
1. NOVA Experimenta Chemica qua ad penitiorem acidi e pinguedine eruti cognitionem valere videntur. Scrib. D. Laurentius Crellius, Gulielmo Huntero, M. D. S. R. S.—Professor Crell in this paper continues his inquiries into the chemical properties of the acid obtainable from animal fat. Sixty experiments are related, for an account of which we must refer the chemical reader to the work itself.

Vol. IV. No. I. A II. Ob-

From a table of births and burials in York, from the year 1728 to 1735, inclusive, published by Mr. Drake in his Antiquities of York, it appears that during that period the proportion of deaths was 1 in $21\frac{1}{4}$. “Very different from this—says the author of the paper before us—" is our present situation; the proportion of deaths being now decreased to 1 in $28\frac{1}{4}$, which is the quotient of 12,800, the number of inhabitants, divided by 453, the present average of annual deaths. This is certainly a great rise in the scale of healthiness. From being near as fatal as London, we have become less so than many country places, as will appear from the following comparative view of the proportion of deaths in different places:

At Vienna, - 1 in 19\frac{1}{4} dies every year.

London, - 1 in 20\frac{1}{4}
Edinburgh, - 1 in 20\frac{1}{4}
Berlin, - - 1 in 21
Rome, - - 1 in 22
Amsterdam, - 1 in 22
Dublin, - - 1 in 22
Leeds, - - 1 in 22
Northampton, - 1 in 26

"At
"At Shrewsbury, - 1 in 26 dies every year.
   Liverpool, - 1 in 27\frac{7}{9}
   Manchester, - 1 in 28
   York, - - 1 in 28\frac{1}{2}"

It appears from Dr. White's observations, that the summer season is by much the healthiest at York; autumn the next; then the spring; winter being by far the most fatal. Dr. Percival found much the same to be the case at Manchester. At Chester, Dr. Haygarth says, November was the most sickly month.

The diseases at York, we are told, are chiefly of the inflammatory kind, which are known to be the general attendants of the winter and spring months.

Among the general causes of the increasing population and healthiness of York, Dr. White enumerates the introduction of inoculation, improvements in the treatment of several disorders, the cool regimen in fevers, the admission of fresh air, and the general use of antifebric medicines and diet. To these, he thinks, may be added a general improvement and greater attention to Nature in the management of infants.

After the general causes of healthiness, such as are particular, or of a more local nature, come under our author's consideration. In this respect,
respect, it seems, the city of York has been much improved within a few years past. The streets have been widened in many places, by taking down a number of old houses, built in such a manner as almost to meet in the upper stories, by which the sun and air were almost excluded in the streets and inferior apartments. They have also been new paved, additional drains made, and, by the present method of conducting the rain from the houses, are become much drier and cleaner than formerly. The erection of the locks, about four miles below the city, has been a great advantage to it: for, before this, the river was frequently very low, leaving quantities of dirt in the very heart of the city, also the filth of the common sewers, which it was unable to wash away. The lock has effectually prevented this for the future, by the river being kept always high, broad, and spacious; and has thus contributed to the salubrity as well as beauty of York.

III. Account of a Monstrous Birth. In a letter from John Torrlet, Esq. Chief of Anjingo, to the Hon. William Hornbey, Governor of Bombay. Communicated by Dr. Lind, F. R. S.——A Nair woman was delivered at Anjingo of the child here described, on the 28th of March 1780,
and it lived, we are told, till the 1st of April in the morning. In the afternoon Mr. Torlefe went to see it. His account of it is as follows:

"It had but one body, at the extremity whereof were two heads, one larger than the other. It had four hands and arms perfect, two legs on one side, its body, and one on the other, which began on the middle of its back, and appeared by Nature intended for two by its size, and from the appearance of the foot, which looked as if two had been squeezed or rather mashed together. It had only one navel, and one anus, but two genitals of the female. It was fed, during its short existence, by hand, with goats milk. It is remarkable, that one head would sleep whilst the other was awake; or one would cry, and the other not. They both died at the same instant. Almost all this town went to see it, the like having never been heard of before. The mother is a stout woman; and I saw four of her children at her house, the youngest of which was six years old, all healthy and perfect." Two engravings are given of this monster.

IV. Continuation of the Experiments and Observations on the Specific Gravities and attractive Powers
Powers of various Saline Substances*. By Richard Kirwan, Esq. F. R. S.—In this paper the learned and indefatigable author proceeds to examine the quantity of pure acids taken up at the point of saturation by the various substances they unite with. His experiments are arranged under the following heads; viz. of the mineral alkali;—volatile alkali;—calcareous earth;—magnesia, or muriatic earth;—earth of alum, or argillaceous earth;—phlogiston;—quantity of phlogiston in nitrous air, fixed air, vitriolic air, sulphur, and marine acid air.

In treating of phlogiston, the ingenious author begins with explaining the origin and formation of inflammable air; after which he proceeds to shew its identity and homogeneity with phlogiston. By phlogiston is generally understood that principle in combustible bodies on which their inflammability principally depends; that principle to which metals owe their malleability and splendor; that which, combined with vitriolic acid, forms sulphur; that which diminishes respirable air. Inflammable air, according to Mr. Kirwan, is that very principle which alone is truly inflammable. He presents us with a

* See the 2d vol. of this Journal, p. 191.
great number of observations and experiments from himself and others, but particularly from Dr. Priestley, in support of this doctrine. From these he thinks it sufficiently proved "that inflammable air, purified from the acids of other substances that expel it from its basis, and also from all particles of the body to which it was originally united, such as inflammable air from metals received on mercury, and well washed in lime water, is one and the same substance with phlogiston, differing only in quantity of fire, inflammable air containing nearly the same quantity of this element as the same bulk of atmospheric air, as Dr. Crawford has found by some late experiments, an account of which will soon be laid before the public."

It may appear extraordinary, supposing inflammable air and phlogiston to be the same substance, that inflammable air should mix so easily with water, whereas phlogiston constantly repels and is repelled by it; but this, we are told, depends on the state of this same substance, which when fixed and concrete, is called phlogiston, and when rarefied and æriform, inflammable air. In this latter state, Mr. Kirwan observes, it mixes with water in proportion to its rarefaction.
The other papers contained in this volume are,Relazione di una nuova Pioggia, scritta dal Conte
de Gioeni, abitante della 3a reggione dell’ Etna.
i.e. Account of a new kind of Rain. Written by
the Count de Gioeni, an inhabitant of the 3d region
of Mount Etna.—Experiments with Chinese Hemp-
seed. By Keane Fitzgerald, Esq.—An Account
of some Scoria from Iron works, which resemble the
vitrified filaments described by Sir William Hamil-
ton. By Samuel More, Esq.—An Abstract of
the Register of the Parish of Holy Cross, Salop,
from 1770 to 1780. By the Rev. William
Gorfuch, Vicar.—An Experiment proposed for
determining, by the aberration of the fixed stars,
whether the rays of light, in pervading different
media, change their velocity according to the law
which results from Sir Isaac Newton’s ideas con-
cerning the cause of refraction; and for ascertaining
their velocity in every medium whose refractive
density is known. By Patrick Wilson, M. A.—
Quantity of Rain which fell at Barrowby near
Leeds. By George Lloyd, Esq. F. R. S.—
An Account of an improved Thermometer. By
Mr. James Six.—Of the Parallax of the Fixed
Stars. By Mr. Herschel, F. R. S.—Catalogue
of Double Stars. By the same.—Description of
a Lamp Micrometer. By the same.—A Paper
to obviate some doubts concerning the great magnifying powers used. By the same.—Del modo di render sensibilissima la più debole Elettricità sia naturale, sia artificiale. i. e. Of the method of rendering very sensible the weakest natural or artificial electricity. By Mr. Alexander Volta, Professor of Experimental Philosophy in Como.—Abstract of a Register of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at London in Rutland, 1780. By Thomas Barker, Esq. —Meteorological Journal kept at the house of the Royal Society. This is brought down no lower than the month of August; and we are sorry to learn that the Society, for want of proper convenience in their new apartments in Somerset Place, have been obliged to discontinue their meteorological observations.

II. A Treatise on Experience in Physic. 8vo.

This excellent performance was originally published in German by Dr. Zimmermann, whose merit is already well known in this country, by a treatise on the Dysentery, (for a translation of which the public are indebted to Dr. Hopson) and an essay on National Pride. The
present work is professedly written with a view to ascertain and illustrate a certain chain of principles, the knowledge and application of which constitute what the author calls Experience.

The work is divided into five books, each of which is subdivided into chapters. The author begins with pointing out the different ways in which we acquire knowledge. He observes, with Mr. Locke, that we do this by means of the senses, and by the reflections that arise in the mind, in consequence of impressions made on it by objects that have affected the senses. This is the source of our simple ideas, and it is the business of the mind to compare, arrange, and connect together these simple ideas, to find out the affinity they have to each other, and to form from them complex ideas. From these are to be deduced certain principles from which conclusions are to be drawn. These conclusions either flow naturally from simple and certain principles, or are the consequences of many compound principles, both certain and uncertain; and in this case, the united faculties of the mind may be said to act.

The Sciences, we are told, differ more from each other by the variety of their principles, than by the diversity of their objects. Some of their
their principles are clear, simple, and certain; and finding all the avenues to the mind open, easily enter into it, and bring conviction along with them. Others there are, which require to be more deeply examined, and which afford no light to the understanding, but by the favor of Experience. The knowledge that flows from clear, simple, and certain principles, according to our author, forms a part of the Mathematics. That which is derived from compound principles, that are in part certain and in part uncertain, more especially comprehends moral philosophy, the art of government, the art of war, and the healing art. He is of opinion that Physic, above all other sciences, requires a very liberal, active, and penetrating genius, because the physician being often obliged to confine himself to simple probabilities, will be unable to trace them to their highest degree without an extreme share of penetration.

As simple ideas form the basis of each particular science, so this fund of simple ideas, Dr. Zimmermann thinks, can never be too abundant. We owe much, he observes, both to him who collects every thing at random, without carrying his views any farther; and to him, who, being more intelligent, culls with taste
taste only the choicest objects that present themselves to him.

Our author next proceeds to treat of false experience. "In general—says he—experience is considered as the simple produce of the senses. The understanding seems to come in for so small a share, that every thing that is intellectual in it, is regarded as having as much of materiality as the perceptions of the senses. This is what I call false experience, because it is either founded on observations that are false in themselves, or improperly reflected on, and of course insufficient; or that are erroneously deduced from principles that are in themselves not well founded. Commonly too, the name of Experience is given to that knowledge which is acquired by the simple reiterated intuition of the same object. Supposing this principle to be well founded, it is only necessary to have travelled much, to acquire the greatest experience in a knowledge of the world. An aged officer will have all the Experience that is possible in the art of war; and an old nurse will be preferable to the most experienced physician. On the same grounds, the physician who has seen the greatest number of patients will be the
"the most instructed: and, indeed, the people
always prefer such a one. The multitude,
without concerning themselves about the true
character of Experience, readily give that
confidence to the old woman and the old
doctor, which is due only to long and true
Experience. They inquire not, whether he
is a man of learning, and penetration, and
genius; if he has gray hairs, it is sufficient.
These inconsiderate decisions are derived
wholly from the idea, which the less enlight-
ened part of men form of old age. They
suppose that an old man has thought more
than a young one, because he has seen more.
It is on this account that we so often see old
men inconsiderately revered, who are un-
worthy of the least esteem; and that the most
striking and even brilliant actions sometimes
lose all their value—He is a young man, they say.
There is only one prerogative which the
young man of merit is unable to dispute with
ignorance in gray hairs, and that is the num-
ber of years: and yet, alas! we see the idea
of Experience attached to this prerogative,
piteous as it is; and the old man is always
enabled by it to keep the young one at a
distance, like an old and fatless tree, which
by
by its withered branches prevents the young and promising plant from rising.

This prejudice is the more injurious to the young man, because when compared with the old one, he continues always to be young. I have often seen people of weak minds, who constantly considered a young man of merit as a young man, notwithstanding his accomplishments and capacity, merely because they saw him come into the world. They always spoke of him in the same severe and imposing tone, even although he might be much superior to them in station as well as in talents. Methinks I hear the nurse of a General covered with wounds, crying out, Ay, I have often danced him in my arms.

Age certainly affords us an opportunity of enlarging our understanding, but every one is not disposed to do this; nor is every capacity susceptible of it. The old age of a physician who is respectable for his merit, is an honourable old age. Glory follows all his steps. The younger members of the profession give him all their respect and esteem. They call him their father, their Mentor. He is their only guide in the obscurity which frequently surrounds them. But ancient days, after a
"life of little estimation, or rather, the old age
of a weak brain, is ignominy. Truly, can
seventy years of stupidity ever render a man
respectable?—An old physician without merit,
in my eyes, appears only as a man who is
become once more a child. All his powers
lie in his obstinacy. These stupid old men
do not consider, that even at their birth they
were seventy or eighty years old."

A few pages beyond this he observes, that
true genius will never be met with in a phy-
sician who gives marks of duplicity, or mean-
ness of spirit; who is capable of pocketing
affronts, and ready to laugh with the idle
and the foolish, or to sacrifice to every idol.
Galen, who deservedly acquired so great a
reputation by the many eminent good qualities
of his mind and disposition, and who had
collected within himself all that men before
his time had known of Nature, complains
feelingly of many physicians in his days who
were not ashamed to attend in the morning
at the toilet, and make their court to the
ladies; and at night to be of the most sumpt-
uous parties. In this manner, by modelling
themselves to every fashion, they aimed at esta-
blishing a reputation. And this is the reason,
"adds
adds this respectable man, why the fine arts
and philosophy are considered as very useless
branches of a physician's knowledge. Ought
we, then, to be surprized that ignorant me-
chanics should quit their trades, for the sake
of practising physic; or that persons who have
learned only the art of preparing medicines,
should have the boldness to consider themselves
as physicians, and undertake the treatment of
diseases? Pliny has very well observed, that
he who has impudence, may very easily pass
for a physician.

This way of thinking, which has been so
long introduced, is the result of the very gross
and improper idea that has been annexed to
Physic in all ages. I have heard it remarked
in praise of a physician in great vogue, "that
he was as supple as a valet-de-chambre." But,
can a physician, who thinks nobly of his art,
and who knows what he owes to himself and to
his patients, ever be guilty of such meannefs?
It would surely be the way to excite contempt.
Physic can never make any progress, while
they who ought to contribute towards its
perfection, do nothing for it. This abuse is
particularly common in England, where the
most celebrated physicians sacrifice their leisure
moments
moments to the fine arts, philosophy, and the
mathematics, rather than in composing any
works which may contribute to the progress
of physic. Lord Bacon says, that the im-
postor frequently triumphs at the bed-side of
the sick, when true merit is affronted and
dishonoured; the people having always con-
sidered a quack or an old woman as the rivals
of true physicians. Hence it is, that every
physician, who has not greatness of soul
enough not to forget himself, feels no difficulty
in saying with Solomon, "If it is with me as
with the madman, why should I wish to appear
wiser than he is?" Others, who have more
delicacy, pursue another course, and aim at
acquiring a reputation by following other
sciences, mediocrity in Physic being found to
lead a man as far in fame as the height of
perfection does. Bacon has too well observed,
that the length of diseases, the sweets of life,
the illusive flattery of hope, and the recom-
mendations of the patient’s friends, are suffi-
cient reasons for the vilest and most ignorant
quacks being often preferred to the best phy-
sicians. An ignorant fellow always gives more
hopes than a man of learning."
Dr. Zimmermann next contrasts true with false Experience; and in the second book he treats of Erudition, and of its influence on experience.

He observes, that we every day see people who have nothing but what is artificial, both in their conversation and way of thinking. These people—says he—who are so constantly quoting others, have only a false erudition. True erudition is evinced by the refinement of our genius, rather than by the number of our quotations.

In combating the prejudices against erudition, Dr. Zimmermann observes that the persons who exclaim the most against erudition, are always the first to make use of Greek and Latin and other hard words which they do not understand; and that practitioners of this stamp are not only averse to reading themselves, but consider reading as the test of ignorance in others.

Our author next points out the advantages of erudition. "He who never reads—says he—"sees, in the world, only himself. As he has "no idea of what has been thought by others, "he considers all his reflections as of the greatest "importance. It is, therefore, by erudition "alone that such a one can enlarge the narrow "circle in which his genius is confined. The "too
"too great idea we entertain of the soil on
"which we tread, disappears, the moment we
"consider the totality of the globe."

In describing the characteristics of medical learning, Dr. Zimmermann distinguishes what is called erudition from true learning. A man of erudition—he observes—may at the same time be a very great simpleton; whereas a man of true learning must necessarily be a man of genius. Erudition, considered by itself, is a mixture of good and bad things, often contradictory to each other, and badly digested, which burthen the memory at the expense of common sense. One of these lettered men, we are told, fancies himself of vast importance to society, when he has retained the divisions and chapters of ancient and modern works, and can tell how many times a word is to be met with in them. It is only the man of true learning, our author observes, who can distinguish the merit of every writer. Without that critical discernment which belongs to genius alone, nothing can be perused with advantage. Reading will only serve to corrupt the judgment, and weaken the mind. We shall believe many things, but at the same time know but few. Medical writings, like all others, contain errors in the same page with

\[ C_2 \text{ truth;} \]
truth; and it is often amongst a dull assemblage of words that we must have the courage and the genius to search for an observation which seems to elude the most penetrating eye. The greater number of writers say but very little even in the most tedious details, and we are obliged to read with great patience that we may from time to time glean some interesting advice. It is not too extensive a reading that renders a man learned. Reading, in general, impairs ordinary minds. They soon become like a sieve, and retain nothing that is thrown into them. Without a genius formed for the sciences, reading supplies us only with opinions, and we never shall be able to analyze any of them. He who speaks truth, will perhaps be him whom we shall the least feel. Ten authorities will be more to be feared than one, if we are unable to distinguish which of them is legitimately founded. There are some persons, we are told, who fall into a different error. Pleased with the manner of one writer, they read only him, and they soon conceive, that all others speak truth, only in proportion as they agree with him.

In the third book the learned author treats of the genius for observation, and its influence on experience; in the fourth, of the observation of signs deduced from the leading phenomena of the
the animal econony; and in the fifth and last, of genius, and its progress towards experience. Under each of these heads we meet with a variety of excellent sentiments, which cannot fail to render the work extremely useful to all who are engaged in the study and practice of Phyric.

A great number of interesting notes are added to different parts of the work by the English editor. As a specimen of these notes, we have selected the following. It is annexed to a passage in which the author speaks of the effects of superstition on Phyric.

"This observation is nowhere more applicable than to this country, where the people are every day dupes to medical impostors of every kind. Every body has heard of the urine doctor, Mayerbach, who lately made so much noise in London.—Impostors of this fort, however, are not confined to England. At the village of Langnau, in Switzerland, there is a certain Michael Schupbach, whose celebrity, for many years past, has been so great, as to draw patients to him from almost every country of Europe. He confines himself wholly to the inspection of the urine. During the summer months, great numbers of people are every day going from Basle,
and Berne, to Langnau, some of whom go
to consult Schuppach, and others merely to
see this rustic physician, who receives them
in his night-cap, and waistcoat without sleeves,
for he never wears a coat. He keeps an
excellent Table d'Hote, and is very moderate
in his charges. Many of his patients are of
the highest rank. In the autumn of 1776,
there were with him, two ambassadors, and
several other persons of distinction. He has
erected a handsome building for their recep-
tion, near his hut, and likewise a laboratory,
in which he prepares his medicines. A Ger-
man physician has lately taken some pains to
detect the artifices of Schuppach, and has
published a little book on the subject. The
people, however, as is too commonly the
case, have attributed this performance more
to jealousy than philanthropy. There are
different prints, both of Schuppach and his
wife, to be met with, in all the Swiss and
German print-shops.
The world has always abounded with ab-
surdities of this kind. About the year 1698,
an illiterate peasant, named Christophe Ozanne,
became so famous for his skill in physic, that
coaches went regularly three times a week
from
from the Rue Contrescarpe at Paris, filled
with patients who went to consult Ozanne,
at Chaudray in Normandy, distant forty
leagues from Paris. The patients were all
incribed in a book as fast as they arrived,
and were admitted by turns to an audience,
without any distinction of rank. Ozanne
received them in a little smoaky hut, and his
prescriptions were, usually, of some simples.
He delivered his opinion in a very blunt
manner, and admitted of no reply. This
singularity of behaviour was, at length, the
means of his being neglected. A young lady,
who had been married only three months,
went to consult him, and related all her com-
plaints. The husband, who accompanied her,
added every thing that he thought would
throw a light on the nature of his wife's
disorder: when they had finished all they had
to say; Madam, said Ozanne, your complaints
are the effects of a lying-in. It was to no
purpose that the young couple remonstrated
against the absurdity of such a decision.—
Ozanne shewed them to the door, and called
out for other patients. M. Default, who
has given this story at length, in his Disserta-
tion sur la Goutte, speaks of it as a fact, to
which
"which posterity will, with difficulty, give
credit. But, alas! we see similar marks of
folly and superstition every day.

III. *Histoire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences.*
Annee 1778. Avec les Memoires de Mathe- 
tique et de Physique, pour la meme annee, tirés
des Registres de cette Academie. i.e. *History of*
the *Royal Academy of Sciences for the year*
1778; *with the Mathematical and Philosophical*
*Memoirs for that year, taken from the Registres*
of the *Academy.* 4to. Paris, 1781. 707 pages,
with twelve copper-plates.

TH E first or historical part of this volume
contains the eulogies of Paul James Malouin and the celebrated Linnaeus, two members
of the academy lately deceased.

Of M. Malouin, we are told, that he was
born at Caen in Normandy in 1701. His fa-
ther, who was a counsellor in that city, and
designed him for the bar, sent him at a proper
age to pursue his studies at Paris, and in 1730,
when he returned to Caen, was surprized to find,
that instead of being a graduate in civil law,
his son had taken a doctor's degree in physic.

After
After spending about three years at Caen, he returned to Paris, where his chemical abilities procured him the friendship of M. Geoffroi. M. de Fontenelle likewise, to whom he was nearly related, interested himself in his advancement, and after the death of M. Dumoulin he became one of the physicians the most employed in Paris. This celebrity lasted only twenty-two months; but at the end of that period he found himself rich enough to retire to Versailles, where he died of apoplexy on the 3d of January, 1778.

He was the author of a work on Medicinal Chemistry; of a treatise on the art of making bread, and of several chemical essays inserted in the memoirs of the academy. All these writings have the character of being judicious, learned, and accurate.

No physician perhaps was ever more zealous for the interests of his profession than M. Mailouin. Several anecdotes in proof of this are related by his eulogist, and at his death, we are told, he founded a public meeting, which is to be held once a year by the College of Physicians at Paris for the purpose of doing honour to the memory of their deceased associates, and as an incitement to medical improvement.
To the account we have already given of Linnaeus (Vol. III. page 29) we may add from the volumue before us, that in compliance with the custom of his country he exchanged the name of Linnaeus for that of Von Linne, upon being raised to the rank of nobility, as names terminating in us are confined to the plebeian order in Sweden.

In 1776 soon after his recovery from a stroke of apoplexy he drew up a short account of his life, and sent it to the academy as a part of materials for his eulogy. In this writing, which may be styled the Confessions of Linnaeus, he very candidly acknowledges his foibles. Among other things he allows that he was too easily irritated, that he was slow in embracing new opinions, and too tenacious of those he had once adopted. He confesses also, that he was too impatient of criticism and contradiction.

In enumerating the honours that have been paid to the memory of Linnaeus his eulogist speaks of a monument erected by one of his disciples in the church of Edinburgh. But this is a mistake, which seems to have taken its rise from an urn having been placed in honour of this great naturalist, by Dr. Hope, in the Botanic garden at Edinburgh.
The memoirs in this volume, the subjects of which are connected with our plan, are as fol-
low:

1. Remarks on certain saline combinations of Iron. By M. de Lassone.—The objects of this paper are to ascertain by experiments; 1st, in what manner iron combines, under different circum-
cstances, with the concrete acid of tartar; 2dly, whether an immediate solution of iron can be effected by fixed and volatile alcali, and what kind of union this metal is capable of contracting with those salts.

He finds that after mixing filings of iron and cream of tartar, if the mixture is moistened with water and exposed to a long digestion, a combination takes place which is soluble in cold water. If tincture of galls is added to this solution, ink is formed, but no Prussian blue is precipitated by the addition of phlogisticated alcali, unless the liquor is boiled.

M. de Lassone concludes from this experiment that the martial balls procured by digestion are different from those procured by boiling. He gives the preference to the former for medi-
cinal purposes.

11. Second memoir on the Gum tree called Urek at Senegal, on the manner in which its gum and that
that of the acacias is collected, and on another tree of the same kind. By M. Adanson.—This essay is a supplement to a former paper by the same author on the gum trees of Senegal, printed in the Memoirs of the Academy for 1775.

He here describes two species of gum trees or Acacias; the first, called Uérek by the natives, is a tree of middle growth which seldom exceeds twenty feet in height. Linnaeus in his Species Plantarum, p. 521, has named it Mimosa, Senegal, spinis ternis, intermedio reflexo, foliis bipinnatis, floribus spicatis. It yields a white gum, which has a sweet taste, combined, when it is fresh, with a slight degree of acidity. This gum, we are told, and milk, constitute almost the whole of the diet of the Arabs who lead a wandering life in the deserts of Africa. As the gum trees are divided into three great forests, so these people are composed of three hordes, each of which has its chief.

The second species of Acacia described by our author is much smaller than the other. The natives have given it the name of Ded. This tree, although of the same genus as the Uérek, produces no gum.

III. An Essay on the decomposition of several Neutral Salts with bases of fixed and volatile alka-
lis,
As, by the marine acid. By M. Cornette.—M. Baumé proved, many years ago, that the nitrous acid decomposes vitriolated tartar and Glauber's salt, and also that the vitriolic acid decomposes both prismatic nitre and quadrangular nitre. This is a species of paradox which seems to destroy, or at least obliges us to modify the doctrine of affinities.

M. Baumé attempted to decompose the same salts by the marine acid, but without success.—On the other hand M. Margraff has been able, with the marine acid, to decompose the two nitrates with fixed alkaline bases, and even vitriolated tartar and Glauber's salt. M. Cornette has undertaken to repeat and extend the experiments of these two chemists, with a view to reconcile their contradictions, and to throw new lights on the subject. In the present paper he confines himself to the decomposition of vitriolic and nitrous salts with bases of fixed and volatile alkali, by the marine acid. The acid he employed in his experiments was extremely pure, and care was taken that the salts he meant to decompose should be in a state of dryness. With these precautions, each of the above salts was decomposed, but with different circumstances. The decomposition of ammoniacal salts
was found to be the easiest of all; and next to those, that of salts which have a mineral alkali for their basis. Those with a basis of vegetable alkali were observed to resist decomposition the most.

iv. Two Essays on the comparative action of the nitrous and marine Acids on vitriolic Salts with an earthy basis. By the same.—In these two essays M. Cornette continues the inquiry begun in the last paper. He finds that none of the vitriolic salts with an earthy basis are decomposed by the other mineral acids, but, it seems, that either nitrous or marine salts with an earthy basis, decompose the vitriolic salts with an alkaline basis. These are the principal phenomena described by M. Cornette; and altho' they do not overturn the general theory of affinities; yet it must be acknowledged that they destroy the particular laws of affinity which chemists were too eager to adopt, and that they indicate others which ought to be substituted in their stead.

v. Analysis of the Water of the lake Asphaltites. By M. M. Macquer, Lavoisier, and Sage.—The water of this lake, which is situated in Judæa, is famous for its bitterness, which has been attributed to bitumen, and for its weight. Two bottles of it having been sent to Paris, its weight
weight compared with that of distilled water was found to be as 5 to 4; a circumstance not to be equalled by any other saline water. It was so completely saturated that chrystallized salt was found at the bottom of the bottles. A quintal of it, we are told, contains about 45 pounds of salt, of which 6½ are common marine salt, 16½ marine salt with an earthy basis, and 22 marine salt with a basis of the earth of magnesia. The bitumen that issues from the bottom of the lake, and floats on its surface, gives no impregnation to the water, the bitterness of which, like that of sea water, is owing solely to the salts it contains.

VI. Observations relative to two Animals, the male of which delivers the female. By M. Demours.—We have here an account of a scene of which the author happened to be an eye witness in one of his evening walks in the neighbourhood of Paris. A male frog, of the species to which Gessier has given the name of Rhabta minor, was busied in delivering his female of her eggs. This curious process is very accurately described by M. Demours.

VII. Observations on the Red Mine of Copper. By M. Sage.—This essay is intended to prove, that what is called the red mine of copper, is no other
other than a calx of copper, or the metal deprived of its phlogiston.

VIII. Remarks on the Motion of the Ribs in Respiration. By M. Bordenave.—These remarks tend to prove, that all the ribs are not equally raised in inspiration; that they do not all of them separate from, but, on the contrary, that some of them are drawn nearer to each other; that they are most elevated anteriorly where their motion is most apparent; and that they preserve nearly the same distance between each other posteriorly. M. Bordenave takes occasion, towards the end of his paper, to point out the ill effects of stays and tight lacing in women.

IX. Case of a Fistulous Opening in the Abdomen, through which the patient voided almost the whole of his urine. By M. Sabatier.—We have here an account of a patient, whose urine being obstructed, an abscess formed near the navel, and discharged a considerable quantity of pus and urine. This opening, which soon became fistulous, gradually contracted, and was sometimes entirely closed. When this happened, a fresh suppuration of urine took place, and the patient experienced severe pain, till the discharge thro' the fistula was restored. At length the patient died, and on dissection, several small stones were found
found in the bladder, and one of them at the neck of the bladder obstructing the urethra. At the upper part of the bladder, was found a communication with the fistulous opening in the integuments, by a canal two fingers breadth in length. M. Sabatier has found only two cases similar to this in books; one of these is recorded by Hildanus, and the other in the 3d volume of the Memoirs of the Academy of Surgery.

x. An Essay on the motion of the Ribs, and the action of the intercostal Muscles. By the same.—The doctrine laid down in this paper is, in many respects, similar to that contained in M. Borderneve's. The author observes that in inspiration, the upper ribs only ascend while the lower ones descend, and the middle ones undergo a sort of rotary motion from within outwards. As the ribs separate from each other while the chest is dilating, the intercostals, he remarks, ought no longer to be reckoned among the muscles that assist in inspiration.

xi. Fourth Memoir on the Anatomy of Birds. By M. Vicq D'Azyr.—In this paper the ingenious author describes the organ of hearing of birds, and compares it with the same organ in man, in quadrupeds, in reptiles, and in fish.
The descriptions are illustrated by very elegant engravings.

xii. Extract from Meteorological Observations, made in the country near Paris, during the cold weather in January 1767. By M. Adanson.—This paper, we are told, is only a small part of a very extensive work on the variations of the atmosphere, on which the author has been employed for more than twenty years past.

xiii. Experiments on a species of White Steatites, which is convertible by fire into a fine biscuit porcelain. By M. M. Guettard and Lavoisier.—These gentlemen, in a journey they made together through different parts of France, in 1767, discovered in the neighbourhood of Plombieres a white argillaceous earth, which, without any addition, and even without being washed, yields in the fire a fine biscuit porcelain; a proof that this earth is not a pure clay, but a mixture of clay with a fusible earth.

xiv. A Description of two Coal Mines, situated at the foot of the Mountains of Voyes, one in Franche Comté, the other in Alsace, with some experiments on the coal they contain. By the same.

KVI. General Remarks on the nature of Acids, and on the principles of which they are composed.

By M. Lavoisier.—In different papers printed in former volumes of the Memoirs of the Academy, the learned author thinks he has clearly proved, that dephlogisticated air enters as a constituent part into the composition of several acids, and particularly of the phosporic, vitriolic, and nitrous. Farther experiments have enabled him, he tells us, to assert, that this same species of air is the constituent principle of acidity; that it is, of course, common to every acid; and that it is the presence of one or more other principles along with it that constitutes the different species of acids. Thus, for example, combined with sulphur, it forms vitriolic acid; with nitrous air, the nitrous acid; with phosphorus, the phosphoric acid; and with sugar, the acid of sugar.

This acidifying principle, (principe acidifiant) as he calls it, combined with metallic substances, forms, we are told, with the greater number of them a metallic calx; but some of these substances, as arsenic, iron, and perhaps several others, being combined with the acidifying principle to a certain degree of superabundance, assume not only a saline character, but even acquire
acquire the properties common to acids, and like them become true solvents.

M. Lavoisier remarks also, 1st, that this principle has, like every other, its different degrees of affinity; that it has, for example, a much greater affinity with sugar, and with the generality of vegetable and animal substances, than with nitrous air; and that in consequence of this preference, it quits the latter to form with those substances different species of acids: 2dly, that the number of acids that may be formed is as yet absolutely undetermined, as we are not yet acquainted with all the substances that are susceptible of combining with the acidifying principle, and are still less acquainted with the means to be employed for attaining such a combination.

