helenii.
 — pimpinell. aā ʒi.
 — ari ʒss.
 Sem. fœnicul.
 — anisi.
 — badian. aā ʒii. m. f. pulv.

In about eight days time the difficulty of breathing ceased, and the cough went entirely off:

OBSERVATION CCCXVII.

Of an inflammation of the eyes, with a spot upon the cornea.

SEPTEMBER 12th, 1715, Mr. Kraft consulted me. His complaints were, that he was frequently troubled with inflammations of his eyes, and that he had a spot upon one eye, which greatly obstructed his sight. Upon finding him plethoric, I ordered him to bleed in the foot, and to use a pediluvium in the evening, to determine the blood from the eyes to the lower extremities, and to take fifteen of the pilulæ polychrestæ every fifth day. I directed him also to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder every evening at six, and going to rest, in black-cherry-water :

℞. Lap. cancr. citrat. ʒss.
Tartar. vitriol. ʒiii.
Cinnab. antimon.
Nitri puriss. aā ʒi.
Merc. dulc. ʒss. m. f. pulv.

And fifty drops of the following tincture, morning and afternoon, in the infusion of the ingredients :

℞. Ess. scordii.
— fumaræ.
Mixt. simpl. aā ʒii. m.

℞. Herb. euphrasæ mj.
— veron. mss.

Raf. lign. sassaf. ʒi. concisa & contusa misce.

I directed him to infuse these ingredients like tea, drinking three or four dishes, twice a-day, and to hold his eye over the tea, to receive the warm vapour in his eyes.

I ordered the following ointment to be tied up in a soft linen-rag, and to lay it in rose-water, to anoint the eyes with it night and morning :

℞. Unguent. rosat. ʒi.
Merc. præcip. rubr. ʒi.
Sacch. saturn. ʒss. m.

I also advised him to wash his eyes with fair water.

OBSERVATION CCCXVIII.

Of the scabies.

SEPTEMBER 13th, 1715, I was consulted by a woman, who, with her two children, had got the itch. I prescribed, as a purge for the mother, fifteen of the pilulæ polychrestæ.

For the eldest child, six years of age, the following purging-powder:

℞. Pulv. jalapii ʒss.
Merc. dulc. gr. iii.
Diagryd. gr. i. m. f. pulv.

And for the youngest child, four years of age, the same powder without the diagrydium.

I directed the following ingredients to be infused like tea, and to be drank in the morning, and afternoon at four o'clock, either by itself, or mixed with milk:

℞. Rad. sarsap.
—— lap. acut. aā ʒvi.
Herb. scabios. mj.
Ras. lign. sassafr. ʒss. concisa & contusa crasso modo
misce.

I directed the mother to take fifty, the eldest child twelve, and the youngest child eight drops of the following tincture, three times a-day, in the tea:

℞. Eff. lignor. ʒss.
—— scord.
—— fumarix aā ʒii. m.

The mother also took a tea-spoonful, and the children half a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every night going to rest:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒss.
Antimon. diaph. ʒiii.
Flor. sulph. ʒiss.
Merc. dulc. ʒss. m. f. pulv.

After they had persisted in the use of these medicines a week, I repeated the same purges; and then directed them to anoint the parts where the breaking out was worst, with the following ointment, and to continue the same medicines as before:

℞.

R̄. Bol. armen. ʒiii.

Amalg. merc. & saturn. ʒii.

Unguent. rosat. q. s. f. f. unguent.

By the use of these remedies they were in a short time perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCCXIX.

Of a dropsy.

ABOUT the end of the summer 1715, I was sent for to Nurenberg, to Mrs. Sichart, a young Lady, who had been afflicted with the dropsy some time. She had consulted her physicians; but the swelling of the abdomen was not in the least abated, but rather increased. Finding that none of the medicines had afforded any relief, they advised her to be tapped, as she was young; because young people generally undergo the operation better than persons more advanced in years, and frequently recover their health.

Upon a consultation with the other physicians, we agreed to perform the operation the next morning, without any farther preparation, as she had already taken a great number of purging medicines: we only gave her some strong soup, before we proceeded to the operation. It was agreed to extract only six or eight pound of water, to prevent her being too much weakened. I seated her in an arm-chair. A surgeon present held a napkin round the abdomen, the two ends crossing one another upon her back, that a gentle compression might be made, to prevent her fainting whilst the waters were running off. I then took my trocar, and pierced it into the cavity of the abdomen, on the left-side, in the middle between the navel and os inopinaturn; and then withdrawing the perforator extracted about six pints of water, the surgeon drawing the napkin gently tighter. The physicians thinking this quantity enough for the present, I pulled out the canula, applied a piece of plaister to the wound, and a compress, and rolled a long broad roller round her body. She found herself very well, without fainting, or any other particular complaint.

After she was dressed, she took some cordial powder in some julep, and repeated it occasionally; she eat for dinner some soup, with some tender meats, and with a pretty good appetite. We visited her again in the evening, and found her better, her respiration easier than it had been for some time past: we advised her to eat some soup for her supper, and to drink a glass of good old Rhenish wine, mixed with water, and to repeat the cordial powder and julep after supper, wished her a good night, and appointed to meet again next morning.

The next morning we found that she had rested pretty well all night, and seemed to be more chearful. I now prepared for the second operation, which we had agreed to have performed on the right-side, and accordingly pierced the trocar into the cavity of the abdomen, in the middle space between the navel and os innominatum, but to our surprize, upon withdrawing the perforator no water followed.

Some of the physicians present thought, that, perhaps the trocar had not passed into the cavity of the abdomen, but I shewed them that it was introduced as far as the day before, and that the canula might be thrust deeper, which was a manifest sign of its being in the cavity, and I passed my probe through the canula into the abdomen, which entered the length of my finger, without any water being discharged; some thought the canula might be obstructed, but the easy admittance of the probe proved the contrary. The surgeon present was of opinion, that the liver, or some of the other viscera, might lie against the opening of the wound, and obstruct the passage of the water; but, upon the introduction of the probe we could not perceive any thing like it; we compressed the abdomen, on all sides, with our hands extended, to see if we could not force out the water, but all was fruitless. We therefore desisted from any farther trial, to prevent her being too much fatigued and alarmed, and agreed to perform the operation the next day, on the left-side. The wound was dressed as before, and she was put to bed to recover herself, and took some cordial medicines, which she continued all that day. I visited her again in the evening, and found her pretty well, without any change in the pulse, or any other new complaint. But about midnight she was suddenly seized with a rigor and extreme anxiety, attended with excessive uneasiness. We were immediately sent for; we found her pulse quick; she was feverish, very thirsty, and extreme low; we judged it to be a symptomatic fever, arising principally from the fright, and fear of worse consequences; we thought that if she would but keep up her spirits, take a few febrifuge medicines, and observe a proper diet, that these complaints would go off, and determined to defer the operation till she was recovered of this disorder. The febrifuge medicines were continued the next day and the third; but as she was no better, they were persisted in the fourth and fifth day, with alterations, as her fever and strength indicated. We then perceived that it would be some time before she would be able to undergo a third operation.

But although she recovered her strength a little at the beginning, it was of no duration; for towards the end of October she was invaded with a complication of disorders, had entirely lost her appetite, was seized with fre-

frequent vomitings, and becoming daily weaker and weaker, expired about the middle of November 1715.

What was observed upon opening her, after her decease, will be the subject of another observation.

O B S E R V A T I O N CCCXX.

Of a gutta serena.

A Woman had a gutta serena of her left-eye, she having lost the sight of that eye about a fortnight when she applied to me. At the time this happened, she had her menstrual discharge upon her; but being obliged to stand in cold water to wash flax, it suddenly stopped, and a blindness of the left-eye immediately succeeded. She consulted me October the 20th, 1715. I directed her to infuse euphrasia and rosmarinus, of each one handful, in a pint of water, and to drink it like tea three times a-day, and to take fifty drops of the following elixir in the first dish:

℞. Elix. propriet. f. acid. ℥i.
Sal. vol. oleos. ℥ss. m.

I directed twenty of the pilulæ Becherianæ to be taken every night going to rest till her menses returned, and then to omit them for fourteen days.

I directed her to wash her eyes four times a-day with the following collyrium, and to apply a piece of linen, moistened with it, to the eye affected:

℞. Aq. valerianæ ℥vi.
Spirit. rosmarin.
—— lavendulæ aā ℥i. m.

I advised her to use a pediluvium prepared with matricaria, artemisia, rosmarinus, and fabina, boiled in a sufficient quantity of water, half an hour every night before bed-time, and to rub her legs very well. I applied also a blister to her head and neck, and ordered her to lose ten or twelve ounces of blood from the foot, about the usual time of the menses returning.

November 11th, she informed me that she could see a little with the disordered eye, but that her menses had not come down. I therefore ordered her to continue the pediluvia and friction of the legs, as before, and to persist in the use of the prescribed medicines, and to apply another blister to the head and to the neck.

January 2d, 1716, she came to me again, to let me know that she was better, but could not yet see distinctly with the left-eye, nor had she her menses returned. I ordered again the repetition of all the medicines as before; that she should begin to take them fourteen days before she expected the menstrual discharge, and should use the pediluvium eight days before that time; then, that she should be cupped on the inside of the calves of her legs, and upon each thigh above her knee. By the use of these means the menstrua came down, and she recovered the sight of her eye.

OBSERVATION CCCXXI.

Of the symptoms of the stone, where the patient would not submit to be searched.

DR. Weifman, of Urach, sent me the following case, and desired my opinion.

The patient complains of the strangury, and a tenesmus, attended with a very painful contraction of the sphincter vesicæ, a smarting pain in making water, and severe pains about the neck of the bladder and urethra, a numbness of the whole leg, and a sense of tickling in the sole of the foot. Nothing that he has taken has been of any service to him; the physicians who were consulted, sometimes thought his disorders to arise from a stone in the kidney or bladder, sometimes from an ulcer in the bladder.

Dr. Mogling, of Wurtemberg, thinks that there is a stone in the bladder, and has advised him to be searched; I hope we shall be able to get his consent: but he desires you would first be so kind as to prescribe something to ease the severe pain he feels before and after making water.

I advised him to take one or two ounces of oil of sweet-almonds in his coffee, drinking after it three or four dishes of milk.

I directed from sixty to eighty drops of the following liquor, every afternoon at three, and evening at seven o'clock, with black-cherry-water, and to drink at three or four o'clock some tea or coffee, with milk.

℞. Liquor. terr. foliat. tart. ℥ii.
Laud. liquid. ℥i. m. d. ad vitr.

I advised that the parts about the bladder should be well rubbed with oleum lumbricor. terrestrium several times a-day, and that he would submit to be searched, that it might be known with greater certainty what his disorder really was, for that as long as the true cause remained unknown, the cure would be uncertain and faulty.

OBSERVATION CCCXXII.

Of a luxation of the os femoris from an internal cause.

MR. Fourtenbach sent for me to consult with Mr. Gaster, a very eminent surgeon at Nuremberg, concerning his son, who, about twelve weeks before, had been seized with pains in his legs, and about the hip. Upon examination, we found that there was a true luxation of the femur, from an internal cause, the head of the bone having started upwards, one leg being shorter than the other, nor could we find that it had proceeded from any external cause. We got the proper bandages in readiness, and then desired an assistant to hold the left-hip; then taking hold of the thigh, just above the knee, we pulled it gently downward, and brought the head of the bone into the acetabulum, so that both legs were now of an equal length, and then applied the bandage for the luxation of the femur, as described in my surgery, and directed the part to be well bathed and rubbed with the following spirit, warm:

℞. Spirit. lavendul.

—— rosmarin. aā ʒvi. m.

We also directed some of this spirit to be poured into a particular lamp, and lighting the cotton, contrived that the vapour should be conveyed through a convenient chair, with holes in it, to the thigh, but particularly to the articulation, for a quarter or half an hour, every morning, putting him carefully to bed afterwards.

I ordered the following ingredients to be infused like tea, and three dishes to be taken night and morning:

℞. Herb. betonicæ.

—— melissæ aā mj.

Flor. rosmarin.

—— lavendul. aā p. i.

Cass. caryophyll. ʒii.

—— cinamom. ʒi. m. concisa & contusa.

And thirty drops of the following tincture in the first dish of the tea:

℞. Tinct. antimon. tartarif.

Ess. lignor. aā ʒiii. m.

The effect of these remedies will soon follow.

OBSERVATION CCCXXIII.

Of a chlorosis.

MISS Fourtenbach, about eighteen years of age, was troubled with the chlorosis, an irregular discharge of the menses, and a difficulty of breathing. Consulting me, November 20th, 1715, I prescribed the following medicines, directing her to begin to take them fourteen days before the usual period of the menstrual discharge, viz.

The following ingredients to be infused like tea, and four dishes to be taken every morning, and at four in the afternoon :

℞. Fol. rosmarin. elect. mj.
 ——— melissæ mfs.
 Flor. anthos.
 ——— cheir.
 ——— millefol. aā p. i.
 Cinamom. acut. ʒiſs.
 Cassiæ caryophyll.
 Cort. culilabani aā ʒi. concisa & contusa misce.

And in the first dish of the tea, forty or forty-five drops of this elixir :

℞. Sal. vol. oleof. Sylvii.
 Elix. propriet. dulc. aā ʒiii.
 Eff. helenii ʒii.
 Ol. dest. caryophyll. gutt. iii.
 ——— cinamomi.
 ——— maceris aā gutt. i. misce.

I directed a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken upon a piece of toasted roll, soaked in wine, every day after dinner :

℞. Trag. aromatic. Aug. ʒiſs.
 Pulv. stomach. Birckman. ʒi.
 Limaturæ martis subtilissim. tritæ ʒiſs. m. f. pulv.

She took also seven of the following pills, every night, going to rest :

℞. Myrrhæ rubræ.

Aloes opt.

Gum. galban.

Ext. melissæ.

—— helenii.

—— cascarill.

—— croci aā ʒss.

Ol. destillat. cinamom.

—— caryophyll. aā gutt. iii.

Ess. myrrhæ q. s. f. pilulæ parvi pisi magnitud.

And directed a plaister of the empl. de galban. crocat. to be applied warm to the abdomen, and to be kept on fourteen days.

OBSERVATION CCCXXIV.

Of the examination of the body of Mrs. Sichart, mentioned in Observ. 319.

NOVEMBER 21st, 1715, I received an account, that on the examination of the body of Mrs. Sichart, upon opening the abdomen, eleven gallons of water were discharged, which was contained in a cyst, and in many hundred vesicles, or hydatids, connected to one another, proceeding from the ovaria on the right-side.

This sort of dropfy is termed, by some writers, the hydrops vesicularis, or faccatus; and I have seen several instances of it at different places: one woman particularly, at Helmstadt, whose abdomen was much more swelled. Upon opening her after her decease, I found the cavity of the abdomen filled with innumerable hydatides; of which I shall take farther notice, from time to time, hereafter.

In the case of Mrs. Sichart, we are to consider what could be the reason that the waters were so easily extracted on the left-side, and not on the right: if there was a mediastinum in the abdomen, as there is in the thorax, the reason would be obvious.

My thoughts upon the subject are, that there must have been, on the left-side, where I pierced the trocar, a weaker, thinner cyst, which was easily perforated by the instrument, and having a communication with the others, the quantity of water might be thereby discharged; or perhaps there might have been that quantity in the cavity of the abdomen, not contained in any vesicle; but on performing the operation the second time, the reason why no water followed, seems to be, that there was no more water contained in the cavity, or that the cyst was stronger, and the

the trocar therefore might slip to one side, which might happen easier on the second day, as the cysts were emptier and more flaccid, and therefore no water was discharged.

OBSERVATION CCCXXV.

Of an extraordinary strangury and dysury.

DR. Sultzer, of Francfort, sent me the following case of a man he had seen at Schwalbach, who had been afflicted many years with a strangury and dysury, attended with great pain. He had been treated all along as a nephritic patient, but without any relief. At length he was advised to try the effect of the Schwalbach waters; but his former complaints became so very bad, that, in two or three hours, after the most excruciating pains and convulsions, he was seized with an hemiplegia, and death soon followed. Upon opening his body, we found all the viscera in the abdomen sound, except the vesica urinaria, which was so large as to contain one gallon of water, and so very thick and fleshy every where, that at the fund it was an inch thick; internally it was full of wrinkles and plaits, like the stomach, but no stone or ulcer was to be discerned. Hence we see with what uncertainty we judge of a stone in the bladder without searching, the symptoms frequently deceiving.

OBSERVATION CCCXXVI.

Of an extraordinary exostosis.

THE same gentleman communicated the following case: a prince of Weimar, who had long laboured under a number of uncommon complaints, died and was opened. We found the os pubis quite carious, and an exostosis proceeding from the spina ossis illii dextri, which almost filled the whole cavity of the pelvis, weighing thirteen pounds. Thus we see what disorders may lie concealed, beyond human wit to investigate.

OBSERVATION CCCXXVII.

Of a painful ulcer upon the nipple.

A Young woman, about twenty-five years of age, who had large breasts, had an ulcer come upon the nipple of her right-breast; her shift frequently stuck to it, and when she loosened it, would be extremely painful, bleed and inflame. She consulted me, and I ordered her, December 4th, 1715, a scruple of the pilulæ polychrestæ, going to rest, and directed the following powder to be strewed on the ulcer:

℞. Gum. arabic. ʒi.
 Lap. calamin. preparat.
 Tutia preparat. aā ʒfs. m.

And that it should be washed every night and morning with the following mixture, before the powder was used :

℞. Aq. plantag.
 — calcis viv. aā ʒi.
 Sacch. saturni ʒfs. misce.

And a thin plate of lead to be laid over it, to prevent her shift sticking to it. By this method, in about a week, it was perfectly healed.

I cured another person, having the same complaint, with the following mixture :

℞. Aq. plantag. ʒii.
 Sacchari saturni ʒfs.
 Vitrioli albi gr. ii. misce.

I directed the sore to be washed three times a-day with this mixture, and only ordered the empl. de spermate ranarum to be applied, to prevent the shift from sticking to it.

OBSERVATION CCCXXVIII.

A further account of the luxation of the os femoris, Observ. 322.

THE same gentleman wrote me word, that his son, who had luxated the os femoris, had, at first, used the lamp and chair as directed, which sweated him profusely; and that he had now, as he found it weakened him greatly, only used it every other day: he had found benefit by it, and was able to walk the day before between two chairs, from his bed to the table; but as soon as he was put again into bed, the leg was a little shorter, but was soon reduced again. I directed the sweating by vapour, to be continued only every other day, and after that was over, and he put to bed, if the leg should be found shorter it should be again reduced, and the same bandage applied as we had directed before, and the limb kept in its proper position. I directed the medicines above prescribed, to be continued, particularly as he took them with pleasure, and had hitherto found them of great service.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCXXIX.

Of crystalline eruptions.

TWO of my children, the eldest about three years of age, the youngest about three quarters old, were invaded with sickness at the stomach, and great heat, they had lost their appetites, were faint and listless, their eyes appeared dull, as is commonly the case with children, on the invasion of the small-pox; I had the room kept moderately warm, and prescribed, December 12th, 1715, the pulvis temporans, directing half a tea-spoonful to be taken night and morning, and waiting the event, as there was yet no eruption. The powders were taken in the following julep, of which also they took a spoonful alone frequently:

℞. Aq. fumarizæ ꝑiii.
 — cerafor. nigr. ꝑi.
 Tinct. rosar. ꝑii.
 Syr. acetositis citr.
 — rubi idæi aā ꝑi. misce.

As the youngest child still sucked, so nothing but the mother's milk was directed. The other drank tea in the morning, with, or without milk, as he liked. At noon I gave him to drink milk with two parts of water, sweetened with sugar. I allowed no flesh soups, but let him have panada, and oatmeal or barley-gruel for drink, and to eat prunes, cherries, and apples.

A number of red spots came out the third day, which on the fifth day were raised, and of the size of a lentil or vetch, containing a crystalline fluid. I continued the same medicines, but more sparingly, as they were pretty well after the eruption; for in this disorder, nature, a moderate diet, and keeping the patients temperate, is generally sufficient for the cure.

The seventh day they began to dry, and on the ninth day they were both quite well. On the tenth day, I ordered them a purge with pulv. jalapii, and mercurius dulcis. This is the method I always prosecute whenever I suspect the small-pox, measles, or any eruption, which generally answers very well.

I remember the having this sort of eruption when I was a boy, about seven or eight years of age, but without any bad symptoms. I then had nothing but carduus, or fumitory-water, which was then greatly used for children, and esteemed a specific in these disorders, people thinking that
 these

these waters expelled the bad humours from the blood, and so cured the patient. They indeed do no harm, neither can they do much good; nature requiring nothing more in these disorders, provided they are not of a bad sort, but the keeping the apartments temperate, and moderation in diet. I never had the true small-pox afterwards, though I have attended great numbers in that disorder, which many attributed to my having had this sort. But that these do not secure one from the true small-pox, I have observed in my youngest son, who, although he had this eruption so young in Altdorff, was afterwards seized with the true sort in 1727, at Helmstadt, was dangerously ill, had them very full, and attended with a violent delirium. I have afterwards observed the like in several others of my patients.

OBSERVATION CCCXXX.

Of the milk of a nurse whose menses are returned.

LADY Clarstein, whose child was six months old, enquired of me, whether I thought the nurse's milk, whose menses were now returned, was proper for the child? I answered, that it was my opinion that the milk was nevertheless good. It has indeed been the common opinion, that the milk of women who give suck, is not good at such times; but I have often experienced the contrary, having known them to give suck, without any injury to the child. It may be, that the quantity of milk is diminished a little, but that it should become of a bad nature afterwards, is without reason; nay, it may be better, since by the menstrual purgations many impurities are evacuated, and the remaining blood is more wholesom and pure; and many women of a plethoric habit, perceive no loss of milk, notwithstanding the return of their menstrua.

OBSERVATION CCCXXXI.

Of the dissection of a woman who died of violent convulsions.

A Single woman, servant to a citizen of Altdorff, about thirty-three years of age, was suddenly seized, in the month of December 1715, with a severe colic, and particularly, with a violent pain in her stomach, with convulsions or contractions of the abdomen, arms, and legs, which shook, as it were, the whole abdomen, making a croaking, rumbling noise, so that she could neither stand nor speak, but fell to the ground, though she still retained her senses; she had also strong palpitations of the heart. They sent for a surgeon immediately to bleed her, but he attempted it in vain; for she was seized with an universal convulsion, called tetanus, her body appearing rigid and inflexible, like

like a statue; for neither the arms, legs, or neck, could be bent by any means; the jaw was also so strongly contracted, that she could hardly open her mouth. She continued sensible all the time, as she did before, during the severe motions of the belly, pain of her stomach, and palpitation of the heart, many thinking that she had been poisoned. Whilst she was in this miserable condition I was sent for. I prescribed several nervine, and uterine medicines, internally and externally, as I supposed the disorder to arise from the uterus, but without success, for the terrible symptoms continuing without abatement, she expired on the third day.

I opened her, in order to examine whether these suspicions of poison were well grounded, as many, from the suddenness of her death, had concluded was the case; but, instead thereof, found a great number of worms in the duodenum, and about the cardia, some being fifteen or sixteen inches long.

The stomach about the cardia, where the worms were, was bloody, and, as it were, gnawed and corroded; so that it is pretty certain that these severe symptoms proceeded from worms, and principally from those about the cardia, which is a very sensible part, from the number of nerves distributed about it.

I have frequently cured children of the epileptic fits, by the exhibition of anthelmintics, which perform more than the whole tribe of nervines and anti-epileptics. I just give this hint, because physicians, in spasmodic and epileptic complaints, in adults, seldom think of worms, as was the case with me in this instance, though they are very frequently the cause of these complaints, and sometimes of death itself.

OBSERVATION CCCXXXII.

Of an extraordinary situation of the uterus, in the same woman.

IN this same subject, as I was examining and demonstrating the viscera of the abdomen, and parts of generation, to several young students, in order to discover whether she had been pregnant, I observed that the uterus was not situated in the middle of the pelvis, as it commonly is, but obliquely on the right-side, and adhered so strongly as to require some force to pull it into the middle; which oblique situation of the uterus, is very often the cause of preternatural labours, as is remarked in the Brandenburg treatise on midwifery, and by Daventer and other practitioners: but we found no foetus, nor any thing uncommon in the uterus. Some say that the oblique situation of the uterus always arises from the adhesion of the placenta to the one side of the fund of the uterus; but this observation informs us, that such an oblique situation may be natural, and may,

in many women, be the cause of their constantly having difficult labours, and who cannot be assisted otherwise than by extracting the child with the hands, when the true pains come on. In the left ventricle of the heart, we found a large polypus, which occupied a great part of the vena cava, consisting of mere fat, and seems to have been the cause of the palpitation of the heart, and the great anxieties she was under. All the other parts were perfectly found.

OBSERVATION CCCXXXIII.

Of a troublesome dryness of the mouth.

PRINCESS Ernestina of Sultzbach, complained that her mouth and throat were always dry, and so particularly troublesome in the night as to hinder her sleep. Desiring my advice, I directed her to take half a tea-spoonful of the following powder, in fair water, drinking a glassful afterwards, every afternoon at five o'clock, and at night about bed-time, walking afterwards about the room for a quarter of an hour :

℞. Tart. vitriol.
Lap. cancr. citrat. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} iii.
Cinnabar. nativæ,
Nitri pur. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} i. m. f. pulv.
Fol. aur. N^o ii.

I directed her to gargle her mouth and throat frequently with the following mixture :

℞. Aq. endiviæ \mathfrak{z} v.
— rosar. \mathfrak{z} iii.
Lap. prunell. \mathfrak{z} i.
Syrup. moror. \mathfrak{z} ss. m.

I advised her to drink a pint of milk-whey, made with lemon-juice, every morning at eight o'clock, and at four in the afternoon ; and directed her to use a pediluvium.

I also directed the lips and tongue to be frequently moistened with the following mucilage :

℞. Mucilag. fem. cydon. aq. rosar. parat. \mathfrak{z} ii.

I advised her to drink plentifully of tea in the morning, and of water at dinner, as the dryness might arise from not drinking sufficiently of thin liquors.

In eight days this complaint was entirely removed, and she could sleep well of nights.

OBSERVATION CCCXXXIV.

Of the rheumatism and delirium, from a suppression of the menses.

A Clergyman's widow wrote me word, December 30th, 1715, that her daughter, who was subject to the rheumatism, had been invaded with that disorder, about the latter end of last November; that her menses were suppressed, which she supposed might be the cause; and that, at times, she was delirious, and had but little sleep. I ordered venesection, to eight ounces, in the foot; and that a spoonful of the following ingredients, should be just boiled up in a pint of water, and that she should drink it every morning, and at three or four o'clock in the afternoon, as tea:

℞. Rad. chinæ ponder. ʒii.

Herb. melliss.

— rosmarin. aā mj.

Flor. calendulæ p. ii.

Croc. ʒi. misce.

And directed her to take from fifty to sixty drops of the following elixir, in the first dish of the tea:

℞. Elix. aperitiv. Claud.

Ess. aristoloch. rot. aā ʒvi. m.

I prescribed also the following powder, of which she was to take half a tea-spoonful every afternoon at six o'clock, and going to rest, in the julep:

℞. Tart. vitriol. ʒss.

Sal. card. bened. ʒii.

Nitri depur.

Cinnab. antim. aā ʒiss.

Camphoræ ʒss. misce f. pulv.

℞. Aq. mellissæ ʒvi.

— pulegii. ʒii.

Syrup. cinamom. ʒss. m. f. julep.

I directed her to use, ten days before the menstrual period, a pediluvium for half an hour, about bed-time, with rosemary, sabine, and mug-

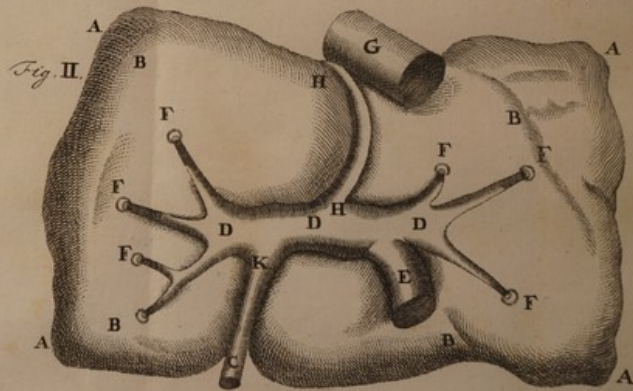
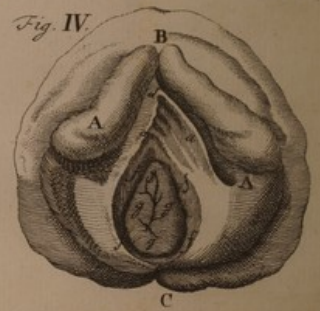
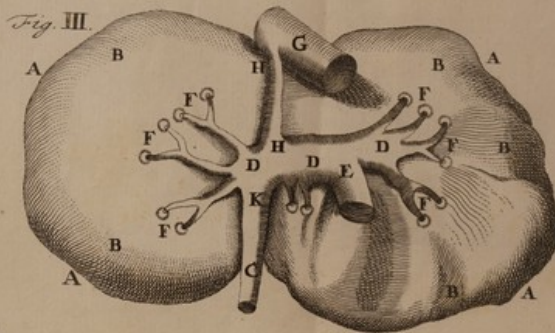
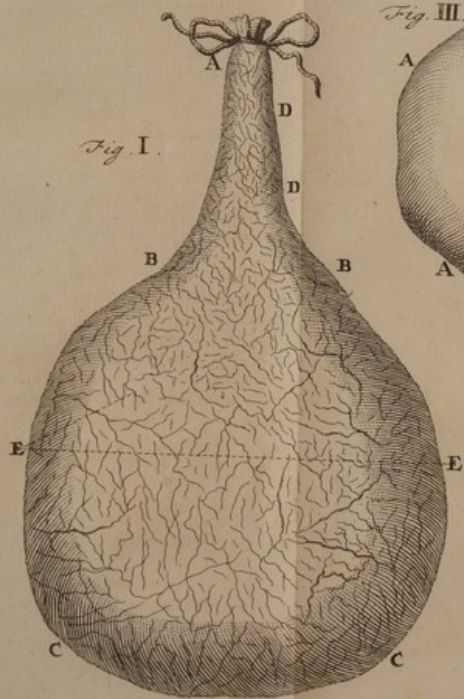
wort, boiled in it, and to rub her legs well with her hands ; and immediately afterwards to go into her warm bed, and to use what exercise she could in the day-time, as that much conduces to the recovery in these cases.

OBSERVATION CCCXXXV.

Of the tunica allantois.

IN the 198th observation, page 433, of the ephemerides naturæ curiosum, cent. ii. I once denied the existence of an allantois in the human fœtus, because the urachus had been mostly found imperforate at both ends, by the best anatomists ; and said, that I also doubted of it in brutes, although the urachus in them is pervious, because I had never seen it demonstrated by Ruysch and Rau, in their examinations ; neither could I ever find it, although I applied myself with the greatest assiduity to discover it. However, I did not entirely deny its existence in brutes, because so many good anatomists have published figures of it, and affirmed their having seen it. I only said, that I had hitherto not been so fortunate as to have ever seen it demonstrated by others, or to find it myself. But as we have been daily improving in knowledge, and as I am myself so disposed as not easily to believe what others teach, if not agreeable to experience ; so that I might be enabled to distinguish truth from falsehood in this doubtful affair, I have spared no pains nor time, to examine the allantois ; and at last, was so successful as to find it in a cow, in the form of a sack, obviously communicating with the bladder and umbilical chord : it did not surround the fœtus, but proceeded under part of the breast and abdomen, extending itself as far as the two horns of the uterus, and of the same nature as described by Fabricius ab Aquapendente, de fœtu humano, plate 13 and 14, and by Needham in his anatomical observations, plate 1, and by Verheyen, plate 5, fig. 5, of his supplement. Being now therefore fully convinced of the existence of an allantois, I have both freed myself and my hearers from all doubts, by frequent demonstrations. Nor am I ashamed of having heretofore doubted of the existence of this membrane, and indeed publicly confessed, that I could never find it, and desired better proofs from others ; for many anatomists have undergone the same fate with me, and particularly the great Harvey, that excellent and experienced anatomist, who, notwithstanding he, in a manner, consecrated his whole life to the examination of the parts belonging to the fœtus ; and though he laboured with the greatest assiduity, yet he could never find this membrane, as he himself confesses, in a treatise on the membrane and juices of the fœtus annexed to his book of the generation of animals ; and therefore contends with Fabricius





cius ab Aquapendente, and says, that he never could find this membrane, either in the human fœtus, cows, sheep, or other animals; and hence one may easily guess what difficulty there generally is in finding it. Besides, this membrane is frequently injured by those who bring the uterus, or is torn in the examination, as it is so very fine and delicate, and falling asunder cannot afterwards be found; and as so great an anatomist could not find this membrane, though he took so much pains in the enquiry, I doubt not but I shall be easily pardoned by those who judge candidly, especially as I, at length have had the good fortune to discover it, which Harvey had not, and can now always demonstrate it in cows and sheep, as I have frequently done to my pupils. And having also discovered and demonstrated the numerous blood-vessels, which are extremely minute, I have had them engraved, which has not been hitherto published by any anatomists, the authors above-mentioned having taken no notice of them, nay some having denied their existence.

Plate, 5, fig. 1. represents the allantois taken from a cow, inflated and dried, where the blood-vessels are very conspicuous, without being injected. A, represents a part of the allantois inflated, proceeding from the umbilical chord, and running with the urachus, tied together with a piece of thread. BB, the place where it spreads itself. CC, the place where this part was cut off from the rest. DD, the minute blood-vessels at that part where the allantois is narrower and smaller. EE, shews where these vessels pass through the broader parts, which, extending themselves somewhat farther than here represented, at length are lost.

Through the other parts of the allantois I could not observe any blood-vessels, but always met with it quite transparent, without any vessels carrying red blood, being nourished by means of the serous or lymphatic vessels, in the same manner as the tunica cornea, albuginea, and crystalline humour of the eye.

OBSERVATION CCCXXXVI.

Concerning dogs whose spleens have been cut out.

IN the fourth century of observations in the ephemerid. natur. curios. page 468, I promised to relate what farther observations I should make from time to time, upon the bitch who had her spleen cut out, and particularly, whether she could conceive. Afterwards, in the third century, page 55, I found an extraordinary observation of Vallisnerius, upon a bitch of the same breed, which lived five years after she had lost the spleen, when he killed her. Every thing that Vallisnerius observed in this bitch, I found the same at first in my bitch, from which I
took

took the spleen, as mentioned in Observ. 199 of this book, viz. that she was very brisk after the operation, ran swift, eat much, &c. But there was this difference between that of Vallisnerius's and mine, that although mine was frequently proud, and had dogs, yet she never had any puppies; on the contrary, Vallisnerius's bitch had puppies. This observation of his seems to oppose what Verheyen, in his anatomy, and others, have supposed, viz. that the spleen was of some use in the work of generation.

As Vallisnerius took out the spleen from more dogs, as he mentions in his observation, had he described the result of those observations, and whether the event, in all, was similar or different, we might then, from a number of experiments, or from the principal ones, or those which most frequently occur, have been enabled to judge what the real use of the spleen is, and whether the excising it does not injure health, or shorten life, or prevent procreation, or produce some change in the liver, gall, and other parts; for one experiment is not sufficient to remove doubts. I proposed making some farther experiments on other dogs; but a multiplicity of other affairs intervening, prevented me.

OBSERVATION CCCXXXVII.

Of the lacteals in a horse, of the fibræ annulares, and ductus thoracici.

IN the year 1715, I dissected a horse which I had fed, and given to drink plentifully before I killed him, that the vasa lymphatica, and ductus thoracicus, might be well filled, before I demonstrated them to the spectators. Upon opening him, they appeared very conspicuous, as he was very lean: but what is remarkable, the lymphatics arose from the large intestines, as well as from the small ones, containing a milky fluid, which, upon opening them, flowed out; for the large mesenteric nerves in a horse, which lie contiguous, may easily deceive us, if we were to trust to our eyes alone.

I afterwards demonstrated the thoracic duct, which at some places was as thick as a finger, at others only the thickness of a goose-quill. I separated the duct, and dissected it entirely out, inflated it, and dried it; then the annular fibres were very conspicuous, almost as conspicuous as in the small intestines of the human subject. I do not remember to have met with this described by any author before, and therefore have inserted it. Hence one may judge, or rather it is plainly demonstrated, that the ductus thoracicus has a power of contraction, and of propelling the chyle; and though these fibres may not appear in the human subject, or other small animals, we have no reason to doubt of their existence in smaller animals,

animals, and that they have the same use, as the structure is the same, though, on account of their minuteness, they are not perceptible.

Hence likewise one may, with reason, be led to conclude, that the structure of the lacteal vessels, and ductus thoracicus, is the same; and that the chyle, in the ductus thoracicus and lacteals, is propelled and moved forwards, in the same manner, by the contractile power of the chyliferous and lymphatic vessels.

OBSERVATION CCCXXXVIII.

Of the true termination of the umbilical vein in a foetus.

THE foetus has several peculiar vessels or passages, whence the circulation of the blood herein is somewhat different from that of the adult; these passages remain some time after delivery; there are three of them mentioned by anatomists, beside the umbilical vessels, as the foramen ovale, and the canalis arteriosus in the heart, and the tubus venosus in the liver, making a communication between the vena portarum and vena cava, through which, as through a wide canal, the blood is conveyed from the sinus venæ portarum to the vena cava; so that the blood of the umbilical vein, and vena portarum, does not pass through the liver and capillary vessels, but a great, nay the greatest part, through this canal into the trunk of the vena cava, and so to the heart.

As I have observed, that these canals have been, by some authors imperfectly, nay sometimes erroneously described, and that the learned have differed much about them, I have therefore taken upon me to rectify these errors in anatomy, and to describe them, together with the insertion of the umbilical vein in the liver. But, first, it will be proper to examine what some of the best anatomists have said on this subject, for most of the others are, I find, of their opinion.

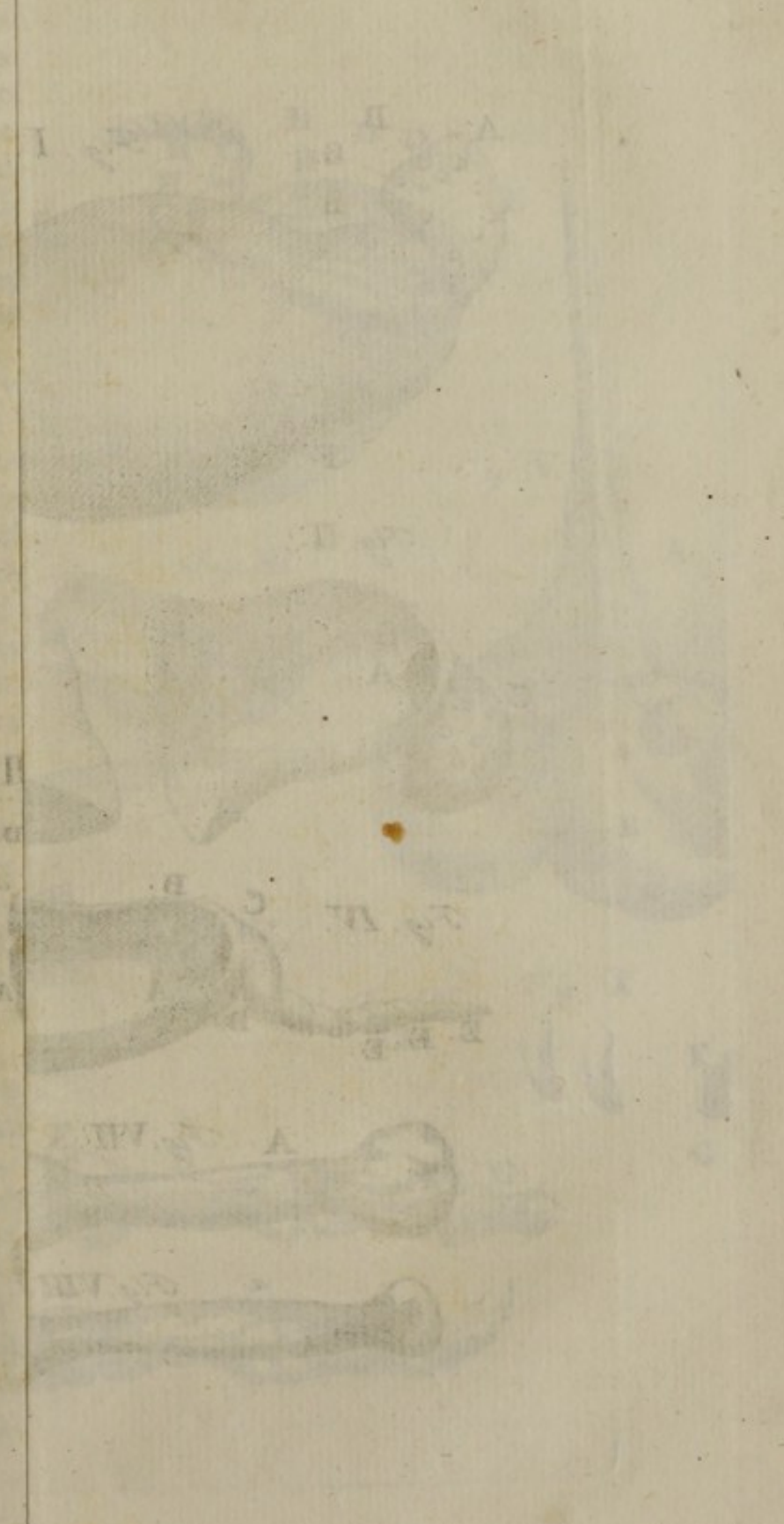
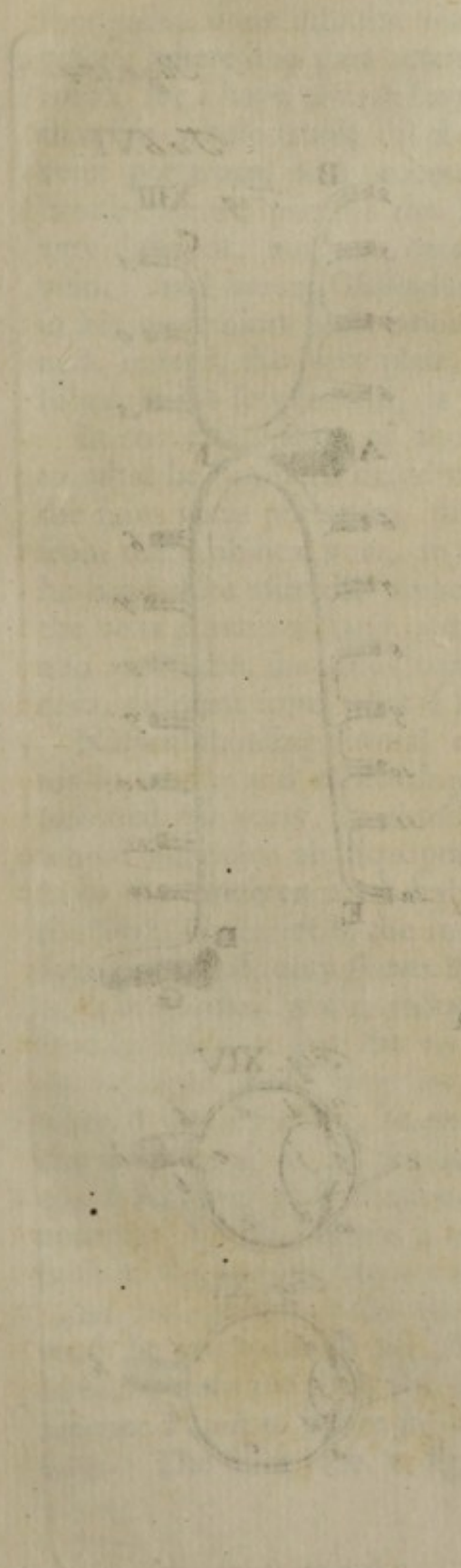
I shall quote Verheyen first, whose anatomy is the manual mostly used at present. In the first edition of his anatomy, part 2, chap. 31, speaking of the umbilical vein, he says that it issues out from the liver, calls it a branch of the vena portarum, and says it is inserted (radicatur) sometimes in the vena portarum, sometimes in the vena cava. Now this expression appears to me, as it has done to other unprejudiced persons, very obscure or false; hence I am inclined to believe, that this author was not himself certain where the umbilical vein terminated in the liver, and so has used the ambiguous word radicari, that, as he himself was undetermined concerning its insertion, he might leave the reader in the same doubt.

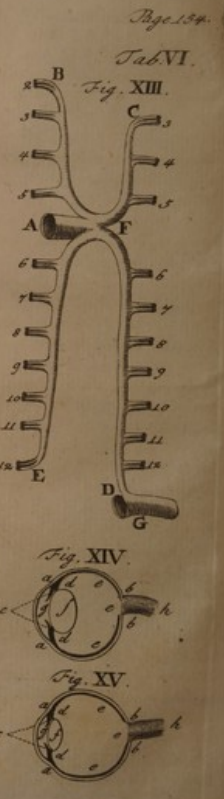
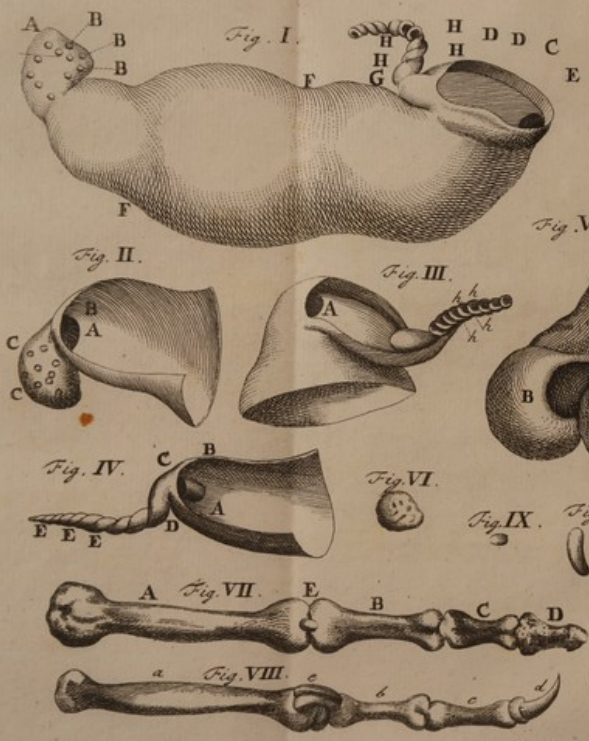
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If he understands, by the umbilical vein's being inserted (*radicatur*) partly in the *vena portarum*, partly in the *vena cava*, that the umbilical vein divides, one branch entering the *vena cava*, and the other the *vena portarum*, which is very probable, as *Fabricius ab Aquapendente*, and *Spigelius*, in his treatise *de formato fœtu*, write thus, I cannot agree with him; but believe they are all mistaken, particularly when speaking of what occurs in the human subject. I know it is very different from what we meet with in dogs, cats, rabbits, and other animals: but I have observed not only in the human fœtus, but in calves, that the umbilical vein always enters singly, in one trunk, without any division, into the *sinus venæ portarum*, and never terminates in the *vena cava*; and indeed, should it ever happen, it ought to be regarded as extraordinary, and not to be mentioned, as a thing customary, or commonly occurring, as our description and figures will soon demonstrate.

Neither has *Verheyen* altered his opinion of the division of the umbilical vein in the last edition, but has rather added farther obscurity; for in his supplements, tract. v. cap. xi. concerning the secundine, where he describes the umbilical vein, he says, that the umbilical vein proceeds from the liver, and is called here and there a branch of the *vena portarum*; the greater branch runs directly to the *vena cava*, namely, a large venous canal proceeds from this vein, under the concave part of the liver, to the *vena cava*, and terminates in the *vena cava*, as it comes out of the liver, that the blood from the placenta may be returned the shortest way to the ventricles of the heart; the lower branch proceeds through the navel to the placenta, a little below the trunk of the umbilical vein, runs through the navel of the fœtus, and, dividing one part, runs directly to the *vena portarum*, the other along the concave part of the liver to the *vena cava*, as before-mentioned.

Here *Verheyen* is again very obscure, and his real meaning not easily to be understood, nor can his words be reconciled without a contradiction; for he says, as above quoted, that the umbilical vein terminates in the *vena cava*, but makes no mention of its going into the *vena portarum*; and only says, that it terminates in the *vena cava* alone, although it constantly passes solely into the *sinus venæ portarum*; but in the words following, he confirms again what he said in the first edition, that the trunk of the umbilical vein goes partly into the *vena portarum*, and partly under the broad concave part of the liver, directly into the *vena cava*; now, if there was no contradiction in these words, they cannot be freed from the imputation of obscurity and confusion; for I cannot see how they can be reconciled, or both be equally true, though I have frequently read and considered them.





Besides, I have already mentioned, that it is not as Verheyen affirms, let him be taken in what sense one will, and that the umbilical vein neither passes alone into the vena cava : nor have I ever met with such a division, where one part enters the vena cava, and the other the vena portarum ; for I have always found both in the human subject, and in calves, that the whole trunk of the umbilical vein passes into the sinus of the vena portarum, and proceeds through the canalis venosus through the broad concave part of the liver to the vena cava, and which is plainly very different, nor can ever be called, properly, a part of the umbilical vein. And herein Glissonius, in his treatise on the liver, and Needham in his anatomical observations on the umbilical vessels, agree with me ; and, indeed, the very plate, tab. vi. fig. 1, Verheyen himself has published in his supplement, is very different from his description.

In the explanation of the above figure, he has represented, contrary to what he has been describing, that the umbilical vein passes solely into the sinus venæ portarum, through the canalis venosus, which is distinct from the umbilical vein, to the vena cava ; thus he does not prove what he has before asserted, namely, that the umbilical vein passes partly into the vena portarum, and partly terminates in the vena cava ; besides, he also represents the sinus venæ portarum, the canalis venosus, and vena cava, different from what I have ever met with.

Notwithstanding several excellent anatomists have wrote upon the fœtus in utero, and others have particularly treated upon the liver, and illustrated its parts by some good and pretty regular designs ; amongst whom Fabricius ab Aquapendente, Spigelius, Needham, and Glissonius, have the preference, I have observed that Glissonius, in his treatise of the liver, is nearest to the mark, and most agreeable to nature, though his figure, indeed, only shews it in adults, which is different from the same parts in a fœtus, not exposing the canalis venosus entirely, but cut off before its insertion into the vena cava. The descriptions given by Fabricius ab Aquapendente, Spigelius, and Verheyen, have cost me much labour, when I was a student, to examine the insertion of the umbilical vein into the vena cava, or its division, as described by Verheyen ; but I never could find any such division. For the benefit, therefore, of students in anatomy, I have inserted a true description and delineation of these parts, both in the human fœtus and in calves.

At the opening of the abdomen of a child, or calf, the umbilical vein must be immediately cut off from the navel, and then the liver is to be carefully dissected from the diaphragm and neighbouring parts, in such a manner as not to injure it, that it may be taken entire, out of the abdomen. The liver, tab. v. fig. 2, or 3, AA, is represented inverted : BB,

the concave part of the liver. C, the umbilical vein turned towards the demonstrator; this vein enters, with one trunk, through a sulcus of the liver, into its substance, about the middle of the concave part, CK, where the said vein may be cut off from the liver, and the bilious vessels, with the gall-bladder, may be carefully dissected out, to examine the rest with more accuracy. At length we come to the sinus venæ portarum, DDD, which must be cleared of the substance of the liver with which it is covered, and which may be executed with greater ease, if a probe is previously introduced into the umbilical vein; this done, we not only see the termination of the trunk of the vena portarum E, and the size of the sinus hepaticus DDD, but also the principal branches of the vena portarum, spread about upon the concave part of the liver FFFFFFFF, separated partly from the substance of the liver; and what is here principally to be regarded is, that the umbilical vein terminates singly, at K, in the sinus venæ portarum DDD, and not in the vena cava G, as Verheyen and others have asserted.

To find the canalis venosus, open the umbilical vein, and the widest part of the sinus venæ portarum with a knife, or pass a middling probe up the umbilical vein, and turn it obliquely downwards towards the lower part H, and by moving the probe slowly, a passage will soon be perceived, through which the probe will easily pass into the trunk of the vena cava; for if the probe does not pass easily into the trunk of the vena cava G, it is a certain sign that the probe is not in the right passage, but in a branch of the vena portarum, several of which arise from the great sinus venæ portarum DDD, branching through the liver; this canal may be afterwards cleared from the substance of the liver, from the beginning to the end, whereby it will become more conspicuous; but as the canalis venosus is of the same texture and substance as the other branches of the vena portarum, it is easily distinguished from them, because it is not branched as the other branches of the vena portarum are. When the probe is withdrawn, I have observed, that this canal is not direct but curved, describing a line of a semilunar form, particularly in calves, as fig. 2, HH, shews. In a human-fœtus, indeed, the line is not so much curved as in calves: hence it is evident, that Glisson and Needham have represented it more direct than it really is; for it runs obliquely towards the umbilical vein, but at a distance from it, for the most part beginning about the midway, between the umbilical vein and the trunk of the vena portarum, and terminating in the vena cava, where it is connected with the diaphragm.

It is also evident, that it is not true, that the umbilical vein divides, and is inserted, partly into the vena portarum, and partly into the vena cava, much less that it terminates in the vena cava alone, for it is entirely
inserted

inserted in the sinus venæ portarum. This duct of communication between the vena cava and vena portarum, cannot be regarded as a branch of the umbilical vein, as Verheyen, and Spigelius de formato fœtu, and others, assert, because it arises on the other side of the sinus venæ portarum, much less can it be esteemed a portion of the vena cava, as Fabricius ab Aquapendente de formato fœtu, tab. xvii. intimates. And in his explanation of the 16th plate, G, he calls this canal, for what reason I cannot tell, a trunk of the vena cava, notwithstanding it is very different from it. As most anatomists, before me, have described and represented these parts erroneously, as is manifest from what has been said above, I hope the labour I have bestowed on the subject will not be disagreeable to those, who are busied in the improvement of anatomy, and will render this study more perfect; and learners have a way pointed out to them to find these parts with ease: for the obscure and erroneous descriptions and delineations of authors, have been a great hindrance to them in their progress, and have frequently deterred them from giving themselves any more trouble in their researches after truth.

The representations and figures of these parts, taken from Verheyen, are very different from those of Fabricius ab Aquapendente; for he represents the curve or angle of the vena portarum, and canalis venosus, as if they were met with out of the substance of the liver, and gives them a very different situation from what I have ever observed. I shall just take notice, in this place, that fig. 2, is taken from the liver of a calf, a fortnight old, the vessels described being already much collapsed, which in a fresher subject they are not; it is also delineated somewhat smaller than natural, for want of room: but the other figure is taken from the liver of a child fourteen days old, and is of its natural size.

The explanation of fig. 2, and 3, plate v.

AAAA, the liver.

BBBB, the concave part of the liver, wherein are several eminencies and sulci.

C, the umbilical vein, which, though a fortnight old and much contracted, yet is still pervious.

DDD, the sinus venæ portarum.

E, the trunk of the vena portarum.

FF, the principal branches of the vena portarum, proceeding from the sinus.

G, the trunk of the vena cava.

HH, the canalis venosus between the sinus venæ portarum, and the trunk of the vena cava, which is only found in the fœtus and new-born children.

K, the place where the umbilical vein terminates singly in the sinus venæ portarum.

OBSERVATION CCCXXXIX.

Of the dissection of two persons who drowned themselves, having been a long time melancholy.

LAST spring, a person who had been a long time afflicted with a melancholy, was found dead in a morass, not far from Altdorff, and brought to our theatre.

Upon the dissection, I met with nothing preternatural, except, 1. That the pancreas was very hard, like a scirrhus, and its secretory duct very small, and compressed by the indurated substance of this gland.

2. As I was endeavouring to pass a middling sized probe up the cystic duct into the gall-bladder, which generally passes very readily, I met with a resistance or obstruction, which prevented the probe's passing into the gall-bladder, nevertheless the air entered very freely, upon blowing into it: I then desired Mr. Trew, a gentleman who had attended my courses above four years, to separate the gall-bladder, with its duct, from the liver, to inflate and dry it; this being done, we observed, besides the uncommon figure of the gall-bladder, which Mr. Trew delineated, according to its natural size, as represented, tab. 6, fig. 1: 1. The peculiar beginning A, wherein several small bodies are observed, resembling glands, which had no opening into the duct.

2. In the neck of the gall-bladder, which is shewn here open, at the place where the gall is discharged out of the cyst E, was a large valve C; afterwards the cystic duct began DD, which is not only curved like the neck of a swan, but makes also a large angle, before it proceeds in a direct line.

3. This was also remarkable, that the cystic duct appeared externally twisted like a rope HH, and internally we observed a number of spiral valves resembling the intestines of the thornback, and great intestines of a hare, as represented, fig. 3, *bb*, where this duct is exposed to view, opened.

The bile contained in the gall-bladder, was thick and viscid, and did not run out, except the gall-bladder was pressed.

Fig. 2, represents the mouth of the appendix, in the gall-bladder A, and the lunar valves.

Scarce a month after this, a Jew-woman, who, as I learnt, had also been in a melancholy way, drowned herself.

In this subject, as in the former, I could not discover any thing extraordinary, except, 1. That the pancreas was very thick, and filled with black blood; the gall-bladder was dried, as represented tab. vi. fig. 4, A. At the passage C, was an extraordinary large valve B, which covered half of the orifice of the cystis fellea.

The cystic duct D, was furnished much in the same manner as in the former subject, with a number of spiral valves EE, such as have not been hitherto described or observed by any person, as far as I know, yet I do not question but that they would be frequently found, if closely attended to, since, in the space of one month, I met with two instances myself.

Glisson, chap. 14, of the liver, says, that some anatomists imagined there were valves in the cystic duct, but he thinks they have taken the sphincter or annulus fibrosus for them, for he had never found a valve there; nevertheless these valves are not derived from imagination, but really exist, and are very beautiful in their appearance, and I have not met with them in one subject only, but in two succeeding each other; the spleen was perfectly found in both subjects, and nothing preternatural was to be seen in it, either as to size, colour, or hardness, though this viscus is, for the most part, held to be the seat of this disorder, melancholy.

We see, from the foregoing observations, that the bile, and particularly the succus pancreaticus, in both subjects, was not of a proper nature, and was neither separated nor secreted in due quantity; hence the chyle could not be sufficiently dissolved and attenuated, and from thick chyle, not duly prepared, a thick and heavy blood may proceed, which, as soon as some other cause combines with it, may produce a heaviness of the body, sadness, anxiety, weariness of life, a confused understanding, or, in a word, a melancholy.

Hence it is evident, that the spleen is not always, but that the pancreas, and the obstruction of the passage of the bile, may, perhaps, be more frequently the cause of melancholy; for which reason, it would not be an useless employment farther to examine melancholic persons, whenever occasions occur.

OBSERVATION CCCXL.

Of some peculiar ossa sesamoidea, upon the os femoris and little finger.

ABOUT two years ago, as Mr. Trew, before-mentioned, was cleaning some bones at Altdorff, and preparing the joints, he, at my desire, examined accurately into the number of the ossa sesamoidea, as I knew anatomists differed about their number, and found some not hitherto, or very imperfectly, described by authors, and that many do not

not exist, which have been attributed to the human subject by some, and which are found only in dogs and other brutes.

The first thing we perceived, that we were ignorant of before, was in the undermost part of both thigh-bones, upon the exterior condyl, where we discovered, in a groove, a pretty large, flattish, round bone, as represented, tab. vi. fig. 5, C, nearly of the figure of the patella, as represented singly, fig. 6. We then thought it an extraordinary appearance, but afterwards, when we came to examine other thigh-bones; and first in the skeleton, we found a groove in all the thigh-bones at the same place, hence concluded, that this groove was not there by chance, or for no purpose: we therefore agreed to examine farther about it, which we accordingly did in all the subjects we dissected afterwards, and constantly found this groove in all, except in young subjects, where the sesamoid bones are generally wanting, or only in a cartilaginous state, which in adults become ossified.

The other bones not described, to my knowledge, by others, are in the little finger, fig. 7, in the middle of the joint, where the metacarpal bone A, is articulated with the first bone of the finger B, represented fig. 9, alone, and out of its natural situation; and this bone, though small, I have constantly observed in elderly subjects. Vesalius, Spigelius and Casserius, attribute two sesamoid bones to each joint of the fingers, and reckon after this manner more than forty, which is contrary to experience, for I never could meet with them.

For in all the subjects I, and other anatomists with me have dissected and examined, we found none in the fingers, and only two upon each thumb and great toe, and one in each foot, under the tarsus, where the os cuboides is united to the os cuneiforme, making ten in the whole; excepting that on the little finger, which is found in the middle of the articulation: other anatomists place them on the side, and describe them as if they really existed.

I know very well that dogs have these sesamoid bones in the articulations between their legs and feet, and have also two of these bones in the first joint of all their toes, but then they are not roundish as in the human subject; but in large dogs they are of a semilunar form, about three or four lines long, and one broad, as tab. vi. fig. 8, represents *e*. Fig. 10 shews their natural situation, size, and form.

The explanation of the figures, plate vi.

Plate vi. fig. 5, A, the lower part of the os femoris.

BB, the two lower condyls.

C, a round large sesamoid bone situated in a cavity of the external condyl, which may be found in the thigh-bones of adults.

Fig.

Fig. 6, represents this sesamoid bone of the os femoris of its natural size.

Fig. 7, represents the little finger.

A, the metacarpal bone.

B, the first phalanx of the finger.

C, the second.

D, the third.

E, the sesamoid bone in its natural situation in the middle of the articulation.

Fig. 8, represents the toe of a dog.

a, the bone of the leg.

b, the first phalanx of the toe.

c, the second.

d, the third.

e, the two oblong femilunar sesamoid bones.

Fig. 9, represents the sesamoid bone of the little finger of its natural size.

Fig. 10, represents the two sesamoid bones of a dog, which are shewn, fig. 8, in their natural situation.

OBSERVATION CCCXLI.

Of a fever and fluor-albus in a child-bed woman.

A Woman was delivered of a son, December 17th, 1715, but a few days afterwards was invaded with a fluor-albus, which complaint she had never been troubled with before. December the 25th, she was seized with a shivering, succeeded by great heat, attended with a violent pain in the head, and excessive thirst, and had no rest, several small inflammatory pustules broke out in her mouth, and about her lips, and the flux still continued; she had a pain all over her body, particularly in her loins, and about her hips, and complained of a sickness at her stomach; her common drink was water, with some galangs boiled in it, and as she was costive, she had taken some boiled prunes and senna. Her husband, who sent me this account of her case, desired I would prescribe for her. Accordingly, I ordered her to take fifty drops of the following elixir, every morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, in some tea:

℞. Elix. aperitiv. Claud. ʒvi.

And directed a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken at eleven in the morning, and six in the afternoon, with the julep:

℞. Pulv. bezoard. fen.
 Lap. cancror. citrat. aā ʒii .
 Nitri depurat. ʒi .
 Cinnab. antimon. ʒii .
 Camphoræ ʒi . misce fiat pulv.

℞. Aq. flor. sambuc.
 — lilior. alb.
 — puleg.
 — meliss. aā ʒii .
 Antim. diaphor. ʒi .
 Syrup. acetos. citr. ʒiii .
 — flor. papav. rhæd. ʒii . m.

I also directed one or two spoonfuls of this julep to be taken between the other medicines, when very hot :

And eleven of the following pills to be taken, every night, going to rest, with the julep :

℞. M. pilul. Immanuel. ʒfs .
 Ext. aristoloch. rot.
 — millefol. aā ʒfs .
 — croci gr. vi.
 Ess. myrrhæ q. s. f. pilul. 44. consperge pulv. lycopod.

I ordered the following ingredients to be boiled in a sufficient quantity of water, to the consistence of a cataplasm, which I directed to be applied warm, four times a-day, to the abdomen, as I was fearful of an inflammation, particularly of the uterus :

℞. Herb. malvæ.
 — altheæ.
 — rosmarin.
 — artemisiæ.
 Flor. chamomel. aā mj.
 Sem. lini ʒi . concisa & contusa crasso modo misce.

For common drink, I ordered, instead of wine and water, two handfuls of barley, and one of currants, to be boiled in two quarts of water, adding a lemon sliced, and half a pint of wine, with as much sugar as agreeable.

If her bowels should be constipated, I ordered her to take a clyster, or introduce a suppository. By which method she was perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCXLII.

Of bloody urine.

A Farmer, about forty-eight years of age, otherwise very healthful, was troubled, after any violent exercise, or after drinking too much wine, or other strong liquors, but particularly after drinking of brown beer, with a great discharge of bloody urine. Consulting me, January 13th, 1716, as he was of a plethoric habit, and pretty corpulent, I ordered him to lose ten or twelve ounces of blood, and to repeat the venesection every spring and autumn; and directed a tea-spoonful of the following powder, to be taken every morning and afternoon, at four or five o'clock, in some water :

℞. Gum. arabic. \mathfrak{z} ss.
 Lap. cancr. citr. \mathfrak{z} vi.
 Lap. hæmatit. preparat.
 Nitri depurat.
 Sang. dracon. \mathfrak{a} ā \mathfrak{z} ii. misce.

I directed also as much millefolium as could be held between three fingers, to be boiled in a pint of water, and to be drank gradually every half quarter of an hour, mornings and afternoons.

I directed three pills of Venice-soap, of the bigness of a pea, to be taken every night, going to rest, in milk or water, and advised him to abstain from violent exercise, strong liquors, and brown beer.

OBSERVATION CCCXLIII.

Of several venereal complaints.

AN officer, of a plethoric, and corpulent habit of body, complained that he had been afflicted for a long time with a violent pain in his head, just above the left-eye, and that he had been troubled with a gonorrhœa virulenta four years, but without any pain, and had a lameness of the penis.

I told him I could not for certain promise to cure him, as he had been ill so long, but hoped to relieve some of his complaints.

First, I ordered ten ounces of blood to be drawn from the foot : and prescribed him the decoction of the woods, as directed page 79, to be taken night and morning.

That he should take from forty-five to fifty drops of the following tincture, in the decoction of the woods :

3 F

℞.

MEDICAL, CHIRURGICAL, and

℞. Eff. lignor.

Tinct. antimon. tartar. *aa* ʒss. misce.

I directed one of the following pills to be taken every night for fourteen days, and then to take two every night afterwards :

℞. Extract. sarsaparill.

——— lign. guaiac.

——— fumariæ.

Merc. dulc. *aa* ʒi: f. pilulæ pisi magnitudine.

And the following purging-powder to be taken, once in eight days, in the decoction :

℞. Pulv. jalapii ʒi.

Merc. dulc. ʒss.

Refin. jalapii subact. gr. v.

Eff. succin. q. f. f. pulv.

I ordered the quantity of a pea of the following ointment, to be rubbed in warm, upon the legs and pained part, every night and morning :

℞. Merc. viv. terebinth. subact. ʒiss.

Unguent. rosat. q. f. f. unguent.

I directed the empl. de ranif. cum quadrupl. mercur. to be applied to the pained part after the friction.

Four weeks afterwards, he informed me that the pains in his head were gone off, and for his other complaints I advised him to use the baths of Carlsbad the ensuing spring.

O B S E R V A T I O N CCCXLIV.

Of the rheumatism.

A Shoemaker, who was much given to drinking, was seized with the rheumatism, and lost the use of his arms and legs, which were contracted ; he had been very irregular in his diet, and consulting me, January 28th, 1716, I ordered him the following emetic, to be taken at four o'clock in the afternoon, working it off with warm water, with the intention that it should purge upwards and downwards :

℞. Pulv. jalapii ʒi.

Tart. emetic. gr. ii. m,

I ordered him a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every fourth hour, in some cowslip-water, sweetened with the syrup of the same :

℞. Tartar. vitriolat. ʒss.
 Sal. absynth. ʒii.
 Cinnab. antim.
 Nitri depurat. aā ʒi. m.

I directed a spoonful of the following ingredients to be boiled in a quart of water, and ordered him to drink the third part every morning and evening ; and advised him to be temperate in his diet.

℞. Rad. polypod.
 — chinae aā ʒiss. concisa & contusa crasso modo misce.

Three days after, he was able to lift his hands to his head ; and by persisting in the use of these remedies, and rubbing the parts well three times a-day with cloths, he was perfectly recovered in a fortnight.

OBSERVATION CCCXLV.

Of an inveterate head-ach.

A Lieutenant of the garrison at Amberg had been long afflicted with a continual fixed pain in his head, just above his left-eye ; he had taken many medicines, but without relief : and as he had been infected with the venereal disease, he thought he had not been entirely freed from it, and therefore desired to be salivated, if I thought it would cure him. And as I had no objection, I ordered him, January 28th, 1716, to lose eight ounces of blood from the foot, and directed twenty of the pilulæ polychrestæ to be taken the night after bleeding.

I ordered him to take about a pint of the decoction of the woods, three times a-day, for three days, with fifty drops of the essentia lignorum, and half a tea-spoonful of the following powder, in some conserve of roses every six hours :

℞. Antimon. diaphoret. ʒi.
 Mercur. dulc. ʒiii. m.

For ordinary drink, when thirsty, I ordered barley-water, with some anise or fennel-seed boiled up in it; and advised him to eat thin soups only, and to drink a pint of the decoction of the woods every morning and afternoon, at four o'clock. On the fourth day he began to spit, which continued the fifth and sixth day ; and when it abated, I directed a tea-

spoonful of the powder, to promote the ptyalism. Thus, by persisting properly in this method for four weeks, he was perfectly cured of his head-ach.

O B S E R V A T I O N CCCXLVI.

Of an ulcerated cancer.

IN February 1716, I was sent for to a farmer about sixty years of age. He had an ulcerated cancer on his under-lip, which had corroded the one half of the lip, as delineated in the ephem. nat. cur. cent. viii. tab. vi. fig. 1, *a b a*.

Upon enquiry into the cause, he informed me, that in the winter 1714, he had a painful chop upon this lip, which he thought proceeded from the weather: he applied to a barber-surgeon, who cured it with an ointment prepared of litharge and ceruse.

The beginning of the following winter, 1716, this fissure returned upon the same place. He applied to his former surgeon, who ordered him to apply the same ointment, hoping to cure it the same way as he did the winter before, but he was much deceived; for the fissure increased from day to day, attended with excessive and intolerable pain, and a cadaverous stench, which is peculiar to cancers.

About the beginning of February 1716, the lip was so corroded and destroyed, that the barber-surgeon could not tell how to give him any assistance, and at last called me in. As I saw that the cancer had spread already so far as represented in the ephem. nat. curios. from *aa* as above mentioned, to *b*, and that in the left-corner of the lip there was another cancerous tumour under the common membrane which lines the mouth, of the size represented *ccc* *, it was my opinion that there was no other remedy than the operation, and entire extirpation of both the ulcerated cancer *aba*, and carcinomatous tumour *ccc*, and that the disorder would admit of no delay.

As it had increased so much in so short a time, it was greatly to be feared that it would become daily worse and worse, particularly as the patient was greatly weakened by the continual pain, and for want of sleep, and had no appetite for any food; therefore, when he saw there was no other means of relief, he consented to the operation, which I performed February 4th, 1716, in the following manner, having previously purged him.

I first cut out with a knife the ulcerated part, as far as I could perceive any thing cancerous with my finger, and afterwards cut out the tumour,

* The figure of this cancer, and carcinomatous tumour may also be seen in tab. xx. fig. 11. of my surgery.

as far as I found any induration (an assistant holding the lips from one another) on the inside of the mouth, to save the external skin, to prevent a disagreeable scar, and to save the mouth from deformity; for the external skin was perfectly sound, and had no connection with the tumour.

Having done this, I searched carefully to see if there were no more indurations behind, which generally implies the remains of the cancer; but not finding any, I suffered the wound to bleed for some time, and wiping up the blood, stitched up the wound with the futura nodosa.

I passed a crooked needle and double thread through both sides, at the lower end of the fissure, leaving a foot of the thread on each side, hanging down from the wound; this I repeated in the middle and upper-part, at a considerable distance from the edge of the wound, to prevent the thread tearing through the flesh; at length, washing off the blood, I brought the edges of the wound into apposition, and tied a double knot with each of the threads, an assistant keeping the edges in equal apposition during the process. To prevent the thread's eating through, I cleaned the wound of the blood, and strewed some of the agglutinant powder, prepared of rad. symphyt. and gum. tragacanth, *aā*, upon the wound, and then applied some pieces of sticking plaister obliquely first, and afterwards across from one cheek to the other; over this I applied the fascia uniens bandage, and then ordered the patient to bed. He had not lain long before he complained his mouth was full of blood, and washing his mouth with oxycrate, I examined whence it proceeded, and found it came from the place where the carcinomatous tumour had been extirpated *bbb*; to stop the blood I applied some tinder, and kept it there for half an hour, after which the hæmorrhage ceased.

I ordered the patient a proper diet, and an anodyne emulsion, to take of frequently; and ordered him to drink half a pint of a decoction of rad. chinæ, herbæ agrimon. and consolid. major. *aā*, several times a-day. I did not open the wound till the fourth day, during which time I only smeared the upper and lower part with honey of roses and bals. peruv. On the fourth day I took off the dressings, and found the edges of the wound were united, and then dabbing it with the honey of roses, and balsam of Peru, applied the same dressings as before. The sixth day the edges were still better united, I therefore withdrew the middle thread, and dressed the part as before. The eighth day I withdrew the lower, and the ninth day the upper thread: thus the wound was neatly healed with only dressing it, with the honey of roses and balsam of Peru, without any deformity remaining; there being only a small scar, which was not any way disagreeable.

Having

Having perfected the cure, I advised the patient, as cancerous disorders easily return, to be very careful and observant in what he eat or drank, and desired him to come to me again in the spring, to begin a course of medicines, as a preservative, to correct the bad disposition in the blood, and prevent a fresh return of the disorder. But as he found himself well in health at that time, he never thought of coming to me, or of taking any more medicines, as is the way with ignorant country people. But I learnt that the next summer he was again troubled with a swelling in his neck, and died in August the same year, but his lip remained sound to the last.

As I have not met with any description of such a cancer in chirurgical writers, I conceive the delineation and cure, as related, will be of service to those who have never seen such a disorder. See my surgery, tab. xx. fig. 11.

aaa, the extension of the cancer, spreading itself from the middle of the lip to the left-angle.

bbb, the carcinomatous tumour on the left-side of the mouth, concealed under the skin.