XVII: Report made to the Academy concerning the Gold which may be procured from Vegetable Earths or Ashes.—It seems that in 1778 M. Sage gave an account to the Academy of some experiments, from which it appeared that a quintal of common garden earth, upon being combined with a certain proportion of minium, and calcined, had yielded two ounces and forty-four grains of gold. The Comte de Lauraguais having repeated M. Sage’s experiments, and found
found the result of them very different from what that chemist had asserted, requested the Academy to appoint a Committee who might clear up the point in dispute. Messieurs Macquer, Cadet, Lavoisier, Baumé, Bucquet, and Cornette, were accordingly nominated for this purpose. These celebrated chemists give a very satisfactory account of their experiments, and the result is, that the quantity of gold procured by combining minium with ashes is infinitely small, not more than one or two grains from a quintal; and they are convinced that the greater part, if not the whole of this small quantity of gold existed in the minium; and they think it probable that the minium employed by M. Sage in his experiments, contained a greater proportion of gold than the minium does which is commonly met with in trade.


xix. A Mineralogical Essay. By M. Montet.—This paper relates to the mineralogy of some parts of Languedoc.
IV. Histoire de la Société Royale de Médecine,
Années 1777 et 1778. Avec les Memoires de
Medecine et de Physique Medicale, pour les memes
années, tirés des Registres de cette Société.
i.e. History of the Royal Medical Society for
the Years 1777 and 1778; with the Memoirs
relative to Physic and Medical Philosophy for
those years, taken from the Registers of the So-
ciety. 4to. Paris, 1780. 648 pages, with
3 copper-plates.

THE same mode of arrangement is observed
in this as in the former volume. The
eulogies of deceased associates are those of Lin-
næus, M. Arnaud de Nobleville, Dr. Macbride,
and M. Barbeu Dubourg.

Of Louis Daniel Arnold de Nobleville, late
president of the College of Physicians at Orleans,
we are told that he was born in that city Dec-
ember 24th 1701. In conjunction with M. de
Salerne, he revised and published M. Geoffroy’s
Materia Medica. He was likewise author of a
book of Formulæ, and editor of M. Ferrein’s
Lectures on the Practice of Physic. But the
work which gained him the most reputation was
a treatise on the Nightingale, in which are a
variety of curious observations relative to the
natural
natural history of that bird, the methods of taking it, feeding it, making it sing, curing its diseases, &c. M. de Nobleville was in affluent circumstances, and his life is said to have been a series of benevolent actions. He died of apoplexy January 29th 1778.

The eulogy of the late Dr. David Macbride exhibits a very judicious review of his writings. This celebrated physician was born April 26, 1726, at Ballymony in the county of Antrim. His father, the Rev. Robert Macbride, was minister of a Presbyterian congregation at that place. His mother was a daughter of Mr. Boyd of Killabeg, in the county of Down. After serving as a surgeon in the Royal Navy, he fixed at Dublin as a surgeon and accoucheur in 1749, but he did not acquire any considerable reputation till the year 1764, when he published his Experimental Essays, and was honoured with the degree of M. D. by the University of Glasgow. From that period till his death, which happened after a short illness on the 28th of December 1778, he was in extensive practice. To great knowledge of his profession and singular urbanity of manners, he united a taste for the fine arts, particularly for Painting and Music. He was twice married, and had several children, all of whom
whom died young. His brother, John Macbride, the only male of the family now living, is a captain in the Royal Navy, of distinguished reputation for his bravery.

As a writer of eulogies, M. Vicq D'Azur seems to rival M. de Fontenelle. There is so much elegance in the concluding passage of the present one in honour of Dr. Macbride, that we cannot refrain from giving it to our readers, tho' it loses much of its spirit in a translation.—

"The mothers of families—says the eulogist—watered his tomb with their tears; the poets strewed it with flowers; his fellow-citizens honoured him with their praises: to complete his glory, there was wanting only that he should be commemorated by his brethren amidst the din of war, and beyond the seas, which, tho' they divide empires, afford no other barrier to the intercourse of philosophers than what arises from distance, and this is easily overcome by their genius and labours."

From the eulogy of James Barbeu Dubourg, we learn, that this physician was born at Mayenne February 15, 1709. He at first intended to go into the Church, and with this view acquired a critical knowledge of Hebrew; but he never took orders. It was not till the year 1748 that he
he was admitted into the College of Physicians at Paris. He was the friend of Lord Bolingbroke, and afterwards of Dr. Franklin. He translated Bolingbroke’s letters on history, and the whole of Dr. Franklin’s works into French. For three years, viz. from 1761 to 1763, he was the editor of a weekly medical paper called Gazette d’Epidaure. He was likewise the author of Recherches sur la durée de la grossesse, 8vo. Le Botaniste François, 2 vols. 12mo. and Aphorismes de Médecine. This last work has been published since his death, which happened on the 13th of December 1779.

Meteorological Observations. — Under this head Father Cotte (curate of Montmorency near Paris) has with wonderful industry reduced into tables a view of the state of the thermometer, barometer, fall of rain, winds, diætes, &c. in 96 different places in France, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, during the years 1777 and 1778.

Medical Topography. — This article relates to the mountains of La Voge, a chain of mountains that extends 50 leagues from N. to S. and separates Lorraine from Franche Comté. These mountains give rise to several mineral springs, which are here described, and amongst Vol. IV. № I. F others
others to those of Plombières, at the southern extremity of Lorraine, 17 leagues from Nancy. These hot waters were not in vogue till the year 1614, when Henry II. Duke of Lorraine, found relief from them in some stomach complaints. This paper is written by M. Didelot, surgeon at Remiremont in Lorraine.

Epidemics.—Under this head we have,
1. An account of an epidemic that prevailed in 1774 amongst the troops at Perpignan. By M. Bonafos, physician at Perpignan.—2. Of a fatal epidemic that prevailed in Ile-Jourdain, near Auch, in 1777. By M. la Peyre, physician at Auch.—Ile-Jourdain is a marshy situation, and the fever here described was of the remittent kind.

Diseases of Animals.—This article contains,
1. An account of a disorder that prevailed amongst the deer in 1776 in the forest of St. Germain.—2. Remarks on the diseases of the cattle in Poitou.—3. On the diseases of sheep. These three are by Committees of the Society.—4. An inquiry relative to the advantages which have been produced in Holland and Germany, by inoculating the disease of the boned cattle. By M. Vicq D'Azynr. From these inquiries it appears that neither the dog, cat, horse, or even ftag, although the latter is a ruminant
ruminant animal, are capable of receiving this contagion by inoculation.

**Practice of Physic.**—1. *Observations on the inoculation of the small-pox.* These observations, which are communicated by different correspondents of the Society in France, who relate their success, may be useful in a country where this salutary practice still has prejudices to overcome.

—2. *Case of a particular kind of colic and constipation.* By M. Lorry. We have here an account of a lady who was for a long time subject to pains in her bowels and obstinate constiveness. She gradually lost her strength and flesh, and at length died. On dissection, about a pint of water was found in the abdomen. The appearance of the viscera was natural, but the stomach was found divided into two distinct bags, communicating with each other.—3. *Inquiries relative to the military fever and its treatment,* extracted from a second memoir by M. Barailon. (See our 3d vol. p. 293.)—4. *Observations on a disease similar to the angina polyposa, or croup of children.* By M. Mahon, physician at Chartres. Two cases are related, both of which terminated fatally. No new lights are thrown on the disease. The author thinks that the membrane lining the trachea is

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the effect, not of inflammation of that tube, but of pus in the bronchi.—5. Case of a suppuration of the liver, to the cure of which the use of cherries seemed to have contributed not a little. By M. Desperrieres. A young man was attacked with all the symptoms of inflammation of the liver. A suppuration took place, and matter was voided in abundance both by stool and expectoration. On the 52d day he expressed a strong desire for cherries. He ate a pound a day, for upwards of a fortnight, and gradually recovered.—6. Case of a dropy of the liver. By M. Caille. In this case the patient complained of a soft indolent tumour, of about the size of an hen’s egg, on the right side of the umbilical region. It was at first supposed to be a lymphatic tumour of the integuments. Some time afterwards he experienced great pain in the region of the liver, and was attacked with a sort of tympany. His urine was in small quantity, and high coloured. These symptoms were followed by an ascites, and at the end of six weeks he was tapped. Twelve quarts of a thick, yellowish fluid were drawn off, and on the tenth day after the operation the patient died. On dissection, the abdominal cavity was found to contain a great quantity of the same fluid. The intestines adhered to each other,
other, and on separating them, about the region of the liver, a cyst was discovered equal in bulk to the crown of a hat. It adhered to the concave surface of the great lobe of the liver, nearly where the gall-bladder is placed, but extended much farther under the great lobe towards the right side, so that it seemed to be formed by the gall-bladder, which was totally effaced, and by the membrane immediately investing the great lobe of the liver. This cyst, which was externally of a white colour, excepting a few spots made by small varicous veins, weighed about four pounds. It contained two quarts of a transparent serum. Its inner surface was lined with a thick membrane, evidently formed by coagulable lymph. At the bottom of the cyst was a small collection of hydatids. The great lobe of the liver was smaller than usual. At its upper convex part was an abscess, containing a dark coloured bile. The ductus choledochus and hepatic ducts were effaced by the pressure of the cyst. The rest of the viscera were in a found state.—7. Case of a fibrous of the esophagus, of the upper orifice of the stomach, and of the small intestines. By M. Carrere. A lady in her thirty-second year was attacked with pain about the stomach, fever, constiveness, and vomiting. These symptoms
symptoms in the beginning were mitigated by mild evacuations and a suitable regimen, but at length returned with increased violence. The pains were acute, and the vomiting incessant. The patient lost flesh, and her stools became less and less frequent. She died in about two years. On dissection, three or four quarts of a yellowish and very fetid fluid were found in the abdomen. The pancreas was fibrous; the liver of its natural size, but of a pulpy consistence; and the spleen very small. The oesophagus, where it terminates in the stomach, and for above an inch upwards, had acquired the hardness of horn, and its cavity was nearly obliterated. The upper orifice of the stomach was fibrous, but the pylorus appeared to be in a natural state. The small intestines were fibrous, with their coats thickened, and their cavity contracted. The large intestines were in an inflamed state.—

8. Case of a fibrous tumour of the oesophagus.
By M. Helian, physician at Metz. A man sixty years old had for several years complained of difficulty of swallowing. The food paused the pharynx, but before it reached the stomach was vomited up. He died of atrophy. On dissection, between the tunics of that part of the oesophagus which is behind the first division of the
the trachea, a scirrous tumour was discovered, three inches long and two in circumference, which almost totally closed the cavity of the gullet. The lungs and the stomach were diminished to half their usual bulk. The liver, pancreas, kidneys, and small intestines were also lessened, and the spleen weighed only three ounces.—9. On the solvents of gall-stones. By M. Durandé. This physician, we are told, has communicated to the Society four more cases, in which he has succeeded by a mixture of aether and spirit of turpentine. (See our 3d vol. p. 160.) M. de la Salle, it seems, by dissolving these concretions in spirit of wine, and filtering the solution, has obtained a great quantity of a fluid that resembles sedative fluid.—10. On the external use of different tinctures of caustharides. By M. Andry. The friends of a patient being averse to blisters, tincture of caustharides was directed to be rubbed on his feet and legs. Instead of the common tincture, that of Fuller was by mistake applied, and its effect was so quick and powerful, that for this use M. Andry prefers it to every other. —11. An account of the treatment of four persons who had taken verdigrease. By M. Jeanroi. Two of these patients were relieved by clysters, and drinking freely of milk; the other two, who were
were more affected, were cured by an emetic, oily emulsions and clysters.—12. An account of a malignant carbuncle (charbon malin). By M. Paulet. This is the anthrax of the ancient Greek writers. It begins in the form of a pimple, and is attended with an acute burning pain. The skin round it swells, inflames, and becomes of a shining red colour, while the center appears of a livid hue. In proportion as the inflammation spreads, the pulse quickens, and febrile symptoms are produced. This disease, we are told, is not contagious. At Paris it is observed to be confined chiefly to tallow-chandlers, and manufacturers of horse-hair. The latter are said to be the most frequently attacked with it. It seldom happens that they are long in the trade without having it, and many die of it. These people have observed, that the hair which is most to be feared is that which comes from Russia. This is commonly in a bad state when it arrives, part of it being generally of a grey colour, and of a disagreeable smell. A girl, whom M. Paulet saw labouring under the disease in question, had opened a parcel of this sort of hair. The carbuncle she had was perfectly similar to those which have been observed in Languedoc in persons who handle and wash wool, or who shear sheep,
Theep. M. Paulet leaves it to farther experience to determine whether the matter, the contact of which produces this eruption, is the result merely of some change in an animal substance undergoing a kind of putrefaction, or whether the hair that is capable of exciting the disease in question, has not been taken from horses that have died of a similar complaint.

[To be continued.]

V. Antonii de Haen Tractatus de Vermibus intestinorum, et litterae; editi F. de Wasseberg. 8vo. Viennæ, 1780. p. 156.

These two tracts are offered to the public as part of a larger work since published in six volumes, 8vo., containing De Haen's Pathological Lectures on Boerhaave's Institutes. The editor has everywhere interwoven, in a parenthesis, his own observations and those of the latest writers on the two subjects, so that his additions, especially in the treatise on jaundice, are equal in bulk to the original text, and the whole may be considered as a pretty compleat collection of every thing that has been said on the diseases in question.

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Speaking of the tænia, the author mentions a singular case of a man, who, after labouring under a variety of distressing symptoms for many years, for which different remedies were prescribed by his physician without effect, at length applied to a quack, who promised to cure him if he would swallow a certain quantity of stout every morning fasting. The remedy was taken, and produced at first nausea, and an insupportable uneasiness at his stomach; and soon afterwards a titillation in his fauces, from whence, with his fingers, he drew out a worm twenty ells long, and from that moment recovered his health.

Haller, in his edition of Boerhaave's Institutes, makes him say that a Russian, after taking vitriolum martis, voided a tænia 300 ells long; our author seems to hint, that Haller has fallen into a mistake on this subject, as he never heard Boerhaave specify the length of the worm;—

"Ego vero—says he—nunquam audivi Boer-
"haavium definientem longitudinis vermis."

In children, whose complaints have originated from worms, he has often experienced the good effects of filings of steel, given every morning fasting, varying the dose from five to twenty grains, according to the age of the patient. In such
such cases likewise, he has found the following formula singularly efficacious:

R. Rad, phu,
   —— flicis maris,
Polyp. querc.
Fol. Alexandrin. ãà Žǐš
Sem. santon. Žij.
Infunde cum cerevisiae pinta. Sumat,
   pro ratione ætatis, jejunus omni die
   per dies 14, dein autem omni alterno
die, Žj, ij, iiij, iv.

The author's share of the treatise on jaundice consists almost wholly of a commentary on the 773d paragraph of Boerhaave's Institutions, where he says, Bilis excretio nimia per superiora,
   vel inferiora, orbis chylopoiesin primario instrumento. The editor has added a good account of the late experiments and observations relative to the chemical properties of the bile, from M. Cadet and others; and likewise of a theory of jaundice, lately published by Dr. Marcard, who ascribes it to a transfusion of bile through the coats of the gall-bladder into the cavity of the abdomen, where it is taken up by the absorbents.

In treating of biliary concretions, Dr. de Haen mentions the case of a woman who was under his care five years for a variety of complaints,
but who had never any appearance of jaundice. After her death, upwards of a thousand small calculi were found in the gall-bladder.


This dissertation relates to those diseases which affect only one half of the body.

It is divided into three chapters. In the first, which is entitled *Obserbationes morborum dimidiis hominis*, the author has collected a variety of facts on this subject, the greater number of them from books, the rest from his own observation. Among the latter are an instance of jaundice affecting only the right side of the body in an apoplectic patient, who was struck with hemiplegia of the same side; and another of a salivation confined to the right side of the mouth, in a person who had made use of mercurial ointment to destroy lice.

In the second chapter the author attempts to explain the phenomena related in the first. Some of them he refers solely to mechanical causes, others to the dynamic action of the vessels.
In the third chapter he treats of the supposed decussion of the nerves, and joins with Morgagni and Metzger in rejecting that doctrine.


In the month of September 1781, an epidemic fever began to prevail at Castelnau-dary, and spread from thence over the greatest part of Upper Languedoc. The French physicians call it *la fièvre militaire.* It is said to have been characterized by the copiousness and long continuance of the sweats. In a few days after the attack an eruption appeared, which in some patients resembled scarlatina, in others erysipelas, and was almost always accompanied with miliary pustules, and sometimes with petechiae.

The fever commonly lasted about seven days, and there was usually an exacerbation of all the symptoms every twenty-four hours. The sweating took place from the attack, and continued during the whole of the disease. The eruption generally
generally appeared about the third day, and continued till the seventh, when a fresh eruption appeared, which terminated the disease, and was followed by a complete desquamation of the cuticle.

The University of Montpellier having been consulted, gave it as their opinion, that it was a disease similar to the sweating miliary fever (sueite miliaire) that prevailed at Guise in Normandy in 1759, and to the sweating fever (sueite) of Picardy and Normandy, a fever which is by Dr. Cullen, with good reason, considered as a species of typhus.

This disease has given rise to several pamphlets, the titles of which will be found in the quarterly catalogue of our present number. In almost all of them the rules of treatment prescribed were to encourage the sweating and eruption by a heating regimen. The fever, in consequence of this treatment, became every day more and more fatal, and having at length reached Toulouffe, spread an universal consternation. Letters and memoirs came in from all parts of the province to the Royal Medical Society, and a new plan of cure was recommended, the result of which is described in the work before us. The new method consisted in taking away blood at the beginning.
beginning when inflammatory symptoms were present, in exposing the patients freely to the cold air, and in prescribing a cooling regimen. This was adopted universally, and with the best success.

M. Brunet, physician at Toulouse, went to Sarlat, where there were 600 persons labouring under this fever, and where 41 had died. He immediately caused the above mode of treatment to be adopted, and after that there died only one patient, and this was a woman whom her husband had obstinately refused to submit to the new method. All the others were cured without venesection, simply by a cool regimen and exposure to the air. M. Pujol, correspondent of the Society at Castres, in a letter written soon after this to the Society, observes, "Since the "charm is destroyed, and the eyes of the public "are opened, we are become wise by our mis-
"fortunes. Since this happy revolution, the "epidemical disease, which had made so much "noise and occasioned such alarm, has left, "even in the minds of the public, all its im-
"portance."

One patient, we are told, who was held down in his bed by four men, and who in his delirium tried to disengage himself, was found covered with
with bed-cloaths, the curtains of the bed being at the same time drawn close, and the windows and doors of the room kept shut, with a great fire. He had sweated much the first day, but the sweating having stopped, his skin became parched with heat, and he was seized with violent delirium. A physician who found him in this state, opened the doors and windows of the apartment, put out the fire, and placed the patient upon the floor, in his shirt, close to the window. In a quarter of an hour the delirium went off, the patient seemed disposed to sleep, and soon recovered.

The Society give a succinct view of similar fevers as they have prevailed at different times in different provinces of France. In all of these the utility of the antiphlogistic plan of treatment, and the pernicious effects of a contrary method, were clearly ascertained.

SECTION II.
ESSAYS AND OBSERVATIONS.

I. Miscellaneous Facts and Observations, communicated in a letter to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S. by Thomas
Thomas Percival, M. D. F. R. S. and S. A.
Member of the Royal Medical Society at Paris,
&c.

The great Lord Verulam recommends the collection of facts, experiments, and observations, as the best method of promoting the improvement of Physic; and in his essays he expressly confines himself to "certain brief notes, set down rather significantly, than curiously." This mode of writing is consonant to the plan of the Medical Journal, and is often more agreeable to men of letters, than long and systematic compositions: for it precludes the labour of reading or of repeating elementary propositions, and well-known truths; renders the detection of error more easy; facilitates the communication of new discoveries; and presents to the mind, in separate and distinct views, the real additions which are made to science*. How far the influence of these considerations, or the sanction of the high authority I have quoted, may justify the following miscellaneous remarks, I shall leave to your decision.

* See the Author's Preface to Philosophical, Medical, and Experimental Essays.
I. *Retrograde motion of the Lymphatics.*

A very ingenious young physician and philosopher, who, had he lived, would have done honor to his profession, has advanced a variety of arguments to evince a nearer communication between the alimentary canal and the bladder*, than by the sanguiferous circulation. The following cases may, perhaps, illustrate and confirm this doctrine.

Mrs. W—— had laboured under a *diarrhœa* many weeks, when I was called to her assistance on the 13th of June 1780. I directed for her the following pills:

* G. Extract. ligni Campech. gr. v.
  Philon. Londinense. gr. x.
  Pulv. ipecac. gr. j.
  Syrup. Cydon. q. f.
  M. f. pil. iii. ter die fumendae.

By the use of these pills her disorder soon abated.

June 30. She complained of nausea, heat, and thirst. The pulse was not increased in velocity, and she was still inclined to be lax. The following mixture was prescribed:

* See Mr. Charles Darwin's Experiments, &c. Litchfield, printed 1780.

* Aq.
℞. Aq. cinnam. ten. 3 vij.
Extract. ligni Campech. 8 j.
Sal. tart. 3 iv.
Syrup. Cydon. 8 ii j.
M. cap. 3 jfs ter die in effervescencia cum cochlearis ampio succi limonum.

This remedy seemed to obviate all her complaints. But in the morning of July the 5th she had a sudden and urgent call to discharge her urine; and after voiding treble the usual quantity, she observed, that it was of a pink colour, inclining to purple, very similar to that of the medicine which she had taken. I found her under some alarm on account of this circumstance; and examining her water in a glass, I was satisfied that its hue was different from that of blood: and from the appearance I concluded, that it was strongly tinted with logwood. In this opinion I was afterwards confirmed by its taste, which was sweetish and sub-astringent; and by the deep purple it assumed, when a small portion of the salt of steel was added to it. The urine of this patient had not, during the previous course of her illness, varied from its natural colour, although eight scruples of the extractum ligni Campechensis had been administered. About an hour before the present
singular evacuation, she had taken the usual dose of her medicine; yet in the evening of the same day, her urine exhibited no marks of the logwood.

In this case there appears to have been a sudden and copious translation of urine into the bladder, probably by means of the retrograde motion of the lymphatics: and the fluids, conveyed with the lacteals, were strongly imbued with a medicine, which, together with its colouring particles, evidently retained also its astringent quality*.

September 27th 1780. Mrs. C— had been ill more than two months of a pulmonary consumption, which was accompanied both with colliquative sweats and a diarrhoea, when I was consulted by her. I prescribed a gentle emetic, and afterwards the following draughts:

℞. Emuls. commun. ʒ j.
Myrrh. mucilag. gum. arab. solut. gr. xij.
Elix. pareg.
Sp. nit dulc. aa. ʒ j.
Sal. tart. ʒ j.

* Dr. Lewis, in his excellent Materia Medica, has observed, that logwood sometimes colours the urine, but he does not seem to have been apprized, that it communicates astringency to it.
Succi limonum 310.
M. f. hauft. ter die in effervescencia fumend.

Her cough was alleviated, and the sweating and diarrheea almost entirely restrained by these draughts. But during the use of them all the urine, which she voided, had the colour of a dilute solution of logwood.

October 3d. The diarrheea returned, and I had again recourse to extractum ligni Campechenfis, which was now given every fourth hour, in doses of fifteen grains, dissolved in simple cinnamon water. The purging was soon checked, and the urine assumed the same pinky colour as before. A portion of it was turned black by immersing in it the blade of a table knife: nor did the excretion change its appearance till the extract of logwood was laid aside.

This instance of the uniform and permanent conveyance of a colouring affractive matter to the bladder, may perhaps seem less favourable to the doctrine of a retrograde motion of the lymphatics, than the case before recited. But is it probable that so large a quantity of logwood, retaining its peculiar and active properties, could have been introduced into the blood vessels, without occasioning some unusual symptoms?
Or could the urine, in so short a space of time, have been replete with it, if it had been previously mixed with the whole mass of circulating fluids? Be this, however, as it may, it is a curious and interesting fact, that a vegetable astringent is capable of surmounting the powers of digestion, of passing into the absorbent vessels, and of being carried unchanged to the urinary organs. Various practical uses may possibly be founded upon it; and it may furnish a juister theory of the action of the Peruvian bark, in glandular tumours, and disorders of the lymphatic system. Certain it is, that this very efficacious medicine is remarkably retentive of its virtues. Fuller says, with some degree of admiration, *Cum olim, experimenti causa, ejusdem (corticis) decoxifem, non eo usque vires ejus exbaurire valuui, quin vel octavum decoxium adhibe amaricaret.* If his patience had permitted him to extend the experiment, he would have found, as I have done *, that even twenty-five coctions, and thirty cold macerations, are insufficient to exhaust its virtues.

It is well known, that madder, taken internally, tinges the urine red; and that it produces a similar effect even upon the bones of animals.

* *Essays, Medical and Experiment. vol. I.*

though
though neither the fleshy nor cartilaginous parts of the body suffer any alteration by its use. Nor will the bones, when thus stained, yield any colour to water or spirit of wine. The root of this vegetable has a bitterns, and somewhat austere taste; but I have not yet ascertained, by any experiment, whether it impregnates the urine with an affrightive quality. The colouring matter of rhubarb is speedily conveyed to the bladder; but the water thus imbued did not, in a late trial, exhibit the slightest appearance of purple, on mixing with it a small quantity of the salt of steel.

Little attention has hitherto been paid to the change of quality produced, by food or medicine, on the secretions and excretions of the human body, although very useful information might be derived from it. Thus, for example, could we medicate the milk of nurses, we should be better qualified to cure the diseases of the children whom they suckle: There is a species of fetid breath (dysodia pulmonica), to which persons of a narrow chest and scurvy habit are peculiarly incident. It seems to originate from the want of power to make a full expiration, by which too much perspirable matter is retained, and corrupted by stagnation in the vehicles
vesicles of the lungs. In such cases I have found the most salutary effects from the use of myrrh and fixed air, internally administered. These sweetening and antiseptic substances are probably carried to the lungs, and discharged together with the offensive vapour, which they correct, at the same time that they invigorate the smallest ramifications of the bronchiae. For I cannot impute their action, solely at least, to their corroborant powers; because neither steel, the Peruvian bark, nor other tonics, are exhibited with the same success.

It has been shown above, that an astringent substance may be conveyed to the bladder, so as strongly to impregnate the urine. And there is no reason to presume, that this is owing to any particular subtilty in the lignum Campechense. Were proper tefts to be applied, the preence of other remedies might, perhaps, be frequently discovered in that recrementitious fluid. And thus we should have at command various means of cure, adapted to the disorders of those organs. In another work I have given a decisive proof, * that by drinking copiously of mephitic water, the urine may be almost saturated with fixed air.

* Philosophical, Med. and Experimental Essays.

This
This appeared from the precipitation which such urine produced in lime water, from the bubbles which it emitted, and from the solution of several calculi that were immersed in it. And hence we have acquired the practical knowledge of a safe and efficacious dissolvent, both of the stone and gravel.

I shall close this section with a passage from Dr. Fuller, which, if it be the result of accurate observation, corroborates what has been above advanced. Speaking of the balsam of Copaiba, he says, “Saporem donatur amaro, acre, terebintinoceo, admodum penetrantis, et in ore durabili; atque licet videatur esse quaedam terebinthina species, urinam tamen odore violaceo minime inficit; illam vero saporem amaro imbuit, ejusque et feri sanguinis, et salivae muriaticam falsedinem mirifice delect.”

II. Reciprocal Sympathy between the Stomach and the Lungs.

A Gentleman, afflicted with a purulentexpectoration, has found, by repeated experience, that his fits of coughing may often be suppressed by a draught of cold water, or a small glass of wine. His course of life has been intemperate; and these remedies, by diminishing the atonia of the stomach, and producing a grateful sensation
in that organ, allay, for a while, the irritation which subsists in the lungs. In such cases of phthisis, which frequently occur, the exhibition of nitre, or other cold debilitating medicines, tends to aggravate the disease, and to hasten its fatal termination. To patients, under these circumstances, porter is generally a very agreeable and salutary beverage. It quenches thirst; quiets the cough; checks the sweating; and, if drank only in small quantities at once, does not accelerate the pulse, or augment the hectic fever.

Ann Ogden, aged ten years, was admitted an out-patient of the Manchester infirmary, and put under my care on the 22d of November 1779. On the 18th she had been attacked with a most pungent pain in the stomach. The succeeding day, a violent spasmodic cough ensued, and her stools were observed to be bloody. She was soon relieved by opiates, mild purgatives, and a soft demulcent diet: for the swallowing of a pin gave rise to these complaints; and the progress of them clearly evinces the sympathy which the lungs have with the stomach. To this law of the animal economy, physicians and physiologists have paid sufficient attention; but they have not equally noticed the reverse of it; though it is no less certain, that various pulmonic affections
affections may powerfully influence the state of the stomach; and that the consequent symptoms furnish very important indications of cure.

A physician consulted me, in February 1780, on account of a severe asthma, of the humoral kind, to which he was subject. At the commencement of the disease, he could take several drachms of the *vinum ipecacuanhae*. But as his disorder increased, the irritability of his stomach became so great, that fifteen drops of the same wine often acted as an emetic. The medicine affording considerable ease to his breathing, he gradually augmented the dose of it as he grew better, till he could bear a drachm or two without retching, and almost without nausea.

Mr. ———, in a severe peripneumony, took, every fourth hour, two ounces of a decoction of seneca root and liquorice *. The remedy created no uneasiness, and seemed to give relief, whilst the patient was in an erect posture; but when he lay down, a position which rendered his

* The disagreeable sensation, produced by the Seneca root, in the fauces, is much abated by combining with it, in decoction, a sufficient quantity either of the root or the extract of liquorice, the demulcent quality of which is an excellent auxiliary in the peripneumony.
breathing more difficult, every dose of it aggravated the dyspnoea. In this instance there seems to have been a reciprocal, or interchangeable action between the organs of digestion and of respiration. The increase of dyspnoea produced an increase of irritability in the stomach; and the seneka root, under these circumstances, proved so stimulant as to aggravate the oppression of the lungs. This case, and I could cite many others, affords a strong confirmation of the propriety of Sydenham’s practice, in keeping his peripneumonic and pleuretic patients out of bed as much as their strength would permit.

III. Dysuria.

Mr. —— of Knutsford, applied to me in January 1782 for advice concerning an arthritic vertigo. I directed a blister to the nape of his neck, and the following pills:

℞. Gum. guaiac. 3ij.
Sal. ammon. vol. 3j.
Balsam guaiac. q. f.
M. f. pil. medioc. cap. iij. ter de die.

A violent strangury ensued. The medicine was discontinued; the blister removed; and this painful complaint soon ceased. In a few days the pills were repeated; but the first dose renewed the
the affection of the urinary organs. A drachm of the *species aromatica* was then substituted in lieu of the volatile salt; and this formulary occasioned no pain or inconvenience. But having more confidence in the efficacy of the pills first prescribed, I advised the further trial of them at the end of ten days: they produced, however, a third time the symptoms of strangury, and were therefore entirely laid aside. Is it not probable, that in this case there was a translation of the gouty affection to the urinary passages, produced by the blister, and augmented by the stimulus of the volatile alkali? A predisposition, being thus formed in those parts, the volatile salt alone proved afterwards sufficient to renew the malady.

There is a species of chronic dysuria, to which persons of an arthritic or scorbutic habit, and who have passed the meridian of life, are peculiarly incident. It is often mistaken for the stone, and aggravated by the use of lithotriptics. Indeed it has many symptoms in common with that disorder; such as frequent and urgent calls to make water; pain at each extremity of the urethra; a mucous discharge; tenesmus; and sometimes a suppression of urine. But the patients, who labour under it, feel no uneasy weight
weight in the perineum, and always void their water with much less difficulty in an erect than in an horizontal posture. The complaint, also, may be further distinguished from the stone by having shorter intervals of ease; by more frequently injuring the retentive power of the bladder, and by occasioning no sudden interruption to the stream of urine in the absence of pain. It seems to arise from an acrid defluxion on the internal coat of the bladder, which is thereby rendered so exquisitely sensible, that the stimulus of the urine becomes almost intolerable, and very frequent efforts are excited to expel it: these efforts, however, should be restrained as much as possible, because they tend to increase the pain and irritation of the bladder, and to prevent the complete discharge of its contents; for that organ cannot effectually contract itself without a due degree of previous distension.

I have tried various remedies in this disorder, but have found none so successful as mercury, which seldom fails to afford relief, and generally produces a cure, if administered with perseverance and in sufficient quantity. According to the urgency of the case, one, two, or three scruples of the unguintum caruleum fortius should be rubbed into the thighs every night, till a
flight ptyalism ensues: the symptoms for the most part abate before the spitting comes on, and after it has continued a while, they disappear entirely.

I was first induced to adopt this mode of treatment from my experience of the salutary operation of the remedy recommended by Dr. Gilchrist, in a disorder of the bladder, which bears some analogy to that which I have described*; but having found that the mercurial pill is apt to disturb the bowels, and consequently that it is less certain of admission into the system, I have in my later practice preferred the use of the unguentum caeruleum. In slighter cases, indeed, I sometimes give half a grain of calomel, with two grains of James’s fever powder, twice every day; and this small dose of mercury, if duly continued, may suffice to effect a cure, without producing any salivation, or even soreness of the mouth. In a late instance, an habitual head-ach, with which a difficulty and pain in making water were complicated, gave way to this remedy.