Between this is seen the fore-teeth of the under-jaw, through the cancerous opening, and part of the gums, which could not be seen after the parts were healed.

OBSERVATION CCCXLVII.

Of the extraction of a dead child.

A hale strong young woman had been in labour two days, but could not be delivered; the waters had been discharged the first day, and I was sent for on the third day, February 10th 1716. The midwife could not distinguish any part of the child, neither head, hand, or leg, but imagined it to be either the back or breast which presented. We were not certain whether the child was living or dead, for the woman, indeed, had not perceived any motion of the child for twenty-four hours past, and was now become very weak. I gave her some cordial julep, and laid her upon the bed, raising her breech higher than her head, and had her kept steady by the female assistants present, then smearing my hand with butter, I introduced it up the vagina, to discover which part presented; but as the child was forced down into the pelvis, by the length of time, and the severe labour-pains the woman had suffered, I found it difficult to discover which part presented; at length, feeling towards the left-side, I perceived the child's navel, with the umbilical chord, with its feet to the left and head to the right-side, like the figure represented in

Mau-

Mauriceau, book ii. chap. 24. Being now certain of the child's position, I endeavoured to insinuate my hand deep into the uterus, on the left-side, to search for the feet, which was attended with much labour, and put the woman to such excessive pain that she desired me to desist. I encouraged her to bear it with resolution. At last I introduced my hand again into the uterus, till I felt the child's thigh-bone, and got hold of the knee, and pulling downwards towards the os uteri, the leg came down, which I pulled out. I then introduced my hand again, and brought out the other leg, the child then lying upon its back, I turned it when I had got it advanced as far as the hips, and then entirely extracted it, but it was dead. During the time I was thus employed, the woman lost a good quantity of blood from the separation of the placenta; for when I introduced my hand to extract it, I found it quite disengaged, a large quantity of blood following, and she fainted.

I held some Hungary-water under her nose, and rubbed her temples with the same, and gave her some of the cordial julep, and directed her to take two spoonfuls of the following mixture frequently :

Rx. Aq. ceras. nig. ℥iv.

— melissæ.

— cinamom. cydon. aā ℥ii.

Pulv. Marchion.

Coral. rubr. preparat. aā ℥i.

Syrup. flor. tunic.

—— — granator aā ℥ii. m.

I ordered two spoonfuls of grated rye-bread, and a dram of cloves, to be put into a cup of vinegar, and to be applied to her nose, which revived her better than Hungary-water.

I advised her to drink some good broth frequently, and to drink the apozem with barley and currants, which I have often recommended to child-bed Women: in the afternoon she was better, but in the night she grew very hot. February 11th, I ordered some cooling powders and refrigerating julep, every three hours, and directed her to drink of the apozem, with barley, &c. when thirsty, but instead of flesh soups, to eat only those prepared of vegetables. The medicines she continued till the 16th, and then began to sweat, and the heat began to abate; but as she was costive, I ordered her some boiled prunes with the liquor, which procured her stools in the evening, and the heat was yet more abated: the next night she rested very well; the 17th and 18th of February, her appetite grew better, and she recovered her strength pretty well, in a short time afterwards.

OBSERVATION CCCXLVIII.

Of the gout, rheumatism, the piles, &c.

A Gentleman sent me the following account, February 13th, 1716, of the case of his sister-in-law: That she was pretty corpulent, had been laid up, about a year ago with the gout, which went off in about five weeks; and that about six weeks since she had been seized, suddenly, with violent pains in her left-arm, which confined her to her chamber, and frequently obliged her to keep her bed, where she generally sweated; she had a large discharge of blood from the hæmorrhoidal vessels, and had lost her appetite; her colour was gone, and her flesh wasted; when the pain in her arm abated she was seized with a crick in the neck, attended with a throbbing and ringing in her head; was sick at stomach, her breast greatly oppressed, became very faint after speaking, and seemed as if the gout was going to fix again in her feet.

I wrote him word, that, as the lady was turned of fifty, I imagined her complaints to arise from the ceasing of the menstrual discharge; and as she was of a plethoric habit, the blood solicited its discharge by the hæmorrhoidal veins: and as it had not its usual discharge, it was accumulated sometimes in the legs, arms, breast and neck; causing pains in these parts, the oppression of the breast, ringing in the head, and the immoderate flux of the hæmorrhoids.

To remove or lessen these complaints, I advised her to lose six or eight ounces of blood from the arm.

I next directed, that she should take fifteen of the following purging pills, going to rest, the night after bleeding, and to repeat them fifteen days afterwards:

℞. Extr. panchym. Croll. ʒi.
 Merc. dulc. ʒss.
 Refin. jalap. gr. vi.
 Eff. succin. q. f. f. pilul. N° xxx.

And that a spoonful of the following ingredients should be just boiled up in a pint of water, and drank like tea, sweetened with sugar, every morning at eight o'clock, and at four in the afternoon:

℞. Rad. chin. ponderos. ʒiii.
 Herb. millefol. mj.
 Flor. ejusdem p. ii.
 Raf. lign. sassafr. ʒss. concisa & contusa crasso modo misce.

And fifty drops of the following tincture, to be taken in the first dish of the tea, sometimes in bed in the morning, as a salutary diaphoresis frequently succeeds, which I would advise to be promoted for an hour :

R̄. Ess. aristoloch. rotund. ver. ʒi.

— pimpinell. alb. ʒii. m.

I directed a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken in elder-flower or fennel-water, going to rest, when the complaints were milder, but, if violent, I ordered it to be taken at six o'clock in the evening :

R̄. Lap. cancror. citrat.

Tartar. vitriol. aā ʒss.

Nitri depurat. ʒiii.

Cinnab. antimon. ʒii. m. f. pulv.

I advised her to eat food of easy digestion, and to apply to the neck or arm, when in pain, bags of camomile and elder-flowers.

March 18th, he informed me, that upon the use of the prescribed remedies she was grown much better.

OBSERVATION CCCXLIX.

Of an hydrocele.

DR. Möller, under whom I formerly studied four years, sent me a relation of the following case, about the beginning of January 1716 : A gentleman of some distinction at Wetzlar, had a swelled scrotum of the bigness of a child's head ; at first it had been very small and felt like a bladder filled with water, and had gradually increased to the present size.

This tumour could never be returned into the cavity of the abdomen ; it was quite indolent ; never giving the least pain, whence it appears that it cannot be an enterocele. As it began to grow troublesome from its bulk, the gentleman consulted the physicians and surgeons about it. One said it was an enterocele or sarcocoele, and another that it was a pneumatocele or hydrocele, and every one prescribed according to his own opinion ; at length he applied to Dr. Möller, finding no relief from what he had taken : Dr. Möller agreed that it was an hydrocele, and told him he could not be cured but by the operation. Some opposed him, saying, if it was an hydrocele it would appear transparent upon holding a candle behind it ; for which reason he desired my opinion, knowing that I had seen several of these cases.

I wrote him word, that, from all the circumstances, it was an hydrocele, notwithstanding it was not transparent: for the fluid contained, was frequently opake, an instance of which I had seen at Amsterdam, at professor Rau's, in the year 1707, and that when these disorders were inveterate, the membranes surrounding the waters became sometimes of the thickness of a finger or thumb, and thereby lost their transparency.

OBSERVATION CCCL.

Of a paralysis of the tongue.

A Woman about sixty years of age, after a journey in severe cold weather, was invaded with a paralysis of the tongue, and it was with the greatest difficulty she spoke. She consulted me, February 17th, 1716, and I directed her to take from thirteen to fifteen of the following purging pills, every third morning early:

℞. Pilulæ de succin. Crat. ʒss.
 Refinæ jalap. subact. gr. x.
 Eff. lign. q. f. f. pilulæ consperge elæosacchar. caryophyll.

I advised her to drink sage and rosemary-tea twice a-day.

I directed forty-five drops of the following tincture three times a-day, in a dish of the tea:

℞. Sal. vol. oleos. ʒss.
 Eff. succin. ʒii. misce.

I ordered her to take half a tea-spoonful of the following sugar upon her tongue, and let it dissolve gradually before she swallowed it:

℞. Elæosacchar. succin.
 ————— caryophyll. aā ʒii.
 ————— cinamom.
 Cinnabar. antimon. aā ʒi. misce.

And to take a tea-spoonful of the aqua salviæ cum vino in her mouth, and to keep it there some time, and then to swallow it gradually.

OBSERVATION CCCLI.

Of a spot upon the eye.

A Child, about three years of age, had a spot upon the tunica cornea, after a violent inflammation. The child's parents desiring my advice, I ordered some of the following ointment to be smeared upon the spot with a fine hair-pencil every night and morning:

℞. Pingued. viperar. ʒi.
 ——— Afcia pisc. ʒi. m.

I also advised that they should chew fennel, and breathe with it into the child's eye three times a day; and that every third morning he should take the following purging powder, in any warm vehicle:

℞. Pulv. jalap. refinof. ʒss.
 Mercur. dulc. gr. iii.

By the use of these means the spot was removed.

OBSERVATION CCCLII.

Of a fistula lachrymalis.

A Dyer's maid-servant, of a ruddy complexion and plethoric habit, had been afflicted for four years with a fistula lachrymalis of both eyes, which every four weeks, at the time her menses usually returned, which were now obstructed, swelled greatly, and discharged a large quantity of matter from the great canthus; sometimes the lachrymal sack would break open under the great canthus, discharging the matter there, (see my surgery, tab. xvi. fig. 19, a) and then the swelling would subside. She consulted me, February 20th, 1716. I ordered her the following medicines, and told her I would cure her radically in the spring:

℞. Extract. panch. Croll.
 Merc. dulc. aā ʒii.
 Refina jalap. subact. ʒi.
 Elix. propriet. q. f. f. pilulæ 100.

Fifteen or twenty of which to be taken every seventh night.

I directed a spoonful of the following ingredients to be boiled in a quart of water, directing her to drink a wine-glassful warm, four times a-day; telling her this was only to purify her blood, and to prepare her for the radical cure I purposed, which I was obliged to defer till the spring:

℞. Rad. gramin.
 — polypod.
 — farfaparill. aā ʒi.
 — juniperi.
 Lign. faffafr. aā ʒss. concifa & contufa craffa modo
 mifce.

OBSERVATION CCCLIII.

Of a painful abscess in the rectum.

THE woman from whom I extracted the dead child, page 406, had been troubled for fix or eight weeks before her delivery with a continual pain about the lowest vertebræ of the loins; but now complained that the pain had been more severe for some days past, that it was exceeding violent the day before, and this day she had been to stool and had discharged a large quantity of matter, which relieved her of her pain, after which she sent for me. I ordered the following decoction, to be thrown up the rectum, warm, morning, afternoon, and evening, and to repeat it for several days:

℞. Herb. agrimon.
 — alchimill.
 — hyperic. aā mj.
 Rad. fymphyt. ʒi. concifa coque in f. q. aquæ simplicis.
 ℞. Colaturæ ʒviii.
 Mel. rofar. ʒii.
 Elix. propriet. f. acid. ʒi. m.

I also directed that she should take, two or three times a-day, forty drops of this elixir in the infusion of the following ingredients:

℞. Elix. propriet. f. acid. ʒss.
 Eff. succin. ʒii. mifce.

℞. Herb. agrimon.
 — veronic. aā mfs.

Of which infusion she should drink three or four dishes, sweetened, every morning and evening; and two spoonfuls of oil of almonds, once a-day, with some tea or gruel.

A great quantity of matter was discharged several times afterwards, which yet diminished daily; and in ten days she perceived no more pain, nor was any more matter discharged, and she recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCLIV.

Of the cure of a fistula of the lower-jaw, with a caries of the bone.

A Farmer's daughter, about sixteen or seventeen years of age, pretty lusty, and of a plethoric habit, had, last winter, after a violent fit of the tooth-ach, a large tumour, about the middle of the left-side of the lower-jaw, which broke in a little time; they applied to a barber, and he not being able to cure her, they at length came to me for my opinion. I examined the part with my probe, and found it fistulous; the bone was corroded by the matter, the discharge was thin and foetid, and upon feeling the jaw-bone with my finger, I perceived there was an exostosis.

I told the girl's parents that such disorders were difficult of cure, and required a deal of time and trouble. They resolved to consent to whatever I thought proper. Accordingly I ordered the girl a scruple of the pilulæ polychrestæ, going to rest, and directed her to use the diet-drink, page 79, every night and morning, with some milk and sugar, and to take from forty to forty-five drops of the following tincture, twice a-day, in a spoonful of the diet-drink:

℞. Tinct. antimon. tart.
Essent. lignor. aā ʒi. m.

I directed also the following decoction to be injected into the sinus every night and morning.

℞. Rad. aristoloch. rotund. ver. ʒi.
—— Herb. agrimon.
—— alchimill. aā mj. concisa crasso modo coque in
aquæ simplicis lbiss ad lbi. —colaturæ adde
Meliss. rosat. ʒi. ss.
Elix. proprietat. ʒi. m.

I dressed the wound with lint dipped in the essentia aristoloch. ver. after the injection, advised her to refrain from salt or smoaked food, and particularly from bacon, to be moderate in eating, and not to overload her stomach.

As the purging pills operated five or six times, I ordered them to be repeated every fifth night.

In

In a fortnight's time the discharge was become less, and was of a thicker consistence, and the fœtid smell was almost lost; but as the orifice was very narrow, so as scarcely to admit the lint, and the edges were grown hard and callous, I dilated it about a finger's breadth on each side, and continued the same medicines internally and externally. In a month's time the discharge was still farther diminished, and the fœtid smell entirely gone; and by persisting in the use of the same remedies, the fistula continued to grow better, and in six weeks time she was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCCLV.

Of black spots, and other appearances, floating before the eyes.

MR. Spitz complained, that for some days past he had perceived black spots, and other figures, flying before his eyes, upon looking at the snow when the sun shone. As he was very apprehensive of some worse consequence arising, he consulted me, March 10th, 1716.

He was of a chearful brisk disposition, and of a plethoric habit. I therefore ordered him bleeding in the foot, and all the medicines prescribed above, page 175, except the eye-water; instead of which I prescribed the following:

℞. Aq. flor. cyan. ℥ii.
— euphrasæ,
— chelidon. major. aā ℥i.
Sal. armoniac. ʒi. misce.

I advised him to wash his eyes frequently with cold water, to cup and bleed alternately every quarter of a year, and to avoid strong drinks: by this method his eyes grew well.

Being, in the year 1720, upon his travels, he visited me at Helmstadt, and informed me that he was still perfectly free of his complaint; but that he had continued the bleeding and cupping regularly every quarter of a year, and the washing of his eyes with cold water, as I had directed.

OBSERVATION CCCLVI.

Of inflammatory eruptions in a child-bed woman.

A Young woman, who had lain-in four weeks, was troubled with inflammatory pustules, which broke out upon her neck, breast, hands, and face; but without any degree of fever, and she had a good appetite, and could walk about.

As I found no fever, nor any thing preternatural, I advised her to make herself easy. I prescribed for her the following tincture, directing from thirty-five to forty drops, to be taken in some tea, or any other vehicle, warm, every morning in bed, and every afternoon and evening out of bed :

℞. Mixt. simpl.
Eff. fumariz,
— scord. *añ* *z*ii. m.

I directed half a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken three times a-day, in carduus benedictus-water, alternately with the drops :

℞. Antim. diaph. *z*ii.
Conchar. aceto prepar.
Lap. cancr. citrat. *añ* *z*iss. m.

I advised her to guard against catching cold, and to drink an infusion of rosemary and balm instead of tea ; and she soon grew well.

OBSERVATION CCCLVII.

Of a man who was apprehensive of a palsy.

A MAN about thirty-four years of age, pretty corpulent, and of a plethoric habit, perceived a weakness in his limbs, particularly in his arms, with faintings, a heaviness of his head, and some other signs of a palsy ; and his appetite to his food was much diminished : being apprehensive of a palsy ensuing, and being obliged to write much, he applied to me for my advice, March 23d, 1716, a short time before he had taken a vomit.

As it was about the æquinox, I first ordered him to lose eight or ten ounces of blood from the foot, and directed him to take thirty-five drops of the spiritus castorei comp. every morning, at four o'clock in the afternoon in tea, and when faint, or troubled with a giddiness in the head ; and directed some to be poured upon a piece of linen-cloth to smell to ; and to take a spoonful of the following powder, half an hour before and after dinner :

℞. Trag. aromatic.
Pulv. stomach. B. *añ* *z*iss.

I advised him not to sit too much, but to take moderate exercise, as riding, and walking ; to repeat the venesection every spring and autumn, and

and to be cupped every six weeks; and lastly, to be moderate in diet, and guard against any of the ruffling passions of the mind.

OBSERVATION CCCLVIII.

Of a nephritis.

A Servant-maid was seized with a violent pain in her bowels and loins, with continued vomitings, which was succeeded the next day by great heat: the pain of the bowels and loins still continuing: being consulted, March 24th, 1716, I judged the disorder to be a nephritis, and prescribed the following powder, one part of which I directed her to take every fourth hour, in parsley-water:

℞. Lap. cancr. citr.
Tart. vitriol. *aa* ʒss.
Antimon. diaphoret. ʒi.
Cinnab. antimon.
Nitri depur. *aa* ʒss. m. f. pulv. divide in quatuor part.
æquales.

For ordinary drink I directed the following decoction:

℞. Decoct. hordei lbiiss.
Aq. cinamom. buglossatæ ʒii.
Spir. salis gutt. xxx.
Syrup. flor. tunicæ ʒi.
—— — papav. ʒss. m.

By the use of these medicines the heat abated, but the pain in the bowels and loins still continued, and she had no appetite.

I directed forty drops of the following tincture, to be taken every four hours in the julep:

℞. Elix. stomach. Hoff. ʒii.
—— proprietat. ʒi. m.

℞. Aq. menthæ.
—— mastich. *aa* ʒiss.
—— cinamom. ʒi.
Ess. carminativ. ʒi.
Syrup. caryophyll. ʒii. m.

She took these medicines two days, when she voided with her urine a stone of a considerable size, and the pains soon went off. I afterwards directed

directed the following powder, to be taken at four o'clock, and to be repeated, going to rest, in parsley-water :

℞. Pulv. Marchion. ℥i.
Cinnab. antim. gr. v.
Theriacæ cœlest. gr. i. m.

And that he should drink a small draught of the following emulsion every hour :

℞. Sem. 4. frigid. maj. aā ℥i.
—— violar. ℥ss.
Papav. alb. ℥ii.
Aq. hederæ terrest. ℥iv.
—— fragariæ.
—— cerafor. nig. aā ℥ii. f. emulsio, cui adde
—— cinamom. ℥i.
Syr. diacod.
Sacchar. alb. aā ℥ii. m.

OBSERVATION CCCLIX.

Of the ossa sesamoidea.

IN the ephemerid. natur. curios. Dr. Trew, before-mentioned, inserted an account of his discovery of some of the ossa sesamoidea, not described before by authors, in some of the subjects we had dissected here; and he also delineated them much better than any before him.

And, to say the truth, it is my opinion that these bones described by him, and particularly those found upon the thigh-bones, were not known heretofore, as professor Rau not only denied their existence in his lectures, but also in his osteology, which he gave his pupils to transcribe; where speaking of these bones, he says, "Take notice, that I reckon no more than ten sesamoid bones, viz. two upon the second joint of each thumb and great toe, and one under each tendon of the tibialis posticus*; in the other joints of the finger we meet with none, and but seldom under the tendon before mentioned." Hence we perceive that Rau makes no mention of those found on the thigh-bones, described before, page 397. Hornius, in his microcosm, and other authors, have omitted these bones; and Verheyen, in his anatomy, has taken them from Bartholine; and Marchetti says, that he could never find these bones, though he had

* Heister, in his compendium anatomicum, page 188, describes this sesamoid bone as lying under the tendon of the peronæus posticus.

looked for them in many subjects ; but, by Dr. Trew's demonstration, I have been fully convinced of the existence of sesamoid bones in other places than described by professor Rau. As I published my compendium anatomicum about this time, and read most anatomical writers, I found that some had observed these two ossa sesamoidea, on the same part of the femur where the gastrocnemii have their origin, particularly Vesalius, and Riolanus (who ascribes the first discovery to Vesalius) Bartholine and Munnick ; but in Fallopius, or Cowper, I found only one described ; and therefore I believe it was the same as described by Dr. Trew, in the ephem. nat. cur. cent. v. & vi. It may therefore be, that these bones, which at first seemed to be new, were not so, but were quite forgotten : for as such great anatomists as Marchetti, Hornius, Rau, and many others, had never found them, I therefore doubted of their existence, and looked upon them as feigned ; for which reason, we think it will not be disagreeable to curious anatomists, that Dr. Trew has again restored and delineated them.

OBSERVATION CCCLX.

Of the thyroid and bronchial glands.

I Have long observed, that the thyroid gland, called thymus by Casserius, has been badly described and delineated by Verheyen, and others ; therefore I have been busied, for some years, in getting a new and accurate description and delineation of it ; and as the bronchial glands have not been hitherto represented by any, as far as I know, according to their natural size and figure, I thought them well worth representing, together with the aspera arteria, in their true situation, figure, size, and connection with the aspera arteria, that we might be the better enabled to understand their use. The figures represented, plate vi. fig. 11 and 12, have been delineated five or six years since, yet I did not choose to publish them earlier, as I was in hopes of making more certain discoveries of their use, by frequent examination of them ; especially as Vercelloni, an Italian anatomist, imagined that he had discovered new ducts, as well in the thyroid as bronchial glands, opening into the œsophagus, and ascribed such uses to them as others could scarcely have imagined, or, at least did not choose to assert with certainty : for he affirms that the bronchial glands secrete a thin fluid through their narrow ducts into the œsophagus, passing into the stomach, and that the thyroid gland was a nidus for the eggs of worms, which eggs passed through some very minute ducts, in their natural state, into the stomach ; and holds that they imparted the vital quality to the chyle in the stomach, and that they sometimes

times became worms, producing many disorders, as may be seen more fully in his treatise de glandulis conglomeratis œsophagi. I have therefore taken great pains to discover these ducts and eggs myself, that I might be able to give my opinion concerning them.

Now, though this gland lies upon the trachea arteria, I have found no other connection but by fibres, and could never discover they had any cavity; nevertheless, I would not deny but that there may be a passage for a fluid from the gland into the œsophagus: for it is sufficiently known to anatomists, that the fleshy fibres, and others to our senses the most minute, are, in fact, hollow, and transmit a fluid, though they are so small that not a bristle can be introduced, or any aperture perceived; but as to the opinion concerning eggs in the thyroid gland, and their use, it is to me subject to many doubts, nor could I ever discover either the eggs or ducts spoken of; which opinion, therefore, I shall now examine no farther, but will leave it to others to discuss.

We are now come to Verheyen's description of this gland, who affirms, in his anatomy, that it is placed on each side of the trachæa arteria, and therefore thinks he may justly call it double, and, as such, he represented it, plate xxii. fig. 2.

The learned Morgagni, professor of anatomy at Padua, has remarked that the thyroid gland is represented double by most authors; though, in reality, it is single, and resembles the moon in its increase, the horns pointing upwards and not downwards, as Verheyen has represented it.

In most brutes, as sheep, oxen, and calves, there is one on each side of the upper-part of the larynx, but in the human subject the right and left-lobes are connected in the middle, where it lies upon the uppermost ring of the trachæa arteria, by a similar substance, of the thickness of a finger, which unites the two lobes, and makes one body: to correct the error in Verheyen, I have represented the part as found in the fresh human subject.

Eustachius has very accurately delineated this gland in his anatomical tables, published by Lancisi, but it is there four times smaller than natural; I have therefore represented it of its natural size, that it may be the better understood, first as found in adults, and afterwards as it occurs in new-born children.

Plate vi. fig. 11. represents the thyroid gland.

AA, represents it a little extended on each side.

B, the middle, where it seems to be divided; but is connected by a glandular substance resembling the other parts, and forming one body.

CC, the part where it is thickest.

aa, the points of the sides raised like horns on each side.

aabb, the parts resembling the moon in its increase.

cccc, the blood-vessels passing through the upper-part.

DD, the trachæa arteria.

EE, the division into two branches called bronchia.

FFFF, the division of the bronchia into more branches.

GGGG, the bronchial glands, of a blackish colour, situated between the smaller branches of the bronchia.

HH, the cartilago thyroïdes laryngis.

II, the two musculi crico-thyroides.

Fig. 12, represents the thyroid gland in a child, with the contiguous parts.

AA, the thyroid gland.

aa, the horns.

BB, the upper-part of the trachæa arteria.

C, the cartilago thyroïdes.

DD, the musculi hyothyroides.

E, musculi crico-thyroides, as in children.

We shall enlarge no farther on the situation, connection, figure, or size, as these may be all sufficiently understood from what has been said before, and from the figures annexed; or may be read, as described in Verheyen, or in my compendium anatomicum, and by others.

We shall add this in regard to their use, that notwithstanding the excretory ducts have not been discovered nor ascertained, yet it is probable, from their situation and connection with the œsophagus and trachæa arteria, as also from the necessity of a lubricating fluid, that they pour a mucus into the trachæa arteria and œsophagus, through very minute ducts or fibres, which not only serves to lubricate the parts, but also acts as a menstruum to dissolve the aliment in the stomach, and to keep the trachæa arteria continually moist; for, upon squeezing the thyroid or bronchial glands, a glary oily fluid may be expressed; and it is not probable that so large a gland upon the trachæa arteria should be so closely connected in that place without some use. In my compendium anatomicum, sect. 383, and the following sections, I have inserted some other observations concerning this gland, to which I refer, and the rather, because, long afterwards, there were several observations published in the *memoires de mathematique & de physique de l'academie des sciences*, par divers sçavans, tom. 1. in many respects like mine, but without taking any notice of what I had described.

OBSERVATION CCCLXI.

Of the division of the vena azygos.

VERHEYEN, and many other anatomists, in their representations of the vessels, have omitted the vena azygos; the learned Eustachius has written a whole book on this vessel, and described several of its diversities; Caspar. Bauhinus, in his theatrum anatomicum, lib. ii. tab. vi. and viii. and in his appendix, plate vii. has shewn some other differences; and others, again, have met with them yet more various: yet they generally agree in this, that this vein commonly proceeds singly to the right of the vena cava, without a companion; and thence it has the name of the azygos, and carries back the blood from most of the ribs, and nearest parts to the right ventricle of the heart.

Some time since, in dissecting a child I had extracted dead from the uterus, I demonstrated, in the presence of several students in physic, the peculiar and extraordinary division of this vein, very different from what I had seen before, and therefore thought it not undeserving of a description.

Tab. vi. fig. 13. represents the vena azygos taken from a full grown foetus, of its natural size and form.

A, the single trunk of the vena azygos, cut off from the vena cava superior, in which it terminates, soon dividing into four branches, B, C, D, E.

B and C, the upper branches of the vena azygos, the right branch B, lying to the right-side of the vertebræ, and rising to the second rib; the left branch C, to the left of the vertebræ, but only proceeds upwards to the third rib.

DE, the two lowest branches on each side, situated near the vertebræ.

F, the anastomosis of the four principal branches, B, C, D, E, or the cavity in which the four branches empty themselves, situated on the sixth vertebra of the back, from which the trunk A proceeds.

The figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, the number of ribs to which the small branches here shewn, (arising from the four greater branches) which explains how the right branch B rises up to the second rib, the left branch C to the third, those underneath D and E, go off equally to the right and left-side of the breast, and accompany all the ribs to the 12th, giving off branches: for it is known that these veins carry back the reflux blood from all the inner circumference of the thorax

rax as far as the sternum, and from thence from all the ribs to the trunk of the vena azygos, and thence into the vena cava superior; the right branch E extends itself to the last rib, and the left branch D terminates in the emulgent vein marked G: hence, upon inflating the emulgent vein, all these branches would be delineated, and appear very conspicuous. Lastly, this is particular, and has not been observed by any person before me, that I know of, that all the little branches proceeding from the sides, and marked with the numeral figures, are not single, as they commonly are, but double, as marked in this figure. Of the use of this vessel I shall not say any more, as it is sufficiently known.

OBSERVATION CCCLXII.

Of a cancer on the external parts of generation in a woman.

MOST of the authors who have written on the cancer of the uterus, have seldom taken any notice, or but little, of a cancer of the external parts, but have mostly confined themselves to the internal parts.

In the year 1716, I was sent for to a woman about forty years of age, who was afflicted with a terrible cancer on the external parts of the pudenda; both the labia were entirely corroded from top to bottom, and had nearly destroyed all the parts, almost to the os pubis, and both hips; having nearly the same appearance as bacon, which mice have gnawed. The mons veneris was also corroded; it was also attended with an almost intolerable stench. The woman had always enjoyed a good state of health till the year 1716, when she perceived an excrescence hanging on the left labium, which, with the advice of a physician, was extirpated by a horse-hair ligature. Soon after another tubercle grew upon the same place; but she applied to no physician about this, but to an empiric, who assured her that the root of the former remained behind, and that he would apply such remedies as should eradicate it; he accordingly gave a remedy, without doubt some corrosive or caustic matter, which changed this small tubercle into a large tumor and foetid ulcer; at length it spread from the left-lip to the mons veneris, from thence to the right-lip, and, in a short time, destroyed all the external parts to the os pubis, and at length the mischief spread to the internal parts. The woman was in this most deplorable condition when they sent for me; she had used a number of quack-remedies, and had applied to several surgeons, but without relief. The cancerous ulcer was much swelled, and greatly inflamed, and was very foul and foetid *. I told her husband there

* Dr. Goelicke, in his *historia anatom.* p. 216, remarks the bad effects corrosives frequently cause in these parts, and warns us against their use; we should therefore be very cautious.

could

could be nothing done for her, and would not undertake a case so very desperate, any farther than to endeavour to assuage the pain. She lived in this miserable state, notwithstanding the disorder increased daily, and the pain was very violent, to the beginning of the year 1717, when she died.

OBSERVATION CCCLXIII.

Of a prolapsion of the vagina uteri.

THOUGH prolapsions of the vagina are remarked by authors, and represented by some, I have thought proper, on account of the different representations and descriptions of others, to give some account of them in this place, for the benefit of young beginners, who, otherwise, might be easily deceived in the knowledge and cure of this disorder.

Women and midwives commonly think it a prolapsion of the uterus, when it is only a prolapsion of the vagina, which, if not treated cautiously, great and dangerous errors may be committed. I was called the same year, 1716, to a woman who had a prolapsion after a tedious labour, and which was come so low down that the women thought the uterus was fallen down, though there was only the os uteri to be seen, which was so open as to admit the four fingers and thumb formed into a cone.

This prolapsion of the vagina protruded like a large Bologna sausage, BB, in its whole circumference, or like a ring about the thickness of three fingers. See plate viii. fig. 1, AA. The parts appeared of a dark brown, resembling a part invaded with a sphacelus; it was neither hard nor soft to the touch, but appeared as if distended with wind. From these signs it is clear, that this could be no prolapsion of the uterus, but of the vagina only, which, from the quantity of obstructed humours in these parts, might easily induce a gangrene or sphacelus, and death itself, if not timely assisted.

But, as it could not be easily reduced by pressing it up with the fingers it being so much swelled, I ordered it to be fomented with a decoction of mint, feverfew, southernwood, scordium, mallows, and mullein, in milk and water, and to be frequently repeated. By these means the swelling abated, and the prolapsion was reduced with ease.

Ruyfch has met with many true prolapsions of the uterus, and has represented them in his chirurgical observations, two of which I have represented in my surgery, which I took from him, see tab. xxxiv. fig. 2 and 3; and I have seen and cured several myself at Altdorff and Helmstadt.

OBSERVATION CCCLXIV.

Of a miliary eruption in a child-bed woman.

A Clergyman's wife, on the 6th day of her lying-in, was invaded with great heat and thirst, attended with a miliary eruption.

Being consulted April 14th, 1716, I ordered two spoonfuls of the following mixture, to be taken frequently :

℞. Aq. fumarizæ,
— meliss. aā ʒiss.
— cinamom. bugloss. aā ʒi.
Aceti destill. ʒss.
Lap. cancror. preparat. ʒi.
Syrup. flor. papav. rhoed. ʒss. m.

I directed sixty drops of the following tincture to be dropped into a pint of toast and water, to be drank for ordinary drink :

℞. Tinct. flor. bellid. ʒss.
Spirit. nitri dulc. gutt. xxx. m.

I ordered the room to be kept of a temperate heat, advised her to eat sparingly, and only of vegetable food, without any flesh-meats, and she soon recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCLXV.

Of Mr. Anel's new method of curing a fistula lachrymalis, without cutting or burning.

IN the year 1715, Mr. Dominicus Anel, a French surgeon, who had long served as surgeon to a regiment in his imperial majesty's service in Italy, published at Turin in the year 1713, in quarto, a book of a new method of curing the fistula lachrymalis, which he had discovered and performed with success in different parts of Italy, particularly on the dutchess-dowager of Savoy.

As this book was not known in Germany, I procured it, and purposing to apply myself with greater assiduity to the study of the disorders of the eye, perused it with great attention, in order to inform myself of this new method of cure in these disorders, it being a gentler method than was known at that time ; for the common method was cutting and burning, and the true cause of a fistula but little known.

I found that Mr. Anel had described the true cause and seat of this disorder better, and more accurately than his predecessors; for it was the common opinion that a fistula in the great canthus was an ulcer in or about the caruncula lachrymalis, for the cure of which, many whimsical medicines were invented: but Mr. Anel demonstrated clearly, that this opinion and seat of a fistula lachrymalis was false, and proved that the disorder lay principally in the lachrymal ducts, which convey the tears and natural moisture of the eye, secreted in the lachrymal gland, which lies externally above the small canthus of the eye, through the puncta lachrymalia, lachrymal sack, and canalis nasalis, into the nose; which passages, from many causes, frequently become obstructed, either from inflammations in or near the eyes, as particularly in the small-pox, when they sometimes close up, and so prevent the passage of the tears into the nose: but the tears not passing through their usual natural ducts into the nose, accumulate in the eye, and under the eye-lids, and when, in too great a quantity, flow from the great canthus of the eye: this is called an epiphora; and at length, when this fluid has been long contained and obstructed in the lachrymal sack, it distends the lachrymal passages, becomes acrid, and corrodes the internal membrane, and very frequently the thin ossa lachrymalia, till, lastly, matter is formed; and when the obstructed matter becomes too great in quantity, it discharges itself, irritates and becomes troublesome to the patient in the lachrymal sack; which the patient compressing with his finger, he forces the contained matter and tears out of the two puncta lachrymalia, which are situated on the edge of the eye-lids. See my surgery, tab. xvi. fig. 6 and 9. So that those who do not understand the nature of this disorder, think this matter flows from the great canthus of the eye.

This erroneous opinion has been the occasion of introducing several painful and dangerous methods of cure, particularly cauterizing, which seldom cured the disorder but by accident. But Mr. Anel has taught the true and right method, or at least has restored what was long forgotten, how to observe and attend to the discharge of the matter properly, in order to understand the nature of the disorder.

The great anatomist Fallopius, had observed this discharge of matter from the puncta lachrymalia two hundred years ago, and described them accurately enough; but this was entirely forgot and neglected by his successors: for at Mr. Anel's time, and when I studied, there was not any mention made of it at the universities, nor in any of the chirurgical authors of the best repute, but this was again restored by Mr. Anel, and was sometime afterwards published in an essay on the fistula lachrymalis by me, in 1716, and was inserted in my surgery in 1718. Mr. Anel has

given a good description of the lachrymal ducts; which, however, he took from Morgagni's *adversaria anatomica*, which he had published at Bononia in 1706, illustrated with excellent figures.

OBSERVATION CCCLXVI.

Of the method of examining a fistula lachrymalis.

IN the year 1716, a farmer, about forty years of age, came to me for advice for his wife. While he was speaking, I observed some purulent matter in the great canthus of his right-eye, and that the lower edge of the under eye-lid was full of tears, and I also observed a small tumour about the bigness of half a pea, on the side of his nose. I asked him how long he had been troubled with that disorder? he answered, from a child, he believed; but that it had never been otherwise troublesom than by being so frequently obliged to wipe his eyes. I desired him to let me examine his eye, and placing him in a good light, wiped off all the matter, and lifted up the upper eye-lid with my left-hand, and turned it so much about till I could plainly see the lachrymal punctum; then pressing up the tumour with my finger, a purulent matter was discharged through it; I then pulled the under eye-lid down, till I perceived the lachrymal duct, and upon pressing the tumour again, more matter was discharged, and the lachrymal sack being emptied, collapsed. I promised to cure him; but as it was not painful or uneasy to him, he would not submit, being unwilling to lie out of work so long as would be necessary to effect his cure. However, I had a drawing taken of this case, which is inserted in my surgery, tab. xvi. fig. 18, whereby physicians and surgeons, who apply themselves to the disorders of the eyes, may be ascertained of the part where the abscess was formed, whether on the inside or outside of the lachrymal sack, which was the point in dispute between Mr. Anel and Mr. Woolhouse, an oculist at Paris.

OBSERVATION CCCLXVII.

Of the fistula lachrymalis.

A Maid-servant, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, mentioned page 411, had been afflicted four years with a fistula lachrymalis. She was of a florid complexion and plethoric habit. At the time when her menstrual discharge was upon her, she had eaten some improper food, and caught cold by washing in cold water; after which she was obstructed, and was seized with a violent erysipelas in her face, and the swelling extending itself over her eye-lids, prevented her opening

of

of her eyes for some days ; since which time she had a daily discharge of matter from the great canthus of each eye, which glued the eyes, as it were, together ; and what was still worse, after every period of her menstrual discharge, which indeed did not return above once in six months, the erysipelas returned again in her face, her eye-lids swelling, and between the great canthus of each eye and her nose, a large red tumour was observed, which generally broke about the third or fourth day, discharging a purulent matter for several days ; after which the swelling of her face would subside and go quite away, and the wound soon heal up again ; but then the discharge of matter returned at the corners of the eye, and continued there. This tragedy continued four years, but in such a manner that the two abscesses never broke together, but it generally happened to the right-eye. In the beginning of her disorder she had advised with several barber-surgeons, who healed up the abscess quickly, but without any abatement of the general disorder.

About the beginning of this year, her disorder growing worse, and complaining of a burning pain about the lachrymal sack, I examined her eyes, and found in both, between the canthus and nose, a scar about two lines obliquely downwards distant from the canthus, the place where the abscesses had discharged themselves before when they broke. See my surgery, tab. xvi. fig. 19, *a, b*. We perceived no preternatural tumour in the great canthus, which, as I afterwards observed, never appeared but when the face was so greatly inflamed. Hence it is evident, that every fistula is not attended with a swelling in the canthus, which I afterwards observed in many others.

Upon pressing the scar, and opening the eye-lids, a watery purulent matter discharged itself through the puncta lachrymalia, on which account nobody doubted of this being a true fistula lachrymalis *.

I resolved to try Mr. Anel's method upon this patient, though I could not promise myself much success, as her disorder was so inveterate, and she was herself of a bad habit of body ; but the winter being very cold, I thought it not eligible to undertake the operation till the coldness of the weather was abated, and the patient properly prepared.

I ordered the medicines above-recited to be continued, and got a silver-fyringe made, and some very small probes. See my surgery, tab. xvi. fig. 11 and 14. The spring advancing, I directed her to repeat the medicines as before, bled her again, and ordered such medicines as I hoped would promote the menstrual flux, in which I succeeded. I now proceeded to the operation, and passed a thin silver-probe or wire through the upper

* Bartisch, in his treatise on the disorders of the eyes, page 198, has delineated fistulæ lachrymales with tumours.

punctum lachrymale, according to the directions given by Mr. Anel, into the lachrymal sack. The probe passed easier, and caused less pain, than I imagined. I then turned the probe about, and from the grating noise it produced, concluded that the os lachrymale was bare in the sack, and carious, nay, I could pass the probe into the cavity of the ethmoid bone, the breadth of a finger and thumb, an inch and a half, but could not introduce it into the cavity of the nose.

I turned the probe towards the ductus nasalis, to try whether it would pass, but it would not, though I tried to pass it by every method. Hence I concluded the ductus nasalis was greatly obstructed, or grown together. Having attempted this several days, I desisted, and injected, according to Mr. Anel's directions, one dram of Epsom-salts, dissolved in four ounces of warm water, with some honey of roses in it.

This mixture I injected into the lower punctum lachrymale, which returned again plentifully through the upper one, bringing away with it thick curdled matter, and pieces of putrid membrane.

On the fourth or fifth day, I inclined the probe, and pushed it downwards, with some force, towards the ductus ad nasum, by which means I forced through the duct, and got into the nose, then withdrawing the probe, I injected the mixture, which passed out at the nostrils, repeating this for several days; and every thing now seemed to go on well: but in April the erysipelas in her face returned, the eye swelled, and her eyes closed up as before, which prevented my proceeding. I now endeavoured to promote the menstrual discharge, by bleeding in the foot, pediluvia, and other medicines, by which method the menses came down for this time: yet, notwithstanding, the tumour on the side of the right-eye broke open again as usual, but the tumour on the left-side did not break; and the swelling and inflammation of the face now went off.

As there was now a large opening on the right-side into the lachrymal sack, and a free passage into the fistula, I thought it best not only to keep it open, but to dilate it, which I did with some sponge-tent.

The next day the opening was larger. I examined the state of the fistula, and found the bones by the nose exposed, the os lachrymale was corroded, and several cavities in the os spongiosum, but the matter was not discoloured; but when I searched the ductus nasalis, I found it was grown together again, without doubt, from the last inflammation.

I then forced the probe through again, and moved it upwards and downwards, to dilate the passage, and injected the mixture before mentioned, with the addition of a little tincture of aloes and myrrh, to cleanse the wound of the foulness, and to keep open the duct.

This

This I repeated several times, till such time as I judged the fistula was sufficiently cleansed, then moistening a small tent with tinctura aloes & myrrhæ, I introduced it, and fixed it by a plaister-compress, and a proper bandage.

The girl's master complaining of the time the injecting and dressings took up, ordered her to come but once a-day. I therefore did nothing more to the left-eye, till I should see what my success would be with the right-eye. As I perceived no blackness of the bone, and so many little cavities or corrosions of the ethmoid and lachrymal bone, I judged the actual cautery would be neither necessary nor serviceable; nay, I thought it more adviseable to try to effect a cure by the injection alone, particularly as I had cured a bad fistula of the cheek upon the lower-jaw, where the bone was carious, by injections only, see page 413. The second day, therefore, I repeated the same process, passing the probe, and syringing the fistula.

I did not doubt but that if I could have repeated the injection night and morning, I should have kept the duct open with more ease: this I repeated three or four days, till such time as the swelling of the eye-lids went off. As the swelling was now subsided, I tried what would happen upon injecting through the punctum lachrymale, and found that part of the injection returned by the external opening, which plainly proved a communication between the punctum lachrymale and the opening. Continuing thus for eight days, the matter discharged appeared of a good colour, diminishing daily in quantity, and no discolouration appearing upon the tent, and the ulcer being very clean, I healed up the external wound, intending to finish the cure by injections only through the puncta lachrymalia.

The external wound healed in about three days, after which time she came but seldom, as her master would not suffer her to come but on holidays, for he told her it was now healed; she came several times on such days in May, but afterwards kept away and came no more, as she perceived no matter on the right-side, which had been the worst, except in the morning when she awoke.

Her left-eye remained well, nothing preternatural being observable for a long time, and the erysipelas she had been so frequently troubled with, did not return again. I make no doubt but that the right-eye would have been cured long before, if it could have been treated properly; for, from the circumstances, it is evident how much the fistula was mended, nay almost cured.

I resolved now to undertake nothing more, as she intended to leave her master, that she might have more time to attend to what was necessary.

fary for her cure. She left her master at last, and went into her own country, without ever coming again to me; therefore I believe that she was quite well, for otherwise, it is probable she would have come to me again.

OBSERVATION CCCLXVIII.

Of the fistula lachrymalis.

A Young lady at Altdorff, about fifteen years of age, came to me, afflicted with a fistula lachrymalis in each eye; the disorder proceeded from the small-pox, which she had had at about five years of age.

These fistulæ were of a better sort than those of the maid in the preceding observation, being never accompanied with any inflammation; nor did they break, but were simple, without any other attendant symptom, except the trickling of the tears, and the lachrymal sack would frequently be distended, if it had not been pressed for some hours before; but upon compressing the part a little with the finger, a quantity of watery matter would be discharged through the lachrymal puncta.

I seated her in a chair, in a proper light to examine the case, and observed, upon compressing the lachrymal sack, a discharge of matter and water through the puncta lachrymalia. I tried to pass the small probe the same day through the puncta lachrymalia, and succeeded in both eyes; but, as she was very timorous, I would not, the first time, force the probe through the ductus nasalis, but injected some tea into the inferior punctum lachrymale, which returned by the superior, mixed with matter, and this I repeated the next day.

The next morning, June 21st, I passed the probe into the lachrymal sack, and told the young lady, I would endeavour to open the nasal duct, upon which her cure depended, desiring her to behave with resolution, if it should give her some pain, for it would be the only means of freeing her from this troublesome disorder, and she promised to do so. I forced the probe through the nasal duct into the nose, and pulled it up and down to dilate the passage; I then syringed this and the other eye with tea; and not to give her too much pain at one time, I deferred the opening the other till the evening about six o'clock, when I repeated the same process as with the other eye in the morning; I let the probe remain in it, after I had moved it backwards and forwards some time, and passed another probe, or rather wire, through the lachrymal passages which I had before opened in the nose; I then pulled out both probes, and syringed the passages with warm tea, to which I added some tincture of gentian and orange-peel, partly as a cleanser, and partly, that by the bitterness of the mixture she should be sensible of the injection's having passed.

This

This introduction of the wire, or probe, I continued every morning and evening till the 25th of June, and then found that the matter was greatly diminished, and that the probe passed with greater ease into the nose and throat, yet I found the bone bare in the lachrymal sack. Upon introducing the probe, the matter continued to diminish daily, and in three weeks time I could not observe that any more matter was discharged: therefore I now began to syringe but once a-day, and four weeks after I discontinued passing the probe, and used the injection only, repeating it every day in July, either morning or evening, as it proved most convenient to me; but about the beginning of August, being obliged to go to Francfort, I directed her to have some of the mixture dropped into each corner of the eye, and to press the lachrymal sack three times a-day where she had before perceived the tumour, that if there should be any collection of matter, it might be forced through the nasal duct, to keep the duct open; and to prevent any fresh accumulation of matter, I also ordered her to rub the skin of the lachrymal sack, which was greatly weakened and become quite flaccid, from the long continuance of the fistula, three or four times a-day with Hungary-water to strengthen it; which had so good an effect, that, at the end of September, when I returned again to Altdorff, I found the young lady perfectly well.

OBSERVATION CCCLXIX.

Of an inveterate head-ach.

A Young man, about twenty-seven years of age, sent me an account of his case; that he was of a choleric-sanguineous temperament, and frequently troubled with a surcharge of bile and acid eructations, which often caused the heart-burn, was subject to bleeding, and some years ago, after an ague, had a large hæmorrhage, which lasted five or six hours; he very frequently, in the night, had a large discharge of blood and matter through a hollow tooth. This person, about three years before, was infected with a gonorrhœa, with the usual symptoms, for which he consulted a physician, who exhibited the necessary medicines, but could not stop the flux; some time afterwards it ceased, and the left-testicle swelled, accompanied with intense pains: this, in time, went off again, but left a hardness behind.

The flux returning, the physician tried to stop it, and the other testicle swelled; after the discussion of which, the flux again returned, and as it was no great trouble to the patient, he suffered it to flow, and dismissed his physician, as he began to be tired of taking medicines, which he had by this time persisted in three years. A few months ago his right-thumb
swelled

swelled and broke, the ulcer being so corrosive as not to admit of a cure in less time than seven weeks; and now, when he presses upon it a little, it is painful, and when he goes into the cold, the sinews corresponding with that thumb contract.

Afterwards his head broke out in eruptions, which healed again. These eruptions were succeeded by boils in his neck, which went off; then he began to have pains in his breast, not fixed to any one place, but wandering from place to place; these went off upon bathing the parts with spirits: he presently afterwards was seized with a swimming in his head, and ringing in his ears, which symptom changed after the medicines he had taken the beginning of March, into a severe internal and external pain in his head; the blind piles, which he had been troubled with three years, now broke; he had a soreness in his head between the skin and the flesh, particularly on the left-side; on his forehead it had the sensation as if lice were biting him; the pain was not alike, being at times pretty tolerable, at other times he compared it to the screwing any thing into the head, which was mostly in the night, when in bed; so that he was obliged to get up several times in the night for a little while, before he could get to sleep again. During this violent head-ach, his eyes inflamed, but the inflammation went off again of itself. The tonsils were ulcerated and corroded by the sharpness of the humours, and notwithstanding he frequently syringed them they did not heal, he did not keep his bed, but was brisk, and did his business without any inconvenience, and he had a good appetite. On the external parts of his body were not any symptoms of an infected mass of blood.

As none of the medicines had been of service, some advised him to be salivated, others to drink the mineral-waters (the acidulæ).

As the first would be troublesome and dangerous, he would not venture till he had consulted me, and proposed the following Questions:

1. Whether he might certainly conclude that the gonorrhœa was the efficient cause of the pain in his head, or whether it might not proceed from a too great fulness of the vessels of the forehead and temples?
2. Whether it might not proceed from a fulness of blood in general?
3. Whether this disorder could not be cured but by a salivation?
4. If sweating in the sweating-chair would be necessary?
5. Whether he must be quite salivated, or whether a gentle salivation would not do as well?
6. Whether bleeding in the foot would not be of service?

I received the above account and questions, May 8th, 1716, and sent him the following answers, May 10th, 1716:

That

That my opinion, with regard to the first and second questions, which have a connection with each other, was, that it was certain that, the gonorrhœa and the testicles having been affected several times, the venereal poison had insinuated itself into the mass of blood, and was the principal cause of the violent pain in the head, to which the plethoric habit of body might also, in some degree, conduce; for violent head-achs frequently arose after gonorrhœæ, and were very troublesome, particularly in the night, as had been observed many times by physicians, which was not the case with head-achs arising from other causes than the venereal infection.

My answer to the fourth question was, that the sweating-chair was not necessary, for that I had cured many without it.

To the fifth, I answered, that it would not require an entire salivation, but that he might be cured by a gentler manner, if he would submit himself to the proper regimen.

To the sixth, I replied, that bleeding in the foot would be very serviceable, as a preparative towards a quick, easy, and radical cure, for the medicines would operate better, as a small quantity of blood could be easier corrected than a larger quantity.

OBSERVATION CCCLXX.

Of the loss of speech and motion in a child-bed woman.

MAY 8th, 1716, a woman who had lain-in three weeks, was seized with a violent catarrh, so that she suddenly lost her speech and motion, being quite pale and cold. I ordered her arms and feet to be frequently rubbed till warm, and fetid fumes to be applied to her nose, as burnt-leather, partridges-feathers, &c. and that she should take thirty drops of liquor. cornu cervi succinat. frequently, till she grew better, in the following julep:

R. Aq. ceras. nig. ℥v.

— puleg. ℥i.

Spir. castorei comp. Lond. ℥i.

Syrup. contrayervæ ℥iii. m. f. julep.

I also directed a spoonful to be taken frequently alone; and as she soon grew better, I judged the disorder to be a deliquium hystericum.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXI.

Of a pleurisy.

THE earl of Wolffstein being seized with a violent pain in his side, attended with spasms without any inflammation (a pleuritis spuria), and consulting me, May 12th, 1716, I ordered him to be bled immediately, and as I believed the disorder to arise from an obstruction, I ordered a tea-spoonful of the pulv. temporan. n. every two hours, in the following mixture:

℞. Aq. card. bened.

— flor. sambuc. *aa* ℥iv.

Antimon. diaphoret. non ablut. ʒi.

Syrup. contrayervæ, ʒfs. m.

Of this mixture I ordered two spoonfuls to be taken, between the powders.

I directed the following ingredients to be applied, warm, to the pained side:

℞. Herb. levistic.

Flor. sambuc.

— chamomel. *aa* mj. concisa crasso modo misce.

The next day, as the pain had not quite left him, I ordered him to take four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients twice a-day:

℞. Herb. card. benedict.

— veronic.

— marrub. alb. *aa* mfs.

Santal. citrin. ʒii. concisa crasso modo misce.

And to take forty drops of the following tincture, every morning, afternoon, and evening, in some warm gruel:

℞. Ess. fumarizæ,

— pimpin. alb.

— scordii,

Mixt. simpl. *aa* ʒifs. m.

The next morning he was quite well.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXII.

Of the gout.

A Gentleman, sixty years of age, was troubled with the gout. Consulting me, May 13th, 1716, I ordered a tea-spoonful of the following powder, to be taken at six o'clock every evening, and going to rest, in a cup of the julep :

℞. Matr. perl. citrat.

Tart. vitriolat. aā ʒii .

Cinnab. antim.

Nitri depurat. aā ʒi . m. f. pulv.

℞. Aq. fumariae,

— flor. paralyf.

— cinnam. bugloss. aā ʒii .

Syrup. caryophyll. ʒss . m.

I directed also four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, like tea, to be taken every morning and afternoon :

℞. Rad. chinae, pond. ʒi .

Herb. betonic.

— millefol. cum flor.

— serpill. aā ʒss .

Cinamom. ʒi .

Santal. citrin. ʒii . concisa crasso modo misce.

And in the first dish, fifty or sixty drops of the essent. aristolochiae rotund. ver. lying in bed, after the morning-dose, to promote a breathing sweat.

I advised him to keep his legs warm, to apply bags with bean-flower and camomile-flowers to them, and to observe a temperate diet.

And to lose eight ounces of blood from the foot every three months, or to be cupped ; or to cup and bleed alternately every quarter of a year, which I think serviceable in preventing a fit of the gout, or to mitigate the fit.

A gentle emetic on the attack of this disorder, particularly when the patient complains of a nausea, is of great service ; but if not accompanied with the nausea, a purge may be exhibited. For common drink, when thirsty, wine and water may be used.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXIII.

Of the menses.

A Woman, about thirty-four years of age, had never had her menstrual discharge; she was otherwise healthy, and of a strong constitution. Consulting me, May 22d, 1716, I advised her to be bled in the foot; and I ordered as much of the following ingredients as could be contained between three fingers, to be infused in a pint of boiling-water, like tea, and to be drank every morning and afternoon:

℞. Rad. aristoloch. rot. ver. ʒss.
 Herb. rosmarin. mj.
 ——— melissæ, mfs.
 Flor. cheiri.
 ——— calendulæ aā p. i. misce.

And ordered fifty drops of the following elixir to be taken with the infusion:

℞. Elix. propriet. f. acid. ʒss.
 Sal. vol. oleos. ʒii. m.

I directed also nine of the following pills to be taken in balm-water every night, beginning ten days before the new-moon:

℞. Mass. pil. tart. Bont. ʒii.
 Extract. rosmarin.
 ——— cent. min.
 ——— croci aā ʒi.
 Eff. aloes, q. f. f. pilulæ pisi magnitudine, consperge
 elæfacchar. cinamom.

I ordered also a pediluvium of artemisia, rosmarinus, matricaria, & fabina, of each a handful, infused in a proper quantity of water, to be used every night, beginning ten days before the new-moon.

The day before the new-moon I directed her to use the bath in the morning, and to have two cups applied to the calf of each leg, and to each thigh, two handbreadths above the knee, taking away a good quantity of blood, which I have frequently experienced to be of the greatest service in such stubborn cases.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXIV.

Of ulcers in the leg.

A Farmer, after a fracture of the tibia, was afflicted with several sinuous ulcers, which could not be healed by all the methods he tried. June 8th, 1716, he came for my advice, and I ordered him to boil up a spoonful of the following ingredients in a pint of water, and drink it gradually, every morning and afternoon :

℞. Rad. aristoloch. ver. rot.

—— chinae aā ʒss.

Herb. consolid. farcenic. mj.

—— fanicul.

—— agrimon. aā mfs. concisa & contusa misce.

I directed that the following decoction should be injected into the sinuses, every night and morning :

℞. Herb. absynthii,

—— fabinae,

—— scordii, aā mfs.

Rad. aristoloch. ʒi. concisa coque in f. q. aquæ simplicis
per $\frac{1}{4}$ horæ.

℞. Colaturæ lbi.

Mel. rosat. ʒi.

Eff. aloes,

— myrrh. aā ʒiii. m.

I directed that the ulcers, after the injection, should be dressed with lint, dipped in the essentia aristolochiæ rotundæ, and the empl. ad ulcer. Bauhin, to be applied to the ulcers fresh every night and morning.

As I supposed the ulcers arose from the concealed splinters of the bone, they were searched for at every dressing, and extracted, and when the entrance into the sinus was too small, it was dilated, in order to render their extraction more easy.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXV.

Of a man who, after a violent pain in his head, saw objects double.

AN organist had been seized, about three months ago, with a severe pain in his head, since which time all objects appeared to him double: being very uneasy at this complaint, he consulted me, June 8th, 1716.

I prescribed for him the following purging and cephalic medicines, telling him, at the same time, that it was uncertain whether they would be of service to him or not.

First, twenty of the pilulæ purgantes nostr. to be taken going to rest, and to be repeated every seventh night. Next, an infusion of the following ingredients, several dishes to be drank twice a-day like tea:

℞. Herb. euphras.
 ——— salviæ aā mj.
 Lign. sassiāfr. ʒss.
 ——— fantal. ʒii.
 Sem. fœnicul. ʒifs.
 ——— anisi stellat. ʒfs. concisa & contusa crasso modo miscē.

I also directed him to wash his eyes, in the day-time, frequently, with the following collyrium; and, at night, linen-cloths to be moistened with it, and applied warm to the eyes:

℞. Aq. Valerianæ,
 — fœnicul. aā ʒii.
 ——— vitæ Matthioli ʒfs. m.

I ordered him to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, four times a-day, in some tea or fennel-water:

℞. Milleped. preparat. ʒii.
 Sem. fœnicul.
 ——— anisi aā ʒi.
 Cinamom. acut. ʒfs.
 Sacchar. alb. ʒiv. m. f. pulv.

I advised also that a blister be applied to the neck, and kept open fourteen days; and that he should be temperate in his diet, and to take gentle exercise every night and morning, in fair weather.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXVI.

Of a fluor albus.

A Woman about thirty-four years of age, had been troubled with the fluor albus; the discharge was continual, resembling matter; but when she had her menses the flux stopped, and upon their going off returned again. She consulted me, June 14th, 1716, and I ordered her to be bled in the arm, and that a pint of boiling water should be poured on the following ingredients, adding, when cold, a quart of wine. Of this infusion I ordered her to take a large wine-glassful every morning:

℞. Rad. helenii,
 ——— pimpinell.
 ——— imperator. aā ʒss .
 Herb. melissæ,
 ——— rutæ murariæ, aā mj.
 Fol. fenæ elect. ʒx .
 Rhabarb. opt. ʒss .
 Fibr. hellebor. nig. ʒi .
 Cassiæ caryophyllat.
 Anthophyllorum, aā ʒii .
 Sal. tartari, ʒiii . concisa crasso modo misce.

And to take forty or fifty drops of the following tincture every afternoon at three o'clock, and in the evening in tea or soup:

℞. Eff. succin. ʒiii .
 ——— pimpinellæ alb.
 ——— myrrhæ, aā ʒii . misce.

June the 30th, she informed me that she was much better, and desired farther directions. I then advised her to drink four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, like tea, every morning and afternoon, three days after the ceasing of the menses:

℞. Rad. bistort.
 ——— tormentil. aā ʒss .
 Herb. millefol. mj.
 Flor. ejusdem mfs. concisa & contusa misce.

And every morning and afternoon a spoonful of the following mixture:

℞. Tinctur. rhabarb. aquos. ʒvi .
 Aq. cinamom. cum vino ʒiss . m.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCLXXVII.

Of a catalepsy.

A Young woman, about eighteen years of age, was seized with a catalepsy. When the fit invaded her she stood as if in a trance, being quite stiff, remaining in the same place, without any motion, and with her eyes quite open and immoveable; the fit generally lasted about two minutes, during which time she neither could see nor hear; and if she had any thing in her hands she let it fall. She was otherwise healthful, of a brisk lively disposition, and ruddy complexion; she had the menstrual purgations frequently, but irregular, generally coming before the usual period: her urine was muddy, yellow, and with a sandy sediment.

She consulted me, June 28th, 1716, and I prescribed twenty of the pilulæ purgantes, going to rest, and that she should lose eight ounces of blood from the foot. I also directed that she should drink three or four cups of the infusion of the following ingredients, like tea, every morning and afternoon:

℞. Herb. rosmarin. mj.

—— millefol. mfs.

Lign. sassafras. ℥iii.

—— sant. citrin. ℥i.

Flor. calendulæ,

—— cheir. aā p. i.

Rad. pimpinellæ alb. ℥iss. concisa & contusa misce.

And in the first cup of tea forty drops of elixir proprietatis sine acido.

I ordered her also to smell to the following mixture, and especially that it should be applied to her nostrils in the fit:

℞. Aq. apoplect. officin. ℥ii.

Eff. castorei,

Spirit. cornu cervi, aā ℥i. m.

She continued these medicines till the beginning of August, and then she informed me, that her disorder was abated, and that the fits did not return so frequently, nor did they last so long. August 2d, I ordered a repetition of the remedies already prescribed, and that she should be cupped upon the back, and be bled about the autumnal equinox; which bleeding and cupping I directed to be repeated alternately every six weeks, and ordered her the following mixture to smell to, when she found her head weak, heavy, or giddy:

℞.

R. Spirit. cornu cervi ʒi.

Eff. castor. ʒii. m.

A few months afterwards I was informed that her disorder had entirely left her.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXVIII.

Of a man who could see in the morning, but lost his sight in the afternoon.

A Shoemaker, about eighteen or nineteen years of age, came to me, and informed me, that in the morning he could see to work very well, but that about two o'clock in the afternoon he became blind, and could not see to work; when he looked at the sun or the light, it seemed as if sparks of fire were flying about; there was no defect observable in his eyes: he desired my advice, and I prescribed for him the same remedies which I directed for the organist page 438, as I thought the disorder arose from a defluxion, and a weakness of the head and eyes; but whether these medicines afforded him any relief I never could learn. Nevertheless, as these two cases are very particular and remarkable, and what very seldom occur, I have thought it proper to insert them.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXIX.

Of the use of emetics, though administered late, in bilious fevers.

IT is a common opinion, among practitioners in physic, when emetics are thought necessary in these fevers, that they should be exhibited in the beginning, while the patient's strength remains; for that, being neglected on the first days, they rather prove prejudicial, if administered afterwards, and may cause death.

But that this rule is liable to exception, and that emetics may sometimes be exhibited late, upon good foundation, and with great success, I shall shew by the following example:

In the year 1716, about the beginning of August, I was obliged to go to Francfort upon particular business; and, upon my arrival, I heard that my sister had been dangerously ill of an ardent bilious fever ten or twelve days, and that there were little hopes of her recovery. I visited her immediately, and sent to Dr. Buttner, the physician who attended her, desiring him to meet me the next morning, to consult upon the case.

She was very hot, her pulse quick, yet not very languid; she nauseated all food, was troubled with frequent eructations, and complained of a bitter taste in her mouth, laboured under a great anxiety about the præcordia, slept but little, and talked deliriously; she continued the medicines prescribed by her physician that night, which she passed unquietly as the

former. The next morning her physician related how he had hitherto treated her; and hearing that she had had some vexation, I judged that this disorder might principally proceed from a collection of bile in the stomach, and that it would be necessary to discharge it by an emetic, in which case I had several times experienced its good effect, as related page 134 and 203. I told her physician my intention, as the temperant cooling medicines had been tried without success, and asked him if he would consent to it.

At first, as he was a very cautious physician, he made some difficulty, because the fever had continued so long, and the patient was become so very weak that it was to be feared it might take away all her strength entirely, and perhaps kill her. At length, however, having reflected upon my motives, and observing that I rather chose to use a doubtful remedy than leave her to her fate, he agreed: accordingly I gave her twenty-five grains of ipecacuanha, and worked it off with warm water; it answered very well, discharging a great quantity of bile, and other foul humours, after which she found herself much relieved, being quite easy in her breast and stomach; the delirium went off, and at dinner she eat some barley-broth, with lemon-juice, drank tea in the afternoon, in which she took fifty drops of the mixtura simplex; for ordinary drink I ordered a quart of barley-water, with a lemon sliced into it, and two glasses of wine, to drink when thirsty. In the evening she desired to eat again, rested well the succeeding night, and the next morning was quite chearful, and without any heat; she had sweated pretty plentifully in the night.

The next morning, when Dr. Buttner came again, we gave her fifty drops of the mixtura simplex in some tea, ordering her to repeat them every morning and afternoon. The third day she had an inclination for some wine, which we permitted, in a small quantity, at noon and night, to strengthen her; and in about eight days more, she eat and drank with a good appetite, and was able to go about the house.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXX.

Of a large excrescence in ano.

IN August 1716, Mr. Alleintz, about fifty years of age, consulted me about a large excrescence he had at the anus, which he was ashamed to shew any physician or surgeon in Francfort.

When I enquired into the cause, he told me that some time ago, he had been frequently troubled with the piles, as well the bleeding as the blind ones, and at length perceived, every time he went to stool, that somewhat preternatural was protruded, giving him great pain, which he
had

had been used to return again with his finger, otherwise he was hardly able to sit or walk.

This tumour continued to increase, and not only protruded when he went to stool, but frequently likewise in walking, or when he used any other exercise; nay, sometimes, it would come down when he arose from his chair.

He had consulted several physicians and surgeons, but was ashamed to shew it any body; and judging that what came down was the gut, such remedies were recommended as are commonly used in a prolapsion of the intestine, but which could not be of any service to him.

At length I persuaded him to suffer the part to be examined; and as soon as we had considered the substance protruded, I judged that it was not the intestine, but a fleshy excrescence, which proceeded from the internal part of the sphincter ani, and which is commonly called condyloma; for from its form it was evident that it was not the gut, and the colour and hardness gave us to understand it was no pile that was so distended, although several with whom he talked about it thought so.

We found a hard, fleshy, reddish, brown substance, of the size and form represented tab. vii. fig. 3, C, resembling a large fig, with several fissures, like a morel, arising from the right-side of the sphincter ani, having a root about the thickness of a thumb, and smaller than the other part.

After we had discovered what the disorder was, we informed the patient that it was no protrusion of the intestine, but a fleshy excrescence, which might be extirpated, without any danger, by ligature. As soon as the patient heard this, he was desirous of having it extirpated: accordingly we laid him, with his face upon the bed, his legs standing on the ground, and his buttocks against the light; then pulling down the excrescence as low as possible, we tied it two or three times round, at the basis, as tight as the patient could bear it, and then ordered him to bed. The next night, the pain occasioned by the tumour prevented his having much rest; therefore the next day I ordered him an anodyne emulsion, and the next night he rested better; the tumour still continued to have the same appearance, and we made a second ligature round the root: the third day it began to look blackish, and we judged from hence it would be necessary to make another ligature, which might make it fall off the sooner, and we accordingly made a new ligature very tight. On the fourth day the excrescence appeared quite black, and had a cadaverous, or such a smell as usually accompanies a sphacelus; and as the tumour now was very painful, and the smell greatly offended the patient, we cut it off below

the ligature : a small vessel bleeding, shewed us that the excrescence was not sufficiently mortified ; we let it bleed some time, and applied nothing to it but linen-rags and a compress, which I desired the patient to hold to it while in bed, and for half an hour after he rose : the bleeding stopped without any other application, the part was dressed two or three times a-day with the unguentum cum cerussa, and in eight days the wound was so well healed, that he could walk, lie, or stand, and go to stool, without any inconvenience, and do all his other business with ease.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXXI.

Of a colic, and difficulty of breathing.

AN officer, in the Hessian service, was seized with a violent flatulent colic ; it was accompanied with a great difficulty of breathing, which almost suffocated him ; his body was also constipated. He sent for me early, October 3d, 1716, and I ordered him immediately a clyster :

℞. Decoct. emollientis, lbi.
Olei chamomel.
—— aneth. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$.
Sal. gemmæ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ii}$
Nitri crudi $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$. m. f. enema.

This procured him a plentiful stool, a discharge of much wind, and a mitigation of all the symptoms.

I directed him to take two spoonfuls of the following mixture frequently :

℞. Aq. menthæ.
—— fœnicul. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ii}$.
—— mastich.
—— cinnamom. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$.
Elix. vit. Matthiol. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$.
Eff. carminativ. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ii}$.
Syr. cort. aurant. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. misce.

I directed the abdomen to be rubbed with the following oil, warm :

℞. Ol. chamomel. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$.
—— dest. fœnicul.
—— ——— carui,
—— ——— anisi,
—— ——— aneth. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ gutt. x. m.

This

This afforded him some relief; but as the pain was not quite gone in the evening, I ordered him to take, going to rest, a dram of theriaca Venet. and pulvis cort. aurant. in some warm wine; upon which he rested well the succeeding night, and the next day he was quite well.

To strengthen him, I ordered him to take forty drops of the following tincture every morning in his tea, and every noon, and afternoon, in some warm wine:

℞. Ess. carminat. Wedelii ℥iii.

— cort. aurant. ℥i. misce.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXXII.

Of an extraordinary disorder, of which the earl of Salm died, and of the appearances found upon opening the body.

THE earl of Salm, about forty years of age, of a choleric, hypochondriac, scorbutic habit, and of a delicate thin make, had spent many years in the army, and had undergone great fatigues; he had never been ill before, excepting that he was of a costive habit, and was frequently obliged to use a suppository, to procure stools; he had lived regular, his ordinary drink had been Burgundy, plentifully diluted with water. In the year 1715, he left his native country, the Netherlands, being obliged to go to Vienna on particular affairs. In this city he changed his ordinary drink, drinking a greater quantity of the Austrian and Hungarian-wines; upon which a diarrhœa soon ensued, which at first was very mild, and did not confine him to his bed; but, notwithstanding the medicines he took, it continued to increase more and more. This disorder continued constantly through a whole year, weakening his stomach and whole body; and he became more and more wasted every day, till at length he was quite emaciated.

This stubborn diarrhœa gave rise to an incurable disorder: and his lordship finding that the physicians he had consulted had been of no service to him, lost all patience, wishing to be in his own country to die there; and accordingly resolved to return to the Netherlands, which he did in September 1716. He was so much fatigued and weakened by his travelling, that he could not proceed any farther, but was obliged to stay at Nurenberg to rest. He there applied to Dr. Göckel, who visited him, and found him very weak and faint, from the long continuance of the diarrhœa. His aspect was livid, and resembled that described by Hypocrates; his body was quite emaciated, his belly was swelled a little, and his left-leg was œdematous; he had entirely lost his appetite, was moderate as to thirst, his respiration was free, he had but little sleep,

and that broken and disturbed ; his pulse was languid, the discharge of urine was less in quantity than in proportion to the liquids he took, and appeared lixivial, with various sediments, and on the surface there was a scorbutic skin ; he was much troubled with wind and eructations, went frequently to stool, particularly in the night, but without any griping or pain in his bowels ; he complained of a pain under the false ribs, where there was an obvious tumefaction and uncommon hardness, principally on the left-side ; he farther complained of flatulences in his bowels, and of sharp acrid eructations, which he attributed to the bile, but they were neither sour nor bitter ; he perceived a heat in his hands, and sometimes over his whole body ; in the evening he had frequent flushings of heat, which lasted but a very short time, and were unattended with any pain in his head ; his legs were continually cold, particularly the soles of his feet.

As this disorder was very bad and obstinate, and yielded to no remedy hitherto exhibited, Dr. Göckel did not choose to proceed alone, but begged that more physicians might be called in, as he suspected some of the organs of digestion and nutrition were incurably diseased ; accordingly Dr. Lochner, Dr. Baier my colleague of Altdorff, and myself, were consulted.

We could not call the disorder a bloody-flux, for he had never passed any blood ; neither had he any pain in his bowels, or any degree of fever ; neither did it seem to be a fluxus hepaticus, because the discharge by stool, did not appear like water, in which fresh meat had been washed ; nor did the discharge pass off in an indigested state, so as not to be distinguished by their colour, smell and quality, which is the case in a lenteria, but his stools were like a slimy mucus, washed off the intestines.

We used the best strengtheners of the stomach and intestines, as well from the kitchen as the apothecary's ; we prescribed no strong astringents, but exhibited internally and externally corroborant bitters and balsamics, such as are frequently administered in chlorotic and consumptive habits, together with such cordials as experience had confirmed to be of most use : he took, in the mean time, frequent clysters ; and we treated him, in every respect, agreeably to reason and conscience ; neglecting nothing we thought could any way be conducive to his recovery, but without any success : for his disorder continued to increase daily, his right-leg swelled, his belly grew bigger, his thirst increased, he lost his appetite, his urine was turbid, with a sandy sediment, the flushings of heat returned more frequent, without any regularity, night and day ; and for eight days before his death he had chilness over his whole body, which lasted a few minutes, from which we might conclude, with certainty, that little
natural

natural heat was left, and that the fluids were beginning to stagnate: in this manner he lost all his strength, but retained his senses and voice to the last, which was October 14th, 1716, when he expired quite easy, as Baglivi observed those, who die consumptive or of a wasting, do.

Upon opening his body, and examining the different parts, the appearances were:

I. In the superior cavity, namely the head, the brain, with its membranes, were uncommonly flacid, and the inferior part was quite moist with water; in the other parts of the brain, we found nothing extraordinary; internally, in the pineal gland, were a great number of small white grains, slightly connected together, all together of the size of a lentil, and rather harder than wax to the touch.

II. In the middle cavity, the thorax, there was nothing preternatural, except that the lobes of the lungs, on both sides, were hard, and full of black tubercles, not very large, but flat; the heart was large, pale, and flaccid; a little water was contained in the pericardium, and the surface of the diaphragm in the thorax was not changed.