From the salutary operation of mercury in the dysuria, it may be suspected, perhaps, that

* Physical and Literary Essays, vol. iii.
the disease originated from the lues venerea. I formerly entertained this idea myself; but further experience has convinced me, that it has no foundation in more than half the cases which occur; and consequently, in explaining the action of the remedy prescribed, we must not have recourse to the secret powers of a specific or an antidote.

Manchester,
Feb. 26, 1783.

II. An account of a remarkable Fracture of the skull, by a pistol-ball, that entered the cranium at the right temple and was successfully extraited.

By Mr. Cook, Surgeon at Barking in Essex.
Communicated by Dr. Osborn, Physician in London.

In the month of August last a blacksmith, of the parish of Dagenham in Essex, having taken the desperate resolution to shoot himself, applied a loaded horse-pistol to his right temple. The ball entered the cranium, obliquely, at the os frontis, close to the os sphenoides, passed along the inside of the cranium to the os frontis about two
two inches above the futura transversalis, and separated an oblong piece of the whole substance of the cranium three inches in circumference; the resistance from which threw the ball back again. Upon examining him about an hour after the accident I found a hard swelling on the forehead, which I supposed to be the ball; but, on cutting through the integuments, which were not the least injured externally, I found the piece of cranium as above described entirely separated. This portion of bone was easily removed; but I could not then find the ball. I therefore dressed the depending opening I had made above the nose, and left him till next day, when my assistant, who saw him first, found the ball superficially lodged among the fractured bones, and easily extracted it. The wound was dressed in the usual manner, and for several days he was almost insensible of any thing that was said or done to him; but had none of those violent symptoms which often attend a fractured cranium. In about ten days his senses became tolerably perfect, his fever abated, and his wound had a very good aspect. Several small exfoliations came away at different times, and in seven weeks the wound was perfectly healed. The vessels leading to his right eye were destroyed in
the first instance, and the muscle of the eye-lid lost its power of contracting, so that his eye remained uncovered as well as blind. The ball was very much cut and indented by the resistance from the bone, my patient having assured me, that it was perfectly smooth when he charged the pistol with it.

He is now able to work at his business, except striking upon the anvil, which shakes the new bone too much for him to bear at present.

Barking in Essex,
Dec. 12, 1782.

III. An account of the good effects of Fixed air in a case of putrid fever; and of a profuse hemorrhage from the ears terminated by a fit of epilepsy. By F. J. Janissens, M. D. Physician at Oosterbouw, communicated in a letter to his Excellency Prince Gallitzin, the Russian ambassador at the Hague, and by him to Dr. Simmons, through the hands of Mr. J. H. de Magellan, F. R. S.

On the 23d of Nov. 1779, I was called to Terheyder, near Breda, to consult with Dr. Zegers, a physician of considerable reputation at the latter of those places, on the case of a young man
man of the name of Rieboom, whom he had attended eight or nine days. The patient was in his 26th or 27th year, and, when in health, of a robust constitution and florid complexion. He had been attacked about five weeks before with a putrid fever, in the marquisate of Bergenopzoom, from whence he had been removed to his father's; and when we saw him the symptoms were such as threatened a speedy and fatal termination. His pulse was extremely quick, attended with vomiting, and delirium. From the 4th and 5th day of the disease he had been subject to haemorrhages from the nose, which still continued. His countenance was now bloated, pale, and cadaverous; his breath very offensive; the pupils of his eyes extremely dilated, and he fainted away on the least motion.—We prescribed the liberal use of a strong decoction of Peruvian bark with elixir of vitriol, and directed compresses dipped in a solution of white vitriol to be applied to the nostrils. This method was continued, but without any visible good effect, till the 25th of November, when we repeated our visit. I then recollected the English method of administering fixed air in clysters, which your Excellency did me the honour to communicate to me, and having mentioned it to my colleague we agreed to give
give it a trial, though, I confess, without any hopes of success. A large bladder full of fixed air was directed to be injected every four hours, and within a few hours after this practice had been adopted the hæmorrhage at the nose ceased. By persevering in it for a few days the symptoms of putridity and fever gradually abated, and the patient in a short time recovered.

The other case which I take the liberty of communicating to your Excellency, is that of a young woman, 25 years of age, servant to an innkeeper at Oosterhout, named Vandewyger. She had complained for seven weeks of stomach complaints, head-ach, and other symptoms that seemed to be occasioned by obstructed menstruation, when, on the 20th of November 1782, she was seized with a profuse hæmorrhage from both ears, which continued without intermission till the 1st of December, and when, as sometimes happened, the cavities of the ears were filled with coagula, the blood flowed from the mouth and nostrils. By this constant drain of the vital fluid, the powers of life were so exhausted, that her pulse was hardly to be felt, and her countenance was truly cadaverous. In this reduced state she was attacked with a fit of epilepsy, of uncommon violence,
violence, which continued for the space of sixty hours. Before she had been two hours in this fit the hæmorrhage stopped, and never returned afterwards. On the 8th of December the menıes re-appeared, and she is now perfectly recovered.

Oosterhout,
Jan. 10, 1783.

IV. Case of a student who swallowed a golden breast-pin four inches in length, and voided it by stool, without any ill consequence. Extracted from a letter addressed to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S. by Mr. George Bew, Surgeon; Secretary to the Literary and Philosophical Society at Manchester.

A Circumstance has just now been communicated to me by one of the teachers of the Warrington Academy, which shews in an extraordinary manner the accommodating powers of the intestines. A young gentleman, a student there, holding a golden breast-pin in his mouth, whilst he was changing his shirt, had a convulsive spasm of his throat, which he was subject to; and swallowed it. The pin was between three and four inches in length, and had a head of worked
worked hair inclosed in a chrysal oval about the size of a sixpence. It stuck in his throat until some person who was near him had laid hold of the point, but a second spasm rendered his attempt to withdraw it impossible, and it found its way into the stomach. His situation was truly alarming, and himself and friends had the greatest apprehensions for his life. The event, however, proved favourable. He was sensible of its being in his stomach for a day or two; he afterwards felt the point in various parts of the belly, and at the end of six days voided it ex anore; and, what is very astonishing, without its being bent.

Manchester,
22d Feb. 1783.

V. An account of two cases of Hydrocephalus internus. By Mr. Edward Wier, Surgeon at Halifax in Nova Scotia. Communicated by Mr. Thomas Young, Surgeon to the Misericordia Hospital in London.

The remarkable fatality attending the twenty cases of Hydrocephalus internus, which were under the care of that justly celebrated
brated physician, Dr. Whytt of Edinburgh, has, it is much to be feared, led many succeeding practitioners till of late too hastily to adopt the idea of its incurable nature; in consequence of which many under this disease have been abandoned to their fate, and many opportunities lost of trying the effects of different remedies. The many facts lately produced in favour of a mercurial course determined me to try its effects in the two following cases, which are the only ones I have met with in a very extensive practice. As I noted every particular circumstance both in the symptoms, and the effects of the remedies which appeared to merit attention, I shall lay them before the public just as they are stated in my diary; relying upon that candour, which is daily displayed by the humane part of the profession, to every individual who discovers a desire of adding his mite towards the improvement of a profession, in which the happiness of mankind is so essentially concerned.

Case I.—On the 5th of July 1781, I delivered M. Sharp at the full time of a female child. The labour was remarkably lingering, but at length terminated very favourably both to the mother and child.—At the time of the birth I thought the head appeared rather larger than
than usual, but as no particular symptoms of disease presented, nothing respecting the child was either done or mentioned. — On the 7th of August following the mother brought the child to me for my advice. She informed me that its head had gradually increased from the birth to the present time; but that within the last four days its increase had been very rapid. I found the osse bregmatis at the distance of three inches from each other in the course of the sagittal suture, and an evident fluctuation within the cavity. As the great weight of the head rendered it insupportable to the child, it was constantly supported upon a pillow. The child appeared most of the time in a heavy and sleepy state. At times it would suddenly start and scream out, as if in the most violent pain. The pupils of the eyes were remarkably dilated, and were much less affected by a strong light upon opening the lids suddenly than is common in health. Very frequent spasms in the limbs were observed, and the pulse was never below 160. The urine and stools were rather deficient, but the countenance still retained a natural and tolerably healthy appearance, and it took the breast well.

The
The nature of the case was obvious, but the degree led me early to guard myself by a prognostic of a fatal termination. Being willing, however, to try a plan that had been attended with success in somewhat similar diseases, I began with calomel. gr. j. morning and evening, and directed ten grains of ung. merc. fort. to be rubbed in upon its legs twice a day. A great variety of symptoms appeared from this time to the 27th of the same month, when it died. Through the whole of this time it never took less than three or four grains of calomel, and had ½ of the ointment rubbed in every day; but without any one evident effect upon either the bowels or mouth. Towards the last stage of the disease the child was frequently affected with convulsions, which were always followed by a comatose and insensible state for some hours. But at length on the 27th of August its sufferings were ended by death.

I was permitted to examine the head, and observed the following circumstances:—After removing the whole of the integuments I found a defect of bone at least four inches square between the osa bregmatis and between these and the os frontis. This space was occupied by a firm, thick membrane, upon puncturing which
I drew off three full pints of a colourless and tasteless fluid, perfectly resembling spring water. The cerebrum was of its natural colour, but was compressed into the size of a small hen's egg. It was supported by the tentorium, and was so firm in its texture as to resift the knife almost as much as a common kidney. Its different parts were easily demonstrated, except the ventricles, which were wholly obliterated. The cerebellum was in a natural state, as were all the visceræ, but the body was emaciated in a very uncommon degree.

Case II.—M. Cunningham was at all appearances a remarkably healthy, fine child at the time of his birth; and till he was about fifteen months old never discovered the least symptom of disease. He was then attacked with a train of complaints which were supposed to proceed from worms. The case was treated accordingly, and the child soon recovered. From that time to the present July 1782 (and he is now three years and three months old) he has had no complaint except now and then, when the wind has been to the eastward, a slight degree of a pulmonary disorder, which has affected all the children of the same family when young, and generally yielded to a change of air and simple
simple remedies. About two months ago the child was observed by its mother to be restless in the night, with a slight degree of delirium, and considerable fever. These complaints moderated, but did not leave him. About twelve days ago, his health appearing upon the decline, I was desired to see him. I found him remarkably heavy and dull, with a low, remitting fever, which generally returned with the greatest violence towards night. He would frequently raise his hand to his head, and was generally very drowsy, almost constantly picking his nose. His countenance was pale and sunk; he was much troubled with costiveness, and discharged but little urine. His tongue was covered with a thick white coat. His pulse were very small and quick (140) with a dry hot skin. Notwithstanding all these symptoms of disease he never lost his appetite; and though he vomited almost every thing he took, he would crave for food immediately after it. I begun at once to suspect the disease to be a case of Hydrocephalus internus; and was determined to treat it accordingly.

As stools were wanting I began with prescribing pulv. rhei, gr. viij. calomel. gr. iiij. mane su- mend. He threw this medicine up; but upon L 2 repeat
repeating the same dose with the addition of
two drops of laudanum he retained it, and in
the course of six hours got one small, foecid
stool. As the symptoms remained, and he had
got but one, and that a very offensive discharge,
I repeated the above purge the next day, yet
he had but one small stool from it. I now ob-
served additional symptoms, which in my opi-
nion put the nature of the case out of doubt.
His eyes were turned inwards towards his nose,
so as to exhibit a degree of strabismus seldom
to be met with. The pupils of his eyes were
remarkably dilated, his upper extremities were
constantly agitated with involuntary catchings,
and at one time his mouth was so firmly closed
by spasms, as to lead his mother to think he had
a locked-jaw; but this symptom held him only
a few minutes. He now appeared to have lost
the power of raising his hands to his head, and
when placed upon his feet was not able to sup-
port himself alone. His speech faultered in
such a manner as to render his words unintelli-
gible, and through the whole time he had the
ristus cynicus. These symptoms, joined to the
difficulty of procuring stools, the remitting fever
with very quick pulse, irritation of the nose, and
circumstances enumerated above, led me to con-
clude,
clude, that the disease really was what has been mentioned, and determined me to adopt the only method which appears to have been found serviceable. I accordingly on the 8th of July gave three grains of calomel in a little sugar in the morning, and the same quantity in the evening, and applied a blister behind each ear.—In the course of this day he had frequent hiccup.

On the morning of the 9th I found him lying in bed in a most profuse sweat, with a flushed, hot countenance. His pulse was rather slower than yesterday. He had had two very offensive stools from the six grains of calomel. He frequently cried out as if in violent pain. The other symptoms were as before. As the blister discharged freely, it was left on, and three grains of calomel were ordered to be given morning, noon, and night.

July 10th. Has passed a very restless night. Pulse very slow, low, and irregular. Has had only one stool the last 24 hours, and discharged very little urine. The squinting is a little abated, and he frequently moves his left hand to the right side of his head. The arm and leg on the right side appear to have lost the power of motion more than the left, and what is rather remarkable is, that the right side of his face, half his nose, lips,
lips, chin, &c. are covered with large drops of sweat, though the other side of the face is perfectly dry. In the after part of the day the left side appeared more affected than usual, and at times he would stretch and twist his body, and be slightly convulsed. The blister being almost dry, ordered it to be dressed with ung. basil: quickened with cantharides, and to give him four grains of calomel every four hours.

11th. Tho’ he has lost the power of speech, he appears to understand all that is said, and by signs intimates that his mouth is sore, although there is no appearance of an increase of the salivary secretion.—Last night he was very restless, and troubled with frequent cramps, which have drawn in the abdominal muscles greatly. His pulse are very low, and quicker than yesterday. He has voided no stool, though he has taken 16 grains of calomel in the last 24 hours. Has voided but little urine. Skin moist. Appears easiest in this state, which we endeavoured to encourage by warm cloths, particularly as he frequently appeared to shake as if from cold, and yet the thermometer has not been below 70 in the last week. Gave him an injection, which procured one very fetid slimy stool. His cheeks appeared a little swelled. Every other symptom as
as before. In the stool were several hard lumps of faeces, and some very small worms. After this stool, he appeared livelier than at any time before. Ordered the calomel to be repeated as before.

12th. The squinting is entirely gone since yesterday. His countenance has its natural appearance, and his pulse approach much nearer the healthy standard. His appetite is good, and he is in every respect much better. Repeated the injection, as he had had no stool, and desired four grains of calomel to be given every 6 hours as before.

13th. Rested well last night. Pulse calm. Skin soft, and has a healthy feel. His countenance nearly as in a state of health. In the course of the night, when asleep, he was observed to have a frequent and involuntary motion of his right hand towards his head. His pupils near the proper size. Has had one stool, and discharged an unusually large quantity of urine. Cannot speak. No appearance of sore mouth, or spitting. Repeat the calomel as before.

14th. Very restless last night. This morning he speaks very distinctly, for the first time. Appetite good. The clyster procured a green slimy stool, of a very offensive smell. Urine in a pro-
a proper quantity. In discharging his urine, he appears to be in pain (probably from the blister). He can now move all his limbs at pleasure, and appears to be mending apace. Repeat the calomel.

15th. Has passed a restless night. Begins to walk, with assistance. Every symptom is moderated. Repeat the calomel as before.

16th. Rested well last night. Had one stool without the clyster. Appetite good. Fever gone, and he appears stronger. From this time the mercurial was omitted, and ten grains of pub. cort. Peruv. were given every three hours in its stead. By continuing this method for five days, with the use of the flesh-brush, proper diet, gentle exercise, &c. he was recovered to a perfect state of health, and appeared better than he had been for some time before the attack of this very dangerous disease.

SECTION III.

MEDICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL NEWS.

THE Dutch Society of Sciences at Harlem have proposed the following subjects of inquiry for a premium of a gold medal. They require
require that the author shall give, "1st, a satisfactory description of the apparatus that is best calculated for making experiments on condensed air in the most convenient and accurate manner; 2dly, that he shall, by experiments made with such an apparatus, inquire into the action of condensed air in different cafes, and, among other things, direct his attention to animal life, the growth of plants, and the inflammability of different species of air; 3dly, that he shall point out what consequences, or what new facts may be deduced from his experiments."—The dissertations on this subject are to be written in Dutch, French, or Latin, and sent to Mr. C. H. Van der Aa, secretary of the Society at Harlem, before the first of January 1785.

The Society likewise offer a similar premium for the best dissertation on the following subject: "By what rules of conduct, founded on theory, and confirmed by experience, will it be possible to preserve the health of persons who, in a voyage to the East Indies, feel the pernicious effects of an extreme change of climate and manner of living: independent of general rules, are there any particular ones to be indicated, which would vary according to the..."
"different classes of individuals to whom they " might be applicable?"—Dissertations on this subject will be received till the 31st of December 1787.

The Society having received no satisfactory reply to their question concerning the different kinds of air, announced in our 1st volume, (page 275.) have proposed it a second time. Candidates for the prize are desired to send their dissertations to the Secretary before the 1st of January 1784.

The following Papers (among others, the titles of which we omit, as not falling within the plan of our Journal) have been read at different meetings of the Literary and Philosophical Society at Manchester, since the publication of our former account of that institution (vol. 3. p. 91.)

1. An account of a newly-invented machine for impregnating water or other fluids with fixed air; by John Haygarth, M. B. F. R. S.—
2. Experiments on the respiration of animals, and the changes effected in the air in passing through the lungs; by M. Lavoisier. Translated from the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris for 1778, by Mr. Henry, F. R. S.—
3. On
3. On the combustion of phosphorus, and the formation of its acid; by the same. Translated by Mr. Henry.—4. Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Griffith of St. Mary Hill, to Dr. Percival, containing an account of the Chineses, Whang at Tong, lately in London.—5. Observations on blindness; by Mr. George Bew.—6. A letter to Mr. Malley on the formation of saltpetre, by Mr. Charles Taylor.—7. On the existence of air in the nitrous acid, and the means of decomposing and recomposing that acid; by M. Lavoisier. Translated by Mr. Henry.—8. Some remarks on fermentation and putrefaction; by Mr. John Wimpey: with speculations by Dr. Percival.—9. An eulogy on the late M. de Haller. Translated from the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, by Mr. Henry.—10. On light and colours, with observations on the art of dying; by Mr. John Wilson.—11. A physiological essay on melancholy; by James Currie, M. D. of Liverpool.—12. An essay to ascertain the merit of the question respecting vision, formerly discussed by Mr. Locke and Mr. Molyneux, with some remarks on light and colours; by Mr. Wimpey.—13. On the use of acids in bleaching, by Dr. Eason.—14. Conjectural remarks on the symbols or characters employed

M 2

by
by the astronomers to represent the several planets; and by the chemists to express the several metals. In a letter to Dr. Percival from Martin Wall, M. D. and praecursor in chemistry in the University of Oxford.—15. Remarks on the knowledge of the ancients; by William Falconer, M. D. F. R. S.—16. On the tea tree; by the Rev. John Foxley, A. M.—17. An essay on the ascent of vapour; by Dr. Eason.—18. On the natural and chemical history of magnesian earth; by Mr. Henry; and also a letter from Mr. de Magellan to Mr. Henry, on the infusibility of that earth.—19. Thoughts on evaporation and electricity; by John Mitchell, M. D.—20. On the regeneration of animal substances; by Charles White, Esq. F. R. S.—21. Observations on longevity, by Anthony Fothergill, M. D. F. R. S.

Dr. Crawford’s admirable theory of combustion and animal heat has lately derived additional weight from the testimony of M. Lavoisier. This learned French philosopher, who, like our ingenious countryman Mr. Kirwan, spares no labour or expense in prosecuting chemical inquiries, has repeated Dr. Crawford’s experiments, and agrees with him perfectly in the results.
The *Journal de Médecine* for February 1782 contains two cases of schirrous pylorus. The first is related by M. Amilhon. The patient was a young woman, twenty-two years old. The disease began in October 1780 with a pain about the region of the stomach, which gradually became more violent, and at length the whole intestinal canal seemed to partake of a painful sensation. To this symptom were soon added vomiting and hectic fever. The vomiting at last became so constant as to prevent her taking any nourishment. She died in June 1781. On dissection the abdominal viscera were found adhering to each other. The stomach was lefzened and indurated, and a schirrous tumour of the pylorus, as large as a hen's egg, was seen completely stopping all communication with the duodenum. The cavity of the thorax contained five or six pints of water.

The other is the case of Count de Lallain, who, at the age of sixty-five, experienced for several months lancinating pains and a sensation of heat at the pit of his stomach. At first his appetite was voracious, but it was not long before hectic fever came on, attended with vomiting, and he sometimes brought up food fifteen days after he had taken it. The only thing
thing, that afforded him any ease was a solution
of gum Arabic in water. He took two or three
spoonfuls of this at a time, and soon afterwards
a little broth, which without the previous admi-
nistration of the gum never failed to excite pain
and vomiting. His body was opened after death
by Doctors Maloet, Portal, and Bacher, and M.
Delafaye.—The omentum was found greatly
enlarged and full of hydatids and tubercles. The
stomach was of its usual size; but its coats were
thickened, and had several tubercles in a state of
suppuration. The pylorus was confounded in a
chirrous tumour formed of the substance of the
stomach. This tumour, which was four inches
long and twice as large as an egg, left only a
very small passage to the duodenum. Upon
cutting into it longitudinally the coats of the
stomach appeared to be more than an inch thick
and almost as hard as cartilage.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Lauth, physician at
Strasburgh, to Dr. Simmons, dated December 16th, 1782.

"Dr. Brand, the city physician-man-midwife
at Leyden, performed the Caesarian operation
"in
in the course of last summer, with the best success, both the mother and child being alive and in perfect health. He made the incision, not at the linea alba as some late writers have proposed, but obliquely. He means to publish an account of the case. A similar operation was performed last year at Cassel, by Dr. Stein; but in this case the event was less fortunate, as the child only was saved.—Dr. Bonn, professor of anatomy at Amsterdam, is preparing a description of the curious collection of diseased bones, which Dr. Hovius presented to the college of surgeons at that place.—Our celebrated professor of chemistry, Dr. Spielman, has published within this fortnight an excellent Pharmacopoeia Universalis, in 4to.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Hawes, physician to the Surry Dispensary, to the editor, dated March 17, 1783.

"In the 3d volume of the London Medical Journal the learned and ingenious Dr. Percival of Manchester, recommends to medical practitioners the use of Oleum Jecoris Aselli in rheu-
We are happy to inform our readers, that the College of Physicians have renewed their plan of publishing the Medical Transactions.

The Duc de Chaulnes has lately communicated to the Royal Society a process for obtaining the fusible salt of urine in a state of the greatest purity and without any loss.

Works about to be published.—1. A new edition of the Edinburgh Dispensatory with corrections and additions.—2. A work on the organ of smell illustrated with very accurate engravings by Dr. Scarpa, professor of anatomy at Modena.—3. A new and improved edition of Dr. Lewis's work on the Materia Medica by Mr. Aikin of Warrington.—4. A new edition of Cronstedt's Mineralogy, in which all the new discoveries will be introduced, by Mr. J. H. de Magellan, F. R. S.—5. M. Bergeret, a French botanist, has distributed proposals for printing by subscription a work entitled, "Phytonomiatotechnie universelle, or the art of giving to plants names derived from their characters; a new system
"system by means of which persons, without
the assistance of any book, will be able to
name all the plants that grow on the surface
of the globe." The author asserts, that by
adopting his method, an hundred persons speak-
ing as many different languages, and residing in
different parts of the world, will name, and
write the names of the same plants in the same
manner as he would write them. He adds, that
the principles of his system are easily learned
and retained, and so concise withal, that those
which relate to the different genera may be
written on twelve cards. The work is to be
printed in numbers, and each number is to con-
The Academy of Dijon propose to publish by
subscription a new periodical work in 8vo. en-
titled, "Nouveaux Memoires ou Cahiers fe-
"me tres de l’Academie de Dijon, pour la partie
"des sciences & arts." A Number of this
work is to appear every six months, so as to
make one volume annually. The terms of the
subscription are six livres per annum for the two
numbers delivered at Dijon, or seven livres and
a half if sent free of postage to any other part
of France.

N 2 P R O
P R O M O T E D.

Lately, His Grace the Duke of Montagu, Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S. and Dr. Peter Camper to be honorary fellows of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh.—Dr. Lallemend to be President of the Royal College of Physicians at Nancy in the room of the late Dr. Harmant.—Dr. Baldinger, professor of physic at Gottingen, to be first physician to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.—Dr. John Ehrmann to be professor of physic at Strafburgh in the room of the late Dr. Pfeffinger.

1782, Sept. 12. Mr. John Forde to be surgeon to the Royal Leinster provincial regiment of foot.—13. Mr. E. L. Ledgwick to be surgeon to the Ulster provincial regiment of foot.

Dec. 28. Mr. Thomas Venour, surgeon of the 75th, to be surgeon of the 18th regiment of foot, in the room of Mr. Richard Babington.—Mr. Patrick Drummond, hospital mate, to be surgeon of the 52d regiment of foot in the room of Mr. Patrick Dundon.—Mr. Everard Home, hospital mate, to be surgeon to the 1st battalion of the 60th regiment of foot in the room of Mr. Peter Wallis.—Mr. Edward McAl-
lifter to be surgeon of the 75th regiment of foot in the room of Mr. Thomas Venour.

1783, Jan. 9. Mr. William Thompson, surgeon of the Victory, to be surgeon to the Dockyard at Deptford in the room of Mr. W. Troward, who is superannuated.—11. Mr. Gawin Hamilton to be surgeon of the 2d regiment of Dragoon guards.—14. Mr. Briscoe, surgeon's mate, to be surgeon of the 100th regiment of foot.—Mr. William Cooper to be surgeon to Guy's Hospital in the room of Mr. James Frank deceased.—18. Mr. Thomas Richard Spence to be dentist in ordinary to his Majesty in the room of his father deceased.—24. Mr. George Chandler to be surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital in the room of Mr. Waring deceased.

Feb. 24. Mr. Henry Cline to be surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital in the room of Mr. George Chandler.

March 21. Mr. Patrick Dillon to be surgeon to the 105th regiment of foot.

D I E D.

Lately at Montpellier, M. Montet, an ingenious apothecary and member of the Royal Society
Society of that city. This Institution, by its charter, is incorporated with the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and in consequence of this union a paper is sent every year by the Montpellier Society to be inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy. For several years past this paper has been furnished by M. Montet, and by his will he has bequeathed the sum of 6000 livres to the Society, the interest of which is to be paid annually to the member whose paper shall be deemed worthy of the same distinction.

1782, Sept. 23. Loft in the Centaur Man of War, of which he was surgeon, Mr. Joseph Williamson. 29. Of a dysentery, aged 59 years, Dominic Benedict Harmant, M. D. president of the Royal College of Physicians at Nancy, and author of an ingenious treatise on the noxious effects of burning charcoal.

Oct. At Aberdeen, aged 65 years, Sir Alexander Gordon, baronet, professor of physic in King’s College, and author of a Thesis de variolis, printed at Edinburgh in 1754.

Dec. 9. At Plymouth, Dr. Robert Perronneau, a native of South Carolina, and author of an ingenious Inaugural Thesis de Menstruum Profluvio inmodico, printed at Edinburgh in 1775.
1775.—25. Mr. Richard Board, apothecary in Gracechurch-street, London.—30. In Fenchurch-street, Mr. James Frank, surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and one of the Court of Assistants of the Corporation of Surgeons, London.—31. At Colchester, Dr. Charles Hanning.

1783, Jan. 1. Mr. Pugh, surgeon in Southwark.—2. At his son's house in London, Mr. William Johnston, formerly a surgeon and apothecary at Campden in Gloucestershire.—At Windsor, Mr. George Aylett, surgeon.—3. In Ranelagh-row, Pimlico, Mr. Joseph Webb, surgeon. Ill health obliged him to retire from business several years before his death. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Joseph Webb, who for thirty years was surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—6. Mr. Tryce, formerly an apothecary in Whitechapel.—7. In Great Tower-street, Mr. John Waring, surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.—16. In Soho-square, Mr. James Spence, senio, dentist in ordinary to his Majesty.

Feb. 3. At Coventry, Mr. John Bicy Hanker, surgeon and man-midwife.—5. Dr. Thomas Young, fellow of the R. C. of Physicians, and professor of midwifery in the University of Edinburgh.—11. At Dunfe in Scotland, Mr. John Hall,
Hall, surgeon and apothecary.—23. In Tottenham-court Road, London, Mr. John Sheldon, senior, surgeon and apothecary.—24. At Deptford, Mr. William Troward, late surgeon of his Majesty's Dock-yard at that place.

March 8. At Brompton, near Chatham in Kent, suddenly, Mr. Gregory, surgeon and apothecary.

SECTION IV.

QUARTERLY CATALOGUE.


4. Candid animadversions on Dr. Lee's Narrative of a singular Gouty case. To which are prefixed strictures on Royal Medical Colleges; like-
likewise a summary opinion of the late disorder called the influenza. By W. Stevenson, M. D. 8vo. Dilly, London, 1782. 6d.

5. A short history of the Brown-tail Moth, with a copper-plate, coloured from nature, representing the insect in its various states. By William Curtis, author of the Flora Londinensis. 4to. White, London, 1782. 1s. 6d.


7. A Brief history of the late expedition against Fort St. Juan, so far as it relates to the diseases of the troops: together with some observations on climate, infection, and contagion; and several of the endemic complaints of the West Indies. By Tho. Dancer, M. D. 4to. Murray, London, 1782. 2s. 6d.

Our readers will find a very judicious and satisfactory account of this report, and of the essay it relates to, by our ingenious correspondent, Dr. Fothergill, in a former number of our Journal (vol. iii. p. 411).

9. A Report, made by order of Government, of a Memoir, containing a new, easy, and successful method of treating the Child-bed or Puerperal fever, made use of by the late M. Doulcet, Doctor Regent of the Faculty at Paris, and one of the physicians of the Hotel-Dieu, read at a meeting of the Royal Medical Society, held at the Louvre, the 6th of September 1782. Translated from the French. To which are added notes, containing a view of the nature and causes of this alarming and fatal disease. By John Whitehead, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and Physician to the London Dispensary. Large 8vo. Dilly, London, 1783. 40 pages. 1s.

We have here an accurate translation of the preceding article, with a preface by the translator, and a considerable number of useful and interesting notes. Another English translation of the same piece (without notes) has been published by Dr. N. Maillard, in 42 pages, 8vo. price 1s. 6d.

11. Traite de la maladie miliaire epidemique et contagieuse qui regne a Caintenaudary; i.e. Treatment of the epidemic and contagious miliary fever that prevails at Castelnaudary. 8vo. Toulouse, 1782. 8 pages.

12. Memoire de messieurs les medecins de Caintenaudary, Souze, Carcassonne, and Montreal, concernant la maladie qui regne actuellement a Caintenaudary: i.e. Memorial of the physicians of Castelnaudary, &c. concerning the disease now prevalent at Castelnaudary. 4to. Toulouse, 1782. 8 pages.


14. Traite de la fièvre miliaire epidemique a Toulouse fur la fin de Mai 1782; i.e. Treatment of the miliary fever which prevailed epidemically at Toulouse towards the end of May 1782. 8vo. Toulouse, 1782. 8 pages.

15. Re-
15. Reflexions sur la nature, et le traitement de la maladie qui regne dans le Haut Languedoc.


We have here an account of a great number of experiments made with this resinous substance. A piece of it, two inches long and weighing only fourteen grains, supported a weight of nine pounds and three quarters. The piece stretched to the length of eight inches and did not break, till another quarter of a pound was added. Spirit of wine dissolved only a very small quantity of it, but very concentrated oil of vitriol seemed to dissolve it entirely, as likewise did vitriolic aether. The thin oil that it yields by distillation inflamed with smoking spirit of nitre. When a solution of it in this acid was super saturated with alkali, the solution became of a bright red colour and was easily diluted with water. A long continued heat was required to dissolve it in linseed, almond, or olive oil; and a long boiling when any of the essential oils was employed. Castor oil did not seem to act upon it. Among other
menstrua for this substance the author speaks of
a new balsam produced at Surinam by a tree
called *koupa*.

17. *Raccolta di opuscoli Fisico-medici. i.e.*
A collection of Physico-medical essays, vol. 22d.
Florence. 12mo. 1780. 358 pages.
This work, the editor of which is Dr. Tar-
gioni, is now resumed again, after an interrup-
tion of two years. Among other papers in the
present volume are the following: 1. An essay
to prove that Phthisis is not a contagious disease,
by Dr. Castellani of Mantua; 2. A history of an
habitual colic cured by the use of coffee, by Dr.
John Baptift Derinch; 3. An essay on the means
of restoring drowned persons, by a member of
the academy at Mantua; 4. An account of a
goat with two heads, by Dr. Dominico Caranio,
professor of physic at Cantiano; 5. An account
of the Oleum Ricini, presented to the Medico-
botanical Society at Florence, by Dr. Matthew
Mederer, Professor of Physic and Surgery.

18. *Histoire de la Société Royale des Sciences
etablie à Montpellier, avec les Memoires de
Mathematique et de Phyſique, tirees des Registres
de cette Société. i.e.* History of the Royal So-
ciety of Sciences at Montpellier, with the Ma-
thematical and Philosophical Memoirs, taken
from

The first volume of this work appeared in 1766. This second volume brings it down to the year 1775. The historical part contains a great number of detached observations, the whole of which it was not thought right to publish. There are likewise nine eulogies, and among them that of the late M. Chirac.


This anonymous writer throws no new light on the disease.