III. In the third cavity, the abdomen, was found the origin and cause of the whole disorder, and of his death.

1. There was contained therein four quarts and a pint of water, of no saline taste, nor of a bad smell.

2. The omentum was surprisngly formed, very fat, and hard, with innumerable hydatides, some ruptured, some whole; it weighed three pounds and a quarter, was half a yard broad, and three quarters of a yard long; its thickness was very unequal, and where it covered the stomach, very thin. It was mostly about the thickness of three fingers. Its superior part adhered to the diaphragm, liver, vesica fellea, and spleen, which viscera it in a manner surrounded and wrapped up; on the right-side the omentum extended to the vertebræ of the back, and on the left-side it adhered to the diaphragm which covers the ribs: below it adhered to the colon, where it arises from the cæcum; proceeding through the middle of the abdomen, and passing to the left-side: on the right-side it extended to the rings of the abdominal muscles, peritonæum, and tunica vaginalis test. to which it adhered.

3. In the stomach and intestines there was no natural mucus, and they were as thin as paper, except the cæcum and processus vermiformis.

4. The cæcum and processus vermiformis were in their natural situation, but their substance and external figure were greatly changed; for, instead of the bag of the cæcum, and its appendicle, we found a membranous fat substance, bigger than two fists, very hard, and internally hollowed out, so as to adapt itself above to the ilium, and below to the colon;

colon ; the appendix vermiformis, was quite changed into a hard membranous substance, which lay concealed under it.

5. The mesentery and meso-colon, consisted of a great number of hard, suety, substances, and of innumerable small scirrhus lenticular tubercles.

6. The liver had likewise a number of these little tubercles, particularly about the gall-ducts, the gall-bladder was very small and flaccid, by the colour the liver seemed to be more than commonly emptied of its blood, the ligamentum suspensorium had also a number of these small glandular, suety, hard tubercles, which were continued through the whole abdomen.

7. We found a very small spleen, hardly the size of the human kidney ; and it was not flat, but circular, wrapped up and hid in the preternatural fatness of the omentum. When the patient was alive, upon feeling under the ribs, this substance could be felt by its hardness and resistance, and it seemed to be a real scirrhus.

The rest of the parts were natural. To render this account of Dr. Gockels, as well of the omentum as cœcum, more clear and intelligible, he had a drawing taken of them, which he caused to be engraved ; and represented them also in the *ephemerid. nat. curios. cent. vi. tab. 8. fig. 1 and 2*, with his description of them in the 94th observation, page 396.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXXIII.

Of the hymen.

MANY anatomists are of opinion, and affirm, that there is no such membrane in virgins as the hymen, and esteem what has been written on that subject as fabulous.

Others, on the contrary, many centuries past, have proved its existence from their own observation, and some anatomists have not only frequently found this membrane, but have also delineated and described it, as Regnerus Graf, on the parts of generation in women, John Swammerdam, in his plates of the uterus, Vesalius, Fallopius, Willerus, Morgagnus, and others.

At the time when I sent the following account to the imperial society, namely in 1717, the existence of this membrane was doubted of by many : but I can shew this membrane preserved in spirit, agreeably to the descriptions of the learned men before-mentioned ; and the particular instance here referred to, in the *ephem. nat. cur. cent. vii. of a girl at Altdorff*, sufficiently confirms its existence. In this subject, indeed, the hymen was of a different structure from the preceding ; from whence we may observe, that, as in different subjects one and the same part may have a different formation, we should not therefore condemn the figures
of

of anatomists as false or inaccurate, on account of this variation ; because, though not corresponding with a present case, they might, however, be accurate with respect to a different one, of which the following is an instance.

The figure of the tongue, published by the noted Morgagni, in his *advers. anatom.* has been criticised upon by a certain author, as if that organ was not so formed as he delineates it ; but I can assert, that in persons who died a violent death, several of which I have had the opportunity of dissecting, before I had seen Morgagni's book, this organ perfectly corresponds with his figure.

The delineation and description of the hymen, as it occurred in the girl before mentioned, will, I hope, serve to convince those who have denied its existence, that it is really to be found.

In plate v. fig. 4. the labia are separated, in order to expose to a more distinct view, this membrane, as it occurred naturally, and as I have it still preserved amongst my preparations.

AA, the labia separated.

B, the mons veneris.

C, the perinæum.

d, the clitoris.

aa, the nymphæ.

ffff, the os externum.

gggg, the hymen, which not only occupies a part of the entrance of the vagina, as described by many ; but surrounds, and, in a manner, closes the vagina, and has a longitudinal unequal division in the middle, as represented here, differing from the observation of others : in the superior part of this opening we perceive the orifice of the urethra.

It seldom happens, indeed, that this membrane is met with so perfect at this girl's age, which was fourteen ; it is, however, a certain proof of its existence. In young girls I have always found it, but mostly of a semilunar form, or like a membranous ring, with a round hole in the middle, and with its whole circumference adhering to the anterior part of the vagina ; so that the passage into the vagina was scarcely large enough to admit a straw, particularly the lower part : in older girls, a quill could hardly be introduced ; and the older they grow the greater the change, and the more imperfect it appears, and sometimes is quite lost ; which change may arise from many causes, particularly the menstrual discharge.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXXIV.

Of a stomach of an uncommon size in a dog.

IN the year 1716, about the beginning of the winter, I dissected a middling sized dog: upon opening him, a large uncommon membranous substance appeared, inflated like a large bladder, under the peritoneum, about the navel, where the first incision had been made. Upon opening the abdomen further, the substance appeared larger and larger; and when the abdomen was quite opened, we perceived that it was the dog's stomach, which extended itself from the thorax to the lower part of the abdomen; so that the intestines had but the space of four fingers-breadth in the pelvis, the stomach occupying the rest of the cavity. This stomach was not empty, but full of food, tense, and distended like a drum. We measured it, and found it contained eight quarts of water. I never saw nor read of so large a stomach in so small an animal, and have it still preserved, inflated, amongst my preparations.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXXV.

Of the aqueous humour of the eye, and fibres of the optic nerve.

IN my dispute with some Parisians concerning the cataract, among other things unjustly imputed to me, they accused me of an error, in asserting that there was a greater, or, at least, not a smaller, quantity of the aqueous humour before the uvea than behind it, and that I had thence concluded that the cataract must arise more frequently before than behind it; as if, as the ancients would have it, the cataract proceeded from a curdling of the aqueous humour. But, as the cataract is always observed behind the uvea, I consequently affirmed that the cause of the cataract was not to be sought in the aqueous humour. They, on the contrary, would maintain, that there was a greater quantity of the aqueous humour behind the uvea, and that hence the cataract was commonly there. This dispute occasioned my examining, this winter, more exactly into the truth of this affair, notwithstanding I was sufficiently convinced of the truth of my opinion, from the near situs and close connection of the uvea with the crystalline humour, as also from the dissection of many eyes, and from a perpendicular division of an eye, frozen by severe cold.

I was determined, therefore, by new experiments, to have fresh proofs, and greater certainty of the true situation of the cataract, and quantity of the aqueous humour; as on account of the sudden discharge of the aqueous

ous humour in a recent eye, and the collapſion of the uvea, it could not be aſcertained, whether there was a greater quantity of the aqueous humour before or behind the uvea.

As I could not get human eyes, I took the recent eyes of hogs, which have the greateſt reſemblance thereunto. Theſe eyes I expoſed to the open air, in the ſevereſt cold weather in the month of January, for a whole night and half a day; by which time they were frozen as hard as a ſtone: I divided theſe eyes with a ſharp knife, and demonſtrated their appearance in the preſence of ſeveral ſtudents in anatomy, which were, as repreſented plate vi. fig. 14 and 15. Theſe two figures repreſent the two perpendicular diviſions or hemiſpheres of the eye.

aa, the cornea.

bb, the ſclerotica, with the tunica choroidea and retina.

cc, the uvea.

dd, the ligamentum ciliare.

ee, the vitreous humour.

f, the cryſtalline humour.

g, the aqueous humour, in which the uvea ſwims, and when not diſordered moves freely, and extends from the cornea to the cryſtalline humour and uvea.

h, the optic nerve.

Here, let the reader take notice, that the ſpace between the cornea and uvea is at leaſt four times as great as the ſpace between the uvea and cryſtalline humour; the former being called the anterior chamber of the aqueous humour, this the poſterior chamber: hence the aqueous humour congealed by cold, was at leaſt four times larger before the uvea than behind, where it is hardly the thickneſs of thin paper, and ſcarcely perceptible. The following night one of my pupils made the experiment with a dog's eye, which has a great affinity with the human, and found it, in every reſpect, the ſame as in the eyes of the hog, except that there was ſcarcely any ſpace obſervable between the uvea and cryſtalline humour, and it appeared as if the uvea lay cloſe upon the cryſtalline humour, as he ſhewed me and ſeveral of his fellow-ſtudents, all the eyes being perfectly found, there being no preternatural adheſion of the uvea to the cryſtalline humour*. From the reſult of theſe experiments, I conclude that the aqueous humour is in a much greater quantity in the anterior chamber, and leſs in the poſterior chamber, which was to be proved from theſe experiments. Many objections of my adverſaries might be here mentioned,

* Theſe experiments were likewiſe made with great care, ſome time after, by Morgagni, Petit, and myſelf, upon the human eye, and both theſe gentlemen found them to correſpond exactly with ours.

but these I have already considered in my apology against Woolhouse and Andry.

Lastly, in this frozen eye the optic nerve *b*, was to be seen, consisting of innumerable small threads or fibres, which are not observable in the recent eye, which I thought not improper to insert, as it conduces greatly to the better understanding the structure of the optic nerve.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXXVI.

Of an inflammation and pain in the eyes, after the operation for the cataract.

LADY Zech consulted me, October the 19th, 1716, about her eyes; she had been afflicted with a cataract in each eye, had underwent the operation about three months ago, since which time she had been troubled with a violent pain and inflammation in both eyes; the cataract was no more to be perceived, but the pupil of one eye was not quite round, but seemed to have been injured by the needle in the operation. She could not see with either eye, excepting that she was able to distinguish light from darkness, which shewed that the optic nerve was not affected.

I told her it was my opinion, that she would not easily recover her sight, which had suffered greatly by the operation, but that the inflammation and pain might be mitigated and relieved, after which I hoped she might recover some small degree of sight.

I ordered her, first, to be bled in the foot, and to take twenty of the purging pills, page 114, going to rest, the night after bleeding: and to drink four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, every morning and afternoon, sweetened with sugar:

℞. Herb. euphrasæ, mij.

Raf. lign. sassaf. ʒi. concisa & contusa misce.

And from forty-five to fifty drops of the following tincture, every morning in bed, in the infusion, lying an hour afterwards:

℞. Mixt. simpl. camphorat.

Ess. valerianæ, aā ʒss. m.

Every evening at five o'clock, and going to rest, I directed her to take half a tea-spoonful of the following powder, in the julep:

℞. Matr. perlar. citrat.

Arcan. duplicat. aā ʒss.

Cinnabar. antimon.

Nitri depurat. aā ʒii.

Camphoræ, ʒi. m. f. pulv.

℞.

℞. Aq. euphrasæ,
 — flor. paralyf. *aā* ℥iv.
 Syrup. flor. tunicæ, ℥fs. misce f. julep.

I also directed her to wash her eyes with the following collyrium, four times a-day :

℞. Aq. euphrasæ,
 — valerianæ, *aā* ℥ii.
 Spirit. vini camphorat. ℥ii. misce.

October the 22d, I directed a blister to be applied to the top of her head, or to have a seton cut in her neck ; but she chose the blister, being afraid of the seton. This was continued eight days, and discharged plentifully, and she found the pain and inflammation abated, which at length went quite off, but her sight did not return, as she informed me, about the end of November ; at which time I ordered her to persist in the use of the infusion and drops, and prescribed, to strengthen her sight, the following powder, directing her to take a large tea-spoonful every morning at eleven o'clock, afternoon at four, and going to rest, in fennel-water :

℞. Milleped. preparat. ℥fs.
 Sem. fœnicul.
 — anisi, *aā* ℥vi.
 Rad. valerian. ℥fs.
 Sacchar. alb. ℥iii.
 Ol. destillat. fœnicul.
 — — — anisi, *aā* gutt. vi. m. f. pulv.

I ordered her to pour some of the following mixture upon the corner of a napkin, and rub her eyes and temples with it, four times a-day :

℞. Aq. valerianæ,
 — fœnicul. *aā* ℥ii.
 — reg. Hung. ℥iii.
 Sal. vol. oleos. Sylv. ℥i. misce.

I directed a small quantity of the following powder, to be snuffed up the nose, every morning, afternoon, and going to rest, which generally brings on a plentiful discharge from the eyes :

℞. Herb. majoranæ, ℥i.
 Rad. iridis flor. ℥ii.
 Turpeth. min. ℥i. m. f. pulvis.

This

This powder I ordered to be omitted for two or three days, if, upon the continuing it, any signs of salivation should ensue; and should it increase, I then directed her to take any gentle purge she liked best.

By this method she recovered her sight in some degree, but not very considerably.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXXVII.

Of the operation for the cataract.

A MAN, about fifty-one years of age, had been afflicted with a cataract in both eyes three years; they were perfectly ripe, and the uvea did not adhere, and the pupil contracted and dilated; he could not distinguish any thing more than day from night, and was, in other respects, in good health.

I acquainted him, that I would perform the operation the next day, and directed him to take a dose of purging-pills, going to rest.

The next day I accordingly went to him, and seating him in a low chair, in a good light, directed my assistants to keep his head steady. I seated myself opposite to him, upon a chair somewhat higher, and began with the left-eye, ordering him to turn his eyes to the right; then with Brisseau's needle, which I previously drew through my mouth, I pierced the middle of the tunica albuginea, about the breadth of two backs of a knife from the cornea, through the tunic into the vitreous humour; then inclining the point of my needle towards the crystalline humour, I depressed it with the flat concave side of the needle to the bottom of the vitreous humour, after which he could perceive the window, and the persons present; then moistening a linen-rag with some of the following eye-water, I applied it to his eye:

R. Aq. plantag.

— rosar. aa ʒii .

Album ovi, N^o i.

Camphoræ, gr. iv. conquass. probe.

I repeated the same process with his other eye, and bled him an hour after, and directed him a proper regimen, and the frequent application of the eye-water; a slight inflammation succeeded, but soon went off again, and he recovered the sight of his left-eye.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXXVIII.

Of a tumour on the knee.

A Young woman, about fix weeks ago, had a fall, which was succeeded by a soft swelling of her knee. She applied to me, October 30th, 1716, and I ordered her to foment the part with the following decoction :

℞. Mur. Halec. lbii.
 Acet. vini lbi.
 Vitriol. Roman. ℥iss.
 Herb. salviæ, mj.
 Alumin. crud. ℥ss.
 Bol. armen. ʒvi. m. coque leni igne per hor. fs. & f.
 colatura.

This I ordered to be used warm three times a-day, rubbing the part well with her hands afterwards. I next directed her to take fifteen of the pilulæ purgantes, every fourth morning ; and, in fourteen days, she was quite recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCLXXXIX.

Of an ulcerated breast.

A LADY, in her lying-in, had ulcerations in her breast, attended with great pain and inflammation ; she had also a great pain in her left-foot, and much heat and thirst ; she was also affected with a troublesome anxiety, and was subject to hysterical complaints ; she had lost her appetite, nauseated all food, but particularly flesh-meats. She consulted me, November 2d, 1716, and I ordered the following plaister to be applied to her breasts every day, to cleanse the ulcers of the matter :

℞. Empl. diachyl. simpl. ʒii.
 — sperm. ceti ʒi.
 Malax. ol. chamomel. q. s. m.

I ordered some drops of the following mixture to be dropped into the ulcers, and small tents of lint to be introduced into the cavities, after they were well cleansed :

℞. Ol. ovor. ʒi.
 — destill. ceræ, gutt. xx. m.

I directed a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken every five hours, in the julep :

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.
Antimon. diaphoretic. *aa* ℥iij.
Cinnab. antimonii,
Nitri depurat. *aa* ℥i. m.

℞. Aq. flor. sambuc.
— card. benedict. *aa* ℥iv.
Syrup. acetos. citr. ℥ss. m. f. julep.

I ordered her to bathe her foot with the following spirit warm, three times a-day ; and to keep herself moderately warm, and to encourage sweat, an hour after her tea every morning :

℞. Spirit. lumbric. terr. ℥iv.
—— formic. ℥ii. misce.

To relieve the heat and thirst, I advised her to drink tea two or three times a-day ; and when thirsty, I ordered her, for ordinary drink, the following apozem, viz. two quarts of barley-water, with a lemon sliced in it, and as much sugar as agreeable : I also advised her to refrain from flesh-meats, or broths made thereof, and directed her to live upon decoctions of prunes and apples, water-gruel, or any such light food ; and for her hysteric complaint, I directed her to smell frequently to the liquor cornu cervi succinat. By these means, she was cured of all her complaints.

OBSERVATION CCCXC.

Of a spot on the tunica cornea.

A BOY, about eight years of age, had a spot upon the cornea, after taking cold, with an inflammation of his eyes : his father consulting me, November, 10th, 1716, I prescribed for him the following purge, to be taken every fourth morning :

℞. Pulv. jalap. ℥ss.
Merc. dulc. gr. v.
Resinæ jalap. subact. gr. ii. m.

I ordered a small quantity of the following powder to be blown into his eye :

℞. Sacchar. canar. alb. ʒi.
Margarit. preparat.
Antimon. diaphoret. ʒss. m.

And that his eye should be washed with the following collyrium, and a few drops of the same be dropped into the eye, two or three times a-day :

℞. Aq. chelidonii major. ʒii.
Vitriol. alb. gr. ii. m.

By these means the spot was removed.

OBSERVATION CCCXCI.

Of the angina.

A Baker's wife was invaded with an angina, or violent inflammation in her throat; which almost prevented deglutition, and was attended with great heat, and an high fever. Being consulted, December 6th, 1716, I first ordered venesection in the arm; the blood, when cold, appeared with a thick yellowish coat, as in pleurifies.

I directed a wine-glassful of the following decoction, to be taken frequently :

℞. Decoct. hordei cum passul. minor. lbii.
Spirit. vitriol. gutt. xxx.
Syrup. moror. ʒi.
—— papav. rhæad. ʒii. misce.

And the following gargle to be used frequently :

℞. Hord. crud. lbi.
Fung. samb. ʒss. coq. in f. q. aq. font. per hor. fs.

℞. Colaturæ ʒviii.
Mel. rosar. ʒss.
Alumen. crud. ʒii.
Nitri depur. ʒss. misce.

and that she should drink frequently of elder-flower tea.

I ordered pledgits dipped in spirit. vini camph. croc. to be applied warm under the chin, and an emollient clyster, with three drams of nitre in it, to be injected in the evening.

December the 8th, I had her bled again in the foot, repeated the clyster, and directed her to persist in the use of the medicines prescribed above.

The seventh day of her illness, after a sweat in the night, she found herself much better; but having had no stool in three days, I ordered the following purge:

℞. Tamarind. ʒss.
Fol. senæ elect. ʒiii.
Crem. tart. ʒi. ebull. in f. q. aq. simpl.

℞. Colaturæ ʒiii.
Mann. Calabr. ʒi. m.

After this, the disorder in her throat went off: but she now complained of pains in her hands and feet, for which I ordered her to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every morning, afternoon, and night, in some elder-flower-water, and to rub the pained parts with a warm cloth:

℞. Lap. cancr. citrat. ʒiii.
Antimon. diaphor. ʒii.
Tartar. vitriolat.
Cinnab. antimon.
Nitr. depur. aā ʒi. m. f. pulv.

By the use of these means the pains were removed, and she was perfectly restored to her former health.

OBSERVATION CCCXCII.

Of a difficult labour, the child's back presenting.

A Carpenter's wife sent for me, December 19th, 1716; she had been in labour two days; and the midwife could not deliver her, being unable to distinguish either the head, arm, feet, or umbilical chord of the child; and, therefore, was at a loss how to act.

I went to her and took the proper instruments with me, and after giving the woman some cordial julep, endeavoured to discover which part of the child presented, and found the child forced into the pelvis, with the back presenting at the os internum, nearly as in the case related page 85.

I placed the woman on a convenient table, with bolsters under her breech, the female-assistants keeping her steady; I then endeavoured to introduce my hand gradually under the child's buttocks, and, at length, with a great deal of trouble, got to the thigh, thence to the knee, so to the leg, and brought it, together with the foot, down towards the vagina, and soon got one foot out of the uterus; then letting the woman rest half a quarter of an hour, I introduced my hand again, by the direction

of

of the leg, to the child's body, thence to the other leg, and brought that forwards in the same manner, and entirely extracted the child.

OBSERVATION CCCXCIII.

Of a constant nausea.

A MAN had been troubled with a nausea, for which he at length took a vomit, and brought up a feather as long as a finger; the nausea, notwithstanding, continued; he had a little appetite to food, but no inclination for drink, and complained of a heaviness on his head. Consulting me, December 28th, 1716, I ordered him to take fifty drops of the elixir stomach. Hoffman. three times a-day, and half a tea-spoonful of the pulv. stomachicus Birkm. every day after dinner, and to drink carduus-tea. December 30th, I ordered him to take the following purging-pills:

℞. Ext. panch. Croll. ʒss.
Refin. jalap. subact. gr. iv.
Elix. propriet. q. f. f. pilulæ N° xi.

January 2d, 1717, for a pain which he now complained of in his back, I ordered him friction with warm cloths, and to bathe the part with the following spirit:

℞. Spirit. vin. camph. ʒii.
—— cornu cervi, ʒss. m.

By the use of these means, his complaints were removed.

OBSERVATION CCCXCIV.

Of a continual vomiting, after a difficult labour.

A Young lady, about twenty years of age, was seized after a difficult labour, eleven weeks past, with violent vomitings, rejecting every thing she eat or drank, which rendered her extremely weak and faint; her body was constipated and belly hard, nor could she go to stool without the use of suppositories, or some other assistance.

She consulted me, January 6th, 1717, and I prescribed for her the following electuary; directing her to take the quantity of a nutmeg in a spoonful or two of the julep every three hours, of which also a spoonful or two might be taken frequently:

℞. Theriacæ Andromach. ʒss.
Confect. alkerm. inc. ʒii.
Laud. opiat. gr. ii. misce.

3 N 2

℞.

℞. Aq. cinnamom. cum vino.
 — cinnamom. cydoniat. *aā* ziv .
 Confect. alkerm. zii .
 Syrup. cinnamom. ziss . misce.

I directed her to rub a few drops of the following balsam, warm, upon the pit of the stomach, every three hours :

℞. Ol. nucis moschatae expr. zii .
 — destill. flor. chamomel.
 — — carui,
 — — aneth. *aā* gutt. vi. m.

And if costive, to have a clyster injected every night.

O B S E R V A T I O N CCCXCV.

Of a spitting of blood.

JANUARY 22d, 1717, Mr. Muller, a student about twenty years of age, had been troubled, about three months, with an oppression of the breast and shortness of breath ; and the day before was seized with a spitting of blood and a violent cough, which continued to this day, but was somewhat abated. Being consulted, I directed, as he was of a plethoric habit and ruddy complexion, that he should lose eight ounces of blood from the arm or foot, and that he should take a common purge of the decoction of tamarinds, *sena aā* ziii . with an ounce of manna : and fifty drops of the tinct. flor. cordial. every morning, and an hour before dinner. At five o'clock in the evening, and going to rest, I directed a teaspoonful of the pulv. temperans to be taken in a glass of fair water. I advised him to abstain from all heating things in eating and drinking, and to avoid any violent exercise.

January 27th, the oppression was abated ; but when he coughed, he brought up a viscid mucus, and some blood : he would not submit to any more bleeding. I further ordered him to drink three or four dishes of the following infusion like tea, warm, every morning and evening :

℞. Spec. pro decoct. pectoral. Aug. zii .
 Herb. veronic. mj . misce.

And directed him to take fifty drops of the tinctura proprietatis Mynsichti in the first dish of the tea, and to continue the pulvis temperans two or three days longer : I would have persuaded him to lose some more blood, but he would not consent ; hence his oppression continued, with sometimes a small discharge of blood.

OBSERVATION CCCXCVI.

Of the epilepsy.

A Maid-servant, about twenty-six years of age, of a very plethoric habit, and passionate temper, was seized suddenly, after some vexation, with an epileptic fit, January 26th, 1717. She consulted me, and I ordered her, first, to lose ten or twelve ounces of blood from the foot, and afterwards to take twenty drops of the liquor. cornu cervi succinat. every three hours, in the following julep :

℞. Aq. cerafor. nigr.

— flor. tilia, *aa* ℥ii.

Syrup. flor. pæonia, ℥ii. m.

January 27th, she had no return of the fit, but now complained of a violent pain in her head; her eyes were swelled, so that she could with difficulty open them; and being very faint, I ordered her to continue the liquor. cornu cervi succinat. every six hours, and the following ingredients to be infused like tea; directing her to drink of it twice a-day, sweetened with sugar :

℞. Rad. pæonia,

Herb. verben.

— betonic. *aa* mfs.

Cass. caryophyllat. ℥ii. concisa crasso modo misce.

I ordered half a tea-spoonful of the following powder, to be taken every morning at eleven, and every afternoon at five o'clock, and going to rest, in some black cherry-water :

℞. Rad. valerian. ℥iii.

Sem. lycopodii,

— pæonia,

Cinnab. antimon. *aa* ℥i.

Nitri depurat. ℥ii.

Sacchar. alb. ℥ss. m. f. pulv.

By this method she was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCCXCVII.

Of a heaviness of the head, and symptoms of an apoplexy.

A Student in law, about twenty-two years of age, very fat and corpulent, accustomed to bleeding, which he had neglected last autumn, was invaded with a heaviness of the head, and frequent faintings, resembling the attacks of an apoplexy; he was often troubled with great anxiety, accompanied with sweats; being sometimes hot, and then cold. His sleep was uneasy, and disturbed with terrible dreams; he perceived often a great commotion of the blood; he was very irregular in his diet, smoked much tobacco, drank large quantities of tea and coffee, and led a very sedentary life. January 27th, 1717, he consulted me.

I first advised him to be moderate in eating and drinking, and to abstain from tea, coffee, tobacco, and wine, in excess; sometimes to omit eating a supper, assisting nature by abstinence, and to drink only small-beer, or rather water, and to use exercise, as walking, riding, and fencing every day.

I then directed him to lose ten ounces of blood from the arm or foot; and to take twenty of the pilulæ polychrestæ every fifth morning for three times; and to take forty drops of the following tincture, every morning and afternoon, in some tea, drinking only two or three dishes after them, for he was accustomed to drink ten or twelve:

℞. Ess. rosmarin. ℥ss.

Sal. vol. oleos. Sylvii, ʒii. m.

Every afternoon at five o'clock, and going to rest, I ordered him to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder in the julep:

℞. Matr. perlar. preparat.

Lapid. cancror. citrat.

Pulv. Marchion. aā ʒii.

Cinnabar. antimon.

Nitri depurat. aā ʒi. misce fiat pulv.

℞. Aq. cerasor. nig. ʒiii.

— borragin. ʒi.

— cinnamom. bugloss. ℥ss. misce f. julep.

By this method he was entirely relieved of his complaints.

OBSERVATION CCCXCVIII.

Of ulcerated gums and tonsils.

A Young woman, about twenty-two years of age, had been troubled for a year past with ulcers of the gums and tonsils, which would not heal, though she had tried many remedies; her speech was as if the bones of the nose were affected. She consulted me, February 7th, 1717, and I ordered her to gargle her mouth and throat with the following decoction, and directed her to snuff some of it up her nose:

℞. Herb. scord.

—— fabinae, *añ* mj. concisa crasso modo coque in aq. simpl. q. s. per horæ quadrant.

℞. Colaturæ ʒx.

Spir. vin. vulg.

Ung. Ægyptiac. *añ* ʒiss. misce.

I directed her to dab the ulcers in her mouth and throat well with ol. myrrhæ per deliquium, with a hair-pencil, after the gargle, and ordered venesection in the foot; and that she should take fifteen of the following purging-pills every fifth night, going to rest:

℞. Extr. panchym. Croll.

Merc. dulc. *añ* ʒss.

Resin. jalap. subact. gr. xv.

Ess. lignor. q. s. f. f. pilulæ gr. i. pond.

I also directed a spoonful of the following ingredients to be boiled half a quarter of an hour in a pint of water, and that she should drink the strained liquor like tea, every night and morning, with forty drops of the tincture in each first dish:

℞. Rad. chinæ,

—— polypod.

—— sarsaparill. *añ* ʒi.

Lign. guaiac.

—— sassifr. *añ* ʒiss.

Cort. Winteran. ʒii. concisa crasso modo misce.

℞. Tinct. antimon. tartarif.

Ess. lignor. *añ* ʒss.

Ol. dest. ligni sassifr. gutt. vi.

—— junip. gutt. iii. misce.

March

March 8th, I heard that she was much better, after the use of these medicines, yet there still remained some ulcers in her throat; and desiring farther advice, I now ordered her, instead of the ol. myrrhæ per deliquium, to use the following mixture:

℞. Aq. virid. Hartmanni, ℥ii.
Ung. fusci Wurz. ℥ii. misce.

And after gargling, directed her to touch the remaining ulcers with the following mixture:

℞. Mel. rosar. ℥i.
Syrup. violar. ℥iii.
Spirit. vitriol. ℥ss. misce.

She persisted in the use of the other internal medicines, with a proper regimen and diet; the ulcers were healed, and the defect in her speech went off.

OBSERVATION CCCXCIX.

Of a defect of the menstrual discharge,

A Maid-servant to a farmer, about twenty-six years of age, had never had the menses, and laboured under several troublesome complaints, as defluxions of the head and eyes, pains in her head, difficulty of breathing, and lassitude of her limbs. She consulted me, March 22d, 1717, and I ordered her the following bag of uterine herbs, to be infused in a pint of boiling-water; adding, when cold, a pint of good wine: of this infusion I directed her to take a wine-glassful, every morning early:

℞. Rad. aristoloch. rotund.
—— imperator. aā ℥iii.
Herb. fabinæ,
—— matricariæ, aā mj.
Fol. fenæ elect. ℥iss.
Agaric. alb. ℥ss.
Fibr. hellebor. nig. ℥i.
Cinamom. ℥ii.
Sal. tart. ℥iii. m. d. in findone alb.

I directed from thirty to thirty-five drops of the following tincture, at eleven in the morning, and four in the afternoon, in some beer or gruel:

℞.

℞. Eff. myrrhæ,
 Sal. vol. oleos. *aa* ʒiiss.
 Eff. fabinæ, ʒi.
 Ol. dest. succin. gutt. vi.

And five of the following pills to be taken every night, going to rest:

℞. Gum. galban.
 — ammoniac.
 — hederæ, *aa* ʒss.
 — myrrhæ rubræ,
 Aloes depurat.
 Extract. matricariæ,
 — aristoloch. rot.
 — — puleg.
 — — croci, *aa* ʒi.
 Elix. propriet. q. s. f. pilulæ, gr. iii. pond.

I directed her to wash her eyes with the following collyrium, four times a-day:

℞. Aq. chelidon. maj.
 — plantag. *aa* ʒiiss.
 Aloes puriss. gr. xii. misce.

In eight days time her menses came down, and all her complaints went off.

OBSERVATION CCCC.

Of a supposed stone in the bladder.

DR. Franc, physician at Eychstadt, formerly my pupil, sent me the following case for my opinion; desiring, at the same time, to know whether it would be advisable to throw an injection into the bladder.

A nobleman, about sixty-four years of age, of a sanguineo-melancholic temperament, a lover of travelling and hunting, but moderate in his diet, was seized, about twenty years ago, with nephritic pains, but after some proper medicines, he discharged cloudy urine, with red sand, and was quite well afterwards, but was seized several times a-year with smarting pains in making water, which generally went off again of itself; perhaps the hæmorrhoids were the cause: at length, about six months ago, he was seized, after making water, but without any other nephritic symptoms, with an almost intolerable pricking pain in the urethra, and neck of the bladder, which was succeeded by a copious discharge, the whole day, of

urine of the colour of that of a person in health, mixed with red sand ; but still the pain continued.

By the use of warm baths, clysters, emollient, anodyne, nephritic medicines, with intermediate doses of stomachics, a plentiful discharge of urine followed, mixed with a large portion of mucus, gravel, and sand ; so that by the regular use of these medicines, he voided by urine, in the space of three months, above four pounds of this gravel, the patient having as good an appetite, and rest at nights, as a person in perfect health.

The pain again returned and abated alternately, but more frequently with greater vehemence ; and after making water, the burning pricking pain was worse than before, and was now attended with a tenesmus ; his appetite was not so good, his sleep grew disturbed, his strength diminished, and he was greatly troubled with wind, and was costive ; in the night he perceived a heat in his hands, and soles of his feet, his urine continued pale, with the gravelly sediment, and his pulse was natural.

I was consulted in this case, to know what I thought would be most conducive to restore the patient to his former health, and sent the following answer :—That I had maturely considered the circumstances, and from the symptoms could not judge otherwise than that the patient had a stone in the bladder, which the following symptoms denoted ; viz. pain in the neck of the bladder and urethra, smarting pain in making water, the frequent discharge of urine and tenesmus, the loss of appetite, wind, and costiveness ; which complaints, at his time of life, would be with difficulty relieved, except the stone in the bladder was so small as to be forced through the urethra, which to me seemed very improbable, as he had taken so many medicines, and had voided so much gravel, but no remarkable stone.

Therefore I would first advise him, by all means, to be searched by the catheter, to be certain whether there was a stone or not, that thereby one might afterwards proceed in his cure with greater certainty ; in the mean time, to mitigate the pain, and to carry off the gravel, I would advise gentle diuretics.

To answer which end, the pareira brava would prove of no small service, taken in the following manner, viz. half an ounce boiled up in a pint of water, and drank like tea, every morning and afternoon, by which means the pain might be mitigated and assuaged ; particularly, if half an ounce, or one ounce of oil of sweet-almonds was taken in the morning (to which, if possible, should be added gentle exercise of walking) by which means the passage would become lubricated, the acridness of the urine corrected, and the corroded sides of the bladder and urethra healed,

and

and the preternatural gravel discharged. Going to rest, he may take a tea-spoonful of the following powder in parsley-water :

℞. Tartar. vitriolat.

Test. ovor. aa ziii .

Cinnab. antimon. rit. preparat.

Nitri depurat. aa zii . misce.

To strengthen his stomach, and expel the wind, he may take, just before dinner, fifty drops of the following tincture, in some warm gruel :

℞. Ess. carminativ. Wedel.

— cort. aurant. aa zss . misce.

His body must always be kept open, and, if costive, a clyster must be injected, or stools may be procured by the pilulæ tartareæ Schroderi; for patients, labouring under gravelly complaints, are always worse when constipated. Sydenham's purge of tamarinds, senna, and manna, may be exhibited with great benefit.

A moderate diet must be persisted in, and the food taken must be of easy digestion; coarse, hard, flatulent food must be avoided; and his ordinary drink should be of these ingredients, boiled a quarter of an hour in two quarts of water :

℞. Rad. malvæ,

Passul. minor. aa zi .

Sem. cicer. rubr. zss .

— fœnicul. zii .

At dinner, to strengthen his stomach, a glass of good wine may be taken. The patient should refrain from beer, particularly the strong brown sort, which, in these cases, is generally hurtful. Coffee, with a large proportion of milk, may be drank in the afternoon.

If the patient has been accustomed to bleed at particular seasons, it should by no means be omitted; and as this is the spring-season, he should, especially, lose six or eight ounces of blood; for, as the commotions of the blood are hereby diminished or taken off, the pains will, of course, be greatly abated.

The throwing up an injection into the bladder I would not advise, as the stone, in all probability, lies in the way, so that the injection could not reach farther than the urethra, and thence could be but of little service, since the disorder is not in the urethra, but in the bladder: besides, by the frequent passing the catheter, the pain may be increased, but to search for the stone with it would be very necessary, as above-men-

tioned. These are the medicines, and the regimen, I think would be of most service in this disorder.

OBSERVATION CCCCI.

Of an abscess in the breast.

A LADY at Altdorff, in her lying-in, had an inflammation of her breast, and was troubled with alternate heat and cold; the heat being succeeded generally by a sweat: she consulted me, April 9th, 1717, and I prescribed the following powder, to be taken, every six hours, in the julep:

℞. Pulv. bezoart. Sennert. gr. x.
Antimon. diaphoret.
Lap. cancror. citrat. *añ* gr. v.
Cinnab. antimon.
Nitri depurat. *añ* gr. iiss. misce f. pulv.

℞. Aq. borragin. bugloss.
— cerasor. nigror. *añ* ℥ii.
Syrup. ribesior.
— papav. rh.
Acet. destillat. *añ* ℥iss. misce.

Of this julep also I directed a spoonful to be taken frequently between the doses of the powder.

I ordered a bag of elder and camomile-flowers to be applied to the part affected.

An abscess, however, formed, which broke and discharged a pint of matter; I then ordered it to be syringed with the following decoction at each dressing, every night and morning:

℞. Herb. fanicul.
— agrimon.
— abrotan.
— hyperic. *añ* mfs. coque in f. q. aq. simpl. per quadrant horæ.

℞. Colaturæ, ℥viii.
Mellis rosat. ℥ii.
Elix. propriet. f. acid. ℥ii. misce.

and a tent dipped in balsam of Peru to be introduced into the orifice, after syringing, to keep it open till it should be well cleansed; applying over it

an

an adhesive plaister. In about three weeks time this abscess was perfectly healed.

OBSERVATION CCCCII.

Of a suppression of the menstrual discharge.

A Young lady, about twenty-two years of age, had her menstrua come down when she was about eighteen years of age, after which time she had no return, and her health was thereby much affected. She was of a pale aspect, troubled with a difficulty of breathing, and weakness of her stomach. She consulted me, April 18th, 1717, and I prescribed for her the infusion, page 464, and directed her to drink, two hours afterwards, two or three dishes of rosemary-tea.

And that she should take fifty drops of the following tincture before dinner :

℞. Effent. cort. aurant. ʒvi.
—— centaur. min. ʒii. misce.

After she had taken these medicines, we commenced a new month, and I ordered her to take from thirty to forty drops of the following tincture, in rosemary-tea, every morning and afternoon :

℞. Sal. vol. oleof.
Eff. myrrhæ, aā ʒiii.
—— fabinæ, ʒi.
Ol. dest. succin. gutt. vi. misce.

And five of the following pills every night, going to rest :

℞. Gum. galban.
—— ammoniac.
—— hederæ puriss. aā ʒi.
—— myrrhæ rubræ,
—— aloes optim.
Extract. aristoloch. rotund.
—— pulegii.
—— croci, aā ʒi.
Ol. destill. caryophyll.
—— cinnamom. aā gutt. iii.
Elix. propriet. f. pilulæ pond. gr. iii.

I further ordered her legs to be rubbed with warm cloths, and when she had any pains in her back, to use a pediluvium of uterine herbs, and after using it a few days to be bled in the foot.

OBSER-

MEDICAL, CHIRURGICAL, and
OBSERVATION CCCCHI.

Of a gutta serena.

A Weaver's son, about nineteen years of age, after a violent pain in his head, and catarrh, was afflicted with a gutta serena. His parents consulted me, April 27th, 1717, and I ordered him to take from fifteen to twenty of the pilulæ polychrestæ every fourth night, going to rest; and every morning and afternoon, I directed him to drink four or five dishes of the following infusion, like tea, with forty drops of the tincture in the first dish:

℞. Herb. euphrasie, mj.
—— rosmarin. mfs.
Rad. valerianæ,
Sem. fœnicul. aā ʒfs. m.

℞. Eff. lignor.
—— succin. aā ʒiii.

I directed him to take, every night, going to rest, when the pills were not taken, half a tea-spoonful of the following powder, in some fennel-water:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒi.
Antimon. diaphoret. ʒfs.
Mere. dulc. ʒii. misce f. pulv.

And ordered him to snuff the following powder up his nose, every night and morning:

℞. Pulv. majoranæ, ʒiii.
—— sçœnanth.
—— cubebar, aā ʒfs.
Turbeth. mineral. ʒi. misce.

And to wash his eyes frequently with the following collyrium:

℞. Aq. valerianæ,
—— fœnicul. aā ʒii.
—— reg. Hung. ʒfs.
Sal. vol. oleof. Sylv. ʒi. m.

I ordered a blister to be applied to his neck, and afterwards behind his ears, and lastly upon his head.

After

After he had persisted in the use of these medicines sometime, without any alteration for the better, I had a seton cut in his neck, which discharged copiously, but no amendment followed.

OBSERVATION CCCCIV.

Of an umbilical rupture.

THIS spring a gentleman, strong and corpulent, about fifty years of age, was brought to me by Charles Collen, of Nurenberg, surgeon, for advice. His navel was ruptured and dilated to the breadth of three fingers, the dilatation or extension of the skin forming an accurate circle. See my surgery, plate xxiv. fig. 12. AAAA; the diameter exceeding two inches, and the space or opening into the abdomen being covered with a thin transparent membrane, through which the intestines BBBB, might be seen in the cavity of the abdomen: this membrane was the peritoneum, protruded by the intestines, when not confined by the bandage; but when the bandage was off, it was as plain, even, and transparent as a pane of glass, through which one might see into the cavity of the abdomen.

He consulted me, to know whether this rupture could not be cured, and I told him no relief could be had. He then asked what was best to be done to prevent farther mischief.

As this was a case I had never seen before, nor had ever met with it described by authors, I could think of no other advice than a belt of six fingers-breadth, with double buckles. Near where the buckles were sewed, I directed a round leather bolster to be fixed, twice the bigness of the rupture, that it might cover the place exposed, and when buckled tight, might keep the part even: and that a linen-compress might be applied under the leathern bolster, for the sake of cleanliness, as it might be easily changed when fouled by sweat; and I acquainted him, that when he had experienced the effect of this advice, we might be the better enabled to judge what might be done farther.

At the same time, I advised him to avoid violent exercise, as lifting, riding, pumping, and such like, and to eat and drink moderately, as the action or distension of the abdominal muscles would, of course, increase the disorder and enlarge the rupture: on the contrary, if he was moderate in eating, drinking, and exercise, I told him he might live many years without much inconvenience, notwithstanding the disorder seemed so terrible.

OBSERVATION CCCC.V.

Of deafness.

A Student in physic, about twenty years of age, lost his hearing in the left-ear, but was otherwise in good health. Consulting me, May 12th, 1717, I ordered him to take fifteen of the pilulæ polychrestæ, going to rest, and to repeat them in three days, and that two drops of the following mixture should be dropped two or three times a-day into the ear :

℞. Eff. castor.
Ol. amygd. amar. aā ʒss.
— destillat. succin.
— ——— rosmarin. aā gutt. ii. misce.

I directed the following medicine to be put into the ear on some cotton, after the drops :

℞. Moschi, gr. ii.
Ambr. gr. i. misce.

Every night and morning, he took a tea-spoonful of the following powder :

℞. Pulv. temper. nostris,
Specific. cephalic. aā ʒiii.
Extract. castorei, gr. iv.
Ol. destillat. cinnamom.
— ——— caryophyll. aā gutt. i. m.

By these means, his complaint was entirely removed.

OBSERVATION CCCC.VI.

Of a catalepsy.

A Maid-servant was seized with the disorder called catalepsy; remaining, when in the fit, fixed in the same posture like a statue: it was attended also with loss of memory, and a violent head-ach; her menstrua flowed but sparingly. She consulted me, May 13th, 1717, and I ordered her to take forty drops of the following mixture every morning at eight, and afternoon at five o'clock :

℞. Eff. scordii,
— millefol. aā ʒii.
Spir. castorei compos. ʒi. misce.

And

And five of the following pills, every night, going to rest :

℞. Extract. mellissæ,
 ——— millefolii,
 ——— card. bened.
 Gum hederæ, *añ* ʒss.
 ——— myrrhæ,
 ——— aloes, *añ* ʒi.
 Ess. myrrhæ, q. s. f. pilulæ, gr. iii. pond. consperge cum
 elæosacch. caryophyll.

I advised her to be bled in the foot, about two days before the usual period of the mēstrua, and to drink rosemary-tea every morning and afternoon, and to avoid care and deep attention.

OBSERVATION CCCCVII.

Of a pregnant woman, whose child had been dead above twelve days.

A Woman, seven months gone with child, consulted me, May 24th, 1717. She apprehended the child was dead, as she had perceived no motion for more than twelve days, after having been put into a great passion. Her belly was sunk, and she was frequently attacked with rigors and faintings, and every morning, for three days past, had vomited ; she had lost her appetite entirely, and had been troubled with a diarrhœa for some days, having had ten or twelve stools each day, and was now very weak and faint. I first ordered her to take from twenty-five to thirty drops of the spirit. castor. comp. three times a-day, or at any time when faint, in the julep. I directed her to take a tea-spoonful of the hepar. anguillæ preparat. three times a-day, between the doses of the spirit, in the following julep :

℞. Aq. pulegii, ʒiii.
 — cinnamom. ʒi. misce f. julep.

She also took, now-and-then, a spoonful of the following cordial mixture :

℞. Aq. cerasor. nig.
 — lilior. alb. *añ* ʒii.
 — cinnamom.
 — embryon. *añ* ʒi.
 Elæosacchar. caryophyll.
 ————— maceris, *añ* ʒi. misce.

The third day afterwards, she was delivered of a dead child, and was soon perfectly relieved of all her complaints.

OBSERVATION CCCCVIII.

Of a lady who retained a dead child two months, without any injury or inconvenience.

MRS. Swartz was so big with child, that both herself and her Friends expected her delivery every day; but on a sudden the motion of the child ceased, which before had been very strong: on which case, she consulted me.

It is well known that the foetus may become weak or languid from many causes, so that at one time it shall have very little motion, and then again a stronger, and that its strength and motion may be often assisted by the use of internal and external invigorating remedies; among which I reckon the aqua vel balsamum embryonum as a principal one: this I prescribed for this lady, directing her to take a spoonful every three or four hours, and to apply some of the same to the abdomen, with thick folded napkins, four times a-day, warm, and to take half a tea-spoonful of the following powder, in a spoonful of the same, twice a-day:

R. Sacchar. canar. ʒss.

Cinnab. nativ. purif. ʒiss.

Ol. dest. cinnamom. gutt. xxx.

At dinner, besides her beer, I advised her to drink a glass or two of good old wine, and to eat moderately of food seasoned with cinnamon, mace, cloves, or other agreeable spices; and as walking was not troublesome to her, I advised her not to sit much, but to take gentle exercise.

But notwithstanding she continued these medicines and used exercise, according to my directions, she perceived no motion of the child. I therefore judged the child was dead, and forbid her taking any forcing medicines to expel it, as they might prove injurious to the uterus, and might also inflame the blood; but advised her to let nature take its course now, and only to be moderate in her diet and exercise, as before directed, and to make herself easy, and not to fret, which would greatly weaken her, but begged of her to wait with patience till the child should be delivered of itself: this state lasted two months, at the end of which time she perceived some labour-pains to come on, and was happily delivered without much pain, the after-birth separated with ease, and she found herself, after her delivery, pretty well, the lochia flowed regularly, and she soon recovered.

The child she was delivered of was neither putrid or foetid, but all the parts were wrinkled and flaccid.

OBSERVATION CCCCIX.

Of the extraction of a child presenting with the breech.

IN the beginning of June 1717, I was sent for to a clergyman's wife, who had been two days in labour: the midwife thought the child's head presented, which she took to be very large. When I came, I enquired into the circumstances of her case, and the position of the child; then placing the woman upon a convenient table, I found that the buttock of the child presented, which the midwife had mistaken for the head. I ordered a large pillow to be put under the patient's breech, to raise it higher than her head, that the child, by its own weight, might fall backward, by which method I could insinuate my hand with greater ease under the buttock, to search for the feet.

Then desiring the female assistants to keep the patient steady, I introduced my right-hand, and pushed the buttocks of the child as far back as possible, that I might have more room; at length I passed my hand under the buttock to the thigh, thence to the knee, and so to the right-foot, which I pulled forward, the knee following.

When this foot was advanced, I introduced my hand again to the child's belly, to the left thigh, to the knee, and at length to the other foot, which I bent at the knee, and extracted the other foot first, as before; and after I had got both feet advanced, I took hold of the hip, and entirely delivered the child, which was still alive: I then ordered the midwife to cut off the umbilical chord, and to make the ligature; then taking hold of the chord with my left-hand, passed my other hand up, by the direction of this chord, to the fundus uteri, and taking hold of the placenta, as described tab. xxxiii. fig. 13, of my surgery, by moving it gently backwards and forwards, about a quarter of an hour, it separated, and I extracted it entirely.

OBSERVATION CCCCX.

Of a laceration of the perinæum.

A Laceration of the perinæum frequently occurs, particularly when the position of the child is such as to advance double into the vagina, thereby greatly distending the parts; which accident happened in the above case, it being the woman's first child.

After I had extracted the secundines, I observed this to be the case; I therefore directed the os externum to be covered with folded cloths, to prevent the air reaching the parts, injuring the uterus, or preventing the

purgations; I then directed the midwife to cleanse and foment the part with a sponge and hot wine, and to dab the laceration with oleum ovorum, ordering the patient to keep her legs close, as this would promote the cure.

But as the wound could not be kept clean from blood on the first days, nor could any plaister adhere, I directed the midwife to wash the part with hot wine, three times a-day, dressing it afterwards with the oleum ovorum, as before, till such time as the flux of the lochia were abated; after which I ordered her to dry the part three times a-day with soft linen-rags, and to apply the oleum ovorum and a plaister of the diachylon simplex, the length of a finger, and about the same breadth, till such time as the wound should be healed, which was effected in sixteen days.

OBSERVATION CCCCXI.

Of an apoplexy from the strong smell of white-lillies.

JULY 4th, 1717, making an afternoon's visit to the reverend Mr. Sontag, professor of theology in our university; in the apartment he received me in there were three or four flower-pots with white-lillies, which were extremely fragrant, but too powerful for me, as, from my infancy, I never could bear the strong scent of lillies, hyacinths, tuberoses, or orange-flowers, when the windows were shut.

And as I had both read and heard that these strong scents were bad for the head, and indeed had met with instances where apoplexies had been produced from this cause, I asked him if he did not find his head affected, if he continued long in the room where these scents were so powerful, and told him physicians regarded them as prejudicial, and that there were instances of persons being so affected by them as to die, and that I myself could not bear them without being giddy, therefore begged the window might be opened, that the effluvia might be dispersed.

He ordered the window to be opened, and replied that he was fond of these flowers, could bear their smell extremely well, and found no inconvenience from them; and, being a tall, strong, healthy man, he relied upon the goodness of his constitution: but the smell being too powerful for me, I was obliged to take my leave sooner than I intended.

The night following, which was July the 5th, towards morning, he was seized with an apoplexy, a loss of speech, sense, and motion; Dr. Bayer, senior professor of physic, and myself, were sent for, and we found him with his eyes wide open, but without sense, the pulse and respiration only remaining.

I related to Dr. Bayer what had passed the day before : we ordered venesection, blisters, and strong friction of the soles of the feet, head, and hands, applied volatile spirits and waters to his nose to rouse him, and rubbed his wrists and temples with the same, gave him cordials internally, directed clysters, and other remedies usual in these cases ; but without success, for the next morning, July 6th, 1717, he began to rattle in his throat, and soon after expired.

OBSERVATION CCCCXII.

Of a black-jaundice.

A Farmer's wife, about forty-two years of age, had been afflicted with a black-jaundice and tertian-fever twelve weeks, was very weak, had lost her appetite, and was subject to frequent vomitings. Consulting me, July 7th, 1717, I ordered her the following purging draught, to be taken the next morning early :

℞. Rhabarb. ℥ii.

Tart. vitriol. ℥i. ebull. in f. q. aquæ simplicis per quadrant. horæ.

℞. Colaturæ, ℥iii.

Syrup. de cichor. cum rhæo. ℥ss.

I directed a spoonful of the following ingredients to be infused in a point of boiling water, and to be drank morning and afternoon, sweetened with sugar, like tea :

℞. Rad. 5 aperient. aā ℥ii.

Herbæ veronicæ,

— hederæ terrest. aā mj. m.

And one of the following powders to be taken every morning at six, and afternoon at four o'clock :

℞. Sal. absynthii, ℥iii.

Tartar. vitriolat.

Arcan. duplicat. aā ℥ii. misce, divide in xvi partes æquales.

And every day, before dinner and supper, I directed forty drops of the following tincture to be taken :

℞. Ess. absynthii comp. ℥ss.

— trifol. fibrin. ℥ii. misce,

And

And five of these pills, going to rest, in any agreeable vehicle :

℞. Mass. pilul. tartar. Bont. ʒi.

Extr. card. benedict.

—— cochleariæ,

—— trifol. fibrin. aā ʒi.

Elix. propriet. q. f. pilul. gr. iii. pond.

I advised her to be moderate in her diet, to take gentle exercise, as walking, &c. and to avoid coarse food, particularly pork and smoked meats.

OBSERVATION CCCCXIII.

Of a deficiency of the menstrea, after a lying-in.

THE patient, page 475, from whom I extracted the child, had as yet no return of the menstrual discharge; she also complained of a foreness and pain of the external parts, resembling the pricking of needles; but she had a good appetite. My advice being desired, I ordered forty drops of the following elixir to be taken every morning early, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, in the infusion :

℞. Elixir prop. f. acid. ʒss.

Liq. ol. Sylv. ʒii.

Ess. fabinæ, ʒi. m.

℞. Rad. aristoloch. rotund.

—— pimpinell. alb. aā ʒii.

Herb. rosmarin. mj.

—— melissæ, mfs.

Lign. saffrafras,

—— santal. citrin. aā ʒii.

Cinnamom. ʒi. concisa & contusa misce.

These ingredients I ordered to be infused in the manner of tea, directing four dishes to be drank every morning and afternoon, and five of the following pills to be taken every night, going to rest :

℞. Gum. ammon. ʒii.

—— hederæ,

—— galban. aā ʒss.

Myrrhæ rubræ,

Aloes depurat. aā ʒi.

Extr. matricariæ,

—— pulegii,

—— croci, aā gr. xii.

Elix. propriet. q. f. f. pilulæ, gr. iii. pond.

Every

Every night, before bed-time, I ordered her to use a pediluvium prepared of a decoction of artemisia, rosmarinus, and matricaria.

September 6th, I received an account that she had had a return of the menses twice, but that in the matrimonial intercourse, she complained of a pain of the vagina, which she had never perceived before, and desired me to order something for it : accordingly, September 7th, 1717, I advised her, to forbear such intercourse for a few weeks, as the pain I supposed arose from the injury done the part in delivery, and directed her to use the following injection, to heal the soreness of the part :

℞. Rad. symphyt.
 — aristoloch. rotund. aā ʒi.
 Herb. scordii,
 — agrimon. aā mj.
 — consolid. saracenii.
 Summit. hyperic, aā mfs. m.

A spoonful of these ingredients I directed to be boiled a quarter of an hour in a pint of water, adding to the strained liquor, an ounce of the following mixture, and to throw it up the vagina three times a-day :

℞. Mellis rosat. ʒiv.
 Balsam. Peruv. ʒss. m.

By the use of these means all her complaints were removed, and her cure effected.

OBSERVATION CCCCXIV.

Of a peculiar disorder, accompanied with laughing and dancing.

A Youth, about eighteen years of age, an apprentice to a barber-surgeon, was frequently seized, when he was shaving any person, or when about any other business, with a violent fit of laughter, beginning, at the same time, to jump and dance about, without having any previous notice of the attack ; nor was he sensible of these actions during, or after, the fit, in which, too, he made several odd, involuntary, antic motions, with his arms and legs, without being sensible of them ; and he would soon recover again, and finish whatever he was about when attacked.

Being consulted in this case, July 14th, 1717, I ordered him a purging draught, to be taken in the morning, with senna, tamarinds, and manna, after the manner of Mangetta, or Sydenham, in his treatment of the chorea sancti Viti ; and ordered him from thirty-five to forty drops of the following tincture, twice a-day, in a dish of the infusion of the following ingredients, with two or three dishes of the same after it :

℞.

℞. Eff. succin. ℥ii.
 — lign. aloes,
 — castorei, aā ℥i.

℞. Rad. pæon.
 — helen. aā ℥ii.
 Herb. betonicæ,
 — salviæ, aā mfs.
 Flor. stæchad. arabic. p. i.
 Lign. sassafr. ℥ii.
 — santal. ℥i.
 — aloes ℥ss.
 Cinnamom. acut.
 Sem. badian. ℥ii. m.

I also directed a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken :

℞. Specific. cephalic. Mich.
 Pulv. epilept. Marchion. aā ℥iii.
 — castorei opt., gr. vi. m.

If no relief should be had from these medicines, I advised that he should be bled in the foot, and have an issue cut in his neck ; and ordered the following ingredients to be sewed in a bag and wore about the neck :

℞. Rad. pæon.
 — irid. flor. aā ℥ii.
 Sem. pæon. ℥i.
 Camphor. ℥ss.
 Castorei, ℥ss. m.

August 12th, by this time, he found his complaints relieved, having only a slight attack, generally, every morning ; I then ordered him to take, instead of the former tincture, thirty drops of the liquor. cornu cervi succinat. twice a-day ; and one of the following powders, every night, in the julep :

℞. Pulv. lumbric. terrestr.
 — epilept. Marchion. aā ℥iss.
 Cinnabar. antimon. ℥i.
 Castorei ℥ss.
 Sal. vol. cornu cervi ℥i. m. divide in 8 partes æquales.

℞.

℞. Aq. flor. tiliæ, ℥iii.
 — — — lilior. convall. f. v. ℥iss.
 — — — cheiri, ℥i.
 — epilept. Lang. ℥ss. m.

And that he should now-and-then smell to, and rub his temples, nape of the neck, and crown of the head, with this spirit :

℞. Spirit. fal. armoniac. vol. ℥iii.
 Eff. castorei, ℥i.
 Ol. destillat. succin. ℥ss.
 — — — rosmar. gutt. v. misce.

By this method he, at length, was cured.

OBSERVATION CCCCXV.

Of a colic.

A Woman, about fifty years of age, was seized with a violent pain in the right-side of her belly ; it had continued two days, her belly was constipated, she made but very little water, and that attended with great pain. Consulting me, July 29th, 1717, I ordered her to take twenty-five drops of spiritus nitri dulc. in tea or gruel, alternately with the following powder, every three hours, which I directed to be taken in fennel-water :

℞. Pulv. Marchion.
 Specific. cephalic. *añ* ℥i.
 Nitri depur. ℥i.
 Extract. castor. gr. ii. m. divide in 6 partes æquales.

For the suppression of urine, I ordered her to roast a couple of large onions in ashes, to bruise them afterwards, and to apply them to the regio pubis, repeating the same in two hours. For common drink, I advised her to drink camomile-tea, sweetened with sugar, which I had frequently experienced to have been of great service in colics, and to put caraway-seed into her soup.

The pain was, by these remedies, somewhat abated ; but as she had no stool, as yet, I ordered her a clyster, which gave her one, succeeded by a plentiful discharge of urine, and before the next morning the pain entirely left her.

OBSERVATION CCCCXVI.

Of a disorder of the eyes.

A Friend of mine, at Nurenberg, sent me the following account of his case :

In the year 1714, as I was travelling over the Hartz-mountains, and Thuringer-forest, looking upon the snow, I observed a number of small circular appearances, two and three being connected together, and flying about before my eyes ; from that time I have observed small black clouds, sinking, as it were, before my eyes, which my friends would persuade me were exhalations from the eyes : I also afterwards observed long lines, two or three together, resembling the skins of dead worms, upon which lines circular streaks appeared. The lines have greatly increased, so that when I look upon a white wall, or white paper, I constantly observe them, though not singly, but now attended with a black, fiery cloud, upon which there is the appearance of little balls rising up and down before my eyes ; these clouds I perceive constantly, both night and day, when I look upon any colour except black, or when before a looking-glass.

I can see any thing at a distance very well, but when I view any object near, the appearances are present ; by candle-light, when I am looking upon any thing white, I observe green spots flying about, and which mostly happens after my eyes have been dazzled by the flame of the fire or candle, the same by day in the sun, though sometimes it happens without having viewed any bright object. At night, after candle-light, if I look at any thing in the shade, or screened from the light of the candle, I sometimes observe a red body, of the colour of red-hot iron, the size of one's fist, or sometimes as large as a child's head.

If I look at the flame of a candle, or in the sun, with my eyes nearly closed, like one sleeping, I observe a membrane with a thousand small dots, which seems to cover all the light ; all these appearances are common to both eyes.

In the year 1714, I consulted Dr. Justus Schrader, of Leyden ; who told me they were the criteria boni visus, of which opinion I find Stahl is, in his Disp. de affectibus oculor, and advises such persons not to use any thing ; Mr. Geissler, surgeon of Nurenberg, is of the same mind. But notwithstanding their opinions, I am under some apprehension of losing my sight, and not without cause, as the cloud does not remain the same, but I find it greatly increased in this last year and a half, to more than as large again, from which it is impossible for me to prognosticate any

any good. I have consulted Mr. Anel of Paris, Mr. Woolhouse I forgot to consult, who, upon examining my eyes, judges a cataract will ensue, and blames Mr. Schrader for thinking a faultiness in sight to be good, and for calling these spots perfect vision.

At present I can see objects very well, both near and at a distance, and should be very easy if my disorder would not increase, though my sight has been weaker for some years past; for I cannot read a plain print by day, much less by night, without straining my eyes, and giving myself pain.

The rays of the sun dazzle my eyes, or any place where the sun shines, and the same happens from the flame of a candle; my eyes are continually sticking together, and I have a sensation as if sand was in my eyes.

This patient sent me also several figures of these appearances, which he had drawn, some being circular, others like hairs, others resembling skins, some running in the zigzag-manner, like the outworks of a fortification.

I sent him my opinion of his case as follows: That I had well considered this disorder of the eyes, which I regarded as a very intricate case, and difficult of cure; particularly, as he had been troubled with it some years, and as it continued to increase: that although I had seen several of the kind, I was obliged to confess his case to be the worst and most extraordinary one I had ever met with, and that I could not commend Dr. Schrader's opinion, and others, who regarded the symptoms as signs of a good sight, as I was too well acquainted how troublesome they were, in reading and writing; but that for his comfort, and to keep up his spirits, I could assure him, I had never met with any instance of persons becoming blind upon these appearances: that recent cases of this nature I had frequently seen cured; in others they were lessened, but did not entirely go off; and in others, if they followed what was advised them, they never lost their sight, but retained light enough to see to do their necessary business; and that a cataract would ensue, according to Mr. Anel's opinion, I had never yet seen an instance of it, nor had ever observed a gutta serena to be the consequence.

I had indeed frequently observed, that this complaint had arose from travelling in the snow, as was the case here, where the strong reflexion, especially when the sun shone, might injure the eye, and particularly the retina, and induce a weakness of the parts; but whence this cause immediately arises, and in what this injury consists, it is difficult to affirm or to investigate.

Yet, agreeably to Dr. Pitcairn and Boerhaave, it seems most probable that the vessels of the retina are weakened or relaxed, and that afterwards,

in plethoric habits, of which this patient says he is, they are unequally distended, and the nervous parts of the retina thereby compressed, which render them incapable of receiving the impression of the rays of light; and hence this appearance of spots, which seem to be external to the eye.

That notwithstanding the opinion the physicians who had been consulted had given, the disorder, I assured him, appeared to me inveterate and incurable; nevertheless, it might be prevented from growing worse.

To answer which intention, I advised him to have the quantity of blood lessened, that thereby a greater distension of the relaxed vessels of the retina might be prevented, and that eight ounces of blood should be taken away every quarter of a year; and after bleeding, to answer the same end, I would have the following pills taken:

℞. Extract. panchymag. Crollii,
Merc. dulc. aā gr. viii.
Resin. jalap. subact. gr. iv.
Elix. proprietat. q. s. f. pilulæ x.

To alleviate the viscid obstructions in the small vessels of the retina, I advised three or four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients might be taken twice a-day, for some weeks:

℞. Herb. euphrasie,
—— betonica, aā mj.
Raf. lign. fassiafr. ʒi .

And that two tea-spoonfuls of this powder be taken in the tea:

℞. Milleped. preparat. ʒii .
Sem. fœnicul. ʒi .
—— anisi, ʒss .
Sacchari, ʒii . f. pulvis.

I advised him also to wash his eyes frequently with cold water, particularly night and morning, which contracts the relaxed vessels, or at least opposes their farther distension, and that he would use exercise frequently, be moderate in eating and drinking, and very cautious of the least excess in drinking wine, not to look at the sun or fire, nor upon the snow, nor to read much, but to let his eyes rest at times; by which method I hoped, with some assurance of certainty, that farther mischief would be prevented.

OBSERVATION CCCCXVII.

Of a wound in the breast.

MR. Ebner, a student at Altdorff, received a wound in the breast with a sword, August 19th, 1717, early in the morning, about two fingers-breadth below the nipple, on the right-side; the wound ran obliquely downwards towards the sternum; the effusion of blood was great from the wound. Soon after he was invaded with a difficulty of breathing, and great anxiety about the præcordia. Which symptoms leading us to imagine the instrument had penetrated the cavity of the thorax, we searched; but neither could the surgeon who first attended him, or myself, find, by any method, that it had entered the thorax; for, upon examination with the probe, it passed but a thumb's breadth obliquely downwards towards the sternum: the wound, therefore, was dressed with dry lint only, to keep it open; and I directed a discutient bag of serpillum, origanum, rosmarinus, and veronica, to be boiled in wine, and applied warm every two hours; and that one of the following powders should be taken every two hours in the julep:

℞. Sperm. ceti, gr. x.
 Lap. cancr. citrat. gr. vii.
 Antimon diaphoretic.
 Sanguin. hirci, aā gr. iv. m.

℞. Aq. flor. sambuci, ʒvi.
 — hyssopi, ʒi.
 Syrup. capillor. Ven. ʒfs.

I ordered two dishes of the following vulnerary drink, to be drank frequently at pleasure:

℞. Rad. graminis,
 — fœnicul. aā ʒii.
 — polypod.
 — liquirit. aā ʒifs.
 Herb. veronic.
 — fœnicul. aā p. ii.
 Flor. hyperic. p. i.
 Jujubar, N° iv.
 Dactyl. N° ii.
 Sem. fœnicul. ʒi.

Sem.

Sem. anisi, ʒss. concisa & contusa infundantur in aquæ
ebullientis, lbi. stent, in cineribus calidis per horam
unam, postea coletur.

Colaturæ, adde

Tinct. flor. papav. ʒss.

Syrup. violar. ʒiss. m.

I ordered the wound to be syringed with the following decoction, by way of precaution, to discover, if possible, whether it had penetrated the cavity :

℞. Rad. rub. tinct.

—— symphyt. aā ʒii.

Herb. agrimon.

—— hyperic. aā mss. coque in f. q. aquæ simpl. per
quadrant. horæ.

℞. Colaturæ, ʒviii.

Mell. rosat. ʒi. misce.

And to be dressed with the following ointment, spread on lint :

℞. Terebinth. Venet. ʒss.

Vitell. ovor. N° i. m. probe terendo.

When I visited him next morning, he complained still of pain and difficulty in breathing, with some anxiety ; I ordered him to continue the same medicines, to take the powder every three hours, and to eat some soup for dinner.

In the evening, the wound was dressed again. I repeated again the examination, to discover whether the puncture had penetrated the cavity, both with the probe and injection, but could not find that it had ; for the injection returned instantly back again.

I now directed the surgeon to dress the wound with digestive and diachylon-plaister, permitted him soup for his supper, and ordered the fomentation with the bag, to be repeated every three or four hours, and the powders to be taken every three or four hours with the julep.

He slept pretty well all night, but still complained of an anxiety, which might proceed from the injury done the pectoral muscles. I ordered him to repeat the powders every four hours, the wound to be dressed as before, and the part to be fomented every four hours ; for dinner I permitted him some chicken-broth, or a pigeon ; in the evening he was much better, and rested well the following night. I did not now forbid him

him to eat, moderately, of any food of easy digestion. On the third day I permitted him to drink beer again, the wound being quite clean, and beginning to heal. In about seventeen or eighteen days, it was perfectly cicatrized.

OBSERVATION CCCCXVIII.

Of a tertian fever.

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1717, a woman was attacked, two days past, with a fever, which returning again this day, she sent for me, during the shivering fit. I prescribed the following mixture, with directions that she should take two spoonfuls frequently:

℞. Aq. card. benedict. ℥iv.
— cinnamom. cum vino, ℥i.
Antimon. diaphoretic.
Lap. cancror. preparat. aā ʒfs.
Syrup. contrayervæ ʒii, misce.

And of the following tincture fifty drops, three times a-day in camomile-tea:

℞. Eff. absynth. comp. ʒfs.
Elix. vitriol. Mynf. ʒii. m.

And as she complained of a nausea and loss of appetite, I directed the following emetic to be taken early in the morning, working it off with warm water:

℞. Tart. emetic. gr. iifs.
— vitriolat. gr. x. m.

This operated very well, and a large quantity of bile was discharged, and I ordered the tincture to be still continued.

The paroxysm returning again on the fifth, the shivering fit was weaker, but the heat and pain in her head were worse. I now prescribed the following powder, one of which I directed to be taken in the afternoon, and going to rest, in the julep:

℞. Specific. cephal.
Arcan. duplicat. aā ʒi.
Ol. caryophyllor. gutt. ii. m. divide in quatuor partes
æquales.

℞. Aq. cerasor. nigr. ℥iv.
Syrup. cinnamom. ʒii. m.

Sep-

September 7th, the paroxysm returned, and on its first invasion, was somewhat abated, but the hot fit was still pretty severe. I directed her to persist in the use of the powders and drops two days longer, and ordered the following apozem for ordinary drink, when thirsty :

℞. Decoct. hordei, lbii.
 Aq. cinnamom. ℥ii.
 Syrup. papav. rhæad. ℥i.
 — caryophyll. ℥ss.
 Spirit. vitriol. dulc. q. f. ad gratiam.

After the use of these remedies the fever went off, but she complained of want of appetite ; therefore, to strengthen her stomach, I ordered twenty-five or thirty drops of the following tincture, to be taken three times a-day :

℞. Ess. cort. aurant. ℥iii.
 — gentian.
 Sal. vol. oleos. aā ℥i. m.

And ordered two tea-spoonfuls of the following powder to be taken after dinner :

℞. Trag. aromat. August. ℥i.
 Pulv. stomach. Birkm. ℥ss. m. f. pulvis.

This autumn, tertians were very frequent both in town and country, most of which I cured in this manner ; but many of them not giving way to this method, I was obliged to have recourse to the bark, in pretty large doses.

OBSERVATION CCCCXIX.

Of the epilepsy.

A GIRL, about thirteen years of age, after furcharging her stomach with pork, was taken with a sickness at her stomach, and about a week after had several epileptic fits. Being consulted, September 2d, 1717, I ordered the following emetic :

℞. Tart. emetic. gr. ii.
 Sal. absynth. ℥ss. m.

This operated six times, and she found herself better. I directed one of the following powders to be taken two hours after the vomit had done working, and the other going to rest :

℞.

℞. Specific. cephalic.
 Pulv. Marchion. aā ʒiſs.
 Extr. caſtorei,
 Theriac. cœleſt. aā gr. ii. m.

The next day, having perceived no return of her diſorder ſince the emetic, I ordered another of the powders to be taken, going to reſt, and fifteen drops of the following mixture to be taken night and morning :

℞. Sal. vol. oleoſ. ʒii.
 Ol. deſt. roſmarin. gutt. ii.
 — fuccin. gutt. i. m.

From this inſtance we may be led to conclude, that many other diſorders in children, of about this age, as well as of thoſe at the breaſt, may be cauſed by overloading their ſtomachs; and that, therefore, the firſt curative intention ſhould be to clear the ſtomach, ſince, without evacuations, the ſpecifics which moſt phyſicians rely upon, are of very little uſe.

OBSERVATION CCCCXX.

Of a difficulty of breathing, with a copious expectoration.

MR. Netter, a merchant at Altdorff, of a phlegmatic habit, about thirty years of age, was frequently ſeized, in the night, with a violent dyſpnœa, attended with a copious expectoration, which nearly ſuffocated him. He conſulted me, September 6th, 1717, and I preſcribed for him the purging draught, page 227, and directed him to drink the infuſion of the following ingredients, like tea, twice a-day :

℞. Rad. irid. flor. ʒiii.
 — helenii, ʒii.
 — ari, ʒi.
 Herb. veronic.
 — hyſſop.
 — tuſſilag. aā mſs.
 Ficuum recent. ʒi.
 Sem. aniſi,
 — fœnicul. aā ʒiſs. m.

And to take fifty drops of the following elixir, in the tea :

℞. Elix. pectoral. Wedel. ʒvi.
 Spirit. ſal. armon. ʒii. m.

Three days afterwards, complaining of a viscid phlegm, I ordered him to take a spoonful of the following mixture every two hours, and to continue the tea and the elixir as before :

℞. Gum. ammon. in oxymel.
 Scillit. solut. ʒii.
 Aq. hyssop. ʒiii.
 — veronicæ, cum vino, ʒi.
 Spirit. fal. armoniac. anisat. ʒss.
 Syrup. de Eryfimo Lobel. ʒss. m.

By which means he was cured.

As a preservative against future attacks, I ordered him to repeat the purging draught, or to take twenty of the pilulæ polychrestæ every month, to be moderate in his diet, particularly as he took but little exercise ; and at night, especially, I advised him to eat sparingly.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXI.

Of a complication of disorders in a lady.

THE following account was sent to me by letter, from a gentleman concerning his wife : That, about two years since, by the advice of an unskilful surgeon, my wife was salivated, which probably was not necessary ; and as there was not proper care taken of her during the salivation, it is my opinion the mercury has settled in her limbs ; for this three quarters of a year past, she has been lame in both legs, but particularly the right, not being able to walk across the room without help ; she is afflicted with the stone and gravel, attended with severe pains, and cannot retain her urine, but passes it involuntarily ; when she would use the chamber-pot she cannot make a drop of water, but soon after she passes her urine involuntarily, and in the night particularly, in her sleep, which is succeeded by faintness, and great debility. Besides these complaints, she has a rupture, which sometimes comes down, and is not always easily returned ; it was so very painful this last night, that we all thought it would be her last. She is about fifty years of age, has had ten children, and three abortions. I have sent her urine, thinking it necessary ; and desire, if possible, you will come and see her.

September 14th, 1717.

Yours, &c.