20. Gesundheits Katechismus fur das landvolk. i.e. Catechism of Health for the use of country people. By A. Senft, M. D. and Prof. at Wurtzburg, 8vo. Berlin, 1781. 564 pages.

21. Della Condizione de medici presso gli antichi. i.e. Of the condition of physicians among the ancients. By John Benvenuti, M. D. 8vo. Perousa, 1780.

The author endeavours to prove, that physic, so far from having been left to slaves, as Dr. Middleton and others have contended, was always held in the highest esteem by the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans.

22. Saggio
22. Saggio dell’Istoria Erbaria degli’ Alpi di Piñoja, Modena, e Lucca; con nuove osservazioni botaniche e mediche. i.e. Specimen of the Botanic history of the Alps of Piñoja, Modena, and Lucca, with new botanic and medical observations. By P. D. Fulgenzio Vitman, Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Pavia. 8vo. Pavia.

23. Von dem Drehen der Schafe und dem Blasenbandwurme im Gehirne derselben, als der ursache dieser Krankheit. i.e. Of the vertigo of sheep, and of the Tænia hydatigena in the brain of sheep as a cause of that disease. By Nathaniel Godfrey Lejke. 8vo. Leipfic, with a copper plate.

In dissecting sheep that died of this disease our author constantly found one or more hydatids in different parts of the brain, to which adhered a species of worm similar to those which Tyfon has named Lumbrici hydropici, and Pallas Tænia hydatigena, but differing from them in this, that in the tæniae of the brain, which our author calls Multipites, several bodies and heads of a worm are found adhering to one hydatid, whereas in the others each worm has a distinct vesicle.

24. Geschickte der Wissenschaften in der Mark Brandenburg, &c. i.e. History of the Sciences
Sciences in the Marquisate of Brandenburg, particularly of Physic, from the most remote period to the end of the 16th century. By J. C. W. Möchtgen, M. D. Physician to the King of Prussia. 8vo. Berlin, 1782.

25. Anmerkungen über die viehsuchen in Oesterreuk. i.e. Remarks on the diseases of cattle in Austria. By John Wolfstein, M. D. Professor of Veterinary Physic at Vienna, 1781.


So long ago as the year 1779, our curiosity was greatly excited by an account published in the Edinburgh Medical Commentaries, of the discoveries of the learned professor Monro, relative to the structure of the nerves. In that account we were told, that the brain and nerves...
were found to be composed not of straight fibres, as had till then been imagined, but of convoluted fibres, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ part of an inch in diameter, and which did not appear to be hollow, but solid. It was added also, that the professor, assisted by his microscope, had discovered throughout the whole vegetable and mineral kingdoms, a system of convoluted fibres in every respect analogous to the nerves of animals. But in the work now before us, the learned author very candidly acknowledges, that when he had extended his observations not only to the vegetable, but to the mineral kingdom, and more coolly and carefully considered every circumstance, he began to suspect some optical deception. When he examined melted wax, he saw no such appearance; but at the very instant of their becoming somewhat opaque by cooling, he saw the mass shoot into serpentine fibres. In like manner all the metals when melted and allowed to cool seemed to be composed of such fibres. But it having been suggested to him, by one of his friends, to compare gold, beaten into exceedingly thin leaves, with gold melted and cooled again, he found no difference in their appearance; whereas if the gold really consisted of serpentine fibres, these by the heating, should have
have become broader, and, of course, should have appeared larger and less numerous in the same space. Again, he found that tallow, or any other soft substance, had the same appearance, after being spread, with a knife, upon a plate of glass, as when, after being melted, it was allowed to cool upon the glass. Yet although, after being melted and cooled upon the glass, it had shot into serpentine fibres, in the same manner as salts shoot into crystals, the figures of these should have been destroyed, or altered, by the mechanical pressure of the knife.

Dr. Monro suspects that this deception, produced by the microscope, has misled other anatomists, particularly the late Mr. Hewson and Mr. Falconer. The latter, in his Experimental Enquiries, plate iv. fig. 4. has delineated cells, such as are said to exist in the lymphatic glands, which cells, our author apprehends, will be found to exist only in the microscope. As a decisive proof that a mistake was committed by these authors about the spleen, he adds, that in fig. 2. of the same plate, the vessels of the red particles of the blood, viewed through a lens of one twenty-third of an inch focus, are delineated nearly double the diameter of the cells.
cells of the spleen, though viewed by a lens one
fiftieth of an inch focus; so that one vehicle of
the blood is represented by Mr. Falconer him-
s elf above sixty times the size of one of the cells
of the spleen, within which, he teaches, it was
contained and formed.

Of the tables, which compose a principal part
of the work before us, we shall not attempt to
give a description. That they are correct rep-
resentations of the appearances they are in-
tended to delineate, we can have no doubt, from
the knowledge we have of the great accuracy
and skill of the learned author in every thing that
relates to anatomical science. We shall there-
fore confine ourselves to his observations, se-
lecting, for the information of our readers, such
as seem to be the most interesting, and follow-
ing the order of the chapters into which the
work is divided.

Circulation of the blood within the head—It has
been remarked by different writers, that the
force of the blood sent to the head is broken by
its ascent; by the angles at the rise of the inter-
nal carotid and vertebral arteries; by the turns
which these make in their course; and by the
uncommonly great proportion which the sum of
the areae of the branches bears to the area of the
trunk.
trunk. But this intention of nature—Dr. Monro observes—appears more evidently in the ruminating quadrupeds; for he finds that in them a substance connected with the internal carotid artery, by Galen named *Rete mirabile* and by Heister *Plexus vasorum et fibrarum usus incogniti*, consists entirely of a division of that artery into smaller serpentine branches, which are afterwards collected, at the side of the *sella turcica* into a trunk that is divided as in man. This plexus, in a *foetus calf*, is the subject of the first plate.

This appearance in ruminant animals has not passed unnoticed by Haller, who was aware that it is formed solely by the ramifications of the carotid, as the reader will see by turning to his *Elem. Phys.* lib. x. sect. 5. where he describes it as being "verum arteriarum ramosarum intertextarum plexum, in quas carotis resolvatur."

Dr. Monro observes, that Keil and others by comparing the areæ of the internal carotid and vertebral arteries with the area of the trunk of the descending aorta, instead of comparing them with similar branches sent off from that trunk, have fallen into a mistake with regard to the proportion of blood circulated in the head. They
They have calculated it to be about one-fifth, but our author supposes it not to exceed one-tenth of the whole mass. He presents us with some judicious observations on the uses of the sinuses of the brain, and relates an experiment to prove that in animals killed by hanging, death is not, as Petit has supposed, owing chiefly to the pressure on the vessels of the brain, but that it depends on the stoppage of respiration. After cutting a hole in the trachea of a dog, the animal was suspended by a rope fixed round his neck above the hole, for three quarters of an hour, without depriving him of sense or motion; but when he was afterwards suspended with the rope below the hole, for a quarter of an hour, he became insensible and did not recover.

Of the membranes of the brain—Dr. Monro observes, that there are fewer vessels dispersed within the ventricles than upon the surface of the brain.

Of the communication of the ventricles of the encephalon with each other—The communication of the lateral ventricles with each other has never been clearly ascertained, and has been doubted by some of the most respectable modern anatomists. Such a communication, however, is here pointed out by the learned professor, and delineated
neated in his 2d, 3d, and 4th tables. It is described as a hole large enough to admit a goose quill, situated under the fore part of the fornix. He observes, that the choroid plexuses of the lateral ventricles are connected together by a broad vascular membrane, which adheres closely to the fornix above, and to the thalami nervorum opticorum below, covering and shutting the hole called anus, so as to prevent the lateral ventricles from communicating with each other, or with the third ventricle, at any place but that just now described.

Our author denies that the bottom of the fourth ventricle has any such communication with the cavity of the spinal marrow, as Haller supposed, it being completely shut by its choroid plexus and pia mater. He has observed in the bodies of every one of fifteen children who died from internal hydrocephalus, that all the ventricles were distended; that on cutting into one of the lateral ventricles, all the ventricles were emptied, but that in none of them, water was contained in the cavity of the spinal marrow, or between its pia and dura mater.

Of the absorbent vessels of the encephalon, and of the infundibulum, and glandula pituitaria—Although lymphatics have never yet been demonstrated
strated in the brain of man or quadrupeds; the learned author thinks there is no just ground for doubting of their existence. He is convinced by repeated experiments that the infundibulum is a hollow membranous tube, painted with many vessels. He quotes Haller among the authors who have doubted of the hollowness of this part, but the doubts of that celebrated writer, on this subject, expressed in the first edition of his Physiology, printed in 1762, were removed before the publication of his last edition of the same work in 1778, for in the latter (lib. x. sect. r.) he says, "Cl. Professor Upsaliensis J. Ad. Mur-
ray nuper summo studio in hanc infundibuli caveam inquisivit; reperit pia membrana fieri et arachnoidea, et interposita cellulositate; descendendo fieri graciliorum, inde iterum lateescere; cavum porro et glacie manifesto re-
pleri, cellulofo textu carens. Dividi demum in duos ramos, quorum quilibet suum glan-
dulæ pituitariae lobum adeat. Cum ideo adeo viro, qui peculiari labore in hanc inquisitionem incubuerit, putaverim nos fiare debere, ut infun-
dibulum nomen suum mereatur cavumque sit."

—in different tables Dr. Monro has delineated the infundibulum as it appears in man, the sheep, and the ox. —He conjectures that the glan-
glandula pituitaria performs an office similar to that of a conglobate gland.

Of the use of the ventricles of the encephalon—To the conjectures proposed by authors, few of which are satisfactory, the learned Professor only adds, that the ventricles serve to increase the surface of the pia mater.

Of the cineritious and medullary substance of the brain—The most successful injection, we are told, is far from shewing, as Ruyfch and others have pretended, that the cineritious substance of the brain is entirely composed of vessels. Dr. Monro, however, has not in any animal, observed in it regularly shaped bodies which might be supposed glandular. A great deal of cineritious matter is to be found inclosed within the medulla. In the middle substance of the brain and cerebellum, and even within the crura cerebri and cerebelli, or the tuber annulare & medulla oblongata, which are generally considered as pure medullary cords, he has found a great quantity of cineritious matter, into which after a good injection many vessels were seen to penetrate. He conjectures, that the numerous vessels which penetrate the medulla may serve, among other uses, to supply the deep-seated cineritious matter, and also that in cases of los
of sub stance of the cortex by wounds or other-
wise, the vessels which run from within, out-
wards, may not only furnish matter to nourish
the deep parts, but also to supply the loss of the
superficial, in the same manner as when a bone
has exfoliated, the inner parts live, and the outer
are, perhaps, in part supplied by the vessels
which run from the canal of the marrow, out-
wards.

Of the supposed origin or formation of the
nerves—Haller and others have supposed, that
the whole medullary substance of the brain is
employed in the formation of the nerves of the
head, and of the spinal marrow. On these points
Dr. Monro very ingeniously observes, that many
medullary fibres of the brain appear, from their
transverse direction (delineated in his 5th and 7th
tables) better calculated to connect the different
sides and different parts of the brain to each other,
than to connect the brain to the nerves—that fibres
and other animals with very small brains, feel as
accurately, and exercise their muscles as violently
as the other classes of animals in which the brain
is proportionally much larger; that the brain of
a man is, in proportion to his weight, 24 times
heavier than that of an ox, and yet the nerves
of the latter are, in their size, proportioned to
the
the bulk of his muscles, and those of the organs of his senses, as of the eye and nose, are proportioned to the extent of these organs, the olfactory nerve of an ox, for example, being many times larger than that of a man. Hence he is led to consider the brain as a medium between the mind and the rest of the body of the animal; by the intervention of the machinery of which the intellectual powers are influenced in a way we neither do, nor, probably, ever shall be able to comprehend; and that, in man especially, a small part only of it is lengthened out so as to give origin to the nerves. He even doubts whether instead of considering the brain as the origin of the nerves, we ought not to consider it merely as connected with the nerves. He relates some facts, which seem to shew that the nerves may exist independent of the brain.

Of the Structure of the Spinal Marrow—We here meet with several curious anatomical remarks. An accurate description and engraving are given of the ligamentum denticulatum. Dr. Monro finds that the right and left sides of the spinal marrow are less intimately connected than what has been commonly imagined. This circumstance,
cumstance, he thinks, explains the cause of hemiplegia.

Of the pia mater, the colour and texture of the nerves—The nerves have been generally considered as a continuation of the medullary substance of the brain and cerebellum, but the learned author finds, that, with a few exceptions, particularly of the optic nerves and portio mollis of the auditory, they are all of a browner colour than the medullary substance, their pia mater seeming to furnish a quantity of cineritious matter. This circumstance, we are told, is more observable in the nerves of the spinal marrow, than in those of the head.

Of the appearance of the nerves in their course, and particularly of their folds and joints—Dr. Monro has found that in any of the four classes of large animals, the nerves, when viewed carefully with a common magnifying glass, appear to consist of a semipellucid substance, in which a more white and opaque fibrous looking matter seems to be disposed in transverse and serpentine lines. This appearance is the subject of different figures in his 13th table. These spiral fibres, which are best seen when the nerve is fully relaxed, are considered by our author as folds or joints in the nerve, serving to accommodate it to
to the different states of flexion and extension. As a proof that this is their chief use, he observes, that the tendons of all animals, in their relaxed state, have a similar appearance. These joints, we are told, are nearly as numerous and as distinct in the nerves within the head as in the nerves of the muscles. The spinal marrow likewise, it seems, has a number of transverse furrows, which evidently serve the purpose of joints or folds.

Of theplexuses of nerves—In the plexuses, our author has found, that the fibres of the different trunks are intermixed, and every nerve under the plexus consists of fibres of all the nerves, which were tied together above its origin from the plexus. This structure is delineated in the 15th, 16th, and 17th tables.

Of the connection of nerves which run in opposite directions, so as to be joined by their small branches—The most remarkable connection of this kind, we are told, is in the human face, where the portio dura of the auditory nerve is joined to the second and third branches of the fifth pair of nerves. This is the subject of the 19th table.

Of the connection of the several cords which compose each of the nerves—The author has observed, that in the whole extent of the nervous system,
the subordinate cords, of which the particular nerves consist, form within their proper sheaths a succession of plexuses, in which their fibrils are intermixed and combined again, in nearly the same manner as in the axillary plexus. This is delineated in the 18th table.

Of the external covering of the trunks of the nerves, and of the cords of the funiculi of which they consist—Zinn, and after him Haller and others, have contended, that the dura mater does not accompany the nerves in their course, but that their external coat is merely a tough cellular substance. But Dr. Monro doubts whether this opinion is well founded. He observes, that the outer covering of the nerves in their course agrees with the dura mater in its toughness, colour, and fibrous texture, and probably in its properties, and that it cannot, as Zinn represents, be readily dissolved into cellular threads. He observes, that in the greater number of nerves the funiculi or smaller cords have a similar tough, dense, fibrous coat, and within it a thin vascular pia mater.

Of the ganglia of the nerves—The ganglia of the spinal nerves are described by authors as being formed after the anterior and posterior fasciculi of nervous fibres from the medulla spinalis are
are united; so that every nervous fibre from the spinal marrow is supposed to pass through a ganglion. But Dr. Monro has observed, that the posterior fasiculus only of the spinal nerves enters into the ganglion; and that preceding anatomists have been deceived by not having slit open the external coat of these nerves. One half, therefore, of all the nerves of the muscular organs of the trunk of the body, and one half of the nerves of the arms and legs, do not pass through ganglia.

Our author finds, that the nervous threads in ganglia are intermixed; and, having observed that the yellowish or brownish matter of ganglia has numerous vessels conveying red blood diffused upon it, and that its colour, especially in man, very much resembles that of the cortical substance of the brain, he is led to consider the ganglia as sources of nervous matter and energy. As to the greater hardness of the ganglia than of the cortical substance, which, to Dr. Meckel, has appeared to afford sufficient reason for denying that they serve for secretion, this, our author apprehends, will evidently appear necessary to defend them from external violence, muscular pressure, &c. Upon the whole, he thinks it appears that all the nerves which issue from gan-
ganglia are formed by a combination of threads from many sources; and that the nerves in their passage through a ganglion seem to receive new energy from the vascular matter of the ganglion. This he supposes to be the reason why ganglia are most numerous in the nerves of organs of chief importance; as in those of the heart or of the intestinal tube. The structure and appearance of ganglia in different animals is illustrated by different figures in the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d tables.

Of spheroidal bodies which, in some animals, make a part of the nervous system—These appearances, which are observable, it seems only in fishes of the genus Gadus of Linnaeus, viz. in the cod, whiting, and haddock, are delineated in the 32d, 33d, and 34th plates. The learned author does not venture to hazard any conjecture concerning their use. At first he supposed they might supply the place of ganglia, which he found wanting at the roots of their spinal nerves; but in other fishes, he observes, there seems to be a similar defect of such ganglia.

Of some principal nerves which have not been properly traced by authors—Zinn and Haller have described the olfactory nerves, as being so soft and so suddenly diffused upon the membrane of
the nose, that it is impossible to trace them distinctly by dissection. But our author affirms, that even in the human subject he has been able to trace them a great way within the nose. In the sheep and ox, it seems, these nerves are hollow.

Dr. Monro observes, that the retina ends abruptly, like the edge of a tea-cup, somewhat farther back in the eye than the ciliary circle, so that it covers that part only of the bottom of the eye, on which the pictures of objects can be distinctly painted.—He corrects an error in Meckel’s treatise on the 5th pair of nerves, where the trunk of the internal carotid is represented as passing between the second and third branches of that nerve, instead of the inner side of both.—He has been able to trace the nerves of the teeth, and observes, that in a child at birth their several branches can be plainly shown, first connected so as to form a plexus, and after that entering the pulp of the tooth. Other branches, he adds, pass between the teeth to the gums.

On dissecting the nerves of the human larynx, our author has found that the recurrent and superior laryngeal nerves form a plexus, and that the muscles of the larynx receive branches from each of those nerves. This explains why the
voice is not entirely lost by dividing the recurrent nerves.

Haller has denied that any nerve can be traced into the ligament of a joint, but Dr. Monro finds that the ligament of the wrist receives a branch from the muscular spiral nerve of the arm.—He is of opinion, that the chorda tympani is formed by the second branch of the fifth pair, as well as by the portio dura of the seventh.—Lastly, he has traced the progress and termination of the portio mollis of the seventh pair in the cochlea of the human ear.

Of the appearance of the nerves viewed with a microscope—This chapter relates to the microscopic deception mentioned at the beginning of this article. The appearances exhibited by different substances, animal, vegetable, and mineral, when viewed through a microscope of great magnifying power, are delineated in ten different tables. These plates were probably finished before the author had found out his mistake, otherwise, we presume, a single engraving would have been thought sufficient for the purpose of illustrating this optical illusion.

Of the nature of the energy of the nerves—This, and the remaining chapters, are almost entirely physiological. The learned professor thinks we
are far from possessing positive arguments that the nerves operate by the medium of an electrical fluid. On the other hand, he observes, that the effects of compression on the nerves of a sound animal, and the experiment of producing repeated contractions of a muscle by pressing its nerve, after cutting it across, seem to indicate that the energy depends on matter capable of being affected by simple pressure.

Whether the nerves convey the nourishment to our organs—A variety of ingenious arguments are offered to prove, 1. That the arteries prepare and directly secrete the nourishment in all our organs. 2. That the nerves do not contain or conduct the nourishment, but by enabling the arteries to act properly, contribute indirectly to nutrition.

Of sensation—Dr. Monro conjectures that animals possess two kinds of feeling, one with and another without consciousness; the latter perhaps resembling that kind of sensation which we must suppose inherent in vegetables.

Of the termination of the nerves in the muscular organs; and whether muscles possess a vis inertia different from the vis nervosa—As proofs that muscles or muscular fibres seem to be organs

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sui generis, not produced by the nerves, as some writers have supposed, but merely influenced by the energy they convey, the learned author observes, 1. That muscular fibres have considerable strength and toughness, whereas the nerves are pulpy and soft. 2. That the matter which we know to be medullary or nervous does not appear to be endowed with the power of contracting when irritated. 3. That as the nerves consist of threads laid parallel to each other, and which do not, like the blood vessels, divide into branches, it seems impossible to conceive that a small nerve can form a large mass of flesh; and lastly, that if the muscles were formed by the extremity of the nerves, they should shrink very remarkably on cutting the nerves, instead of which, he observed no sensible alteration in the muscles of the thigh and leg of a frog upwards of a year after he had cut across its spinal marrow or sciatic nerves.

As he has found from experiments, that the supposed vis infita of muscles is destroyed or excited by the same means as the vis nervosa, he thinks it seems clearly to follow, that there is no just ground for supposing that any other principle, than the latter, produces the contraction of a muscle. If it should be objected that the
the muscles, when irritated, possess some degree
of vibration many days after their nerves have
been cut, he thinks this may be explained by
attending to the facts formerly mentioned, with
the view of proving that the nerves, in their
whole course, resemble the brain in structure,
and as they proceed receive an addition of ner-
vous energy.

Of the manner and causes of the actions of
muscles—Many ingenious arguments are offered
to prove that muscular action cannot be ac-
counted for on the yet known principles of me-
chanism, and that the muscular fibre varies
its operation, according to the purpose to be
served. That, for instance, when a muscular
fibre is punctured, it vibrates, which is the fittest
means of throwing off the offending cause; that
the alimentary canal, acted on gently by the
food, performs a very complex peristaltic mo-
tion; that the abdominal muscles act slowly and
steadily in expelling the contents of the rectum,
but suddenly and convulsively in vomiting; and
that the bladder of urine, from which there is a
small outlet, performs a flow and uniform con-
traction in discharging its contents; whilst the
heart contracts with a jerk.
The Stahlians have supposed that our mind, intimately acquainted with the texture of the body, reasons upon, and thereafter performs the several actions. On the other hand Dr. Whytt, who considers the mind as the agent, denies that it understands the texture of the body, and, therefore, makes a conclusion, not very intelligible, that the mind is necessitated to act in certain ways. But our author observes, that unless we suppose the mind to possess powers of which it has no consciousness, these actions cannot be alleged to be directed by it; and farther, that unless we consider the mind as an intelligent being, possessing innate knowledge, or far more knowledge than it could have acquired by experience, we must refer these operations to some higher source. The author therefore concludes with observing, that when we reflect on the various effects of what has been commonly called the instinct of animals, it seems to appear, "that the most just as well as the most "becoming conclusion we can draw, is, that "the power which created all things, which "gave life to animals and motion to the hea- "venly bodies, continues to act upon, and to "maintain all, by the unceasing influence of a "living.
"living principle pervading the universe, the
nature of which our faculties are incapable of
duly comprehending."

II. An Essay on Laborious Parturition: in which
the division of the Symphysis Pubis is particu-
larly considered. By William Osborn, M. D.
Physician and Man-midwife to the General
Lying-in Hospital, in Store-street, and Lecturer
1783. 271 pages.

The operation, which is the chief subject
of this essay, has never been performed
in this country, though on the event of a single
case, the success of which appears to have been
very problematical, it was recommended in the
highest terms of applause by the college of phy-
sicians at Paris. If the advantages to be derived
from the operation are really so important as
we have been taught to believe, it was incum-
bent on the practitioners of midwifery in Britain,
to assign their reasons why they did not adopt
the practice. If there was reason to presume
that the operation had been unnecessarily per-
formed, or that it was inferior in real utility to
those
those before practised; or if there were any proofs that false conclusions had been made from cases unfairly stated, those reasons and proofs should be rendered as public as possible, to deter the enterprising from an operation which was far from deserving commendation, that, if admitted into common practice, we had to dread the most deplorable consequences from it. With both these views Dr. Osborn has with great ability and candour given a full state of all that has been said upon this subject, and has proved that the operation is not only useless but pernicious.

The introduction our author employs, in proving the necessity of establishing midwifery as an art, from the peculiarities of the human construction. He refutes that branch of the profession from the severe and unmerited censures which witty, designing, or uninstructed men have endeavoured to cast upon it. These censures he proves to be groundless, and that the art of midwifery is equally necessary and useful with any other part of physic. This subject is managed with great strength of reasoning and accuracy of judgment, but we are of opinion, that the consideration of some other pro-
cesses of the constitution, the irregularity of or inability to perform which are the objects of medical attention, would have afforded a very good illustration, if not a powerful argument in favour of our author's position. With the interested disputes of the profession, society is not concerned, but it seems to be allowed, that either no assistance is required at the time of parturition, or that assistance should be given with skill and judgment. We likewise understand in the introduction, that the author means to confine his observations to that kind of laborious parturition, which is occasioned by the distortion of the pelvis, and to that degree which has been lately supposed to require the section of the symphysis of the osa pubis.

The work itself is divided into two chapters, and each of these into sections. We shall have a perfect view of the manner in which the subject is considered by recapitulating the principal contents of each section, in a concise manner, as the nature of our work requires, yet so as to enable the reader to form his own opinion.

In the first section, the advantages arising from the incomplete ossification of the head of the child, at the time of birth, are considered. This Dr. Osborn supposes to be equal to all

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the difficulties which occur in natural parturition, and to those occasioned by lesser degrees of the distortion of the pelvis. But, as he very justly observes, there is a size below which the head cannot be diminished, and of course where this provision may not be equal to the exigencies of a case. This least possible size he presumes, and indeed proves, cannot be less than three inches in the smallest diameter of the head. If the dimensions of the cavity of the pelvis are then reduced by distortion below three inches, the head must be lessened, or the woman must die undelivered. To prevent the destruction of the child, the Caesarian operation has been practised; and to preserve that, together with the life of the mother, the section of the symphysis. The value of each of these operations is calculated from the event of the cases, in which they have been performed, and the superior importance of the life of the mother to that of the child, is very fully and philosophically proved in the second section. In this part of the enquiry, and in these calculations, the child is always presumed to be living, when any of these operations are performed. But it could not escape the sagacity of the author that his reasoning would have been strengthened, by observing that
that many of the children are dead when any of these operations can be proposed, and no person would recommend an operation, necessarily fatal or extremely hazardous to the mother, without any prospect of preserving the life of the child.

In the third section, the dangerous consequences of delaying to lessen the head, when the necessity of doing it is clearly decided, are pointed out, as are the advantages of performing it early. In this section Dr. Osborn proposes, that in these cases the head should be lessened, and that we should then wait for the expulsion of it, by the labour pains. Or if these are found insufficient for that purpose, we are advised to wait thirty hours, after the head is lessened, if the circumstances of the case will allow the delay, as the putrefaction of the child will render the extraction by far less difficult. This, which seems to be a great improvement in the operation, appears to be perfectly new; at least no author whom we recollect has mentioned it; yet the advantages which may result from the flaccidity and softness of the head, and other parts of the child, are obvious. In all cases of this kind the author very wisely recommends a consultation, previous to the operation, and if this idea was to be extended, and a general rule made,
made, that no operation in which the life of the
mother and child are immediately concerned,
should ever be performed without a consultat
ion, the injunction would be very proper.

The fourth section contains an inquiry in
tended to determine the smallest dimensions of
the pelvis, through which it is possible to extract
a child, when the head is lessened. This, from
a consideration of the size of the base of the cra
nium, is decided to be one inch and a half.
Hence it appears that in all cases of distortion
of the pelvis, in which the cavity is not reduced
to less than three inches, we may hope that the
child may be born by the force of the labour
pains, or such assistance as will not be necessa-
rially injurious to the parent or child. When
the space is less than one inch and a half, the
reduction of the size of the head would not an-
swer the intention, as the child could not after
wards be extracted. The operation of lessen-
ing the head of the child must therefore be con-
fined to a limited degree of distortion, on one
side of which it is not necessary, and on the other
side useless. This explanation promises great
advantage in practice, as the determination has
hitherto been left, without any rule, to the judg-
ment
ment of every practitioner. All the preceding calculations seem to have been drawn from observations and reflections on the extremely curious case of Elizabeth Sherwood, a very unhealthy and deformed woman, not more than forty-two inches in height, who was delivered by the doctor with great skill and dexterity, and who recovered without any untoward accident. As the history of this case does not admit of abridgment, we mean to insert it at full length in some future number of our Journal.

The second chapter begins with an account of the section of the symphys of the pubis. This was first proposed and performed by M. Sigault, and approved and recommended by the college of physicians at Paris. The applause which was given to M. Sigault was beyond all measure precipitate and intemperate. A medal was struck to perpetuate his fame, and a pension from his most Christian majesty was obtained for him. Nor was the fame of the operation confined to Paris or France, it spread over the whole Continent. In Holland the operation was approved by the learned Camper; in Germany by professor Guerard of Dusseldorf, and the president Siebold of Wurtzburg, and by many others. We have then a more particular account of
of the means used to establish the credit of the
operation, which the royal academy of surgery,
very much to the credit of that learned body,
disapproved and rejected in the first instance, as
did Baudeloque, who examined its merit with
great circumspection and judgment.

Our author then enters upon a critical exami-
nation of the arguments and opinions of the fa-
vourers of the operation, particularly those of
Le Roy, Camper, Siebold, Guerard, Roussel de
Vauzefme, Loder, Benteley, Leake, and on all
these our author animadverts, and opposes them,
not with conjectures or presumptive arguments,
but with reasons drawn from the event of the
cases recorded, many of which have been pub-
lished, with a view of adding to the praise al-
ready bestowed upon M. Sigault, and to support
that glory which the French nation must derive
from the honour of giving him birth.

The reflections which our author makes upon
this occasion, shew him to be equal to the sub-
ject which he has undertaken to investigate, and
they are animated with the most lively principles
of humanity. If the inferences which he makes
are just, for the credit of the College of Physhi-
cians at Paris, it would be proper that the re-
cord
cord of their proceedings in this business should be erased, and their medals recalled.

Dr. Ogborn acknowledges, that, in this country, we are much indebted for the prevention of this operation to the early interference of the late Dr. Hunter. But although, in the publication alluded to, Dr. Hunter reprobes the section as a substitute for the Cæsarian operation, and expresses his doubts of its ever being of general use, and cautions against its precipitate admission; yet he describes a supposed case where he thinks it might be a considerable improvement in practice. This supposed case is, where, on account of the narrowness of the pelvis, or partly from that circumstance and partly from a projection of the lumbar vertebrae, the child cannot be brought within the sphere of the crotch, but where room sufficient for that purpose may be gained by dividing the symphyse pubis. Dr. Ogborn doubts whether such a case ever did or can happen; and "when we add "vert," says he, "to the maimed and weakened "state of the pelvis, and its consequent inability after the division of the symphyse, to su-
"tain the violence and repeated exertions, un-
"avoidable in the use of the crotch; and, at "the same time, when we reflect upon the mis-
"chief,"
“chief, that the soft parts must inevitably suffer from the division, particularly those which lie immediately behind, and in contact with the ossa pubis; first, by being torn from the bones to which they are naturally connected, afterwards, by being exposed for a considerable time to the external air, and last of all, by being pressed against the divided edges of the bones, in the passage of the child’s head; when, I say, all these circumstances are considered, we must conclude, that the operation in the case supposed by Dr. Hunter, instead of ‘giving the mother a good chance for life and tolerable health,’ will be as certainly fatal to her, as the crotchet must have already proved to the child.”

In the conclusion of the work, the learned and experienced author takes the liberty of contradicting (not disrespectfully) some assertions of Professor Hamilton of Edinburgh, both concerning the event of the cases of the Cæsarian operation, and the event of the practice in the most deformed pelvis’s which have occurred in London; and expresses his confidence in the Professor’s candour and good sense to correct or retract his opinions, which Dr. Osborn thinks might otherwise be highly injurious to the interests of humanity.
III. Ger. L. B. Van Swieten Arêbiatrorum Cæfa-
rorum quondam comitis, &c. &c. Constitutiones
epidemice et morbi potissimum Lugduni Batavor-
um observati ex ejusdem adversariis edidit Maxi-
milianus Stöll, S. C. R. A. Maj. Cons. et
Prof. Med. Præst. in Universit. Vindobonensi
P. O. 8vo. Tom. 2. Vindobonæ, 1782.
Tom. i, p. 463, Tom. ii, p. 424.

We meet with nothing very interesting in
this posthumous publication, which is
compiled from a diary, begun by Baron Van
Swieten in the year 1727 and continued till
1750.

The manner in which he kept this journal was
as follows: he began with marking the name of
the patient in short-hand characters, and, after
adding the name of the disease, if he had deter-
mined it, or a particular mark if he was doubt-
ful what to call it, noted the day of the month
and of the disease in the margin. Each page
was divided into two columns; one of these he
allotted to the history of the disease, and the
other was reserved for future additions, or re-
marks.

The diseases he has described are chiefly bilii-
ous fevers, which often had a tendency to be-

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come putrid. In these he had recourse to acids and tamarinds, but seldom to emetics. In cases of pleurisy, instead of applying a blister to the side, he prescribed a fomentation of milk and soap. The aphæ, which in some parts of his journal he ascribes to the particular constitution of the season, climate, or genius of the epidemic, were probably rather owing to his neglect of vomiting and cleansing the first passages.

It is remarkable how seldom and how sparingly he prescribed the bark. He preferred neutral salts, tamarinds, pilul. Ruffi & cocchiae, and bitters to this celebrated drug even in autumnal intermittents. In tertians he often administered a purge six hours before the fit. To lying-in women he was fond of giving opium a few hours after delivery, and on the tenth day a purge of manna and Glauber’s salt with lemon juice.—In the first stage of the small pox he almost always chose to take away a few ounces of blood. Such was his general plan of practice in the cases recorded in these volumes. Of many of these cases the event is not mentioned, and where they terminated fatally, it is very seldom that we meet with any account of the appearances on dissection. The following quotations will serve as a specimen of the work.
Constitutio Anni 1736.

Julius. Aegrorum numerus admodum exiguus.

Tertiae; 10 curavi; 9 adultos, juniom unicum.

Febres acutae continuae: 4 habui curandos, minores binos, adultos binos, ex quibus unus perit.

Dysenterias: duas curavi.

Choleras; binas habui curandas in juniores.

Feverula intermittens.

Jul. 20. Incepit die 17 parum languere, et febricitare, dicunt, pustulas quasdam illam habuisse, heri se bene habuerat, sed circa vespem febricitaverat leviter, fitis magna, frumae in collo, dedi nitr. syr. fl. violar. succ. citr. &c.

21. Melius se habet, dormivit hac nocte bene, sudavit, frumae in collo, non febricitat jam, dedi similia.

22. Post meridiem febricitavit, nunc melius se habet, incipit parum appetere, sudat de nocte, dedi fals polychry. syr. fumar. aq. meliss.

23. Bene se habet satis, sed scrophulae manent in collo, dedi rad. contrayerv. 3ij fals ab...
"sint. gr. 48. M. f. pulvis infund. hydro. meliti."

IV. Memoirs of the Royal Medical Society at Paris. Vol. II. (Continued from p. 49.)

Remarks on the ill effects of corrosive sublimate in hot climates. By M. de la Peyre.——This writer has experienced much more dangerous effects from the use of this remedy in the Île de France and de Bourbon than in Europe. He has repeatedly seen it bring on pulmonary complaints, and relates some instances in which it proved fatal.——14. Observations on different lithotriptics. Two cases, by different correspondents, are described in this article. The first, which is by M. Fourrestier, relates to a man, who in his 78th year began to experience symptoms of the stone, and was relieved by the use of soap and lime water, which he took for several months, from that time till his death, which happened in his 82nd year, in consequence of a cold. On dissection fourteen calculi, of different sizes, were found in his bladder.—The other communication is by M. Bannau, concerning the good effects of Aqua Rabelii (a mixture of four parts
parts of oil of vitriol with twelve of spirit of wine) in another case of calculus. The patient took from three to five drops of it in each glass of water at his meals.—15. On the treatment of scrofula. By M. Loyauté.—Hemlock and mercury are the principal remedies recommended by this writer.—16. On carcinomatous tumours in the rectum. By M. Durandé.—The patient, whose case is here related, fell from his horse in 1771, and from that time complained of pain about the region of the liver, became melancholy, and had an extraordinary appetite. Some time after, he complained of haemorrhoids, and voided fatty concretions with his stools. A tumour which began to form about this time in the rectum, gradually filled up that intestine, and was removed by ligature; but other tumours of the same kind were to be felt, and at length, in 1774, the patient died. On dissection, the lower part of the rectum was found much dilated, the large intestines swelled and inflamed, and a considerable quantity of fluid in the cavity of the abdomen. At the upper part of the rectum were observed several carcinomatous tumours of different sizes. Some were hard and white, others soft and of a dark colour. Above these the gut was somewhat contracted. The liver abounded with
with round, white tubercles, as large as a pea, which penetrated into its substance, and rose but little above its surface. In the interior part of this viscus were others of a larger size. At its upper part was to be seen an enormous mass of the same nature, white, firm, and intermixed with membranes. This mass weighed eleven pounds, and the whole liver fourteen. The patient had never been troubled with cough, or complained of pain in his shoulder.—17. On the effects of an inveterate venereal virus. By M. Macquart.—We have here an account of a woman sixty years old, who, after having twice had the Lues venerea, complained of violent, rheumatic pains, and was so weak that she could not quit her bed. In turning herself in it a little before her death, one of her thigh bones broke. On dissection the brain appeared of a livid hue, the two tables of the cranium thin, the heart soft and yellowish, all the muscles flaccid, the blood dissolved and discoloured, and the bones filled with a purulent and yellowish fluid, and so diseased as to give way to the slightest pressure, though they afforded no appearance of caries externally.—18. On the efficacy of mercury in the small pox. By M. Van Voenfel, physician to the corps of cadets-nobles at St. Petersburg.—Seventy cadets
cadets having had the small pox from inoculation in a favourable manner, at a time when the disease was epidemic and fatal, M. Van Voensel ascribes this to their having taken small doses of calomel twice a day from the time of the infection to that of the eruption; but from what we know of inoculation we think it likely, that the disease would have proved equally mild if the patients had taken no mercury. Some of his observations, however, merit attention. He has mixed calomel with the variolous fluid, and he has exposed it to the fumes of mercury. In both instances no infection took place, though the same patients received it afterwards when inoculated with the pure fluid. He has found also that a mercurial plaster applied to the puncture prevented infection, and that the variolous fluid lost its infectious property after being frozen.—

19. On the tænia. By M. Brunyer.—After prescribing Storck’s remedy (a mixture of sil polychrest, jalap, valerian, and oxymel of squills) without effect, in a case of tænia, this writer succeeded with the fern root. M. Raymond, of Marcielles, we are told, has sometimes brought away this worm with ol. ricini, or with olive or almond oil, giving at the same time the root of the mulberry-tree in powder in doses of 3ij.—

20. Of
20. Of the manner of administering squill pills in
anafaera, or general dropsy, and in some other dis-
cases of the same kind. By M. Renaudot, physician
at St. Domingo.—Four scruples of fresh squills
and four drachms of sal de duobus, Pharm. Paris.
(a salt of the same nature as vitriolated tartar)
are directed to be rubbed together in a mortar,
and made into pills of twelve grains each, which
are to be slowly dried. To adults the author
prescribes four and sometimes six of these pills
twice a day, without exciting vomiting, which
he thinks would be impossible in a cold climate.
He advises diluents at the same time.—21. On
the treatment of the lues venereæ. By the late
Charles Le Roy; M. D.—The principal object
of this paper is to notice the good effects of a de-
coction, chiefly of farfaparilla, administered by
the Sicilians in cases where mercury cannot be
exhibited. The author likewise speaks of the ef-
ficacy of pills, the active ingredient of which is
By M. Blais, physician at Cluny.—Of fifteen per-
sons bit by a mad wolf, on the 8th and 9th of
December 1775, four died on the 24th or 26th
of hydrophobia, and three others soon after. Of
eight others, who were treated with mercurials,
one was seized with symptoms of hydrophobia
on
on the 11th of March 1776, and died on the 13th, another died of a fever soon after; the other six remain well.

[ To be continued. ]

V. Practical Observations on Amputation, and the after-treatment; to which is added, an account of the Amputation above the ankle with a flap. The whole illustrated by cases. By Edward Alanson, Surgeon to the Liverpool Infirmary. The 2d edition, greatly enlarged, 8vo. Johnson, London, 1782. 296 pages. 5s.

Mr. Alanson's deviations from the usual practice consist in the mode of dividing the parts, and in the after-treatment. First, as to the operation, he differs in the application of the tape, the quantity of skin saved, and the manner of executing the double incision. As every moment's delay after the tourniquet is applied, detains the patient in a painful state of mind, he universally omits the tape; but in some few instances, as in cases of abscesses above the knees, where such a guide has been deemed particularly useful, he marks out a circular line.
with ink or some coloured fluid, and cuts with a less knife.

Before the circular incision is begun, an assistant grasps the limb circularly with both hands and firmly draws up the skin and muscles, by which means the operator's knife passes through the integuments with considerable facility and dispatch.

After the incision is made through the skin and adipose membrane, the assistant still continuing a steady support of the parts, the cellular and ligamentous attachments are to be divided with the point of the knife till as much skin is drawn up as will, with the united assistance of the particular division of the muscles hereafter recommended, fully cover the whole surface of the wound with the most perfect ease.

Instead of dividing the muscles in a perpendicular manner down to the bone, the knife is directed to be carried obliquely upwards, so as to lay it bare (in the thigh for instance) three or four inches higher than is usually done. The retractor is then to be applied, and the bone denuded of its periosteum where the saw is to pass.

"A stump, formed in the thigh, agreeably to "this plan—says our ingenious author—may "in
"in some degree be said to resemble a conical
cavity, and the parts thus divided are obvi-
ously the best calculated to prevent a sugar-
loaf stump."

The arteries are to be drawn out with the te-
nicasulm, and tied with a flender ligature as
naked as possible, cutting off the ligature much
longer than usual, otherwise they will afterwards
be drawn within the edges of the wound.

The skin is to be brought forwards immediately after the operation, and supported in a fixed
position by means of a bandage made of the
finest Welch flannel, which being soft and elastic,
easily yields to the inflammatory tension.

Before the wound is dressed, its whole sur-
face is to be carefully examined, to see that no
vessel has escaped the eye of the operator. The
author has frequently perceived a pulsation where
no haemorrhage has previously appeared, and
turned out a small clot of blood from within
an artery of considerable size.

The surface of the wound is now to be well
cleaned with a sponge and warm water, and the
skin and muscles are to be gently brought for-
wards, and supported by the flannel roller,
which, after being passed round the body, is to
be carried two or three times rather tight round
the
the upper part of the thigh, and afterwards brought forwards in a circular direction to the extremity of the stump, not so tight as to press rudely or forcibly, but to give an easy support to the parts. This circular roller, however, is not to be too long continued, lest the thigh should emaciate under the pressure it occasions. The skin is to be secured by slips of linen or lint spread with cerate, and over them a soft tow pledget. The whole is to be retained with the many-tailed bandage.

The stump is not to be raised with pillows, as this draws back the posterior muscles, but it is to be elevated merely half a hand's breadth, by which means the muscles are put into an easy relaxed position.

Our author objects to the application of lint to the surface of the wound, because it irritates, increases the discharge, renders the pus acrimonious by retaining it, and thus excites hectic fever. It likewise, he adds, promotes spasm, dilates the whole surface of the wound, conduces to promote hæmorrhage, and is often the principal cause of exfoliation.—During the suppurrative stage, he generally gives the bark, and is careful to obviate constiveness.

Such
Such is the method recommended by Mr. Alançon, and he assures us, that since he has practised it, he has met with only one case where there occurred the smallest exfoliation. As the cicatrix is so small, viz. only a single line drawn across the stump from side to side, the parts are sooner capable of bearing the pressure of a wooden leg, and the bone being covered with a large flap of old skin and muscular substance, the wound is less liable to break out again. He has operated in thirty-five cases, such as promiscuously occurred at the Liverpool infirmary, without the loss of a single patient. The symptomatic fever, spasm, and discharge have in all been slight. There has not been a necessity to remove the dressings on account of haemorrhage in a single instance, and at the end of a month the wound has either been perfectly healed, or less than a sixpenny piece. Whereas before this improved plan was adopted, out of forty-six amputations, at which Mr. Alançon was present, in hospital and private practice, ten died; one of a locked jaw, two of haemorrhage from the whole surface of the stump, four of hectic fever and extensive suppuration, and three from a spreading gangrene on the surface of the stump, eighteen had an haemorrhage, six from the whole fur-
surface of the wound, and twelve from one or more particular vessels. In nearly the whole, the symptomatic fever was violent; the startings frequent; the suppuration large; the surface of the wound extensive; and in all, the first dressings were painful. In most of them there was an exfoliation; in several a sugar-loaf stump; and in some, the wound remained incurable.

We are next presented with some very judicious miscellaneous observations on amputation, and the air of hospitals, in which the author points out the disadvantages arising from crowded infirmaries, and proposes many excellent regulations relative to their management. No ward, he observes, should be inhabited for more than four months together, and the walls should then be scraped and white-washed.—He recommends iron bedsteads, frequent change of bedding, and its daily exposure to the open air. All incurable or infectious cases, he thinks, should be refused admittance, and that amongst these should be claffed old chronic ulcers of the legs.

This paper is followed by observations on the amputation with a flap, above the ankle, in which several cases are related, with remarks in proof of its utility. Mr. Alanson treats like-
wife of what is called union by the first intention, and of the exfoliation of cartilages. He relates a very interesting account of an amputation of the arm at its articulation with the scapula, and the work closes with several histories and cases in proof of the doctrines advanced in the preceding parts of it, but for these, and a variety of other useful matter, we must refer our readers to the volume itself.

SECTION II.

ESSAYS AND OBSERVATIONS.

I. An Account of the late Captain M****'s Case. Communicated to Dr. Simmons, F.R.S. by Mr. Charles White, F.R.S. Surgeon to the Infirmary, and Lunatic Hospital, at Manchester.

On Monday the 10th of March 1783, about nine o'clock in the evening, Captain M—, aged 23, received a wound on the anterior part of the right axilla, just below the inferior edge of the pectoral muscle, where it grows tendinous, by a cut and thrust sword, which passed under the
the shoulder joint, and came out; betwixt the neck of the humerus, and the neck of the scapula at its costa inferior. The sword was about an inch broad, and had passed transversely, respecting the line of direction of the axillary artery and nerve; the thrust was, therefore most probably given in quarte. A prodigious effusion of blood ensued. He was put into a chair, and soon fainted away, to such a degree, that he appeared to many persons, both of the faculty and others, to be really dead. But being observed to breathe, he was laid down upon a feather bed, and the wound examined. The bleeding was much checked by the fainting, which probably saved his life for the present.

The wound was enlarged both upwards and downwards, and the blood was discovered to come from an artery, and from its size, situation and direction, no doubt could be entertained of its being the axillary. An attempt was made to take up the artery, by passing a crooked needle under it; but this not succeeding, a needle was passed, on each side of the divided artery, through the integuments, bringing both ends of the ligature through the skin, at some distance above the wound, inclosing a good deal of substance. This ligature, being tied,
tied, effectually secured the vessel, in about half an hour after the accident happened. During the time this operation was performing, a strong compression was made above the clavicle, upon the artery, to prevent a further effusion of blood.

After the haemorrhage was stopped, spirit of hartshorn and water were given him, and he began to recover very gradually from his fainting; but though his pulse returned in the sound arm, which was perfectly warm, yet the injured arm continued cold and useless, and not the least pulsation could be perceived in it. This unfortunate gentleman had a tender constitution and a weak frame, much impaired by living in a hot climate, and by intemperance. He was so intoxicated at the time of the accident, as to be now deprived of all sense, and so exhausted with the loss of blood, that the small remains of life seemed to hang by a very slender thread. Under these circumstances, amputation was so much out of the question, as never to have been once hinted at that evening, though there were half a dozen of the faculty present.—He passed a restless night, with sickness and puking, notwithstanding he took frequently of a neutral julep
along with an opiate. He had likewise frequent swoonings, and once entirely fainted away.

Tuesday morning, a small haemorrhage returned, upon altering his position, which by its colour appeared to be from an artery; it stopped by pressure upon the artery, above the clavicle, and the ligature, which was become somewhat slack, was made tighter by a bolster being put under it. He was very thirsty, and drank large quantities of toast and water, and other small liquids, which constantly came up again, and it was with great difficulty he could be restrained from drinking, as he had always been accustomed to treat himself in that manner after intoxication. There was neither voluntary motion, nor sensation, below the elbow. The thumb and fore-finger were flaccid, the other three fingers bent and rigid. The upper part of the arm was warm, but below the elbow perfectly cold, and no pulsation in the wrist. His pukings were very constant. He took neutral draughts in the act of effervescence, joined with an opiate. Another gentleman, being called into consultation, said, before he saw the patient, that if the axillary artery was cut he should advise immediate amputation; but, upon seeing the weak state
of the patient, he gave it up, as totally unad-
vizable, nor was it ever afterwards proposed.

Tuesday evening, pulse in the sound arm 92
in a minute: some of the faculty thought they
could perceive a pulsation in the wounded arm,
but in this they were not agreed. The hand and
lower arm remained cold. Wine and brandy
were given him frequently, in small quantities.
The vomiting continued so constant, that no
nutriment had stayed upon his stomach. He
took several doses of the tinctures of columbo and
bark. His stomach, belly, and arm were fo-
mented with brandy.

Wednesday morning, he had had a bad night,
notwithstanding the use of opiates; the lower
arm had acquired some degree of warmth, but
no pulsation could be perceived in it, nor was
there any motion or sensation. The whole arm
being a little swelled, the ligature was slackened
by taking away the bolster. He took oil of
cinnamon and columbo in draughts.—Wednesday
noon, he was rather better.—Wednesday
evening, the arm was more swelled, and he ap-
peared much worse. Pulse 140. As so much
substance was included within the ligature, it
was determined, at a consultation, to untie it, in
order to remove every thing that could occasion

X 2 tension
tension or irritation; and in hopes, as near forty-eight hours were expired, that the extremity of the artery was so far closed, as to be able to resist the impetus of the blood, in the then languid state of the circulation*. But the ligature was not taken out; it was closely and constanty watched, for a considerable time, by the surgeons or their pupils, but neither haemorrhage, pulsation, sensation, nor motion below the wrist, ensued. What little motion he had above, seemed to proceed from the deltoid muscle. The stomach still rejected every kind of nutriment.

Thursday morning, the right arm was perfectly warm to the fingers ends, but no pulsation could be perceived. The veins, particularly the external radial, which is a continuation of the cephalic, were full and turgid with blood; when emptied, by stroaking them, they immediately filled again, from the extremity of the limb. He still continued to puke up every kind of food. He took musk and salt of hartshorn,

* Arteries, by their own contractile power, especially when assisted by ligature, generally close much sooner than is expected; and if a tumefaction of the surrounding parts follow, it is a further security to them. But when they flop by coagulum, if that coagulum be forced away, the haemorrhage will return.
which stayed upon his stomach. The limb was directed to be frequently rubbed.—Thursday afternoon, a little salep in sage-tea and brandy stayed with him, and he seemed rather better, and slept very comfortably; but there was a bloody ichorous discharge from the wound.—Thursday evening, he was much worse: pulse 152. A stool was procured by a broth glyster. He was very weak, and complained of his shoulder, which was fomented with common fomentation and fpt. vin. camph.

Friday morning, he was very ill, but remained sensible, and complained of difficulty of breathing. His vomiting returned. The arm was very warm, but had no perceptible pulsation. A slight, dusky inflammation, about the size of a crown piece, appeared on the back part of the arm, below the wound. The pulse in the left arm was so weak and quick, as not to be counted. He took julepum vitæ with apparent satisfaction.—Friday evening, about half past seven, he expired.

Diffusion.—On Saturday morning his body being examined, the shoulder was found very livid and putrid. The thorax was opened, and the subclavian artery injected; when the injection immediately ran out of the wound in the axilla.
axilla. Upon dissecting the parts, it was found, that the axillary artery was totally divided below the ramus arteriae circumflexae humeri anterior. One of the six brachial nerves was also totally divided, and another so nearly cut through, as to hang by a very small fibre. The ligature, which was left slack in the parts, was found to have secured the end of the divided artery, and included three of the nerves. The vein, which accompanies them, was wounded, but not included in the ligature.

Remarks.—If it had not been for the extreme loss of blood, and the debilitated and irritable state of the stomach, it is not impossible, that not only this gentleman's life might have been saved, but even the limb preserved, and have been of some little use to him. It has frequently happened, when patients have been too much exhausted by very great and sudden effusions of blood, that they have died in consequence of the hæmorrhage, four or five days after the blood had been stopped. It was curious to observe the progressive and gradual approach of warmth into the limb, which was perfect, and continued to the last. The warmth of the limb was succeeded by a fulness and turgency of the veins, which, when stroaked to empty them of the
the blood, immediately filled again. These were evident proofs, that the limb was sufficiently supplied with blood, which had found a new course; and want of circulation could not therefore be the occasion of his death.

Sensation dawned upon him in the same gradual and progressive manner, till it had got to the wrist, but no further. The warmth was all along prior to sensation, so that the blood found a passage sooner than the nerves could exert their influence. Amputation could not therefore have saved his life, but most probably would have hastened his death. The brachial artery has been tied above its division into the radial, ulnar, and interosseal, and almost three inches of it destroyed, and yet the use of the limb was preserved *. The femoral artery has been tied in the thigh, in the Manchester Infirmary, by Dr. Burchall †; and, in another case, above the middle of the thigh by Mr. Charles Leslie, of Cork ‡; both of which operations were attended with the same happy consequences.

* See White's Cases in Surgery, p. 139, where the means by which this is brought about are explained.
Mr. Warner has given us the following case:

C. D. was afflicted with a caries of the joint of the elbow, which was attended with such circumstances as rendered the amputation of the limb necessary. The operation was performed at a proper distance above the diseased part, and the vessels were taken up by the needle and ligatures.

In a few days after the operation, the brachial artery became so dilated above the ligature, as to endanger its bursting. Upon this account it was judged necessary to perform the operation for the aneurism, which was done, and the vessel was secured by ligature above the upper extremity of its distended coats. After this operation, everything went seemingly well on for some time, when suddenly the artery appeared again dilated, and was in danger of bursting above the second ligature: these circumstances made it necessary to repeat the operation for the aneurism. From this time everything went successfully, till the stump was upon the point of being healed; when, quite unexpectedly, the artery appeared a third time diseased in the same manner as before; for which reason a third operation for the aneurism was determined upon, and performed. The last operation was near to the axilla; the patient continued well from this time, without any relapse.

He further says, "The nourishment of the stump may be accounted for from the ramifications arising from the principal trunk about the axilla, which becoming dilated, in proportion to the resistance the blood meets with in its passage through the brachial artery, were found sufficiently numerous and large enough to convey a proper supply to the parts beneath."

About sixty years ago, Mr. Hall was called to a man in Cheshire, who had received a very considerable wound, just below the axilla, by a scythe, which had divided the brachial artery. The man soon fainted away with the loss of blood, which preferred his life, as nobody was near him. Mr. Hall being only accidentally in the neighbourhood, had no needles with him, but as soon as he arrived, he easily took hold of the artery with his finger and thumb, till he could procure some thread, which he immediately tied round the vessel, and effectually secured it. The man recovered the use of his arm, though he had ever after a weak trembling pulse in that arm.

Boerhaave mentions a very remarkable case of a peasant, near Leyden, who had an axillary artery totally divided with a knife, upon which the patient a great effusion of blood ensued, and the patient fainted. The mouth of the vessel retracted so far, that it was impossible to come at it with a ligature, or stop the haemorrhage by any other means: and in this fad and hopeless condition the poor man was abandoned to his fate. He continued several days in a languid
state, apparently ready to expire every moment; in which time nature performed what the surgeons could not, by closing up the mouth of the divided artery. The arm decayed and gradually shrunk and dried, becoming at length a rigid piece of mummy, which he carried about a long while.

Heister * relates the case of a soldier who had the brachial artery wounded, a hand's breadth above the bend of the elbow, which was taken up by ligature, a finger's breadth above the puncture, and the patient recovered.

Ætius † recommends the tying of the brachial artery, three or four fingers below the armpit, and afterwards the dividing of it, by way of preparation for the operation of the aneurism. The use of the tourniquet has now made this cruel operation totally unnecessary. In a number of cases, where the brachial artery has been tied with success, the pulsation in the wrist has returned, in some in half an hour, and, in others, on the first, second, third, or even the seventeenth day; and, though in some it has never returned, the patients recovered and had the perfect use of their arms.

In true aneurisms, and those of the mixed kind, by much the greater number cannot be cured without amputation, as they are frequently attended with a caries of the bone and destruction of the neighbouring soft parts, and the artery itself is diseased to a considerable height. But, in the false aneurism, whether the accident

* Ob. XLVIII. p. 54. † P. 810.
be a recent one, or have been of some standing, or whether there have been a puncture of the artery, or a total division of it, or wherever situated, if the artery has been fairly and properly taken up by ligature, amputation has very rarely proved necessary, and will seldom be found so, if the patient be not too far advanced in years. Was it not therefore possible, in Capt. M——'s case, that if he had had no other difficulties to struggle with, success might have attended the tying of the principal artery, as high as the axilla? for there are no considerable branches between the humerales circumflexæ, and the division near the elbow; and in this case the artery was divided below those branches. The superior thoracic, which in this instance was not wounded, generally sends off a branch, which forms an anastomosis with the radial artery, and would, of course, contribute much to the carrying on of the circulation. And does not the constant, perfect, and natural warmth of the whole limb, together with the flow of blood in the veins, for two days together, prior to the patient's death, warrant the surmise?

It may be asked, as the axillary vein was divided as high as the artery, how could the re-fluent blood have been taken back to the right auricle of the heart? But to this it may be answered, that as it would be a considerable time, before the small arteries could enlarge and anastomose in such a manner, as to supply the limb with the same quantity of blood as it had before the accident, so, in like manner, would the small veins enlarge and anastomose, and empty them-
selves into the subclavian. Besides, the extremities, which from their situation are more exposed to danger, are provided with an additional set of veins, called subcutaneous. These in the arm form the great cephalic vein, which ascends along the outer edge of the biceps, near the surface of the body, between the deltoid and pectoral muscles, entirely out of the course of the wound in this case, and empties itself into the subclavian, near the middle of the clavicle; by these means, the circulation in the limb is preserved, when the deep-seated veins are either obstructed from the contraction of the surrounding muscles, or when they are divided by accident.

Manchester, April 2, 1783.

II. A remarkable case of a diseased Testicle successfully treated. Communicated to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S. by Robert Hamilton, M. D. Member of the Medical Society at Edinburgh.

Much has been said for and against the Cicutta since the writings of Stöck first appeared in its favour. The following case proves it to be a medicine of considerable efficacy.

A drummer of the tenth regiment of foot, aged forty-four years (twenty-six of which he has passed in the army) with a constitution impaired by
by severe service in different climates, and by the frequent use of mercury, complained for a long time of severe pains in the middle of the large bones, such as the humerus, femur and tibia; and at length entirely lost the use of his left arm, which became much wafted.

To add to his calamities he had a swelled testicle, and that for a greater length of time than he could exactly tell, for it had been better and worse, he said, at different times, according as he had been circumtanced; but he spoke of it as a complaint of many years standing.

About eighteen months ago he was confined on account of this testicle at Tynemouth. Saturnine poultices were applied to the scrotum, and his complaint grew somewhat better; but the regiment being ordered to the southern part of the kingdom he was obliged to march. From that time till last December I heard no more of him. He then came into the hospital in a dreadful state. His left testicle, he said, had continued more or less swelled since he left the North; and when we saw him in the hospital its bulk was such, that it would have weighed perhaps four or five pounds.

It resembled a piece of a large gut stuffed, with a bend downwards. The blood vessels appeared finely ramified and full on the scrotum, except at the upper part near the groin, and in the course of the spermatic cord. This part was somewhat more protuberant than the rest. I applied Goulard's extract of Saturn for about ten days, but without any good effect. The protuberance increased, became pointed, soft, and yield-
yielding, so that it seemed as if a suppuration had taken place, and yet there was no appearance of redness or inflammation on the skin. At length however it was become so large and the fluctuation so evident, though still without any change in the colour of the skin, that I determined to hazard a puncture.

The integuments were much thickened, and I was not without apprehension of wounding some of the larger vessels of the tunica vaginalis, which I knew would be attended with a great deal of trouble, if not danger; and I could not avail myself of the caution given by a respectable author in such cases, of darkening the room and holding a candle on the opposite side of the scrotum in order to see and avoid them, so condensed were the coats of the scrotum. I made a puncture, however, and succeeded well. I drew off near two pounds of a greenish serum, which reduced the testicle to about half its former bulk.

It was only now that I learned the true state of the testicle; I could feel it distinctly, yet it adhered to the scrotum and vaginal coat, except at one part. In its shape it resembled a turnip, but it was somewhat more oblong. It was thin, flat, and as hard as a piece of wood, so that not the smallest doubt of its being chirrous remained.

I now put him on a course of Hemlock powder, prepared from the leaves of the plant. This medicine, which was first recommended to me by my friend Dr. Macqueen, a very ingenious and respectable physician at Yarmouth, I had already
already experienced good effects from several cases. I began with a scruple, but soon increased the dose to a drachm once a day. He had not taken it above a fortnight when I perceived an evident change in the case for the better. The adhesions were beginning to give way, and the hard edges were growing round and soft. The puncture soon healed, and no farther collection of matter took place. He continued the use of the remedy till within these few days; the testicle gradually decreased in size, and two days ago, when he was discharged from the hospital, after having been there about eleven weeks, it was very little larger than the other. I wished to have made his cure still more complete, and procured leave from the Colonel to keep him in the hospital six weeks longer, if he chose to remain there so long, but he thought himself too well to require any more medicine. He is now going to undertake a long journey on foot, which will probably endanger a return of his complaint. He is obliged to go to Chelsea-hospital to pass for a pension, and from thence to his relations, who live at a great distance from London.

It is remarkable, that both his urine and stools were coloured by the medicine, as both were as green as grass while he took it. His arm is in the same state as before.

I think it right to observe, that during the whole time he was under the Hemlock course, he took a quarter of a grain of corrosive sublimate in solution daily. I mention this circumstance, that you may determine how far it probably con-
contributed to the effects produced. For my own part I do not think that it had any great share in the cure.

*Yarmouth, March 14, 1783.*

III. Biographical Anecdotes* of the late John Fothergill, M.D. F. R. S. and S. A. Member of the Royal College of Physicians at London and Edinburgh; of the Royal Medical Society at Paris; and of the American Philosophical Society.

This celebrated physician was born on the 8th of March 1712, at Carr-end, in the county of York. His parents were John † and Margaret Fothergill, both persons of approved integrity, whose names are still dear to the society of Quakers. He was one of many children, but not the only one who excelled in the gifts of understanding.

* Compiled chiefly from the accounts published by Dr. Hird, Dr. Elliot, Dr. Thompson, and Dr. Letifon; we mention them in the order in which they have appeared.

† "In the year 1734, one John Fothergill, probably the Doctor's father, and Joseph Stor, took an active part in the contested election for the county of York, and signed a circular letter to the Quakers, recommending to their favour Sir Rowland Wynn and Cholmondeley Turner, two of the candidates."—Dr. Elliot's Life of Dr. F.

He
He was early in life under the care of his grandfather, Mr. Thomas Hough, a person of fortune, who resided at Frodsham in Cheshire, and who at a proper age placed him at the grammar school in that town. At this school he continued till his twelfth year, and was then removed to another at Sedberg in Yorkshire, where he remained about four years, and attained to a competent knowledge of the Latin tongue, and some acquaintance with the Greek; and though, as he himself has been heard to acknowledge*, he was not careful enough to improve the latter, it is certain that after he left these schools he continued to cultivate his Latinity, so as to read authors in that language very familiarly, and to write in it with sufficient fluency. But his attention was directed rather to general knowledge than to the study of the learned languages, which he regarded little farther than as the vehicles of profitable information.

About the year 1728, he was put apprentice to Benjamin Bartlett, a very reputable and intelligent Quaker apothecary, at Bradford in Yorkshire, who before this had been the tutor of Dr. Hillary.

After having completed the term of his apprenticeship with fidelity and reputation, he removed to Edinburgh, to study physic under the doctors Monro, Alston, Rutherford, Sinclair, and Plummer, who at that time filled the professorial chairs in that university with distinguished re-

* Dr. Thompson's Life of Dr. F.
puitation. Here he remained till the year 1736, diligently employed in his professional pursuits, and conciliating the particular regard of the professors.

During his residence at the University he formed a friendship which continued through life, with three of his fellow students of distinguished abilities. These were Dr. Ruffell, who wrote the history of Aleppo, and whom he has commemorated in a very elegant eulogium; Dr. Cleghorn, of Dublin, author of an excellent work on the diseases of Minorca; and Dr. Cuming, of Dorchester.

It was on the 13th of August 1736, that he graduated at Edinburgh. On this occasion he defended a thesis "De re medicorum usu," which has been thought worthy of being preserved in Smellie's Theaurus. On the 29th of the following month he arrived in London, and immediately entered himself physician pupil at St. Thomas's Hospital, the practice of which he diligently attended for two years.

In the spring of the year 1740, he was solicited to accompany a few friends in a visit to the Continent. They were persons of too many engagements at home to admit of long residence in any one spot, but a journal of the tour kept by the doctor, and communicated, on his return, to his friend Dr. Cuming, in a Latin letter, indicates a genius turned for general observation.

† An Essay on the character of the late Alexander Ruffell, M. D. F. R. S. read before the society of physicians, the 2d of October 1769.
and curiosity. From this letter it appears, that after passing through Flanders to Brussells, the doctor travelled on to Spa and Aix la Chapelle, and from thence through Holland and Friesland to Bremen.

After this excursion to the Continent doctor Fothergill returned to London, and took up his residence in White-hart Court, Grace-church Street, where he continued during the greater part of his life, and where he acquired and established both his fame and fortune. His business for some years was confined chiefly to the lower class of people, so that he has often traversed the outskirts of the city from morning till night, and returned home without having taken one fee.

In 1746, he was admitted a licentiate of the college of physicians, and two years after this, viz. in 1748, his "account of the putrid sore throat made its appearance." To this piece, which is entitled to great praise, and has been translated into almost every European language, he owed a considerable extension of his practice. He was now introduced into the first families in the metropolis; and he was rarely ever employed, but in emergencies he was sought for again. His popularity has by some been ascribed to the novelty of his character; but the fact is, that at that time there were two other physicians in London of the same religious persuasion as himself. A peculiar address and superior talents

† Dr. Thompson's Life of Dr. F.
were no doubt the causes to which he owed his superiority.