As the place the gentleman dwelt at was very distant from Altdorff, and business too preventing me, I could not go, but sent the following directions and medicines :

That the following herbs should be boiled in a sufficient quantity of milk, to a cataplasm, and applied to the rupture, and a large pillow placed under her, to raise her breech higher than her head, in order to promote the return of the intestine; after which let her nurse try to return the intestine into the cavity of the abdomen, by gently pressing it upwards; and if that should not be practicable, the pained part may be bathed with warm linseed, or poppy-oil, and the cataplasm applied, and repeated as often as necessary:

℞. Rad. lilior. alb. ℥ii.
 Herb. malvæ,
 — althææ, aā mji.
 Flor. chamomil. mʒ.
 Farin. sem. lini, ℥ii.
 Sem. anethi,
 — carui,
 — fœnicul. aā ℥ss. m.

I ordered fifty drops of the following tincture, every morning, noon, and night, in some tea, or in the julep following:

℞. Eff. carminativ. Wedel. ℥i.
 Laud. liquid. Sydenham. ℥i. m.

And that a tea-spoonful of the following powder be taken in the julep, every morning at ten, afternoon at four, and at ten o'clock at night; but if the pain should abate or go off, it will be sufficient to take the drops only, twice a-day, and the powder only in the evening:

℞. Tart. vitriolat.
 Sal. genistæ, aā ℥ss.
 Nitri depurat.
 Cinnab. antimon. aā ℥ii. m.

℞. Aq. Petroselin.
 — cerafor. nig. aā ℥vi.
 — diuretic. cum nucleis, ℥ii.
 — syrup. papav. rhæad. ℥i. m.

If the pain should be violent, or the patient costive, I directed the following clyster to be injected:

℞. Decoct. emollient. pro clyst. lbi.
 Unguent. clysmat. ℥iss.
 Sal. gemmæ, ℥ss. m.

Or a clyster may also be prepared at home, of two handfuls of camomile-flowers, boiled in milk, adding to the strained liquor a spoonful of salt, and two spoonfuls of linseed-oil and honey. That her nourishment should be chiefly of soups, with caraway-seeds, and her body kept open with stewed prunes and cherries, with their liquor; for common drink she may take tea or coffee, and a glass of small-beer; and, if no great heat attends, she may drink a glass of wine between whiles, and at dinner:

Altdorff, Sept. 16th, 1717.

I received another letter, September 19th, of the following tenor:

MY wife has taken the medicines according to your directions; after the first clyster, she found the pain in her bowels greatly relieved; the clyster was repeated twice, but she has had no stool since; and though, by the use of the tincture and powder, the pain is abated, yet she finds herself extremely faint from what she does suffer. The cataplasm has taken off the painfulness of the rupture, but the intestine could not be returned; and her greatest pain is in her legs and thighs, so that she cannot move nor help herself, and this pain is now her principal complaint. For some time past she has had no sleep, day nor night; but now, for the last two or three days, she has slumbered a little, but has been disturbed by frightful dreams. She is very thirsty, and complains of a violent inward heat, being hardly able to drink enough to abate it. She has also some eruptions upon her forehead, and is troubled with strong uncommon eructations.

He desired me again to come to see her. Accordingly, September 20th, I set out; and at my arrival, I found that the rupture could not have been returned, for that the intestine adhered, so that I could apply no truss, by which I hoped to have relieved her of her pain, for trusses are of no use where the intestine cannot be reduced.

I judged that the pain in her loins and thighs were nephritic; for we frequently observe, and many authors affirm the same, that from a compression upon the psoas-muscle, great pain and lameness of the legs and thighs is frequently produced, from the consent of the nerves of these parts with each other.

The passing her urine involuntarily, seemed to indicate a stone in the bladder; I therefore advised her, in order to be certain, and whether there might be one or more stones in her bladder, to have the catheter passed, but she would not submit.

Being

Being willing to assist her what I could, I advised her to continue to take the former medicines, particularly the powder, frequently, on account of her great heat and thirst; and further directed, for her ordinary drink, when thirsty, two quarts of barley-water, with a lemon sliced in it, half a pint of wine, and sweetened to her taste.

I also ordered the leg and thigh to be well rubbed with cloths, heated over the smoak of the following ingredients, two or three times a-day :

℞. Succin. elect. ℥ss.
 Mastich. elect.
 Gum. anim. aā ℥ii.
 Flor. lavend.
 ——— rosmarin.
 ——— Calendul. aā p. i. m.

After which I directed that the joints should be well rubbed, night and morning, with the following spirit :

℞. Spirit. lumbricor. terrest.
 ——— formicar. aā ℥iii.
 ——— C. C. ℥i. m.

I left a truss with her, to be applied if the intestine should return, in order to prevent the gut falling down again.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXII.

Of the opinion of the medical faculty at Altdorff, concerning a mortal wound from a small sword.

THE LETTER to our FACULTY.

GENTLEMEN,

A Certain ensign in the service of the king of Poland, in a quarrel with a captain, both being intoxicated with liquor, wounded the latter with his sword, after the manner contained in the following description of the wound. Now, although the wounded person died of the effusion of blood, yet the following queries arise.

1. Whether the wound was to be regarded as mortal, per se, so that if the wounded person had had timely assistance, his life might not have been saved?

2. Whether the following description is sufficiently circumstantial for a collegium juridicum, to be able to determine absolutely that the wound itself

itself was mortal, or not; and consequently to pass judgment, with safety, upon the person who gave the wound?

3. If wounds of the arteries of the limbs always prove mortal, though the ligature, or proper styptics, be immediately applied, especially when they may be applied to the wound without any obstacle?

Your opinion, therefore, Gentlemen, is desired, subscribed with the seal of the faculty.

I remain, yours, &c.

August 15th, 1717.

ANONYMUS.

The account of the wound, by order of colonel A. H. P. of the regiment of the count of F.

We whose names are hereafter subscribed, met in the house of F. S. June 1st, about half an hour after two in the morning; when the surgeon of the regiment was present to dress the wounds the deceased captain had received, at which time they did not bleed much: but during the dressing the said captain expired, in the presence of those required by the magistracy to examine the wounds.

Upon the examination we found a wound on the external part of the left leg, near the tibia, about a hand's breadth below the knee; entering at the calf of the leg, and passing obliquely outwards on the other side, by which the calf of the leg, with its muscles, were divided to the bone, and we also found that the fural artery and vein were divided, and in the following manner:

At the entrance into the wound, a branch of the fural artery was cut half through; but the vein was entirely divided, and the other branch of the artery, together with the anterior branch of the vein, were entirely divided by the weapon. Lastly, we found in the right-leg a puncture, or stab, two finger's breadth above the ankle, which had passed quite through, dividing the muscles and adjacent veins.

We found nothing else in the body we thought necessary to be delivered, and hereto we have respectively set our hands and seals,

June 2d, 1717.

D. J. C. S. M.D.

E. H. surgeon to the regiment.

C. S. surgeon.

REMARKS and opinion on the CASE.

The account of the wound of the deceased does not seem to have been written with proper accuracy and caution. 1. The circumstances immediately previous to it, which must be regarded as an essential part in such cases, are not taken any notice of: but from the accounts of others,

others, it is well known that the deceased was not only excessively drunk, but that there also was a sharp battle and wrestling between the two antagonists, previous to the giving the wound; and, as from the great quantity of wine, passion, and violent motion, during the fray, a great disturbance of the blood must necessarily arise, a large effusion of blood might have ensued, had the wound been of less consequence.

2. Again, a very necessary part is omitted in the account, viz. how long the deceased lived after he had received the wound? neither is there any mention made of how long he lay before he had the assistance of a surgeon, though as to this last circumstance, it is said that it was half an hour, consequently a greater effusion of blood, from the reasons before-mentioned N^o 1, might the easier happen.

3. The wound of the right leg is described superficially; whereas, in such cases, all the vessels and muscles injured should have been inserted by name.

As the said account, therefore, is so very imperfect, we may, with good grounds say, that it ought, in law, to be regarded as invalid, and more so, as from report (if that could be fully proved) it is said that the deceased had a large ecchymosis, or spot of extravasated blood upon his forehead, but of which this account makes no mention.

As to what now regards the wound itself, it is well known, from daily experience, that the injuring of the vessels, nay the entire separation of them, as, for instance, in amputations, cannot be looked upon as absolutely mortal, especially where the orifice of the wound is large enough, as in the present case, where the calf of the leg was laid open, for the necessary instruments and proper remedies to be applied.

Experienced surgeons can cite many instances of such cases, which would be too tedious to insert in this place; yet, as we would not be wanting in any proper illustration, we shall mention one case, attested by several experienced physicians and surgeons.—A waggoner received a shot in his left-leg, with two balls, which lacerated all the arteries and veins; he was obliged to lie a good while without any dressing, and lost a great deal of blood; after the bleeding was stopped, the lower part of the leg began to mortify, which obliged the surgeons, viz. of the imperial regiments, then upon the Rhine, to amputate the limb above the knee: but as they did not pull the skin far enough back at the operation, by which the os femoris should have been covered, the wound could not heal, and six days afterwards, the surgeon to the regiment amputated it again, about a hand's breadth higher up: in this case we see much larger arteries may be divided, and yet the patient preserved. Now the questions proposed to the medical faculty for their decision were:

1. If

1. If the account of the wound was so drawn up as to stand in law, or if it is not rather to be regarded as imperfect and defective, especially if it were to be proved that the deceased had received another wound on the head, mentioned above, towards the end of our remarks N^o 3, preceding?

2. Whether the wounds were, *per se*, & *sua natura*, incurabilia & lethalia; so that the wounded person must necessarily have died, and whose life could not be saved, principally as the wounded person was not immediately dressed, so that his life was shortened by the mere effusion of blood?

3. Whether the wounds of the arteries of the limbs are always mortal, although the ligature, or proper stiptics, are immediately used, especially when these may be applied, without delay, to the wound?

The answer of the medical faculty.

We, the deacon and other professors of medicine at Altdorff, having lately received an account concerning the wounding of captain H, and of his death thereupon ensuing, and being desired to consider the case, and to give our (collegialiter) joint opinion of the following questions.

1. Whether the account, &c ?

2. Whether the wounds were, &c ?

3. Whether the wounds of the arteries, &c ?

We accordingly have not been wanting in a proper consideration and deliberation on the case, and with regard to the first question, we are of opinion, That the account delivered of the wound by the physician is very imperfect,

1. Because neither the time the deceased lived after he had received the wound, nor how long it was before the surgeon came to dress it, is not mentioned, which are circumstances very necessary to be known towards the illustration of the main point.

2. Neither is it related whether the bleeding was so violent, that the wounded person must have died of the effusion of blood in a short time.

3. Nor is the opening and examination of the head, abdomen, and thorax related, nay, probably, was quite omitted, though it should have been done by all means, and proper references made: for notwithstanding the nature of the wound, and the person's decease, was thought sufficient for such an account; yet in such cases of weight, where, it is to be judged of, whether a wound is mortal or not, no noble part being concerned; it reasonably requires a close and exact inspection of all the parts, from such who are to give a judicial opinion; since it may happen, that there may be some latent cause of death, in a person so wounded, which
upon

upon such occasion, and upon suffering external force, or from great perturbation of body and mind, may now break forth, or at least increate the danger of the wound; several of which the learned Bohnius quotes, in *exemp. de vulner. lethal. p. m. 141, & seq.* At least, in this case, it should have been examined whether the large internal blood-vessels were so emptied that the wounded person must have suddenly died of the great effusion of blood. But since no mention is made of this, and as such weighty circumstances are quite omitted, we cannot see how a *collegium juridicum* can pass sentence with safety, upon the authority of such an account, with regard to the absolute lethality of the wound.

With regard to the second question, we cannot deny but that the wound of the left-leg was, *per se*, lethale; because of the number of considerable branches of arteries and veins divided, which must have bled greatly, and could not have stopped of themselves, as the adjacent muscles were so much cut and divided.

Yet this wound, nevertheless, cannot be declared absolutely mortal, if the proper chirurgical remedies and ligatures had been applied in time.

The third question is already clear, from the answer to the second question; for daily experience witnesses, that wounds of the arteries and veins of the limbs are not absolutely mortal, as we have instances of larger vessels than those of the leg being divided and destroyed by gunshot wounds, and in amputations for gangrenes, or other disorders, without the patient's bleeding to death, if ligatures, proper styptics, and proper bandages, have been timely applied.

Thus much we thought necessary to say in illustration of our opinion with regard to the questions proposed, and to which we have replied to the best of our knowledge, conscientiously, and agreeably to the solid foundation of physic.

Given under the great seal of our college,

Altdorff, Sept 2,
1717.

The DEACON, DOCTORS, and PROFESSORS of
the medical faculty in this university.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXIII.

Of a luxation of the ancle.

A Young student, upon the least motion, as stepping a-cross the street quicker than usual, was subject to a luxation of the ancle. This having happened to him several times, he consulted me; and after reducing the luxation, I ordered a proper bandage, and the part to be rubbed with spirits, and advised him to keep himself quiet: but, being of a sprightly

disposition, he could not be persuaded to confine himself, but thought it sufficient to take more care in walking; notwithstanding which, the same accident happened to him several times afterwards.

I at length prevailed with him to keep his room for some considerable time, and to keep himself quiet; directing him to bathe the part affected with the following mixture, warm:

℞. Aq. Anhaltin.
 Spirit. rosmarin.
 ——— lavendulæ,
 ——— serpylli, *aā* ʒi. m.

I also directed the surgeon to apply the bandage, described in my surgery for the luxation of the ankle, every night and morning, and ordered him to keep his bed the first week, and afterwards suffered him to walk about the room, and not to go out of doors; which directions he observed through the greatest part of the winter: at length, the part grew stronger, and he could tread firmer upon his legs, and no luxation ensued.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXIV.

Of an empyema.

A Young man, about twenty-eight years of age, who had served as surgeon in his imperial majesty's service, after many excesses in drinking both of wine and brandy, was taken ill in February last. He consulted me, October 4th, 1717: his complaints, at present, were great faintness, difficulty of breathing, cough, and expectoration of purulent matter; his legs were swelled, and his urine cloudy with a lateritious sediment, and he had been troubled with frequent bleedings at the nose.

From these symptoms, I judged that his lungs were ulcerated: I ordered him to drink some cups of the infusion of the following ingredients, twice a-day:

℞. Rad. glycyrrhizæ, ʒi.
 Herb. veronic.
 ——— tussilag. *aā* mj.
 Caric. ping. N^o iii.
 Jujubar N^o vi.
 Sem. fœnicul.
 ——— anisi, *aā* ʒiii. m.

I also directed him to take thirty-five drops of the tinctura prop. Myns. an hour before dinner, and to be regular in his diet.

October

October 14th, being somewhat better than when I first saw him, I now ordered him to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, three times a-day, in the aqua veronicae :

℞. Pulv. Haly contr. phthisin. ʒvi.

Spec. diatragacanth. frig. ʒii.

Specific. antihect. Poter. ʒi. m.

And, going to rest, to take the quantity of a nutmeg of the following balsam :

℞. Bals. Locatelli, ʒi.

— peruvian. ʒi. m.

After several visits, I judged, from the heaviness and oppression he complained of on the chest, from the great heat, from the tumour being on this side more than the other, and from the fluctuation I perceived on the application of my hand, that the case was an empyema, which could not be cured without making an incision into the cavity ; and I informed him, that he must certainly die, if he did not submit to it : but I could not prevail upon him to suffer me to perform this operation, so that he died in great pain.

I opened him after his decease, and found that he had a true empyema ; there being a collection of two pints of putrid, foetid matter on the left-side of the thorax, which had corroded the lungs, pleura, and diaphragm. Had he submitted in time to the operation, his life, perhaps, might have been preserved.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXV.

Of the gout.

A Gentleman, about fifty years of age, had been troubled with the gout ten years. It generally affected his knees, and the parts about the os sacrum. The pain being very violent, he consulted me, October 14th, 1717 ; and I ordered him to lose eight ounces of blood from the foot, and to take twenty of the pilulæ purgantes, going to rest, and to repeat them in four days.

I directed as much of the following ingredients as could be contained between four fingers, to be boiled in a pint of water ; directing half the quantity of the liquor, when strained, to be taken warm, early every morning, and the other half every afternoon :

℞. Rad. polypod. ℥iss.
 — chinae, ℥i.
 Herb. rosmarin. mj.
 — chamæd. mfs.
 Flor. lavend.
 — cheir. aā p. i. misce.

I directed him to take sixty drops of the eff. aristoloch. rotundæ, in the morning dose of the diet-drink, in bed.

I directed that the parts affected should be well rubbed with warm cloths, and bags with elder and camomile-flowers to be applied warm, and that he would observe a moderate diet.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXVI.

Of a tumor in the neck.

A Young woman, about sixteen years of age, who had never had the menstrual discharge, had a tumour, which seemed to be scrophulous, about the size of a nut, which constantly appeared upon the increase of the moon, and at the decrease gradually went off. She consulted me, October 18th, 1717, and I ordered her to take fifteen of the pilulæ polychrestæ, every eighth day; and to take a tea-spoonful of the pulvis adstrum. Aug. three times a-day, in this julep:

℞. Aq. hederæ terrest. ℥iii.
 — cherefol.
 — melliss. aā ℥ii.
 — cinamom. ℥i, m.

And directed her to drink three dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, every morning and evening:

℞. Rad. vincetox. ℥iii.
 Herb. rut. murar. mj.
 — Asplen.
 — capill. Ven. aā mfs.
 Santal. citrin. ℥ii. m.

And every day, an hour before dinner, thirty-five drops of the following elixir:

℞. Elix. propriet. f. acid. ℥ss.
 Sal. volat. oleos. ℥ii. m.

I ordered a piece of flatted lead, rubbed with quick-silver, to be applied to the tumour, fixed upon a piece of ribband, and tied about her neck; and every noon and night, to rub in a little of the ointment, warm, page 102. And lastly, I advised her to take moderate exercise. In about two months her menses came down, and the tumour in the neck went quite off.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXVII.

Of a wound of the tunica cornea of the eye.

A BOY, about fourteen years of age, was wounded by a splinter of a stone, in the tunica cornea of the eye; the wound was but small, and the other parts were perfectly transparent, but the tunica albuginea was greatly inflamed, with large continual defluxions from the eye. Being consulted by the boy's mother, October 20th, 1717, I ordered the eye to be washed with the following collyrium, and an eight double linen-cloth to be tied over the eye:

℞. Aq. fœnicul.

— rosar.

— plantag. *aa* ʒi.

Album ovi, N^o i. m. conquassando,

adde, Lap. calaminar. ʒss.

Vitriol. alb. gr. iii.

Opii, gr. ii. m.

I directed him to take the following purging-powder, in the morning early, in any warm vehicle:

℞. Pulv. jalapii, ʒi.

Tartar. vitriol. gr. v. m.

January 6th, 1718, the woman came with her son, to shew me that his eye was perfectly healed, that he could see as well as before, and to thank me for my advice.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXVIII.

Of the menses; that they are discharged as well from the uterus itself, as from the vagina.

IN October 1717, I had the opportunity of dissecting a woman who died with her menstrual discharge upon her: in which subject I observed that the vessels of the uterus, as well as of the vagina, were open, and congealed blood adhering to them. There

There are some writers, who would have them to be a discharge from the vagina only; as Columbus, in book 6, of his anatomy, who affirms, that it constantly proceeds from thence, and never from the uterus. Others again oppose this opinion, and assert, on the contrary, that they flow only from the uterus. But others, as well as myself, think they frequently proceed from the vessels of both parts, though sometimes they may flow from one only, as is Morgagni's opinion. Hence we may assign the reason why many women, after conception, immediately miscarry if this flux comes down; because the discharge, in this case, is from the uterus: whereas, in others, there may be a considerable flux, during their pregnancy, but without abortion; in which case, the blood flows from the vessels of the vagina only.

O B S E R V A T I O N CCCCXXIX.

Of ossified arteries, and of the ossification of the pori biliarii.

IN a subject I dissected, in October 1717, I found the arteries in the legs and feet ossified; the parts in which this ossification was found, were more contracted than they commonly are, or ought to be, and the substance was rather of a calculous nature. In the same subject, I found the pori biliarii, crusted with the same kind of earthy, or stony matter.

O B S E R V A T I O N CCCCXXX.

Of a gutta serena.

A Young man, who had been afflicted with a gutta serena, died; I examined his eyes after his decease, and found that the vitreous humour was changed into a thin fluid, and that the crystalline humour was much softer than usual in sound eyes: from whence we may learn that the cause of this disorder is not always an obstruction of the optic nerve, but that a dissolution of the humours of the eye may be the cause; which of course must be more difficult to be cured, than when the disorder proceeds from an obstruction of the optic nerve.

O B S E R V A T I O N CCCCXXXI.

Of the malum hypochondriacum.

A Student, affected with the hypochondriac malady, was seized in the night, about one o'clock, with great anxiety and oppression about the præcordia; he was become quite cold, and no pulse was perceptible. I ordered him to be bled immediately, and to take twenty-five drops of the

the following tincture, every hour or half hour, in the mixture, of which also I directed him to take a spoonful or two frequently :

℞. Liquor. cornu cervi succin. ʒiii.
Ess. castorei, ʒss. m.

℞. Aq. flor. tiliæ,
— cerasor. nigror. aā ʒiiss.
— apoplectic. ʒi.
Specific. cephalic.
Pulv. Marchion. aā ʒss.
Syrup. pœoniæ, ʒii.
Confect. alkermes ʒi. m.

He found immediate relief, and at eight o'clock the next morning he was indifferently well, but complained of a dryness in his mouth ; for which I ordered him to drink tea, and towards the evening to repeat the tincture ; and at night ordered the following powder to be taken, going to rest, with the mixture :

℞. Pulv. bezoard. Sennert. ʒii.
Specific. cephalic.
Nitri puriss. aā ʒss.
Extr. croci, gr. ii. m. divide in duas partes æquales.

If the anxiety should return in the night, I ordered the tincture and mixture to be repeated.

But his disorder did not return ; he rested well the whole night, and the next morning was perfectly recovered : yet, notwithstanding, I ordered him to repeat the tincture and julep, night and morning, and to take the remaining powder, going to rest :

OBSERVATION CCCCXXXII.

Of calculous concretions in the bronchial glands.

IN November 1717, I found, in one of the largest bronchial glands, situated between the branches of the trachea arteria, a stone resembling the last phalanx of the little finger ; and, in the year 1718, in a female subject, I found one somewhat smaller in the same gland ; and the same has been since observed by others.

In the year 1723, in a male subject, I found several glands in the posterior part of the trachea arteria and œsophagus, some the size of a small bean,

bean, others of a grain of wheat; some I also found in the anterior part of the trachea. From hence it seems very probable, that these glands secrete a fluid from the blood, which passes into the trachea arteria, through ducts whose orifices are imperceptible, to lubricate the part, as there is required a large quantity of such a fluid, in speaking, singing, and other offices of the lungs, and to keep the part continually supple and moveable, in inspiration and expiration.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXXIII.

Of the lacteals.

A Young fellow, who had been at a fair near Altdorff, and had eat and drank plentifully, and was perhaps intoxicated, fell into a ditch and was drowned: three days afterwards, in the presence of a great number of students, I opened the body, and found in the small guts and mesentery, just under the first membrane, above the fat, a great number of lacteals, filled with a milky fluid, as white as snow, in number exceeding by much, those in other animals who had been fed with milk, in order that these vessels might be demonstrated: in this subject they extended themselves through the whole mesentery, with frequent anastomoses; some went to the glands upon the intestines, others were lost in the mesenteric fat, others proceeded to glands at a greater distance, in the manner delineated in my compendium anatomicum, tab. ii. fig. 8.

In the year 1718, I opened the body of a youth, who died of a consumption, and found the lacteals as numerous in this subject: I could distinctly see them arise from the duodenum, which some anatomists have denied.

In the year 1719, I discovered a large lacteal vessel in the duodenum, near the pylorus; since which I have frequently observed several in the small intestines of the human subject, but not so numerous or turgid as in the subjects before-mentioned, as I demonstrated to the gentlemen present. And as they are seldom met with in such numbers in the human subject, as delineated by anatomists who seem to have taken them only from brutes, I have represented, in the plate abovementioned, what their appearance is in the human subject, and in what they differ from brutes. Nuck, in his adenography, has described the lacteals of a man, as he says: but he represents them in so small a number, that they agree better with the appearance in dogs; for, in the subjects beforementioned, there were at least ten times the number. The valves, which Nuck has represented beautifully and large, we did not find in our subjects; the lacteals appeared exactly as in the figure, for the valves and tubercles of these vessels

vessels only appear when a ligature has been made in the living, or fresh killed animal.

In the first subject, as he was suddenly drowned, well filled with meat and drink, and as it were in the middle of digestion, the motion of the chyle in the lacteals, with which they were replete, was stopped, and hence it was that their appearance was so beautiful; in the other subject, who died of a consumption, as he was nourished with jellies, broths, chocolate, emulsions, and other strengtheners, to the last moment, it is no wonder they appeared so turgid and conspicuous.

As such opportunities as these seldom happen, it is not to be wondered at, that these lacteals are so seldom found in the human subject; nevertheless Morgagni, in his *adversar. anatomic.* II. pag. 92, has declared he has seen them in the same manner, and has also observed them in the duodenum, just under the pylorus, as is described by him in his *adversar. anatomic.* III. pag. 31.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXXIV.

Of a wound through the lungs.

IN a quarrel among some students in the night, one of them was wounded with a small sword, which penetrated just under the scapula. Upon receiving the wound, he immediately fell to the ground, and was taken up by some of the students; but expired before he could be conveyed to a house, not above thirty yards off. By order of the university, I was appointed to examine into the immediate cause of his death, in the presence of several of the magistracy, and accordingly I delivered in the following account:

I, the hereafter subscribed, have examined the body of the deceased N. N. in the presence of several of the magistrates, and found no other external injury, excepting the wound under the right-shoulder, towards the back, of about the breadth of two fingers, through which one might introduce one's finger into the cavity of the thorax, between the ribs: afterwards, upon opening the thorax, I found its cavity, on the right-side, nearly filled with coagulated blood.

After I had extracted this blood, I perceived a wound about a thumb's breadth, passing through the right lobe of the lungs, entering at the posterior part, by which the great branches of the arteria and vena pulmonalis, and the bronchia, were divided. The heart, and great arteries, were empty of blood; but I could find no injury done to any other part, either in the abdomen or head, both which I opened.

As the effusion of blood, therefore, from this large wound of the lungs, was very sudden, flowing partly out of the external orifice, and partly into the cavity of the thorax, it is not to be wondered at that the patient should die of so great a loss of blood from the heart and veins: nor could he have been preserved by any human aid. From which considerations, it appears evident, that this wound was absolutely mortal; to the truth of which (as witness thereunto required) I subscribe my name,

Altdorff, Nov. 1717.

LAURENTIUS HEISTER.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXXV.

Of bloody urine, and pain in making water.

DR. Hildebrand, professor of law in our university, about fifty years of age, of a ruddy complexion and plethoric habit, had been accustomed to bleed in his younger years, which he had neglected for some years; he had been troubled some time with a painful sensation of the bladder, at the time of passing his urine, and had evacuated several times a large quantity of blood, by which he found himself much weakened.

I had often advised him, as he was of a plethoric habit, to lose some blood, and to take some temperant medicines, to prevent worse consequences. But some old physicians, and others, had prejudiced him against bleeding, at his time of life; telling him he ought not to lose blood, but should rather procure a supply of blood, to keep up his strength. As several physicians had given him this advice, I could not prevail. I therefore only ordered him to take several dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, morning and afternoon:

℞. Rad. glycyrrhizæ,

—— althææ,

—— malvæ, *aa* ʒss.

Herb. hederæ terrest.

—— veronic. *aa* mj.

Caricar. ping. N° ii.

Dactylor. N° iv. misce.

And to take the pulvis temperans, with an equal quantity of gum arabic, especially when the pain was violent; having frequently experienced its use, both in pain in making water, from an acrimony of urine, and also when sharp acrid humours offend the stomach and intestines, and also in the bloody-flux. This powder I directed him to take more or less frequently, according to the degree of pain, and to drink hartshorn-jellies.

Some

Some persons recommended to him coffee, mixed with milk ; but as he had a natural aversion to milk, which he had never drank, as also to butter and cheese, he drank the coffee by itself, but without any apparent effect. About this time Dr. Andry of Paris, had much extolled the virtues of crude coffee-beans, for pains in making water, and directed the patients to drink their decoction ; which was green, of the colour of green-tea, and without any disagreeable taste ; this, therefore, he continued for some time, but without any alteration for the better. It is probable that the anodyne quality of this decoction, depends chiefly upon the oily mucilaginous parts of the beans, resembling that of gum-arabic ; which, upon roasting, flies off, or is burnt away ; and they may, therefore, be of greater efficacy than the roasted beans.

As he passed, at this time, a large quantity of bloody urine, I ordered him to take fifty drops of the tinctura corallor. every morning and afternoon in the julep ; and to take one of the following powders at ten, the other at five in the afternoon, and the third going to rest, in the julep :

℞. Spec. de gemmis frig. ʒi.
Corall. rub. preparat. ʒss.
Nitri depurat. gr. xv. m. f. pulv. divide in tres partes
æquales.

℞. Aq. bursæ pastoris,
— plantaginis, aā ʒii.
— cinamom. cydoniat. ʒi.
Syrup. flor. balauſt. ʒii. m. f. julep.

Of this julep, I directed him also to take one spoonful every two hours by itself.

The next day he passed his urine without any blood ; I therefore advised him to continue the tincture, as a gentle restraining, with the julep, till the quantity prescribed was taken. He continued, for some time afterwards, without making any bloody water.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXXVI.

Of a fever in a child-bed woman.

A LADY, who had lain-in a week, was invaded, December 2d, 1717, with a fever, attended with a violent pain in her head, and great heat. She sent for me, and desired my advice ; and as I found she had accustomed herself to drink beer at this time, I forbade it, as being too hot. I prescribed the following powders, one to be taken this morning,

3 T 2

another

another about two, and the other at five in the afternoon, in the julep:

℞. Pulv. bezoard. Sennert.
Lap. cancror. citrat. āā ʒfs.
Cinnabar. antimonii,
Nitri dep. āā ʒfs. m. f. pulv. divide in tres partes æquales.

℞. Aq. borragin.
— bugloss. āā ʒiii.
— cerasor. nigror. ʒii.
Succ. citri recent. ʒiii.
Syrup. papav. rhæad. ʒfs. m. f. julep.

Of this julep I directed two spoonfuls to be taken frequently, when the heat was violent.

Instead of beer, I ordered for her ordinary drink, when thirsty, two handfuls of barley, and two ounces of currants, to be boiled in two quarts of water; adding to the strained liquor half a pint of wine, and sweetening it to her taste.

I visited her in the evening, and she was much better. I ordered the powder to be repeated in the evening, at midnight, and the next morning. I ordered vinegar of roses to be applied to her forehead and temples in the evening, and advised her to observe a proper diet, avoiding flesh-meats. The next night she slept better than the former, and the next day found herself very well. I advised her to continue the powder every eighth hour, with the drink, for two or three days longer. On the fourth day the heat was quite gone; but complaining of wind in her bowels, I ordered her to take some tincture of orange-peel in her tea, twice a-day.

Another child-bed woman was invaded, shortly after, with the same kind of fever, attended with a suppression of urine. I prescribed the same regimen, and ordered onions, roasted in ashes, to be applied to the abdomen; by which method she was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXXVII.

Of a ranula.

A Child, about a year and a half old, was troubled with a whitish hard tumour, called a ranula, under the tongue. I opened the tumour, and let out its contents, and touched it with honey of roses, acidulated with spirit of vitriol, with a small hair-pencil: this I repeated
I again

again in the evening, filling up the cavity with lint; and repeating the same for three or four days, it was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXXVIII.

Of worms.

A Woman, about twenty-two years of age, had been ill for some time, frequently complaining of a pain in her bowels; for about fourteen days past she voided by stool several small white worms, like maggots; she was very much troubled with wind, and her nose was obstructed with a viscid foetid mucus. She consulted me, January 3d, 1718. I ordered her to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder in warm milk, every night and morning:

℞. Æthiop. min. ℥iss.

Ol. dest. citri, gutt. vi. m.

And to take twenty-five or thirty drops of spirit of hartshorn in any vehicle, an hour before dinner; and that eleven of the following pills should be taken every fourth night, going to rest:

℞. Pil. tartar. ʒi.

Merc. dulc. gr. xv.

Refin. jalap. gr. vii.

Elix. propriet. f. acid. q. f. f. pilulæ, N^o 33.

I directed the following ingredients to be sewed in a linen-bag, and infused for twenty-four hours with a pint of sack; directing a spoonful of this infusion to be taken every day before dinner and supper:

℞. Sem. fanton. ʒi.

Rad. filic.

Flor. tanacet. ʒa ℥ss. m.

I directed the following mixture to be snuffed up the nose, three or four times a-day:

℞. Aq. majoranæ, ʒiii.

Sal. vol. oleos. ʒss.

Vitriol. alb. gr. vi. m.

And ordered her belly to be rubbed with the following oils, warm, every morning and evening:

℞.

℞. Ol. colocynth. ℥ii.
 — deſt. abſynthii,
 — — menthæ,
 — — zedoariæ,
 — — ſuccin. aā gutt. v. m.

Every third night I ordered a clyſter to be injected of ol. ſenæ, or rapæ, till ſuch time as the worms ſhould be expelled.

OBSERVATION CCCCXXIX.

Of a ſpitting of blood and conſumption.

A Student, about eighteen years of age, of a conſumptive weak habit of body, had brought up a large quantity of blood from the lungs; the hæmorrhage had continued now three days, in which time, according to his account, he had loſt four quarts of blood; notwithſtanding which, he did not find himſelf weakened: he had a good appetite, was troubled with flying rheumatic pains, and was very weak in his joints. January 17th, 1718, he conſulted me; and I adviſed him to be very moderate in his diet, and to avoid all hot things, particularly wine.

I directed the following ingredients to be infuſed like tea, and that he ſhould take three or four diſhes, twice a-day:

℞. Rad. polypod.
 — chinaæ,
 — apii, aā ℥ii.
 Herb. veronic.
 — capillor. Ven.
 — ſcabiſæ, aā mſs.
 — millefolii,
 Flor. bellid.
 — papav. rhæad. aā p. i.
 Lign. ſantal. citrin. ℥iii. m.

And a tea-ſpoonful of the following powder, every afternoon and evening, in aqua veronicæ:

℞. Matr. perlar. preparat.
 Lap. cancror. citrat. aā ℥ii.
 Corall. rub. preparat. ℥i.
 Nitri depurat. ℥i. m.

And to take, for his common drink, fair water, acidulated with lemon-juice, and ſweetened to his taſte.

OBSER

OBSERVATION CCCCXL.

Of the gout, and difficulty of breathing.

A Gentleman had been, for some years, troubled with gouty complaints; but the present attack was attended with a difficulty of breathing, so great as to create in him a fear of suffocation. He consulted me, January 17th, 1718, to know whether an emetic would be proper every spring and autumn, and whether cupping upon his legs would be serviceable; and desired me to order him, besides, what medicines I thought might be of service, to purify his blood, free him of the disorder, and prevent worse consequences.

I first ordered him a proper emetic, and that he should bleed or be cupped every quarter of a year. The emetic I prescribed was:

℞. Rad. ipecacuanhæ, ʒss.
Nitri depurat. gr. vi. m.

Which I directed him to work off with warm water.

I ordered him to boil a spoonful of the following ingredients a little, in a pint of water, and to drink it in the manner of tea, every morning and afternoon, especially in the spring; and then constantly twice a-day, for three weeks:

℞. Rad. polypod. ʒi.
— china, ʒii.
— sarsaparill. ʒi.
Herbæ adianth. alb. mj.
Cinamom. acut. ʒii.
Cort. culilaban. ʒi. m.

I directed forty drops of the following tincture to be taken in the first dish of the diet-drink in the morning; keeping in bed an hour afterwards, to promote a gentle diaphoresis:

℞. Eff. aristoloch. rotund. ver. ʒss.
— pimpinellæ,
— scordii, aā ʒii. m.

I ordered him to take nine of the following pills, every night going to rest, till the whole quantity was taken:

℞. Ext. gentianæ,
 — absynthii, *aa* ʒi.
 — aristoloch. rotund. ʒii.
 Gum. hederæ, ʒfs.
 — myrrhæ,
 — aloes,
 Extract. hellebor. nig. *aa* ʒi.
 Ess. bals. peruvian. q. f. f. pilulæ. gr. iii. pond.

I advised him to accustom himself to a moderate regimen, in eating and drinking; and to avoid all irregularities, as a matter of great importance to him, and as a preservation against the returns of this disorder; and by no means to omit the bleeding, or cupping, every quarter of a year, as plenty of viscid blood may be esteemed the principal cause of this distemper.

O B S E R V A T I O N CCCCXLI.

Of a child, who was near being suffocated with phlegm.

A Child, about eight days old, was troubled with viscid phlegm, which so affected respiration that it could hardly breath, attended with a rattling in the throat; the body, legs, and arms, being, at the same time, quite cold. The child's parents consulting me, January 27th, 1718, I ordered the following emetic to be exhibited immediately:

℞. Tart. emetic. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Sacchar. alb. ʒfs. m.

I ordered a tea-spoonful of the following mixture to be given frequently, after the operation of the emetic:

℞. Aq. card. bened.
 — fœnicul. *aa* ʒii.
 — cinamomi, ʒfs.
 Confect. alkermes,
 Syrup. pæoniæ, *aa* ʒifs. m.

The child was much better after this treatment; but, January 28th, the parents complaining that he was much troubled with wind, and was very restless, I directed half a tea-spoonful of the following powder in its pap, two or three times a-day:

℞. Sem. anis. ʒfs.
 Lap. cancror. preparat. ʒii.
 Sacchar. perlat. ʒfs. m.

January

January 29th, the wind still continued to disorder the child, and he had no stools; for which reason I ordered two tea-spoonfuls of the following syrup to be given immediately, and one tea-spoonful every hour after, till it operated:

℞. Syrup. de cichoreo cum rhab. ℥i.
Pulv. jalapii, gr. vi.
Aq. fœnicul. ℥ii. m.

This purged him well, and the child perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCCXLII.

Of an inflammation of the eye, with specks upon the tunica cornea.

A GIRL, about seven years of age, had a violent inflammation of both eyes, with specks upon the cornea. She consulted me, January 29th, 1718, and I ordered her to take the following purging powder every fourth morning:

℞. Pulv. jalapii, ℥ss.
Merc. dulc. gr. vi.
Refinæ jalap. subact. gr. ii. m. f. pulv.

I directed the following ointment to be tied up in a piece of rag, and laid into the following water; with this rag I directed her to anoint her eyes, by squeezing it, every three or four hours in the day-time:

℞. Merc. precipit. rubr. ℥i.
Unguent. rosat. ℥i. m. detur in nodula.

℞. Aq. rosar.
— chelidonii majoris, aā ℥ii. m.

I ordered her to drink three dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, like tea, every morning and evening:

℞. Herb. Herniariæ,
—— euphrasiæ, aā mj.
Sem. fœnicul. ℥i.
Raf. lign. sassafr. ℥ss. m.

I ordered a blister to be applied to the neck, and to be kept open eight or ten days; and advised her not to eat pork, salted, or other hard meats; but to live upon food easy of digestion, and that but sparingly.

OBSERVATION CCCCXLIII.

Of an abscess in the mouth.

A Student in law was invaded with a violent pain in his teeth, with a tumour and inflammation of the cheek: he sent for me, after he had employed a surgeon; and upon examination, I found the tumour soft and ripe, fit to be opened, and directed the surgeon to open it with his lancet, upon which a large quantity of bloody matter was discharged: to cleanse the part, I directed it to be syringed with the following decoction, night and morning:

℞. Herb. agrimon.

Summitat. absynthii, *añ* mj. concisa crasso modo coque in f. q. aquæ simpl. per quadrantem horæ.

℞. Colaturæ. zviij .

Mell. rosatæ zj .

Elix. propriet. cine. acido. zj m.

And when he drank his tea, I also directed him to rinse his mouth with some of it, sweetened with the addition of a 4th part of wine, by which treatment he was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION CCCCXLIV.

Of a bubonocèle.

A Woman, about thirty years of age, was seized with a violent vomiting and intense pain in her bowels, arising from a rupture on her left side; the tumour was about the size of a wall-nut, and she had had no stool for three days past. Consulting me, February 4th, 1718, I ordered her immediately the following clyster:

℞. Decoct. emollient. zxx .

Unguent. clysmar. ziss .

Mel. mercurial. zj m.

And directed a glass of the following purging mixture to be taken directly, repeating a spoonful of the same, every two hours, till it operated:

℞.

℞. Tamarind. ʒi.
 Fol. fenæ, ʒss.
 Rhabarb. ʒiss.
 Cremor. tartari, ʒii. m. et affunde aq. fervid. ʒvi. stent. in
 digest. per horam unam, in loco calido postea leniter
 ebull. per moment. horæ. Collaturæ adde,
 Syrup. de cichoreo cum rhab. ʒi.
 Extr. diacarth. ʒi. m.

I ordered the following ingredients to be sewed up in two bags, and directed them to be boiled in equal quantities of milk and water, and to be applied alternately to the tumour, as a fomentation :

℞. Rad. malvæ,
 — lilior. alb. aā ʒss.
 Herb. althææ, mij.
 — mellilot.
 — chamomel. aā mj.
 Sem. lini,
 — fœn. græc. aā ʒi. m.

About four hours afterwards she had a stool, the rupture was reduced, and she found herself much better in the evening.

February 5, she informed me that she had rested well, that the pains were abated, but that the intestine was again protruded, while she was at stool that morning. I sent a person to return the intestine, and directed a bolster, wrung out of warm wine, to be applied to the part affected, and advised her to keep herself quiet in bed.

OBSERVATION CCCCXLV.

Of an hæmorrhage.

THE student, mentioned page 510, &c. about eighteen years of age, was invaded again with a violent hæmorrhage from the nose; he had bled yesterday about a quart, by his account, and had lost near the same quantity this day: he now began to be greatly debilitated by the frequent hæmorrhages, and sent for me again, February 4th, 1718. I ordered him the restraining mixture of Sylvius, viz.

3 U 2

℞.

℞. Aq. burfæ pastor.
 — plantag. *aa* ℥iii.
 — rub. idæi, ℥ii.
 Corall. rub. preparat. ℥i.
 Lap. hæmatit. ℥i.
 Acet. destill. ℥fs.
 Syrup. Myrtin. ℥vi.
 Laud. opiat. gr. i. m.

Of this mixture I directed him to take two spoonfuls every quarter of an hour, till the bleeding stopped.

I ordered his hands and face to be frequently wetted with cold water, and a cold crown-piece to be tied to his forehead; also that he should hold bloodstone in his hand, and not keep his room too warm.

As the bleeding was not quite stopped in the afternoon, I ordered him one of the following powders, every two hours, in the julep:

℞. Corall. rub. preparat. ℥ii.
 Lap. hæmatit. preparat.
 Arcan. duplicat. *aa* ℥fs.
 Cinnabar. antimon.
 Nitri depurat.
 Sem. hyoscyami alb. *aa* ℥i. m. f. pulv. divide in sex partes æquales.

℞. Aq. rub. idæi, ℥iii.
 — flor. papav.
 — plantag. *aa* ℥ii.
 Acet. rosar. ℥fs.
 Syrup. corall.
 — ribesior. *aa* ℥ii. m.

I directed him, when thirsty, to drink barley-water acidulated with lemon-juice, and sweetened to his taste.

I ordered the following mixture to be snuffed up the nose:

℞. Aq. plantag.
 — rosar. *aa* ℥ii.
 Alumin. crud. ℥i.
 Vitriol. Hung. ℥fs misce.

The bleeding stopped this night; and as he had had no stools, I ordered the following purge to be taken early in the morning:

℞. Tamarind. ℥fs.
 Rhabarb. ℥i.
 Cremor. tart. ℥fs. ebull. in f. q. aq. simpl.

℞.

℞. Colaturæ, ℥iii.
Syrup. de cichoreo cum rhab. ℥ss. m.

As the bleeding was now entirely stopped, I ordered him to take thirty drops of the following strengthening mixture, every three hours, in the emulsion :

℞. Tinct. antimonii tartarif.
Spir. cornu cervi, aā ℥ii.

℞. Amygdal. dulc. recent. ℥i.
Sem. papav. alb. ℥ss.
Aq. flor. paralyf. ℥viii.
— — borrag.
— — rofar. aā ℥ii. m. f. emulsio,
Sacchar. perlat. ℥ss. m.

OBSERVATION CCCCXLVI.

Of a pain in the limbs and loins, from a defect of the menses.

A Young woman, about twenty years of age, who had never had her menstrual discharge regularly, complained of violent pains in all her limbs, but particularly about her loins. She consulted me, February 8th, 1718; and I ordered her to drink three or four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, like tea, every morning, and afternoon at four o'clock :

℞. Rad. aristoloch. rotund.
— vincetox. aā ℥iii.
Herb. rosmarin. mj.
Flor. calendul.
— cheir. aā p. i. m.

I ordered her to take thirty-five drops of the following elixir, every morning and evening in tea, and before dinner :

℞. Elix. propriet. f. acid. ℥vi.
Sal. vol. oleof. ℥ii.
Ol. dest. rosmarin. gutt. iii. m.

Also to use a pediluvium every night, about bed-time, for half an hour, prepared of rosmarinus and artemisia, of each a handful, boiled in a sufficient quantity of water.

February

February 15th, she informed me that her menses were come down. I ordered her to continue the drops three days longer, and to repeat them again about the time she expected their return; by which treatment, the menses afterwards flowed regularly, and her former complaints were perfectly relieved.

O B S E R V A T I O N CCCCXLVII.

Of a bubo.

A Student was troubled with a hard painful tumour in the groin; after he had perceived it, he applied to me for advice, February 9th, 1718. I prescribed a scruple of the pilulæ purgantes, to be taken early in the morning, directing him to repeat them in three days; and to take forty drops of the following tincture in tea, three times a-day:

℞. Ess. lignor. ℥ss.

Tinct. antimon. tartar. ℥ii.

Ol. destill. lign. fassifr. gutt. vi. m.

And to apply the following plaister to the part, fresh every other day, and to use a moderate diet:

℞. Empl. diachyl. simpl. ℥i.

Malaxetur ol. chamomel.

A few days afterwards the tumour suppurated; I opened it, and dressed it with the digestive, but the ulcer had no healing aspect, the discharge being rather of a thin bloody fluid, than of well suppurated matter; his legs also broke out in eruptions like the itch. Finding thus that his juices were in a bad state, I ordered him to boil a spoonful of the following ingredients, in a pint of water, and to drink a draught of the strained liquor, sweetened, every night and morning:

℞. Rad. sarsaparill. ℥ii.

— china,

Raf. lign. fassifr. aā ℥ii. m.

I advised him to continue the tincture three times a-day, in the diet-drink, and to keep in bed late, with the morning dose, in order to promote a diaphoresis.

I ordered a little of the following powder to be mixed with the digestive, to dress the part with every morning and evening:

℞. Alumin. ust.

Merc. præcipit. rub. aā ℥i. m.

By

By this method the ulcer was gradually cleansed ; when quite clean, I dressed it with the balsam capaivæ ; and, lastly, when it was nearly healed, I applied dry lint only, and a sticking plaister : by which means, with the observance of a proper regimen, it was cured.

OBSERVATION CCCCXLVIII.

Of melancholy.

A Citizen's wife, about thirty years of age, had been for some weeks past unusually sad and melancholy, slept but little, and talked ludicrously, which seemed to threaten a melancholy madness. She had suckled her child ten months. My advice being asked, February 28th, 1718, I first ordered her to wean the child ; next, to have five or six ounces of blood taken from her foot ; and to take fifteen of the following pills, twice a-week at first, and afterwards only once a-week :

℞. Pilulæ polychrest. ʒiii.

Extr. croci, ʒi. m. f. pilulæ gr. iii. pond.

I directed her to drink four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, like tea, twice a-day :

℞. Herb. rut. murar. mj,

—— capill. vener.

—— betonic.

—— verbenæ, aā p. ii.

Flor. 4 cordial. aā p. i.

Santal. citrin. ʒii. m.

I ordered thirty drops of spiritus nitri dulcis, to be taken in the morning early, in some tea, and before dinner in some warm gruel.

I directed also a tea-spoonful of the following powder, to be taken every morning at ten o'clock, and going to rest, in black-cherry-water :

℞. Lap. cancr. citr. ʒiii.

Cinnab. antimon.

Nitri depurat. aā ʒfs.

Camphoræ, ʒfs. m.

Some days after, she complained of a violent palpitation of the heart, and great anxiety ; but having learned that her purgations since her delivery had not flowed sufficiently, I advised her to bleed again in the foot, to persist in the use of the medicines prescribed : soon after she grew better, and in about a fortnight, was indifferently well. But on March the

24th, the anxiety and palpitation of the heart returning, I ordered venesection to be again repeated, and directed her to take thirty-five drops of the tinctura vitrioli martis Zwelf. every morning and afternoon, in tea, advising her not to sit much, but to take frequent exercise, and to drink a glass of generous wine by way of cordial at her meals.

OBSERVATION CCCCXLIX.

Of worms found in the cavity of the abdomen, without the intestines, which they had corroded.

IN March, 1718, a boy, about seven years of age, died; who had been afflicted, for some time past, with pains and gripings in his bowels; and although he had a very good appetite, yet became quite emaciated before he died. I desired the parents of the child to suffer me to open the body, which I accordingly did the next day, in the presence of several students; and found in the cavity of the abdomen, several ounces of an unusual yellow thin fluid, which having soaked up with a sponge, we discovered several large lumbrici teretes, such as are frequently found in the intestines: one of these worms, which we found among the intestines, was still living, and was about six breadths of a finger long, and as thick as a goose-quill. The small guts were full of holes, in which we found several more worms, but they were dead; in one part of the small guts, we perceived a hard red tumour, in which were several apertures, through which the worms, without doubt, had passed into the cavity of the abdomen. In the thorax, the two glands which belong to the œsophagus, and are situated upon the fifth vertebra behind the œsophagus, in this subject were very large and swelled, and were very conspicuous, though commonly in adults, it is with the greatest difficulty they are found; they were without doubt thus large, from their being obstructed with tough viscid juices.

OBSERVATION CCCCL.

Of a diarrhœa.

A young woman had been troubled with a diarrhœa, after great vexation and a violent fright, attended with severe pains in her loins and about her stomach, which had weakened her so much, that she was hardly able to walk. She consulted me, March 25th, 1718; and I ordered her to take the following powder in the morning, with any warm vehicle, drinking some tea upon it:

℞. Pulv. rhabarb. ʒss.

Crem. tart. ʒss. m.

In

In the morning early, and at night going to rest, I directed her to take the quantity of a nutmeg of the following electuary; by which she was quite cured.

℞. Conserv. rosar. rub.
 ——— flor. tunic. aā ʒvi.
 Rad. acor. condit.
 Nuc. moschat. in ind. cond. aā ʒss.
 Theriac. androm.
 Cort. aurant. cond. aā ʒii.
 Confect. alkermes, ʒiss.
 Syrup. cinamom. q. f. m. f. elect.

OBSERVATION CCCCLI.

Of an angina.

A Young man was invaded with rigors, succeeded by great heat, difficulty of deglutition and speech, accompanied with a pain in his neck, and about the œsophagus; his urine was very red. He consulted me, March 26th, 1718, and I ordered him to lose eight ounces of blood from the arm immediately, and directed him to gargle his mouth and throat every hour with the following decoction:

℞. Flor. malvæ,
 ——— papav. rhæad. aā mj.
 Sem. cannab. ʒss.
 Fung. sambuc. ʒii. coque in libra una aq. simpl. per quadrantem horæ.

℞. Colaturæ, lb i.
 Rob. moror. ʒi.
 Spirit. vitriol. gutt. xx. m.

For ordinary drink, I directed barley-water, acidulated with lemon-juice, sweetened at pleasure, to be drank when hot or thirsty.

March 27th, I ordered him to drink plentifully of the following emulsion:

℞. Amygd. dulc. recent. ʒss.
 Sem. quatuor frigid. maj. aā ʒi.
 ——— papav. alb. ʒii. f. cum decocto hordei, emulsio,
 cui adde sacchar. ad gratiam.

In the evening an emollient clyster was injected.

March 28th, as the symptoms were not abated, I ordered him to be cupped on each side of his neck, and upon his back, which I had frequently experienced to have been of benefit; and ordered the acidulated barley-water to be continued, when thirsty, and a spoonful of the following syrup to be taken frequently in his mouth:

℞. Syrup. moror. ʒi.
 ——— dianuc. ʒss.
 Spir. vitriol. gutt. xii. m.

March the 29th, his neck swelled externally, and his whole face was covered with an erysipelas, which I regarded as a salutary symptom, as nature had expelled the disorder from the internal and more important parts, to the external; and he perceived the pain of his neck much relieved thereby.

For the erysipelas, I ordered the pulv. ad erysipel. Myns. to be wetted with camphorated spirit of wine, and applied to his face warm.

As his nose was much obstructed, I ordered it to be anointed with the butyrum majoranæ.

March the 30th, he swallowed with greater ease. I ordered him a tea-spoonful of the following diaphoretic powder, every three hours, in elder-flower-water, mixed with some rob of elder:

℞. Lap. cancr. citr.
 Antim. diaph. aā ʒii.
 Nitri depurat. ʒss. m. f. pulvis.

The next morning a plentiful diaphoresis succeeded, and he soon after perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCCLII.

Of a gentleman who was apprehensive of a dropsy.

A Gentleman, about sixty years of age, of a cachectic habit, his face and body being much bloated, as in an anasarca, consulted me, March 30th, 1718; and as I learned that he had been accustomed to bleed, I ordered venesection in the foot: though this treatment, in such cases, is not usually recommended.

But he sometimes was troubled with the piles, thought they did not flow sufficiently; I therefore directed him to be cupped upon the calves of his legs and thighs, and ordered him to have an issue cut upon his thigh.

I directed the following ingredients to be sewed in a bag, and put into a clean earthen vessel, pouring upon them a pint of boiling water, and adding,

ing, when cold, a quart of good Rhenish wine ; of this infusion, I ordered him to drink a wine-glassful every morning at seven or eight o'clock, and every evening at five o'clock :

℞. Rad. caryophyllat.
 — gentian.
 Herb. card. benedict. mj.
 Summitat. absynth.
 — cent. min. *āā* mfs.
 Limat. mart. ʒi.
 Flaved. cort. aurant. ʒvi. m.

And to take eleven or thirteen of the following pills every evening, before a moderate supper ; after which, I ordered him to walk an hour :

℞. Ext. cent. min.
 — trifol. fibrin.
 — absynth.
 — gentian.
 Gum. sagapeni,
 — ammoniac. *āā* ʒfs.
 Limat. martis puriss. ʒi. m. cum essentia absynth. comp.
 f. pilulæ, gr. i. pond.

As he was much troubled with wind, I directed him to take fifty drops of the following tincture, in a glass of wine, before and after dinner :

℞. Ess. carminativ. Wed. ʒi.
 — cort. aurant. ʒii. m.

And, every eighth day, fifteen of the following purging pills :

℞. Mass. pilul. tartar. Schroed. ʒi.
 Elaterii, gr. iv. m. cum tinct. tart. ut f. pilulæ N^o 60.
 adsperge elæosacchar. fœnicul.

And advised him to take frequent exercise, as walking, riding, and to observe a moderate diet.

OBSERVATION CCCCLIII.

Of the rickets.

A Child, about two years old, who had been able to go alone, was taken with a weakness in his limbs, so that he could not stand upon his legs ; they were become flaccid and weak ; his belly was swelled,

and the bones of the legs and arms, at the joints, were much enlarged. Being consulted March 30th, 1718, I ordered the following purgative syrup to be taken every fourth day :

℞. Syrup. rosar. solutiv.
 — de cichoreo, cum rheo. *añ* ʒii.
 Pulv. jalapii, gr. vi.
 Mercurii dulc. gr. iii.
 Aq. fœnicul. ʒi. m.

And I directed about fifteen grains of the following powder, to be given four times a-day, in any suitable vehicle :

℞. Fulig. splendent. ʒii.
 Lap. cancror. preparat.
 Antimon. martial. cachect. *añ* ʒi.
 Sem. anisi, ʒvi.
 — fœnicul. ʒii.
 Sacchar. canar. ʒi.
 Ol. destill. cinamom.
 — — caryophyllor. *añ* gutt. i. m.

And a spoonful of the following infusion, every morning and evening :

℞. Sem. cinæ, ʒvi. infunde in vin. Hispan. ʒvi. stent. per diem & noctem in loco tepido, mane decantetur.

I directed a bath to be used every other day, with bran, sage and rosemary ; and further ordered the back-bone, and limbs, to be well rubbed with the herbs, and that he should be drawn about in a child's carriage in the house, and in fair weather without doors. This regimen was diligently pursued during the spring and summer ; and by observing likewise a moderate diet, the child recovered his former health.

OBSERVATION CCCCLIV.

Of the nutrition of the fœtus in utero.

THAT the fœtus in utero is nourished by the mouth, though many deny it, as well as by the umbilical chord, two cases I had the opportunity of examining, in the presence of several students in physic, seem to prove beyond all doubt. I procured, in very severe cold weather, the fœtus of a cow, included in the uterus, and with all the membranes entire ; the liquor amnii, which surrounds the fœtus, was not only froze, but this same liquor we also found frozen, about the thickness of

a finger, as one continued substance, in the mouth, œsophagus, and stomach; the same I also observed last winter, the liquor surrounding the fœtus having a communication with the fluid found in the stomach; besides, it is not probable that the quantity of fluid found in the stomach of the fœtus, should be secreted by the gastric vessels; but I rather believe it is produced in another manner, and principally from the liquor amnii, because it has all the qualities of that fluid. This opinion is farther corroborated by Dr. Hoffman, in his *disputatio de pinguedine*, p. 10, where he mentions the case of a new born child, whose umbilical chord was quite destroyed by putrefaction; it was therefore impossible that this child could have lived, if it had not been nourished by some other means than through the umbilical chord. Mr. Petit, of the royal academy, shews the umbilical chord of a fœtus, with a stricture like a knot in the middle, which, by manifest signs appeared to have been made long before delivery; from whence we may judge that this fœtus must have been nourished by the mouth as the former*.

To these may be added, as a farther proof, what Fatius, an old experienced operator, declares, in a new treatise of his on midwifery, published in 1752, wherein he relates two instances which he had seen himself, of two children being born perfect in every respect, but that the umbilical chord was wanting. These children must necessarily have been nourished by the mouth. It appears therefore, for the reasons here given, and in my *compendium anatomicum*, that the liquor in which the fœtus swims, is well adapted to its nourishment, and that the true opinion is, that it is nourished by the mouth, as well as by the umbilical chord.

OBSERVATION CCCCLV.

Of the receptaculum chyli.

THERE have been several who have denied the existence of the receptaculum chyli, in the human subject; others have pretended that the glandulæ lumbaræ, performed the office of the receptaculum. But I have not only filled it with quick-silver, at the same time with the ductus thoracicus; but have also demonstrated it, resembling a thin membranous bag, sometimes single, sometimes double. Several anatomists have represented it in plates, with the ductus thoracicus, as Cowper in his great anatomy, Bidloo in his *dissert. de organo chylifero*, Drake in his *anthropologia*, tab. ii. fig. 3, Salzman and Wius in particular essays, Heninger in *ephem. nat. curios.* cent. iii. append. pag. 120, and Cantius tab. vi. therefore the learned Morgagni opposed Bianchi, who denied the exist-

* See l'histoire de l'academie royale des sciences, an. 1718, p. 40.

ence of the receptaculum, and, in its stead, places the glandulæ lumbaræ.

Morgagni shews us that Olaus Rudbeck, was the first who delineated the receptaculum chyli, epistol. anatomic, I. N^o 83; and I clearly demonstrated it myself, to my pupils last winter, filled with quick-silver.

OBSERVATION CCCCLVI.

Of glands in the liver, spleen, and kidneys.

THOSE who pretend that the substance of the liver is glandular, have done it from these grounds, because there are frequently found in the viscera of those who died of a dropfy or consumption, many globular substances, like glands. Now as these substances are not found in the sound bodies of men or brutes; hence they are rather to be regarded as preternatural, and the effects of some disease: for if the liver of a sound horse or of an ox is examined, in which all the parts are very large, no such peculiar distinct globular bodies are perceptible.

When such substances are met with in a diseased state, they arise from an obstruction in the small vessels, and therefore are preternatural. In the year 1718, I dissected a woman who died of a dropfy, in whose liver upon the upper superficies, were observable several white globular bodies of different magnitudes, which, by the favourers of the opinion, might easily have been mistaken for glands. But upon a nearer examination, and cutting into them, they contained a substance, not in the least resembling the liver, but a stony matter, such as we meet with in encysted tumours; several of these we found dispersed through the whole substance of the liver, which was twice as large as common; some were as big as an hazel-nut, others of the size of a wall-nut, some were as large as an egg, nay some exceeded that size, and were of a nature, and colour, very different from the rest of the substance of the liver.

We may hence conclude, that these bodies were not glands, but tubercles or tumours, arising from a diseased state of the part, notwithstanding their globular form, in some respects resembled glands. In like manner, upon the examination of these substances in other subjects, I have always found them to be of the nature of encysted tumours, which arise in the same manner, in the internal or external parts, frequently putting on the appearance of glands: preternatural vesiculæ in the liver have been often observed, some taking them for glands, particularly Mr. Littere a Parisian anatomist, whom I oppose, with what I have already said in note 78 of my compendium anatomicum, and it is the same in the spleen and kidneys, when such bladders or tubercles are observed there.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION CCCCLVII.

Of the tunica cellulosa vesicæ.

THERE are commonly only three coats of the bladder described, the common, the muscular, and the nervous, as mentioned in my compendium anatomicum, sect. 222, but as Wharton reckons a cellular of the mesentery containing the fat, and Ruysch and others mention such a membrane in the intestines, I may, I believe, with as much reason, assert such a cellular membrane, as belonging to the bladder. For, between the external muscular coat, we find, commonly, if not constantly, fat collected in a pretty large quantity, contained in small adipose cells; so that we may reckon four coats to the bladder. On the same account, Morgagni has affirmed the existence of such a cellular membrane of the stomach and vesica fellea.

He has strongly proved the existence of a muscular coat of the bladder against Bianchi, who endeavours to deny it in his history of the liver in dogs: this cellular membrane is scarcely perceptible in the human subject: the use of this adipose, or cellular membrane, seems to be to secure against the too great stimulus of the urine, which might otherwise create pain.

OBSERVATION CCCCLVIII.

Of worms.

A Weaver's daughter, about twelve years of age, had taken, by my advice, worm-seed and quick-silver, boiled in milk, and had brought off many worms; but still complained of a great pain in her stomach, which was much swelled; she was very thirsty, and had not taken any purgative. I therefore ordered her, April 3d, 1718, the following purging bolus to be divided in two parts; one to be taken early the next morning, and the other in five days:

℞. Mercurii dulc. ʒss.

Pulv. jalapii, gr. xv.

Diagrydii, gr. iii. conf. ros. q. s. f. bolus.

I ordered half an ounce of flores tanaceti, and the same quantity of worm-seed, to be infused in half a pint of spanish wine; of this infusion, I ordered her to take a spoonful every day after dinner.

To allay her thirst, I directed her to drop ten drops of the spiritus sulphuris, into a pint of small-beer, which is also an excellent anthelmintic.

For

For the pain in her stomach, I ordered her to rub a little of the following balsam upon the scrobiculus cordis and navel, every morning, noon, and night.

℞. Ol. nuc. moschat. expres. ʒi.
 — destillat. carui,
 — ——— anethi,
 — ——— tanaceti,
 — ——— fœnicul. aā gutt. v. m.

Upon the use of these medicines, she voided many worms, the pains went off, and she recovered her health perfectly.

O B S E R V A T I O N CCCCLIX.

Of an apoplexy.

APRIL 4th, 1718, a young lady, about thirty years of age, was seized with a fit, resembling an apoplexy; its attack was so violent as to deprive her of sense, motion, and speech; her mouth was quite contracted. Being immediately sent for, I ordered her to be bled in the arm to six ounces; and directed her head, hands, and legs, which were quite cold, to be well rubbed with warm clothes; and ordered twenty-five drops of the following tincture, to be given her in the julep, every quarter or half hour, till she recovered; and to wet a cloth with it, and apply it frequently to her nose:

℞. Liq. C. C. succin. ʒiii.
 Ess. castor. ʒfs. m.

℞. Aq. hirund. cum castor.
 — epilept. Lang. aā ʒii.
 — apoplect. ʒi.
 Specific. cephalic. ʒi.
 Syrup. de betonica, ʒiii. m. f. julep.

I ordered a bolster, wetted with the following mixture, to be tied to the wrists, and to rub the neck and temples with it, warm:

℞. Aq. reg. Hung. ʒii.
 — Anhaltin.
 — carbuncul. aā ʒfs. m.

By this method she soon recovered.

Thofe

Those who were present thought this disorder was an apoplexy, on account of the contraction of the mouth, and loss of sense; but as she recovered so quickly, it was, perhaps, only an hysterick deliquium.

OBSERVATION CCCCLX.

Of a rupture of the navel.

A Child, about fifteen weeks old, was afflicted with a pretty considerable rupture of the navel. He cried much, particularly when the part affected was touched. The parents consulting me, April 5th, 1718, I ordered them to give the child two tea-spoonfuls of the following syrup immediately, and to repeat half the quantity, every hour, till it operated :

℞. Syrup. de cichor. cum rhab. ʒss.

Pulv. jalapii, gr. v.

Aq. fœnicul. ʒii.

In the mean time, I directed them to prepare a proper linen-bandage, about two yards long; and prescribed the following powder, directing half a tea-spoonful to be given several times a-day :

℞. Sem. anis.

—— fœnicul. aā ʒss.

Sacch. alb. ʒi. m. f. pulv.

And the following plaister to be applied to the part :

℞. Empl. ad ruptur. ʒiſs.

Malax. bals. peruvian. q. f.

After the purging syrup had operated, I visited again; and laying the child on the table upon a pillow, I reduced the protruded intestine, and directed one of the women present to compress the navel gently with her hand, and to make a small ball of the plaister, and apply it immediately upon the navel, pressing the navel inwards; and to lay over this a square piece of the same plaister, spread upon linen, and a compress, and to fix the whole with the linen-roller, and instructed the mother what to do further, advising her to let the child wear it a long time.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXI.

Of a lumbago.

A Brewer's servant, about forty-years of age, was seized with a lumbago about six weeks past: it affected him so much that he was not able to move. Being sent for to him by his Master, April 6th, 1718, I ordered him to lose ten ounces of blood from the foot, and directed a spoonful of the following ingredients to be infused in a pint of boiling water, and the strained liquor to be drank warm, every morning and afternoon:

℞. Rad. 5. aperient. aā ʒii.
 — chinæ, pond. ʒss.
 Herb. adianth. alb.
 — millefol. cum flor. aā mfs.
 Flor. rosmarin. p. i.
 Santal. citrin. ʒii. m.

And to take fifty drops of the following tincture, in the morning dose of the infusion, keeping in bed for an hour afterwards, to promote sweat:

℞. Ess. aristoloch. rotund. ver. ʒii.
 — millefol. ʒiii.
 — pimpinellæ alb. ʒi. m.

And at six, and nine at night, to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder:

℞. Tart. vitriolat. Taken. ʒiii.
 Sal. absynthii,
 Nitri depurat.
 Cinnabar. antim. aā ʒii. m.

April 8th, I ordered that a spoonful of the following mixture, warm, should be rubbed upon his back, with hot cloths:

℞. Spirit. lumbric. terrest.
 — formicar. aā ʒii.
 Sapon. Venet. ʒss. m.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXII.

Of the appearances, upon dissection, of a consumptive person.

THE student in a consumption, mentioned page 510, and 515, after violent hæmorrhages from the nose, and spitting of blood, at length died. I opened his body, April 13th, 1718, in the presence of several students in physic. He had been, from his infancy, lean and weakly, and of a very delicate constitution, had a compressed chest, the colour of his skin lively: he had, for some time past, discharged a large quantity of blood by the nose and mouth, without any cough; which hæmorrhage increased so much, that sometimes, the discharge was two pounds, and sometimes more, it being surprising how he could live so long, with such a discharge; at times, the hæmorrhage was accompanied with a discharge of matter; at length the spitting of blood stopped, but then the bleeding at the nose was so profuse, that his friends about him, many times, expected him to expire. He complained of a peculiar sensation about the cardia, which he compared to burning, for which he took several remedies, but without relief. He always laboured under a troublesome difficulty of breathing, and could only lie on his right-side.

Upon opening the abdomen, we found the vessels of the omentum and mesentery, notwithstanding the great loss of blood, very turgid; and, though he had been dead twenty-four hours, we observed the lacteals, in a great number, filled with the chyle in the small intestines, the mesentery, and in the duodenum; which last circumstance, I have taken some notice of before.

Upon opening the thorax, we found the right lobe of the lungs, adhering to the pleura; the left lobe, which was the side he could not lie on, adhered also to the pleura, and through the substance of the lungs were dispersed a great number of hard tubercles; upon compressing the lungs, a great quantity of matter was discharged from the ulcers, through the trachea arteria, and mouth; but what we most of all wondered at, was a collection of a brown fluid, in quantity about a pint, on the left-side, between the lungs and pleura, where there was no adhesion, smelling like cordials, juleps, emulsions, jellies, &c.

As I was searching to discover from whence this could arise, I perceived an opening, of about a thumb's breadth, in the œsophagus, about two fingers-breadth above the diaphragm, about which part he had complained of that violent burning; the edges were black, and through it, without doubt, the liquids he had taken before his death, passed into the cavity of the thorax, and from which the smell proceeded.

This opening seemed to be the consequence of an inflammation, succeeded by a mortification, and was, undoubtedly, the cause of that burning uneasiness, he so frequently complained of, before his decease.

The musculi abdominis pyramidales were wanting in this subject.

As he had not, for a long time past, taken any solid food, the great intestines appeared not larger than the small intestines, and contained very little fordes. This was all I thought remarkable enough to be related in the inspection of this body. Of the perforation in the œsophagus, Boerhaave has recorded a similar case in Monsieur de Wassenæer, which he has described under the title of atrocis, nec descripti prius, morbi historia.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXIII.

Of a glaucoma.

A Woman, about thirty-nine years of age, was troubled with a glaucoma of the vitreous humour, as appeared by the opakeness lying very deep in the eye; her menses were irregular, returning but seldom, and she was constantly afflicted with a violent pain in her head. She consulted me, April 16th, 1718, and I ordered her first, to take from fifteen to twenty, of the pilulæ purgantes, every eighth night going to rest; to use a warm pediluvium every night, and in three days to bleed in the foot; and to be cupped every six weeks upon her legs and back.

I directed her to infuse a spoonful of the following ingredients, in a pint of boiling water, and to drink the strained liquor, every morning, and afternoon at four o'clock:

℞. Herb. rosmarin.

—— euphrasæ, *aa* mj.

Flor. anthos. p. ii.

Raf. ligni sassafras, *ʒ*ss.

—— fantal. citrin. *ʒ*ii.

Sem. fœnicul. *ʒ*iss.

And to take a tea-spoonful of the following powders, in fennel-water, four times a-day:

℞. Pulv. milleped. preparat. *ʒ*iss.

—— rad. valerianæ,

—— Sem. fœnicul. *aa* *ʒ*iii.

—— ——— anisi, *ʒ*ii.

Mercurii dulcis, *ʒ*i.

Sacchari ad pond. omnium, m. f. pulv.

I ordered her also to wash her eyes frequently with the following collyrium :

- ℞. Aq. valerian.
 — fœnicul, *aa* ℥iv.
 — reg. Hung. ℥i.
 Sal. vol. oleof. ℥i.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXIV.

A further account of Dr. Hildebrand, page 506.

AS this troublesom disorder was not relieved, by the medicines prescribed, page 506, Dr. Lochner, who at that time was very famous, and was director of the imperial academy of sciences, was sent for from Nuremberg, to consult with me on the case, April 22d, 1718. We prescribed the following ingredients, directing them to be infused like tea, and drank twice a-day, sweetened with a spoonful of the syrup :

- ℞. Spec. decoct. nephritic. Foresti a Zwoelff. correct. ℥ii.
 Herb. arnicæ Clusii mj.
 Rad. pareiræ bravæ, ℥ii.

- ℞. Syrup. althææ Fernelii, ℥ii.
 Balsam. Conerding, ℥i. m.

We also ordered that four ounces of blood should be taken from the arm, by which he was greatly relieved, and we directed half a dram of the pulvis temperans to be taken every night, and he continued in better health than before.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXV.

Of the tooth-ach.

A Woman who had been violently afflicted with the tooth-ach several days, and had two of her teeth extracted, which had afforded no relief, applied to me, May 5th, 1718, for advice. I ordered her to take half a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every half hour, in some aq. paralyf.

- ℞. Tart. vitriol. ℥iss.
 Sal. genist. ℥ss.
 Nitr. depur.
 Cinnab. antim. *aa* ℥i.
 Laud. opiat. gr. iii. m. f. pulv. d. in vi. part. æquales.

I ordered her to boil the following ingredients in a pint of milk, and to take the milk as hot as she could bear in her mouth, and to apply the ingredients between linen-cloths, warm, to the affected cheek :

Rx. Flor. chamomel. mj.

Summitat. origani, mfs.

Sem. anethi, ʒfs.

—— hyoscyam. alb. ʒii. m.

By this treatment the pain went entirely off in the evening.

We learn from this instance, that it is not always necessary, in the tooth-ach to draw the teeth, and that therefore we should not hastily advise it till other remedies have been tried in vain.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXVI.

Of the glands in general.

IN the year 1718, Dr. Mauchart, who was my pupil two years, began to clear up, in a manner agreeable to my sentiments on the subject, the doctrine of the glands, which before had been very obscure ; this he did in his disputation de vera glandulæ appellatione. Before this there were several very singular opinions about them, and which had no foundation, and had much perplexed both teachers and scholars.

In the following year another of my pupils, Mr. Grambs, treated on this subject, in a disputation for the degree of Doctor of physick, de glandulis quæ præter necessitatem in corpore humano statuuntur. Some would pretend that there were glands in the intestines, in which they blindly followed Malpighius ; in this disputation it is proved that glands are not to be found in every part where they are pretended to exist, neither has any person seen them ; those who have imagined them to exist, having said it either on the authority of Malpighius, or through some error of their own in examining appearances which they have mistaken for glands. These facts I have demonstrated more fully in my compendium anatomicum.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXVII.

Of the glandula dorsalis.