In April 1750, he began to publish in the Gentleman’s Magazine a monthly account of the weather and diseases in London, which was regularly continued for several years. But in 1755, we find him "in doubt whether he shall be able to furnish even so much as he had done, for the future; being partly prevented by want of health and proper leisure, and partly discouraged by an apprehension that what he did was of so little consequence as to be disregarded." The doctor meant to excite other experienced physicians in different parts to imitate his example, by communicating similar observations; but being disappointed in his views, and his time being much engrossed in practice, he discontinued the publication in the beginning of the year 1756.

In 1754 he was elected a fellow of the college of physicians at Edinburgh, and in 1763 a similar honour was conferred on him by the Royal Society of London, to whom he had several years before this communicated some interesting papers, inserted in different volumes of their transactions. These were not the only academical honours which his great merit procured him. He was one of the earliest members of the American Philosophical Society, and in 1776, when a Royal Medical Society was instituted.

‡ An ordinary, not an honorary, fellow, as mentioned by Dr. Thompson.
at Paris, Dr. Fothergill was one of a select number of foreign physicians whom the society thought proper to rank amongst their associates.

In this enumeration of the compliments paid to his zeal and abilities we must not omit to mention that the celebrated Linnaeus distinguished a species of Polyantha Digynia, by the name of Fothergilla Gardeni.

In the contest between the fellows and licentiates of the College of Physicians, Dr. Fothergill took an active part, and subscribed five hundred pounds towards bringing it to a legal decision. When all thoughts of law proceedings were laid aside, the licentiates continued to assemble once a month for the sake of reading medical papers, and conversing on the prevailing diseases. After the death of Sir William Duncan, Bart. Dr. Fothergill was unanimously elected to be their president, and he continued in this office till his death. He was seldom absent from their meetings, and his uniform endeavours to render this institution a source of professional harmony, and at the same time of public utility, raised him high in the esteem of every member.

* The members of this society are divided into two classes, viz. Associates or Fellows (Socii) and Correspondents (Correspondentes); the number of the former is limited to 60, whereas that of the latter is unlimited. Dr. Lettice, through mistake, files Dr. F. a corresponding member.

Ever
Ever anxious to promote the interests of his profession by extending our knowledge of diseases, he united himself with a select number of ingenious physicians, in collecting materials for a work of which five volumes have appeared under the title of Medical Observations and Enquiries, a performance known and esteemed in every country where medical science is successfully cultivated. Besides the numerous essays in this excellent collection to which the name of Dr. Fothergill is prefixed, we now learn† that he was likewise the author of the three anonymous papers in the fourth volume.

In 1774, when the legislature became justly alarmed at repeated instances of infection, which prisoners disseminated in courts when brought before their judges, Dr. Fothergill and his humane friend Mr. Howard, were desired to attend the house of commons; before which they gave such information as induced the parliament to pass a bill for preventing the gaol distemper, and afterwards to recommend the building of penitentiary houses, as a mode of punishment calculated to restrain indolence and vice. These two distinguished persons, with George Whatley, esq. were appointed commissioners for carrying into execution this new system of correction.

A man of his distinguished abilities and mild disposition could not fail to acquire the esteem of his peaceful brethren, the Quakers; and accordingly he was for many years looked up to as one of their most valuable members, and was frequently

† Dr. Lettsom’s account of Dr. P.
appointed to draw up and sign the annual letter to the society at their general assembly at Whitley. He likewise composed and presented the congratulatory address of the quakers to his present majesty on his accession to the throne, which he managed very ingeniously, avoiding the peculiarities of speech to which those of his sect are so much addicted.

To pass through life perfectly free from censure is the lot of few. Perhaps no man ever deserved it less than Dr. Fothergill; but an unfortunate dispute with a person of his own religious persuasion exposed him to the ill-natured reflections of many of his own sect as well as of the public at large. It clearly appeared, however, that this obloquy was perfectly unmerited on the side of Dr. Fothergill. The circumstances alluded to were as follows: in the year 1766, one Samuel Leeds, an illiterate person, who had been brought up to the trade of a brushmaker, was admitted by the university of Edinburgh to the degree of doctor of physic; and on his coming to London soon afterwards, being espoused by several leading persons amongst the quakers, was chosen physician to the London hospital. Soon after his election, one of his colleagues, in a conversation with Dr. Fothergill, happening to mention Leeds’s success, the doctor replied, “Take care he does no mischief.” It was not long before Leeds gave sufficient marks of his ignorance to alarm the governors; and what had dropped from so respectable a person as Dr. Fothergill might perhaps not a little tend to convince them of their precipitancy in elect
ing a physician to their hospital so unqualified for the duties of it. They therefore made a resolution "that no physician should continue to officiate in that hospital, who had not passed an examination at the college of physicians."

Dr. Leeds now saw himself reduced to the necessity of either resigning his post in the hospital, or of presenting himself to the college. He determined to adopt the latter alternative, was examined and rejected. The censors with great candour had advised him to postpone his examination another year, if he thought himself not sufficiently prepared; but he would not listen to their advice. The expression that had escaped Dr. Fothergill with regard to this unfortunate person, having come to his knowledge, he made it the foundation of an accusation which was brought before his own society. These inoffensive people who are averse to the litigious proceedings that vex and ruin so many of their fellow citizens, referred the charge after their usual manner, to a certain number of arbitrators. Five persons were appointed for this purpose, and three of the number awarded 500l. damages to Dr. Leeds, after refusing to hear Dr. Fothergill’s principal evidence. The two other arbitrators with great propriety protested against the award; and after much altercation in the society, Dr. Leeds moved the court of King’s Bench to shew cause why the rule for the recovery of the damages should not be made absolute. Lord Mansfield, after hearing the evidence and counsel on the part of Dr. Leeds, refused to hear Dr. Fothergill’s counsel; because, he observed, the evi-
evidence on the part of Dr. Leeds’s arbitrators was sufficient to prove the illegality and injustice of their own award. The learned and noble judge further added, that Dr. Fothergill did no more than his duty, in saying what he was charged with; and that he would not have acted as an honest man, had he said less. This he illustrated by a facetious story in which he had himself acted a similar part with a discarded servant†. Another affair which occasioned no little uneasiness to Dr. Fothergill, was a charge brought against him, by the editor of Parkinson’s voyage, of partiality, in adjusting a difference between him and a respectable baronet. The doctor in a pamphlet entitled “Introductory remarks on the preface of Parkinson’s journal of a voyage,” very ably and satisfactorily vindicated himself from the aspersions thrown upon him in this transaction.

So far was Dr. Fothergill from possessing a jealousy at the appearance of a rival in physic amongst those of his own persuasion, that Dr. Chorley, a Quaker physician, who had been educated under his old master, Benjamin Bartlett, was admitted into his own house; and at length, after being introduced into considerable practice, died under the roof of his patron. It might, indeed, truly be said of Dr. Fothergill, that he was a liberal promoter of merit, without any regard to the religious tenets of its pro-

† See Gent. Mag. for Nov. 1784.
sessor. It was in consequence of his recommendation that in 1780 Dr. Carmichael Smyth was sent to superintend the prison at Winchester, to avert, if possible, the spreading contagion of the gaol distemper among the French and Spanish prisoners. The singular success of Dr. Smyth's attendance, whilst it did honour to his medical knowledge, reflected no less upon Dr. Fothergill's discernment in the choice of an able physician. Long before this, we are told, he had been the means, and the sole means† of Dr. now Baron Dimsdale's being sent to St. Peterburgh, where he devoutly acquired so much honour and fortune.

Dr. Fothergill had very early acquired a taste for botany, which he acknowledged to have been much heightened and improved by his friend Peter Collinson. In proportion as the profits of his practice increased, he indulged this taste, and for this purpose, in 1762, purchased an estate at Upton in Essex, containing about sixty acres of land, and between five and six acres of garden ground. In this garden every plant that seemed likely to be of use in physic, or manufactures, was procured at any expense, and cultivated with the greatest attention. A winding canal, in the figure of a crescent, nearly formed it into two divisions, and opened occasionally on the sight, through the branches of rare and exotic shrubs on its banks. On this spot, in the midst of winter, when the earth

† Dr. Lettsom's Life of Dr. F.
was covered with snow, evergreens were cloathed in full verdure. Without exposure to the open air, a glass door from the mansion-house gave entrance into a suite of hot and greenhouse apartments of nearly 260 feet extent, containing upwards of 3,400 distinct species of exotics. In the open ground, were to be seen about 3000 distinct species of plants and shrubs. From America he received various species of Catalpas, Kalmias, Magnolias, firs, oaks, maples, and other valuable productions, which became denizens of his domain, some of them capable of being applied to the most useful purposes of timber; and, in return, he transplanted green and bohea teas from his garden at Upton, to the southern part of that great continent, now rising into an independent empire. His supplies were not derived from America alone, for he spared no cost in establishing a universal correspondence with almost every part of the habitable globe; and his wishes happily succeeded in procuring an immense variety of plants and seeds from China, and the East and West Indies, from Siberia and the Alps, the new discovered islands, &c. and not a few from Africa, that stupendous garden of vegetable beauty. He endeavoured to improve the growth and quality of coffee in the West India islands; the Bamboo cane (Arundo Bambus) calculated for various domestic uses, he procured from China, and purposed to transplant it to our islands situated within the Tropics. To him and Dr. Ruffell we are indebted for the flourishing of genuine camimony in our
foil, as if indigenous to it. He attempted to
procure the tree which affords the Peruvian bark,
and is said* to have at length so far succeeded,
as to have had one plant in his garden, where it
died. He likewise offered premiums of one
hundred pounds each to two captains of ships
for a plant in vegetation of the true † Winter’s
bark.

But

* Dr. Lettrom’s account of Dr. F.
† Sir Joseph Banks, bart, the learned president of
the Royal Society, gives the following account of Dr.
Fothergill’s garden, in a letter to Dr. Thompson, in-
serted by the latter in his life of the doctor:

“ At an expense seldom undertaken by an individual,
and with an ardour that was visible in the whole of
his conduct, he procured from all parts of the world
a great number of the rarest plants, and protected
them in the amplest buildings which this or any other
country has seen.

“ He liberally proposed rewards to those whose cir-
cumstances and situations in life gave them opportu-
nities of bringing hither plants which might be or-
namental, and probably useful to this country, or
her colonies; and as liberally paid these rewards to
all that served him. If the troubles of war had per-
mitted, we should have had the cortex Winteranus,
&c. &c. introduced by his means into this country;
and also the bread-fruit, mangafleen, &c. into the
West India islands. For each of these and many others
he had fixed a proper premium. In conjunction with
the Earl of Tankerville, Dr. Pitcairn, and myself,
sent over a person to Africa, who is still employed
upon the coast of that country, for the purpose of
collecting plants and specimens.

Those whose gratitude for restored health prompted
them to do what was acceptable to their benefactor,
were always informed by him that presents of rare
plants chiefly attracted his attention, and would be
more
But the exertions of Dr. Fothergill were not confined to botany. As he studied most departments of natural history, and patronized its ingenious cultivators, he necessarily became possessed of a valuable collection of its rare objects. Next to the Dukes of Portland, he had the best cabinet of shells ‡ in the kingdom. His

"more acceptable to him than the most generous fees.
"How many unhappy men, enervated by the effects
"of hot climates, where their connections had placed
"them, found health at their return home at that
"cheap purchase!
"What an infinite number of plants he obtained by
"these means, the large collection of drawings he left
"behind will amply testify; and that they were
"equalled by nothing but royal munificence, at this
"time largely bestowed on the Botanic gardens at
"Kew. In my opinion, no other garden in Europe,
"royal, or of a subject, had nearly so many scarce and
"valuable plants.
"That science might not suffer a loss when a plant
"he had cultivated should die, he liberally paid the
"best artists the country afforded to draw the new ones
"as they came to perfection; and so numerous were
"they at last, that he found it necessary to employ
"more artists than one, in order to keep pace with
"their increase. His garden was known all over
"Europe, and foreigners of all ranks asked, when
"they came hither, permission to see it."

‡ Dr. Fothergill had a very accurate knowledge of conchology: Mr. Da Cotta was indebted to him for many of the notes in his history of shells; and in a copy of Lifter’s Exercitatio Anatomica de Cochleis Teret-tribus, which was sold with the rest of his library, after his death, was found the following manuscript note:
"This book I have corrected, and have made additions
"for a second impression.” —This last anecdote has escaped the notice of his other biographers.
collection of ores and minerals was distinguished for the rarity, rather than the number of the specimens that composed it. His cabinet of insects was extremely elegant, and it was from the Doctor's collection of corals that the ingenious Mr. Ellis, F. R. S. delineated his system. As a further proof of the attention Dr. Fothergill bestowed on Natural History, we may observe, that his collection of exact and highly finished drawings of plants and flowers did not amount to less than twelve hundred. These elegant specimens, the value of which it is difficult to estimate, were chiefly on vellum by Ehret, Taylor, Harris, and Miss Ann Lee, and were lately purchased by the Empress of Russia for 2,300 pounds*. The great botanical work by Millar, in which the Linnaean system is illustrated with singular elegance, was begun and finished under the patronage and inspection of Dr. Fothergill, to whom it was with great propriety subscribed. But the dedication was afterwards, with no little difficulty in recalling the copies, cancelled at his express solicitation‡. Though he took pleasure in encouraging ingenuity, he disliked to be told of it. Indeed he was averse to dedications in general, and considered them as a species of literary pageantry, more productive of envy to the patron, than of advantage to the author.

Among other persons patronized by this eminent physician was Anthony Purver, originally an unlearned Quaker mechanic, who had been

* Dr. Lettsom's account of Dr. F. ‡ Ibid.
brought up a shoemaker, with no other education than a very slender and imperfect knowledge of his native tongue. Being of a serious turn of mind, he resolved to examine the religious sentiments he had imbibed in his youth, and in the course of his enquiries found himself much embarrassed by the different explanations of the scriptures. This determined him, though late in life, to study the original languages. He began with Hebrew, and in a very moderate compass of time made himself master of that and other oriental languages, which are most useful to a critical knowledge of the scriptures. He afterwards learned Greek, and at last Latin. The fruits of those studies were a new and literal translation of the Old and New Testament, with notes critical and explanatory, in 2 vols. folio, printed in the year 1765 at the sole expense* of Dr. Fothergill §.

At the approach of the severe winter of 1767, Dr. Fothergill proposed a scheme, and liberally contributed to raise a fund for ensuring its success, to purchase fifty at a wholesale cheap price, and to dispose of them at a small loss, till the whole subscription should be expended. The society, who supported this scheme, which was continued to the year 1770, in the same manner purchased potatoes in Lancashire, and conveyed them by water to the metropolis. And to countenance this diet, the Doctor purchased from

* This, we have been assured, did not fall much short of £2,000.

§ Dr. Elliot's life of Dr. F.
the warehouses, opened for the sale of these articles, the provisions of his own table, once at least every week *.

It was he who first † suggested the plan of bringing fish by land carriage, in order to break a monopoly which had highly enhanced the price of fresh fish in all the markets about London.

His observations on subjects of police, could they be collected together, would constitute, we are told, an ample and useful volume ‡. He is said to have written nearly an hundred letters in the Gazetteer on the subject of the new pavement, and he was incessantly communicating useful hints for the improvement of this great city. But of the different plans which his zeal to promote the welfare of society led him to undertake, the institution of the Seminary at Ackworth, in Yorkshire, was one of the most important to the present as well as to future times. This institution, of which he was the original projector in the year 1778, and to which he was a liberal benefactor, both during his life-time and by his will, at present contains above three hundred poor children of the society of Quakers, who are here furnished with all the necessary conveniences and comforts of life, properly clothed, and educated in every branch of knowledge suitable for the station in which it is presumed they may be placed §:

Of his kindness and bounty to individuals

* Dr. Lettsom's life of Dr. P. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid.
§ Dr. Hird's affectionate Tribute, &c.
many well attested anecdotes are related, and more might be collected. It will be sufficient here to mention his generosity to his worthy, but unfortunate friend, the late Doctor Gowin Knight, who applied to him in a moment of pecuniary distress, and returned with a heart set at ease by the noble benefaction of—a thousand guineas.

Dr. Forthgill’s ability to perform such acts of munificence was the result of a popularity which has been seldom equalled, perhaps never exceeded by any physician, and which continued undiminished as long as his health and strength would allow him to attend on his patients. How much he acquired in any one year is not with certainty known, because the exact extent of his profits he never disclosed, but it is certain that during a long series of years his diligence was unabated. He made every moment important by a wonderful regularity in his manners and in all his concerns, and his domestics had acquired a similar punctuality; and thus by general order and system, not a moment seemed with him to be lost in delays, or in his movements from one object to another. His engagements, however, in the way of his profession took such possession of his hours, that while his garden was every day inviting him by new objects of improvement and gratification, he may be almost said to have been tantalized by its pleasures.

|| Dr. Hird’s affectionate Tribute, &c.
† Dr. Thompson’s and Dr. Lettsom’s Accounts of Dr. F.
In the day-time he was either at home attending to the complaints of a long succession of patients, or visiting them abroad with the utmost frugality of time; and late at evening so much taken up in answering consulting letters from distant parts, that he could only borrow a few hours in a week to survey his garden.

As this pleasant recess was too remote to be often visited, so it was too much within the sphere of action to be a refuge from care and importance, which yet the exhausted state of his strength and spirits required. This he determined upon; and having found a desirable situation, at Lea-Hall, near Middlewich in Cheshire, he procured a lease of it from the proprietor, Sir John Leicester. This place was the more agreeable to him, as it was distant only 18 miles from Warrington, where two of his brothers* then resided. To this secluded spot he first retired in the summer of the year 1765, and continued to make his anniversary retreat to it as long as he lived, commonly leaving London in the month of July, and returning thither again in the beginning of October, so as to be absent eight or nine weeks.

On his return to the metropolis, his friends used to observe with pleasure how much he was improved in complexion, cheerfulness, and health. This retreat soon became the more necessary, as in 1767 he removed from his long known resi-

* Samuel and Joseph Fothergill. The former was a very eminent preacher amongst the Quakers. They both died several years before the Doctor.
idence in White Hart Court, to a new built
house, which he purchased, in Harpur-street.
The commodiousness of this new situation soon
presented him with a very extensive scene of bu-
iness at the West end of the town in families of
rank, and at the same time his former con-
nexions and friendships called for his daily atten-
dance in the city, by which means his circle of
practice became greatly enlarged.

During his retirement at Lea-Hall he used
to enjoy the company of a small number of
friends, ride every day on horseback, and pur-
fue his plan and enlarge his ideas of horticultu-
re. From his garden at Upton, he sent dup-
licates of plants to Lea-Hall, and had the
pleasure of observing the peculiar effects of a new
air, soil, and climate on vegetation. In this re-
treat he took no fees, but used to devote one
day in the week to attend at Middlewich, and
prescribe gratis to all who applied to him. Here
likewise he prepared many of his medical and
other papers for publication, and wrote letters
to his numerous correspondents.

With North America his correspondence was
extensive; his name was dear to the inhabit-
ants; his father had thrice traversed that con-
tinent in the service of religion; and his bro-
ther Samuel had followed the example of their
parent. Many families, from the fame of his
medical skill, crossed the Atlantic to place them-
selves under his care.

* Dr. Lettsom’s Life of Dr. F.

With
With respect to the late unfortunate contest with our colonies, Dr. Fothergill, from its commencement, strenuously advised leniency to our Transatlantic brethren. His sentiments on this subject are fully explained in an anonymous pamphlet, intitled, "An English Freeholder's Address," published in the year 1779, and of which, we now learn, he was the writer.

Between him and Dr. Franklin a mutual friendship had early commenced and continued to the death of the former. The American philosopher in a letter to Dr. Lettsom, dated Pally, March 17, 1783, and printed by the latter in his life of Dr. Fothergill, after paying a due compliment to the philanthropy of his deceased friend, says, "just before I left England, he in conjunction with Mr. * * and myself, laboured "hard to prevent the coming war; but our en-"deavours were fruitless." This passage alludes "to a transaction which took place, it seems, in 1774, when a conference was held between Dr. Fothergill, Dr. Franklin, and another common friend, whose name is not mentioned, for the purpose of removing all differences between America and the Mother Country. At this meeting Dr. Franklin produced his propositions *, and gave up such parts as were objected to by Dr. Fothergill and his colleague. In this state a copy of them was taken and imparted to some persons in power; and the answer was, that the propositions were such as appeared to demand

* These and other papers on the same subject are published by Dr. Lettsom in his account of Dr. Fothergill.
too much. Several attempts were afterwards made to reconcile the subjects of contention, but as the 12th article, which related to the repeal of the Boston-port bill, and of the acts which altered the charters of the Massachusetts Bay, and extended the limits of Canada, was insisted on by Dr. Franklin, though many of the others were acceded to, the negociation was broken off, and in a short time afterwards Dr. Franklin embarked for America. The reader of sensibility who reflects on the train of evils that followed, and considers the fatal carnage of 100,000 victims of war, drawn from the loom and rural tillage, and with it the fruitless expenditure of 100 millions of money, must unavoidably regret, that the humane and patriotic endeavours of Dr. Pothergill and his friends were thus unhappily frustrated. Seeing, however, the impending danger, he persevered in the same line of conduct, and renewed his endeavours to stop the effusion of blood. Previous to the general assembly of the county of York, in 1779, he addressed a letter to his friend the rev. Mr. Zouch, of Sandal, in that county, a clergyman and magistrate of distinguished reputation. This letter, which is penned in a clear, free, and masculine style, full of argument and energy, was read in a committee of the meeting, and deservedly met with the warmest approbation. "There is one necessary point," says the Doctor in one part of it, "which, I think, you ought in the first place to state most clearly—the general decay of the county—and keep close to your own;-manufactures declining, commerce languishing, va-
"Lue of all land decaying, all public improvements at a stand, bankruptcies numerous, taxes increasing, multitudes distressed, and, was it not for the late favourable seasons, universal poverty and wretchedness must have taken place. Pray, therefore, that peace may be restored between us and America, as the only means of saving your county from every species of calamity;—the war with that country, and its consequences, having been the general causes of these distresses.—I do not mean that these expressions should be used; you will find much better: but if you do not lay the axe to the root, in vain do you attempt the branches." It was not on men, but on measures, that the good Doctor animadverted. He uniformly mentioned his sovereign in the most respectful language. "Let not a single reflection on the king," says he in another part of the same letter*, "or the ministry, escape you—I mean not to appear in your petition. The acrimony that loaded the American petitions, and disgraced many of our own, has done unspeakable mischief. I beg, therefore, and intreat, that every degree of invective may be shunned. Produce your facts, and place them in the clearest light; but if you mean well to your country, and wish to see an example followed in other counties, shun every thing offensive. As there is no great room for flattery, so neither give way

* The whole of this excellent epistle is preferred by Dr. Lettson in his life of Dr. Fothergill.
"to the reverse temper;—if you do, posterity may
load your memories with deferred reproach."

For a series of years, indeed for the most part of his life, Dr. Fothergill had enjoyed good health, and time seemed slowly to diminish the vigour of his body, or weaken the exertion of his mind. But in November 1778 he was afflicted with a disorder which he apprehended, though without foundation, to be an irregular gout *. It terminated in a suppression of urine, from which he recovered in about three weeks, and for the space of two years enjoyed his wonted degree of health. He retired as usual in 1779 and 1780 to Lea-Hall, and the last time returned by Buxton, where he projected those improvements which we have already had occasion to mention in our Journal (Vol. I. p. 276 and 434). He likewise visited Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, after many years absence, to pay—as he relates in a letter to Dr. Lettsom—the grateful tribute of a tear at the side of his father's grave.

The time was now approaching when he himself was to experience, that neither temperance nor medical skill could exempt him from the final lot of humanity. On the 12th Day of December 1780 he was again seized with a suppression of urine, which, notwithstanding every effort of the experienced physicians and surgeon †,

* See the 1st vol. of our Journal, p. 195. The paper, of which an abstract is there given, was read by Dr. Fothergill to the Society of Physicians, in July 1780, a few days before his departure for Cheshire.
† Dr. Watt, Dr. Warren, Dr. Reynolds, and Mr. Pott.
who attended him, put a period to his existence on the 26th day of the same month.

On dissection, the disease appeared to have been occasioned by a schirrous enlargement of the prostate, which compressed the neck of the bladder, so as to prevent the introduction of a catheter. His remains were, on the 5th of January 1781, deposited in the Quakers burial ground at Winchmore-hill, about twelve miles from town; upwards of seventy coaches and post-chaises, filled with friends, attended on this melancholy occasion.

Dying a bachelor he bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to a maiden sister, who refused with him for many years before his death. He likewise bequeathed handsome legacies to his other relations and friends. His library, which consisted of an excellent collection of books in physic and natural history, particularly the latter, has been sold by auction; and the late Dr. Hunter (another munificent promoter of science, whose loss we are just now deploring!) purchased his collection of shells, corals, and other curious subjects of natural history, for fifteen hundred pounds.

* * A collection of about 2000 English heads, in four volumes in folio and six in quarto, which formed a part of this library, was sold to Mr. Thane. These portraits, which had been collected by that ingenious antiquary the late Mr. John Nickolls, F.R. and A.S. (and which furnished Mr. Ames with his valuable catalogue) came soon after his death into the hands of Dr. Fothergill, who purchased them for 80 guineas.

† Dr. Fothergill gave directions by his will, that his collection should be appraised at his death, and that Dr. Hunter should have the refusal of it at five hundred pounds under the valuation.
The person of Dr. Fothergill* was of a delicate rather than an extenuated make. His features were all character, and his eye had a peculiar brilliancy of expression †. In his dress he was remarkably neat, plain, and decent.—At his meals he was uncommonly abstemious; eating sparingly, and rarely exceeding two glasses of wine at dinner or supper. By this uniform and steady temperance, he preferred his mind vigorous and active, and his constitution equal to all his engagements.

All who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance‡ agree, that he was a man endowed with many virtues and extraordinary abilities. His religious principles, conduct and services, made him highly respectable in his own society; at the same time that the chastity and integrity of his life and manners were universally known. His understanding was comprehensive, quick, and lively, present to the most sudden occasions, and very rarely embarrassed. There was a charm in his conversation and address that conciliated the regard and confidence of all who employed him, and so discreet and uniform was his conduct, that he was not apt to forfeit the esteem he had once acquired.

* Dr. Hird's Affectionate Tribute, &c.
† During his life-time he was often requested, but as often refused, to sit for his portrait. After his death it was very happily painted from memory by Mr. G. Stuart, an ingenious pupil of the celebrated Mr. West. From this picture, which appeared in the exhibition of the Royal Academy in 1781, an engraving in mezzotinto has been published by Mr. Green.
‡ Dr. Thompson's life of Dr. P.  || Ibid.
Where he professed a friendship he was faithful and sincere; neither adversity nor death could dissolve it.

As he made the art of healing his principal study, so he was truly zealous for its honour and improvement. He was remarkably attentive to the diet of his patients; and was commonly among the foremost to make trial of new medicines that came recommended by experience, or their known sensible qualities.

His treatise on the putrid sore throat is alone sufficient to entitle him to a distinguished rank amongst medical writers. His other productions, it must be confessed, are of inferior merit. His reputation will certainly not be enhanced with posterity by swelling the catalogue of his works, and the Medical Society, of which he was a member, have shown a true regard to his memory by suppressing some of his manuscript essays, which had been hastily conceived, and were too incorrect to obtain his own approbation *. We wish to see this laudable mode of conduct more generally adopted; posthumous publications would then be more favourable than they are at present to the reputation of authors. The fame of many an admired writer has suffered through the mistaken zeal of his friends or the avarice of a bookseller.

As a citizen of the world, attentive to the wants and miseries of mankind, and constantly busied in promoting schemes of public utility, and the improvement of arts and sciences, Dr. Fother-

* Dr. Thompson's life of Dr. F.
Fothergill's character will suffer no diminution compared with any peril of the present age.
Where so many good qualities resided it might appear invidious to point out trifling foibles. Some such fell to the share of Dr. Fothergill. They were, however, more than compensated by his virtues; and the public, as well as his friends, hath sustained, by his death, an irreparable loss.

SECTION III.

MEDICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL NEWS.

At a public meeting of the Royal Medical Society at Paris, on the 13th of March 1783, the premium of 1200 livres offered by the society in 1778 for the best dissertation on the treatment of hydrophobia, was divided between three of the candidates; one of these, M. le Roux, surgeon-major to the General Hospital at Dijon, whose essay was supposed to have the most merit, though not enough to entitle him to the whole of the premium, received a gold medal of 600 livres value. M. Baudot, physician at La Charity-sur-Loire, and M. Bouteille, physician at Manosque, the other two successful candidates, were each of them rewarded with a gold medal of 300 livres value.

At the same time the society voted the premium offered in 1781, for the best essay on phthisis pul-

C c 2
pulmonalis (see Vol. II. p. 409) to M. Baumes, physician at Lunel.

The society now offer a premium of 600 livres to the writer who shall "ascertain the con-
nection that exists between the state of the liver and diseased of the skin, and who, after
pointing out the cases in which the disordered state of the bile, that often accompanies those
diseases, is to be considered as a cause or an effect of such complaints, shall describe the
signs that indicate the reciprocal influence of these on each other, and the particular treat-
ment that such influence requires."

They have likewise proposed the following question for a prize of 300 livres: "If the dis-
 ease known in Scotland and Sweden by the name of Croupe, and angina membranaea, seu
polypofo, and which has been described chiefly by Dr. Home in 1765, and Dr. Michaelis in
1778, exists in France, in what provinces has it been noticed, by what diagnostic symptoms
has it been distinguished from other diseases, and what method of treatment has been em-
ployed to combat it."

Dissertations on either of these subjects, in Latin or French, will be received by M. Vicq
D'Azur, secretary to the society, till the 1st of May 1784.

The Academy of Sciences of Sienna have proposed the following question for a prize medal
of 30 crowns value: "Are the different species of
of nitrous, mephitic, phlogistic, dephlogisticated and other factitious airs of the moderns, to be considered as so many fluids of different natures, or as the same fluid of air mixed with divers other bodies, and variously modified?" The dissertations on this subject are to be sent to the Chevalier Bianchi, secretary to the academy, before the 1st of January 1784.

From the experiments made by professor Braun, at St. Peterburgh, Dr. Black of Edinburg was led to conjecture, that 148° below o might be considered as the freezing point of quicksilver. But Mr. Hutchins, governor of Fort Albany in Hudson's Bay, by some experiments made at the request of the Royal Society, and suggested principally by Mr. Cavendish, has proved that mercury congeals and becomes malleable at 39° below o. From these experiments it appears likewise, that the extreme degree both of natural and artificial cold is the same, and may be fixed at 46° below o, at which point a spirit thermometer constantly remained stationary, when the quicksilver of a mercurial thermometer was sunk into the bulb, and congealed either by natural cold or by immersion in a freezing mixture. These curious facts have given rise to two excellent papers, by Mr. Cavendish and Dr. Blagden, which have been read at the Royal Society.
We have lately seen a paper, which is extremely well written, containing proposals for the establishment of a College of Arts and Sciences at Manchester. The plan, which is patronized by the literary and philosophical society of that town, meets with great encouragement; we are told, and will be carried into execution the ensuing winter. In this seminary are to be taught the languages, belles lettres, history, commerce, law, ethics, natural philosophy, chemistry, and mathematics. The chemical department is undertaken by the ingenious Mr. Henry, F. R. S.

Mr. Edward Nairne, F. R. S. has invented an excellent electrical apparatus for medical purposes. It consists of a glass cylinder placed between two hollow conductors, one of which is excited positively and the other negatively. The cavity of each conductor is furnished with a jar, and the whole is so contrived that the person who works the machine may perform all the necessary operations on himself without an assistant.

Dr. Priestley has communicated to the Royal Society some very interesting observations on Phlogiston, and on the seeming conversion of water into air.
In the last number of our Journal, Dr. Percival has furnished us with a curious and interesting fact, viz. that a vegetable astringent (the *Ext. Ligni Campech.*) is capable of surmounting the powers of digestion, of passing into the absorbent vessels, and of being carried unchanged to the urinary organs. In confirmation of this, a correspondent has lately informed us, that since the perusal of the paper now referred to, he has repeatedly examined his urine, after eating asparagus, and that it was uniformly changed into a dusky blackish hue, on mixing with it a small portion of *Sal Martis.* He has furnished us also with the following quotation from Macquer's chemical dictionary, “I have seen persons subject to pains of the head, and to bad digestion, proceeding from a melancholic or hysterical temperament, who discharged urine, in which I could evidently perceive the smell of coffee, spices, onions, fruits, roots, and even of broth and other aliment. The urine of these persons was habitually acid, reddened syrup of violets, and blue paper, when it was recent, and especially after eating fruits and roots, or drinking even a very small quantity of wine.”

We cannot infer this article without noticing an error of the press, in the last line of page 60, in which there is an omission of the following words, at the end of Dr. Percival's prescription, viz. *Extraât. Ligni Campech. gr. xv.*

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*Extraât*
Extract of a letter from Mr. Thomas Henry, F.R.S. to Dr. Simmons, F.R.S. dated Manchester, May 27, 1783.