SOMETIMES, about the fifth dorsal vertebra, we meet with a remarkable gland, adhering to the posterior part of the œsophagus : it has been described and delineated, by Vesalius and others, who called it the glandula dorsalis. This gland is observed of different magnitude ; frequently we meet with it of the bigness of a kidney-bean or almond, sometimes

sometimes larger, sometimes smaller; sometimes it is not found at all, or so small as not to be well distinguished; at other times we find two, and it is thought by some, that two oftener occur than one. Some years ago, I dissected a man who could not swallow any aliment, either solid or liquid, not from any obstruction in the œsophagus, but in the thorax; in which subject, I found this gland of the size of an hen's egg, which compressing the œsophagus very much, prevented deglutition. Three or four years ago I was consulted by Dr. Hoffman, in a similar case, about his son, who was not able to swallow any aliment, but with the greatest difficulty; I gave my opinion, that the obstruction to deglutition, might arise from this gland. He died sometime afterwards at Carlsbad, but I never heard whether his body was opened, or not. Verheyen found the œsophagus quite closed, from the same cause *.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXVIII.

Of the cure of intermittent fevers.

A Lady at Altdorff, was invaded with a tertian fever, after she had taken, for some time, the bitter febrifuge drops, and neutral salts; the paroxysms nevertheless returning. I ordered her, in the intermissions, to take the quantity of a nutmeg of the following electuary, every three hours, with the julep:

Rx. Conf. ros. ʒvi.

— absynth. ʒiii.

Cort. peruv. ʒi.

— cascarill. ʒii.

Syr. caryoph. ʒii. m. f. elect. molle.

Rx. Aq. card. bened. ʒiv.

— mellissæ, ʒiii.

— cinamom. cum vino, ʒi.

Syrup. caryophyll. ʒss. m.

By this method I cured a great number this spring, without any ill effects ensuing.

* Anatomia Verheyonii, cap. de œsophago.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXIX.

Of a retention of the secundines.

A Woman, after a very hard labour, could not, by any method, be delivered of the secundines, and was afflicted with great anxieties and convulsive motions. She sent for me, May 16th, 1718, and I ordered her the following powder, to be taken immediately in the julep:

℞. Pulv. myrrhæ,
 — cinamomi,
 — boracis, *aā* ʒss. m. f. pulv.

℞. Aq. flor. lilior. alb. ʒiii.
 — puleg. ʒii.
 — cinamom. cum vino, ʒi.
 Elæosacch. succini, malis, *aā* ʒss. misce f. julep.

Of this julep I directed a spoonful to be repeated every two hours; and I ordered the belly to be anointed with the following ointment:

℞. Unguent. dialthæ, ʒss.
 Ol. tartar. sætid. ʒss. m.

Three hours afterwards, the secundines came away; but the anxiety still continued, accompanied with convulsions as before, and she was excessively weak. I ordered one of the following powders to be given in the julep immediately, and to be repeated in the evening:

℞. Pulv. March.
 Specific. cephal. *aā* gr. xv.
 Extract. castor. gr. ss. m.

℞. Aq. cord. frigid.
 — cerasor. nig. *aā* ʒiii.
 — menthæ, ʒi.
 Confect. alkermes incompl.
 Syrup. corall. *aā* ʒiss. misce.

Of this julep I directed one spoonful to be taken now-and-then by itself.

I directed cloths to be wetted with the following mixture, and applied warm to the wrists, and scrobiculus cordis, and snuffed up the nostrils:

℞. Aq. pro epithemat. cord. Aug. ʒii.
 Acet. Rutacci, ʒi. misce.

April

April 17th, she began to grow delirious, and I ordered two spoonfuls of the following mixture to be taken every hour :

℞. Aq. ceras. nig. ℥iii.
 — primul. ver.
 — melissæ, aā ℥ii.
 — cinamom. borrag. aā ℥i.
 Confect. alķermes incompl. ℥ii.
 Syrup. flor. tunicæ,
 — contrayervæ, aā ℥i.
 Specific. cephalic. Michael. ℥ii.
 Camphoræ, gr. x. m.

April the 18th, her complaints abated, and, by the 20th, entirely went off.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXX.

Of a fever with a nausea.

A MAN was invaded with an ardent fever, attended with a great nausea. He consulted me, May 31st, 1718, and I ordered him the following emetic to be taken in warm tea, and to be worked off with warm water :

℞. Tart. emetic, gr. iifs.
 — vitriolat.
 Rad. ari, aā gr. vi.
 Sacchar. alb. gr. xii. misce.

I directed two spoonfuls of the following mixture to be taken every two hours, beginning an hour after the operation of the emetic :

℞. Aq. fumariz, — flor. sambuc. aā ℥iifs.
 — cordial. frigid. ℥ifs.
 — cinamom. bugloss. ℥i.
 Aceti vini, ℥ifs.
 Lap. cancror. preparat. ℥ifs.
 Syrup. flor. papav. ℥ifs. misce.

I ordered him to drink water, with bread in it, instead of beer, when thirsty ; by which means he recovered.

O B S E R V A T I O N CCCCLXXI.

Of a fever from the drinking cold beer during a lying-in.

A Young married woman, after her first labour, which was attended with some difficulty, being very hot and thirsty, drank a large draught of cold beer; she soon after was seized with a shivering, succeeded by a violent ardent fever, attended with a great pain, and a burning heat in her stomach. She sent for me, June 1st, 1718, and relating the cause of her disorder, I ordered the following mixture; directing two spoonfuls to be taken frequently:

℞. Aq. borrag.
— buglossi. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} iii.
— pulegii, \mathfrak{z} i.
Lap. cancror. preparat. \mathfrak{z} ii.
Aceti destillat. \mathfrak{z} ss.
Syrup. papav. rh. \mathfrak{z} vi. m.

I ordered one of the following powders to be taken in the morning, and the other at five o'clock in the afternoon:

℞. Pulv. bezoard. Sennert. \mathfrak{z} ii.
Antimon. diaphoretic.
Nitri. depurat. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ gr. viii. misce & d. in duas partes.

I directed a napkin to be wetted with spiritus vini camphorat. crocat. and applied warm to the stomach, repeating it every three hours; and for ordinary drink the decoction of barley, currants, and lemon-juice, page 178.

The second day she complained of great anxiety, burning heat in her body, and faintness. I ordered her to be bled in the foot, and to take one of the following powders, every fourth hour, in the julep:

℞. Spec. diamargar. frig.
Pulv. bezoard. Sennert. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} ii.
Antimonii diaphoret.
Nitri depurat. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} i.
Camphoræ, gr. xii. m. f. pulv. in quatuor partes divid.

Between the doses of the powder, I directed two spoonfuls of the julep to be taken frequently:

℞. Aq. cerasor. nig. ℥iiss.
 — cordial. frig.
 — flor. sambuc. aā ℥ii.
 Spec. de gemmis frigid. ℥i.
 Confect. alkermes incompl.
 Syrup. ribesior.
 — papav. rhæad. aā ℥i. m. f. julep.

I ordered the following bag to be applied warm, over the spirit. vini camphorat. crocat.

℞. Flor. chamomel.
 — matricariæ, aā mij.
 — sambuc. mj.
 Sem. fœnicul.
 — anethi,
 — carui, aā ℥ss. concisa & contusa misce.

June 4th, she still laboured under the anxiety, and her belly was constipated, I therefore directed the following clyster :

℞. Decoct. emollient. ℥viii.
 Mell. mercurial.
 Unguent. clysmatic. aā ℥i.
 Lap. prunellæ, ℥ii. m.

This operated, but without relieving any of her complaints : she was very restless, and flung herself about in bed.

I ordered her to take forty drops of the following tincture in the morning, at noon, and in the afternoon, in some tea :

℞. Eff. scord.
 Mixt. simpl. aā ℥iss. m.

And the powders to be repeated with the following julep :

℞. Aq. borrag. ℥iiss.
 — cord. frigid. ℥ii.
 — cinamom. bugloss. ℥ss.
 Syrup. cerasor. acid. ℥ii. m.

She took two spoonfuls of this julep frequently by itself. She was very faint and weak.

June 5th, the camphorated powders were repeated, and I directed a spoonful of the following mixture to be taken every hour :

3 Z 2

℞.

℞. Aq. flor. acaciar.
 — fœnicul. *añ* ℥ii.
 — cord. frigid. ℥ss.
 — perlar. ℥iii.
 Antimonii diaphoretic. ℥i.
 Confect. alkermes incomp. ℥iii. m.

As she grew weaker, I ordered, June 6th, the following bags, wetted with the mixture, to be applied alternately warm, to the scrobiculus cordis, directing the tincture to be continued, together with the julep and spirit:

℞. Saccul. pro epithemat. cord. Aug. N^o ii.

℞. Aq. pro epithemat. cord. Aug. ℥i.
 Aceti rub. idæi, ℥ss. m.

But notwithstanding all this care, she expired the same day. The cold drink, taken whilst she was so very hot, as she was greatly heated internally and externally, by the long continuance of the labour-pains, without doubt, suddenly chilled the internal parts, and obstructed the blood in the vessels of the viscera of the abdomen and thorax so much, that it was impossible to resolve the obstruction; hence mortification and death necessarily ensued.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXII.

Of an ephemera.

A Young married woman was attacked with a shivering, succeeded by heat; her pulse was equal, but strong; she breathed freely, and laboured under no anxiety about the præcordia. She consulted me, June 7th, 1718, and I ordered her to take two spoonfuls of the following mixture, every two hours:

℞. Aq. flor. sambuci,
 — card. benedict.
 — cerasor. nigror. *añ* ℥ii.
 Pulv. bezoartic. Sennert. ℥i.
 Nitri depurati, ℥i.
 Syrup. contrayervæ, ℥iii. m.

I directed forty drops of the following tincture to be taken in the morning, and at three and six o'clock in the afternoon, in some tea or water:

℞.

℞. Eff. fumarix,
Mixt. simpl. aā ʒi. m.

And ordered her to drink bread-water, acidulated with lemon-juice, and advised her to eat nothing but gruels; the next morning, after a copious sweat in the night, she was perfectly recovered.

Many who are attacked with these febrile complaints, do not send for a physician, but take either no remedy, or use medicines of a heating nature, thus rendering a trifling disorder much worse; but those who apply to a physician at first, are generally soon cured, and the disorder, though pretty severe in its attack, is soon overcome by the use of proper medicines and regimen, lasting often not more than one day, as in the case above.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXIII.

Of a violent colic.

THE secretary of the university, about forty-eight years of age, was seized in the night with a violent fit of the colic, without being able to assign any cause; and sending for me the next morning, June 12th, 1718, I ordered him to drink several dishes of camomile-tea, sweetened with sugar; and directed him to take fifty drops of the following tincture, presently, and to repeat them towards noon:

℞. Eff. carminativ. Wed. ʒi.
— cort. aurant.
— diascordii, aā ʒfs. m.

And to take two spoonfuls of the following mixture, every hour till the pain should abate:

℞. Aq. menthæ, ʒii.
— cinamom. cum vino,
— mastichinæ, aā ʒi.
Elix. vitæ Mathiol. ʒii.
Laud. liquid. ʒi. m.

For dinner I ordered him to eat soups only, particularly, caraway-soup; and directed a bag of caraway-seed and camomile-flowers, to be applied warm, externally to his belly. In the afternoon I found him much better, and I ordered him to repeat the drops at five o'clock, and to take one spoonful of the mixture every two hours: by bed-time the pain

pain had entirely left him ; he rested well the whole night, and the next morning was quite well.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXIV.

Of an ulcer upon the leg.

MR. Pasche, the dancing-master at Altdorff, complained of, and shewed me, an ulcer he had in his right-leg, which was very troublesome to him in dancing; June 16th, 1718. I ordered him to take eleven of the following pills going to rest, and to repeat them in five days:

℞. Extr. panch. Crollii, ℥i.
Mercurii dulc. ℥ss.
Resinæ jalapii, subact. gr. vi.
Ess. fumaris, q. s. f. pilulæ, N° xxii.

I directed thirty-five or forty drops of the following tincture to be taken three times a-day, in tea or coffee:

℞. Ess. fumaris, ℥vi.
Tinct. antimonii, tartar. ℥iii. m.

I ordered the ulcer to be dressed with the following plaister, night and morning:

℞. Empl. de lap. calaminar.
—— — sperm. ceti, aa ℥i.
Malax. spirit. vino camphorat.

And, previous to its application, a little of the following powder to be strewed upon the ulcer; applying some lint over it, and then the plaister, and fixing it with a roller:

℞. Lap. calamin. preparat.
Tutis preparat. aa ℥ii.
Cinnab. antimonii, ℥i. m. f. pulvis.

And ordered him to be moderate in his diet; and thus, in about three weeks, this ulcer was cured.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXV.

Of an eruptive fever.

A Woman had been troubled, some days, with a continual ardent fever, and had been treated with hot bezoartics, as they are called. Yesterday, in the evening, she broke out in red spots, and complained of great anxiety about the præcordia, and difficulty of breathing; which symptoms alarming her, she sent for me, June 17th, 1718: when I came, I found her disorder to be the purple fever, and advised her to take a vomit immediately, but she would not consent. I ordered her the following powder, three times a-day, in the mixture:

℞. Pulv. bezoard. Sennerti,
Antimonii diaphoret. *aa* ʒss.
Nitri depurat. gr. xii. m. divide in tres partes æquales.

℞. Aq. fumariæ,
— card. bened.
— flor. samb.
— ceras. nig. *aa* ʒii.
Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒiss.
Syrup. acetositat. citri, ʒss. misce.

Of this mixture I directed two spoonfuls to be taken every hour alone, and for common drink, I directed the barley-water, acidulated with lemon-juice, and sweetened to her taste.

As she remained much the same all that day and night, except that the anxiety was rather greater, and breathing more difficult, I again urged a vomit as absolutely necessary; to which she at length consented, and I prescribed the following:

℞. Rad. ipecacuanhæ, gr. xxv.
Tart. vitriolat. gr. vi. misce.

Which she worked off with warm water: it operated well, and the oppression and anxiety left her. I now ordered thirty-five drops of the following tincture to be taken three times a day, in any agreeable vehicle:

℞. Mixt. simpl. ʒi.
Syrup. flor. papav.
Ess. scordii, *aa* ʒss. misce.

The

And of the following mixture, two spoonfuls to be taken every two hours :

℞. Aq. borraginis,
— bugloss.
— Cordial. frigid. *añ* ʒii.
Pulv. temperant. n. ʒi.
Syrup. cerasor. acidor.
— flor. tunicæ, ʒiss. m.

June 20th, her complaints being alleviated, I ordered her to continue the drops, and to take one of the following powders, at eleven in the morning; repeating it at five in the afternoon, and nine or ten at night :

℞. Matr. perlar. preparat. ʒfs.
Lap. cancror. citrat.
Antimon. diaphoret. *añ* ʒi.
Cinnab. antimonii,
Nitri depurati, *añ* ʒfs. m. divide in tres partes equales.

She continued those powders with the mixture, the 21st and 22d of June : when her disorder abated, and she was soon restored to perfect health.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXVI.

Of the method of preventing the obstruction of the milk in the breasts.

A Lady informed me, that she intended to wean her child, but was apprehensive of her milk being obstructed in her breast : she desired my advice to prevent it, as she had a good deal of milk ; and I ordered her, June 26th, 1718, to cover her breasts with the following plaister, cutting a hole in the middle for the nipple :

℞. Empl. de sperm. ceti, ʒiss.
Malax ol. chamomel.

I directed the following purging pills to be taken going to rest :

℞. Pilul. tartar. quercetan. ʒfs.
Refinæ jalapii, subact. gr. vi.
Eff. rhabarb. q. s. f. pilulæ N° xi.

I ordered forty or forty-five drops of tinct. tartar. to be taken three times a-day in tea.

I advised her to live moderately, not to eat much, nor to drink milk, or any very nourishing food ; but to take gentle exercise, which I imagined would be very serviceable in repelling the milk.

She

She lost her milk in a few days, without any bad consequence ensuing.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXVII.

Of a paralysis.

A Woman sent for me, complaining, that, on taking cold, she had lost the use of her right-arm and leg. I ordered her, July 1st, 1718, to bathe the joints of the affected limbs, warm, with the following spirit :

℞. Spirit. formicar.
 — lumbricor. terrest. *aā* ʒiſs.
 Aquæ Anhaltinæ, ʒi.
 Spirit. fal. armon. cum calc. viv. destillat. ʒſs. m.

I directed two spoonfuls of the following mixture to be taken every two hours :

℞. Aq. cerasor. nig.
 — flor. tiliæ, *aā* ʒii.
 — cinamom. buglossi. ʒi.
 Pulv. bezoard. Sennert. ʒſs.
 Confect. alkermes, incompl.
 Syrup. flor. tunicæ, *aā* ʒiſs.

And that she should take thirty-five or forty drops of the liquor cornu cervi. succinat. every morning, afternoon, and evenings, in sage-tea, or in the mixture. After persisting in the use of these medicines four days, the motion of the parts returned ; but complaining of an oppression of her stomach, I ordered, July the 5th, eighteen pilulæ polychrestæ to be taken, going to rest ; and directed fifty drops of the elixir stomachic. Hoffmanni, to be taken every day in tea, in the morning, and an hour before dinner, in some soup ; by which treatment, she was restored to health.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXVIII.

Of a catarrh, with apprehensions of an apoplexy.

AN elderly woman, about sixty years of age, whose husband was lately dead of an apoplexy, being troubled with a violent catarrh in her head, grew apprehensive that she should be attacked with the same disorder. She consulted me, July 8th, 1718 ; and I ordered her, first, ve-

nefsection in the foot; and next to take two spoonfuls of the following mixture, every two hours :

℞. Aq. flor. tiliaë, ℥ii.
 — meliffæ,
 — apoplect. Aug. aā ℥i.
 Specific. cephalic. Michael. ℥ii.
 Syrup. caryophyllor. ℥ii. m.

And prescribed the following spirit, which she was directed to snuff up her nostrils, and to rub her wrists and temples with frequently :

℞. Aq. Anhalt. ℥i.
 — regin. Hung. ℥ss.
 Sal. vol. oleof. ℥i. m.

The 10th, I gave her twenty of my pilulæ purgantes, going to rest.

She grew better after these medicines; but complaining that she could not easily move one of her arms, I directed her to bathe her shoulders and arm-pits well with the following mixture, warm :

℞. Spirit. formicar. ℥ii.
 — lumbricor. terrest.
 Aq. Anhaltinæ, aā ℥i.
 Spirit. cornu cervi, ℥iii. m.

And in a week's time this complaint was cured.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXIX.

Of the bite of a tame fox.

A Cook-maid had her hand bit by a fox, which she disregarded in the beginning; but on the second and third day, so violent an inflammation ensued, attended with so great pain, that a gangrene was to be feared. She consulted me, July 12th, 1718; and I ordered venesection in the foot, the wound to be dilated, and the following mixture to be applied warm upon linen-cloths, every three hours :

℞. Aq. calcis viv. ℥vi.
 Spirit. vini camph. ℥ii.
 Theriacæ andromach. ℥ss.
 Lapid. calaminar.
 Cerussæ, aā ℥ii. m.

I directed a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be taken three times a-day in elder-flower-water :

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒiii.
 Antimonii diaphoretic. ʒii.
 Nitri depurati, ʒfs.
 Camphoræ, ʒi. misce f. pulv.

By this method the inflammation went off gradually, and the wound was perfectly healed in a few days.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXX.

Of the amputation of a preternatural finger.

A Poor woman came to me, July 14th, 1718, with her child, about three months old, born with a monstrous preternatural finger upon the left-hand; which I caused to be drawn, and have represented in my surgery, plate xii. fig. 15, A. I asked the woman, if she could give any account how this misfortune might have happened; and her account was, that in the first months of her pregnancy, one of her hens broke her leg, which she set; when she had done it, the hen struggling, probably from the pain the broken leg might give her, scratched her with the claw of her sound leg under the thumb of the left-hand, so as to fetch blood, in the very place where this preternatural finger of the child was situated, but that she had not taken any notice of it. At length she was delivered of her child, with this rigid immoveable finger, which had increased proportionably with the other fingers in the three months, and was boney like the other fingers: the mother then asked me if I could remove it, and I judged, from its nature and situation, that it might be extirpated with safety, though I had never seen a similar case before. I informed her I could, and ordered her to come again in the afternoon. In the mean time I prepared what was necessary for the amputation, and invited the students in physick to see the operation performed.

In the afternoon, when we were all met, I desired one of the strongest to take the child upon his lap, and to hold him fast about his waist; a second assistant held the child's left-hand steady, and a third took hold of the finger by the tip. I then made an incision through the skin, round the basis of the finger, to the bone; which being completed, I snipped off the bone with a strong pair of scissors, close to the root of the finger.

The blood flowed from two small arteries pretty fast; I suffered them to bleed a little, then wetted a thick linen-compress with alcohol. vini, and applied it to the wound. Over this another dry compress, and a common bandage, such as is used in venesection, which stopped the

bleeding. The first dressing I suffered to remain on three days; then taking off the roller, the compresses came off. After which I dressed the wound once a-day, for eight days, with digestive, spread upon lint, applying a piece of spread diachylum over the whole; after which I dressed the part with dry lint, and the plaister only, till it was healed, which soon happened.

The nail of this finger was not formed like the human nail, nor situated upon the upper side of the finger, but was roundish, and somewhat pointed at the end, like the claw of a hen, or spur of a cock. I have the finger still preserved in spirit; in which one may also see, that the bone was pretty thick.

It may be asked, whether this finger and nail could be produced, through force of imagination in the mother? To which I answer, that, for my own part, I look upon it as certain that it was, notwithstanding what many have said, and wrote against this opinion.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXXI.

Of the purples in a child-bed woman.

A Brewer's wife who had lain-in some days, was invaded with the purples, accompanied with a considerable degree of fever; she sent for me, July 19th, 1718; and I ordered her to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, three times a-day in the julep:

℞. Matr. perlar. preparat.
Lap. cancror. citrat. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}$.
Antimonii diaphoretic $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$.
Cinnabar. antimon. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}$.
Nitri depurati, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. m.

℞. Aq. borrag,
— bugloss. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}$:
— cinnamom. bugloss. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}$.
Syrup. acetosit. citr.
— papav. rhæad. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}$. misce f. julep.

Of the julep I directed her also to take two spoonfuls between whiles by itself: she found herself, this, and the following day, somewhat better; and July 21, I ordered her to take from thirty-five to forty drops of the following tincture, every morning, and at three in the afternoon, in some tea:

℞.

℞. Eff. scordii, ℥ii.

Mixt. simpl. ℥i. m.

And to continue the powder every night and morning:

I forbid her malt-liquor at first, and ordered her barley-water, boiled with currants with slices of lemons in it, for her ordinary drink; by which means, in seven days she was quite recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXXII.

Of a tumour in the mouth and cheek.

A Student in law was troubled with a large and much inflamed tumour, on the left side of his mouth and cheek. He was in excessive pain when he sent for me, which was July 21, 1718. As I found the tumour was quite ripe, I told him it must be opened, and that he would thereby have present ease; which was accordingly done with the lancet, and near three tea-cupfuls of matter was discharged. I ordered the part to be syringed three times a-day, with the following injection warm:

℞. Rad. aristoloch. rotund.

— iridis florent. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ ℥ii.

Herbæ agrimon.

— hyperic. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ mj. coque in f. q. aquæ simplicis per quadrant. horæ.

℞. Colaturæ, ℥viii.

Mellis rosar. ℥i.

Spirit. vitrioli, gutt xii. m. f. injectio.

And he was perfectly cured in a few days.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXXIII.

Of an inflammation in the eye-lids.

A Child, about three years old, had a violent inflammation of the eye-lids, mostly about the great canthi of the eyes. The child's parents consulted me, July 22, 1718; and I ordered a linen-bolster to be wetted with the following mixture, and applied warm every three hours:

℞. Aq. plantag. ℥i.

— flor. cyani, ℥ss.

Spirit. vini camphor. ℥i.

Lap. calaminar. preparat. ℥i.

Vitrioli albi, gr. ii. m.

And

And ordered half the following purging syrup to be taken early in the morning, and the remainder in three days:

℞. Syrup. rosar. solut. ℥i.
Pulv. jalapii, gr. xii.
Aq. euphrasæ, ℥i m.

After which the inflammation went off, and the child was well.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXXIV.

Of a wound in the back from a musket.

A Shoemaker received a wound in his back, from the discharge of a musket laden only with gun-powder and the wadding: he was much hurt, being greatly burnt and inflamed, and had also a spitting of blood. He consulted me, July 31, 1718; and I ordered the part affected, to be anointed every two hours, with the following ointment warm:

℞. Unguent. ad ambust. ex. ol. lini, ℥ii.
Albumin. ovor. N^o iv. conquassando, f. unguentum.

I ordered two spoonfuls of the following mixture to be taken frequently:

℞. Aq. flor. sambuci,
— fumaris, aā ℥iii.
Lap. cancror. preparat. ℥iss.
Aceti. destillat. ℥iii.
Syrup. flor. papav. ℥iss. m.

I directed ten or twelve drops of spiritus salis, to be taken every four hours, in tea or beer; and that he should drink three or four dishes of the following ingredients like tea, three times a-day:

℞. Rad. polypod. ℥iii.
— rub. tinct. ℥ii.
Herb. veronic. mj.
Flor. bellid. p. ii.
Santal. citr. ℥ii. m.

The spitting of blood left him the next day, and the external injury was quite healed in a week.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXXV.

Of a costiveness.

A Woman had been costive ten days, had a great pain in her bowels, attended with loss of appetite, the aliment she took not digesting properly: she consulted me August 6, 1718; and I ordered her to take half of the following mixture warm, and to repeat a spoonful every hour, till it operated:

℞. Tamarind. recent. ℥i.
Fol. senæ elect. ℥ss.
Cremor. tartar. ℥i. ebulliant per moment. horæ, in q. s.
aq. simpl.

℞. Colaturæ, ℥vi.
Syrup. cichor. cum rhab. ℥i. m.

After it had operated, I ordered forty-five or fifty drops of the following tincture, morning, noon, and night, in beer or gruel:

℞. Eff. carminativ. Wed. ℥iii.
— absynth. comp. ℥ii. m.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXXVI.

Of difficult dentition.

A Child, at the time of dentition, was invaded with great heat and restlessness, accompanied with a looseness: being consulted, August 14th, 1718, I ordered a sixth part of the following powder to be taken every fourth hour in the julep:

℞. Pulv. temper nostri, ℥i.
Specific. cephalic. ℥ss. m.

℞. Aq. fumarizæ, ℥iss.
— borrag.
— bugloss.
— cerafor. nig. aā ℥i.
Syrup. flor. papav.
— rub. idæi, aā ℥iss. m.

I directed also one or two spoonfuls of the julep, to be given the child frequently by itself.

I directed the child's gums to be smeared with the following mixture:

℞. Ol. amygd. dulc. recent. express.
Syrup. flor. papav. aā ʒii. m.

The complaints went off on the third and fourth day, and the child recovered her health.

O B S E R V A T I O N CCCCLXXXVII.

Of the bloody-flux.

A Child, about three years old, was afflicted with the bloody-flux: when I was sent for, he had been ill three days. I found him very hot and weak, and almost expiring; however I ordered thirty-five drops of the anima rhabarbari, to be given every fourth hour in some milk, and directed half a tea-spoonful of the following powder every fourth hour alternately:

℞. C. C. fine igne preparat.
Eboris preparat. aā ʒii.
Gum arabic,
Boli armenæ, aā ʒi. m.

For ordinary drink I ordered tea and milk, or barley-water and milk, sweetened, of which I directed him to drink at pleasure, but advised him not to drink beer, or any thing cold.

I ordered a little of the following balsam to be rubbed upon his stomach warm, three times a-day; by which means, he was soon cured:

℞. Ol. N. M. express. ʒi.
— destill. fœnicul. gutt. viii.
— — carui.
— — aneth. aā gutt. vi.
— — menth. gutt. iii. m.

O B S E R V A T I O N CCCCLXXXVIII.

Of a difficult labour.

A Woman, at Altdorff, had been in labour twenty-four hours; and as the child did not advance, the midwife applied to me, as the position of the child was natural, to prescribe some medicine to promote delivery; and I ordered one of the following powders to be given her immediately, and if she was not delivered in two hours, to repeat the dose:

℞.

℞. Hepat. anguill. preparat. ʒi.
 Boracis Venet. gr. x.
 Ol. dest. cinamomi, gutt. ii. m. f. pulv. divide in duas
 partes æquales.

And directed her to take two spoonfuls of the following mixture, every half hour :

℞. Aq. pulegii,
 — lilior. alb. aā ʒiiss.
 — cinamom. cum vino, ʒi.
 Elæosacch. succin.
 — caryophyll.
 — mac. aā ʒi. m:

I ordered cloths, wetted with the balsam embrion. warm, to be frequently applied to the abdomen ; and as she had not had any stool for two days past, directed her to take the following clyster :

℞. Decoct. emollient. ʒx.
 Elect. lenitiv. ʒi.
 Mel. mercur. ʒss.
 Sal. gemmæ, ʒii.
 Boracis, ʒi. m. f. enema.

After the operation of which, and the continuance of the medicines above prescribed, for some hours, she was delivered ; when, complaining of faintness, I ordered her two spoonfuls of the following mixture, every hour at first, but afterwards every two hours :

℞. Aq. cerasor. nig. ʒiii.
 — cordial. frig.
 — perlar. aā ʒiss.
 Syrup. flor. tunicæ, ʒiii.
 Specific. cephalic. Mich. ʒss. m.

And she soon after got quite well.

OBSERVATION CCCCLXXXIX.

Of a difficulty of breathing.

A Student was seized suddenly in the evening with so violent an oppression on the chest, that he could hardly breathe, but apprehended he should be suffocated. Being called to him, August 31st, 1718, I

judged his disorder proceeded from indigestions and flatulency; as I was informed that he eat frequently, and a large quantity at a time.

I ordered him to take twenty-five or thirty drops of spirit. sal. ammoniaci anisatus, in a cup of the following julep, every hour till he found relief:

℞. Aq. chærefolii,

— veronicæ cum vino,

— scabiosæ,

— asthmaticæ, *añ* ʒi.

Ess. cort. aurant. ʒi.

Syrup. cort. aurant. ʒii. m.

I directed also a spoonful of this julep to be taken, between whiles, by itself. He broke wind plentifully, the oppression gradually abated, and by the next day he was quite free of his complaints.

OBSERVATION CCCCXC.

Of an inguinal rupture.

A Young married woman had been troubled with an inguinal rupture fourteen days; and desiring my advice, September 1st, 1718, it was reduced with ease; after which I ordered her the following gentle purge, going to rest:

℞. Mass. pilul. tartar. quercet. gr. xv.

Elix. propriet. q. s. f. pilulæ, N^o xi. consperge elæo-facchar. macis.

I directed her to take forty drops of the essentia carminativa Wedelii, in some tea, every morning, and afternoon at four or five o'clock; applied the empl. ad rupturas malaxat. cum oleo ovorum, spread upon linen; and directed her to have a proper truss made, which I advised her to wear constantly, at least for half a year; by which method she was perfectly freed of her complaint.

OBSERVATION CCCCXCI.

Of a violent fright.

A Young lady at Altdorff, having been extremely frightened, was soon seized with great tremors, anxieties, and weakness: her relations being apprehensive of an apoplexy, sent for me, September 2d, 1718; and I ordered one of the following powders to be given her immediately, and the other, two hours afterwards, in the julep; and to take a spoonful of the same by itself frequently; and that she should keep herself still and quiet, in, or upon, the bed:

℞.

℞. Pulv. Marchion. ℥ii.

— Specif. cephal. ℥i. m. divide in partes duas.

℞. Aq. cerafor. nigr. ℥iii.

— cinamom. cum vino, ℥i. misce.

Thus were her complaints removed, without being succeeded by any worse consequences.

OBSERVATION CCCCXCII.

Of an inflammation of the liver.

A Baker at Altdorff was invaded with a violent fever and great heat, accompanied with an inflammation of the liver, as I judged from the intense burning pain he complained of under the right hypochondriac region. He consulted me, September 3d, 1718; and I ordered him to take forty drops of the following tincture, every fourth hour, in an infusion of veronica, drinking after them several dishes sweetened:

℞. Mixt. simpl.

Eff. scordii, aā ℥ii. m.

And directed two spoonfuls of the following mixture, to be taken in the intermediate space:

℞. Aq. borragin.

— flor. sambuci,

— cerafor. nig. aā ℥ii.

— cinamom. bugloss. ℥i.

Pulv. temperant. nost. ℥i.

Syrup. contrayervæ, ℥ss. m.

I ordered linen-cloths to be wetted with the following mixture, and applied warm to the part affected:

℞. Spirit. vini camph.

Aq. calc. viv. aā ℥iii. m.

And to drink, when thirsty, barley-water, acidulated with lemon-juice; and to abstain from beer: and he soon recovered.

About the middle of September 1718, I published the first edition of my surgery, in which I have described, in a distinct and regular manner, as the result of my former experience, the best and most useful chyrurgical instruments; which before had not been published in any book, and which have been generally used since.

OBSERVATION CCCCXIII.

Of an abscess.

A Farmer had an abscess formed upon, and about the left-ear, which gave him great pain. He applied to me for advice, September 18th, 1718; and upon examination, I found it perfectly matured, and told him, that to relieve him it was necessary it should be opened, which he consented to: I opened the most depending part, and a large quantity of matter was discharged. I ordered the part to be syringed with the following decoction, twice a-day:

℞. Herbæ abrotan.

—— scordii,

—— agrimonii, *aā* mfs. coque in f. q. aquæ simpl.
per quadrantem horæ.

℞. Colaturæ, \bar{z} viii.

Spirit. vini, \bar{z} ii.

Mel. rosat. \bar{z} iss.

Essent. myrrhæ, \bar{z} ii. m.

To cleanse the ulcer, I directed that it should be dressed with the following ointment, spread upon lint:

℞. Terebinthinæ Venet. \bar{z} i.

Mel. rosat. \bar{z} iss.

Vitel. ovor. ii. m.

The wound was perfectly cleansed in a week, and in a fortnight was quite healed.

OBSERVATION CCCCXCIV.

Of a difficult labour.

OCTOBER 15th, 1718, the reverend Mr. Fischer of Eissmansburg sent me word, that his wife was seized the day before in the evening, about five o'clock, with strong labour-pains; that the midwife had not been able to deliver her; that the os uteri internum was open; but that though the pains had continued the whole night, no waters had been yet discharged, and the position of the child was natural; that his wife grew very weak, and he therefore desired I would prescribe some proper cordial medicine for her.

Accord-

Accordingly, I directed the following powders to be sent to her, one of which was to be given in a spoonful of the julep; and if she was not delivered in an hour, to repeat it:

R̄. Hepatis anguillæ preparat. ʒi.

Boracis Venet. ʒss. m. f. pulvis divid. in duas partes æquales.

R̄. Aq. flor. lilior. alborum,

— cerasor. nig. aā ʒii.

— pulegii, ʒiss.

— cinamom. cum vino, ʒi.

Elæosacchar. caryophyllor. ʒi. m. f. julep.

I directed also a spoonful of this julep to be given her frequently, as a cordial, and she was delivered presently after she had taken the second powder.

O B S E R V A T I O N CCCCXCV.

Of the valvula coli.

SEVERAL learned anatomists, as Nicolas Tulpius and Caspar Bauhinus, have taught and described the valvula coli, in the human subject; which valve admits the passage of the remains of the aliment, which could not be digested by the stomach and small intestines, into the great intestines; but prevents the return of the fæces into the small intestines; which fæces, passing along the great guts, are ejected at the anus as useless. John Baptist Bianchi, an Italian physician and anatomist, had denied the existence of such a valve in a public treatise, and affirms that this valve does not exist.

But I have not only proved that it really exists, in a treatise I published at Altdorff, October 29th, 1718, de valvula coli; but have also clearly demonstrated their nature, and illustrated the account with six copper-plates, taken from the human intestine; wherein I have also taught the method of demonstrating this valve to others, which consists principally in the inflation of one continued piece of intestine, taken off at the termination of the small intestines, and part of the great intestines, which may be dried in the air, and cut open at the part where the small gut terminates in the great intestine.

O B S E R-

OBSERVATION CCCCXCVI.

Of a bilious fever.

A Student at Altdorff was invaded with great heat, anxiety, and oppression about the præcordia, attended with a nausea, and bitter taste in his Mouth. Sending for me, October 30th, 1718, I judged the cause of the fever was a collection of bile in the first passages; and as I had frequently seen that emetics had been of great service in these kinds of fevers, I ordered him the following one, directing it to be worked off with warm water:

℞. Rad. ipecacuanhæ, gr. xxv.
Nitri depurat. gr. vi. m.

He discharged a large quantity of bile from his stomach, and found the oppression and anxiety much alleviated.

I ordered him to take two spoonfuls of the following mixture, every two hours:

℞. Aq. card. bened.
— flor. sambuc. aā ʒii.
— cord. frigid.
— cinamom. bugloss. aā ʒi.
Pulv. temperant nostr. ʒi.
Syrup. contrayervæ, ʒiii. m.

I directed also fifty drops of the mixtura simplex, to be taken every morning, afternoon, and evening, in some tea; and that he should drink, when thirsty, barley-water, acidulated with lemon-juice sweetened to his taste: persisting in this regimen three days, the heat abated; the other complaints left him gradually, and in a few days he was perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCCXCVII.

Of a cut upon the forehead.

A Gentleman had received a cut upon the middle of his fore-head, which extended itself from the beginning of the sagittal suture, to within a thumb's breadth of his nose; and had reached the os frontis, but had not passed through. He sent for me, November 16, 1718; and I first cleansed the wound with sponge, wrung out of hot wine, and strewed some of the following powder into it:

I

℞.

℞. Rad. fymphyt.
 Gum. sarcocollæ,
 ——— tragacanthæ,
 ——— arabic. $\mathring{a}\mathring{a}$ ʒfs. m.

Over this I applied pieces of the following plaister spread upon linen, of the length and breadth of a finger, from the top of the wound to the bottom, bringing the lips of the wound into as near an apposition as possible :

℞. Empl. diachyl. simpl.
 ——— diapalmæ, $\mathring{a}\mathring{a}$ ʒi.
 Ol. terebinthinæ, q. f. f. empl.

And then applied the uniting bandage for the head, described in my surgery.

Next I applied linen-cloths, wetted with the following fomentation, warm, over the first dressing ; fixing them to the part by circular turns round the head, with a long roller :

℞. Aq. calc. viv. ʒvi.
 Spirit. vin. camph. ʒii. m.

This fomentation I directed to be repeated every four hours, for the first three days : the first, or inferior dressings, I did not remove till the fourth day, and then found the lips well united, without any inflammation or collection of matter ; so that there was no occasion for any further application, except some sticking plaister, which I left on three days, and finding no matter, let them remain till the seventh day ; when, upon taking them off, I found the wound perfectly consolidated.

This is a very good method of cure for wounds of the scalp, which was the method I successfully prosecuted in the campaigns of 1707 and 1708.

OBSERVATION CCCCXCVIII.

Of the bloody-flux

A Young lady, about twelve years of age, being afflicted with the bloody-flux, I was consulted, November the 30th, 1718, and ordered her to take the following powder in tea, early in the morning :

℞. Pulv. rhabarb. elect. ʒfs.
 Cremor. tartar. ʒfs. m.

I directed thirty drops of the following tincture to be taken the same afternoon, and evening, and to be repeated three times a-day, in any warm vehicle :

℞.

℞. Eff. cort. cascarillæ, ʒiss.
— diascordii, ʒfs. m.

And one spoonful of the following mixture, to be taken every two hours:

℞. Aquæ cinamom. cydon. ʒiii.
— mastichinæ, ʒi.
Laud. liquid. Sydenh. ʒi. m.

For ordinary drink I advised warm tea, with milk, or thin water-gruel, sweetened to her taste when thirsty. I directed also a plaister of theriaca androm. to be applied warm to the abdomen; by which means she was in a few days freed from her disorder, and perfectly recovered.

OBSERVATION CCCCXCIX.

A gentle purgative, in the form of an emulsion.

DECEMBER 16th, 1718, a gentleman, who was desirous of taking a purge, informed me that he could not take either powders, pills, or draughts, without rejecting them, and therefore desired I would prescribe him some pleasant purgative, which he might retain; and I prescribed for him the following emulsion, to be taken early in the morning:

℞. Scammonii, gr. x.
Aq. flor. acaciar. ʒi. m. terantur probe in mortario vitreo vel marmor. ut fiat emulsio, adde
Colaturæ,
Aq. cinamom.
Sacchar. perlar. aā ʒi. m.

This operated well. The scammony may be increased to fifteen grains in stronger constitutions, in weaker it may be diminished. This form I have frequently used for those who nauseated larger doses.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION D.

Of an inflammation of the tonsils.

A Gentleman had a violent inflammation and swelling of the tonsils and uvula, attended with great pain, and difficulty in deglutition: he consulted me, January 11th, 1719; and I ordered him venesection in the arm immediately, and directed him to use the following gargle, warm, frequently:

℞. Flor. rosar. rubr.
 — sambuci,
 — malvæ, *aā* mfs. coque in aquæ simpl. q. f. per
 quadr. horæ, adde
 Colaturæ,
 Alumin. crud. ʒi.
 Nitri depurat. ʒfs.
 Syrup. moror.
 — dianucis, *aā* ʒfs. m.

I ordered a piece of the following plaister, spread upon linen, of the breadth of a hand, to be applied under the chin from ear to ear:

℞. Empl. de melilot. ʒi.
 Camphoræ, ʒfs.
 Malax. q. f. ol. chamomel.

I directed bags, with elder and camomile-flowers, to be frequently applied warm, over the plaister, and two spoonfuls of the following mixture, to be taken every three hours:

℞. Aq. flor. sambuci,
 — fumaræ,
 — cerasor. nigror. *aā* ʒii.
 Pulv. bezoartic. Sennert.
 Specific. cephalic. *aā* ʒi.
 Syrup. contrayervæ, ʒiii. m.

I directed him to drink plentifully of elder-flower tea, and to avoid cold liquors.

OBSERVATION DI.

Of a difficult labour.

A Woman sent, January 28th, 1719, to acquaint me that she had been in labour twenty-four hours, but could not be delivered; that according to the midwife's account, the position of the child was natural, the head presenting. She desired I would prescribe some proper medicines to promote delivery, and I ordered one of the following powders to be given immediately in the julep, and the other in two hours after:

℞. Hepat. anguillæ preparat. ʒi.
 Elæosacchar. cinamom.
 ————— caryophyllor. āā ʒss. m. f. pulv. divide in
 duas partes æquales.

℞. Aq. lilior. albor. ʒiii.
 — pulegii, ʒifs.
 — cinamom. cum vino, ʒfs.
 Elæosacchar. caryophyllor. ʒi.
 ————— succini, ʒi. m.

Of this julep I directed two spoonfuls to be taken by itself every two hours till her delivery, which soon happily followed.

OBSERVATION DII.

Of the glandula thyroidea.

IN January and February 1719, I publicly dissected a female subject, in which I found the thyroid gland very turgid with a fluid, which made me hope that I should be able to discover some of its uses; for which purpose, opening the posterior part of the trachea arteria and œsophagus, that the cavity of these tubes might be exposed, I first pressed the gland gently with my hands, then more strongly; hoping, by these means, to squeeze out the fluid either into the trachea arteria, or œsophagus, or both; but not a drop would pass, so that I am still doubtful of the use of this large gland: but upon cutting into the substance of this gland, to examine it internally, a large quantity of a whitish fluid was discharged, with a great number of yellowish globules swimming on the surface, resembling small drops of oil: whether these were the ova of Vercellonius, or some other bodies, I will not take upon me to determine.

mine. I have, however, thought proper to insert this observation; perhaps future examinations of this gland may give us a better light into its nature and use.

OBSERVATION DIII.

Of the thymus gland.

THIS gland is situated in the superior part of the thorax, under the sternum; and, what is remarkable, it is larger and more conspicuous in the fœtus, and new-born children, than in adults: yet of its real use we know nothing to this day. As there were, however, no good figures of this gland given by anatomical writers, I inserted two plates in the year 1719, in my compendium anatomicum, plate iv. fig. 14 and 15, representing two of these glands, taken from new-born children.

OBSERVATION DIV.

Anatomical observations concerning glands.

IN the year 1719, an ingenious pupil of mine, Mr. Grambs, treated the subject of the glands, agreeably to my doctrine, more fully, in a dissertation for the degree of doctor; intitled, *de glandulis quæ præter necessitatem in corpore humano statuuntur*. This essay, and the dissertation of Dr. Mauchart, page 888, constituted the basis of my doctrine of the glands, which I have published in the second edition of my compendium anatomicum, intitled *adenologia*; which subject is treated of more amply, and published with amendments, in the following editions.

OBSERVATION DV.

Of glands.

SEVERAL writers profess to have observed globular bodies in the peritonæum, pleura, and pericardium; but as these observations were made upon diseased subjects, or from a preternatural state of these membranes, having been never found as far, at least, as I know in sound subjects, I am rather inclined to think, that these bodies, resembling glands, were nothing but preternatural tubercles, proceeding from an obstruction of a viscid earthy substance, in the small arteries; by the neglecting of this remark, many glands have been produced by imagination, and introduced into anatomy, which do not actually exist in the sound subject, and hence not to be met with in the natural state: Cheselden, an English anatomist and surgeon, says, in the first edition of his anatomy page 96,

that he had observed the peritonæum in a dropfical woman, of the thicknefs of three thumbs, in which he could obferve the glands with his naked eyes. But who can fuppose otherwife, from the preternatural charge and thicknefs of the peritonæum, but that thefe bodies, efteemed to be glands, were preternatural productions, and not true glands; for we find that calculous concretions, bones, cartilages, atheromata, fteatomata, and other preternatural fubftances are produced in different parts of the body, nay fome parts have even been changed into bone, or ftone; inftances of which I have feen myfelf, and remarked before*; which appearances no perfon will alledge to be natural: thefe changes, therefore, cannot be brought in illuftration of the natural ftate, nor as a proof of their being true glands, as thefe fubftances, and that not frequently, are met with only in a preternatural ftate. We muft judge, I think, in the fame manner, of feveral other remarks of this kind in writers, as may be feen more fully in my doctrine of the glands, which the writers who firft wrote upon this fubject after me, feem not to have confidered fufficiently, and thence ftill retained their falfe notions, though moft fince have embraced my opinions on this fubject.

OBSERVATION DVI.

Of the tubæ fallopianæ.

THE figures of the tubæ fallopianæ, published by Drake, an Englifh anatomift, I have annexed, tab. iii. fig. 10. † as his book is in few hands out of England. At a public diffection of a female fubject in January 1719, upon pouring quick-filver into the right fpermatic vein, after a ligature was made at the inferior part of the tubæ fallopianæ, and the ligamentum latum, to prevent the mercury paffing to the other veffels of the uterus, I obferved the courfe of a greater number of minute veffels, through thofe parts, in a more beautiful and different manner, which I fhewed my pupils; and have had the whole part drawn and engraved, tab. iii. fig. 11. Befides, the quick-filver, after having filled the larger branches of the numerous veffels which furround the fallopian tubes, paffed into the cavity of the tube itfelf; hence we fee that thefe veffels have a communication with the cavities of the tubes, and fcrete a humour to moiften and lubricate the part.

* More examples may be found in the collections of the royal academy at Paris, in the year 1700, and other places.

† Heifter muft here refer to his compendium anatomicum, though he has not mentioned it, as in fome preceding anatomical obfervations he has: for this very obfervation is inferted in his notes to the compendium (fee note 34) and the plates and figures at the end of the book, to which therefore the reader is referred.

OBSERVATION DVII.

Of an extraordinary large thyroid gland.

IN January 1719, I publicly dissected a female subject, in which I observed an extraordinary large thyroid gland: of this gland I have treated above in general, of its form, size, situation, and use, page 418, and have represented it, plate vi. fig. xi. and xii. annexed to this book. I observed that this gland, in this subject, was larger and more swelled than common, and the external coat was so transparent, that we could, through it, observe a collection of an unusual particular fluid; and as Vercelloni, an Italian anatomist, among others who have written upon the glands, inserts, as a new discovery, that this gland was, in a manner, a nidus, filled with the eggs of worms, which passing through invisible ducts into the œsophagus, and so to the stomach, to animate, as it were, the chyle, and promote digestion in the stomach, and that these ova, in their preternatural state, became worms frequently; I flattered myself, that in this large gland I should find, if not all the appearances, yet some, or at least discover, whether a fluid was here prepared to lubricate the trachea arteria, and œsophagus.

I opened several parts of the gland, where I perceived a quantity of fluid, and a thin, watery, transparent liquor was discharged; in which swam a great number of small globules, like drops of oil of an orange-colour: this gave me hopes of finding some of Vercelloni's ova, and the ducts proceeding to the œsophagus, or according to the opinion of others, to the trachea arteria.

For which intent, I opened the posterior part of the trachea arteria and œsophagus longitudinally, and pressed the gland gently at first, and more forcibly afterwards, to see if any fluid would pass into these parts; but notwithstanding this gland was so turgid and full, not any was discharged: as therefore we could not discover in this subject, where this gland seemed to be so very favourable for us, whether a fluid was excreted into the œsophagus, or trachea arteria, we must still remain as uncertain of the real use of this gland, as we have been for a long time past.

OBSERVATION DVIII.

Of the venæ bronchiales.

THE venæ bronchiales, which I had often sought in the human subject without success, I first observed distinctly in this female subject: proceeding with some branches of the intercostal veins to the bronchia,
three.

three branches were very conspicuous, and as large as a thin straw, which does not always occur.

Cowper, in his anatomy of the human body, says, he has often seen one or more pass into the axillary vein. Morgagni, in his *epistola anatomica* I. n. 90, treats of these veins more at large; where he takes notice, among other particulars, that Galen had already written upon these veins.

OBSERVATION DIX.

Of the extraction of a dead child.

A Woman at Altdorff, who had been in labour five days, sent for me February 9th, 1719. The child lay a-cross, was dead, and very foetid to the smell, and the mother was excessively weakened by the long continuance of her pains. I gave her immediately three spoonfuls of the following cordial julep, with directions to repeat two spoonfuls every half hour:

℞. Aq. cerasor. nig. ℥ii.
— cord. frigid.
— cinamom. cum vin. aā ℥i.
Confect. alkermes incomp.
Syrup. cinamom. aā ℥i.
Specific. cephalic. ℥ss. m.

I also directed her to smell frequently to the spiritus castorei compositus.

I tried first to get hold of the feet, to extract the child by them, but found it impracticable, as, by the long duration of the labour-pains, the child was forced down into the pelvis, and therefore thought it necessary to use an instrument, proceeding nearly in the manner described page 129, excepting that in this case I had no occasion to take off the arm, extracting it much in the same manner as described in the place before-mentioned. And as the woman was rendered much weaker by this work, which lasted two hours, I ordered her to continue the cordial julep, and directed her to wet linen-cloths with the following mixture, and apply them warm to the scrobiculus cordis, every two hours; I also directed her to bathe her temples with it, and to smell to it:

℞. Aq. pro epith. cord.
— Anhaltin. aā ℥i. m.

February the 10th, being still very weak, I directed her to continue the remedies prescribed, and ordered her to take three dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, three times a-day, sweetened to her taste :

℞. Rad. 5. aperient. *aa* ʒi.
 Herb. veronic. mj.
 Flor. rosmarin. p. i.
 Croci austriac.
 Santal. citrin.
 Cassiæ caryoph. *aa* ʒi. m.

I ordered her to drink, for ordinary drink, barley-water boiled with currants, and to eat gruels and soups to strengthen her ; by which means she gradually recovered her strength and health.

OBSERVATION DX.

Of a difficult labour.

I WAS called to a farmer's wife, February 20th, 1719, who had been in labour twenty-four hours ; the waters were discharged, and the faces of the child had passed through the vagina of the woman ; she thought the child was dead, as she had not perceived any motion for a considerable time.

As the child lay a-cross, I searched for the feet, by which I delivered the woman, and thought the child was dead ; but as I was going to extract the secundines, having the child still on my lap, it began to move a little, at length to cry, and gradually revived. I prescribed for the mother the following mixture, of which I directed her to take three spoonfuls frequently :

℞. Aq. ceras. nigr.
 — lilior. alb. *aa* ʒii.
 — cinnamom. bugloss. ʒi.
 Specific. cephalic. ʒi.
 Syrup. caryophyllor. ʒii. m.

February 21st, being informed that she was feverish, I directed her to take two spoonfuls of the following mixture, every two hours :

℞.

℞. Aq. flor. sambuc.
 — card. benedict.
 — fumarizæ,
 — cerasor. nigr. *aa* ℥ii.
 Lap. cancror. citrat. ℥i.
 Syrup. acetositis citri, ℥ss.
 — papav. rhæad. ℥i. m.

And ordered as much of the following ingredients, as could be contained between three fingers, to be infused in a pint of water; taking the strained liquor warm, every morning and evening, sweetened with sugar:

℞. Rad. glycyrrhiz.
 — polypod. *aa* ℥ii.
 Herb. capill. vener.
 — agrimonii, *aa* mss.
 Sumitat. hyperic. p. ii.
 Flor. anethi,
 — calendulæ, *aa* p. i.
 Croci optimi, ℥ss.
 Santalin. citr. ℥ii. m.

And for the child I directed the following lenitive syrup, half to be given this day, and the remainder the next:

℞. Syrup. ros. solutiv.
 — de cichor. cum rh. *aa* ℥ss.
 Pulv. jalapii, gr. ii.
 Aq. fœnicul. ℥ii. m.

A discharge of the fæces from the child, during the delivery, is generally esteemed, not only by women, but by physicians and men-midwives, as Viardel and others, a certain sign that the fœtus in utero is dead. But that it is not so certain a sign, we may learn from this observation. Except therefore a cadaverous smell attends, we ought not, on this uncertainty, immediately to have recourse to sharp hooks to extract the fœtus.

OBSERVATION DXI.

Of the epilepsy uterina.

A Young woman, about twenty years of age, of a plethoric habit, who had but a sparing discharge of the menses, was invaded with uterine deliquia about the return of the menstrual period, and was seized with

with spasms and convulsions, and a complete uterine epilepsy, as was the common appellation at Nurenberg.

I was sent for, March the 3d, 1719; and I ordered her, first, to lose a good quantity of blood from the foot, and directed her to drink the infusion of the following ingredients, like tea, every morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon:

℞. Herbæ salviæ,
 ——— rosmarin. *añ* mfs.
 Cass. caryophyllat. *z*ii. m.

To take thirty drops of the following tincture, every morning at six, and afternoon at three o'clock, in any agreeable vehicle:

℞. Elix. propriet. sine acido, *z*ii.
 Ess. castorei, *z*i. m.

And to pour some of the spiritus castorei compositus pharmac. Lond. upon some linen-cloth, and hold under her nose, and to rub her temples and wrists with the same; and to use a pediluvium for eight days before the usual return of the menses, and to continue the tea and elixir; by which method she was cured.

OBSERVATION DXII.

Of a vertigo and pain in the head.

MR. Mylius, of Ratibon, sent me his case, March 8th, 1719, as drawn up by Dr. Dieterich his physician.

The patient has been troubled, for this year past, with a pain of the head, just behind the forehead; rather obtuse, returning by intermissions, and attended with a cold superficial sweat. The sudden suppression of frequent catarrhs, by the use of some snuff, recommended by a friend of his, appears to be the immediate or proximate cause of this disorder, for soon after, a vertigo ensued.

As I knew he used to be troubled with the blind or bleeding piles, but for some time past he had not had them, my curative indications, therefore, were to resolve gradually the congested humours, by temperate volatiles succinated, and to open the hæmorrhoidal vessels, by myrrh and aloetic remedies, viz. the pilulæ beecherianæ Stahl. that nature might be brought to her accustomed evacuation.

Last July the blind piles appeared, but he did not choose to have them opened by the application of leeches, on account of the warm season: but the pain in his head was, notwithstanding, somewhat abated,

and become more tolerable: In November last, he had a plentiful discharge of blood, and a sort of sanious serum; upon which the pains of his head suddenly left him, and he continued well three or four weeks; I was not willing to interrupt this discharge, but suffered it to flow freely twelve days. We were in hopes this would have compleatly cured him of his complaints, but unexpectedly his pain returned, but not on the same part, nor attended with the cold sweat; being the pain was fixed at the juncture of the coronal and sagittal sutures. I directed him to persist in the medicines prescribed above; his pain was not so extreme as at first, but for four or five days we have been fearful of an apoplexy. I ordered an issue to be cut in his left-arm, by way of derivation; hoping, by these means, to give another turn to the serous congestion: besides this, I have endeavoured to keep up the flux of the hæmorrhoids by the use of the succinated volatiles, and Stahl's tinctura tonico-cephalica, and the pills before-mentioned; that as this is now about the vernal æquinox, the said flux may be the more encouraged.

Mr. Mylius is now more fat and corpulent than when he lived at Altdorff, has generally a florid and not cachectic complexion; which inclines me also to think, that, in this chronic disease, and on the approach of this invigorating season, venesection might also be proper: a glass of wine at meals does not disagree with him, and, for one of his sedentary life, he is regular enough as to the six non-naturals: I find that the less he smoaks, the better he is, he therefore uses tobacco more moderately: in fine weather he perceives but little of his complaint, but in wet weather the pains increase, though they are not continual, but attack by intervals, lasting about a quarter of an hour at a time. From this short description of our patient's case, you will be pleased to give your opinion, and whether you approve of keeping open the issue, and whether bleeding would be serviceable; and to prescribe what medicines you think proper to relieve him of his present complaints, and to free him from his continual apprehensions of an apoplexy.

To this representation of the case, I gave the following answer: that it was my opinion, that Dr. Dieterich had proceeded properly in his method of treatment, that the application of leeches would be adviseable, and the issue very serviceable; but that I would rather advise the leeches to be applied to the foot, as this would cause a greater revulsion of blood from the head to the inferior parts, and so the hæmorrhoidal flux be the better supported.

I think the use of a pediluvium would be proper, and that bleeding about the vernal æquinox would be useful; and as you are more corpulent than you were four or five years past, I judge that ten ounces of blood will

will not be too much to lose, for the drawing off small quantities of blood in such cases, and in plethoric habits, seldom gives any sensible relief.

I would advise you to begin immediately with the following cooling powder, to appease the heat and commotion of the blood, taking a tea-spoonful every evening at five o'clock:

℞. Tartar. vitriolat. Taken. ʒi.

Sal. absynthii, ʒss.

Nitri depurat.

Cinnab. antim. aā ʒii. m.

And to take a dose of the pilulæ beecherianæ, every night for some time; and would recommend the use of friction on your legs and thighs with flannels, going to rest.

As I recollect you were a great smoker, and now find yourself better without the so liberal use of tobacco, I would advise you to leave it off gradually; because it heats the blood, and causes some derivation of it towards the head, whence often arise pains and giddiness.

Strong liquors and bad wines should be avoided, and, if your engagements sometimes, oblige you to drink a glass of wine too much; when this happens, as soon as you come home in the evening, I would advise you, in order to abate the heat and commotion of your blood, to take a tea-spoonful of the cooling powder in a glass of water, and to drink half a pint or a pint of water after it, walking about half an hour afterwards. Be careful, as much as possible, to avoid bad air, and too much sitting; on the contrary, in the spring and summer, use gentle exercise, as walking, riding in a coach, or on horse-back; a moderate diet is also to be observed: by attending carefully to this regimen, I am in hopes you will find relief.

I am, &c.

LAURENTIUS HEISTER.

P. S. To relieve your complaints more effectually, I would advise the use of the Egra-waters, with a proper regimen, and to be bled previously to your taking them.

OBSERVATION DXIII.

Of the hypochondriac affection, weak sight, and difficult bearing.

DR. Ridlinus, of Ulm, sent me, February 25th, 1719, an account of the case of a gentleman, about fifty-six years of age, who was troubled with the hypochondriac affection: his employment had been

much among law-books, whereby his sight had been greatly impaired; his hearing also was much diminished. There was no defect observable in his eyes, except that the pupil was too much dilated, and a gutta serena therefore apprehended. The doctor farther informed me, in his account of the case, that his patient had been frequently subject to a bleeding at the nose; that he had often drank the Egra-waters, with benefit, for the hypochondriacal affection; had been blistered; had an issue cut, and had used several warm baths; and desired my opinion and advice.

My answer was, That it was my opinion that the disorder of his eyes seemed to denote the approach of a gutta serena; that, as he was so far advanced in years, and from his continual study and application to business, he must have much weakened his head and body, and was, at the same time, affected with the hypochondriac disorder, I looked upon his cure, and especially of the complaint of his eyes, very difficult: notwithstanding, as I had frequently experienced the good effects of some particular remedies in these cases, I would send him such directions concerning these, and his regimen, as I judged most useful.

And, first, I would advise the patient to continue the medicines and regimen he has already found beneficial, as purging with the pilulæ Emanuelis, cupping, the balsam, and the Egra-waters in their season, with a proper regimen.

2. I would advise the application of the cupping-glasses upon the crown of the head, behind the ears, and in the neck, every eighth day, as they would derive the defluxion of bad humours from the eyes and ears, and, on account of their warmth, resolve the obstructing humours:

3. The powder, N° 1, the patient should always carry about him, and take several times a-day, a tea-spoonful, or a tea-spoonful and a half, in any liquor.

4. He should take thirty or forty drops of the spirit, N° 2, in a cup of the infusion of the ingredients N° 3, drinking three or four dishes afterwards. In the morning it should be taken in bed, promoting a gentle diaphoresis for half an hour after, or longer, according to his strength; by which means the medicines would sooner pervade the small vessels, resolve the obstructions, and thus prove more efficacious.

5. The patient may always carry cubebs about him, to chew frequently; which are not only cordial and resolvent, but draw off many humours from the head.

6. He may wash his eyes, and rub his temples, several times a day, with the collyrium, N° 4.

7. The bag of ingredients, N° 5, is to be infused in two quarts of Neckar or Wirtemberg-wine, a glass or two of which should be drank at his meals.

8. A

8. A healthy young person should chew a nutmeg, and breathe upon the patient's eyes; the effluvia of which, being very penetrating, strengthens the eyes greatly.

9. A seton might be cut in the neck, with a broad needle or lancet, making a large orifice, for thereby the bad humours would be the better drawn from the eyes.

10. Warm pediluvia, prepared of sage, rosemary, marjoram, lavender, and mother of thyme, used twice a-week, about bed-time, are very useful in these complaints.

11. Good effects I have also observed to arise from the use of light green spectacles, through which, though not accustomed to them, such patients may easily see to read and write. The glass must not be of a dark, but of as light a green as possible; which may be of great efficacy in strengthening the sight.

12. And as to Egra-waters, I would, by all means, recommend their use in the summer-season, as the patient has commonly found them of benefit. The country round this place, I am informed, is mountainous: from whence I suppose it is, that walking up and down the hills is recommended after taking them; but this exercise may be too violent for him; while therefore he is drinking them, they would, I think, prove more effectual if gentle exercise only is taken.

13. Chocolate should not be drank above once in three days, and the patient should not drink cold water between meals, but rather should drink two or three dishes of the infusion prescribed, or tea or coffee, with a little cinamon.

14. About the ensuing æquinox, I would advise bleeding in the foot, which I think is commonly more effectual in affections of the head, eyes, or spleen, than in the arm.

15. In his hartshorn-jellies he may take some cinamon-water, and confectio alkermes completa, every day with his soups, at dinner and supper, which will render them of more benefit to him.

If these directions are followed, I flatter myself he will find them of service, which I sincerely wish.

Altdorff, March

9, 1719.

LAURENTIUS HEISTER.

Nº 1. R. Milleped. preparat. ʒi.

Rad. valerian.

Sem. fœnicul.

— anisi, aā ʒss.

Cinamom. ʒii. m. f. pulv.

Nº 2.

N° 2. ℞. Spirit. fal. armoniac. fœniculati, ℥i.

N° 3. ℞. Rad. fœnicul.

— eryng. *aa* ℥ss.

Herb. euphrasie, mj.

— betonica, mfs.

Flor. salvia,

— rosmarin.

— lavendul. *aa* p. i.

Lign. guaiaci,

— fassifr. *aa* ℥ss.

Sem. anif. stellat. ℥i. m.

N° 4. ℞. Aq. fœnicul. ℥ii.

— meliffæ,

— rofar. *aa* ℥i.

Spirit. rosmarin. ℥ss. m.

N° 5. ℞. Rad. enulæ,

— caryophyll. *aa* ℥ss.

Herb. euphrasie, mj.

— betonica, mfs.

Sem. fœnicul.

— dauc. cretic. *aa* ℥ss.

Cinamom. ℥ii.

Flaved. cort. citri recent. ℥iii. m. detur in findone albo.

OBSERVATION DXIV.

Of an inflammation of the eyes.

A Merchant of Altdorff was seized with a violent pain, and great inflammation of his eyes. He consulted me, March 19th, 1719; and I ordered him, first, a plentiful bleeding in the foot; then directed him to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder every three hours in elder-flower-water:

℞. Lap. cancror. citr.

Tart. vitriol. *aa* ℥i.

Nitri depurat.

Cinnab. antimon. *aa* ℥ss.

Camphoræ, ℥i. m.

And

And to take a scruple of my pilulæ purgantes, going to rest ; and to drink the infusion of the following ingredients, in the manner of tea, morning and afternoon :

℞. Herb. euphrasæ, mj.
Raf. lign. saffra. ʒss.
Croci austriac. ʒss. m.

And to wash his eyes frequently with the following collyrium, warm :

℞. Aq. euphras.
— plantag. aā ʒiss.
— rosar. ʒss.
Spir. vini vulg. ʒii.
Lap. calaminar. preparat. ʒss.
Opī puriss. gr. iii.
Ess. croci, gutt. x. m.

I directed him also to rub some spiritus vini camphoratus crocatus about his eyes and upon his temples, every two hours.

The next day his complaints were abated and left him gradually, so that in eight days his eyes were quite well.

OBSERVATION DXV.

Of a nephritis.

A MAN, who kept an inn at Biernbaum, was afflicted with the stone in his kidneys, attended with great pain in his bladder ; small stones frequently obstructing the neck of the bladder, so that he could not pass his urine without a good deal of pain. He consulted me, April 30th, 1719, and I ordered him to drink a glassful of the decoctum nephriticum Foresti a Zwoelffero emendatum, every hour ; and to apply the following poultice frequently, warm, to the region above the bladder, and pubis :

℞. Rad. malvæ,
— altheæ,
— lilior. albor. aā ʒi.
Herb. malvæ,
— altheæ,
— parietariæ, aā mji.
Farin. sem. fœn. græc.
— — lini, aā ʒii. coque in f. q. aq. simplicis ad
consistentiam cataplasmatidis.

Here-

Hereupon he passed a pretty large stone: and I ordered him, by way of prevention, to continue the decoction, and to take fifty drops of the following tincture in the first dish:

R. Tinct. tartar. ʒvi.
Spirit. nitri dulc. ʒiii.

And to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder in a glass of water, every night:

R. Lap. canceror. citrat.
Tart. vitriolat. aa ʒss.
Cinnabar. antim.
Nitri depurat. ʒii. m.

OBSERVATION DXVI.

Of the Cæsarian operation, and of a laceration of the uterus from difficult labour, through which the child's head was protruded into the cavity of the abdomen.

DR. Preufs, late of Breslau, relates a remarkable case of a laceration of the uterus, in the last year's transactions of the imperial academy, centuria 9, pag. 21: and not long since, a case not very different, fell under my own observation, which I have thought material enough to be here inserted.

May the 3d, 1719, about eleven o'clock at night, I was sent for to a woman in a difficult labour, about two miles from Altdorff; but was not able to get to her till three o'clock the next morning, and was then informed, by those about her, that she had been dead three hours, after the utmost endeavours for her delivery during her labour; that her pains had lasted from ten in the morning till eleven at night, and that she could not be delivered, but that the child was still in utero.

I was carried to see the woman, and found the left-hand of the foetus hanging out of the vagina; and finding the hand still warm, I advised that her body should be opened as soon as possible, to preserve the child, if it still lived, and to discover the cause of so sudden a death; for it is well known, that, at other times, women may continue three or four days, or longer, in this condition, as the almost daily experience of practitioners in midwifery sufficiently evinces.

The husband consented, and I made a longitudinal incision through the most prominent side of the abdomen, and found a collection of blood in the cavity; an unusual appearance in these cases: upon dilating the abdomen, the better to examine the uterus, I found that the intestines were forced

forced upwards on both sides, under the hypochondria, as usual in pregnancy, and I perceived that the inferior part of the uterus was covered with a round, vascular, membranous substance : we were surprised at this appearance. Upon closer examination, I discovered that the left-side of the uterus was torn, and that the child's head was protruded, as far as the eyes, through this aperture, into the cavity of the abdomen, I extracted, without any more delay, a perfect male child through this rupture of the uterus, together with the secundines, but the child was dead, though warm still; whence I judged that he could not have been dead many minutes. We shook the child, blowed into him, and rubbed him; but could not perceive any pulsation in the umbilical arteries, or at the wrists, or any signs of life remaining. We now examined into the state of the uterus, and more particularly of the part so much lacerated, and found the extremity of the laceration black, thin, and putrid, the superior part of the uterus, on the contrary, was preternaturally thick, being of the thickness of three fingers; the rest of the uterus was of its natural colour and substance, and except this circumstance, we found every part sound, and without injury.

Reflecting upon the cause of this laceration, I enquired what complaints and symptoms she had laboured under during her pregnancy. Her husband, the midwife, and the domestics, said that she had not complained of any particular disorder in her whole pregnancy; that she had been very well to the last day, had a good healthful aspect, and eat her food with a good appetite; hence it is greatly to be wondered at from whence this sudden mortification of the uterus could proceed; for, but the day before, she was seized with labour-pains as usual, which continued pretty strong, for some hours, though natural, notwithstanding the child made no advances: at length the left-arm was protruded, which the midwife, who was not unskilful, endeavoured to return, but without success; at length, towards the evening, the pains suddenly went off, and the patient became excessively weak and died. She was thirty-six years of age, of a middling size, and had been delivered of three strong, lively children, though always attended with some difficulty, and great pains.

The secundine was perfectly sound, the child was large, but without defect. I can hardly doubt but that the child might have been extracted alive, if the operation had been performed sooner. By what means the uterus could be so injured, and become so putrid, in a manner mortified, and only in one place, the other parts being without injury, the woman enjoying a good state of health during the whole time of her pregnancy, and in what manner so large a child could be produced in an unsound injured uterus, is a circumstance, I freely acknowledge, I cannot easily

explain or comprehend; and which I therefore leave to the disquisition of others of greater penetration.

OBSERVATION DXVII.

Of an apoplexy.

A Corpulent gentleman, about sixty years of age, of a plethoric habit, who had had an attack of an apoplexy about two years past, was seized again, May 8th, 1719, with a fit; one cheek was contracted, and one side of his body became weak and lame. His wife sent for me, and I ordered him to lose a pound of blood from the sound arm immediately, as, contrary to my advice before, he had omitted the bleedings I had recommended.

I directed him to take fifty drops of liquor. cornu cervi succinatus, in tea every three hours, and to wet a handkerchief with some of it, to be applied frequently to the nose, and to rub the temples and neck with, and this I directed to be repeated the next day.

May 10th, I directed him the following powder, ordering a tea-spoonful to be taken at five o'clock in the afternoon, and going to rest, in the julep :

- ℞. Specific. cephalic.
 Pulv. Marchion. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}$.
 Nitri depurat. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$. m.
 ℞. Aq. cerasor. nigror. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}$.
 — flor. tiliæ, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{s}$.
 — cinamom. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{s}$. m. f. julep.

By these means, he became much better; nevertheless I ordered him to take one or two wine glassfuls of the following medicated wine, every morning early :

- ℞. Rad. 5. aperient. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$.
 — caryophyllor. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}$.
 Herb. rutæ murariæ, mj.
 — betonicae,
 — capill. ven. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ mfs.
 Flor. borrag.
 — buglossi. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ p. i.
 Fol. fenæ elect. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{s}$.
 Agaric. alb. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{s}$.
 Fibr. hellebor. nig. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$.
 Cort. winteran. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{s}$.
 — aurant. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$.
 Salis tartari, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}$. m.

These

These ingredients sewed in a bag, I directed to be infused in a pint of boiling water, adding, when cold, a quart of wine.

I ordered him to take fifty drops of the following tincture, in wine, before dinner.

℞. Ess. cort. aurant. ℥ss.
— gentian. ℥iii.
Sal. volat. oleos. ℥i. m.

By the use of these remedies he again got pretty well.

OBSERVATION DXVIII.

Of an amputation of the leg.

A Farmer, sixty-nine years of age, came to me in May 1719: he had a fall some time past, by which he had hurt his ankle and foot; it was succeeded by a great number of ulcerations on the parts, and a great swelling: upon examination with the probe, I found the bones carious; the discharge from these ulcers was great, very foetid, thin, bloody, and watery: he was in so much pain, that he was not able to walk; he had been under the hands of several barber-surgeons, for half a-year, but he had received no benefit from them; his complaint, on the contrary, growing worse; and as he became daily more weak and emaciated, he was afraid he should soon die, if he met with no relief.

Having well considered the circumstances, and reflected upon the uncertainty of cure in a caries of the bones of these parts; I recommended amputation of the limb, which, as he was otherwise of a good habit of body, I informed him, I hoped would prove successful; and he consented to submit to the operation, as he had found no application had been hitherto of any service to him. I fixed the 17th of May to perform the operation upon, and prescribed the following remedies;

℞. Aq. cerasor. nig. ℥iii.
— cinamom. ℥iss.
Confect. alkermes. ℥ii. m. f. julep.

Of this julep I directed two spoonfuls to be given before, and during the operation:

℞. Aq. reginæ Hung. ℥i.
— anhaltinæ,
— carbuncul. aa ℥ss.
Sal. vol. oleos. ℥ss. m.

I directed that his temples should be rubbed with this mixture, and that he should frequently smell at it to refresh him; and ordered four ounces of spirit. vini summè rectificat. to be in readiness, to stop the bleeding, and two ounces of bovista optima, for the same purpose; and a plaister of the empl. diachyl. simpl. cum ol. terebinth. to be spread upon linen of the shape of a maltese cross.

I performed the operation in the manner described in my surgery, and in page 42 of this work; took up the vessels between the tibia and fibula, applied small compresses upon the vessels, and pledgets of lint upon the bones and flesh, then a good quantity of bovista, then the plaister and applied the bandage directed in my surgery, ordering him to observe a moderate regimen. May 18th, the stump had not bled again, I ordered him to drink some dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, twice a-day, like tea:

℞. Rad. polypod.
 — chinae, aā ʒiii.
 Herb. veronicae, mj.
 — agrimonii,
 — millefolii cum flor. aā mfs.
 Santalin. citrin. ʒii.
 Sem. anif. stellat. ʒi. m.

And directed the unguent. digestivum, to be used at the first and following dressings.

May 21st, he was indifferently well, had had a good night's rest, and was dressed for the first time; but I took none of the bovista or lint away, but what was loose, and as there was not as yet any discharge from the edge of the wound, I rubbed it well with digestive, and dressed the part as before, and directed him to eat nothing but soups.

May the 25th, the bovista and lint came away, and the dressings were digestives spread upon lint; but complaining that his strength was not recruited from the soups, though they were made very strong, but that he was very weak still, and as he was not feverish, I ordered him some meats easy of digestion, as veal, chickens, or pigeons: but complaining again, on the the tenth day, that he had recovered no strength, and desiring that I would give him leave to eat some beef, and drink some beer, which would strengthen him more, he thought, than the softer meats; I permitted him, and dressed him only once a-day for five weeks; when the wound being nearly healed, I afterwards dressed it with balsam Arcæi for fourteen days, after that with dry lint only, and at the end of two months, it was quite healed.

OBSERVATION DXIX.

Of the aphthæ.

A Child, about a month old, had the thrush; the internal part of the mouth, that should be red, was quite white; the child cried almost continually. His parents consulted me, May 23d, 1719; and I ordered them to give him the third part of the following powder, every other day:

℞. Pulv. mechoacannæ, nig. ʒss,
 Mercurii dulc. gr. vi.
 Sacch. alb. ʒi. m. divide in partes tres.

I directed the little white ulcers to be touched with the following mixture, three or four times a-day, with a feather:

℞. Mel. rosat. ʒi.
 Syrup. moror. ʒii. m.

I advised the mother of the child to take twenty pilulæ polychrestæ, going to rest, and to repeat the dose in four days, by which means the child was perfectly cured in a week.

OBSERVATION DXX.

Of the cataract and glaucoma.

IN the year 1719, I published my second and last apology or defence of my opinion, concerning the cataract and glaucoma, against Woolhouse and my other adversaries, intitled, *Vindiciæ sententiæ meæ de cataracta et glaucomate, &c.* and therein have fully demonstrated, that the cataract is most commonly an opacity of the crystalline lens, but that the glaucoma consists in the opacity of the vitreous humour; and last March I publicly demonstrated again upon human eyes, frozen by severe cold, that there is a much greater proportion of the aqueous humour in the anterior, than posterior chamber of the human eye, and have therein so powerfully demonstrated these two points, to correspond with my doctrine, which Woolhouse disputed and rejected, that if not all, yet certainly the greatest part of physicians, surgeons, anatomists, and oculists, have been convinced of the truth, and have received my notions, exploding those of Woolhouse.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION DXXI.

Of the glaucoma.

AS Woolhouse would not have an opake crySTALLINE lens called cataract, but glaucoma, I have proved in my three dissertations on these subjects, to which I refer the reader, that glaucoma is the name properly belonging to an opacity of the vitreous humour, which, in such eyes, is observed to lie deep, at least deeper than the cataract; instances of which, I have seen in many persons, in whom the colour was generally more green, that is, appeared glaucus, the name which the ancients have given this disorder: and though I have never had an opportunity of examining such eyes, it is nevertheless quite probable, that if the crySTALLINE humour becomes opake, an opacity of the vitreous humour may sometimes proceed from the same, or perhaps from another cause, and hence to assert these notions is not repugnant to reason. Lancisi, with whom I have had a correspondence concerning these disorders of the eyes, mentions, that, in examining these eyes, he had several times, not only met with an opake crySTALLINE lens, but also found the vitreous humour cloudy, and greatly condensed, as it were, as I have said in my vindiciæ page 207, in Lancisi's life, so that the possibility is manifestly proved: in a word, to distinguish these two disorders of the eyes, an opacity of the crySTALLINE humour, may, and should be distinguished by the word cataracta, and the opacity of the vitreous humour, by glaucoma.

OBSERVATION DXXII.

Of chapped lips.

A Student being troubled with chaps upon his lips, which were very hot, inflamed, and painful, he desired, June 8th, 1719, that I would order him something for them, and I directed him to touch his lips every two hours, with the mucilago semin. cydonior. cum aqua rosarum parat. which healed them: this application I have frequently used with good success.

OBSERVATION DXXIII.

Of an hæmorrhage from the uterus.

A Lady was troubled with an hæmorrhage from the uterus, which had continued to discharge in great quantities, for several days, and had rendered her so extremely weak that she was not able to keep out of
 I bed:

Fig. I.

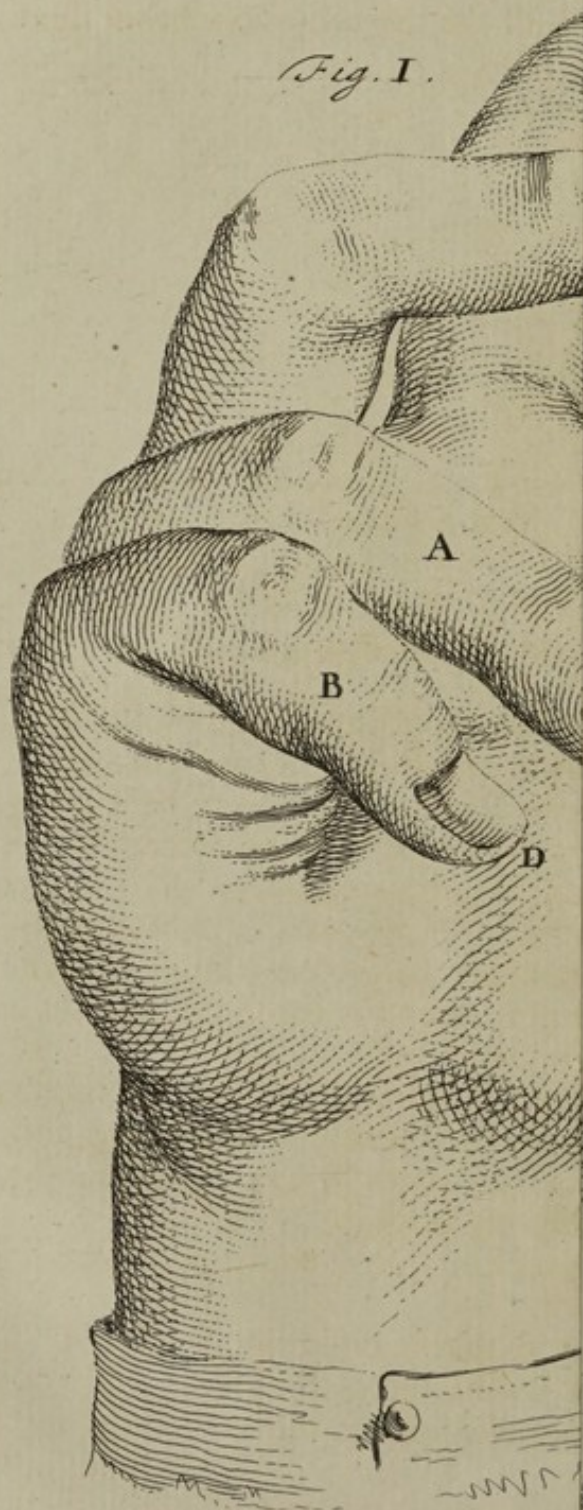
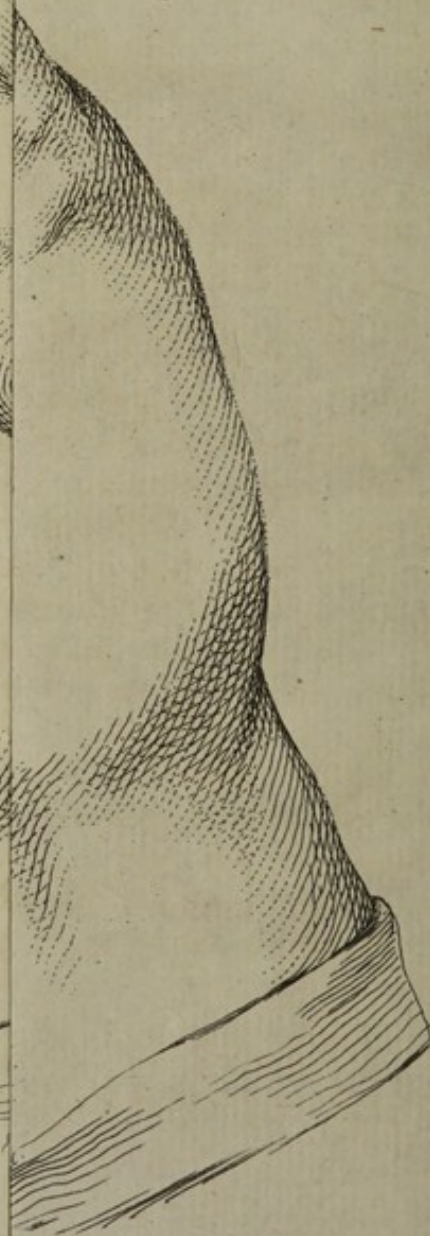


Fig. II.



bed: she consulted me, August 5th, 1719, and I ordered her to lose three or four ounces of blood from her arm; and to take forty drops of the following tincture, three times a-day, in her ordinary drink:

℞. Ess. corall. ℥ss.
— anodinæ, ℥ss. m.

I directed her to take two spoonfuls of the following restraining mixture, every hour or two:

℞. Corall. rub. preparat.
Lap. hæmatit. preparat. aā ℥i.
Aquæ bursæ pastoris,
—— plantaginis, aā ℥iv.
—— cinamomi cydon. ℥i.
Aceti destillat. ℥ss.
Laudani opiat. gr. ii.
Syrup. granator. ℥i. m.

For ordinary drink I directed a glass of red wine, to a pint of water. By this treatment her complaint was soon abated.

OBSERVATION DXXIV.

Of the contraction of the fingers from a burn.

A Student of law, who, when a child about three years old, had fallen into the fire and burnt the little and ring-finger, of his right-hand; by which, and thro' the unskilfulness of the surgeon, they were bent inwards, contracted, and quite adhered to the palm of the hand, which rendered the hand, on many occasions, almost useless; the ring-finger was contracted in the manner represented, tab. vii. fig. 1 A, the last joint lay upon the ball of the thumb C, and the little finger B, on the inferior portion of the same D, which finger he could not extend without the help of his left hand.

Whenever he did extend these fingers by force, the inside of the hand appeared as represented fig. 2, where the first joint A, of the ring-finger, and the first and second joint of the little finger B, C, adhered, and was connected by thick skin, flesh, and a callous cicatrix.

He desired me, if possible, to give him some assistance towards the removal of this deformity.

I considered the strong adhesion, and that in dissecting the fingers from the hand, the tendons might be easily injured, which would not only cause great pain, but might also hurt the motion; that as these fingers had

had been contracted for seventeen years, it might not be possible to restore them to their natural form again, or render them quite straight, though they should be separated in ever so proper a manner. I therefore informed him of my doubts, and desired him to consider upon it, and that if he was willing, I would use my best endeavours to restore to him the use of his hand, at least to make it better than before.

He consented to have the operation performed, and, accordingly, August 29th 1719, I placed him in a chair close to a table, upon which I directed him to lay his hand, the inside turned up in the position represented, fig. 2, and desiring my assistants to keep him steady, by holding his elbow, and pressing the other fingers down with my left-hand, I took hold of the two contracted fingers, and, with a small sharp knife, made an incision at ABC. fig. 2; through the wrinkled, hard, cicatrized skin, cutting deeper at the same time, and pulling the fingers back, thereby to enlarge the wound, soaking up the blood from time to time with a sponge, till I perceived the flexor-tendons of these fingers: I then bent the fingers as far back as possible, so that they were almost equally extended with the two other fingers; then, soaking up the blood again with the sponge, I filled up the wound with lint, to keep the hand the better extended; then I applied a thick compress, and lastly, a piece of paste-board of the size and form of his hand, fixing the whole with a common roller, and directed him to keep his hand in a sling made with a napkin, as described tab. 38, fig. 17, in my surgery.

I had prescribed the following cordial julep, and gave two spoonfuls of it before, and during the operation, and directed him to repeat them frequently:

℞. Aq. cinamom. bugloss. ℥iii.

— cerasor. nigr. ℥i.

Specific. cephalic. Mich. ℥i.

Confect. alkerm. ℥ii. m.

When he found himself faint, I ordered him to smell to Hungary-water.

I advised him to use a very thin diet, and to drink small beer or tea, when thirsty. He was very well all day, and the succeeding night. I did not remove the dressings till the first of September, when I ordered only the common digestive, and some diachylum plaister, with my usual fomentation:

℞. Aq. calc. vivæ, ℥viii.

Spirit. vin. camph. ℥ii.

Cerussa, ℥ss. m.

I took off all the dressings except the lint, which I suffered to remain, as it did not come away of itself, and smeared the edges of the wound with digestive; and, wetting a compress with the fomentation warm, applied it to the part, next the pasteboard and roller; and over the whole a large compress, wetted with the hot fomentation: and directed some of it to be poured warm, three or four times a-day, upon the roller and dressings, which were not opened till the third of September; when, taking off the dressings, the dry lint came away without pain or bleeding.

I proceeded in the same manner till September 7th; after that, as there was no inflammation, I omitted the fomentation, and dressed the part with the digestive alone, till the 14th, and afterwards with the balsamum Arcæi, constantly applying the pasteboard. September 20th, as there were numerous granulations of new flesh, I dressed with dry lint only; and, by the end of this month, the wound was perfectly healed.

But perceiving, upon his leaving off the pasteboard, the fingers were contracted a little, I ordered him to wear a thin broad piece of wood in the night, and to leave it off when he went out; and directed him to pull these fingers back frequently, that they might become gradually more straight; and as he found some difficulty in extending them, from the new scars, I ordered him to anoint them with the unguent. althææ warm, three or four times a-day, to render them more soft and flexible, and directed him, as the ointment did not suffice, to soak his hand frequently in hot milk, and to rub the fingers well, and extend them very often. At length, he recovered almost the entire use of his hand.

OBSERVATION DXXV.

Of the usefulness of the cortex Peruvianus.

AN old man, seventy-five years of age, complained very much of a disorder of his stomach, and that he had been afflicted with a tertian ague the whole summer, and that he had used many remedies for this complaint without relief: I prescribed, September 5th, 1719, in order to cleanse his stomach of the febrile fordes, an emetic to be taken when the fit was absent, and to work it off with warm water:

R. Tart. emetic. gr. iiss.

—— vitriolat. gr. vi.

Elæosacch. caryophyll. ℥ss. m.

After which he took the febrifuge powder and tincture, page 477, for a week, but without effect; for the fever still returned. He grew daily weaker, and his friends were apprehensive he would die: I therefore pre-

scribed for him the following electuary, with directions that he should take the quantity of a large nutmeg every three hours :

℞. Conf. flor. tunic. ʒvi.
 ——— rosar. rubr.
 Pulv. cort. chinæ, aā ʒi.
 Nucis moschat. in ind. cond.
 Flaved. cort. aurant. aā ʒii.
 Confect. alkerm. compl. ʒiss.
 Syrup. cinnamom. q. s. f. elect.

By which he was cured.

I cured also another patient in the same manner, without any injury ensuing, notwithstanding the prejudices some have entertained against this drug.

OBSERVATION DXXVI.

Of a rupture.

A BOY, about ten years of age, had been troubled with a rupture some months ; but as it was not accompanied with pain, his parents did not regard it, or ask any advice, imagining the tumour would depart of itself : this, however, did not happen ; for although the intestine frequently returned, particularly in the night, yet, on September 12th, 1719, he was seized with a violent pain in his bowels and scrotum, and began to vomit : he was in this condition when I was called to him ; I found the scrotum very hard and large, as if it would burst. I placed him in a convenient position upon the table, with a pillow under his buttocks, and endeavoured to reduce the intestine, but without success, for the scrotum was so hard, and so much swelled, that it was impossible : I ordered the following emollient ingredients to be sewed in a bag, and directed them to be boiled a quarter of an hour in milk, and to be applied warm to the part :

℞. Herb. malvæ, mji.
 ——— althæa,
 ——— melilot. aā mj.
 Farin. sem. lini,
 ——— scæn. græc. aā ʒi.
 Ficuum. recent. N° vi. m.

After this had been applied half an hour, I put a pillow under his buttock, and tried to reduce the intestine, which this time happily succeeded. I afterwards ordered him a proper truss, and directed him to take the following purgative :

℞.

℞. Fol. fenæ,
 Tamarindor. *añ* *z*ii. ebull. in q. s. aq. simpl. per mo-
 ment. horæ,
 Colaturæ, *z*i.
 Adde syrup. rosar. solut: *z*ii. m.

This operated well; and I farther directed him to take twelve or fifteen drops of the essentia carminativa Wedelii, every morning, noon, and evening in tea; and to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, several times a-day:

℞. Trag. aromatic. Aug. *z*ss.
 Sem. fœnicul.
 — carui,
 — anisi, *añ* *z*iii.
 Sacchar. albi, *z*i. m.

I ordered also the following plaister to be applied to the part, repeating it as often as it became loose:

℞. Empl. de cumino,
 — carminativ. *añ* *z*ss.
 Malax. cum oleo camomel.

And desired them to keep him quiet, and not suffer him to run, leap, or ride; I afterwards visited him several times, to see how the truss fitted, and to tighten it occasionally: by these means, in a quarter of a year, he was quite cured.

OBSERVATION DXXVII.

Of an hydrophthalmia.

A Student in divinity, about twenty years of age, of an emphysematous tumid habit, was invaded with a disorder of one eye, which was swelled to twice the bigness of the other; he complained also, that he was almost continually afflicted with the head-ach. He came to me, September 18th, 1719, and desired my advice, as this disorder not only disfigured him greatly, but he complained also that the sight of his eye gradually diminished. I prescribed for him the following medicines, in order to evacuate the redundant humours by stool, urine, and sweat. I directed him to take fifteen of the following pills, going to rest, and the remainder in four days.

℞. Mass. pil. de succino Crat. ʒi.
 Resinæ jalapii, ʒss.
 Elix. proprietat. dulc. q. s. f. pilulæ N° xxx.

To take three or four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, every morning and evening, sweetened with sugar :

℞. Rad. ʒ. aperient. aā ʒii.
 Herb. euphras.
 — hederæ terrest. aā mj.
 Raf. lign. sassiafr. ʒi.
 — — guaiac. ʒss. m.

To take forty drops of the following tincture in the first dish of the infusion :

℞. Ess. succin. ʒii.
 Tinct. antimon. tartar. ʒss. m.

I directed him to wash his eyes with the following eye-water ; and at night to wet some folded linen-cloths with it, and to apply them to his eye :

℞. Aq. Plantag.
 — rosar.
 — chelidon. maj. aā ʒi.
 Spirit. vini, ʒss.
 Lap. calaminar. preparat. ʒi.
 Vitrioli albi, gr. iv. m.

And to take half a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every two hours, in the mixture annexed :

℞. Tartar. vitriol. ʒss.
 Sal. absynthii, ʒvi.
 Cinnabar. antimon.
 Nitri depurat. aā ʒii. m.

℞. Aq. flor. sambuc. ʒiii.
 — cardui benedict.
 — fumarie, aā ʒii.
 — cinamom. cum vino, ʒi.
 Syrup. contrayervæ, ʒss. m.

He persisted in the use of these medicines three weeks, repeating the purging-pills once every week.

But

But not observing any alteration for the better, October the 5th, I had an issue cut in his arm, to determine the humours from the eye thither; and as he still complained of the pain in his head, I directed him to use a pediluvium, for some nights, going to rest, prepared with rosemary, marjoram, mother of thyme, and origanum, and then to lose six or eight ounces of blood from the foot.

October the 8th, I directed fifty drops of the following spirit to be rubbed upon the crown of the head, and upon the temples, particularly on the disordered side, and to touch the eye-lids, and external parts, with the fingers dipped in some of the spirit, taking great care to let none into the eye:

R̄. Spiritus vini camph. ʒi.

Liquor. cornu cervi succinat. ʒss. m.

After the use of these medicines, the pain in the head abated, and he continued the pediluvia every week, with the tea, the tincture, and the powder; but notwithstanding the tumour of the eye was not abated, which made me resolve to open one side of the eye, by making a puncture with a small lancet, about the place where the needle is pierced in the operation for the cataract, in order to make a trial whether or not the water could be discharged by this method: this I accordingly performed, October 16th, 1719, and a large quantity of water was discharged, and the eye became a good deal collapsed.

I now ordered a drop of the ping. viperar. to be dropped into the eye every morning and evening, and directed lint, wetted with the following spirit, to be applied over the eye-lids; and a bolster, wetted with the same spirit, to be applied over that, and fixed by a proper bandage, which I ordered to be repeated three times a-day:

R̄. Spirit. vin. vulg. ʒiv.

— vin. camph. ʒii. m.

The patient suffered no pain from the operation; no inflammation, or any other mischief ensued; neither did he perceive his sight to be worse. About the beginning of November his eye was again become as large as ever, notwithstanding he had continued his medicines: as he had not found any inconvenience from the first operation, I advised the repetition; hoping the second extraction of the water might relieve him.

At the second operation, double the quantity of water was discharged, and his eye became quite soft and flaccid; I dressed the part in the same manner as before, as I could not think of any better application; but I had also a concave piece of lead, adapted to the eye, just large enough to cover

cover it: this I kept fixed upon the eye, to resist any greater distension, and to prevent the influx of more humours as much as possible. I ordered him to persist in the use of the remedies prescribed to the end of the present year, and by the following spring his eye was in a pretty good state.

O B S E R V A T I O N DXXVIII.

Of the allantois.

THIS observation is contained in the additions published to the second edition of my compendium anatomicum, but I have inserted it in this place, as I have some more particulars to mention concerning the membrane.

In a former observation I have given my opinion concerning the membrane, not allowing its existence, which principally arose from a remark of Mr. Littre, of the French academy of sciences; which observation is published in the memoirs, but with a very different intention. Mr. Littre is describing a dissection he made of a perfect child, which was born dead; and mentions, particularly, that he had observed the kidneys changed, as it were, into a bladder, the pelvis of these kidneys and the ureters were grown together, and adhered in such a manner, that not a drop of urine could pass through them into the bladder: from this observation I conclude, that a discharge of the urine of the foetus in utero, is not absolutely necessary, as many physicians and anatomists, who have considered the use of the parts, have imagined.

This foetus had been included in the uterus nine months, had been well during the whole time, was of a perfect size, born at the proper time; but the labour being difficult, it expired before delivery. If, therefore, it could arrive at maturity without the evacuation of urine, why may not this happen in other children? for Mr. Littre informs us, that the pelvis and ureters adhered so closely as not to admit the most subtil fluid, as air or water, and much less could the urine pass, which is a denser fluid. Hence there could be no urine for the bladder, the urachus, or allantois; and, as the passages were impervious, it was impossible to arrive there.

Mr. Littre intends to prove from these bladder-like kidneys, filled with a fluid like urine, that the secretion of urine is performed in the foetus in utero, and hence that the urine must necessarily be discharged either into the allantois, or is carried through the urachus into the allantois, I think that neither of these must certainly follow: I am, however, fully convinced that urine is secreted in the kidneys of the foetus, but whether the

the secretion is so plentiful, that the kidneys and their pelvis, ureters and bladder, cannot contain the quantity, has not yet been demonstrated.

On the contrary, if we consider the kidneys as delineated by Mr. Littre, we may easily judge that the whole quantity of fluid contained in these bladder-like kidneys, was not more than an ounce, and that no more was secreted, the adhesions of both the pelvis and ureters, all the way to the bladder, inform us; and since a much greater quantity of fluid can be contained in the bladder, which is large in proportion to the size of the child, and in the ureters and pelvis; and as the child above-mentioned was perfect and without defect, except the kidneys, and as no urine could be discharged into the allantois, we may conclude that the discharge of urine into the allantois is not absolutely necessary: and hence it is my opinion, that the existence of the allantois is not to be certainly believed (at least not commonly) till such time as the urachus is oftner found pervious in the human subject, and the allantois more evidently demonstrated than it has been hitherto; for it is not to be doubted but that these passages, let them be what they will, through which all the urine of Mr. Littre's child could pass, except the little contained in the kidneys, would also admit the passage of the urine in another child: for that it was the intention of providence to free the woman of that weight of urine which we find in the great allantois of cows, which contains ten or twelve pints, by passing it through the umbilical arteries to the blood and kidneys of the mother; who, having but two legs, might in her state of pregnancy otherwise more easily fall, and injure or destroy the child, appears to be, if not fully proved, yet very probable, not only from the reason already mentioned, but also from the adhesion of the ureters in the child. Hence I conclude, that in the human foetus there is not commonly a true allantois; for otherwise it would have been met with more frequently, and would have been delineated before now; and that it is not absolutely necessary in the human foetus, as the child of Mr. Littre was perfect, without having evacuated any urine. Therefore as it is a general received opinion, that the foetus in utero passes no faeces, so I think that no urine is discharged, but that they are retained in their respective receptacles, the intestines or bladder, till after delivery.

OBSERVATION DXXIX.

Of a large excrescence extirpated from the left buttock.

A Poor farmer came in the autumn of the year 1719, and complained that he had a large excrescence upon his buttock, which was so troublesome as to hinder his walking, and to prevent him from doing his ordinary business.

He begged of me to extirpate this excrescence, which appeared as represented, plate viii. fig. 2. ABC. Having examined the basis or root C, which was pretty thick and broad, proceeding from the left buttock A, I conceived it must be nourished by large arteries, which might bleed considerably in the excision: I promised, however, to cure him if he would consent to the operation, which he readily did: I therefore began to reflect upon the best and safest manner to take it off, and considered that as it was large, it required great precaution, as the wounded arteries might bleed considerably; and that, on the other hand, if the tumour should be extirpated by ligature, it would require a long time before the parts would be discharged, and would, in the mean time, give him excessive pain; I therefore resolved to perform the operation in the following manner: first, to cut through the integuments, and not deeper, between A and C, namely at the basis just above C, and secondly, with a large needle, (see my surgery tab. xviii. fig. 12) and double thread waxed, to pierce through the root, and make a tight ligature, and suffer the excrescence to mortify and fall off of itself, as the thread would penetrate deeper into the fleshy part, being divested of the integuments, and the tumour would sooner decay.

Having appointed several students in physic to be present at the operation; I accordingly cut through the integuments, and made the ligature in the manner before described, intending to let it abide till it fell away: but perceiving two vessels bleed violently, and that as the bleeding was quite round the excrescence, it could not be stopped conveniently; and besides, as the excrescence and bleeding could not fail to be very troublesome to the patient, I even resolved to take it off entirely, below the ligature, after which the part might be easier dressed, and would be more convenient to the patient in lying in his bed; accordingly I cut it off, and suffered it to bleed a little, and in the mean time prepared thick linen-compresses, wetted with rectified spirit of wine, which I applied to the part, fixing them by a proper roller and bandage, and ordered him to his bed. On the fourth day I dressed the part, for the first time, with the digestive and diachylum-plaister; the threads came away
on

on the eighth day, after which I proceeded in the same manner as in other wounds.

This observation may serve to hint to young practitioners, how necessary it is, previously to reflect upon, nay, to consider attentively, what procedure may be necessary in any operation we are about to undertake; but that, notwithstanding, if during the operation any occurrence should happen that might lead us to judge, it may be done in a more advantageous manner, that we should then resolve quickly to execute it, as I did in the present operation.

OBSERVATION DXXX.

Of the amputation of two preternatural toes upon each foot.

A Poor woman came to me in November 1719, with a child about three months old, having six toes upon each foot; upon examination I found the five common toes in their natural form, order, and situation; but the sixth proceeded from the superior external part of the little toe, pointing obliquely upwards, and nearly of the size of the little toe.

These preternatural toes were so troublesome, that the mother could not get the child's stockings on without giving him much pain, and making him cry; therefore, as she had heard that I had happily amputated a preternatural finger of a child a year before, see page 547, she desired me to take these toes off; I accordingly snipped off the one with a sharp pair of scissors, and suffered the wound to bleed a little; then I applied a linen-compress, and a proper bandage, and not to give the child too much pain at once, I deferred taking off that on the other foot till three days afterwards, which I then did in the same manner. A week after I dressed them both with digestive, at length with vulnerary balsam, and lastly, with dry lint, and in fourteen days the wounds were perfectly healed up.

OBSERVATION DXXXI.

Of the excretory ducts of the vesiculæ seminales in human subjects.

MOST anatomists had asserted, in their writings, that each vesicula seminalis had its peculiar proper excretory duct, passing into the urethra. Leal Lealis, in the year 1686, published a dissertation at Padua, intitled, *exercitationes epistolares de partibus semen conficientibus in viro*; wherein he maintains, that the vesiculæ seminales terminate both together in one duct, which he pretends is a new discovery, and has represented them as

such in a plate, agreeably to his opinion, that the vesiculæ feminales empty themselves, by one common duct, into the urethra in coitu: upon this subject no person published any thing for a long time, till the year 1707, that Dr. Boerhaave published a new edition of this scarce book, with the small works of Eustachius annexed, and espoused this opinion in his institutiones medicæ, sect. 648.

I have examined the vesiculæ feminales in a great number of subjects, and in one I was dissecting, November 19th, 1719, I found that each vesicula feminalis had its proper duct, and peculiar orifice opening into the urethra; so that there are really two ducts: Boerhaave, in the last edition of his institutiones medicæ, changed his opinion, and embraced the general acceptance on this head.

OBSERVATION DXXXII.

Of the tuberculum Loweri.

LOWER, a very learned Englishman, in his book de corde, says, that between the conjunction of the vena cava ascendens and descendens, there is a tubercle which he describes as of peculiar use to the influx of the blood from the two cavæ into the right ventricle of the heart; but it appears that he has taken his observation from the hearts of oxen and calves, where we indeed meet with this tubercle: I have frequently sought for this tubercle in the human subject, but never could discover it: I have preserved human hearts in spirit of wine, but could not find any such tubercle in any one of them, neither is it to be met with in Cowper's last myotomy, for he shews us that all is plain and equal, and if sometimes such an appearance should be found in the human heart, I should regard it as extraordinary, and an appearance that should not be published as constant.

OBSERVATION DXXXIII.

Of the preparation of phosphorus from the human brain.

MR. Hensling having published last year a treatise, in which he gives an account of his examination of the brain, and of the preparation of phosphorus from the brains of an ox; after I had read it, I began the same process with the human brain, of a subject I then had to dissect, to see whether the issue would turn out the same, no experiment of this nature having ever been made with the human brain: accordingly, agreeable to Mr. Hensling's directions, I took twelve ounces of the brain of this person, who died a violent death, cut it into small pieces, mixed with it four ounces of alum finely powdered, put it into a wide earthen vessel,

vessel, and set it upon a gentle fire, continually stirring it about till it was very hot, when both substances melted, as in Mr. Hensling's experiment, into a thin slime, emitting disagreeable foetid fumes. Having continued this work sometime, the substance began to become lumpy and to grow dry; I took the vessel from the fire, beat these lumps to pieces, and set it upon the fire again, keeping it continually stirring, till at length the matter became quite dry.

Mr. Hensling, in his experiments, kept this dry substance several days in a warm room, and afterwards calcined it in a glass-vessel; but I filled a round glass-vessel, containing about six ounces, with a neck a foot long, half full with this powder, stopped the mouth of the vessel with a piece of paper, placed the vessel in a crucible, and having quite covered it with sand, surrounded the crucible half-way up with fire; while heating, a black smoak arose which tinged the paper of a yellow colour; no smoak arising after two hours, I increased the fire to the top of the crucible.

This degree of heat I kept two hours, till the body of the vessel was quite red-hot, and I could not perceive any more fumes to rise, I then took the vessel from the fire and closed up the mouth with a cork, till it was cold.

The time was come, when I was to demonstrate publicly upon the same body I had taken the brains from; after the lecture was over, I informed the gentlemen present, of the experiment I had made with the cerebrum, and took a little powder out of the vessel, and put it upon a sheet of paper: It had not lain a minute before it began to smell like gunpowder, which was succeeded by a luminous appearance, to render which the more conspicuous, I ordered the candles to be put out, and the windows to be shut, and presently after it set fire to the paper laid underneath; hence it is evident, that the same sort of substance can be prepared from the human brain. This experiment I repeated several times.

Several gentlemen attempted to make the same from some of the brain of the same body, but did not succeed so happily; hence I imagine they must have erred in some particular, during the process, which ought to be pursued with great regularity and precaution, like many others in chemistry, if success is expected.

At this time, viz. in the beginning of December 1719, I received an invitation from the duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, to the vacated place of professor of anatomy, surgery, and physic, at Helmstadt, which I accepted, but continued at Altdorff till the spring 1720, performing the duties of my function.

OBSERVATION DXXXIV.

Of bloody urine.

DOCTOR Hildebrand, mentioned in two former observations, was seized again in the night of the 16th of December, 1719, with severe pain in making water, attended with a discharge of blood, and a tough purulent matter; there was a sediment in his urine, resembling melted glue, which denoted an ulcer in the bladder. He sent for me, and I ordered him to take thirty-five drops of the following tincture every morning and evening, in a cup of the infusion of the ingredients; and to drink three or four dishes of the same after it:

℞. Tincturæ antimonii tartarif.

Spirit. cornu cervi, *añ* ℥iii. m.

℞. Spec. pro decoct. nephrit. Forest. ℥ii.

Herbæ arnicæ, mj.

Rad. pareiræ bravæ, ℥i. m.

Among the ingredients formerly prescribed, there were but only two drams of the pareira brava; but in hopes of more effectually mitigating pain, I directed here a whole ounce.

The pain and discharge of blood continuing the next morning, I ordered venesection in the arm; and directed him to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every two hours, with the mixture, till he should find relief:

℞. Lap. cancror. preparat.

Semin. papav. alb. *añ* ℥i.

Gum. arabic.

— tragacanth. *añ* ℥ss. m.

℞. Aq. flor. paralyf.

— borraginis, *añ* ℥iv.

— cinamom. cydoniat. ℥i.

— syrup. althææ fem. ℥i. m.

By the use of these remedies the pains abated the succeeding night, and the hæmorrhage went off gradually; but the purulent sliminess in his urine still remained, with a little smarting in making water; I advised him therefore, in order to prevent these complaints for the future, to bleed every quarter of a year, to drink the infusion last prescribed, once a-day

a-day at least; and, to take a tea-spoonful of the powder twice a-day or oftner, when in pain. At his dinner I allowed him to drink small beer, and a glass or two of good Bleicher-wine. He continued this regimen, was very moderate in eating and drinking, and as he lived mostly upon rice, barley, and water-gruel, with currants, and soups made of the seed of the gramen mannæ esculentum, and such like diet, with a moderate use of veal, chickens, and beef; he enjoyed a pretty tolerable state of health as long as I remained at Altdorff, and was able to do his business, as reading lectures in law, &c. till the year 1729, when he died; he was opened after his death. His distemper had been judged to be the nephritis, but no stone was found, the cause of all his complaints appearing to be an ulcer in the bladder.

OBSERVATION DXXXV.

Of the epilepsy.

A MAN, about thirty years of age, of a plethoric habit, was suddenly seized in the morning with an epileptic fit, he fell to the ground immediately, shrieking and clinching his thumbs fast to his hands, frothing at the mouth, accompanied with violent convulsive motions of the hands and legs; I was sent for, January 16th, 1720, and found him in the condition abovementioned, his aspect was drowsy and confused; he could not speak, but appeared like a drunken person just roused from sleep, not being able to recollect what had happened to him. His pulse was quite irregular and unequal, and he seemed to be excessively weak and fatigued.

I directed him to be put to bed, and ordered him to take thirty drops of the liquor cornu cervi succinatus, every three hours, to smell to it, and to rub his temples and wrists with it; and to take a spoonful of the following mixture, every half hour, till he had recovered himself:

R. Aq. flor. tilia, ℥ii.

— epileptic. Lang.

— hirundin. cum castor. aā ℥i.

Specific. cephalic. Michael. ℥i.

Syrup. flor. tunicae, ℥ii. m.

These medicines I ordered him to continue all this day, and in the evening I visited him again, and was informed that he had had some vexation the day before. I now directed him to take the following purging draught, warm, early in the morning, drinking two or three dishes of tea after it:

R. Tamarindor. ʒss.

Fol. fen. el. ʒiii.

Rhabarb. opt. ʒiss. m. ebull. in f. q. aq. simpl. per
moment. horæ et colaturæ, ʒiii. adde syrup. de ci-
chor. cum rhab. ʒss. m.

After the operation, complaining of a heaviness in his head, and being a young plethoric person, I ordered him, January 18th, to lose eight ounces of blood from the foot.

After this he found nothing more of his disorder; nevertheless, I directed him to take the liquor cornu cervi succinat. every morning and evening in tea, and to smell to it frequently, to strengthen his head, to be moderate in his diet, and to guard against uneasiness and vexation; and soon after he got quite well.

OBSERVATION DXXXVI.

Of the amputation of a cancerous breast.

A Farmer's wife came to me, the 21st or 22d of January, 1720, from a neighbouring village, about a mile from Altdorff, with a very cancerous right-breast; she was about forty-eight years of age, of a thin habit of body, and of a melancholic, choleric temperament, had been delivered of eight children; her breast was of a prodigious size, nearly as big again as her head, very hard, unequal, and deformed, and attended with severe pains; the breast is represented, plate viii. fig. 3. It was of a dark, brown, red colour, like a mortified part, and here and there several large bloated veins appeared; the breast was not quite round, the left-side A, was as big as a large person's head, and next to it on the right-side B, such another substance adhered, of the bigness of a child's head, which extended itself to her right-arm as described in the figure.

Upon the inferior part of this large tumour, there were about twenty large excrescencies of a blackish colour, and of the size and form of the nipple, which I was not able to distinguish from them: these, added to the shocking aspect of the breast itself in general, rendered the appearance more horrid and frightful.

The woman was extremely weak and faint of herself, but the great weight of her breast, which weighed twelve pounds, was so troublesome when she walked, sat down, or lay in bed, pressing upon the thorax, that her respiration was so much affected, that it was with great difficulty she breathed at all; this rendered her yet more weak and faint. She complained too of a violent shooting pain in her breast, shoulders, and back,

back, which, by contracting the thorax, contributed to produce the great anxiety and oppression she complained of in breathing: I considered and examined every circumstance, reflected upon the uncommon magnitude of the breast, and finding the tumour moveable, without any adhesion to the ribs or sternum, for I could move it with ease from side to side, upwards and downwards, nor were the axillary glands enlarged or swelled, and as she complained of no other particular disorder, I could do no otherwise than inform her friends, that it was impossible for medicine to be of any use, and that there was no other method of cure but by amputation, and that this operation would of course be attended with danger; but that if she would submit to it, there were some hopes of a cure, and of preserving her life, for without taking off her breast, she would, in all probability, soon expire with the pain, continual restlessness, oppression, and weakness.

When she heard there were hopes of saving her life, she begged of me most earnestly to do whatever I thought necessary, and I accordingly promised to take off the breast very soon; but being desirous to know in what manner she became affected with this disorder, and how, from time to time, it had increased to the present enormous size, I enquired of her, and she related to me, that about sixteen years before, during the time of her lying-in, being alone at home one day, and in a sweat, a person knocked at the door, and rising, in this sweat, to see what he wanted, she perceived the cold air to strike upon her breast, and soon after observed an hard moveable lump, of the size of a hazel-nut, in the same breast, but without pain while in this state, so that she paid no regard to it; she had three children afterwards, whom she suckled without perceiving the tumour to increase; but afterwards it increased gradually, and at the end of twelve years it was become as large as an hen's egg.

She now began to be apprehensive of the consequence, and had applied to many quacks, who had used, plaisters, ointments, fomentations, &c. to resolve or discuss the tumour, or to bring it to a suppuration, but without success: it became bigger and bigger, till, at length, her breast was as large as her head, and began to be very painful, and the more it became enlarged, the more pain it gave her: still she applied to other people of this sort for relief, used what they advised for a time, but without any benefit, but, on the contrary, the breast grew worse.

About the end of November last, another quack came to her, and promised certainly to cure her, swearing that he could soften the tumour, and bring it to suppuration, and to that intent he applied emollient cataplasms for a month, which, instead of being serviceable, had increased the pain, and the smaller tumour B, on the right side of A appeared.

She

She was now, by this treatment, rendered so weak that she was scarcely able to walk a-cross the room ; her breast before was quite round and equal, consisting of the single tumour only.—In this miserable condition she was when she applied to me.

She also informed me, that since her first lying in, she had always been troubled with various tumours in her legs, which went off gradually with her menses, and both entirely left her about a year ago, when her breast became so large.

With regard to the cure of this terrible disorder, I conceived that there was indeed no great hopes, as the tumour was of such an enormous size, which, in amputation, would require so large a wound, and as the woman herself was so greatly debilitated by the constant pains and length of time she had been afflicted, that she was not able to walk.

Celsus, that excellent Roman physician, has intimated to his successors, that, in dangerous cases, it is better to try a doubtful remedy, where the least hopes of success remains, than none.—This advice I was determined to follow, and resolved upon the operation ; but thought it necessary to prepare her for it, as well as I could. I therefore, advised her to live sparingly for some days, upon soups, avoiding hard coarse meats, and directed her to take eleven of the following purging pills, in order to evacuate any foul humours from the stomach and intestines :

℞. Ext. panchymagog. Croll.

Mercur. dulc. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ ℥ss.

Ext. hellebor. nig. gr. iv.

Eff. lignor. q. s. f. pilulæ xxii. consperge elæosacchar. ligni sassafras.

And to purify and attenuate the blood, I directed her to take three or four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, three or four times a-day, warm :

℞. Rad. sarsaparill.

—— chinæ elect. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ ʒi.

—— liquirit.

Ligni sassafras. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ ʒss.

Sem anisi stellat. ʒi. m.

Having continued these medicines six days, I thought it adviseable to proceed to the operation ; not caring to defer it any longer, as the woman would become weaker and weaker, through the violence of the pain ; much less could I think of putting off so considerable an operation till spring, as is customary in France, as the patient might die before the
spring

spring came, or become so weak as not to be able to undergo the operation: for which reason, notwithstanding the days were short, and the weather the coldest in the year, I thought it would be dangerous to defer the operation till the spring; and accordingly, as necessity has no law, I fixed upon January 29th, for the day. I prepared every thing in the morning for the operation, the necessary instruments, namely a knife, see tab. xxii. fig. 7, of my surgery; which, though pretty large, I chose for the purpose, as the breast was extremely large, and as with a large knife I could take it off more expeditiously.

I afterwards ordered such remedies to be got ready as were necessary to stop the bleeding, as ℥ii. of the spirit. æther. terebinth. and the following astringent powder:

℞. Boli armen. preparat. ℥ii.
Sang. dracon.
Mastich. aā ℥i.
Sacchar. saturn. ℥ii.
Aloes optim. ℥ss. m.

A linen-compress to be dipped in the spiritus terebinthinæ, and applied to the divided arteries; pledgets of lint strewed with the astringent powder; bovist; of diachylum plaister, spread upon linen, twelve slips a foot and an inch broad, and another piece a foot square; quadrangular soft linen-cloths folded, two rollers six yards long, and four fingers broad.—I had also, in readiness, the cauterizing irons to apply to the arteries if they should bleed too violently.—I ordered also the assistant-surgeon to have ready heated a quart of beer, adding three ounces of butter to it, to dip the largest bolsters in, to apply over all the other dressings, as Helvetius, in a treatise on hæmorrhages, recommends this application in amputations of the breast, as of great use in preventing inflammations.

I prescribed the following julep, for the patient to take two or three spoonfuls of, before, during, and after the operation:

℞. Aq. cinamom. hord. ℥vi.
— — — — — cum vino.
— — — — — perlat. aā ℥i.
Syr. caryophyllor.
— flor. tunicæ, aā ℥ii.
Spirit. vitriol. gutt. xii. m.

And the following mixture to smell to:

℞. Aq. Hungar. ℥iss.
— Anhalt. ℥ss. m.

The whole apparatus being in readiness, I now proceeded to the operation; placing the patient in an arm-chair in the middle of the room, and standing on her right-side, somewhat backwards, that I might make the incision at the inferior part with greater convenience, which is different from the common method: I then desired an assistant to extend her right-arm and raise it up, at the same time pulling it backwards: another assistant kept her head fixed: a third stood before, whom I directed to hold the diseased breast with both hands, to raise, and, at the same time, to pull it towards him, that I might with greater ease, divide it from the subjacent muscles: a fourth assistant stood on my side with the instruments and dressings, and the fifth held the cordial medicines.

I now encouraged her to behave with resolution, and taking hold of her breast with my left-hand, applied the knife to the inferior part with my right-hand, cut through the integuments, and directed the assistant who held the breast, to pull the breast towards him; I carried on the incision by the direction of the finger of my left-hand, till the breast was extirpated, which was performed in a minute.

The arteries, after the amputation, bleeding briskly, I applied to them compresses dipped in oil of turpentine, directing the assistants to make a compression upon them with their fingers: then I applied to the rest of the wound, the pledgets of lint strewed with the astringent powder, and over this a large piece of bovista, till the whole wound was covered thickly with it; over these, bolsters of tow, strewed with the astringent powder, which I directed to be gently compressed by the hands of the assistants, till the bleeding stopped: while these dressings were applying, I gave the patient some of the cordial julep, and held the spirit for smelling to, under her nose; by which means she was kept from fainting.

The dressings I fixed with the twelve long slips of plaister, and over these I laid the large square compress, and over this two more large compresses, wetted with the hot beer and butter, and fixed the whole with a two headed roller, in the manner described, plate xxxviii. fig. 1, of my surgery.

After the dressing she repeated the cordial, and was put to bed. I ordered an assistant to sit by her bed-side, to compress the dressings with his hand extended, to prevent fresh bleeding, and desired the assistants to relieve each other every two hours.

I weighed the breast afterwards, and found it to weigh twelve pounds. A few hours afterwards the blood forcing its way through the dressings, I ordered another compress to be applied, and fixed with a roller in the manner of

of the first, which stopped the bleeding quite: I also directed her to continue the cordial, and ordered the following paregoric emulsion; directing her to take half a glass-ful frequently in the evening, and in the night when awake:

℞. Amygdal. dulc. recent.
Sem. papav. alb, āā ʒss.
—— cardui mariæ, ʒii.
Decoct. hordei, ʒx. m. f. emulsio:
Colaturæ adde
Aquæ cinamomi, ʒi.
Antimonii diaphoret. ʒi.
Syrup. diacodii, ʒss. m.

She rested well this night, but as she was very weak, I advised her to take some of the cordial julep frequently, and eat some nourishing soups and hartshorn-jellies, sweetened with the syrup acetos. citri.

I ordered a tea-spoonful of the following powder to be given her in the julep, more or less frequently, according as she was more or less feverish:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒss.
Conchar. acet. preparat. ʒii.
Nitri depurati, ʒi. m.

On the third day, viz. January 31st, I took off the dressings carefully, without the least hæmorrhage happening.—I cleansed the part with lint, and applied pledgets of the same, spread with the following ointment, warm:

℞. Terebinthinæ venet. ʒi.
Vitellor. ovorum. N^o ii. probe agitando misce, postea
adde mell. rosar. ʒi.

Over the whole I applied bolsters of tow, which I fixed with the diachylum plaisters, and rollers, as before; and advised her to continue the cordial medicines and soups.

February the 2d, she was dressed again, and being tired of the julep, and having a desire for some wine, I permitted her to drink half a wine glass-ful of red Franconian wine at meals. I afterwards suffered her to take a glass-ful, as she had no fever, and which agreed extremely well with her.

February 4th she was dressed as before, and I ordered her to drink three or four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, like tea, morning and evening:

℞. Rad. farfaparillæ,
 — china, *aa* ℥ss.
 Herb. virg. aureæ,
 — consolid. faracen.
 — pulmonariæ, *aa* mfs.
 Ligni saffrafras, ℥ii.
 Sem. anisi stellat. ℥i. m.

February 6th, she was dressed again; but growing faint during the dressing, I directed her to take a glass of the following mixture, now and then:

℞. Decoct. hordei, lbi.
 Aq. cinamom. cum vino, ℥ii.
 Syrup. caryophyllor.
 — contrayervæ, *aa* ℥iii.
 Spirit. vitriol. q. s. ad gratiam.

This refreshed her, and allayed the thirst she now complained of, which soon after went quite off. But as the discharge of matter increased, and forced its way through the dressings, I began to dress the part every day; and as there was no inflammation, omitted the compresses with the hot beer and butter, and only applied dry bolsters; about fourteen days afterwards the wound was clean, and of a red aspect, except a little place at the axilla, where there was a roundish substance, like a piece of bacon, which would not come away with the ointment; I therefore laid a piece of trochisc. de minio upon it, and dressed the other part of the wound with the following tincture:

℞. Ess. succin. ℥i.
 — myrrhæ,
 — aloes, *aa* ℥ss. m.

After this dressing, fresh granulations of flesh sprouting forth, that foul substance was destroyed by the trochisc. de minio. The fourth and fifth week the wound was dressed with the tincture, warm, only once a-day, when it began to have an healing aspect about the circumference, and skin began to be produced; and there being but a small discharge at the end of the fifth week, I dressed her but every other day; for I think wounds heal better, when the discharge is small, if dressed only every other day, than every day. At the commencement of the seventh week, the sore part was not larger than a crown-piece. To promote the cure I ordered the following powder to be strewed on the wound, applying

ing dry lint upon it, with some emplastrum saturninum over the whole, which is a good desiccative :

℞. Fol. betonicæ,

Flor. rosar. rubr. *añ* ʒi.

—— tutiæ preparat.

—— cerussæ alb.

—— nihili alb. *añ* ʒii. m. f. pulvis tenuissimus.

The latter end of March some fungous flesh appearing in the wound, which was now very small, I touched it at every dressing with some vitriolum cæruleum; and as it did not yield to this application, I applied a little of the powder of the trochisc de minio, and continued this till it was quite destroyed, which was about the middle of April; after which I dressed only with dry lint, and the emplastrum saturninum, till the 2d of May, when I left Altdorff, at which time the wound was contracted into a very small compass.

The regimen I directed this woman to observe, was, for the first fortnight thin soups and jellies; afterwards, when she had a better appetite, I permitted veal, boiled prunes, apples and pears, and eggs boiled soft; for ordinary drink, besides the vulnerary infusion prescribed above, I suffered her to drink small beer, when thirsty; at meals, as above-mentioned, I allowed her a glass of wine, and in another fortnight, permitted her to drink some Altdorff strong beer. I advised her to keep herself quiet. She was regular as to stools and urine during the whole time; and, by the end of March, had recovered her strength so well as to be able to get up and walk about, was brisk and chearful, had a good appetite, and complained of no pain all the month of April. When I went to Helmstadt, I left directions with the surgeon to dress it with the dry lint and empl. saturninum only, till it should be healed; and a little time afterwards I was informed that she was perfectly cured, and enjoyed a good state of health. She lived several years afterwards. This cancerous breast was the largest ever extirpated or described by authors.

OBSERVATION DXXXVII.

Of the obligation to open pregnant women who die in labour, in order to save the life of the child.

FEBRUARY 3d, 1720, whilst I had the woman under my care, whose cancerous breast I had amputated, being sent for to the extraordinary case of a woman, who died in a difficult labour without being delivered, and whose body I opened after her decease, to extract the child from

from the uterus, in order to preserve its life, if possible, I took with me my countryman Mr. Diefenbach. On our return back from Engelthal, this occurrence was the whole subject of our conversation; in consequence of which he published, by my advice and assistance, an essay to defend and justify this practice.

This practice is commanded in an old statute in the corpus juris, in these words: "The royal law saith, that no woman shall be buried who dies pregnant, before she has been opened and the fruit extracted: whoever acts contrary to this order is guilty of the murder of the child, which perhaps still lived."—This edict is said to derive its origin from the heathen king Numa Pompilius, and is a very wise and just law, and worthy of any christian.

It is therefore greatly to be lamented, that this just and godlike law should be so disregarded in all places: at least, the execution of this law, as far as I have observed, has been not at all encouraged, nor have the government, or clergy ever attended to it any where; but pregnant women, in all parts, are buried with their fruit, which frequently is alive, without the least remorse or scruple of conscience: and though I have treated upon this subject, in an essay published at Altdorff in the year 1720, yet this shameful neglect still prevails among christians, nor have any orders been issued to enforce the practice of opening pregnant women under these circumstances; but they are still, in opposition to this godlike edict, buried every year with the child, which might have been extracted alive and preserved.

As this essay of mine may be but in few hands, I have thought it necessary and useful to repeat the principal parts.

Reason and example prove, that the foetus in utero has its own distinct life; and experience teaches, that although the mother be dead, the child may frequently live several hours in the uterus: the extraction and preservation of children by the caesarean operation, timely performed after the death of the mother, proves the same. If the foetus, indeed, remains a long time in the uterus of the dead mother, it must, of necessity, at length die: but if not buried alive, which is a horrid reflection, the loss of its life may yet be often imputed to the neglect of opening the mother.

And if prostitutes are punished, as an example to others, who destroy the fruit of their body, born at the proper time, by neglecting the ligature of the umbilical chord, or other necessary care, by which neglect the infant perishes, it surely appears that great care ought to be taken, that such an impious neglect as now complained of should be provided against

against; as the extraction of such children from the uterus, may be easily performed, and the infants snatched from the jaws of death.

I therefore intreat all potentates, every form of government, spiritual and temporal, and all proficients in physic, to take this affair into serious consideration, and, as much as in them lies, to prevent this destruction of innocent babes. The divine law says, "Thou shalt not kill:" may not therefore, the judgment of an ancient father of the church be applied here? "*Quem non servasti, dum potuisti, illum occidisti.*"

OBSERVATION DXXXVIII.

Of a carcinomatous little-finger.

IN June 1720, a surgeon brought a woman to me, who was troubled with a round, large, fungous, unequal tumour, upon the third joint of her little-finger: it was all over ulcerated, gave her great pain, and discharged continually a bloody, putrid, foetid ichor: the tumour was about the bigness of a midling sized apple, and about two inches thick, and the finger was much larger than natural: the surgeon who had attended her a long time, had extirpated the tumour several times, but it always grew again very quickly, becoming as large as ever.

Having examined the species of the tumour, and from whence it arose, and passing my probe through a small orifice, between two small protuberances, I discovered the bone to be carious, and judged there could be no cure without amputating the finger, in the joint above the tumour; of which I informed her, and she consented. I laid her finger, with its back upon a table, and desired an assistant to keep her hand steady, and applying a sharp chissel above the tumour, struck with a mallet, and, at one blow, separated it. I suffered the wound to bleed a little, and covered the stump with a linen-compress, which I fixed with a small roller, and the bleeding stopped: after this dressing had remained three days, I took it off, and ordered the wound to be dressed with the tinctura vulneraria, and the plaister once a-day, and at length, to use dry lint only; by which means the wound was quite healed in a fortnight. The finger is represented in the last edition of my surgery, tab. xii. fig. 16 C, only smaller; but in the *actæ naturæ curios.* vol. 1. tab. xi. fig. 4. it is represented of its natural size, but of a form I never met with any where. Many persons thought this disorder would return, but she lived many years afterwards without a relapse: the finger consisted of a spongy, preternatural substance, and the bone was quite carious.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION DXXXIX.

Of two difficult labours.

ABOUT the beginning of July, I was sent for to a village, about half a Mile from Altdorff, to a woman in a difficult labour, the child lying a-crofs, whom I happily delivered.

July the 22d, I was called to another woman, in much the same situation, whom I delivered by turning the child, and extracting it by the feet. Both women did very well again.

This spring I had a great number of patients under my care, troubled with fevers, diseases of the breast, pleurifies, asthmas, and other common complaints; but as many of such cases have been given in this work already, I forbear enumerating their histories.

OBSERVATION DXL.

Of weakness of sight.

A Gentleman, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, sent for me, July 25th, 1720, and desired my advice for a weakness of sight: there was no visible defect in his eyes; therefore, after having considered the constitution, temperament, and age of the patient, and the state of his eyes in particular, I informed him, that I did not think that his disorder was a cataract, but imagined it might arise from obstructed humours in the brain and optic nerve, and that, to prevent farther mischief, and to remove the obstruction in the nerves, or other vessels, and to strengthen his sight as much as possible, I would recommend the following medicines and regimen; which, as he desired it, I gave him in writing.

I first advised him to observe a regular diet; to avoid all superfluity in eating and drinking, and all aliment difficult of digestion—To bleed every spring and autumn to six ounces—To be cupped every six or eight weeks upon the back, in order to draw off any offending humours from the eyes—And, for the same intention, to take from eleven to fifteen of the following purging-pills every month; or, if his disorder should increase, every fortnight:

℞. Extr. panchymagog. Croll.

Merc. dulc. āā ℥ii.

Refin. jalap. subact. ℥i.

Ol. destil. fœnicul. q. s. f.

Pilulæ, gr. i. pond. consperge spec. cephalic.

I directed him also to drink of the infusion of the following ingredients, like tea, every morning :

℞. Rad. pimpinel. alb.
 — caryophyllor.
 — cichor. aā ʒii .
 Herb. betonicae,
 — euphrasie, aā mfs.
 Flor. lavendul.
 — rosmarin. aā p. i.
 Raf. lign. saffrafrs ʒfs .
 — fantalin. citrin.
 Sem. fœnicul. aā ʒii .
 Cinamom. ʒfs . m.

To wash his eyes with the following collyrium every morning, with a soft linen-cloth :

℞. Aq. valerianæ,
 — fœnicul. aā ʒii .
 — reginæ Hung. ʒfs .
 Sal. vol. oleof. gutt. xx. m.

To take thirty drops of the following tincture, in the infusion :

℞. Ess. succin. ʒfs .
 Sal. vol. oleof. ʒfs .
 Ess. ambræ, ʒfs . m.

And after dinner, or at any other time, when troubled with wind, to take one or two tea-spoonfuls of the following powder :

℞. Milleped. preparat. ʒi .
 Rad. valerianæ, ʒfs .
 Herb. euphras. ʒi .
 Sem. fœnicul. ʒvi .
 — anisi, ʒiii .
 Cinamomi, ʒii .
 Cubebar.
 Cardamom. aā ʒfs .
 Ambr. gryseæ, ʒi .
 Sacchar. ad pond. omn. m. f. pulvis.

I advised him to use light green spectacles, to read and write with, and not to fatigue his eyes too much by candle-light; also to read but little,

or rather not at all, but to have somebody to read to him; and, as sharp rough winds, dust, and smoak, are injurious to the eyes, to avoid them as much as possible: but otherwise frequent exercise, as walking, taking the air in a coach, riding on horseback in fine weather, is to be recommended; which directions, if regularly prosecuted, I doubted not but that his sight would be preserved from growing worse.

Helmstadt, July 24, 1720.

August the 16th, he wrote me word that the infusion and eye-water had been of service to him, but that the powder seemed to be too hot for him, and the cephalic tincture, being prepared with ambergrise, affected his head; and, that he was afraid the pills were too strong for him.

I wrote him an answer, in which I informed him, that the powder was not too hot, but that if he should think it heated him, he might add half an ounce of ocul. cancr. preparat. and fine sugar to it, and that then it certainly could not be too hot.

I acquainted him that the *essentia ambrae* was of great service to persons advanced in years, in weaknesses of the head and eyes; but that if, from any particularity in him, it disagreed, it might be omitted; and that the pills I had prescribed, operated generally as mildly, if not more so, as the *pilulae Stahlianæ*; but that if he thought them too drastic, he might take seven of them only for a trial; and if these operated sufficiently, to remain by that number, otherwise to increase the dose, by taking two more, till the proper number was determined: for they usually operate gently without griping, resolve viscid humours, and prevent the sight from growing worse.

OBSERVATION DXLI.

Of an ozæna.

A Gentleman wrote me word, that his daughter, about twenty years of age, had been afflicted with a foetid ulcer in her nose, which was cured by a surgeon; and that as he perceived the foetid smell again, he was apprehensive of its return: he desired me to send some medicines to purify her blood, and to prevent the return of this disorder, and as she had never had the menstrual discharge, to order such medicines as I should think necessary to promote that discharge.

I sent the following answer—That as the dog-days were now passed, it was a proper season to begin a course of alteratives; for which purpose I have ordered her to take eleven of the following pills, early in the morn-

morning, in a spoonful of the julep, and to repeat them every fourth day:

℞. Extr. panchym. Croll.
 Merc. dulc. aā ʒi.
 Refinæ jalap. subact. ʒss.
 Eff. lignor. q. f. f. pilulæ, gr. i. pond.

℞. Aq. fumariz, —
 — card. bened. aā ʒiii.
 — cinamomi, ʒi. m. f. julep.

And to boil half a spoonful of the following ingredients, a few minutes, in a pint of water; and to drink the strained liquor, sweetened with sugar, two hours after the pills:

℞. Raf. ligni fassafra. —
 — — guaiac. aā ʒi.
 Cort. ligni guaiac. ʒss.
 Herbæ fumariz, mj.
 Santal. citrin. ʒii. m.

The two intermediate days between the taking of the pills, a pint of the infusion, prepared as above described, is to be taken every morning at six or seven o'clock in bed, with thirty drops of the following tincture in the first cup, drinking the rest after it, taking care to cover herself up in bed, with her hands under the clothes, to promote sweat for one hour:

℞. Tinct. antimonii tartar. ʒi.
 Ol. deff. lign. fassafra. gutt. vi. m.

In the afternoon, between four and five o'clock, I would advise her to repeat the infusion with the tincture; but three or four dishfuls will be sufficient, and then there will be no occasion for her to go to bed, but rather let her walk about, or ride in a coach, or take any other gentle exercise, which will make it penetrate the small vessels better; and of the following powder, let her take half a tea spoonful every night:

℞. Antim. diaph. ʒss.
 Merc. dulc. ʒi. m. f. pulvis.

These medicines are to be continued till they are all taken, by which method I flatter myself her complaints will be removed.

Helmstadt,
 August 23, 1720.

LAURENTIUS HEISTER.

OBSERVATION DXLII.

Of a nephritis.

A Gentleman at Ratisbon sent me the case of count Metternich, to which I returned the following answer :

That, after having maturely considered his lordship's case, my opinion was, that there was a stone in his bladder, and that his complaints seemed to proceed from thence. But in answer to the several Questions, first,

What advice is to be taken, and what is to be done, as not a person at Ratisbon knows how to pass a catheter ? I answered, that I wished I had been applied to three months ago, when I was at Altdorff, for then I could soon have learned any person the method of using it, but that I could not describe it better in writing than I had already done in my surgery.

To the second question, Whether the searching with the candle would not give assurance whether or not there was a stone in the bladder ? I gave it as my opinion that it could not, as it is not sonorous like a catheter, when struck upon the stone, and must therefore always be uncertain ; and particularly as there might be preternatural excrescences or carnosities in the bladder, which might produce all the symptoms of the stone, as I have observed in the chapter upon lithotomy.

To question the third, Whether it is right to push the candle beyond the stone ? I answered in the negative, and that it was sufficient to pass the candle so far into the bladder as to procure the discharge of urine ; but any more was superfluous, and might prove injurious.

To question the fourth, What is that fleshy substance which obstructs the passage of the candle ? I answered, I take it to be the curve of the urethra, or the sphincter vesicæ.

To the fifth question, Whether it is possible for the sphincter vesicæ to contract so much as not to permit the catheter to pass ? I answer, this may sometimes happen ; but where a candle passes, a catheter may also, if properly directed, and therefore I do not think that there is any circumstance in this case which prevents the passage of the catheter.

To the sixth question, Whether it would not be injurious to force a passage with the catheter ? I answer, certainly, because dangerous disorders might ensue ; for the catheter must be passed with great care, and without any violence.

To the seventh question, Whether the catheter may be frequently passed without harm ? I answered, there will be no occasion to pass it without a necessity ; for by frequently passing it, an excoriation, inflammation, or other disorders may be produced.

To

To the eighth question, Whether, let what will happen, an emplastrum defensivum may not be applied to the regio pubis? I answered, the plaister applied to that part cannot be of any service, it would be better to apply it to the perinæum, or to rub the perinæum with some unguent. cum cerussa, or unguent. nutritum.

To the ninth question, Whether there are such medicines as lithon- triptics? I answered, I knew of none, and doubt, from weighty reasons, whether any such can be procured: and as the patient will not submit to the operation, it is my opinion that he cannot do better to prevent and mitigate the symptoms than to remove the stone carefully from the neck of the bladder with the catheter or candle.

With regard to the pain, I would recommend, having given it to nephritic patients with great success, by way of prevention, an ounce of oil of sweet-almonds every morning, with a dish of coffee, or the decoction of the pareira brava; and I would advise that the body be kept open by emollient aliment, avoiding all coarse and astringent food, and should the belly be constipated, a clyster ought to be injected, prepared with a handful of camomile-flowers and veronica, boiled in a pint of milk: for when the body is costive, little can be expected from any medicines; and therefore, whenever the pain is violent, or the fit severe, an opening must be procured.

Every month, or six weeks, the following purging draught, taken early in the morning, will be of service; or this draught may be taken in the fit instead of a clyster, if this form is more agreeable to the patient:

℞. Passul. minor. ʒi.
 Fol. senæ elect. ʒiii.
 Rhabarb. opt. ʒiss.
 Crem. tart. ʒss. ebull. per moment. horæ in f. q. aquæ
 simplicis.
 ℞. Colaturæ, ʒiii.
 Mann. Calabrin.
 Syrup. de cichor. cum rh. aā ʒss. m.

A tea-spoonful of the following powder, taken every night, going to rest, for some time, with parsley-water, will be of great service, to resolve and evacuate the viscid slime, which contributes greatly to the formation of calculous concretions:

℞.

℞. Lap. cancror. acid. citri saturator.
 Test. cochlear. aceto macerat. aa ʒii .
 Tart. vitriolat.
 Sal. absynthii, aa ʒi .
 Nitri puriss.
 Cinnabar. antimonii, aa ʒii . m. f. pulvis.

When the pain is very severe, one of the following anodyne pills may be taken with the powder :

℞. Mass. pilular. de cynogloss. ʒss .
 Ess. diascordii, q. s. f. pilulæ xx.

Beer is hurtful to those troubled with the stone, except the Duckstein-beer, which is reputed to be of great service in this disorder ; but when this sort of beer cannot be procured, a spoonful of the following ingredients may be boiled half a quarter of an hour in two quarts of water, which may be decanted, when cold, and kept in bottles for ordinary drink, instead of beer :

℞. Rad. caryophyllat.
 — liquirit. aa ʒi .
 — chinae, ʒss .
 Raf. cornu cervi, ʒii .
 Daetyl. recent. N^o vii.
 Sem. fœnicul.
 Cinamom. acut. aa ʒi . m.

But, to strengthen the stomach, two or three glasses of good old Rhenish-wine may be drank at meals.

All heating aliment, solid or liquid, and hot medicines are to be avoided ; and about the æquinox six ounces of blood should be taken away non obstante ætate, as a preservative against the pain, and to prevent the increase of the stone : this is the regimen I would advise his lordship to observe.

As to the question whether the Donau-baths would be adviseable, I think they can be of little service in this disorder.

Helmstadt, August

21, 1720.

I am, &c.

LAURENTIUS HEISTER.

OBSERVATION DXLIII.

Of an obstinate intermittent.

A Gentleman was troubled with a Tertian fever, had taken emetics and purges, and the cortex peruvianus, but without relief; he was become extremely weak, and had kept his bed three weeks, was frequently invaded with shiverings and heats alternately, had lost his appetite, and did not sweat: he desired my advice, September 2d, 1720, and I ordered him to take forty or fifty drops of the following elixir, three times a-day, in tea:

℞. Eff. absynthii, comp. ʒvi.
Elix. vitriol. Myns. ʒii. m.

And to take the quantity of a chesnut of the following electuary every three hours:

℞. Conserv. cochlear. ʒi.
—— absynthii Roman.
Cort. chacarillæ, aā ʒss.
—— Peruvian. ʒi.
Anthophyllor. cond. ʒii.
Ol. destillat. cinamom. gutt. iv.
Syrup. caryophyllor. q. f. f. elect.

And to drink of the infusion of the following ingredients, like tea, twice a-day:

℞. Rad. quinque aperient. aā ʒii.
Herb. cardui bened.
—— capill. Ven. aā mfs.
Flor. millefolii,
—— chamomel. aā p. ii.
Santal. citrin. ʒii.
Cinamom. acuti, ʒi. m.

September the 6th, I received a letter from his lady, informing me that a plentiful diaphoresis succeeded the use of the medicines, and still continued; that the shivering and heat had left him, that his colour was become better, but as yet he had not recovered his appetite: I replied, that, as to his want of appetite, it was of small signification at present, and advised that he should by all means continue the medicines prescribed, that the fever might be effectually removed, but that twice a-day would

would be often enough for him to take the electuary; and that after he had finished the elixir and electuary, he should then take fifty drops of the following tincture, an hour before dinner and supper, in any warm vehicle, but that he should refrain from flesh-meats for another week, and observe a moderate diet:

℞. Ess. gentianæ,
— absynthii comp.
— cort. aurant. *añ* ʒii. m.

By this method he was perfectly cured of this stubborn intermittent.

O B S E R V A T I O N DXLIV.

Of ulcerated eye-lids.

A Young lady, about twenty years of age, had been troubled for several years past, with ulcers upon her left eye-lid: this disorder invaded her after the small-pox, which she had had in an extreme degree; the ulceration was obstinate and of that sort which forms an eschar, which would fall off, and then be produced again: she consulted me, September the 6th, 1720, and I ordered her to touch the ulcers with the following ointment every night going to rest:

℞. Cerussæ albiss. ʒss.
Sacchar. Saturni, ʒi.
Camphoræ, gr. ii.
Ol. infus. rosar. gutt. vi. terantur diu in mortario vitreo,
postea adde
Unguent. rosat.
—— diapomphol. *añ* ʒii. m.

In the morning I directed her to wash her eye with the following collyrium:

℞. Aq. calcis vivæ, ʒiii.
Lap. medicamentos. Crollii, ʒss. m.

I added to the next prescription two grains of the lapis medicamentosus, as the first seemed too weak; by which means her disorder was removed, the scab, or eschar, returning no more, and the eye-lid continuing perfectly well.

OBSERVATION DXLV.

Of a lethargy.

A Gentleman about forty-six years of age, had been afflicted with a lethargy for three years past, being continually sleepy, even falling suddenly asleep whilst he was talking, and frequently at dinner: he had taken many remedies prescribed by very eminent physicians at Brunswick, Helmstadt, Wolfenbuttle, and Halle; and had used the caroline baths this summer, but without success: he was of a very plethoric habit, and ruddy complexion, pretty hale and corpulent: he had been bled in the foot three days before the æquinox, had an issue in his left-arm, all which afforded him no relief: he consulted me, September the 21st, 1720, and desired my opinion in writing.

After having maturely considered all his complaints, and the circumstances relative to his way of living, for he had been accustomed to eat plentifully, and with a good appetite, and to drink a good deal of beer and wine, and to hunt in bad weather: I gave my advice as follows, both as to medicines and regimen——That as, in my opinion, this disorder proceeded principally from a redundancy of blood, rising up towards the head, I would have him bled, and afterwards take the following purgative medicated wine, for some days, viz. a coffee-cupful warm every morning; and if this should not operate sufficiently, the dose may be increased till it purges several times. The ingredients are to be sewed in a bag, and infused in a pint of boiling water, adding when cold, a quart of good Rhenish wine:

R̄. Rad. 5. aperient. *aa* ʒiss.

Herb. betonicæ, mj.

—— verbenæ, mss.

Flor. rosmarin.

—— lavendul. *aa* p. i.

Fol. senæ sine stipit. ʒiss.

Agaric. albiss.

Rhabarb. opt. *aa* ʒss.

Fibr. helleb. nigr. ʒi.

Flaved. cort. citr.

—— ——— aurant. *aa* ʒii.

Cort. winteran. ʒiss.

Sal. tartar. ʒiii. m.

But that this medicated wine may operate properly, and that the thick heavy blood may be the better attenuated and resolved, and the head

strengthened at the same time; I would advise that four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients should be taken in the morning, two hours after the dose of the wine:

℞. Rad. caryophyllor.
Herb. betonicæ,
—— mellissæ, *añ* mj.
Lign. santal. citrin. *ʒii*.
Anisi stellat. *ʒi*. m.

And every night going to rest, a tea-spoonful of the following powder in lime-tree flower-water:

℞. Tart. vitriol. *ʒvi*.
Sal. absynth. *ʒss*.
Cinnabar. antimon.
Nitri puriss. *añ* *ʒii*. m.

And I think a better and more constant discharge of the peccant humours from the head would be procured, by cutting an issue upon the right-leg below the knee.

In four weeks time, and for the future once every month, two or three days before the new moon, I think the application of two cupping-glasses to the back, two above the knees, and two upon the calves of the legs, would be of excellent service in drawing off the redundant blood from the head.

The evening after every monthly bleeding, it will be advisable to take twenty of the following pills, and to observe a proper regimen the next day, and to be careful not to take cold:

℞. M. pilul. de succino Craton.
Extract. panchym. Croll.
Mercurii dulc. *añ* *ʒss*.
Resinæ jalapii subact. *ʒi*.
Ess. succin. q. s. f. pilulæ, gr. i. pond.

It may be very serviceable every morning and night, to rub the legs well with woollen cloths for half a quarter of an hour: this derives the blood from the head, and promotes the discharge of the peccant humours by perspiration; and, for the same reason, the legs are always to be kept very warm, and every eight or ten days a pediluvium may be used, and the legs well rubbed whilst in the bath.

A proper regimen, and a regular method of diet should be observed, for this contributes greatly to the recovery of health and prevention of
new

new disorders ; indeed without an observance of this regularity, the whole apothecaries-shop cannot be of any service : and as the patient has always a good stomach, and is of a plethoric habit, it is very necessary, in order to prevent the generation of too much blood, that he should be as moderate as possible, in eating and drinking, and never eat till quite satisfied, but always rise from table whilst some appetite remains.