"I have lately been engaged in prosecuting some experiments on fermentation. Fixed air thrown into wort promotes the fermentation of it as effectually as yeast. I do not know any part of chemistry that has been so little understood as fermentation. Is it not extraordinary that fixed air should drive out fixed air from substances to which it is added? Much fixed air is certainly absorbed by the fermenting liquor, but is it equally clear that it is also discharged by it? In combustion and other analogous processes, fixed air seems to be formed by the union of the phlogiston of the burning body with the pure part of the atmosphere. Does not something similar take place in fermentation; is not phlogiston discharged, and is it not this, which joining with the pure air is precipitated and forms the atmosphere of fixed air, which hangs over the vessels and is absorbed by the liquor? One experiment of Macbride's is against this theory, but except we could carry on fermentation without common air intervening, I do not think it conclusive. I mean the restoration of effervescence to caustic alkali by means of a fermenting mixture. The fixed air might be formed from the air in the bottles.

"By impregnating wort in Nooth's machine, and afterwards leaving it in a vessel to ferment, I have produced yeast with which I have"
have made very good bread, and brought my
wort to the state of good ale, from which I
intend to draw vinous spirit."

The society of sciences at Flushing have given
their gold medal to Dr. C. W. Callenfels, phy-
sician at Eclufe in Flanders, for a dissertation on
the autumnal fevers which prevail in the garris-
foned towns of Dutch Flanders. (See vol. I.
p. 431.)

Works about to be published.—There is now
printing at Leiptic, in three vols. 8vo, from the
manuscript copy in the Thomassian Library at
Nuremberg, a work written by the late Galpad
Hoffmann, M.D. professor of physic at Altendorf,
and entitled Analecta Correlationum Græci Codicis
Galenii impressi Basileae 1538. These analects
are said to be full of erudition. Dr. Gruner,
professor of physic at Jena, has undertaken the
office of editor, and the work will be ready for
publication at Christmas next.—Professor Mer-
rem of Gottingen has distributed proposals for
printing by subscription an History of Birds in
4to. The work is to be published in numbers,
each number is to contain six coloured plates,
and from four to six sheets of text, price half a
guinea. The text is to be in German, but if
many subscribers should offer themselves out of
Germany, he means to give it in Latin as well.
Vol. IV. No. II.
as German. The first number will be ready for publication at Michaelmas next.

PROMOTED.

M. de Lassone, first physician to the queen of France, Dr. John Rogerston, first physician to the empress of Russia, and Dr. John George Zimmermann, first physician to his majesty at Hanover, to be honorary fellows of the royal college of physicians at Edinburgh.

1783, March 29. Mr. John Groves to be surgeon to the 30th regiment of foot.

April 19. Mr. John Teare to be surgeon to the 85th regiment of foot.

May 2. W. H. Muckleston, M. B. late physician to the infirmary at Shrewsbury, to be physician to St. George's hospital in London, in the room of Dr. Matthews, who has resigned.—20. Mr. William Fleming, surgeon's mate of the 56th, to be surgeon to the 25th regiment of foot.—Mr. Robert Morris, hospital mate, to be surgeon to the 59th regiment of foot.—24. Mr. James Snagg, surgeon's mate, to be surgeon to the 14th regiment of foot.—Mr. Thomas Harrison to be surgeon to the 18th regiment of dragoons.—27. Mr. Charles Hall, late surgeon to the 14th regiment of foot, to be surgeon to the hospital in Jamaica.—Mr. Everard Home, assistant surgeon, to be apothecary and storekeeper to the hospital in Jamaica.—Mr. John Lorimer to be
inspector of regimental hospitals in North America.

June 21. Mr. John Foot, surgeon of the late 113th regiment, to be surgeon to the forces in Canada.—John Watkinson, M. D. to be physician to St. Thomas’s Hospital in the room of the late Dr. Keir.

D I E D.

1781, Jan. Chr. Philip Herwig, M. D. first physician to the prince of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg.

1782, Jan. 21. At Frankfort on the Main, aged 39 years, J. J. Reichard, M. D. professor of Botany.

1783, Jan. At Kingston in Jamaica, aged 33 years, Mr. John Pearce, navy-surgeon, and member of the corporation of surgeons and society of apothecaries in London.—At Calais, M. Froifart, M. D.

Windmill Street, London, in his 67th year, Dr. William Hunter, F.R.S. & S.A. member of the college of physicians, &c. and physician extraordinary to the Queen. We hope soon to be enabled to present our readers with some authentic memoirs of this deservedly celebrated physician.


May 14. At Montpellier, advanced in years, M. Mejan, a very ingenious surgeon, and author of a method of treating the Fistula Lachrymalis, described in the 2d volume of the Mem. de l’Acad. de Chirurgie.—19. At Chewbent in Lancashire, Mr. William Bagshaw, surgeon and apothecary, —22. Near Bristol, Mr. William Wray, formerly an apothecary in Covent Garden.—23. In Golden Square, Mr. John Norton, member of
of the corporation of surgeons of London.—
25. In Balinghall Street, London, Mr. Joseph Adams, one of the court of assistants of the company of apothecaries in London.—30. At Whitchurch in Shropshire, Mr. John Wickstead, surgeon and apothecary.

June 4. At Biggleswade, on his return from London, Henry Smith, M.D. physician at Doncaster in Yorkshire, and author of an inaugural dissertation de Magnesia Alba, printed at Edinburgh in 1752.—6. At Canterbury, to which place he retired about a year ago, Thomas Lawrence, M.D. in the university of Oxford, and formerly president of the royal college of physicians in London, of which he was elected a fellow in the year 1744. He was a man of great integrity and erudition, and of considerable anatomical knowledge, much of which he acquired under the tuition of Dr. Frank Nichols, to whose memory he has paid a very elegant tribute in Latin. His dissertation de Hydrope, and his other works, are deservedly admired for the classical style in which they are written, but, like those of his master Dr. Nichols, are too much tinted with the principles of the Stahlians.—Same day in Hatton Street, London, aged 30 years, William Keir, M.D. member of the college of physicians, physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and lecturer on chemistry in London; and member of the medical and philosophical societies at Edinburgh. This worthy and ingenious physician, whose premature death is much and deservedly lamented, was a native of the county of Perth in North Britain, and ne-
nephew of Dr. Orme, physician in London. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1778, on which occasion he defended a thesis *de attractione chemica*. In 1780 he was elected physician to St. Thomas’s Hospital in London, and the same year married a daughter of Mr. James Rae, surgeon in Edinburgh, by whom he has left issue two children. —9. At Liverpool, Mr. William Preston, surgeon.—12. At Bristol Wells, Mr. Atkinson, lately an apothecary at Chelsea.—15. At Lambeth, advanced in years, Mr. John Nash, late surgeon and apothecary at Sevenoaks in Kent.—17. At Barnsley, in Yorkshire, Mr. Robert Dyke, surgeon and apothecary in Holborn, London.

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SECTION IV.

QUARTERLY CATALOGUE.


This
This volume contains a great many interesting anecdotes of which we have availed ourselves in our account of Dr. Fothergill (page 176). It is intended to bind up with an edition of his works, of which we mean to give an account as soon as it is completed.

2. Chirurgical Essays on the causes and symptoms of ruptures; their natural consequences if neglected; and the danger of the trusses applied by workmen; with cases to illustrate an improved method of treatment and cure. By T. Brand, Member of the Corporation of Surgeons, London, and Surgeon Extraordinary to his Majesty's Royal Hospital at Greenwich. 8vo. Dod-fley, London, 1783. 2 s.


4. Observations on the management of diseases of the army and navy, during the American war; together with some account of the loss of Senegal, and of the army at York in Virginia; in reply to Dr. Monro. By John Millar, M. D. 4to. Stockdale, London, 1783. 60 pages.

5. An

6. Colleœanea Hibernica Medica, No I. Being a collection of and repository for papers of advice, discussion and research in all departments of medicine, intended not only to hand to posterity, in abstract pieces of disquisition, the result of our improvements in that line, but also to excite a spirit of physical and medico-physical inquiry through this kingdom. By Richard Harris, M.D. physician at Clonmel. 8vo. Dublin, 1783. 2 s. 2 d.


8. Reports of the Humane Society, instituted in the year 1774, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned. For the years 1781 and 1782. 8vo. Rivington, London, 1783. 162 pages.

Dr. Hawes, the editor of this publication, intends, we are informed, to compile from these and the preceding reports of the Humane So-
ciety, the most interesting cases of restoration that have occurred since its institution. Such a collection will certainly be very acceptable to the medical reader.

9. Memoirs of Albert de Haller, M. D. Member of the Sovereign Council of Berne, President of the University and of the Royal Society of Göttingen, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, &c. Compiled, chiefly, from the eulogy spoken before the royal academy of sciences at Paris, and from the tributes paid to his memory by other foreign societies. By Thomas Henry, F. R. S. Member of the Medical Society of London, and of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. 12mo. Johnson, London, 1783. 2 s. 6 d. sewed.

We have perused this little volume with great pleasure. The materials are drawn from authentic sources, and are judiciously arranged. In a postscript Mr. Henry has given a list of Haller’s correspondents in this country, and prefixed to the work is an engraved portrait, which, from our personal knowledge of M. de Haller, we can venture to recommend as a striking likeness of that truly great man.

10. An Analysis of the section of the symphyses of the osa pubis, as recommended in cases


This work is divided into two parts. In the first the author endeavours to prove, that sounds do not enter the Euclachian tube. In the second he gives an account of experiments made at Paris in 1777 by Abbé de Lépee with the Deaf and Dumb.

14. Assemblée publique de la Société Royale des Sciences tenue dans la grande salle de l'hôtel de
de cette société, en présence des états de la province de Languedoc, le 27 Décembre, 1781; i.e. An account of the public meeting of the Royal Society of Sciences, held in the hall belonging to the society, in the presence of the states of the province of Languedoc, December 27, 1781. 4to. Montpellier, 1782.

This collection contains the eulogy of M. René Gaspar de Joubert; a memoir on the manufacture of Flint Glass, by M. Allut; experiments on the use which may be derived from the vinous gas, by M. Mourgue; new proofs of the efficacy of conductors (Paratonnerres) by Abbé Bertholot; and remarks on the Tænia, by M. Cuffon, junior, M. D.

15. Recueil des Memoires et d'Observations, tant sur les maladies qui attaquent l'œil et les parties qui l'environnent, que sur les moyens de les guérir, dans lequel l'auteur, après avoir donné un précis de la structure de cet organe, expose un nouveau procédé pour extraire la cataracte avec un instrument de son invention, & refute l'efficacité pretendue de l'abaissement; i.e. A collection of Essays and Observations, as well on the diseases which attack the eye, and the parts that surround it, as on the means of curing them, in which the author, after giving an ac-
count of the structure of that organ, points out
a new process for the extraction of the cataract,
with an instrument of his invention, and refutes
the pretended efficacy of depression. By M.
G. Pellier de Quengy, fils. 8vo. Montpellier,
1783. 549 pages.
16. C. Gaspar Siebold, M. D. & Prof. &c.
Parotidis Schirrösæ feliciter extirpatæ historia.
17. De Analyfi Urinæ et acido Phosphoreo
Commentarius. Author Thoma Lautb. 4to.
Strasburgh, 1780. p. 54.
18. Bernardi Nicolai Pluvinet, Parifini, Ten-
tamen Chemicum de Fermentatione Spirituosa
et Acetosa, harumque producptis. 4to. Mont-
pelisæ, 1781. p. 42.
19. Lezioni intorno alle Malattie degli occhi,
&c. i.e. Lectures on the diseases of the eyes,
for the use of the new college founded by the
King of Naples at the Hospital for Incurables.
By Michael Troja, Regius Professor in that col-
lege. 8vo. Naples, 1731. 403 pages, with two
copper plates.
20. Henr. Aug. Wrisbergii Professoris Gottingen-
genitis Experimenta et Observationes Anatomicæ
de Utero Gravidæ, tubis ovaris et corpore luteo
quo-
quorumdam animantium cum iisdem in homine
collatis. 4to. Göttingae, 1782. p. 40.

21. Journal des Observations Mineralogiques
faites dans une partie des Vosges, et de l’Alsace,
ouvrage qui a remporte le prix au jugement de
M. M. de la Société Royale des Sciences, Belles
Lettres, et Arts de Nancy en 1782. i.e. A
Journal of Mineralogical Observations made in
a part of the Mountains of Vosges, and of Al-
sace, being the work which obtained the prize
from the Society of Sciences, Belles Lettres, and
Arts at Nancy in 1782. By M. Siory, advocate,
8vo. Nancy, 1782. 117 pages.

22. Physikalisch Chemische Unterfuchung
der thienschen feuchtigkeiten. i.e. A Physico-
Chemical Inquiry concerning the animal fluids.
By J. A. Weber, counsellor of state to the comte
de Weid, and member of the society of sciences
at Rotterdam. 8vo. Tubinguen, 1781. 140
pages.

23. Abhandlung von dem Salze. i.e. A
Treatise on Salt. By Lewis Rousseau, M.D.
professor of chymistry, natural history, and ma-
teria medica in the university of Ingolstadt. 8vo.
Ingolstadt 1781. 198 pages.

24. De Antiqua Medico-philosophia orbi
 novo adaptanda, oratio habita in Capitolio Gu-
lielmo-

This academic discourse, which is written with great elegance, is inscribed to General Washington. The learned author, who officiated as first physician to the French army under M. de Rohambeau, is already advantageously known by several medical productions, particularly by a French translation of Dr. Mead’s works, in 2 vols. 8vo. with notes.


26. Theorie


This work is divided into two parts. In the first the author treats of lichens in general, and in the second those which he himself has seen. He describes eighty species, five of which are new.


32. Dif-

Only one species of this plant, which is remarkable for the beauty of its flowers, has been hitherto known. Dr. Thunberg here describes eight species, of five of which he gives engravings.


1. An attempt to make a thermometer for measuring the higher degrees of heat, from a red heat up to the strongest that vessels made of clay can support. By Josiah Wedgewood; communicated by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P.R.S. — A measure for the higher degrees of heat, such as the common thermometers afford for the lower ones, has long been a desideratum both with the philosopher and the practical art.
tift. The ingenious author of the paper before us after having attentively considered this subject, discovered in argillaceous bodies a property which seemed to answer the purpose he was in search of. This property is the diminution of their bulk by fire.

He has found that this diminution begins to take place in a low red heat; and that it proceeds regularly, as the heat increases, till the clay becomes vitrified, and consequently to the utmost degree that crucibles, or other vessels made of this material, can support.

If, therefore, we can procure at all times a clay sufficiently apyrous or unvitreifiable, and always of the same quality in regard to contraction by heat; and if we can find means of measuring this contraction with care and minute accuracy, he thinks we shall be furnished with a measure of fire sufficient for every purpose of experiment or business.

Of all the sorts he has hitherto tried, some of the purest Cornish porcelain clays seem the best adapted, both for supporting the intensity, and measuring the degrees of fire.

For preparing and applying this material to thermometric purposes, the clay is first to be washed over, and whilst in a dilute state, passed through
through a fine lawn. In the lawns used by our author the interstices are each less than the 100,000 part of an inch. The clay is then to be dried and put up in boxes, to secure it from the effects of air and moisture.

The dry clay is to be softened, for use, with about two-fifths of its weight of water; and formed into small pieces, in little moulds of metal, six-tenths of an inch in breadth, with the sides pretty exactly parallel, (this being the dimension intended to be measured) about five-tenths of an inch deep, and one inch long. To make the clay deliver easily, it will be necessary to oil the mould, and make it warm.

These pieces, when perfectly dry, are put into another iron mould or gage, consisting only of a bottom, with two sides, five-tenths of an inch deep; to the dimensions of which sides the breadth of the pieces is to be pared down.

For measuring the diminution which they are to suffer from the action of fire, another gage is made of two pieces of brass, twenty-four inches long, with the sides exactly straight, divided into inches and tenths, fixed five-tenths of an inch asunder at one end, and three-tenths at the other, upon a brass plate; so that one end of the thermometric pieces, when pared down in
the iron gage, will just fit to the wider end. If this piece has diminished in the fire, one-fifth of its bulk, it will then pass on to half the length of the gage; if diminished two-fifths, it will go on to the narrowest end; and in any intermediate degree of contraction, if the piece be slid along till it rests against the converging sides, the degree at which it stops will be the measure of its contraction, and consequently of the degree of heat it has undergone.

The scale of this new thermometer commences at a red heat, fully visible in day-light; and the greatest heat that Mr. Wedgwood has hitherto obtained in his experiments is 160°. The greatest degree of heat that could be produced in a common smith's forge was 125°. Swedish copper melts at 27°, silver at 28°, and gold at 32°. Brass is in fusion at 21°. The welding heat of iron is from 90° to 95°. Cast-iron was found to melt at 130°. The thermometer pieces begin to acquire a porcelain texture at 110°, but it is remarkable that notwithstanding this, their contraction, on further augmentations of the heat, proceeds regularly as before, up to the highest degree of fire Mr. Wedgwood has been able to produce.
To obviate any objection which might be made to these thermometers on a supposition that the clay employed for this purpose may not be always easily procurable in sufficient quantity, and on moderate terms, Mr. Wedgewood observes, that in Cornwall there are beds of this clay, inexhaustible, and in too many hands to be monopolized. If this should not prove satisfactory, he offers to the Royal Society, and adds, that he shall think himself honoured by their acceptance of a sufficient space in a bed of this clay to supply the world with thermometer pieces for numerous ages.

In the course of the paper the ingenious author offers several other observations and cautions relative to the making and using of this thermometer. What we have said will be sufficient to convey to our readers an idea of the nature and utility of the invention.

In an appendix is given an analysis of the clay of which the thermometer pieces are formed.

11. Account of the organ of hearing in fish. By John Hunter, esq. F.R.S.—In this paper the ingenious author does not profess to give a full account of the organ of hearing in any one fish, or of the varieties in different fish, but only of the
the organ in general. Its situation, he observes, is at the sides of the cranium, but the cranium itself makes no part of the organ, as it does in the quadruped and bird. In some fishes this organ is wholly surrounded by the parts composing this cavity, which in many is cartilaginous, the skeleton of these fishes being like those of the ray kind; but even in others, as in cod, salmon, &c., whose skeleton is bone, this part is still cartilaginous.

It appears to grow in size with the animal, and is much more simple in fishes than in quadrupeds, birds and amphibious animals.—It varies in different orders of fishes; but in all it consists of three curved tubes, all of which unite with one another. This union in some, as in the cod, &c., forms only a canal, and in others as in the ray kind a pretty large cavity. The whole is composed of a kind of cartilaginous substance, very hard or firm in some parts, and which in some fishes is crustated over with a thin bony lamella, so as not to allow them to collapse.—Each tube describes more than a semicircle. This resembles in some respect what we find in most other animals, but differs in the parts being distinct from the skull. Mr. Hunter observes, however, that the turtle and the
crocodile have a structure somewhat similar to this, and that the intention is the same, as their sculls make no part of the organ.

Two of the semicircular canals are similar to one another, may be called a pair, and are placed perpendicularly; the third is not so long; in some it is placed horizontally, uniting as it were the other two at their ends or terminations. In the skin it is something different, being only united to one of the perpendiculairs.

The two perpendiculairs, by one arm of each uniting, form one canal, while the other two arms or horns have no connection with each other, and the arms of the horizontal unite with the other two arms of the perpendicular near the entrance into the common canal or cavity.—Near the junction of these canals with the common cavity, they are swelled out into round bags, becoming there much larger.

In the cod they terminate, as has been observed, in one canal, which in these fish is placed upon the additional cavity or cavities in which there is one or more bones. In the jack which has two cavities, we find in one of those cavities two bones, and in the other only one. In the ray there is only a chalky substance, similar.
lar to what is found in the ears of amphibious animals.

At this union of the two perpendiculars in some fish enters what may be called the external meatus. This is the caecum, we are told, with all the ray kind, but it is not every genus or species of fish that has the external opening.

The nerves of the ear pass outwards from the brain, and appear to terminate at once on the external surface of the swelling of the semicircular tubes above described. They do not appear to pass through those tubes so far as to get on the inside, as is supposed to be the caecum in quadrupeds. Mr. Hunter therefore suspects that the lining of those tubes in the quadruped is not nerve but a kind of internal periosseum.

The paper concludes with an account of an experiment made by the author in 1762, when in Portugal, and which he thinks shews that fish are much affected by sound. This experiment consisted in firing a gun behind some shrubs near a fish-pond, so that there might not be the least reflection of light. The instant the report was made, the fish, who had before been seen swimming about, darted to the bottom of the pond, rising at it were a cloud of mud, but in about five minutes they began to appear again.

III. Some
III. Some farther considerations on the influence of the vegetable kingdom on the animal creation. By John Ingenhouz, councillor to the court and body physician to the emperor, F.R.S. &c.

Dr. Ingenhouz here vindicates his doctrines from the attack * of Dr. Priestley, who was led by his experiments to assert that plants exposed to the sunshine do not generate dephlogisticated air, as Dr. Ingenhouz had supposed, but merely purify the air already contained in the water and in the atmosphere.

Several experiments made in a hothouse of the botanic garden at Vienna in the winter of 1782 are related, but for these we must refer our readers to the paper itself. Dr. Ingenhouz flatters himself that these experiments prove the justness of his assertion, that vegetables really throw out air in the sunshine; but if there should still be philosophers who do not think the facts he has related sufficiently decisive, he advises them to be present, at least once, at the most beautiful scene which they will behold, when a leaf of an Agave Americana, cut in two or three pieces, is immerced in a glass bell or jar full of pump water, inverted and exposed

* See the 2d volume of this Journal, p. 5.
to the sun in a very fair day, in the middle of the summer, when this plant is in its full vigour; and when they shall have seen those beautiful and continual streams of air which rush from several parts of this vegetable, principally from the white internal substance of it, he will be answerable for their laying aside all further doubt about the truth of his doctrine. In a fair day, he tells us, he has often got from a single leaf of this plant above 150 cubic inches of dephlogisticated air of the finest quality.

Dr. Ingenhouzell having demonstrated, as he thinks, that vegetables diffuse through our atmosphere, in the sunshine, a continual shower of this truly vital air, and that plants, immersed in water, impregnate it fully with this same salubrious air, advises us to derive some benefit from this new discovery, by making use of vessels of water, in which some leaves of vegetables have been exposed in the sunshine; by placing such vessels in our rooms; by stirring the water, and by sprinkling our floors with it, instead of using common water for this purpose; and by placing within our houses, instead of flower-pots, dishes containing some _conerva rivularis_, a plant eminent for yielding dephlogisticated air, and which is to be met with almost everywhere.
shooting forth with the utmost luxuriancy in all water basins, in all tubs and vessels in which water is kept.

The other papers contained in this volume are an account of two mineral substances, viz. the Rowley rag stone and the toad stone; by William Withering, M. D.—New fundamental experiments upon the collision of bodies; by Mr. John Smeaton, F.R.S.—Proceedings relative to the accident by lightning at Heckingham.—Account of a new electrometer; by Mr. Abraham Brook.—A new method of investigating the sums of infinite series; by the Rev. S. Vince, A.M.—A new method of finding the equal roots of an equation, by division; by the Rev. John Hellins, curate of Constantine, in Cornwall.—A microscopic description of the eyes of the Monoculus Polyphemus Linnaei, by Mr. William André, surgeon.

II. Mémoire sur la Chaleur, i.e. An Essay on Heat.
By Meffieurs Lavoisier and De la Place. 4to.

This interesting paper is the result of experiments on heat made at Paris in the course of the last winter. It consists of 53 pages, printed
printed as part of a volume of the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, not yet published. In this detached form it was given by the authors, to a gentleman who has favoured us with a perusal of it.

Professor Wilcke, in the Stockholm Memoirs for 1781, mentions an idea he had conceived of melting snow by different substances in order to ascertain their specific heat. But the difficulty of collecting the water produced by the melting of the snow, the length of time bodies require to give out their heat in this way, and the heat which the snow acquires from the atmosphere, obliged him to give up this method, which was defective in this, that the snow thus employed was not secured from the action of the atmosphere by an outer covering of ice or snow. This defect is very ingeniously supplied by the authors of the paper before us, by means of a machine, the description of which is illustrated by two copper-plates.

This machine consists of three cavities one within the other. The innermost is formed of a net work of iron wire, to which a cover of a similar structure is adapted. This receptacle, which is intended for the substance whose heat is to be measured, is inclosed by a double case
of tin, forming two other cavities, with distinct covers, that are filled with ice. The ice which immediately surrounds the network filters, as it melts, into a reservoir at the bottom of the machine, while the ice in the outer case runs off through a distinct channel. The whole machine is so constructed that there cannot be the least communication between the outer layer of ice and that which is in contact with the iron wire, and of course the melting of the inner layer will be in proportion only to the heat it receives from the substance placed in the innermost cavity of the machine. The way then in which they determine the specific heat of any substance, is first to heat it to any certain number of degrees above 32° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and then to place it in the machine in the manner above described till its temperature is reduced to 32°. The water produced by its cooling is then to be measured. This quantity of water divided by the product of the mass of the body, and of the number of degrees of its original temperature above 32°, will be in proportion to its specific heat.

This method, we are told, is applicable to all the phenomena in which there is extraction or absorption of heat, and will enable us to ascertain
certain and compare with each other the quantity of heat produced by mixing oil of vitriol with water, water with quick lime, quick lime with nitrous acid, &c. or that which is dissipated in the combustion of phosphorus or of sulphur, in the detonation of nitre, in animal respiration, &c. all which was impracticable by the methods hitherto known.

In the second of the four sections into which the Essay is divided, the authors give the result of the principal experiments made according to this method. In the third they examine the conclusions which may be drawn from those experiments, and in the fourth they treat of combustion and respiration. These parts of the Essay do not allow of abridgment.


Surgery.—1. Experiments with fixed air in surgical diseases. By M. de Lalouette, jun.—We have here an account of the effects of this application in fourteen cases of ulcers. Our author has observed that it often increases the growth of fungus. In ulcers accompanied with inflamm-
inflammation, he has seen it do harm by increasing the inflammation and lessening the discharge. The only cases in which he found it useful were pale, livid ulcers with a copious suppuration.—2. An account of the Cæsarian operation successfully performed on a lady 28 years old, August 31, 1778, by M. Hennequin, surgeon at Charleville.—The patient of whom we have here an account was short, and in her first pregnancy. She was taken in labour on the 29th of August. The elbow of the child presented itself, and our author attempted in vain to introduce his hand into the uterus. On the 31st he performed the section, on the right side of the abdomen several fingers breadth from the linea alba. The external incision was eight inches long, that of the peritoneum and uterus about seven. Only a very few ounces of blood were lost in the operation, and a dead foetus, of a larger size than usual, with its placenta, were extracted, and the uterus cleared of its coagulated blood. The omentum was next reduced, and the lips of the wound brought together by means of three futures. A journal of the case is given to the 24th of September. From the 20th to the 24th day after the operation pus flowed from the vagina. On the 18th of October the menfes
appeared and continued 24 hours. Nov. 15th the wound was so completely cicatrized that the patient went to church, and has continued well ever since.—3. Cases of extravasation of blood into the bladder. By M. de la Perche, jun. M.D. at Tonneins in Guienne.—A man in his 77th year, who for 15 years had been subject to retention of urine, and obliged to make use of a catheter, one day complained of great pain, succeeded by fever, distention of the bladder, and swelling of the haemorrhoidal veins. The catheter afforded him no relief, as no urine flowed through it, but on withdrawing it, the holes at its extremity were found filled with coagulated blood. Our author, who was consulted on the occasion, ascribed these symptoms to an haemorrhage of the bladder. Blood which comes from the kidneys, he observes, mixes with the urine without coagulating, while that which issues from the neck of the bladder constantly coagulates. After trying a variety of remedies without effect, he recollected a passage in Houllier, where we are told, that ubi grumescit sanguis sum- mun est periculum, et si medicamenti non coeferit, inciso perineo molienda curatio est, ad vitandam corruptionem et mortem. But in this case the parts seemed to be too much inflamed to allow of such
such an operation. He therefore conceived the idea of drawing out the coagulated blood by suction. For this purpose a catheter was introduced, to which he adapted a small syringe surrounded with wax to prevent communication with the outer air. He then began to pump, and the first stroke filled the catheter with grumous blood. This operation was repeated till at length bloody urine began to flow through the catheter, and then the pain abated, and the patient recovered.—With this apparatus the catheter was obliged to be removed every time, but he has since improved it by cutting off an inch and a half of the handle of a catheter, and fixing this piece as a pipe to a syringe. In the place of the piece cut off, he has soldered to the catheter a tube of the same length and metal as the portion cut off, but large enough to admit the whole of the new canula, by which means a cylindrical tube is formed from the bladder to the body of the syringe which becomes filled with blood, and may be emptied without withdrawing the catheter. A second case of the same kind is related by our author successfully treated in the same manner. A third case of a similar nature has been communicated to the society by M. Hallé, in which M. de la Perche's
method succeeded after every other had failed, and after warm water injected into the bladder had so distended it as to occasion exquisitely pain to the patient.—4. Miscellaneous Observations. Under this head are given concise abstracts of papers communicated to the society on the following subjects, viz. 1. On the internal use of affaætida in Caries, by M. Beerenbrock. This is a short account of a mode of treatment recommended by Mr. Theden, a Prussian surgeon. From two to six scruples of affaætida are directed to be given every day.—2. On the operation of Lithotomy at two different times, by M. Beauvais de Preau, surgeon at Orleans.—Two cases are related; the first is that of a girl sixteen years old, who for two years had experienced symptoms of the stone. The author made his incision through the urethra, and with his forceps got hold of the stone, but it resisted so much, that on a supposition of its adhering to the bladder he resolved to wait the event of a suppuration. At the end of three days the stone presented itself at the wound, and was easily extracted. The patient recovered.—The subject of the other case was a man aged fifty-seven. In this patient a similar difficulty occurred in the extraction of the stone, and it was de-
deferred in the same manner for two days, when it was taken out with the fingers.—3. A case of imperforated uterus, by M. Rathieu, surgeon at Langres.—A girl 18 years old complained of a pain of the back and loins, and about the region of the uterus, and likewise of a head-ache, lassitude, want of sleep, and other symptoms of obstructed menstes. Her countenance was florid, blood flowed occasionally from her nostrils, and the hypogastric region appeared to be swelled. On examination the uterus was found to fill a great part of the abdominal cavity. The surgeon supposing this distension to be owing to the imperforation of the uterus, ventured to puncture it. By this operation three quarts of blood were discharged, and the patient at first seemed to be relieved, but a fatal inflammation soon followed. On dissection the ovaries appeared to be in a natural state, and the uterus was found contracted as it usually is about the sixth day after delivery, and filled with a coagulum of blood.—4. Case of a separation of the osa pubis, by M. Hennequier of Charleville.—We have here an account of a woman 28 years old, who in a difficult labour experienced a separation of the osa pubis of near an inch and an half in extent, and like-
wife of the ilium and sacrum. The separation was sudden, and attended with a crash. The patient recovered, but was a long time before she was able to walk.—5. Remarks on infusor surgery, by M. Regnaudot, physician at Gaudalupe.—Etmuller in his Differt. de Chirurg. In-
infusor. has fully treated this subject. There was a time when almost every disease was thought capable of being cured in this way. M. Regnaudot fancied it might be useful in cases where the stomach is affected, or in ap-
physies. He has tried it repeatedly but without success. The mildest fluid, such as a solu-
tion of gum arabic, excited fever, sweating, stools, and vomiting. Infusion of sina constantly pro-
duced vomiting. The operation was performed with a small syringe similar to that used for in-
jecting the lachrymal ducts. A vein was first laid bare and punctured, and then this syringe was introduced at the opening.

[To be continued.]

In a short introduction to this work the author offers a few remarks on the cause on which the diversity of treatment of the venereal disease, in its simple and confirmed state, is founded. Without pretending to determine whether the gonorrhoea and confirmed lues are the effects of the same virus, he thinks that as it is certain that in ninety-nine cases of a hundred a gonorrhoea is not succeeded by a general lues, this is a sufficient authority for the practitioner to regulate the cure upon different principles.

The work itself is divided into nine chapters. In the first chapter Mr. Renny treats of the gonorrhoea. This he considers as an effect of the inflammation excited in the mucous glands of the urethra, by the venereal poison: The disease, therefore, he thinks is purely local, and accordingly, in the cure he insists chiefly on the use of the following injection, which is to be retained for a short space in the urethra, and applied to every part of the internal membrane by rubbing the finger along the course of that tube.

\[ \text{Ba Calomel. pp. gr. v.} \]
\[ \text{Sacch. Saturn. \textcircled{\textdegree}J.} \]
\[ \text{Pulv.} \]
Pulv. e Ceruss. Comp. 3j.
G. Arabic 3fs. solv. in aq. font. bull. 3vij.
M. f. inj.

During the use of this remedy, and while the disease continues, the testicles are to be carefully suspended, and the patient is directed to abstain from exercise and inflammatory diet. If the symptoms of inflammation run high, the use of the injection is to be suspended till they have been removed by venesection and a gentle purgative.

Mr. Renny closes his account of the gonorrhœa with some remarks on gleets. The causes of these, he is of opinion, may be referred to warts in the urethra, to topical irritation unconnected with obstruction, or to a relaxed state of the mucous glands of the urethra, and a debility of the system in general. Of all these causes, the latter, he observes, is the most frequent, being very usually an attendant on gonorrhœas, which are treated by the antiphlogistic method, without the use of injection.