It will be necessary frequently, to omit a supper, especially if it has happened that too full a meal has been eaten at dinner : and when he does eat any supper, it should only be a little soup, or a piece of bread and butter, with a draught of water ; flatulent aliment, of which I find he is very fond, should be taken in a very small quantity at dinner, as it gives rise to vapours and heaviness of the head.

He ought to be moderate in reading, writing, and studying, as these exercises affect the head, and weaken it ; and except when urgent business demands it, he should not read or write himself, but should rather let some other person read to him, whilst he walks up and down the room : but reading or writing soon after dinner, is especially bad in this disorder ; and therefore, he should wait at least two hours after dinner, that digestion may not be disturbed, nor the head strained : after supper such business should not be done at all, but the head is to have its rest ; nor in the morning should he read or write presently after he rises, but ought to ride or walk about an hour before it ; and as he has hitherto been fond of travelling in the night, he must absolutely set that custom aside for the future, as the nocturnal air is injurious to the head, producing catarrhs, which of course must increase this disorder ; besides, rest is thereby disturbed, and the head more inclined to drowsiness.

After the use of the medicated wine, I shall not trouble him with many medicines, for there will be no occasion for him to take any thing but the infusion, morning and afternoon : he may also sometimes drink tea or coffee, which he is inclined to most, but he ought not to drink wine or beer between meals ; he may take a tea-spoonful of the powder at least every other night, besides the purge every month after cupping.

Gentle exercise in fair weather, as walking or riding on horse-back, I doubt not will be beneficial in freeing the head of the drowsiness, and more so than in a coach, where we are more apt to fall asleep, and to be affected with giddiness and heaviness : in the summer I would advise the drinking of the pyrmont-waters with a proper regimen.

At the same time this gentleman consulted me, he sent me the written advice of several eminent physicians, as Dr. Botticher, Dr. Behrens, Dr. Hoffman, and Dr. Stahl, but they had not been of any service to him ; but by the above prescribed method he was much relieved, and after the

use of the pyrmont-waters and the medicines I had prescribed, and by observing a moderate diet, he was entirely freed of his complaints, and lived, mostly in good health, twenty years afterwards.

OBSERVATION DXLVI.

Of the extirpation of an indurated gland upon the neck.

A Gentleman, turned of sixty, was troubled with a glandular tumour on the left side of his neck, three fingers-breadth below the ear, of the bigness of a pigeon's egg, he was desirous of having it extirpated as he was apprehensive it might degenerate into some worse disorder, and besides it was very troublesome to him: he consulted me on the occasion, September 25, 1720, I examined it, found it loose, moveable, and without adhesion, unaccompanied with pain, and told him the quickest method was excision. He immediately resolved, and I placed him in a chair in a good light, desired an assistant to hold his head steady, and made an incision upon the tumour, the length of a little finger, and dissected it out with the knife from every part, suffered the wound to bleed a while, and then soaked up the blood with a sponge, filled up the cavity with dry lint, applied two thick linen-compresses upon the wound, and fixed them with a roller.

September 28th, I visited him again, and upon taking off the dressings the lint came all away, and having cleansed the wound with lint, I filled it up with pledgits of lint spread with digestive, in the presence of a surgeon, applied a piece of diachylum-plaister and compress over the whole, fixing the dressings with a roller as before, and directed this surgeon to dress it in like manner every other day. I visited the gentleman again 14 days afterwards, and the wound was so far advanced in healing, that there was no occasion for any other dressings than dry lint, and in a few days afterwards it was perfectly healed.

OBSERVATION DXLVII.

Of the extirpation of a round indurated tumour upon the trachea arteria.

A MAID servant shewed me a round thick tumour upon the trachea, of the bigness of a walnut, as represented in my surgery, tab. xii. fig. 13, C, and desired me to extirpate it. Upon examination I took it for an encysted tumour, made a longitudinal incision through the integuments to the tumour, and opened the cyst without dissecting it out, for fear of injuring the trachea arteria; I took out the contents which were suety, and cut away the superfluous skin, with the membrane or coat:

I afterwards destroyed the remainder with alumen ustum, and with the digestive ointment and red precipitate; and when the wound was perfectly clean, I dressed it first with digestive, and afterwards with dry lint. The tumour never returned again. The person is still living, and the scar is hardly discernible.

OBSERVATION DXLVIII.

Of the hæmorrhoids.

A Young gentleman, about twenty-four years of age, was troubled with the hæmorrhoides dolentes & protuberantes, his late father having been also greatly troubled with them. He consulted me, September 29th 1720, and desired I would order proper medicines to take, which he would repeat also in the spring and autumn. I ordered him the following medicines to oppose the disorder, and to obviate the mischief he was apprehensive might ensue.

First, I ordered him to bleed every spring and fall; next I directed him to take the following purgative early in the morning:

℞. Tamarindor. ʒss.
Fol. senæ elect. ʒiii.
Cremor. tart. ʒi. ebull in q. s. aquæ simplicis.

℞. Colaturæ, ʒiiss. adde
Mannæ Calabrinæ, ʒi. m.

And to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder every night and morning in the julep:

℞. Lap. cancror. acid. citri saturat. ʒss.
Tartari vitriolat.
Arcan. duplicat. aā ʒii.
Cinnabar. antimonii,
Nitri purissim. aā ʒi. m.

℞. Aq. fumar.
— ceras. nig. aā ʒiii.
Syr. capillor. Ven. ʒss. m. f. julep.

I ordered him also to take from forty to forty-five drops of the following tincture every morning and afternoon, in tea or coffee:

℞. Ess. fumaræ,
— millefolii, aā ʒiii. m.

I directed him to anoint the part affected every two hours with the following ointment:

℞. Aceti litharg. ℥ss.

Ol. rosar. q. f. agitentur in mortario plumbeo ut fiat nutritum.

and advised him to be moderate in his diet, to avoid all hot things, and to drink more water than wine.

OBSERVATION DXLIX.

Of a troublesom pruritus ani.

A Gentleman consulted me by letter about a troublesom pruritus ani, with which he had been continually affected for some time past; he had applied to several physicians, but they had been of no service to him. I prescribed for him, October 10th, 1720, the following lotion, with which I directed him to wash the part every morning, afternoon, and evening, for several days:

℞. Aq. plantaginis, ℥vi.

Sacchar. saturni, ℥ii. m.

And every night, going to rest, to anoint the part with the following ointment:

℞. Acet. lithargyr. ℥ss.

Ol. solani,

— rosar. aa q. f. nutritum.

If the itching should be within the rectum, I directed him to take a lenitive clyster for several mornings, to evacuate the acrimonious humours.

The clyster I ordered was a handful of wheat-bran, boiled in a pint of milk, adding a spoonful of honey. He wrote me word, some time afterwards, that his complaint went off upon the use of the above prescribed remedies. A little time before this gentleman consulted me, I cured another complaint of this kind by the same remedies.

OBSERVATION DL.

Of a fistula lachrymalis.

A Gentleman of Holstein, about sixty years of age, who had been long troubled with a fistula lachrymalis, and obstruction of the nasal duct, came to me last summer to Helmstadt, to be cured. I opened the
nasal

nasal ducts according to Monsieur Anel's method ; and by passing a small probe, and injecting frequently, kept it open a long while. At length, when the autumn came, being desirous of returning home, he begged of me to give him proper directions, in writing, what regimen he must observe to keep the duct open. I gave him the following advice and direction. In the present state of the fistula, to cleanse the lachrymal sack, and keep the nasal duct open, it will be necessary to use the accustomed injection, prepared after the following manner :

℞. Calcis vivæ, ℥iii.

Aquæ pluvialis lbi. facta effervescentia adde aquæ rosar.

℥ii. & post subsidentiam filtretur per chartam.

For the great defluxion of the tears, which proceeds from a relaxation of the lachrymal gland, the eye-lids should be washed with the following eye-water, with a soft rag, several times a-day :

℞. Aquæ plantagin. ℥ii.

— rosar, rubr. ℥i.

Lap. calaminar. preparat.

— medicament. Crollii, aā ℥ss.

Sacchar. saturni, gr. vii. m.

It will be necessary, both on account of your health in general, as well as to prevent any fresh disorder from affecting your eyes, as also to secure against the effects of a plethora, or the hypochondriac affection, to cup every six or eight weeks, and to lose eight ounces of blood about every æquinox : but, in particular, to divert the defluxions from the eyes, I would advise thirteen of the following pills, or more, according to the operation, to be taken every fortnight or three weeks, going to rest, or early in the morning, observing a proper regimen, and avoiding the cold air that day :

℞. Pilulæ de succino,

Extr. panchymag. Croll. aā ℥ii.

Resinæ jalap. subact. ℥ss.

Ol. dest. rosmarin.

— — lavendulæ, aā gutt. iii.

Ess. succin. q. s. f. pilulæ, gr. i. pond.

It will be necessary also for a person of your habit, and particularly on account of your watery eyes, to observe a proper regular diet, and never to surcharge the stomach with eating and drinking, nor to eat salt or smoaked aliment ; at study, the head should not be bent forwards ; read-
ing

ing and writing by candle-light should be avoided, as should cold sharp air.

Three or four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients should be drank like tea, in order to strengthen the eyes :

℞. Rad. cichor.

—— chinae, *añ* ℥iii.

Herbæ euphras. mj.

Rasur. lign. saffra. ℥ss.

Cinamomi, ℥i. m.

A tea spoonful of the following powder may be taken frequently in any agreeable vehicle :

℞. Rad. valerianæ, ℥ii.

—— helenii, ℥iss.

Herb. euphras.

—— herniariæ, *añ* ℥ss.

Sem. fœnicul. dulc. ℥iii.

—— anisi, ℥ii.

Milleped. preparat. ℥i.

Cinamomi acut. ℥i.

Sacchar. ad pond. omnium. m.

To strengthen the lachrymal duct, let a sound person chew a piece of nutmeg, or some fennel, in the morning fasting, and breathe upon the eye.

For the weakness of the eyes, let a soft linen-cloth be wetted with the following strengthening collyrium, and wash the eyes frequently with it, particularly night and morning :

℞. Aquæ fœnicul. ℥ii.

—— flor. cyani,

—— rosar. rub. *añ* ℥i.

Spirit. lavendulæ,

—— rosmarin. *añ* ℥ii.

Sal. vol. oleos. Sylvii, gutt. xx. m.

OBSERVATION DLI.

Of swelled and inflamed testicles.

A Young gentleman, about twenty-one years of age, had a violent inflammation and tumour of his testicles, proceeding from an unseasonable check of the matter of a gonorrhœa virulenta, through the unskilfulness

℞. Aquæ calcis lb i.
 Spirit. camphorat. ℥ii.
 Cerussæ preparat. ℥iii.
 Lap. calaminar. preparat.
 Tutie preparat. aā ʒi.
 Bol. alb. ʒi.
 Sal. armoniac. ʒss. m. f. fots discutiens.

R̄. Unguent. dialtheæ, ʒi.
Ol. destill. succin.
— — carui aā gutt. iv. m.

R. Rad. farsaparill. ʒi.
 ——— chinae, ʒss.
 Herb. fumariae, mj.
 Ligni sassafr. ʒss.
 ——— guaiac. ʒii. m.

R̄. Merc. dulc. ℥ss.
Conserv. fumaræ, ʒi.
Syr. cichor. cum rh. q. f. f. bolus.

4 L

R.

℞. Extr. panchymagog. Crollii,
 Merc. dulc. aa gr. xv.
 Refinæ jalapii subact. gr. vii.
 Eff. fumarizæ, q. s. f. pilulæ, N^o xxx.

I directed that his diet should be light, of soups, chickens, veal, young pigeons, young fresh levrets, boiled apples, prunes, and such like, and that all salt, sour, and smoaked food, should be avoided, and every thing difficult to be digested, and that he should refrain from wine.

After he had continued the above remedies six days, the swelling was diminished by one half, and the inflammation was greatly abated. I ordered him to continue the same medicines except the tincture, instead of which, I directed him to take forty or forty-five drops of the following tincture :

℞. Eff. succini zss .
 Spirit. terebinth. gutt. vi. m.

This I ordered to bring down the flux of the gonorrhæa, which had been stopped, and which soon after appeared. He desired to know what was farther to be done for him, as he had used all the plaister, the ointment, and fomentation. I ordered him to continue in the same method, and in a short time his complaints left him, and he was quite cured.

OBSERVATION DLII.

Of the amputation of a preternatural finger.

A Gentleman sent for me, October, 26, 1720, to take off a preternatural finger of a child his lady had been delivered of three days past. I snipped it off with a pair of scissars, and ordered the part to be dressed with bals. copaiv. applying some empl. diapalmæ malaxat. cum ol. hyperic; by which the wound was soon healed, and the child's hand restored to its natural form.

OBSERVATION DLIII.

Of a swelling of the head and hands.

A N elderly woman, about fifty years of age, was invaded about four weeks past, with a swelling of her hands and head; she was of a scorbutic habit of body, and subject to swelling; her face would frequently change to a brown colour, and her eyes were extremely red. My advice was desired, October 27, 1720. I took her complaint to be

a violent catarrh, and prescribed as follows; first, that she should take thirty-five or forty drops of the following tincture, in an infusion of the following ingredients, or in some tea, every morning, noon, and night, keeping herself well covered in bed after the morning dose, to promote a gentle breathing sweat:

℞. Ess. alexipharmac.

Mixt. simpl. *aa* ʒiii . m.

℞. *Herbæ fumariae*, mj.

— *card. ben.* p. ii.

Flor. rosmarin.

— *salviæ*,

— *lavendulæ*, *aa* p. i.

Raf. lign. sassafir. ʒss .

— — *santal. citr.* ʒii .

Schoenanth. ʒi . m.

These ingredients I ordered her to infuse like tea, and to drink it in the same manner twice a-day.

I next directed her to take fifteen of the following pills, more or less, according to their operation, every night going to rest:

℞. *Aloes lotæ optimæ*, ʒi .

Myrrhæ rubræ,

Extr. cochleariæ,

— *fumariae*,

— *trifolii fibrin.* *aa* ʒss .

— *Hellebor. nig.* ʒi .

Elix. propriet. q. f. f. pilulæ, gr. i. pond.

And to take two spoonfuls of the following mixture, several times a-day:

℞. *Aq. flor. sambuci*,

— *cardii benedict.*

— *fumariae*,

— *cinamom.* *aa* ʒii .

Antimonii diaphoretic. ʒi .

Syrup. contrayervæ. ʒvi . m.

And ordered her to be cupped upon her back.

OBSERVATION DLIV.

Of an inveterate ulcer in the bend of the arm.

A Maid servant applied to me, October 28, 1720, for advice; she had an ulcer upon the bend of the arm, which discharged a thin foetid matter. She had been troubled with it above a year, and had been under the care of several surgeons, but without receiving any advantage: she looked like a dead person; I examined the ulcer, and passed my probe into the orifice of the sinus, which was very narrow, and perceived that the bone was not only carious, but found that it was also quite loose. I dilated the orifice by incision, and extracted a piece of bone, of the bigness of the last phalanx of the little finger; I dressed the part daily with the following mixture and lint:

R. Spiritus rosmarin. ʒss.

———— terebinth. ʒss. m.

And applying a piece of diachylum plaister over it, cured this old complaint perfectly in a few weeks.

OBSERVATION DLV.

Of deafness.

A Widow-lady, about fifty years of age, came to me, November 6, 1720, and complained that she had gradually lost her hearing, and that she could now hardly hear at all. As these complaints frequently proceed from an external cause, it is my custom to examine their ears first, to try if I can discover the cause; upon looking into her ears, I perceived the meatus auditorius was quite obstructed with wax, which was so hard, that, upon striking, it yielded a sound, but I could not extract it with my probe; I procured immediately some warm milk, and directed her to lay her head down upon the table, and poured into her ear as much of the warm milk, as it would contain, and kept it there a quarter of an hour, to soften the wax, which I then extracted with the scoop or spoon (described for that purpose in my surgery tab. vi. fig. 14) like a cork from a bottle. The same process I repeated with the other ear, and with as happy an issue, so that she recovered the perfect hearing of both ears again, and went home well.

OBSERVATION DLVI.

Of a continual inward heat, thirst, and dryness of the fauces.

A Young lady, about twenty years of age, complained that she had been troubled a long while with a continual dryness of the fauces, particularly in the night, and that she was become quite lean. I ordered her, November the 20th, 1720, to boil the daizy plant and flower, and some sorrel, in new-milk-whey, and to drink a pint every morning and evening; and in the night when thirsty, to drink a tea-cupful; and directed her to take half a tea-spoonful of the following powder at any time, night or day, in a draught of whey or fair water, when thirsty:

R. Nitri puriss. ʒi.

Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒiss.

Sacchar. perlat. ʒiii. m.

In the beer or water she drank at meals, I directed her to take twenty-five drops of the tinct. flor. papav. errat. by which means this complaint was cured.

OBSERVATION DLVII.

Of laryngotomia, or tracheotomia.

A Young man was brought to me, November 23d, 1720, from a little town about a mile from Helmstadt; he was black in the face, and could not speak, and breathed with the utmost difficulty, making a very peculiar noise. The person who brought him informed me, that the day before, as he was eating some ragout, he found something to stick in his throat, which they could not get out, and which they were afraid would suffocate him. The surgeon, who came along with him, had tried to remove the obstruction by forcing down several instruments, but without effect; nay, they had given him an emetic, hoping to force it out by vomiting, but all would not do; they therefore had brought him to me, and desired my advice.

I reflected upon the young man's case, and after considering the circumstances, I judged that the bone, or whatever it was, was got into the trachea arteria, and that after the trial of so many remedies, could not be extracted by any other method than by opening the trachea.

This was an operation I did not care to undertake or perform alone, without a previous consultation with some gentlemen of the faculty; I accordingly sent to Dr. Meibom and Dr. Wagner, and desired them to consider the case of the patient, and whether they thought he could be relieved

by

by any other method : the persons who brought the patient gave them the same account of the affair as they had before given me ; and these gentlemen agreed with me, that the obstruction was not in the œsophagus, but in the trachea arteria, and that it could not be extracted but by making an incision therein, notwithstanding the operation was very uncommon.

Being provided with proper instruments, I would not delay the operation any longer, for fear the patient should be suffocated ; but performed it immediately, in the presence of most of the students of physic belonging to this university, among whom was Dr. Werlhoff, at present physician in ordinary to his Britannic majesty at Hanover. I placed the patient in a chair, in a good light, bent his head back upon the chair, and directed an assistant to hold his head steady. I then made a longitudinal incision, the length of three finger's breadth, through the skin on the middle of the neck, directly upon the trachea arteria, and when I felt the trachea with my fingers, I cut through the fat and muscles which covered it, to the trachea, and then cut through four or five of the rings longitudinally, and immediately perceived a long blackish substance, which I extracted, but could not distinguish what it was, but I took it to be a morel ; the patient immediately breathed with freedom, was quite chearful, there was nothing more in the trachea, and it bled but little. I cleansed the wound with a sponge wrung out of warm wine, brought the lips in apposition by sticking plaisters, laid a compress upon it and a roller : his respiration was easy, he was able to speak and walk about the room, eat and drank, went home to his own house the same day, and rested well all night ; the wound was dressed every day with bals. capaiv. and the sticking plaisters, and was healed in about twelve days, without any bad circumstances attending it, notwithstanding he was guilty of many irregularities in his diet. Dr. Rau informed me, that he had performed much such an operation upon a boy who had got a bean in his wind-pipe.

OBSERVATION DLVIII.

Of the nephritis.

A Nobleman, about thirty years of age, of a hale, strong, plethoric habit of body, consulted me, December 18, 1720. He complained that he was afflicted with the stone, or gravel in his kidneys and bladder, attended with severe pain, and that he found his appetite very much vitiated.

Having well considered the case, temperament, and constitution of his lordship, I gave it as my opinion in writing, that the nephritic complaints proceeded

proceeded from an hot, corrupt, and acrimonious state of the blood, the cure of which, and the preventing further mischief, is to be particularly attended to.

It is therefore highly necessary that a proper diet should be observed, and as your stomach is weak and out of order, all superfluity in eating and drinking should be avoided.

You should refrain from drinking strong wines or spirituous liquors, or drinks prepared with any of these, as your temperament of body is already too hot; for your ordinary drink, I would advise small beer, particularly the Duckstein-beer, when it can be procured. But as you complain of the gravel, and on account of your hot temperament, barley-water, with a little fennel or aniseed in it, as is most agreeable, and acidulated with lemon-juice; or, which is still better, let half a spoonful of the following ingredients be boiled a little while in two quarts of water, decanting the clear liquor, when cold, into bottles, for ordinary drink, instead of beer:

℞. Rad. caryophyll.
 — petroselin. aā ʒi.
 — eryngii, ʒss.
 Raf. cornu cervi ʒiss.
 Dactylor. recentes sex.
 Jujubar. N° viii.
 Sem. fœnicul.
 — anisi aā ʒii. m.

But, that the tone of the stomach may be preserved, two or three glasses of good old Rhenish, Bleicher, or Moselle wine may be drank at meals.

The medicines I think of most service in this case are,

1. The liquor. aperitiv. Moeb. to expel the small stones from the kidneys, of which fifty drops are to be taken in some water-gruel, or tea, every morning early; and in the afternoon at four o'clock, in some tea, and to continue taking it a long time.

2. To meliorate, temperate, and purify the blood, and to prevent the generation of fresh calculous concretions, the following course would be of great service, viz. to drink a pint of milk-whey, turned with lemon-juice, warm every morning, for eight days, at the end of which a quart is to be taken every morning, for a month; this I have found of great use in these disorders. In the spring this course should be repeated.

3. A tea-spoonful of the following powder should be taken every night, going to rest, and at any other time, when any heat or commotion of the blood

blood is present, in your ordinary drink, or with parsley or black-cherry-water; and if the complaints do not cease, it should then be taken every two or three hours :

℞. Lap. cancror. succo citri saturat.

Testar. cochlear. aceto macerat.

Nitri depurati *aa* *z*ii.

Sal. absynth.

Arcan. duplicat.

Cinnab. antimonii, *aa* *z*iss. m. f. pulv.

4. When the pain is violent, one of the following pills may be taken in the evening, with the powder :

℞. Pilulæ de cynogloss. *z*ss.

Eff. theriacal. q. f. f. pilulæ, N^o xx.

A cooling emulsion may also be taken with benefit.

The body is also to be kept open with gentle emollient liquid aliment; all gross, dry, flatulent, and astringent food is to be avoided; and in case of costiveness, particularly if accompanied with heat and pain, a clyster should be injected, prepared with a handful of camomile flowers, and veronica, boiled in a pint of milk, adding a spoonful of sugar: or, half an ounce of sena may be just boiled up in half a pint of small beer, or water, adding to it a little sugar, and drank warm, or a dram of rhubarb may be taken in tea, or an ounce of sal. catharticum amarum, which should be repeated at any time when costive.

It will be necessary to take a dose of rhubarb every four weeks, to clear the stomach of bilious humours, and other impurities which give rise to heats and commotions in the blood, and produce the stone.

It will be necessary to bleed every quarter of a year to ten ounces, and in the summer some kind of mineral-water should be drank, to deterge the stomach, intestines, kidneys and bladder, and to purify the blood. I beg your lordship will let me know how you find yourself after this regimen, or if you should have any doubt regarding any thing, please to acquaint me, and I shall not be wanting in my further advice, &c.

P. S. If the ordinary drink should not be agreeable to your lordship, you may drink Seltzer-water instead of beer.

OBSERVATION DLIX.

Of a tumour of the eye.

IN the middle of December, 1720, I received a letter from Dr. Gruling, of Stolberg, informing me that a widow lady, whose name was Arnold, was afflicted with a terrible disorder of her left-eye, which came after a blow; that her eye was now become as large as a hen's egg, projected beyond the cavity, and was very hard and painful; about the middle there was another peculiar excrescence, round, and about the size of a grape-kernel; the cornea and pupilla were moved from the center towards the internal canthus, and the sight of this eye had been lost some time; it was attended with a violent pain in her head, which prevented her sleeping. He desired my opinion, whether or not this disorder could be cured, and whether I thought it necessary to see the patient before I could give my opinion.

I answered, that as this was a very extraordinary case, and what seldom occurs in practice, I could not give my opinion with any certainty, till I had seen it; yet, that I was nevertheless pretty sure, that this disorder could not be cured by medicines only, but I judged that an operation would be necessary to prevent its degenerating into a cancer, and that I would visit her the first opportunity I had.

I arrived at Stolberg, January 6th, 1721; and visiting her the next day, found the eye exactly of that form, represented in my surgery, tab. xviii. fig. 14, and after having considered the case, and that she had lost the sight of this eye some time, and that there was no possibility of its ever acquiring its natural form again, I thought it would be best to take it quite away, to which her physician agreed: upon this I left her that afternoon, to consider what she would do, and whether she would consent to the operation; she resolved: and the next day, being January the 8th, 1721, I prepared the following things for the operation, viz. the following astringent powder:

℞. Farinæ volatilis,
Boli armenæ,
Mastiches, *aa* ʒii.
Terræ vitrioli dulc.
Sanguinis dracon. *aa* ʒii. m. f. pulvis subtilissimus.

I also ordered the following julep, of which two spoonfuls were to be taken frequently:

℞. Aq. card. frigid.
 — perlar. aā ℥iii .
 — cinamomi cum vino, ℥ii .
 Confect. alkermes, inc.
 Syrup. corallor. aā ℥ii . m.

I ordered the following spirit to be prepared for her to smell to :

℞. Aquæ apoplect. ℥i .
 Sal. vol. oleos. ℥i . m.

The next morning, at nine o'clock, was the time fixed for the operation; there were present, Dr. Gruling, and Mr. Knobel a surgeon.

I seated her in an arm-chair, against the window, desired Mr. Knobel to hold her head, and the other assistants kept her arms confined; I gave her some cordial julep, and then proceeded to the operation. I began to separate the inferior part of the eye, just below the eye-lid, from the orbit and the bones; then carrying the knife to each side, dissected it away there till I had separated it from the cavity, and it was quite loose; then soaking up the blood, I divided the optic nerve and muscles, with a pair of scissors, close behind the eye, and got the diseased eye quite out.

I suffered it to bleed a little while, and gave her again some of the cordial julep and the spirit to smell to, poured upon an handkerchief; in the mean time I strewed some of the astringent powder upon lint, and filled up the whole cavity with it, and applied over it three linen-compresses of different sizes, the smallest undermost, which I fixed with the bandage represented in my surgery, tab. xxxvii. fig. 10; then ordered her to be put to bed, directing her to take some of the cordial julep.

In the evening, I ordered her to take a tea-cupful of the following emulsion every hour :

℞. Amygd. dulc. ℥i .
 Sem. papav. alb. ℥iss .
 Aq. flor. paralyf.
 — cerasor. nigr. aā ℥iv . m. f. emulso.
 Adde Aq. cinamom. bugloss. ℥iss .
 Pulv. Marchion. ℥ii .
 Syr. capillor. Ven. ℥iii .
 — papav. alb. ℥ii . misce.

I ordered the following digestive ointment and plaister, to dress the part with :

℞.

℞. Terebinth. Venet. ʒss. subigatur vitell. ovi, N^o 1.
 Adde Mell. rosat. ʒiii.
 Eff. succin.
 — myrrhæ, aā ʒi. m.

℞. Empl. diapalmæ, ʒii.
 Malax. ol. terebinthinæ, q. f.

January 10th, as the cheeks and eye-lids were swelled a good deal, I ordered them to be fomented with warm cloths, wrung out of the following fomentation :

℞. Aq. calc. viv. lbi.
 Spirit. vini camphor. ʒiii.
 Cerussæ preparat. ʒiii.
 Lap. calamin. preparat.
 Tutia preparat. aā ʒiss. m.

The part was previously dressed with the digestive, which was repeated again on the 14th, in the same manner ; but being obliged to return home, I left the following directions for the surgeon, how to proceed in the cure.

Let the part be dressed with the digestive ointment, every night and morning, till the wound is perfectly clean, and then once in twenty-four hours will be often enough for eight days.

But for the first three or four days, or as long as the swelling of the eye-lids and cheeks continue, let the fomentation be applied warm, every three hours, applying hot cloths over it, to keep the heat longer : when the swelling is gone off, the fomentation may be omitted, and some emplastrum de minio, applied over the dressings : after the wound has been dressed with the digestive for eight days, and shall become clean, the cavity should be filled up with dry lint only, that the flesh may become more dry, and to prevent fungous flesh from sprouting up.

But if fungous flesh appears, a little alumen ustum, mixed with red precipitate, may be strewed on the wound till it is destroyed, and then the dressings should be dry-lint again. At the end of three weeks, if the wound is not dry enough, some of the following desiccative powder may be strewed on the wound at every dressing, and a piece of emplastrum de minio applied over the part :

℞. Cerussæ preparat.
 Cornu cervi usti, aā ʒii.
 Lap. calaminar. preparat. ʒi.
 Alumen subtiliss. pulv. ʒss. m.

But if fungous flesh should generate too fast, it will be necessary to prevent it, by making a compression with a convex piece of lead tied over the whole orbit.

The following ingredients, infused in the manner of tea, should be drank morning, afternoon, and evening :

℞. Rad. farfaparillæ,

— china, *aa* ℥iii.

— Rub. tinct. ℥ii.

Herb. veronic. mj.

— betonicæ,

— euphrasie, *aa* p. ii.

Lign. sassafras, ℥iii.

— fantalin. citrin.

Sem. fœnicul. *aa* ℥ii.

Passul. minor. ℥i. m.

And thirty drops of the following tincture, twice a-day, in the infusion :

℞. Ess. bals. peruvian.

— succini, *aa* ℥ii. m.

If any heat should invade her, let her take a tea-spoonful of any cooling, temperant powder, night and morning, in black-cherry-water; her diet should be slender aliment, easy of digestion, as soups, gruels, veal, calves-feet boiled, calves sweet-breads, chickens, hares, and such like: all hard, flatulent, smoaked, salt, and other aliment hard of digestion, should be avoided. For ordinary drink she may have small beer, and to strengthen her weak stomach, a glass of wine, at dinner, may be allowed her :

The sound eye should be washed every morning and evening, with the following collyrium to strengthen it :

℞. Aq. flor. cyani,

— rosar. *aa* ℥iss.

— fœnicul. ℥ss.

— reginæ Hung. ℥ii. m.

OBSERVATION DLX.

Of an abscess in the breast.

A Young lady, who had lain-in ten or twelve days, with her first child, sent for me, January 15th, 1721. She had a violent inflammation in her breast, accompanied with very severe pain : upon examining the breast, I found it was come to suppuration, and that it must be opened. She was very unwilling to consent ; but finding that it could not be otherwise, she consented. I opened the abscess, and a large quantity of matter was discharged ; yet her breast was still very red and hard all round the part. I dressed it with digestive, and applied a poultice of white bread and milk in the day, and at night applied some empl. diachyl. cum gum. by which means the hardness resolved, and the ulcer cleansed gradually. At length I left it to the care of a surgeon, ordering him to dress it with balsam peruvian. and in about three weeks time her breast was perfectly healed.

OBSERVATION DLXI.

Of a large carcinomatous excrescence on the left-eye.

THIS fungous excrescence is the same as that represented in my surgery, plate xviii. fig. 15, which I first saw in January 1721, but the patient would not have it extirpated till the end of February. In that interval, I ordered her to drink diet-drinks, tinctures, powders, &c. to purify her blood, till she agreed to have the operation performed. She was about fifty-eight years of age. At length she sent for me, February 27, 1721, to Colbitz, about six miles from Helmstadt, to perform the operation : I carried with me the same medicines I had used before for Mrs. Arnold of Stolberg.

February the 28th, I seated her in a chair, and passed a needle and waxed thread through the tumour, and ordered an assistant to hold it up by this thread ; I separated the eye in the same manner as I did Mrs. Arnold's, and three days afterwards left the same directions with the surgeon to regulate himself by as in her case ; and every thing went on well, excepting that more time was required before the wound, on account of the fungous bottom, healed ; which, however, it did at last, by dabbing it with lime-water.

Some months after, a small fungous excrescence sprouted from the cicatrix, which I endeavoured to corrode away with blue vitriol, which kept it a long time from growing any bigger. I afterwards dressed it with
balsamic

balsamic tinctures ; but these could not prevent its increasing : I then dressed it every day with alcohol, as a great astringent ; but this not being sufficient, I tried some alumen ustum every day, which took it away at once, and then I dressed it with lime-water. In this state it continued a good while, and no more fungus was generated ; but the fungus returning again, some months afterwards, and not having a very thick root, I cut it away again at the basis, suffered it to bleed some time, and touched the part with blue lime-water, which kept it down a long time ; but not being strong enough, I applied burnt alum, with a fourth part of red precipitate ; but this gave her so much pain, that she could not bear it : I next ordered a grain of mercurius sublimatus corrosivus, to an ounce of lime-water, to dab it with ; but this proved too painful : at last I ordered the following powder to be strewed upon it, laying some dry-lint over it, which she bore very well :

R. Cerussæ preparat.

Lap. calamin. preparat. *aa* ʒiii.

Sacch. saturni,

Cinnab. antimon. *aa* ʒi. m. f. pulv.

Yet notwithstanding fungous flesh generated now-and-then, which I sometimes cut off, and sometimes extirpated by ligature. She lived several years afterwards in a tolerable state, covering the orbit with a piece of black plaister.

OBSERVATION DLXII.

Of a polypus narium.

A Clergyman's wife at Burgstall, not far from Colbitz, about sixty years of age, had a very large polypus in her left-nostril, which hung down below her mouth, being about an inch thick at its root in the nose, and about two inches thick at the most dependent part, where it discharged a very foetid matter : she consulted me, March 1st, 1721, and expressed her desire that I would take it off ; but I refused to do it, for fear I should not be able to get it all out, and on account of the hæmorrhage that might ensue, and also on account of the difficulty of the cure afterwards, as she was old, weak, and of a sickly habit : however she intreated me to do it, saying, that if I would but take it away, God Almighty would assist her farther.

As she was so desirous of having it extirpated, I ordered her the following medicines to prepare her for the operation. 1. I directed her to take thirteen or fifteen of the following purgative pills, every fourth day :

R.

℞. Ext. panchym. Croll.

Mercurii dulc. \mathfrak{aa} ℥ii.

Resinæ jalap. subact. gr. x.

Eff. lignor. q. f. f. pilulæ, gr. i. pond.

2. To boil a spoonful of the following ingredients in two quarts of water, for a quarter of an hour, and ordered her to drink three tea-cupfuls warm, every morning and evening:

℞. Rad. polypod. ℥iii:

—— chinæ, ℥ii.

Raf. lign. saffra. ℥i: m:

3: I ordered her to syringe her nose with the aqua viridis Hartmanni:

And, *4thly*, to hang a weight to the polypus, to pull it more out of the nose, thereby to render the basis or root thinner, that it might be taken off with greater ease above: Towards the end of March, she informed me, that she was better, that she could breathe through her nose with more ease, and that the foetid smell of the discharge abated: and desired now that I would undertake the total extirpation; which, as she pressed me so much, I promised to do; but told her that I could not be answerable for the success. For this operation I provided the following medicines, March 12, 1721; viz. Alcohol. vini ℥ii; also a cordial julep and mixture to smell to, as before directed, page 634:

March the 19th, she informed me, that the injecting the aqua viridis was painful, and that there was a separation about the inferior part, but that nothing would separate above; I therefore ordered the medicines which Scachus and Meekren recommend in this case, viz:

℞. Capit. mortui vitrioli subtilissim: pulverifat. ℥ss. misceatur cum unguent. Ægyptiac. portione liquidiori q. f. f. unguentum.

I directed that the superior part of the polypus should be touched with this ointment, and instead of the aqua viridis Hartmanni, lime-water, with some sacchar. saturni, to be used for injection.

April 5th, 1721, she informed me that there was a large discharge of matter from the nose, and that the cavity of the nose was very painful, that she could not use the injection, but that she had almost used the ointment.

I told her that she must syringe her nose very gently, and sometimes omit it for a day, and that she should continue the ointment.

We continued this treatment, so that it was become tolerable; but it would not heal, as this polypus was of a very malignant nature, and the bone of the upper jaw was corroded and quite soft *.

OBSERVATION DLXIII.

Of an ozæna.

A Gentleman had been long troubled with a foetid ulcer in his nose, from a venereal case having been treated unskilfully: the septum narium and bones of the nose were corroded, and his nose was sunk. He consulted me, February 21, 1721, and I directed him to syringe and snuff up his nose the aqua viridis Hartmanni, and to rub the inside of his nose, as far as he could reach with his little-finger, with the following ointment, after the injection:

℞. Boli armænæ, ʒii.
Amalgam. saturni, ʒss.
Unguent. rosat. ʒi. m. f. unguent.

I directed him to boil a spoonful of the following ingredients in two quarts of water, to drink every day:

℞. Rad. lapath. acut.
—— sarsaparillæ, aā ʒi.
—— chinæ, ʒss.
Herbæ fumariz, mj.
Ligni sassafr.
—— guaiac. aā ʒvi.
Anisi stellat. ʒiss. m.

And to take forty drops of the following tincture, three times a-day:

℞. Eff. lignor.
Tincturæ antimonii tart. aā ʒss.
Ol. dest. lign. sassafr. gutt. vii.

And the following bolus every third morning early:

℞. Conf. fumariz, ʒi.
Pulv. mechoacan. nig. ʒi.
Mercurii dulc. ʒss.
Diagryd. sulph. gr. ii.
Syr. de cichoreo cum rhab. q. s. fiat bolus.

* As the dates in this observation do not agree, nor is it clearly settled whether the operation was performed or not, it is supposed that there must be some omission or error of print in the German original.

Every night, going to rest, I directed him to take half a tea-spoonful of the following powder, in the diet-drink :

℞. Antim. diaph. ʒss.

Merc. dulc. ʒss. m. f. pulvis.

After he had continued these medicines regularly for a fortnight, the ulcer corroded no farther ; and by persisting in their use, the remainder of his nose was saved, although he was before so weak and miserable.

Soon after I cured a subaltern officer by the same method.

OBSERVATION DLXIV.

Of a rupture.

A Young lady, about seventeen years of age, had a tumour of an oval form on the side of the navel, which, upon compression, returned into the cavity of the abdomen, but, upon taking off the compression, protruded again immediately, with a rumbling noise : she consulted me, March 14th, 1721 ; and I informed her it was a species of rupture, and recommended a proper truss, and told her, that, by taking proper medicines, she might easily be cured. I ordered her to take fifteen of the pilulæ polychrestæ, at night, going to rest, and to take forty drops of the essentia carminativa Wedelii, once or twice a-day, in any agreeable vehicle. I directed her also to take two tea-spoonfuls of the following powder every day after dinner, and in the evening :

℞. Pulv. stomachic. Birkm. ʒi.

Sem. fœnicul. ʒss.

— anisi,

— carui, ʒii.

Sacchar. alb. ʒiss.

Ol. dest. anisi, gutt. vi. m. f. pulv.

I directed the following plaisters to be spread upon linen, and a piece somewhat bigger than the tumour to be applied over it :

℞. Empl. de pell. arietin. ʒii.

Malax. eff. bals. capai.

I got a broad strap made, and on the inside had a thin plate fixed, lined with horse-hair, and covered with leather, about an inch bigger than the rupture ; which plate I applied over the plaister, and then buckled the strap as tight as she could bear, and advised her not to leave it off for half a year ; but when the plaister became loose, I ordered her to apply a

fresh one, lying upon her back in bed, after she had unbuckled the strap, and then to buckle the strap again, as tight as she could bear.

I advised her to avoid all violent exercise, as dancing or jumping, and to guard, as much as she could, against sneezing, coughing, and vomiting, and to avoid overloading her stomach.

She found that this sort of truss answered very well; the flatulæ she complained of, on the pained side, went off; and, as the truss was not troublesome, she wore it a whole year, and was cured.

OBSERVATION DLXV.

Of a fistula of the tooth.

A Student in divinity, complained that he had been affected with a cold, catarrh, and swelling in his mouth and gums, which was succeeded by an abscess on the right-side of the upper-jaw, by which he lost one of the back-grinders; when he drank, a good quantity of the liquor returned by the nostril; I judged that there was a hole in the gums, which I had often seen occasion the like. Upon examining his mouth, I could discover no perforation; but upon introducing a thin wire into the socket of the tooth he had lost, it passed into the sinus maxillaris, or antrum Highmorianum, through which the liquids passed into the right-nostril. I told him this disorder was incurable, as he had been troubled with it more than a year; but advised him to stop up the hole with a piece of cork, or wax, which would prevent the liquids passing into his nose.

OBSERVATION DLXVI.

Of an indurated gland.

A Young lady, about fifteen years of age, had a large indurated gland, as big as an egg, under the right-ear, and had used many remedies without effect: she was sent to me from Wolfenbüttele by her parents, as she had resolved to have it extirpated, and desired me herself to cut it away. I ordered to be in readiness, against the operation, the following things, viz. this spirit to smell to:

℞. Spirit. castorei comp. Lond.
Sal. vol. oleos. Sylv. *aa* ʒiii. m.
Liq. styptic. Weber, ʒiii.

And the following julep:

℞.

℞. Aq. cinamom. borrag.

— perlat. āā z̄iv :

Syrup. flor. tunicæ,

— corallior.

Confect. alkermes inc. āā z̄ii .

Spirit. vitriol. gutt. xii. m.

℞. Bovist. optimæ pulverulent. z̄ii .

which I tore into broad flat pieces.

March the 27th, 1721, I performed this dangerous operation; an operation I had never performed myself before, nor seen performed by any person, and which operation was held by some to be mortal.—There were present Dr. Kreyenberg, Dr. Werlhoff, and several others.

I seated the patient in an arm-chair, with the right-side of her head towards the light, and gave her some of the cordial julep; I then desired an assistant to keep her head steady, whilst two others held her arms; I then made a longitudinal incision, about six fingers-breadth long, through the integuments, and separated the indurated tumour from the skin and external sides, then the superior and inferior part, where it adhered, which I did without any great loss of blood; and after I had washed and cleansed the part with a warm sponge, I dissected it away at the basis; after which the blood flowed so fast from the divided arteries, that before I could entirely separate the last portion, she had lost above two pounds of blood.

I compressed immediately the orifices of the arteries with the fingers of my left-hand, and laid aside the knife I had in my right-hand, and applied pledgets of lint, dipped in the liquor stypticus, to the bottom of the cavity, as quick as possible, pressing them close with the fingers of my left-hand; over this I laid a good quantity of lint, more than sufficient to fill up the cavity, and this I covered with pieces of the bovista, and over them three compresses, which I held on with my hands; then directing an assistant to continue the compression, I took a long double-headed roller, of three fingers-breadth, and six Paris-ells long, the blood still forcing through on the side.

I applied the roller, first under her chin, and then carried both heads of the roller upwards, over both ears to the top of the head, and there crossing them, brought them down again under the chin; then proceeding up again with the two heads, brought them together on the sound side, and as in the fascia nodosa. See my surgery tab. xxxvii. fig. 7, 8; made a sort of twist like a knot, and carried the two ends of the roller

round the patient's head, over the forehead to the occiput, meeting again at the temples on the contrary side, made there the same twist, and continued the same till I had used all the roller, not always making these inversions on the temples of the disordered side, but frequently upon the wound, as in fig. 8, *d* and *f*, and fastened the end of the roller with pins, hereupon the bleeding stopped. I gave her some more of the cordial julep, and ordered her to bed, leaving assistants to make the compression upon the dressings, by the application of their hands, this night and the following day, the more certainly to prevent a fresh hæmorrhage: after the operation, I ordered the following emulsion, directing her to take a tea-cupful every hour:

℞. Amygd. dulc. non rancid. ℥i.
 Sem. papav. alb. ℥ii.
 Aquæ cerasor. nigr.
 — borragin. aā ℥iv. f. emulsio.
 Adde Aquæ cinamom. ℥i.
 Sacchar. perlat. ℥iii.
 Lap. cancror. preparat. ℥i. m.

The next day till the afternoon, she took the cordial julep every hour, and after dinner repeated the emulsion: I did not take off the bandage this day; the third day she persisted in the same method; the fourth day, before I began to dress, I had the following ointment and fomentation prepared to be in readiness.

℞. Terebinthinæ Venet. ℥i. fubigatur.
 Vitell. ov. N° ii. adde
 Mel. rosat. ℥ss.
 Elix. propriet. f. acido ℥iss. m.
 ℞. Aq. calcis vivæ, ℥x.
 Spirit. vini camph. ℥ii
 Cerussæ preparat. ℥ss.
 Lapid. calaminar. preparat.
 Lithargyrii preparat. aā ℥ii. m.

I took away nothing but the roller and compresses this day, rubbed the edges with the ointment, and ordered the part to be fomented with warm cloths wrung out of the fomentation. After which I applied the bandage as before.

I prescribed the following ingredients to be used like tea, morning and afternoon:

℞.

℞. Rad. farfaparillæ, ʒiii.

—— lapathi acut.

—— chinae, aā ʒii.

Herbæ consolid. faracenii,

—— agrimonii,

—— pilosellæ, aā mfs.

Ligni fantalin. citrin. ʒii.

—— saffrafras. ʒiii.

March the 22d, she was dressed as before; the 24th, at the dressing some of the lint came away; the 26th, all the lint came away without any bleeding. But the same day, being the ninth since the operation, she had an attack of a fever, with heat and shivering. On the eleventh the fit returned, she then informed me that she had been troubled with a tertian and quotidian, all the last summer and winter: I ordered her to take forty-five or fifty drops of the following elixir, in any agreeable vehicle every morning, and about noon:

℞. Eff. absynthii compos. ʒfs.

Elixir. antifebril. Mynf. ʒii. m.

And to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and going to rest, in the julep:

℞. Antimonii diaphoretic.

Conch. aceto preparat.

Arcan. duplic.

Sal. absynthii, aā ʒi.

Sacchar. perlat. ʒfs.

Ol. destill. caryophyll.

—— ——— cinamomi, aā gutt. ii.

℞. Aq. cardui benedict. ʒvi.

—— cord. temperat.

—— perlat. aā ʒi.

Syrup. cinamom. ʒfs. m.

She was dressed in the usual manner every day, excepting, that after the twelfth day, the fomentation was omitted, and dry compresses only applied warm.

After these remedies, her fever changed to a quotidian, which afterwards changed again to a tertian, and gradually left her.

April the 7th, I ordered the following purging pills to be taken, going to rest:

℞.

℞. Ext. panchym. Crollii ʒss.
 Mercurii dulc. gr. iv.
 Resinæ jalapii subact. gr. iii.
 Ess. cascarillæ, q. f. f. pilulæ, N^o xiii. consperge elæo-
 sacchar. caryophyllor.

I ordered her to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, four times a-day, in the julep :

℞. Pulv. cort. peruvian. ʒvi:
 Elæosacchar. caryophyllor.
 ————— cinamom. aā ʒiii.
 Sal. absynthii, ʒi. m. f. pulv.

℞. Aq. cerafor. nigror.
 — fumarizæ, aā ʒiii.
 — cinamomi, ʒii.
 — cord. temperat. ʒi.
 Syrup. caryophyllor. ʒss.
 Laud. liquid. ʒi.

The fever went off after the use of these medicines.

April 20th, I began to dress the wound with bals. capaiivæ ; and on May 5th, a good deal of new flesh being generated, I dressed only with dry lint, and empl. de minio ; and by the middle of May, the part was perfectly healed.

The regimen she observed was the same as common in wounds.

After she was cured, she went back again to Wolfenbottle, without my seeing any more of her till twenty years afterwards, when she married professor Breithaupt of this university ; and upon seeing her the first time in company, I thought I should have known her by the bigness of the scar in her neck, but it was so small that I could scarcely observe it.

OBSERVATION DLXVII.

Of the gout.

A Gentleman of a corpulent habit, informed me by a letter, that he had been attacked by the gout, accompanied with a cold, cough, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, and copious expectoration ; his left-leg was greatly swelled, and gave him excessive pain : he desired to know whether he might be bled or take a purge, or what else I thought

thought proper for him: I prescribed the following medicines:

1. The tincture:

℞. Essent. pimpinellæ alb. ℥ii.
 — aristoloch. rotund. ℥iii. m.

2. The powder:

℞. Lap. cancror. acido citri saturat.
 Arcan. duplicat.
 Sal. absynthii,
 Lap. prunellæ, aa ℥i.
 Cinnab. nativæ, ℥ss. m.

3. The julep:

℞. Aq. fumaris,
 — card. benedict.
 — cinamomi borrag. aa ℥iii.
 — naphæ, ℥i.
 Syrup. contrayervæ,
 — capill. veneris, aa ℥ii. m.

4. The pectoral ingredients:

℞. Rad. aristolochiæ rotund.
 — polypodii, aa ℥ss.
 Herbæ veronicæ, mj.
 — Hyssopi, mfs.
 Spec. pro decoct. pectoral. ℥ii. m.

I gave him the following directions, viz.

That he should take every morning and afternoon, four or five dishes of the infusion of the pectoral ingredients, N^o 4; and, in the morning, forty or fifty drops of the tincture, N^o 1, in the first dish, in bed, and to cover himself up, and promote sweating for an hour. In the afternoon sweating is not so necessary; nevertheless, it will be of service to keep the body in a free perspiration, so as to keep the skin moist, which will relieve the catarrh and swelling, and mitigate the pain.

I directed, that a tea-spoonful of the powder, N^o 2, should be taken every three hours; but when the pain is abated, it will be sufficient to take it every fourth hour, with the julep N^o 3.

Bleeding is not proper during the fit, but I would advise it to be deferred till the fit is gone off; in the mean time, a free perspiration should be supported by the use of the medicines prescribed above; the legs should be

wrapt up warm, in pillows, and a moderate diet be observed : if costive, a clyster should be taken in a few days. I desired he would let me know how he was, when I informed him I would prescribe what other medicines might be necessary.

Helmstadt, March

23, 1721.

He soon after recovered of his complaints.

OBSERVATION DLXVIII.

A further account of Mrs. Arnold.

MRS. Arnold, from whom I had extirpated the large preternatural eye in January last, informed me that she was quite recovered of the operation, but that she had violent pains in her limbs, particularly about her knees, and desired my advice, April 26, 1721. I ordered her to have eight ounces of blood taken from her foot, and to take eleven of the following pills, every third morning early :

℞. Ext. panchym. Crollii,
Mercurii dulc. aā ʒi.
Extract. hellebor. nigr.
Resinæ jalapii, aā gr. vi.
Eff. lignor. q. s. f. pilulæ, N^o xlv.

I directed her to repeat the powder and julep, and ingredients I ordered page 636 ; and if she found no benefit from these, then to be cupped upon her legs, and to drink the Seltzer or Pyrmont-waters, or to use the Caroline baths about Whitsuntide, which were usually of great service in rheumatic complaints.

OBSERVATION DLXIX.

Of a cramp in the stomach.

AN old major-general, seventy years of age, being seized almost every night, with a violent pain and spasmodic contractions of his stomach, he consulted me, May 17th, 1721 ; I ordered him to take a spoonful of the following mixture, every quarter of an hour during the paroxysm :

℞. Aquæ cinamomi sine vino,
—— mastichinæ, aā ʒiiss.
Elixir. vitæ Mathioli, ʒi.
—— elæosacch. mac. ʒi. m.

And

And to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, at six o'clock every evening, with the mixture:

℞. Sal. absynthii,

Arcan. duplicat. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{z} iii.

Cinnab. nativæ, \mathfrak{z} ii.

Auri fulminant. \mathfrak{g} i.

Ambr. gryf. gr. iii. m.

By the use of these remedies his complaint was removed.

OBSERVATION DLXX.

Of a varicocele.

A Young gentleman, about fourteen years of age, had a varicocele, also called cirfocele, consisting of a great dilatation of the feminal veins, and funiculus feminalis; this happens mostly in adults, for I never saw a case of the kind in so young a person, before nor since. The tumour was very conspicuous on the right-side of the scrotum, and the dilated vessels could be felt like cords; his father had taken this disorder for a rupture, and had applied to several surgeons, who not knowing the disease, but thinking it was a rupture, tried to reduce it: but that being out of their power, they thought the application of a truss would cure it, but the tighter they applied the truss, the more pain they gave their patient, so that they were obliged to take it off; at length his father consulted me: upon examining the part, I soon discovered that the disorder was no rupture, but a varicocele, which could never be cured by a truss, but might be rendered much worse, and advised him to leave off the truss immediately; and to take the following powder early in the morning, and to repeat it once a-week:

℞. Pulv. jalap. refinof. gr. xv.

Tartar. vitriolat. gr. v.

Resinæ jalap. subact. gr. i. m.

To take thirty drops of the tinctura antimonii tartarifat. every morning early, in some tea, and before dinner and supper, in some gruel.

I directed a spoonful of the following spirit to be rubbed warm upon the tumour in bed, every night and morning:

℞. Spiritus matricalis, \mathfrak{z} iv.

—— vini camph. crocat. \mathfrak{z} ii. m.

I ordered the following resolvent plaister to be spread upon linen, and applied warm to the part, with a compress over it, fixing it with the T bandage:

℞. Empl. de cumino, ℥ii.

Malax. ol. flor. chamomel. q. s.

July the 9th, his father wrote me word, that his son's disorder was somewhat abated, but not quite gone; I answered him, that such complaints could not be cured so quickly, and advised him to continue the same remedies, and to take gentle exercise, as walking, riding, and dancing; whereby, it would in time wear away. At length, in about two years, it went off entirely.

We may learn from hence, what mischief may happen to the patient by the mistakes of practitioners, who do not distinguish the cause of the disease; whereby, instead of being relieved, it may be rendered worse, as was the case of this patient.

OBSERVATION DLXXI.

Of an operation for the stone.

A Child, about two years and a half old, was afflicted with the stone, accompanied with great pain, which made him cry to that degree, night and day, that nobody in the house could rest for him. His parents applied to me to cut him. I searched him as well per anum, as by passing the catheter, and found that I could perform the operation upon him with the lesser apparatus, according to the method of Celsus, which requires the fewest instruments, and therefore preferred this method for this boy; particularly, as he cried vehemently upon passing the catheter, and was therefore willing to spare him what pain I could, as he was also very weak. I gave him, two days before the operation, the following purgative:

℞. Pulv. jalapii, gr. viii.

Sacchar. alb. ℥ss. m.

And ordered him to take half a tea-spoonful of the following powder, three times a-day, as he was thirsty, which denotes inward heat:

℞. Lapid. cancror. citrat.

Conch. aceto preparat. aā ℥ii.

Cinnabar. antimon.

Nitri depurat. aā ʒss. m.

May 29th, the morning of the operation, I gave him a clyster of warm beer, with half an ounce of soap, which operated well; and prescribed

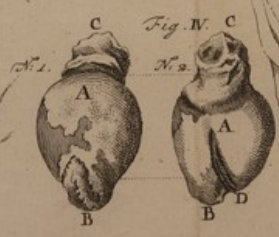
Fig. I.



Fig. II.



Fig. III.



the following cordial julep, of which he was to take a spoonful before, during, and after, the operation:

℞. Aq. cinamom. borrag.
— perlar. āā ʒiii .
Confect. alkermes inc.
Syrup. flor. tunicæ, āā ʒii .
Laud. liquid. Sydenham. gutt. xii. m.

I performed the operation agreeably to the manner of Celsus, as described in my surgery, and represented in tab. vii. fig. 8. of this work. The stone I extracted, being of a very peculiar form, is represented tab. viii. fig. 4, N^o 1 and 2; the different sides D, represents the groove made with my knife upon making the incision, A the principal part of the stone, B the pointed part, C the unequal upper surface.

After the operation, I directed him to be fomented frequently with the following fomentation, warm, which is of great service in preventing the inflammation:

℞. Aq. calc. viv. lbi.
Spirit. vini camph. ʒiii .
Cerussæ preparat. ʒi .
Sal. armon. ʒii . m.

And ordered the following ointment and plaister to dress the part with:

℞. Terebinthinæ Venet. ʒss . subigatur vitell. ovi, N^o 1.
Adde postea Mel. rosat. ʒss . m.

℞. Empl. de minio camph. ʒi .

The treatment of this patient was the same as described in my surgery, and page 32, of this work.

I think this is the best method, particularly for children, when, upon searching per anum, we find the stone can be pressed against the perinæum.

OBSERVATION DLXXII.

Of an inveterate lues venerea.

A Gentleman, infected with the lues venerea in a high degree, applied to me for advice. He had ulcers in his face, nose, mouth, scrotum, and legs, the penis was corroded and destroyed, and he was become quite emaciated; he begged of me to prescribe what medicines I thought would be serviceable. I did not choose to undertake his cure, as his disorder was

so inveterate, and he himself so very weak; but, at the desire of his friends, I was prevailed upon to take him under my care; and, July 18, 1721, to correct, if possible, his corrupt mass of blood, I prescribed the following ingredients, directing him to infuse them, like tea, and to drink several dishes, two or three times a-day, with milk:

℞. Rad. sarsaparill.

— china, *aa* ℥ii.

Lign. sassafr.

— guaiac. *aa* ℥ss.

Herb. agrimon. *mj.* m.

And to take forty drops of the following tincture, morning and afternoon, in a cup of the infusion:

℞. Tinct. antimon. tart. ℥ss.

Eff. lignor.

— helenii, *aa* ℥ii. m.

I ordered a little of the following ointment to be rubbed about the joints of his arms and legs, every day:

℞. Mercurii viv. puriss. ℥i. subigatur terebinthinæ, ℥i. addendo postea unguent. rosat. q. s. f. unguent.

I ordered the ulcers to be washed with the following lotion:

℞. Aq. calc. viv. *lbi.*

Merc. sublimat. *℥i.* m.

And directed him to take the following bolus, every night and morning:

℞. Conservæ rosar. ℥i.

Merc. dulc. gr. ii. m.

I would not purge him, because he was very weak; but, to strengthen him I ordered him nourishing soups night and morning.

July the 20th, the infusion generating wind in his bowels, I ordered him to take two spoonfuls of the following mixture, at any time when troubled with wind, or when faint:

℞. Aq. cinamom. fine vin.

— fœnicul.

— carminativ. *aa* ℥i. m.

The 21st, as he was very weak and faint, I ordered him to take a spoonful of the following jelly :

℞. Raf. C. C. .m. iij.

— eboris *aa* ℥ii. coque in f. q. aquæ simplicis ad consistentiam gelatinæ; sub finem coctionis addendo cinam. ℥i. colaturæ cum albumine ovi clarificatæ adde Vini alb. Gallic. ℥i.
Succi citri recent. ℥ss.
Syrup. flor. tunicæ,
Confect. alkermes, *aa* q. f. ad gratiam.

The 24th I dressed the ulcerated scrotum with the following liniment :

℞. Ol. philosophor.

— ovor. *aa* ℥ii. m.

The ulcers began to dry and heal gradually in fourteen days; but the patient was very weak and low, and died in about three weeks time.

OBSERVATION DLXXIII.

Of a fall upon the head.

A Student, August 18th, 1721, fell out of an hay-loft, two stories high, pitched upon his head, and lay without sense: I being called to him directly, ordered ten ounces of blood to be taken from him immediately, and a handkerchief to be wetted with the following spirit, and applied to his nose, and his temples and wrists to be rubbed with the same :

℞. Spirit. sal. armoniac. vinos. ℥i.

Sal. vol. ol. Sylv. ℥ii. m.

About an hour after he began to move his arms and legs, but was still without sense for some hours afterwards, in which time he had been shaken frequently, and had taken twenty or thirty drops of the spirit, in lime-tree-flower-water; at length he began to move, and spoke now-and-then, but without being intelligible. No external injury was observable on his head.

I ordered the following purging draught to be taken immediately, which operated well :

℞. Tamarindor. ℥ss.

Fol. fenæ, ℥iii.

Rhabarb. ℥iss. ebull. in f. q. aquæ simplicis per moment. horæ.

℞.

℞. Colaturæ, ℥iij. adde
Syrup. de cichoreo cum rh. ℥i.
Extr. diacartham. ℥i. m.

I directed the following ingredients to be sewed in bags, boiled in wine, and applied warm to the head, wrung out of the hot wine:

℞. Herbae majoranae,
— rosmarin,
— salvia,
— serpyll.
— origani, aā mj.
Sem. carui,
— fœnicul. aā ℥i. m.

The nineteenth, as he was not yet come to his senses, I directed the bleeding and the purgative to be repeated, and ordered his nurse to give him two spoonfuls of the following mixture frequently:

℞. Aq. flor. sambuc.
— card. bened.
— ceras. nig.
— cinamom. bugloss. aā ℥ii.
Lap. cancr. acid. citri saturat. ℥i.
Syrup. contrayervæ, ℥iss. m.

And to drink the infusion of the following species several times a-day, like tea:

℞. Herb. betonic. mfs.
— salvia,
Flor. rosmarin.
— lavendulae, aā p. i.
Ligni sassafr. ℥iij. m.

And to take thirty drops of the following tincture, every four hours, in a quart of the infusion:

℞. Ess. alexipharmac.
— pimpinellæ alb. aā ℥iss. m.

The twentieth and twenty-first, he was somewhat better, but had not yet taken any nourishment.

The twenty-second, I directed him to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder in the julep, every four hours, alternately with the tincture:

℞.

R. Lap. cancror. succo citri saturat. ℥ii.

Antimonii diaphoretic.

Sperm. ceti, aā ℥i.

Cinnab. antimonii, ʒss.

Sacchar. perlat. ℥iii.

R. Aq. chaerefolii,

— card. benedict. aā ℥iii.

— cord. frigid. ʒi.

Syrup. de betonic. ℥iii. m. f. julep.

After having finished these medicines, he recovered gradually without trepanning.

OBSERVATION DLXXIV.

Of an empyema.

A Girl, about nine years of age, was troubled with a violent cough, spit a good deal of slimy matter, was quite emaciated, very hot and thirsty, and could only lie on one side, and appeared to have a confirmed phthisis. She had taken many medicines, but without any benefit. She was brought to me for advice, August 18, 1721. I ordered the following ingredients to be infused in the manner of tea, and that she should drink some cupfuls of it, three times a-day:

Spec. pro decoct. pectoral. Aug. ʒiss.

Herbæ veronicae,

— scabiosæ, aā p. ii:

Santalin. citrini, ʒii. m.

I directed ten or twelve drops of the following tincture, to be taken every morning and afternoon in the tea:

Eff. succin. ʒiss.

Bals. peruvian. ʒss. m.

And a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every two hours, in fennel-water:

Confect. sem. anisi, ʒvi.

— — — — — foenicul.

Pulm. vulp. preparat. aā ʒss.

Pulv. rad. helenii, ʒii.

Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒi.

Sacchar. perlat. ℥iii. m. f. pulv.

August

August the 20th, I visited the child again; she had rather a better appetite, but her cough still continued as bad as ever; her pulse was weak, but quick, attended with great heat. I ordered her this day, a tea-spoonful of the following powder, in the evening:

℞. Lap. cancror. acid. citr. saturat. ℥iii.
Nitri sacchar. ℥iss. m.

And that she should drink a cup of the following apozem when thirsty, with fifteen or twenty drops of the tinctura flor. bellid. in it:

℞. Hord. mund. mj.
Raf. cornu cervi, ℥ss.
Passul. minor. ℥i.
Dactylor. recent. N° iii.

Sem. fœnicul:
— anisi, aā ℥i. coque in lbii. aquæ simpl. per
dimid. horæ et cola.

September 4th, I observed a tumour externally upon the upper part of the left-breast, which was soft like an abscess. I advised it to be opened to discharge the matter, and upon opening of it, a pint or more of matter flowed out: I could then introduce my finger into the cavity of the thorax, which denoted it to be an empyema, which, of itself, had solicited a passage at the upper part of the thorax: I ordered it to be dressed and syringed twice a-day; the discharge was very fœtid, and I could, with my fingers, discover that the ribs, internally, were carious, and the pleura corroded, and that therefore there could be but little hopes of a cure; at length she died, quite emaciated.

OBSERVATION DLXXV.

Of a weakness of sight.

MR. Brunschwitz, a surgeon of Breslau, sent me, June 25, 1721, the account of the case of count Hatzfeld, as follows, but without informing me of his name at this time.

A gentleman, about forty years of age, had formerly been troubled with the piles, and with gouty complaints, which went off, but were succeeded by a violent hemicrania, and an inflammation of his right-eye, the pupil of which was so much dilated, that scarcely any of the iris could be seen, and he became blind with that eye, the pupil appearing now like a grey cloud: the other eye had also suffered a good deal, and was become weaker, so that he could not bear the light. He consulted me in the
name

name of this gentleman, asking of me these questions, Whether the diseased or blind eye could be restored, and the other eye preserved? and whether a gentle salivation would not be proper and serviceable in this case? I replied, that I thought the salivation would be of benefit, and that I had often experienced its good effects in disorders of the eyes, if a proper regimen was observed, and not deferred so long till the obstruction in the brain and eye was become too great; at least the other eye might be preserved, if it was of no service to the disordered eye: but about the end of August, before I had received an answer, his lordship, and family, came to Helmstadt, sent for, and informed me, that he was become blind with that eye, from the causes above-mentioned, about six months past; and that the physicians, whom he had consulted, had informed him that it was a gutta serena, and that he was apprehensive of his other eye becoming also affected; and, as I had advised him but lately to be salivated, he acquainted me that he was expressly come to put himself under my care for that purpose.

Upon examining his eye, I perceived, upon viewing the pupil, that it had no black appearance, as in a gutta serena, but was of a grey colour, as the surgeon had related, or rather of a sea-green, the cloudiness lying deep in the eye, and not just behind the pupil; so that it was, in my opinion, rather a glaucoma, or opacity of the vitreous humour, than a gutta serena, as the physicians of Breslau had pronounced it, or a cataract, as Mr. Brunschwitz seemed to think.

However, I informed him, that whether the cause of his disorder was an obstruction of the optic nerve, or opakeness of the crystalline or vitreous humour, I thought a salivation would be the most powerful means of removing the obstructions.

But as his lordship was of a plethoric habit, and of a ruddy complexion, and had heretofore had the piles, which abated of the plethora; I esteemed it highly necessary, before I proceeded to salivate, to diminish the quantity of blood, that the mercury might act more powerfully in the vessels, somewhat emptied by a previous venesection.

I ordered him, therefore, to lose eight ounces of blood from the foot; and, in order to attenuate the blood, at the same time directed him to take three or four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, every morning and afternoon, sweetened to his taste:

℞. Rad. sarsaparillæ, ℥ii.

—— china,

Raf. ligni sassafras, aā ℥i.

—— — guaiac. ℥ss.

Sem. fœnicul. ℥ii. m.

Previous to the salivation, to clear the primæ viæ, I directed him to take fifteen of the pilulæ polychrestæ, going to rest, the night after bleeding, which operated well.

And to take forty drops of the following tincture, twice a-day, with the tea :

℞. Tinct. antimonii tartar.

Essent. valerianæ, aā ℥ii. m.

I ordered him to take the following bolus, going to rest, for the first two days, in fennel-water ; afterwards I directed him to take one, night and morning :

℞. Conserv. euphras. ℥i.

Merc. dulc. rite parati, gr. iv. m. f. bolus.

On the fifth he began to spit, his gums swelled, and had the usual smell. On the sixth day, the ptyalism was so much increased that he spit two pints a-day ; upon which I omitted the bolus.

During the ptyalism, I ordered him to drink liberally of the infusion, or of tea, or a decoction of barley and liquorice, with a few fennel-seeds boiled up in it.

Three times a-day I advised that fifty or sixty drops of the following spirit, warm, should be rubbed in upon the crown of the head :

℞. Spirit. vini camphor. crocat. ℥i.

Liq. cornu cervi succinat. ℥ss. m.

And I ordered his eyes to be washed, during the salivation, with the following collyrium, warm :

℞. Aq. fœnicul.

— valerianæ, aā ℥ii.

— reginæ Hung. ℥ss. m.

Every evening, or every other evening, to draw off the bad humours from the head and eyes, I advised him to use a pediluvium, with rosemary, sage, marjoram, and mother of thyme boiled in it, and to have his legs rubbed well with dry cloths.

I ordered him a proper diet ; directing him to be careful, and to eat nothing but soups, and other soft liquid aliment.

In this manner he was treated till the end of September, without any great inconvenience, and without any complaints but the common ones. He took a bolus every second or third day, to keep up the spitting, which was frequently a quart a-day.

Nevertheless, this process was of no service to the blind eye, but the heaviness and violent pain of the head was removed ; so that he was become more chearful, and saw much better with the other eye than at first.

As we found the salivation had been of no service to the diseased eye, to preserve the other eye, I ordered as follows: a blister to be applied to each leg, and to be kept open for a considerable time; and an issue to be cut in his neck, for he had one already in his leg; and directed him to drink three or four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, twice a-day:

℞. *Herbæ euphrasiæ*, mj.

—— *betonicæ*, mfs.

Flor. rosmarin. p. ii.

Raf. lign. sassifr. ʒi. m.

And to take two tea-spoonfuls of the following powder, three times a-day, in fennel-water:

℞. *Milleped. preparat.* ʒi.

Rad. valerianæ,

Sem. fœnicul. aā ʒss.

—— *anisi*, ʒii.

Cinamomi, ʒi.

Sacchar. alb. ʒii. m. f. pulv.

As he had been troubled with the piles some time past, I attempted to promote that discharge, in hopes it might prove beneficial in diverting the congestions of blood from the head; for which purpose I advised him to take twenty *pilulæ Stahlianæ*, in a glass of an infusion of *euphrasia* in wine, and to use the eye-water: to the end of October his eyes remained in the same state, without any hæmorrhoidal flux returning, and as his lordship was now desirous of returning home, he desired me to give him directions, which I accordingly did in writing, as follows.

The directions for count HATZFELD.

A regular life, and a proper diet, must be observed, which does not merely consist in refraining from aliment hard of digestion, because the stomach is weak, but superfluity should also be avoided, that no crudities may be generated, which may cause fresh defluxions, or other disorders, and that the aliment may be well digested and good blood prepared.

For which reason, as your lordship is only accustomed to eat once a-day, I would advise you not to fast so long, that you may not become too hungry, and eat too quick, or too much at a time; it will therefore be necessary to eat some soup at night, or any other light supper, drinking any agreeable liquor to thin the blood, which is too thick and heavy.

But if you should have eaten too much at dinner, or any thing of

difficult digestion, and should find your stomach uneasy in the evening, it will be adviseable to fast afterwards; nevertheless, a glass or two of wine and water may be drank.

Frequent exercise will be beneficial, as riding, taking the air in a coach, walking in fair weather; in bad weather walking in a great hall, playing at billiards, shuttle-cock, or any other gentle exercise, by which means the blood is attenuated, obstructions are removed, digestion promoted, catarrhs and flatulencies expelled, and the whole frame strengthened; whereby many disorders are prevented.

Bleeding in the foot, every spring and autumn, must not be neglected; and between the bleedings, to diminish farther the fullness of blood, two cupping-glasses should be applied upon the shoulders, and upon the legs, every six or eight weeks, or leeches may be applied to the anus, if more agreeable, and be regularly continued.

A purgative should be taken every fortnight, to make a frequent diversion of the humours from the head, and clear the stomach and intestines; to answer which end, fifteen or eighteen of the pilulæ polychrestæ may be taken, going to rest, observing a proper regimen the next day.

The issue in the neck and leg to be always kept open.

Two or three dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, may be drank every morning and afternoon instead of tea:

℞. Raf. lign. sassafr. ʒiſs.
Rad. chinæ, ʒi.
Herb. betonic.
—— euphras. aā mj.
Summit. hormini, p. ii.
Sem. fœnicul. ʒſs.
Cinamom. acut. ʒii. m.

And two or three times a-week, forty or fifty drops of the following tincture may be taken in the tea:

℞. Effent. cort. aurant, ʒi.
—— gentianæ,
Elix. vitrioli Mynſ. aā ʒſs. m.

A tea-spoonful, or a tea-spoonful and a half of the powder, with the milleped. preparat. valerian. &c. may be taken several times a-day, particularly after dinner.

As frequent flushings of heat in the head are complained of, to prevent them, a tea-spoonful of the pulv. temperans may be now-and-then taken in some black-cherry-water.

I would advise you to wash your eyes with chewed fennel and wine; and, to defend the eyes from too strong a light, by green skreens, or green

green glasses; neither should you look at the fire or sun, or upon the snow when the sun shines on it.

These medicines, and this regimen, is what I think the most necessary to be observed, and the most useful in this case; and is also a good preservative against the apoplexy, of which you were apprehensive.

Next spring, after bleeding, if you were to be salivated again, it would, I hope, not only strengthen your sight, and cleanse the body from many impurities, but be a preservative against such great catarrhs or defluxions, and other heavy complaints and disorders you are subject to.

One or two spoonfuls of the following mixture, may be taken at any time when troubled with wind, or any disorder of the stomach:

R. Aquæ melissæ, ℥vi.
 — cinamomi, ℥ii.
 — vitæ Mathioli, ℥ss.
 Ess. cort. aurant. ℥ii. m.

May the Most High bless these medicines, and grant that they may have the wished for effect.

November

3d, 1721.

LAURENTIUS HEISTER.

OBSERVATION DLXXVI.

Of an encysted tumour.

A Peruke-maker, about thirty years of age, had a large encysted tumour, as big as a walnut, of the atheroma-kind, upon his left-cheek, which disfigured him a good deal: he came to me, August 29, 1721, and desired to have it extirpated; and upon examination I found it to be moveable, and promised to take it off the next day. I placed him in a chair, my assistants holding his head and arms steady, and made a longitudinal incision through the skin to the cyst: I then dissected it away on all sides from the skin, as well as I conveniently could, to the bottom; but as this tumour was situated upon the ductus salivaris stenonianus, and to which it adhered, I did not think it eligible to separate the skin or membrane at the bottom, for fear of injuring the duct: I therefore only made a straight incision into the cyst; a quantity of thick pap-like substance was discharged immediately, the rest I took out with my spatula; and raising the cyst with the fingers of my left-hand, I cut it out with a pair of scissors, as deep as possible I could, without injuring the duct, cleansed and healed the wound after the same manner

as described in observation 61, page 70 and 71, and happily cured him.

OBSERVATION DLXXVII.

Of a carcinomatous sarcocoele cured by extirpation.

A Miller, about forty years of age, was brought to me for advice, August 30, 1721, for a disorder of the testicles. They were very much enlarged. He had been troubled with this complaint more than a year; at length, after having suffered severe pain, and used a number of remedies ordered him by the country-furgeons, it became ulcerated in several places, appearing like the ulcerated cancerous breasts of women: he was desirous of being cured by medicines, but I acquainted him that it was not possible, and that the only cure he had to expect was by extirpating them, to which he consented; but as his blood was very corrupt, I ordered him to take the following alteratives for fourteen days, viz. fifteen of the pilulæ polychrestæ, a decoction of sarsaparilla, china, saffrafras, and guaiacum, every morning and evening, with fifty drops of the following tincture:

℞. Tinct. antimonii,
Essent. lignor. aa ʒss.

A tea-spoonful of the following powder, with a decoction of the woods, &c.

℞. Milleped. preparat.
Rad. ononidis, aa ʒi.
Cinamom. acut.
Cardamom. aa ʒii.
Mercurii dulc. ʒi. m. f. pulv.

And to foment the part with compresses, wrung out of the following fomentation, warm, fixing them to the part with the T bondage:

℞. Aq. calc. viv. lbj.
Spir. vini camph. ʒiii.
Cerussæ preparat. ʒi. m.

These medicines he continued with a proper diet till the 5th of September, and on the 6th, having my apparatus ready, I took off these testicles, in the manner described above, page 83; but I did not bleed him previously to the operation, as he was so very weak from the pain, and ulcerated state of the part, and was much emaciated; and, in general,

ral, I treated him in much the same manner as the patient before mentioned.

I ordered him to drink of the infusion of the following ingredients, morning and afternoon, like tea :

℞. Herb. agrimon.
 ——— fanicul. aā mj.
 Lign. saffrafras. ʒss .
 ——— fantal. citrin. ʒii .
 Sem. anisi stellat. ʒi . m.

And to observe a regular diet, to eat nothing but soups, with a little greens and meat ; and, in about eight weeks time, he was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION DLXXVIII.

Of a tertian fever.

A Woman with child, had been troubled with a tertian fever about fourteen days ; and as she was full of blood, I had her blooded and purged, and gave her bitters, and neutral salts, for a fortnight ; but as the fever did not leave her, I ordered her to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every three hours, in the julep :

℞. Pulv. cortic. peruvian. ʒi .
 ——— fabar. St. Ignatii, ʒi .
 Sacch. perlat. ʒi .
 Ol. dest. caryophyllor.
 ——— cinamom. aā gutt. ii. m.
 ℞. Aq. card. benedict.
 — cerafor. nig.
 — carminativ. aā ʒiii .
 Syrup. contrayervæ, ʒss . m.

She was, by this method, freed of her fever, without either herself or her child suffering any injury ; and I have observed, in many instances, that the cortex peruvianus is not injurious to pregnant women, nor to the foetus, as many are of opinion.

OBSERVATION DLXXIX.

Of an hæmoptysis.

COUNT Hatzfeld's cook was seized with a violent spitting of blood, September 25, 1721; he was very weak, and coughed frequently; his hands were hot, and his pulse feverish. I ordered him to be bled in the foot immediately to three or four ounces; and directed him to take one of the following powders, every hour, in the julep:

℞. Conch. aceto preparat. ʒi.

Corall. rub. ʒii.

Nitri depurat. ʒi. m. divide in quatuor partes æquales.

I directed a spoonful of this julep to be also taken at any time when he perceived any commotion in his blood:

℞. Aquæ borraginis,

—— plantaginis, aā ʒiii.

—— totius. citri, ʒii.

Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒifs.

Syrup. flor. papav. ʒfs.

—— rub. idæi, ʒii. m.

I visited him again in the afternoon; he had spit blood but twice since the morning, and found the commotion and heat in his blood abated. I ordered him to continue the powders, every three hours, with the julep; and ordered him to drink, for common drink, water with bread in it, acidulated with lemon-juice, and sweetened to his taste; and to heal and strengthen his lungs, I ordered him to drink the infusion of the following herbs, as tea, twice a-day:

℞. Herbæ veronicæ,

—— millefolii cum floribus, aā mj.

And to take forty-five drops of the following tincture, in the tea:

℞. Spiritus cornu cervi,

Tinct. tartar. aā ʒiii. m.

And every night, going to rest, to take half a tea-spoonful of the following powder, in a glass of water:

℞.

℞. Lap. cancr. citrat. ʒiſs.

Corall. rub. preparat.

Nitri depurat. aā ʒi. m:

OBSERVATION DLXXX.

Of a hard tumour in the neck:

A Gentleman ſent me an account, in September 1721, of a troubleſom hard tumour, which a friend of his, at Roſtock, had upon his neck; which the famous Mr. Sutorius, ſurgeon to the duke of Brunſwick, noted for the cure of excreſcencies and tumours, by a particular corroſive, had endeavoured to cure but could not: he deſired my opinion of his caſe; to which I gave the following answer:

Having maturely conſidered the caſe and circumſtances of the patient, and the two queſtions annexed, namely, Whether it is better to wait death by a palliative cure? or, Whether the operation may be hazarded ſine recenti ſeſione? which I take to ſignify as much as, Whether it is adviſeable to deſtroy the tumour by corroſives, as the operation by inſtruments ſeems to be expreſſly excepted to; my opinion of the firſt queſtion, as far as I can judge without ſeeing the patient, is, that if the patient is very weak, or of a bad habit of body, then the extirpation of the tumour, by an operation, will not be adviſeable, either by corroſives or inſtruments, but it will be beſt to treat it with gentle medicines, as ointments, liniments, emplaſtrum ſaturninum, iſſues; &c. internals, ſtrengtheners, and temperants may be uſed, and a very regular diet ſhould be obſerved, with frequent gentle purgatives, and in this manner death muſt be waited for.

But if the patient is ſtrong, of a good conſtitution, and can reſolve to undergo an operation, rather than ſee himſelf gradually deſtroyed (for from a palliative cure the phyſicians and ſurgeons of Roſtock ſeem to prognosticate no long life); then, with regard to the ſecond queſtion, agreeably to Mr. Sutorius's opinion, I think, though the diſorder is ſo bad that no certain cure can be promiſed, yet it is my opinion, that an uncertain powerful remedy ſhould be preferred to certain death, according to the ſaying of an old phyſician, certæ morti generoſum, licet anceps, preferre remedium præſtat: therefore, to let the patient die without uſing ſome powerful remedy, ſeems ſcarcely adviſeable; for there is ſome hope ſtill from an operation, as perhaps the greateſt part might be taken off per providam et prudentem ſeſionem, and the remaining ſmall portions be extirpated by the corroſive: however I cannot pretend to ſpeak determinately, without ſeeing the patient: Beſides, according to Mr.

Sutorius's account, his corrosive would not touch it; there is therefore no other way left, but the operation by cutting: and, indeed, were stronger corrosives to be used to such a tumour, they would give much pain, would be very tedious, and convulsions perhaps might ensue; which frequently weaken the patient more, than a great effusion of blood during an operation, which is soon recruited again with proper care.

It would be best therefore, if there are not persons qualified to perform these sort of operations where he is, that he should come hither, that in consultation with other physicians upon his case, we might resolve upon what would be necessary. Ita sentit salvis melioribus.—But the patient died at Rostock of this tumour, and it is my opinion he might have been cured by the operation.

OBSERVATION DLXXXI.

Of a wound of the tunica cornea.

A Student had a drinking-glass flung in his face, which wounded the cornea: he sent for me directly, and I ordered him to be bled immediately; and to wet compresses with the following mixture, and to apply them fresh, every two hours:

℞. Alb. ovor. N^o iii.

Aq. rosar. ℥iv.

Ol. rosar. ℥ii.

Camphoræ, gr. iv. m. conquassando probe.

I ordered also compresses to be wetted with camphorated spirit, to be applied warm over the others, and directed him to take the following purgative, early in the morning, warm, drinking several dishes of tea, about two hours afterwards:

℞. Tamarind. ℥ss.

Fol. senæ, ℥iii.

Rhabarb. opt. ℥iss.

Passul. min. ℥i. affunde aq. fervent. q. s. stent per noctem
& mane lenissime per momentum ebulliant.

℞. Colaturæ, ℥iii.

Syrup. ros. solut. ℥i. m.

I advised him to take, now-and-then, a tea-spoonful of the pulvis temperans, in water, and in about fourteen days the wound was quite healed; but

but, the eye being still inflamed, I ordered him to wash it with the following eye-water, and to drop a drop or two of the same into his eye:

℞. Aq. plantag. ℥ii:
 — rofar. ℥i.
 Lap. calaminar. preparat.
 Sacchar. perlat. aā ℥i.
 Vitrioli alb. gr. ii. m.

OBSERVATION DLXXXII.

Of a vomiting.

A Youth, about ten years of age, had vomited almost incessantly, for two or three days; I was consulted for him, September 20, 1721, and prescribed the following mixture, a spoonful to be taken every half hour:

℞. Aq. menth. ℥iii:
 — cinamom. cydoniat. ℥ii.
 — mastich. ℥ss.
 Laud. liquid. Syden. ℥ss.
 Syrup. corallior.
 Myvæ cydonior. aā ℥ii.
 Theriac. andromach. ℥i.

And ordered some emplastrum de tacamahac, to be spread upon leather, and rubbed with ol. mastichin, and applied to his belly.

OBSERVATION DLXXXIII.

Of the febris purpurata.

A Woman, who had been delivered about three or four days, was seized with a fever, for which she took some pulv. temperans, but afterwards drank some Duckstein-beer, which is pretty strong; on which the heat increased, accompanied with great anxiety: she sent for me, September 23, 1721. I found her very hot, labouring under great anxiety and oppression about the præcordia. I ordered her to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every three hours, in the julep:

℞. Pulv. temperant. n. ℥iii.
 Antimonii diaphoretic. ℥i. m.

℞. Aquæ flor. sambuci,
 — fumarizæ, aā ℥iii.
 — acetos. citri, ℥i.
 Syrup. contrayervæ, ℥ss. m.

I directed her to take fifty drops of the following mixture, every morning and evening, in some tea :

℞. Mixt. simpl. camphor. ℥iii.
 Syrup. papav. rhæad. ℥i. m.

And to boil two handfuls of barley, and one handful of currants, for half an hour, in two quarts of water ; adding to the strained liquor, a lemon cut into slices, and as much sugar as was grateful : this I directed her to drink for ordinary drink, and forbid her flesh and meat soups, but suffered her to eat vegetable soups ; as water-gruel, and soups made with buck-wheat, plumbs, &c. and ordered her room to be kept but moderately warm ; the eruptions broke out upon her, gradually dried away, and she soon recovered her health.

O B S E R V A T I O N DLXXXIV.

Of a difficulty of breathing.

AN elderly woman, of a corpulent habit, complained of a difficulty of breathing, almost to suffocation at times, with loss of appetite : she consulted me, September 14, 1721, and I ordered her to take thirty-five or forty drops of the following tincture, in some tea, once a-day :

℞. Spirit. sal. armon. anis. vin.
 Eff. enul. aā ℥iii. m.

And to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder frequently, in some aqua veronicæ :

℞. Spec. diaireos. ℥i.
 Sperm. ceti.
 Sacchar. canar. aā ℥ss. m.

I directed her to take a purgative, with manna the next day, and to drink two or three dishes of tea after it. The purgative operated well, and the medicines prescribed above, were continued till the evening, when I found her to be much better ; and, by continuing the drops and powder, and some pectoral tea a few days more, the difficulty of breathing, and cough, gradually went off.

O B S E R-

OBSERVATION DLXXXV.

Of a bleeding in the gums.

LADY Hatzfeld complained that she was often troubled with the bleeding of her gums, and desired I would advise her to something for this complaint. I ordered her, September 27, 1721, the following tincture; directing her to wash her gums with it, every morning and evening, and afterwards to rinse her mouth with fair water:

℞. Tincturæ laccæ Mynf. ʒi.

—— flor. aquileg. ʒii. m.

And ordered her to rub her teeth and gums, twice a-week, with the following powder:

℞. Matr. perlar. preparat.

Oss. sepia preparat. aā ʒss.

Myrrhæ rubræ,

Sanguin. dracon. aā ʒii.

Alumin. ust. ʒi.

Ol. dest. cinamom.

—— caryoph. aā gutt. ii. m.

OBSERVATION DLXXXVI.

Of worms.

A Daughter of count Hatzfeld's, about nine years of age, complained of pain in the stomach, and about the navel; her breath was fœtid, and a blueness was observable round her eyes, which made her mother suspect her to have worms. She consulted me, September 28, 1721, and I was of the same opinion. I prescribed the following tincture, directing that a spoonful should be taken every morning and evening:

℞. Ess. femin. fantonic. cum vino Hispanico parat. ʒviii.

I directed the following ingredients to be sewed in a bag, and put into her common drink, to be drank at any time when thirsty:

℞. Rad. filicis,

Flor. tanacet.

Sem. fantonic. aā ʒss. m.

I ordered that her belly should be anointed with the following liniment:

℞:

℞. Unguent. de arthan. ʒi.

Fellis taur. inspiss. ʒii.

Ol. colocynth. q. f. f. liniment.

And the following purging powder, to be taken every fourth morning, to three times :

℞. Pulv. mechoac. nig. refinof. ʒfs.

Merc. dulc. gr. v.

Diagryd. gr. ii. m.

After the use of these medicines, she voided a great number of worms, and grew better.

OBSERVATION DLXXXVII.

Of a rupture of the navel.

A Baker's child, about two years old, having a rupture of the navel, I ordered him, October 1, 1721, the following purging powder :

R. Pulv. jalapii, gr. vi.

Sacchar. alb. ʒfs.

Ol. dest. caryophyllor. gutt. i. m.

And to take half a tea-spoonful of the following powder, frequently :

℞. Sem. anisi, ʒfs.

— fœnicul. ʒii.

Pulv. cinamom.

Conch. preparat. aā ʒi.

Sacchar. perlat. ʒvi. m. f. pulv.

I directed the empl. ad herniam malax. cum bals. peruvian. to be applied, and a proper truss to be worn ; and in two months he was cured.

OBSERVATION DLXXXVIII.

Of inflamed and ulcerated eyes.

A BOY, about four years old, had been troubled, for some time, with an inflammation of his eyes ; the inflammation was abated, but the edges of the eye-lids were very red and ulcerated. The child's parents consulted me, October 10, 1721 ; and I ordered them to anoint his eyes with the following ointment, every night and morning :

℞:

℞. Ceruss. alb. preparat. ʒss.
 Sacch. saturni, ʒi.
 Mercurii dulc. ʒss.
 Camphoræ, gr. iii. m. terantur. diu in mortario vitreo ;
 postea adde
 Unguent. diapompholig. ʒiii.
 ——— rofat. ʒii. m.

And to wash her eyes frequently with the following collyrium :

℞. Aq. rosar. ʒiii.
 — calcatripp. ʒi.
 Lap. medicament. Croll. gr. xv. m.

And to give him of the infusion of the following ingredients, twice a-day, in the manner of tea :

℞. Herb. euphrasie,
 — herniariæ,
 — betonicæ, aā mfs.
 Flor. salviæ,
 — rosmarin. aā p. i.
 Lign. sassiafras. ʒss.
 Sem. fœnicul. ʒii.
 Cinamomi opt.
 Sem. badian. aā ʒi. m.

And to give him the following purging powder, in any warm vehicle, every third morning :

℞. Pulv. jalapii, gr. vi.
 Mercurii dulc. gr. iv.
 Sacch. perlat. gr. xv.
 Ol. dest. cinamom. gutt. i. m.

OBSERVATION DLXXXIX.

Of flushings of heat.

A Lady, about forty years of age, was frequently invaded with sudden flushings of heat. She desired my advice, October 13, 1721 ; and I ordered her to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every night and morning, in a glass of water :

℞.

MEDICAL, CHIRURGICAL, and

℞. Lap. cancr. acid. citri saturat.
 Conch. aceto preparat.
 Arcan. duplicat. *aa* ʒii.
 Nitri puriss.
 Cinnab. antimon. *aa* ʒi.
 Fol. aur. N^o ii. m. f. pulvis subtilissimus.

And as she had not lost any blood last autumn, as was customary, I advised her to have about six ounces of blood taken away; by the use of which means, she was cured.

O B S E R V A T I O N DXC.

Of an erysipelas.

OCTOBER 24, 1721. Yesterday in the evening, having been to visit a patient whose room was very warm, whereby I was put into a sweat, and being afterwards obliged to go into the cold air, before I could get home, I was seized in the night with a rigor, succeeded by an erysipelas between the shoulders, accompanied with a sense of burning and great pain, so that I was not able to move myself. For this complaint I took fifty drops of the following mixture, night and morning, in some tea :

℞. Eff. alexipharm.
 — mixturæ simpl. *aa* ʒi. m.

I applied to the part warm bags filled with the pulv. contra erysipel. Mynsichti, and took also a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every evening, in the julep :

℞. Lap. cancr. acid. citr. saturat.
 Conch. aceto preparat.
 Antimonii diaphor.
 Nitri depurat. *aa* ʒi. m.

℞. Aq. flor. sambuc.
 — fumarix, *aa* ʒiiss.
 — cinamom. borrag. ʒiss.
 Syr. contrayervæ, ʒiii. m.

And in two or three days the erysipelas disappeared, and I got well again.

OBSERVATION DXCI.

Of a violent vomiting and purging.

A Widow lady was seized with a violent purging and vomiting, in the middle of the night: she sent for me, October 29, 1721, and I prescribed the following julep, of which I directed two spoonfuls to be taken every half hour:

℞. Aquæ cinamomi cydon. ℥ii.
 ————— cum vino, ℥i.
 ————— mastichinæ, ʒvi.
 ————— vitæ Mathioli f. ambr. ʒii. m.

And the following powder, in a spoonful of the same:

℞. Pulv. epilept. Marchion.
 Specific. cephalic. Mich. aā gr. xv.
 Theriacæ cælestis, gr. i. m.

I directed her to rub a little of the following balsam, warm, upon the pit of her stomach, two or three times a-day:

℞. Ol. mac. expr. ʒi.
 — dest. mastichin.
 — — menthæ,
 — — chamomel. aā gutt. x. m. f. balsam.

After the vomiting and purging had stopped, I directed her to take forty or forty-five drops of the following tincture, in any agreeable vehicle, warm, three times a-day:

℞. Ess. cort. aurant. ʒiii.
 — gentian. ʒifs.
 — carminativ. ʒi. m.

By this method she was cured.

OBSERVATION DXCII.

Of a peculiar cataract and a glaucoma.

A Woman at Halberstadt had a cataract in one eye, just behind the pupil, which appeared of a yellowish colour; the other eye was affected with the gutta serena, accompanied with a violent pain in her head; this eye appeared sound, but the pupil was quite black: at first she could see a little with this eye, but at length lost the sight entirely.

She consulted me in August and in October, and had used many remedies, but without receiving any benefit.

The yellow cataract of her other eye, I judged, could not be depressed with any hopes of success, as she could not distinguish light from darkness, nay, had no perception of the strongest sun-shine; I frequently had occasion to call at this woman's house, and always looked at her eyes; at length I observed that the bottom of the eye, affected with the gutta serena, which had appeared quite black, was now become of a sea-green colour, changed thus into a glaucoma, in which the crystalline lens was not become opaque, but the vitreous humour; and it was very conspicuous that the opacity was not immediately behind the pupil, but lay much deeper and farther backward.

This observation gives us an instance, of both a yellow cataract, and of that disorder of the eye, likewise, which I call glaucoma, because it is seated in the vitreous humour, which many deny, and which cataracts, agreeable to the notions of the ancients, I have shewn to be incurable by the needle or any instrument.

OBSERVATION DXCH.

Of tumified indurated testicles.

ABOUT the beginning of November, a young gentleman, about twenty-four years of age, who had been troubled with a virulent gonorrhœa, for about a year past, applied to me for advice; the flux had not been great, and probably had been injudiciously treated, for both testicles swelled, and became each as big as a hen's egg, and had continued so ever since, but without any pain or inflammation; and he was under a good deal of anxiety on this account, being apprehensive of some greater mischief ensuing, and being about marrying.

I ordered him to take twenty pilulæ polychrestæ every fifth night, going to rest, and to infuse a spoonful of the following ingredients in a pint of boiling water, afterwards letting it boil up, and to drink the strained liquor, like tea, every morning and afternoon:

℞. Rad. sarsaparill. ℥iii.

—— chinae,

Raf. lign. sassafras, aa ℥iss.

—— guaiaci, ℥i. m.

And to take fifty drops of the following tincture in the first dish:

℞. Tinct. antimon. tart. ℥i.

Ess. lignor. ℥ss. m.

I directed him also to take every night, going to rest, except on the days in which he took the purging pills, half a tea-spoonful of the following powder :

℞. Antimonii diaphoretic. non. ablut. ʒi.
Merc. dulc. ʒi. m.

And to rub the quantity of a bean of the following ointment, warm, every morning, upon the testicles :

℞. Mercurii viv. terebinth. subact. ʒi.
Unguent. pomat. ʒifs. m.

I ordered the following plaister, spread upon linen, to be applied over the whole scrotum, laying a warm compress upon it, and fixing it with the bandage described in my surgery, tab. xxxviii. fig. 11 and 12 :

℞. Empl. de cumino, ʒii.
Malax. ol. flor. chamomel. q. f.

After he had continued these medicines six days, I advised him to take the infusion, with the tincture, in bed, covering himself up warm, to promote sweat for an hour. During this course of medicines, I advised him to avoid all hard, salt, and smoaked aliment. After the infusion had been poured off from the ingredients, I ordered him to boil the remainder of the ingredients in a quart of water, and to drink the strained liquor, instead of beer, for ordinary drink, and to take the powder above prescribed, in this liquor. I informed him, that if he should find his mouth and gums swell, or if he should spit too copiously, that he should then take a dose of the purging pills, and omit the powder and the unction for a night or two ; but his mouth and gums were not affected. In three weeks the testicles began to grow less, and in six weeks they were become of their natural size.

OBSERVATION DXCIV.

Of a rupture.

A BOY, about ten years of age, son to a person of distinction in the neighbourhood, had a rupture. His parents consulted me, September 15, 1721. I ordered him to take the following purging bolus, and, in an hour or two afterwards, to drink some tea or coffee :

℞. Conservæ, flor. tunic. ʒi.
Pulv. mechoacanhæ, n. gr. xii.
Diagryd. gr. ii.
Syr. de cichoreo cum rh. q. f. f. bolus.

September 17, I ordered him to take twenty-five drops of the following tincture, every morning and afternoon, in some tea :

℞. Eff. carminativ. Wedelii ʒss.

Cort. aurant. ʒii. m.

And to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every day after dinner :

℞. Herb. herniar.

Sem. perfoliat. aā ʒiii.

— fœnicul.

— anisi, aā ʒiss.

— dauc. cretic.

— carui, aā ʒi.

Cort. cinamom acut. ʒii.

Cardamom. ʒi.

Caryophyllor. ʒss.

Sacchar. cand. alb. ʒiss.

Balf. peruvian. gutt. iii. m.

I ordered the following plaister to be applied warm to the upper part of the rupture :

℞. Empl. de pell. arietin. ʒii.

Malax. ol. hyperic. q. f.

And ordered him to wear a proper truss, and directed his mother how to apply both this and the plaister.

OBSERVATION DXCV.

Of warts.

A Young lady, who was troubled with a great number of warts on her face and hands, consulted me, September 26, 1721. I directed her to dab them gently with the following spirit, every morning and evening :

℞. Spirit. sal. ʒi.

And to apply the following gum, spread as a plaister :

℞. Gum. ammon. puriss. aceto solut. ʒss.

OBSERVATION DXCVI.

Of ulcers upon the legs.

A Young lady, about seventeen, was afflicted with ulcers upon the tibia, which the country-surgeons could not cure. Her father sent for me, October 2, 1721. After being informed that her menstrual discharge was regular, I prescribed the following ingredients; and directed her to infuse them in a pint of boiling water, adding, when cold, a pint of wine. Of this infusion I directed her to drink a wine-glassful, every morning:

℞. Rad. lapath. acut.
 — cichorei, *aā* \mathfrak{z} iii.
 Herb. fumariæ,
 — capill. Ven. *aā* mj.
 Flor. rosmarin. p. ii.
 Fol. senæ & stipit. \mathfrak{z} i.
 Agaric. alb. \mathfrak{z} fs.
 Rhabarb. \mathfrak{z} ii.
 Fibr. hellebor. nigr. \mathfrak{z} i.
 Cassiæ caryophyllat.
 Sal. tartar. *aā* \mathfrak{z} iiss. m. concisa crasso modo—detur in
 findone alb.

And to drink the infusion of the following ingredients, twice a-day, in the manner of tea:

℞. Rad. farsaparillæ,
 — lapath. acut.
 — chinæ, *aā* \mathfrak{z} iiss.
 Herb. melissæ,
 — agrimon. *aā* mj.
 Flor. salviæ,
 — anth. *aā* p. i.
 Lign. sassafras, \mathfrak{z} iii.
 Cinamom. \mathfrak{z} iss. m.

I directed her also to take forty-five drops of the following tincture in the first dish of the tea:

℞. Tinct. antimonii tart.
 Ess. lign. sassafras, *aā* \mathfrak{z} fs.
 Ol. dest. lign. sassafras, gutt. iii. m.

And

And to foment the parts with soft linen, wrung out of the following fomentation, warm:

℞. Aq. calc. viv. lbi.
 Spirit. vini camphor. ℥iii.
 Tutia preparat.
 Lap. calaminar. preparat. aā ℥iii.
 Sal. armoniac. ℥ii. m.

By the use of which means she was cured.

OBSERVATION DXCVII.

Of bloody urine.

AN eminent merchant, about sixty-nine years of age, applied to me, October 4, 1721, for my advice: he informed me, that he had passed bloody urine for several years past; but that within a quarter of a year, the discharge was become so frequent, and so copious, that it rendered him very weak; and that he was frequently invaded with heat and commotions in his blood; that sometimes he could not pass any urine without laying himself upon his belly, which induced him to apprehend that he had the stone. I ordered him, first, to lose eight ounces of blood from his arm, and to repeat the operation every quarter of a-year, and directed him to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every morning and afternoon, in plantain-water:

℞. Conch. aceto, preparat.
 Lap. cancr. succ. citr. saturat. aā ℥iii.
 Corall. rub. preparat.
 Arcan. duplicat. aā ℥ii.
 Cinnab. antimon.
 Nitri puriss. aā ℥i. m.

And to drink of the infusion of the following ingredients like tea, twice a-day:

℞. Rad. chinæ,
 — symphyt.
 — liquirit. aā ℥ss.
 Herb. agrimon. mj.
 — fanicul.
 — millefol. aā mfs.
 Flor. hyperic.
 — bellid. rub. aā p. ii.
 Santal. citrin. ℥ii. m.

I directed him to drop twenty-five drops of the following tincture, into a quart of small beer, for his ordinary drink :

℞. Tinct. flor. aquileg.
—— rosar. rub. āā ʒss . m.

If the flux of blood should be violent, two little pills of the pilulæ de cynoglossi. should be taken with the powder, going to rest. Some conserve of roses may also be taken in the afternoon, with some tea ; and red wine may be drank at dinner.

October the 23d, he acquainted me that his disorder had somewhat abated, but was returned again, and desired to know whether red bole would be of any service.

I answered——That I had added to the powder prescribed above, a scruple of laud. opiatum, as the other had none in it——That he should continue the tea and the tincture ; and, that as to the bole, he might take some with some aquæ urticarum or millefolii.

I advised him to take the following emulsion going to rest :

℞. Amygd. dulc. ʒss .
Sem. papav. alb. ʒiii .
Aquæ millefolii,
—— urticæ, āā ʒiii . m. f. emulsio, cui adde.
Cornu cervi ust. preparat. ʒi .
Syrup. diacod. ʒiii .
Aq. rosar. ʒi . m.

November the 9th, he acquainted me that his complaint had left him for ten days, but was returned again.

November the 10th, I directed him to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every fourth hour :

℞. Lap. cancror. suc. citr. saturat.
Nitri saccharat. āā ʒss .
Corall. rub. preparat. āā ʒii .
Lap. hæmatit. preparat. ʒi .
Laud. opiat. ʒi . m. f. pulvis.

And to take also thirty-five or forty drops of the following tincture, every morning and evening, in tea :

℞. Tinct. tartar.
Spirit. cornu cervi, āā ʒss . m.

I directed him also to drink the infusion of the following ingredients, in the manner of tea, every morning and evening :

℞. Rad. pareir. brav.

—— polypod. aā ʒss.

Herb. consolid. faracen.

—— millefolii,

—— fanicul. aā mfs.

Flor. rofat. rubrar.

—— balauft. aā p. i.

Santal. citrin. ʒii. m.

Every night, going to rest, I directed him to take the quantity of a nutmeg, of the following restraining electuary :

℞. Conf. rofar. antiq. ʒiss.

Conf. de hyacinth. ʒii.

Laud. liquid. Sydenham. ʒi.

Cort. cascarillæ, ʒii.

Syrup. Corallior. q. s. f. elect.

He grew much better upon the use of these medicines.

OBSERVATION DXCVIII.

Of small tumours, or tubercles, upon the neck.

A Person of quality complained that he was troubled with a great number of small tubercles, or knobs in his neck, which could be felt, but were not perceptible to the sight. He consulted me, October 10th, 1721, and I prescribed for him the infusion of the following ingredients ; directing it to be drank like tea, morning and afternoon :

℞. Rad. sarsaparill. ʒiiii.

Ligni guaiac. ʒi.

Rad. aristoloch. rotund. ver. ʒii. m.

And to take fifty drops of the following tincture in the first dish :

℞. Tinct. antimon. tart. ʒi.

Eff. lignor. ʒss. m.

I directed him to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every morning, and at night going to rest, in aqua veronicae :

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒi.

Antimon. diaph. ʒss.

Merc. dule. ʒi.

Elæosacch. cinamom. ʒss. m.

And

And to take fifteen or twenty of the following purging pills, every eight days, going to rest :

℞. Extr. panchymagog. Crollii,
Merc. dulc. *aa* ʒi.
Extract. helleb. nig.
Resinæ jalapii subact. *aa* gr. xii.
Tinct. tartar. q. s. f. pilul. pon. gr. i.

I directed him to wash the tubercles, several times a-day, with tinctura tartari, and every morning with fasting spittle.

OBSERVATION DXCIX.

Of a bad tumour on the forehead of a child.

A BOY, about four years of age, about a month ago had a fall upon his forehead, and a tumour remained, for which a number of family-medicines had been used, but it would not resolve or disperse ; but, though it was four weeks since the child had fallen, a round hard tumour still remained. His parents were concerned lest this swelling should not go away, or some greater mischief ensue, and therefore applied to me for my advice, October 24th, 1721. I ordered the tumour to be rubbed with oleum destillatum saponis, for some time, every night and morning, and to apply the emplastrum de sapone Barbetti malaxatum, cum q. s. olei saponis, warm, every day to the place, after the use of the oil.

By continuing the applications the tumour became smaller, and at length gradually went away.

OBSERVATION DC.

Of a febris catarrhalis.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Hoffman, about seventy years of age, tall, and corpulent, who had undergone great fatigues in his youth, was seized, November 12, 1721, with a catarrhal fever, attended with heat, faintness, cough, pain of the head, and defluxion of humours from the nose, and sent for me : I ordered him to take fifty drops of the following tincture, in any warm vehicle, every four hours :

℞. Ess. alexipharm. Stahl. ʒii.
— scordii,
Mixt. simpl. *aa* ʒi. m.

And directed him to take two or three spoonfuls of the following mixture, every two hours, between the drops :

℞. Aq. card. bened.
 — flor. sambuc. aā ʒiij .
 — cerasor. nigror. ʒii .
 — cinamom. ʒi .
 Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒi .
 Antimon. diaphoret. ʒfs .
 Syrup. contrayervæ, ʒfs . m.

I advised him to observe a moderate diet, to keep himself moderately warm, to drink tea frequently, when thirsty; and having continued these medicines a few days, a copious sweat ensued, the complaints went off, and he became well.

OBSERVATION DCI.

Of bloody urine.

A Gentleman, about sixty years of age, was troubled with a great discharge of blood with his urine, accompanied with severe pains : he sent for me, November 15, 1721 ; I ordered him to be bled in the arm directly, to six ounces. I directed him to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every two or three hours, in the julep :

℞. Lap. cancror. acid. citr. saturat.
 Sacchar. nitr. aā ʒfs .
 Lap. hæmatit. ʒii . m.

℞. Aquæ lact:
 — endiviæ,
 — borrag. aā ʒii .
 — rofar. ʒi .
 Syrup. flor. papav.
 — — granat. aā ʒii . m.

I directed him to drink the infusion of the following ingredients, in the manner of tea, twice a-day :

℞. Rad. pareiræ brav.
 — polypod. aā ʒfs .
 Herb. veronic. mfs .
 — millefol. cum flor.
 — consolid. faracen. aā p. ii.

Flor.

Flor. rosar. rubr.
 — bellid. rub. aā p. i.
 Santalin. citrin. ʒii .
 Anisi stellat. ʒi . m.

After the bloody urine stopped, I ordered, to strengthen the tone of the parts, thirty or forty drops of the following tincture, in some tea or soup, three times a-day :

℞. Spirit. cornu cervi,
 Tinct. tartar. aā ʒii . m.

OBSERVATION DCII.

Of a too great flux of the lochia.

A Woman, who had an immoderate flux of the lochia, desired my advice, November 16, 1721; and I ordered her to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, in the julep, every hour, till her disorder abated :

℞. Corall. rubr. preparat.
 Lap. cancror. citrat.
 Nitri depurat.
 Spec. de hyacinth. aā ʒi . m.

℞. Aq. lactuc.
 — endiv.
 — plantag.
 — melliss. aā ʒii .
 Syrup. Corall. ʒss .
 — flor. tunic. ʒii . m.

Of this julep I directed her to take likewise two spoonfuls frequently; by which means her complaints were removed.

OBSERVATION DCIII.

Of spots and inflammations of the eyes.

A Boy, about four years of age, had several spots remaining upon the tunica cornea, after a violent inflammation of his eyes; his father came to me from Magdeburg for advice, November 16, 1721. I prescribed for him the following purging powder, to be taken in tea, every fifth morning, to four times:

℞. Pulv. mechoacannæ, n. ʒss.
 Mercurii dulc. gr. iii.
 Elæosacch. fœnicul. ʒss. m.

And of the following powder, half a tea-spoonful, every morning and evening, in the julep:

℞. Conch. aceto preparat.
 Lap. cancr. citr.
 Sacch. nitri, *aā* ʒii.
 Tart. vitriolat.
 Cinnab. antimonii, *aā* ʒi. m.

℞. Aq. flor. paralyf.
 — — — rofar. *aā* ʒiii.
 — cinamom. borrag. ʒii. m. f. julep.

And directed that the quantity of a lentil, of the following ointment should be rubbed into each eye, every night going to rest:

℞. Vitriol. alb. ʒi.
 Viridif. æris subtilissime pulverizat. ʒss.
 Unguent. rofat. ʒss. m. f. unguentum.

And to wash his eyes, every morning and evening, with the following collyrium:

℞. Aq. flor. cyani, ʒii.
 — — — rofar.
 — chelidonii major. *aā* ʒiss.
 Vitrioli albi, gr. xii.
 Lap. medicamentof. Crollii, ʒss. m.

And to apply a blister to the neck.

January 18, 1722, his father sent to inform me, that the medicines had been of the greatest service to his son, and that hardly any of the spots were perceptible.

OBSERVATION DCIV.

Of an oppression on the breast.

BARON Groot came from Halle to consult me; he complained of a great difficulty of breathing, cough, and oppression of the breast, accompanied with a great heat and wasting of flesh.

November

November 18, 1721, I prescribed as follows: first, that he should lose eight ounces of blood from the foot; and afterwards take fifteen of the following pills every fifth night, going to rest:

℞. Pil. polychrest. n. ʒi.
 Eff. rhab. q. f. f. pil. gr. i. pond.

I directed him to take a tea-spoonful of the pulv. temperans. n. every evening at six, and at night, going to rest, in the following julep:

℞. Aq. card. benedict.
 — flor. paralyf. aā ʒiv.
 Syrup. capillor. Ven. ʒss. m.

I directed him likewise to take forty drops of the following tincture, every morning, noon, and evening, in any warm vehicle:

℞. Eff. helenii,
 — pimpinellæ alb.
 — alexipharm. aā ʒii. m.

And to drink the infusion of the following ingredients like tea, morning and afternoon:

℞. Rad. chinæ, ʒss.
 Herb. veronic. mj.
 — scabios. mfs.
 Ligni sassafras, ʒss.
 Sem. badian. ʒi. m.

I advised him to ride frequently on horseback. By the use of these means he perfectly recovered, and is still alive and well, notwithstanding most persons at that time, thought he could not have escaped a consumption.

OBSERVATION DCV.

Of a hurt from a fall.

A Young lady, December 4, 1721, was turned over in her coach, and falling upon her belly, suffered extreme pain, and voided blood by stool; she was much frightened and trembled exceedingly. She sent for me immediately: I ordered her to drink, three times a-day, three or four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients:

℞.

℞. Rad. chinæ, ʒvi.
 — rub. tinct. ʒii.
 Herb. arnic.
 — capill. Ven. aā mfs.
 Flor. rosmarin.
 — calendulæ, aā mfs.
 Santal. citrin. ʒii. m.

And to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every three hours, in the julep:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat. ʒii.
 Antimonii diaphoret.
 Sperm. ceti, aā ʒi.
 Nitri antimoniat.
 Cinnab. antimonii, aā ʒfs.
 Ol. dest. caryophyllor.
 — — cinamomi, aā gutt. ii. m. f. pulvis.

℞. Aq. chærefolii,
 — card. benedict. aā ʒiii.
 — cinamomi cum vino, ʒi.
 Syr. contrayervæ, ʒfs. m. f. julep.

I directed her also to take a spoonful of this julep, when faint, and ordered her to rub the pained parts of the abdomen, three times a-day, with the following ointment:

℞. Unguent. nervin.
 — dialtheæ, aā ʒi.
 Ol. dest. succin. gutt. x. m.

And to apply the following herbs, sewed up in a bag, warm, to the abdomen:

℞. Flor. chamomel.
 — sambuci, aā mij. m.

These remedies answered very well, and she perfectly recovered her health.

OBSERVATION DCVI.

Of a disagreeable eruption on the face.

A Citizen of this place, about thirty years of age, came to me, and shewed me an ugly eruption he had in his face, particularly in his forehead, and about the eye-brows, for which he had used many medicines, but without any benefit. He desired my assistance, December 7, 1721. I ordered him to take fifteen of the pilul. polychrest. every other night, for four times. I directed him to drink four or five dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, like tea, every morning and evening :

℞. Rad. sarsaparill.
 — chinæ, āā ʒiſs.
 Ligni saſſafras,
 — guaiac. āā ʒiſs.
 Herbæ fumarizæ, mj.
 Sem. anifi stellat. ʒi. m.

And to take, in the first dish, fifty drops of the following tincture, and seven days afterwards to take the morning dose in bed, to promote sweat :

℞. Effent. lignorum.
 Tinct. antimonii tart. āā ʒiſs. m.

After he had continued these medicines twelve days, I ordered him to anoint the eruptions with the following ointment, every night and morning, and to guard against the cold as much as possible ; by which means, in four weeks he was quite well :

℞. Bol. armen. ʒiſs.
 Amalg. saturn. & mercur. ʒiſs.
 Unguent. roſat. q. ſ. ſ. unguent.

OBSERVATION DCVII.

Of a cataract of the right, and inflammation of the left-eye.

A Gentleman had been afflicted with a cataract in one eye several years, but would not submit to be couched, as he could see extremely well with the other : he was now seized with a violent inflammation of the sound eye ; the tunica albuginea was excessively red, swelled, and raised, which disorder is called a chymosis, and threatened the loss of sight ; he had

had a violent inflammation of the same eye in the summer, with a defluxion of sharp humours from it; and as now a more violent inflammation was returned, he was very apprehensive of bad consequences, and sent for me to his country-seat. I ordered him, December 16, 1721, to be bled in the foot immediately, and the next day to repeat venesection in the jugular vein, and to take twenty pilulæ polychrestæ, to drink nothing but water, and observe a proper diet; and directed him to wash his eyes with the following collyrium:

℞. Aq. flor. sambuc.
 — euphras. aā ℥ii.
 Spirit. vini Gallic. ℥ss.
 Sacchar. saturni, gr. v.
 Camphoræ, gr. iv. m.

I directed a tea-spoonful of the following powder, to be taken every three hours, in elder-flower-water:

℞. Pulv. temperant. ℥i.
 — camphoræ, ℥ss. m.

And to infuse the following ingredients, like tea, to be drank every morning and afternoon:

℞. Herb. euphras. mj.
 — betonicæ, mfs.
 Raf. ligni assafras, ℥ss m.

December 18, I had him cupped upon the back and shoulders, and, going to rest, applied a blister to his back.

December 19, the inflammation was but little abated, and the blood-vessels in the canthi being very turgid, I bled him in the eye, after the following manner: I passed a particular crooked needle under the blood-vessels, and raised them up, and divided them in the great canthus with a pair of scissars, in the small canthus with a small lancet, suffered the eyes to bleed, and dabbed and washed them with a soft sponge, soaked in a decoction of hyssop, warm, and thus fomented the eyes. I directed him to continue the powder, tea, and collyrium. The patient found much relief, the pain and heat being greatly mitigated.

December 20, he took twenty pilulæ polychrestæ, and persisted in the use of the other medicines as before; the blister was kept open, and his left-eye grew much better.

October 24, he repeated the pills, and took the same medicines, excepting that the powder with the camphire grew disagreeable to him, which therefore he took but every six hours: he continued this regimen till January 1,

1722,

1722, his eye growing better daily ; and when I left him to return home, his eye was in a good state.

OBSERVATION DCVIII.

Of an inflammation of the eye, after couching.

A Woman whom I couched, December 26, 1721, in both eyes, had a violent inflammation in them, with great pain in her head. I ordered her to be bled in the foot to ten ounces, and to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every three or four hours, in the mixture :

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.
Conch. acet. preparat. aā zii .
Cinnab. nativ. preparat.
Arcan. duplicat. aā zi .
Nitri puriss. $\text{ē}\text{ii}$.
Camphoræ, $\text{ē}\text{i}$. m. f. pulv.

℞. Aq. cerasor. nigr.
— borragin.
— flor. paralyf. aā ziii .
— cinamom. borrag. zi .
Antimonii diaphoretic. zi .
Syrup. flor. papav. zfs . m.

And directed her to wash her eyes frequently with the following collyrium, warm, and to apply a compress, wetted with the same, over them :

R. Aq. euphras.
— valerian. aā ziv .
Spirit. vin. Gallic. zfs .
Camphor. gr. vi. m.

The inflammation went off, and she recovered the sight of one eye perfectly.

The following OBSERVATIONS, with some others, had been left out at their proper places; but, on looking these over again, we have thought fit to insert them in this place.

OBSERVATION DCIX.

Of a pain in the head, and vertigo:

AN eminent merchant at Nuremberg, about fifty years of age, complained of being frequently troubled with a vertigo, and an almost continual violent pain in his head; and as he was of a plethoric habit, he was apprehensive an apoplexy might ensue: he consulted me, August 7, 1714, and I ordered him to lose eight ounces of blood from the foot. I must just remark, in this place, that some of the Nuremberg-physicians had no opinion of venesection, and rather thought it unnecessary, nay pernicious, on which account this gentleman was very averse to the operation.

I directed him to take forty drops of the following elixir, every morning early in his tea, and an hour before dinner, in any vehicle:

R̄. Elix. vitriol. Myns.

Eff. cort. aurant. aā ʒss. m.

I directed him to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every afternoon at five o'clock, and going to rest, in some black-cherry-water:

R̄. Lap. cancror. citr.

Tart. vitriol. aā ʒss.

Sal. absynthii,

Nitri depurat. aā ʒii.

Cinnab. antimonii, ʒiss. m.

I advised him to have his legs well rubbed, and to use a pediluvium frequently at night, going to rest, and, in fair weather, to take the exercise of riding or walking, as he had been accustomed to stay at home and write much, which weakens the head.

I also recommended to him to drink the Egra-waters; after he had continued these medicines a fortnight, the more effectually to remove his complaints, as I know that the chalybeate waters, properly used in vertigos and pains in the head, have been of great service; but he found himself so much better, after the use of the medicines, that he did not take the Egra-waters.

OBSERVATION DCX.

Of a vomiting, and severe pain in the stomach.

A Gentleman wrote me word, that his son, about sixteen years of age, had for some time past complained of a frequent pain and griping in his bowels, which, however, never lasted any long time, and generally ceased upon taking a spoonful of brandy, but that now it had returned again with greater violence, attended with a discharge of clear water into his mouth, and sometimes a vomiting: that he could not now take the brandy, which seemed to be too hot, neither could he eat any fruit, though that is cooling; in this manner he continued, and he was afraid, at length, it might be the cause of his death. He therefore desired me to prescribe what I thought would be serviceable in this disorder, and I ordered him to take the following emetic early in the morning, and to work it off with warm water:

℞. Rad. ipecacuanhæ, ʒi.

Tart. vitriolat. ʒss. m.

I directed him to take forty or fifty drops of the following tincture, every morning, noon and night:

℞. Eff. cort. aurant. ʒi.

— flor. chamomel.

Spirit. nitri dulc. aā ʒiii, m.

And to take two tea-spoonfuls of the following powder, every day after dinner:

℞. Pulv. stomachic. Birkman. ʒiss.

Trag. aromatic. August. ʒi. m.

OBSERVATION DCXI.

Of a vertigo and weakness of sight.

A Gentleman, between forty and fifty years of age, hale and corpulent, had, for a year past, been frequently troubled with a vertigo and weakness of his head, which disorder he probably brought upon himself by irregular living: he consulted me, January 7, 1717, and I ordered him, as he was of a plethoric habit, to lose eight ounces of blood from the foot, keeping his legs in warm water; which bleeding I advised him to repeat every three months.

I directed him to take the following pills, the evening after venesection:

℞. Pil. de succino Crat. ʒi.
 Resinæ jalapii subact. gr. v.
 Ess. succin. q. s. f. pilulæ, N^o. xv.

I directed from forty-five to fifty drops of the following tincture, to be taken every morning early, at noon, and in the evening, in tea :

℞. Essent. Cort. aurant. ʒi.

Sal. vol. oleos. Sylv. ʒss.

Ess. ambraë, ʒss. m.

And to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every day after dinner, upon a toast soaked in wine :

℞. Pulv. stomachic. Birkman. ʒiss.

Trag. aromatic. Aug.

Spec. diambraë compl. aā ʒss.

Ol. destill. cinamomi,

— — caryophyllor.

— — ligni rhodii, aā gutt. iii. m.

I directed him to rub some of the balsamum Lipsiense up his nostrils, and upon his temples ; and to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, in fair water, when he perceived any effervescence or commotion in his blood, or when he had drank too much :

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.

Tartar. vitriolat. aā ʒss.

Nitri depurat.

Cinnab. antimonii, aā ʒii. m.

I advised him to be regular in his diet, to avoid all immoderate eating and drinking, and by these means he was freed from his complaints.

OBSERVATION DCXII.

Of the epilepsy.

A Child, about nine months old, was seized with a great heat, and had had three epileptic fits : his parents desired my advice, February 9, 1715, and I ordered him half a small tea-spoonful of the following powder, every three hours :

℞. Pulv. bezoartic. Sennert.

Specific. cephalic. aā ʒss.

Nitri puriss. ʒss. m.

And

And directed them to give him a tea-spoonful of the following mixture frequently :

℞. Aq. cerasor. nig.
— flor. paralyf. aā ℥iii .
Lap. cancror. preparat. ℥i .
Spirit. vitriol. gutt. x.
Syrup. flor. papav. ℥ss . m.

I ordered his neck and temples, and crown of the head, to be rubbed, several times a-day, with the following balsam :

℞. Balf. lavend.
— fuccin.
— rutæ, aā ℥i . m.

The epilepsy is more frequent about Nurenberg than Helmstadt, seizing children as well as adults ; and ten or more epileptic patients occur there to one here.

OBSERVATION DCXIII.

Of a febris catarrhalis.

A Clergyman wrote to me, May 10, 1715, that he had caught cold, he could not tell how, the day before, and had a crick in his neck, which was very painful, and prevented his stooping or turning his head round, and that towards the evening he was generally much worse, and had lost his appetite ; he informed me that last night he had taken a catarrhal powder going to rest, which, after midnight, sweated him copiously. This morning he was up, but found himself very weak, and was troubled with flushings of heat, he therefore desired my advice. I answered, that I suspected his disorder to be a catarrhal fever, and that his stomach was overladen with phlegm, and advised him to take twenty-five grains of ipecacuanha as an emetic, and to work it off with warm water, and to take fifty drops of the following tincture, every morning in bed, and at four o'clock in the afternoon :

℞. Mixt. simpl.
Eff. scordii, aā ℥ii . m.

And to take a tea-spoonful of the pulv. temperans, every evening at seven o'clock, and going to rest, in the following julep :

℞. Aq. card. bened.
— flor. sambuc. aā ℥iii .
Syrup. contrayervæ, ℥iii . m.

I advised him also to apply a bag with elder and camomile-flowers, warm, to the part affected, and to be careful to avoid the cold air for some time, by which means he soon recovered:

OBSERVATION DCXIV.

Of a laceration of the perinæum, from coughing.

A Clergyman's wife had been troubled with a violent cough, ever since christmas, though at present it was not so severe as it had been about fourteen days past: in one of these fits of coughing, the perinæum, which had before been lacerated in a difficult labour, burst open again. The sore became deeper and spread, giving her excessive pain; she had been troubled with the piles before, and did not know whether this disorder might not proceed from them.

I ordered, January the 22d, a scruple of the pilulæ purgantes, to be taken going to rest, and directed her to take forty or forty-five drops of the following tincture, every morning and evening, in the tea:

℞. Ess. fumariz, — millefolii, — diascordii, *aa* ʒiii. Ol. dest. ligni sassafras, gutt. x. m.

And to drink four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients like tea, every morning and evening:

℞. Rad. polypod. ʒi. — china, Raf. ligni sassafras, *aa* ʒss. Herbæ millefolii, cum floribus, mj. — veronica, mfs. m.

I directed that the part should be washed with the following mixture, and some linen-cloths be wetted with it, and applied to the part afterwards, warm:

℞. Aq. calcis viv. ʒviii. Spir. vini camph. ʒii. Lap. calaminar. preparat. Cerussæ preparat. *aa* ʒiss. Tutiz preparat. ʒi. Sacch. saturni, ʒss. m.

I directed her to smear the lacerated part, every morning and evening, with the following mixture: ℞

℞. Terebinthinæ Venet. ʒvi.
 Subigatur vitell. ovi. N^o i.
 Adde Mellis optim. ʒfs. m.

And to apply the following plaister to the part, spread upon linen :

Empl. diachyl. simpl. ʒfs.
 Malax. ol. hyperic. q. f.

And advised her to abstain from conjugal embraces, till such time as she was well again : and by this means she was cured.

OBSERVATION DCXV.

Of a redundancy of bile.

THE young man, mentioned page 415, acquainted me, that the phlegm was abated after the medicines I had ordered, but that he was troubled with bilious eructations, and that his arms were still very weak. I ordered him to infuse the following ingredients, sewed in a bag, in a pint of boiling-water, adding, when cold, a quart of good old wine, and after it had stood twenty-four hours to settle, I directed a wine glass-full to be taken every morning, observing a proper regimen :

℞. Rad. quinque aperient. aā ʒii.
 — caryophyllor. ʒfs.
 Herb. linguæ cervinæ,
 — cardui benedict. aā mj.
 Fol. fenæ elect. ʒfs.
 Rhabarb. optim. ʒfs.
 Fibr. hellebor. nig. ʒii.
 Flaved. cort. aurant.
 Salis tartari, aā ʒiii. m.

Every day, after dinner, I ordered him to take two spoonfuls of the following mixture :

℞. Aq. menthæ,
 — cinamom.
 — mastich. aā ʒii.
 — vitæ Mathioli, ʒfs.
 Spirit. Menthæ,
 Eff. carminativæ. Wed. aā ʒfs. m.

I directed him to bathe the joints of his arms with the following mixture, warm, three times a-day :

℞. Aq. reg. Hung. ℥iv.

— anhalt. ℥iss.

Spirit. cornu cervi, ℥ss. m.

OBSERVATION DCXVI.

Of a difficulty of breathing.

AN old man was seized, May 9th, 1716, in the night, with great oppression of the breast, and rattling in his throat, could hardly breath, and feared he should be suffocated : he sent for me, and I ordered him to take two or three spoonfuls of the following mixture, every hour, till relieved :

℞. Aq. veronicae, ℥iii.

Vini Hispanic. ℥i.

Gum. ammon. puriss. ℥i.

Syrup de Eryfimo Lobelii, ℥iii. m.

After the third dose the difficulty of breathing abated, and in the morning his complaints were quite gone, excepting a pain in his head ; for which I ordered him to take thirty drops of spiritus salis armoniaci anisatus, three times a-day, in some tea, and to pour some upon the corner of a handkerchief to smell to.

OBSERVATION DCXVII.

Of the blind piles.

A Clergyman was troubled with the blind piles ; they were about the bigness of a hazel-nut. He consulted me, October 30, 1716, and I ordered him to wet soft rags in acetum lithargyr. and apply them frequently, warm, to the part, and to drink an infusion of herbæ millefolii cum floribus, in the manner of tea, twice a-day ; by which treatment, this complaint soon went off.

OBSERVATION DCXVIII.

Of spots flying before the eye.

A Student complained of black spots flying before his left-eye. He had first observed them about five weeks ago, and as they alarmed him, and made him apprehend that blindness would ensue, he consulted me, January 9, 1717: I advised him to lose eight ounces of blood from the foot, and to take twenty of the pilulæ polychrestæ, in the decrease of the moon, and to repeat them in a week; and to wash his eyes with the following collyrium:

℞. Aq. flor. cyan. ℥ii.
 — fœnicul.
 — rosar. rubr. aā ℥i.
 Sal. armoniac. gr. iv. m.

I directed him to wash his eyes every night and morning with cold water, and to avoid the smoak of tobacco and shining objects, and principally snow, and to avoid a strong light, and looking on the fire; and to drink four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients, every morning and afternoon, like tea:

℞. Herbæ euphrasæ, mj.
 Lign. saffrafras, ℥i. m.

OBSERVATION DCXIX.

Of a violent vomiting.

A Woman was seized with a violent vomiting, rejecting every thing she eat or drank; it had continued in this manner several days, and she was become extremely debilitated: she consulted me, July 21, 1717; and I ordered her to take one or two spoonfuls of the following mixture, every two hours, till she found relief:

℞. Aq. menthæ, ℥iv.
 — cinamom. cyd.
 — mastichin. aā ℥i.
 Diascord. Fracast. ℥ii. m.

I directed a large plaister of theriaca andromachi to be applied to her stomach; and by this method the complaint was removed.

OBSERVATION DCXX.

Of a slight apoplexy.

A Gentleman, about fifty years of age, was seized with a slight kind of an apoplexy; he said every thing appeared to turn round, he faltered in his speech, and could not well move his tongue, and was so weak that he could not stand upright; his left-leg shook continually, his pulse was strong and slow, his face very red, and the night before, he had sweated a good deal, and vomited twice; he had eaten some sausages the night before, and as he was then very hot, had drank a quart of beer more than usual. He consulted me, August 6th, 1717, and I ordered him to lose eight or ten ounces of blood immediately, and to take the following purging potion:

R. Rhabarb. ver. ℥ii.

Tartar. solubil. ℥i. ebull. simul in q. s. aquæ simpl.

R. Colaturæ, ℥iii.

Syrup. de cichor. cum rh. ℥ss. m.

This operated once by vomit, and four times by stool, and afforded him great relief; and as he had surcharged his stomach with the sausage, I ordered him to take sixty drops of the following tincture, every morning in tea, but noon and evening in some wine or soup:

R. Eff. cardamom.

— cort. aurant.

— maceris, aā ℥iss m.

I directed him to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder every day after dinner, and to drink sage-tea:

R. Pulv. stomachic. Birkman. ℥i.

Spec. contra apoplex. Aug. ℥ii. m.

I directed his attendants to lead him about the room as much as possible, in order to give the blood a brisker circulation; and in a fortnight he got quite well again.

OBSERVATION DCXXI.

Of a pain of the breast, &c. from a fall.

A Miller, seventy years of age, fell upon his breast two days ago; he had a violent pain in that part, a difficulty of breathing, and great heat; he asked my advice, August 10, 1717: I ordered him to infuse a spoonful of the following ingredients, in a pint of boiling water, three times a-day, and drink it warm, sweetened with sugar:

℞. Herbæ veronicæ,
 — arnicæ,
 Flor. sambuci, *aa* mj. m.

And to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every three or four hours, in the julep:

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.
 Sperm. ceti,
 Sanguin. hirci, preparat. *aa* ʒiss.
 Cinnab. antimonii, ʒfs.
 Nitri depurat. ʒi. m.

℞. Aq. flor. sambuc.
 — fumarix, *aa* ʒiii.
 — cinamom. bugloss. ʒi.
 Syrup. acetos. citri, ʒfs. m.

I ordered a handful of lovage, origanum, mother of thyme, and camomile flowers, to be sewed in a bag, and applied warm to the pained part, and advised him to drink small light beer when thirsty, and no strong beer, and not to drink it cold.

OBSERVATION DCXXII.

Of a bone sticking in the œsophagus.

A Farmer, about sixty years of age, as he was eating, swallowed a bone or gristle as big as a thumb, which stuck in his throat since yesterday morning; he breathed with great difficulty, and could not swallow either solids or liquids: he was brought to me, August 25, 1717: I dipped the whale-bone with a soft sponge at the end, described in my surgery, tab. xxi. fig. 10, into some warm broth, and holding down his tongue with a spatula, passed it into the gullet, and success-

fully forced it down into the stomach ; he could speak and swallow again immediately, and I ordered him an ounce of syrup of violets, to take a spoonful of every hour.

OBSERVATION DCXXIII.

Of the scabies.

A Young gentleman, a student at Altdorff, had got the itch ; he consulted me, August 28, 1717 ; and I ordered him to take the following bolus, early in the morning, and to repeat it again in three days :

℞. Pulv. jalapii, ℥i.
 Mercurii dulc. ℥ss.
 Resinæ jalap. subact. gr. iii.
 Conserv. fumariz, ʒiss.
 Syr. cichor. cum rhabarb. q. s. f. bolus.

I directed him to take half a tea-spoonful of the following powder, in fumitory-water, every afternoon at four o'clock, and at night going to rest :

℞. Matr. perlar.
 Antimon. diaphoret. aā ʒiii.
 Regul. antimon. medicinal.
 Bezoard. mineral. aā ʒiss.
 Mercurii dulc.
 Flor. sulphuris, aā ʒi.
 Ol. dest. ligni sassafras, gutt. iii. m. f. pulv.

And to take fifty drops of the following tincture, every morning, in the infusion :

℞. Eff. scordii,
 — fumariz,
 — lignor. aā ʒii. m.

I directed him to infuse the following ingredients, like tea, and drink it every morning and afternoon :

℞. Rad. sarsaparillæ,
 — chinæ, aā ʒvi.
 Ligni guaiaci,
 — sassafras, aā ʒss.
 Sem. fœnicul. ʒii. m.

After

After he had drank this infusion eight days, I advised him to take the morning dose in bed, and sweat an hour after it.

Fourteen days afterwards I ordered him to anoint the joints, and other places most affected, with the following ointment warm :

℞. Amalg. saturn. et mercurii, ʒiſs.

Boli armenæ, ʒiii.

Unguent. rosar. q. s. f. unguent.

I forbid him to eat pork or salt meats, and advised him not to overload his stomach, as these things caused an acrimonious blood: by these means he was cured.

OBSERVATION DCXXIV.

Of a cough and difficulty of breathing.

A Student complained of a frequent violent dry cough, and difficulty of breathing, and was apprehensive of a spitting of blood and consumption, as it had been prognosticated to him.—He consulted me, September the 7th, 1717; and I ordered him to drink three or four dishes of the infusion of the following ingredients twice a-day like tea :

℞. Rad. caryophyllat.

—— cichorei, aā ʒii.

—— helenii, ʒi.

Herb. tussilag.

—— scabiosæ,

—— veronicæ, aā mſs.

Flor. bellid.

Papav. errat. aā p. i.

Sem. fœnicul. ʒii.

—— anisi, ʒi. m.

I directed him to take forty drops of the tinctura proprietatis Myns. every morning and afternoon, in the tea; and to take a tea-spoonful of the following powder, every night, going to rest, in the julep :

℞. Lap. cancror. citrat.

Sal. absynthii,

Tartar. vitriolat. aā ʒii.

Cinnab. antimonii,

Nitri depurati, aā ʒi. m.

℞.

℞: Aq. tuſſilag.

— papav. rhœad. *aa* ℥iii.

— cinamomi, ℥i.

Syrup. de Eryſimo Lobeliî, ℥ſs. m. f. julep.

If the complaints were not ſoon relieved by this method, I directed him to be bled in the foot; but it was not required, for his diſorder was mitigated: and, by continuing the ſame medicines, he was entirely freed from it. I adviſed him, during this regimen, to take frequent, but gentle exerciſe, as walking, riding, &c. and to be moderate in eating and drinking, as well to cure theſe complaints, as to prevent a relapſe.



A P P E N D I X.

Observation 7, page 7.

Aqua Anhaltina:

℞. Terebinthinæ elect. lbs. thuris masc. ℥i. lign. aloes pulv. ℥ii. granorum mastichis, caryophyll. nuc moschat. cubebæ. cinamom. aā ʒvi. croc. ʒiiss. sem. fœnicul. bacc. lauri, aā ʒss. pulverizata infundantur in spiritus vini lbv—digerantur per sex dies additis mosch. gr. xv. hinc destillentur ex M. B. &, quod clarum est separetur a turbido.

Obf. 7, page 8.

Lap. cancror. citrat. ——— scil. oculi cancr. succo limon. saturati, posteaque ficcati.

Obf. 10, page 11.

Liquor cornu cervi succinatus:

℞. Salis succin. volat. q. l. solve in aqua font. et adde salis C. C. volatilis donec non amplius effervescent—tunc liquor hic sensim coaguletur & sicetur—Postea ℞. salis hujus ʒss. aq. ceras. n. ʒiss.—solve et serva pro liquore C. C. succinato.

Vel, ℞. Sal. succin. volat, C. C. volat aā—dissolve in sp. C. C. rectificato, tum, post digestionem, destillando evocatur liquor. C. C. succinatus.

Obf. 10, page 13.

Pulv. sternutator. Schneeberg—For this any stimulating sternutatory may be used; for instance, the pulvis sternutatorius of the pharmacop. Londinens.

Obf. 11, page 15.

Spec. contra apoplex, &c.—Succedaneum.—℞. Pulv. ad Guttet, spec. aromatic. aā ʒss. m.

Obf. 11, page 16.

Essent. cort. aurant, gentian, cinamom aā—For this may be well enough substituted the tinctura amara pharm. Lond. with the addition of a few drops of ol. cinamom.

Obf. 67, page 78.

Extract. panchymag. Crollii — Succedaneum.—Extract. cathartic. pharm. Lond.

Obf.

Obf. 67, page 79.

Effent. lignorum :

℞. Lign. faffafras, ℥ii. guaiac. ℥iii. rhodii ℥fs. rad. chinæ, farfaparill, fant rub. citrin. aā ℥i. incifa cum fpiritu fumarie ad quatuor digitorum fupereminentiam adufo, poft octiduanam digeftionem extrahantur & filtrentur.

Note, That the word *effentia*, in the German difpensatories, is fynonymous with our *tinctura*.

Obf. 81, page 107.

Effent. fcord.—is a ftrong infufion of fcordium in a diftilled fpirit of fcordium.

Mixtura fimplex :

℞. Sp. theriac. camph. ℥v. fp. tartar. ℥iii. fp. vitriol. ℥i. mifceantur & digerantur aliquandiu in vitro bene claufo.

For the fp. theriac. camph. See Quincy's difpensatory.

Obf. 82, page 107.

Effent. abfynth. comp.—is a tincture of wormwood, and feveral other aromatics in fp. vin. for which may be fubftituted equal parts of tinct. amar. & tinct. aromatic. pharm. Lond.

Obf. 90, page 116.

Eff. aristoloch. rot.—is a ftrong infufion of the root in fp. vin.

Obf. 96, page 123.

Pulv. marchion, &c.—Succedaneum.—℞. Pulv. ad Guttet, contray. comp. aā ℥fs. cinab. antim. ℥i. opii gr. i. m. f. pulvis.

Elæofach. mac. & aliorum aromaticorum, are made by rubbing a few drops of their effential oils with fine fugar.

Obf. 107, page 135.

Pulv. marchion, &c.—Succedaneum—as in page 123, with the addition of the nitre and ol. mac.

Obf. 108, page 136.

Pulv. temperans noſtr.—Either the recipe in Obf. 52, page 59—or that in Obf. 119, page 147, feems to be what is here intended—viz. lap. cancr. citrat, &c.

Obf. 122, page 152.

Pulv. hepatic. rub. Dresd.

℞. Crystal. tart. albiff. lbii. imbuantur, in marmore, spir. vitriol. rect. ℥iv. continue miscendo, donec omnis spiritus absumptus fuerit; deinde ℞. Santal. rub. subtilissime in marmore pulverizat ℥iv. imbuatur sp. vin. opt. ℥viii. per vices immiscendo, ut fiat instar pastæ, & ad aërem ficcando, iterum miscendo & exsiccando, donec omnem spiritum absumferit—Postea crystal. tart. cum sp. vitriol, & fant. rub. cum sp. vin. f. q. imbutum misce super marmore exquisitissime, exsicca & ad usum reserva.

Obf. 130, page 168.

Pulv. marchion, &c.—succed. ut pag. 135.

Obf. 132, page 173.

Eff. carminativi Wedelii—is an infusion of warm aromatics in sp. cort. limon. acidulated with sp. nitri; for which may be substituted tinct. amar. & aromatica cum elix. vitriol. dulc.

Obf. 161, page 182.

Pulv. contra abortum Aug.

℞. Grana kerm. ℥i. fant. rub. ℥ss. caryoph. ℥i. nuc. mosch. ℥ii. R. tormentill. ℥ss. margarit. pp, coral. utriusque pp. aā ℥i. fol. auri N° iii. facch. perlat. ℥iii. m. f. pulvis.

℞. Pulv. contra abort. ℥i. ad Guttet ℥iii. nitri depurat. ℥ii. cinab. antimon. ℥i. m. f. pulvis.

Bals. (vel aq.) embryon.—is a prolix composition; for which may be substituted any aromatic cordial water.

Obf. 156, page 202.

Elix. pectoral. Wedelii.

℞. Rad. helen. ℥i. herb. rorellæ ℥iss. benzoin. ℥vi. myrrh. rad. liquorit. aā ℥ss. g. ammon. ℥ii. sem. anif. ℥ss. croci ℥iii. rad. irid. fl. lign. fant. rub. aā ℥i. sp. vin. rect. q. f. f. elixir.

Sp. fal. ammoniac. anifat.

℞. Sem. anif. ℥iii. ciner. clavellat, in aq. font. solut, lbi. misce & post aliquam digestionem additis salis ammoniac, itidem in aq. font. solut, ℥vi. —lento igne in arena spiritum, destillando, prolice.

Obs. 160, page 207.

Pulv. contra apoplex. &c.—Succedaneum—℞. Pulv. ad Guttet. spec. aromatic. cinab. antimon. *aa* ʒiſs. ol. cinam. gutt. vi. mac. lavend. lign. rhod. *aa* gutt. ii. m.

Obs. 161, page 208.

Effent. cort. aurant.

℞. Cort. aurant. exterior. recent. ʒiv. sp. vin lbi.—abſtrahatur in balneo à corticibus ſpiritus vin. in quo dein novi cortices aurant. infundantur, ſumendo eorum uncias quatuor: poſt octiduanam digeſtionem liquor tinctus filtretur, & cum ſyrupi è corticibus aurant unciis duabus edulco-
retur.

Effent. diaſcord.—a ſtrong infuſion of ſpec. pro diaſcord. in ſp. vin.

Obs. 169, page 218.

Eff. anodyn.—For this the tinct. thebaic. or the balſ. anodyn. Batean. may ſerve.

Obs. 172, page 221.

Pil. de ſucc. Crat.—Succedaneum.—Pil. Ruſi.

Obs. 176, page 226.

Spec. cephalic Michael, &c.—as above, Obs. 96 and 107, adding the tart. vitriol. & nitr.

Obs. 181, page 232.

Acet. lavend. roſat.—See the acet. roſatum in Quincy: after the ſame manner the acet. lavend. may be made.

Obs. 187, pag. 238.

Tragea aromat. Aug. pulv. ſtom. Birkmanni, &c.—Succedaneum.—℞. Spec. aromatic. pulv. ari. c. *aa* ʒvi. ſacch. cand. alb. ʒi. ol. cinam. mac. caryoph. *aa* gutt. ii. m. f. pulvis.

Obs. 191, page 244.

Extract. meliſſæ, gentian, ariſtolo. rot.—The extract. gentian might do for all; but if any one chooſes the extracts of the other ſimples, they are eaſily made after the manner of other extracts.

Obs. 163, page 249.

Eff. traumatic. Wedelii.

℞. Mumia, ſang. dracon. *aa* ʒi. terr. japanic. myrrh, rad. tormentill. *aa* ʒſs. flor. roſ. rub. hyperic. *aa* ʒiii. ſant. rub. ʒiii. nuc. moſchat. ʒi.
extrahe

extrahe cum sp. vin. tartarizat, leni calore, tincturam, quæ decantata usui reponatur.

Obf. 203, page 254.

Pulv. pannonic. rub. spec. de hyacinth, &c.—Succedaneum.—℞. Spec. è scord. cum opio, coral. rub. pp. g. arabic. pulv. *aā* ℥ii. m. f. pulvis.

Obf. 204, page 254.

Pulv. stomach. Birkm.—Succedaneum.—Pulv. ari comp.

Bals. Lips. apoplectic.—Of these balsama apoplectica there are several compositions, consisting chiefly of essential oils, with or without sweets, and differing but little from each other; for which may be well enough substituted the balsam in Obf. 162, page 210, or Obf. 220, page 271, or any other of the kind dispersed in several parts of this book, or the balsamum apoplecticum Batean. copied also by Quincy.

Obf. 206, page 257.

M. S.—Mixture simplex.

Obf. 219, page 270.

Mass. pil. Emanuel.—Pil. Rufi.

Obf. 220, page 271.

Trag. aromatic. Aug. pulv. stomach. Birkm.—Succedaneum—℞. Spec. aromatic. pulv. ari comp. *aā* ℥ss. sacch. albiss ℥ii. m. f. pulvis.

Obf. 223, page 274.

Pulv. Marchion, spec. cephalic, &c.—See Obf. 96, or 107.

Obf. 228, page 278.

Elix. aperitiv. Clauderi :

℞. Sal. ciner. clavellat. depurat. Aq. flor. sambuc, cochlear. nasturtii, *aā*, ad eminentiam quatuor vel quinque digitorum—Solutio filtretur et affundatur grosse pulv. aloes, myrrhæ *aā* ℥i. croci ℥ss. et f. elixir, quod filtratum servetur.

Obf. 229, page 280.

Aq. carminativ. Aug. &c.—Succedaneum.—℞. Cujusvis aq. cordial. aromatic. ℥iv. sp. nitri d. ℥i. m.

Obf. 242, page 293.

Pulv. bezoardic Sennert.—Succedaneum—Pulv. bezoartic. ph. Lond.

Obf. 246, page 299.

Pulv. stomach. Birkm. &c. &c.—Succedaneum—℞. Pulv. ari comp. ℥iss. spec. aromatic. chalyb. cum sulph. pp. *aā* ℥i. tart. vitriol. ℥ii. m. f. pulvis.

Obs. 253, page 305.

Pulv. Marchion, &c.—Succedaneum—Pulv. ad Guttet, &c.

Obs. 254, page 305.

Ung. de arthanit.—There are several forms in the German dispensaries for this ointment, all very prolix: the linimentum ad lumbricos, in Quincy, may serve as a substitute.

Obs. 262, page 315.

Extract. maracost. mindereri—is a prolix composition, and may be supplied by the pil. rufi alone, or quickened by the addition of some stronger purging pill.

Obs. 358, page 416.

Elix. stomach. Hoffman.

℞. Herb. meliss. menth. puleg. *aa* miiij. salviæ mij. rad. pimpinell. zedoar, galangæ, *aa* ℥iss. calam. aromatic. ℥i. granor. mastich. ℥iss. cubebæ, nuc mosch. *aa* ℥ss. macis, cortic. citri aurant. *aa* ℥i. cinamom. caryoph. zinzib. *aa* ℥ss. sem. coriandr. ℥i. incis. et contus. infunde guttatim sp. vitriol. philosoph. f. q. ad imbibitionem et macerationem—Extrahe postmodum cum spiritu cortic. citri in loco calido.

The elix. vitriol. dulc. of the pharm. Lond. may be well enough substituted for this elixir.

Obs. 590, page 672.

Ess. alexipharmic.

℞. Aq. scord. rutæ *aa* lb ii. cort. citri, flor. aurant. *aa* lbss. adde rad. angelic. enulæ camp. imperator. zedoar. *aa* ℥iss. flor. calendul. sambuc. tunicæ *aa* ℥iss. gran. junip. ℥iii. sem. angelic. anisi, myrrh. rub. *aa* ℥i. nuc mosch. macis, cinamom. *aa* ℥vi.—macera & destilla ex B. V. ad ficcitatem, rostro capitelli immixtis camphor. ℥i. succin. alb. ℥ii.—liq. egresso immerge rad. zedoar, contrayerv. cort. citri recent. *aa* ℥iss. aurant. rec. ℥i. myrrh. ℥ss. croci ℥ii. digere per dies aliquot, deinde filtretur et f. essentia.

Obs. 610, page 691.

Pulv. stomach. Birkm. trag. aromatic.—See Obs. 220, page 271.

The form for the pilulæ polychrestæ, so often mentioned in this work, is as follows: ℞. Extract. panchym. Crollii (aut extract. cathartic. ph. Lond.) mercur. dulc. *aa* ℥ii. refin. jalap. ℥i. ess. lignor. q. f. f. pilulæ gr. i. ponderis et consperge pulv. cinab.—See obs. 67, page 78, and page 80 of the book, line 26.

The E N D.