In the second chapter Mr. Renny treats of inflammation of the testis, a symptom, he observes, which is so far from being confined to those cases where injections are employed in the cure, that it occurs oftener where the antiphlogistic method
method has been pursued, and nothing stringent applied, seeming to be the cause rather than the effect of a sudden stoppage of the discharge.

This complaint, we are told, seldom occurs where the testicles are carefully suspended. In proof of this the author informs us, that soon after his appointment to the surgery of a highland battalion, four out of eight soldiers, reported with gonorrhoeas, were attacked with inflammation of the testis. This he attributed to their wearing no breeches, and their omitting the use of a bag truss. Since that time, although he has had occasion to treat an hundred cases of gonorrhoeas in the same battalion, yet by taking care to have the testicles suspended, an hernia humoralis has been uniformly prevented.

The mode of treatment recommended, when this symptom has actually taken place, consists in general bleeding, the application of leeches to the scrotum, the use of warm fomentations (in preference to poultices, which are said to do harm by their weight) and vomits. Mr. Renny prefers clysters to purgatives as a means of obviating costiveness in these cases, because purgatives are often productive of inconvenience and pain to the patient by obliging him to alter the
the posture of his body when going to stool, and this he thinks more than balances for any good they may do as evacuants.

In the next chapter the author speaks of chancre. He is of opinion, that every ulcer of this sort is produced by the same cause operating originally at the time of infection, and not by the discharge from a particular one begetting a second, and so on. This, he thinks, is rendered probable by their number being always determinate early, and each ulceration preserving afterwards its own limits, whereas if this was not the case, we might expect to see them multiplied ad infinitum, as in the progress of the complaint there are few spots, either on the glans or prepuce, that are not exposed to the application of the venereal matter. Mr. Renny, considering a chancre as an effect of the venereal virus lodging on the part during coition, allows that in some cases it may be local; but as in every ulceration there is a strong presumption that an absorption may have begun, he thinks we have sufficient grounds for considering chancres as a complaint in which the habit is almost certainly affected, and to conduct the cure upon such principles. In conformity to these ideas he contents himself with keeping the ulcer clean, and dressing
dressing it with simple digestive ointment, and for the cure relies chiefly on mercurial friction.

The subject of the fourth chapter is phymosis. The author divides this into two species. The first species we are told is occasioned by chancres, and distinguished by the hardness and thickened state of the prepuce, and the discharge from the part. In the second species, the complaint may be often traced from exposure to cold, and the inflammation, though in general considerable, is not attended with hardness of the prepuce, but only seems very red, with a glossy chrystalline appearance. In both of these species, Mr. Renny thinks mercurials have a bad effect, whether applied topically or to the system at large. In the cure he recommends the antiphlogistic method, and the frequent application of warm milk and water to the part. Where the inflammation is independent of chancres, he employs a solution of sauccharum saturni as a fomentation, and as the disease is here purely local, he thinks it may in general be cured without the use of mercury. He remarks likewise that in the phymosis from chancres the inguinal glands are for the most part swelled, whereas in the more simple species this symptom takes place more rarely, and where it does occur seems
seems to be merely the effect of sympathy, as it constantly keeps pace and disappears with the topical inflammation.

Mr. Renny proceeds next to paraphymosis. Although this symptom may sometimes be the effect of chancres, yet he is of opinion that in the generality of cases it is occasioned by an inflammation excited in the glans and prepuce, in patients who have naturally a difficulty in denuding the penis. There are few cases, he observes, in which a timely scarification will do more good, or where delay will be productive of more mischief, than in this. The surgeon is therefore directed immediately to make an incision on each side of the penis, deep enough to remove the stenure effectually, and then to finish the cure by proper fomentations and the antiphlogistic course. A few days after the operation, we are told, a considerable degree of ulceration comes on between the sides of the fossa made by the stenure. This, which is always a troublesome symptom, has often been improperly considered and treated as a mercurial sore. If the inflammation has advanced so rapidly as to shew every mark of an approaching gangrene before the surgeon is called in, he is advised not to attempt the operation, but to have recourse
to the bark and opium, which are said to have produced a wonderful good effect, even in cases that seemed desperate.

In the sixth chapter, the author treats of bubo. A tumour of this sort, he thinks, ought to be repelled by every means in our power: at the same time, however, he confesses that the practice of bringing buboes to a suppuration is in general more successful, as a case seldom occurs where a bubo suppurates without ending in a complete cure, and he has very often seen relapses attendant on their repulsion. This difference he attributes to the difficulty with which patients are induced to continue the use of mercury after the tumour is dispersed and they think themselves well, whereas so long as any sore remains in the groin they readily submit to whatever is prescribed.

In the opening of tumours of this sort Mr. Renny prefers incision to every other method, and thinks it most advisable, in general, to remove a circular piece from the forepart of the bubo with a common bistoury. If the sore spreads, and the discharge is considerable, recourse is to be had to bark and opiates till the symptoms are more favourable to the exhibition of mercury.
Towards the close of this chapter Mr. Renny offers a few remarks on warts. These he divides into venereal and topical. The former, he observes, disappear with the other symptoms. The latter are to be removed by caustic or the scissars, and their return prevented by mixing a small portion of the powder of savine with the dressings.

The next chapter Mr. Renny allots to what he calls confirmed symptoms, a mode of expression, as he tells us, which he adopts rather out of respect to the universal opinion, than from any conviction that the particular symptoms which remain still to be treated of deserve to be separated from chancre and bubo. He first speaks of ulcerations of the fauces; these he considers as certain marks of a confirmed lues, and he recommends the same treatment here as in chancres. Excretences round the anus and on the scrotum require a management similar to warts. Venereal ophthalmia is to be obviated by general and local evacuations, by the antiphlogistic regimen, and the cure finished with mercury. Ulcerations on the surface of the body, pains in the head and limbs, diseases of the bones, deafness, &c. are so complicated with particular constitutions and occur so seldom in prac-
practice of late years, on account of the cure being so much better understood, that he declines offering any thing particular on these heads.

The eighth chapter contains a few observations on the preparations of mercury. These are divided by our author into the acrid and mild. Those of the latter class, he thinks, are in the end as efficacious as the others, and much easier to manage. He prefers mercurial ointment to every other preparation, but if the patient refuses to submit to this, the common mercurial pill, triturated with honey or mucilage instead of turpentine, may be substituted.

In the last chapter of the work the author treats of the action of mercury. He is of opinion that in proportion to the more uniform effect produced by this mineral upon every secretion, and the less tendency it has to run off by a particular one, so will it more essentially serve the curative purpose it was designed for; and upon this principle, that the increase of any one secretion, naturally produces a diminution of every other. Hence he is equally averse to purging and to salivation.

He points out the necessity of attending to the support of the system during the exhibition of mer-
mercury, a proper strength of circulation seeming to be peculiarly necessary to enable it to expel the venereal virus completely. Lastly he inculcates the necessity there is for continuing the administration of mercury a certain time after the symptoms have disappeared.

So far the treatment of the disease has been considered as applicable to the male sex. In females, we are told, the cure will be infinitely more simple, as most of the topical symptoms are wanting, and will only differ from the other in proportion to the delicacy of the female constitution, which will require a greater attention in the exhibition of mercurials.

The work closes with a relation of six cases, illustrative of the doctrines delivered in the preceding chapters.

V. A Treatise upon ulcers of the legs; in which former methods of treatment are candidly examined, and compared with one more rational and safe; proving that a perfect cure may generally be effected more certainly, without rest and confinement, than by the strict regimen in common use. With an introduction on the process of ulceration, and
and the origin of pus laudabile. To which are added, Hints on a successful method of treating some scrofulous tumours; and the mammary abscess and sore nipples of lying-in women. By Michael Underwood, surgeon to the British Lying-in hospital. 8vo. Matthews, London, 1783. 158 pages. 3 s. in boards.

The author of this work considers pus as a secretion sui generis, from the ruptured vessels of a cavity or ulcerated surface, consequent on a certain degree of inflammation. He supposes that in the generality of cases ulcers of the legs are mere local complaints, not connected with any particular disease of the system, and of course that less is to be hoped for from medicines than is commonly imagined. His plan of cure consists in recommending exercise, a free generous diet, and strong stimulating ointments to the sore, assisted by a tight roller, made of Welch flannel, three inches wide, and carried from the end of the foot to the knee.

In the cure of an ulcer, he observes, the first object of the surgeon must be to bring it to discharge a laudable pus, and this, he affirms, the most inveterate ulcers on the legs may be brought to afford, as freely as sores seared any where
where else. He recommends the *mer. corros. ruber*. finely levigated, as one of the best applications for this purpose. "It may be said of "this"—observes Mr. Underwood—"as Hip-""ocrates says of frictions, that it softens the "hard, strengthens the relaxed fibres, destroys "the unfound, stimulates the growing flesh; "promotes, or diminishes discharge, and keeps "open, or heals up the ulcer, just as you would "direct it." But for some of these purposes, "he adds, "it must be used in great quantity, "and instead of being lightly sprinkled over an "ill-conditioned surface, the ulcer must be "filled with it, the surgeon taking up a large "pinch of it, and boldly plugging up the sore." "He acknowledges that this is a homely mode of "dressing a wound, but experience of its efficacy "has reconciled him to it. This liberal appli- "cation of precipitate to ulcers is recommended "by Wiseman, and our author is persuaded that "both Wiseman and Turner owed much of their "success to it.

Mr. Underwood speaks of a species of ulcer "which is usually very small, and particularly "affects the parts about, and even below the ankle. "It is exquisitely painful, and for some time he "found it difficult of cure without resting the leg,
till at length by carrying the roller several times over the ankle and foot, so as to leave no part but just the point of the heel uncovered, he was enabled to make a tolerable compression below the ulcer itself. Cases of this sort, he observes, "are often attended with considerable pufiness" and a tetterous appearance of the surrounding skin, accompanied with a thin and acrid discharge, which render the parts additionally tender; whilst the little ulcer is almost perfectly dry, and cannot easily be brought to suppuration, till the complaint of the skin is removed." This, we are told, is most speedily effected by drying applications, such as bole and powdered alum, ang. rubr. deficativ., or in more obstinate cases, a solution of sugar fuid of lead and white vitriol, with an ounce or two of camphorated fpirit in a pint of water. If the fore does not soon change its complexion, on the disappearance of the affection of the skin, we are advised to fill the ulcer with precipitate, dissolved lunar caftic, or any similar escharotic, and when the flough is come out to repeat it. Here, however, our author offers a caution relative to the use of these escharotics, which he observes are to be had recourse to only where.
active digestives, aided by proper bandage and
exercise, prove ineffectual.

In ulcers of long standing, it sometimes hap-
pens, that besides a large sore, the leg is exceed-
ingly swelled with hard tumors, or lumps, which
will not always be dissolved by the discharge
from the ulcer. Here, we are told, the appli-
cation of a large piece of oiled silk will produce
the happiest effects, and with safety disperse the
indurations. It likewise sometimes happens,
that the other leg will be equally swollen, and
exceedingly hard, though without ulceration.
In this case also, whilst a copious discharge is
kept up from the sore, the tumid leg is directed
to be rolled, and covered with oiled silk, which,
by exercise, will, without the assistance of me-
dicine, bring down the hardness and swelling,
by the time the ulcer on the other leg is healed.

Wherever ulcers are connected with disease of
the system, our author allows, that the assistance
of medicine will be required. All that he means
to inculcate on is, that this is not generally the case.
In one kind of ulcer, usually of long standing,
and which he thinks has been improperly termed
scorbutic, he has found the bark very efficacious
when given in large doses. This sort of ulcer,
he observes, occurs chiefly in poor people, who
have
have either injured their constitution by hard drinking, or, on the contrary, have been in want of almost all the necessaries of life. In cases of obstructed perspiration and cutaneous eruption, he has experienced good effects from a strong decoction of the woods, and in erysipelas ulcers, especially where a great part of the limb is infested with a scalding discharge, he has recommended the internal use of lime water with advantage.

In the healing of ulcers, especially those of long standing, Mr. Underwood advises the surgeon to proceed slowly and cautiously, avoiding the too early use of drying applications, and gradually weakening the digestive. It may be laid down as a general maxim, he observes, that the sore should rather be suffered, than invited to skin over. When the ulcer is healed, he recommends temperance, a continuance of the bandage for some time, and purgatives occasionally.

The good effects of precipitate and warm digestive ointments, afflicting by a generous diet and exercise, in ulcers of the legs, induced our author to extend the trial of them to those glandular tumours about the neck, which have generally, though perhaps not on sufficient grounds, been
been considered as scrophulous. His experiments in this way, he assures us, have been attended with success. If the swellings are at all disposed to come forward, but are not broke, or have only a small orifice, he always hastens the maturation, and the dissolution of the skin as far as it is diseased, by epithems made of honey, flour, and yolk of egg. He is very little concerned to what extent the sore shall run, as he knows he shall have much disordered gland to destroy underneath, and that if the latter be not effectually done, the sore will either not heal entirely, or will soon break out again. As he supposes the disease to be local, he prescribes no mercurial or other medicine internally, unless the patient is unhealthy in other respects. The frequent purges, which are so generally recommended, he thinks, serve only to reduce the vital spirit which, in these cases, is already too languid.

To obtain the advantages Mr. Underwood has experienced from the use of precipitate in these cases, the ulcers—he tells us—are to be filled with it, and if a flough is formed by it (which will not always be the case) the suppurative epithem is recommended as the best dressing till the flough is thrown off, when the precipitate
cipitate is to be immediately repeated. It frequently happens, he adds, that scrophulous ulcers, cured by this method, leave only a seam, and a little redness to be observed afterwards, without any proper scar on the part.

On this subject the editor of the Journal begs leave to observe, that he himself, about three years ago, having had a tumour of this kind in his neck, which came slowly to suppuration, and having long been persuaded that complaints of this sort are in general local, and unconnected with any disease of the system, he treated it accordingly. At the end of a few months, when the tumour had acquired the size of a pigeon’s egg, and the skin was become thin, soft, and pointed, it burst of itself, and the opening was a little enlarged with a lancet so as to afford a free outlet to the matter. As there still remained much indurated gland, one of his surgical friends advised him to destroy it with a caustic, but he chose rather to trust to time and to milder applications. At first the Linimentum Arcei spread on lint was applied to the wound, but as this constantly irritated the sore, and made it inflamed and painful, it was after several trials laid aside, and in its stead recourse was had to wax and oil; by which simple application, with-
out any assistance from medicine, the wound continued to discharge for several months, without the least pain or uneasiness, and at length, at the end of about a year, was completely healed, the induration of the gland being then totally removed. During the whole of this period, his health, which has always been good, was unaffected, and he continued to live as usual, taking a great deal of exercise and eating freely of animal food. A redness of the skin at the part and a slight scar still remain.

From this and some other similar cases which have come under his observation, and in which he has recommended a similar practice, he is convinced, that as little or nothing is to be expected from medicine, so likewise that the less the surgeon interferes with them the better, as they generally succeed best when left to nature, assisted by the mildest applications.

We now return to Mr. Underwood’s work, towards the conclusion of which we meet with some observations on sore nipples and the mammary abscesses. In the first of these he recommends the astringent solution mentioned p. 257, and observes, that he has found some advantage in these cases, and in drawing out a bad nipple, by covering it with a large nutmeg, hollowed out,
out, with the edges left flat. In the treatment
of the mammary abscess which, he observes, is
often the consequence of neglected inflammation
of the nipples, he very properly cautions us
against the old, and now, we hope, generally
exploded practice, of making a large or indeed
any opening with an instrument. All that is
commonly necessary, he remarks, is to cover
the part with a soft bread and milk poultice;
to keep it well supported by an easy bandage,
and carefully to press out the matter, and renew
the poultice twice or three times a day. He has
met with some instances, however, where small
punctures with a lancet have been useful. Such
were cases, where the whole breast was very
hard, and the habit not disposed to form matter
so plentifully as the indurated state of the part
seemed to require. In some alarming cases,
where the breast had entirely lost its natural ap-
pearance, and was become hard in every part,
flattened, and the nipple almost obliterated, he
has seen nothing so useful as mild poultices and
a cautious use of the Ung. Merc. fort. with oc-
casional V. S. and the use of laxatives.

VI. Phar-
VI. *Pharmacopœa Generalis edita a D. Jacobo Reinboldo Spielman. 4to. Argentorati, 1783. p. 646.

In this work the learned Professor Spielman has undertaken to bring together all the medicinal compositions that are in use in different countries. For this purpose he has had recourse to a great variety of Dispensatories, and other medical writings of which the titles are enumerated in a Syllabus Autorum, that extends through 15 pages.

In his Introduction he points out the best method of studying and practising pharmacy, and explains the different weights and measures of the ancients and moderns, chemical characters, &c. The work itself is divided into two parts. In the first, or *Materies Pharmaceutica*, we have a very good description of all the medicinal simples now in use. This part, the author informs us, is not copied from books, but founded on his own careful examination of the different articles. What he says of the *Uva Ursi* will serve as a specimen of his method.

“*Uva Ursi, Bousterole, Steinbeere*. Folia petiolata, ovata, oblonga, obtusa, integerrima, durisscule, fupra viridia, rugosa, subitus pal-

“lida,
The second part contains the compound medicines: and here the learned author confesses he has been obliged, from the nature of his plan, to give place to many uncouth remedies, which he would otherwise have gladly rejected. In a note at the end of each article, he mentions its virtues, and the doses in which it is administered.

VII. Avviso al Pubblico, &c. i.e. Advice to the Public concerning the manner of using an ointment of corrosive sublimate in the cure of the Venereal disease, and of other disorders which often resist the best remedies. By Dominic Cirillo, M. D. Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Naples, &c. 8vo. Naples.
use of sublimate, both in substance and dissolved in spirit of wine, and having often seen it produce dangerous and even fatal symptoms, as well as fail in the removal of venereal complaints, was induced to try its effects when applied externally in the following form;

Mercurii sublimati corrosivi in pulv. subtilissim. redact. drachmam unam. Aungiae porcinæ, unciam unam. Tritur. simul diligentiter per horas xij ut fiat unguentum.

Of this ointment he directs from half a drachm to two drachms to be rubbed every night on the soles of the feet. He particularly mentions this part, because, if rubbed on the legs, or where the cuticle is thinner, it is liable to produce ulceration. The same precautions and regimen are to be adopted as in the cure by frictions with the common mercurial ointment.

With this remedy, he tells us, he has succeeded in a great number of cases where the ordinary modes of treatment have failed, both in the hospital for incurables, to which he is physician, and in private practice. He has seen it, for instance, remove different venereal ophthalmia's, pains of the limbs accompanied with spurious exostoses, and even venereal swellings of the knee joint, a com-
complaint which usually bids defiance to every species of mercurial preparation, and which terminates sometimes in a stiff joint, and at others in a dropy of the joint, or in phthisis in consequence of suppuration. He has likewise found this application singularly efficacious in obstinate sciatica. In cases of this sort he confines the friction to the sole of the foot corresponding with the diseased part. In scrophulous cases, and in enlargement of the epididymis, he has employed this remedy with equal success.

In every case he recommends a cautious use of it, advising us to begin with small doses, which are to be gradually increased according to the symptoms, age, or constitution of the patient, and other circumstances.

VIII. Lettera estemporanea sopra alcune curiosità fisioLOGiche. i. e. An extemporary letter concerning some physiological curiosities. 8vo. 1782. 18 pages.

This letter, which is signed "Il Cavalier Michela Rosa," is addressed to Montignor Garampi the Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna, to whom
whom the author, who is professor of the practice of physic in the university of Modena, acknowledges his obligations for enabling him to perform experiments on large animals.

Since the publication of this first letter the author has addressed a second on the same subject, to the same prelate, and a third to Comte Greppi. Of these two we have seen only a French translation in manuscript, which, together with the printed copy of the first letter, was obligingly put into our hands by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. whose zeal for the improvement of science in general leads him to procure early information of everything that is going on amongst philosophers in different parts of Europe, and who was desirous that the facts contained in these letters might be candidly examined.

In the first letter the author observes, that in the dead animal almost all the blood is found in the veins: hence he concludes, that during life there is but little in the arteries, the veins being sufficient to contain all the blood.

He supposes the arteries to be filled with what he calls an expansible animal vapour (vapore expansile animale) very different from the balitus sanguinis of Haller, and which he thinks is acquired
quired in the passage of the blood through the lungs.

He considers this vapour as the animating principle of physical life, as the agent and chief instrument of all our functions. Filtered through the extremities of arteries, he supposes that it passes into the different secreting organs, and communicates energy to them. He considers it likewise as the principle of nutrition.

He asserts, in opposition to the experiments of Dr. Darwin and others, that the arteries and even the veins are diitended when placed under the exhausted receiver of an air pump.

He trembles, he says, when he considers that he is to be the first to announce, that the only vessels destined to form the sanguineous system are the veins, and that the blood is not intended by nature to remain in the arteries. "As it is " " by violence as it were (such are his expressions) and contrary to its natural tendency that " the blood is driven by the heart into the arteries, so it hastens to escape from thence, as " from a residence which is foreign to it." If nature has given more strength to the right ventricle of the heart than to the left, and a greater diameter to the arteries than to the veins, it is, he thinks, in order that
that the blood may be more expanded, and of course more easily and sooner impregnated with the vital flame, as he calls the vapour in question.

In the second letter after proving from different writers that the arteries after death are found almost entirely empty, he affirms, that if we divide the carotid artery of a living sheep, calf, or bullock, the blood will escape with an instantaneous hissing noise, like an explosion.

Having contrived to fix a canula in the carotid of a calf, and to make it communicate with the exhausted receiver of an air pump, the blood, he tells us, frothed much, while the vessel became filled with a cloudy vapour.

In another experiment a bladder was fixed to a tube communicating with the carotid of a living bullock, and when filled with blood, was tied without its contents having had any communication with the external air. This bladder, as the author affirms, expanded upon being immersed in warm water.

The swelling of the cutaneous veins after violent exercise he ascribes to their becoming arterial, or, in other words, to their being filled with vapour.

He contends that the pulsation of an artery does not depend on its coats, but on the vital air
air it contains; and also that an artery neither dilates nor lengthens itself when it beats.

In his third letter the author asserts, that in the living animal he has constantly found the iliac, pulmonary, and carotid arteries empty. He observes, that if the arteries were completely filled with blood there could be no circulation. He asks how the effects of fear or cold in occasioning paleness can be explained on the commonly received principles that the blood in such cases is driven from the cutaneous vessels towards the heart, if the arteries are all equally distended? Lastly, he tells us he transfused five pounds of blood into a sheep, and yet the animal lived two hours after the operation. This he deems a proof that the arteries were not full before.

Such are the principal arguments contained in the Chevalier Rosà's three letters. The hypotheses they are intended to support, viz: that the arteries are filled with air instead of blood, is as old as the days of Praxagoras, and was long ago ably and completely refuted by Galen. In these enlightened times we little expected to see the dreams of the ancients on this subject revived, and vindicated by conclusions drawn from mistaken notions of physiology, and by expe-
experiments which will not stand the test of repetition. As a proof of what we have advanced, it will be sufficient to observe for the information of our readers, that Dr. Simmons, and Mr. Cline, after reading professor Rosà's letters, made the following experiments in Mr. Cline's anatomical theatre at St. Thomas's hospital in London.—1. After laying bare the carotid of a living rabbit, they passed two ligatures round it, so as to include a portion of artery of about half an inch in length. This portion of artery was then taken out and placed under the receiver of an air pump, the air of which was drawn out without producing the least appearance of distention in the blood vessel. The piece of artery was then opened and found to be distended with blood.—2. In a like trial with a portion of the vena cava, the result was exactly the same.—3. A similar portion of the iliac artery of the same animal was then distended with air, and this when placed under the exhausted receiver expanded, as was expected, to at least three times its natural bulk.—These gentlemen were aware that accounts of similar experiments are upon record, but in examining the validity of the facts alleged by the Chevalier Rosà, they chose
chose rather to appeal to their own experience than to books.

IX. An account of a new method of treating diseases of the joints of the knee and elbow, in a letter to Mr. Percival Pott, by H. Park, of Liverpool, one of the surgeons of the hospital. 8vo.
Johnson, London, 1783. 51 pages. 1s. 6d.

SCROPHULOUS affections of the joints; collections of pus in the articular cavities; gun-shot wounds and compound fractures of the joints; nay, even the most simple, penetrating wounds, however favourable may be the termination in some few cases, are nevertheless, in spite of all the modes of obtaining relief hitherto discovered, but too frequently productive of such a train of evils, as to terminate at length in the destruction of the unhappy sufferer, unless prevented by the timely removal of the limb. To alleviate in some degree these evils, and to avert some of the dreadful consequences, is the design of the work before us. The ingenious author clearly shews, that in some of the affections of the knee and elbow, in which amputation has hitherto been deemed indispensably necessary.
Surgery has yet another resource, by which the limbs of persons under the above circumstances may be preserved, with such a share of the motions which nature had originally allotted to them, as to be considerably more useful than any invention which art has hitherto been able to substitute in their stead. This resource consists in the total extirpation of the articulation, or the entire removal of the extremities of all the bones which form the joint, with the whole, or as much as possible, of the capsular ligament; thereby obtaining a cure by means of a callus, or by uniting the femur and tibia, when practised on the knee; and the humerus, radius, and ulna, when at the elbow, into one bone, without any moveable articulation.

The practicability of such an operation, with a probability of success, occurred to our author some years ago; but as the undertaking appeared liable to many objections he wished to avoid being too precipitate in the attempt. The principal difficulties that occurred either from his own reflections, or the observations of his friends, were the hazard of wounding the principal blood vessels;—the great inflammation, and large suppurations usually consequent on wounds of the articulations;—the uncertainty of
of obtaining a firm callus;—the loss of the insertions of the extensor muscles;—the doubt respecting the utility of the limb, provided a cure could be obtained;—the uncertainty of removing the whole disease where caries gave rise to the operation;—and when undertaken on account of scrophulous affections of the joints, the hazard of a return of the same disease.

These difficulties, though they might appear at first sight very weighty, were found, on more attentive consideration, to lose much of their force. The danger of wounding the principal vessels in the arm was very trifling, their situation being sufficiently remote from the bone to place them out of all hazard. In the knee there was much more room for apprehension on this score, the popliteal vessels passing so immediately between the condyles of the femur. From an experiment, however, on the dead subject, it appeared that even these might be easily avoided. Mr. Park confesses that in this experiment, when the joint was removed; the appearance of the wound was somewhat formidable, exhibiting a very large cavity, with very thin parietes; and that there seemed little wanting to complete the amputation. Yet as the limb would not be deprived of any part of its nourishment, and every
healing incised surface, as well of bone as of soft parts, has a natural tendency to granulate, he could not see any room to doubt that nature would find sufficient resources to repair this breach.

The next difficulty was the great inflammation, pain, and extensive suppurations, usually consequent on wounds of large articulations; but as these appeared to be, in a great measure, owing to the exposure of the capsular ligament, and of a large cartilaginous surface, and these parts were to be removed by the operation in question, the objection lost much of its weight.

The doubt of obtaining a firm callus was thought to have no reasonable foundation, as daily observation proves, that when two living surfaces of bare bone are opposed to each other, they have ever a tendency to unite.

With respect to the loss of the insertions of the extensor muscles, it was thought sufficient to reply, that the joint being extirpated, there was no longer any want of muscles to move it; and that the incised ends of these muscles as there would not be any part of them taken away, must unavoidably attach themselves to some part of the callus; which was all that would be necessary.
The question concerning the utility of the limb, provided a cure could be obtained, was, indeed, a very important one, and deserved well to be considered. In the arm, however, the advantages arising from the preservation of a hand and fingers, with all their original motions, except those of pronation and supination, were so very evident, and so very considerable, as not to leave room for a moment's hesitation. In the leg, our author confesses he was less sanguine in his expectations of advantages equal to the hazard, but still he was convinced that a stiff limb would be infinitely preferable to an artificial leg.

The two last objections, viz. the uncertainty of removing the whole of the caries, and the danger of a return of the disease, seemed to operate with an equal degree of force against amputation.

Upon the whole, Mr. Park could not see any just cause to apprehend, that a person who had undergone an operation of this kind, would be in a less favourable state than one with a compound fracture with equal loss of bone, but in which the principal blood vessels had escaped unhurt. He at length, therefore, determined to put this operation in practice the first favourable
able opportunity, and it was not long before one occurred. A robust sailor, aged 33, was admitted into the Liverpool Infirmary on account of a diseased knee of ten years standing. The joint was considerably enlarged, and the contraction of the flexor muscles such as to draw back the leg, so as to form a right angle with the thigh, in which position it was immovable fixed. Every attempt to communicate to the joint the smallest degree of motion, gave him the most excruciating pain, and his health for some time had been rapidly declining. The nature of the proposed operation was explained to him, and he very readily consented to it in preference to amputation. In the performance of it one circumstance occurred, which our author has thought necessary to mention particularly, as it led him into some difficulty; which is, that he wished to avoid making a transverse incision, thinking it would be in his power, by a simple longitudinal one, after the patella was removed, to raise the integuments so as to divide the lateral and cross ligaments, and after turning out the heads of the bones alternately, to saw off just as much as he might find diseased. But in this he was greatly deceived. There appeared such confusion of parts on opening the
the articulation, the ligaments being, in some parts, extremely thickened, in others in a floughy, suppurated state, with the cartilages almost wholly destroyed, and the heads of the bones much eroded by the offensive matter, of which there was a good deal in the joint; besides, that some degree of bony union had already begun to take place between the head of the tibia and the inner condyle of the femur; that after spending some time in the attempt, it was thought advisable to make a transverse incision, and divide the femur above the condyles. An elastic spatula was introduced to guard the soft parts, while the bones were sawed through. The quantity of bone removed was somewhat, though not much, more than two inches of the femur, and of the tibia rather more than one inch, which were but just enough to allow the leg to be brought into a right line with the thigh, the previous contraction of the flexor muscles being such as to keep the two sawn ends of bone in close contact. The only artery that was divided in the operation was one on the anterior part of the knee, which ceased to bleed before the operation was concluded; the ends of the bones, however, particularly that of the femur, bled pretty freely. As there remained a considerable redundancy of integu-
integument, it was supported by a few stitches. The lightest superficial dressings only were applied, and the limb was placed in a case of tin sufficiently long to receive the whole of it, from the ankle to the insertion of the glutæus muscle.

The patient past the day in a good deal of pain, had frequent vomitings, and lost a good deal of blood, so that in the evening he was very languid, with a low weak pulse of about 120. On loosening the bandages, which were full of blood, and became very tight and uneasy, the hæmorrhage was found to have nearly ceased. The operation was performed on the first of July, and the discharge, which for some days was very considerable, as must have been expected from so large a surface of wound, was much diminished by the 10th, and by the 21st was no more than sufficient to moisten the dressings. By this time likewise the cavity of the wound was in a great measure filled up, and the ends of the bones covered with granulations. Collections of matter were formed during the cure, but of these only two were of any importance, nor were these such as to occasion the slightest appearance of danger. It was pretty evident that they were occasioned by a portion of diseased capsular ligament, which was unavoidably
avoidably left in the posterior part. The confinement to bed was between nine and ten weeks, which was not a longer time than many compound fractures require. On the 31st of December the callus was strong enough to allow the patient to raise the limb without the assistance of his hand, and at the time of writing the account he had got a strong useful limb, free from pain or swelling, and was gone to sea.

This is the only case in which our author has performed the operation in question. It has convinced him, however, of its practicability and utility, and these, he thinks, in elbow cases would be still greater. But he wishes not to have it supposed that he is fain to imagine, that the method he has recommended will certainly succeed in every case. He laments, that persons labouring under diseased joints are but seldom willing to submit to any great operation till their lives are brought into imminent danger; in which state amputation will be found the only resource. To define, however, with accuracy the cases in which extirpation will or will not be advisable, he leaves to future experience to determine.

While this article was preparing for the press, we were informed, that since the publication of
Mr. Park’s pamphlet, the operation he recommends has been successfully performed in an elbow case by a very ingenious and enterprising surgeon of one of the Hospitals in London.

SECTION II. ESSAYS AND OBSERVATIONS.


A. E. a girl twelve years old, pale, thin, and of an irritable temper and habit, attempted about two years ago to lift a weight much beyond her strength. On the second or third day after this, blood was observed in her urine, but without having been preceded by any remarkable pain. The quantity at first was not considerable; perhaps not exceeding an ounce in twenty-four hours. It seemed to yield, in some degree at least, to a cooling regimen and the occasional use of gentle purgatives. But altho’ by pursuing this method, the quantity of blood that came with the urine seemed to be diminished, and
and sometimes an interval of two or three days was obtained in which no blood was discharged, yet upon any agitation of the passions, which it was not always possible to guard against, the discharge returned with increased violence. Upon these occasions glysters of linseed oil, which has been thought to have a specific property of restraining internal hæmorrhages, were injected, and the same medicine combined with a mucilage of gum arabic given by the mouth. To these were occasionally added nitre, cream of tartar, &c.

By persisting in this method, but particularly by guarding against excess of exercise or passion, a cessation of the discharge was at length obtained for several weeks, after which it returned again with the addition of a new symptom, viz. a pain on the left side, a little above her hip and inclining backwards, seemingly in the direction of the ureter. This has since been a concomitant, or rather as the friends of the child think, a forerunner of the disease. This pain, they have observed, constantly increases as the Sun rises to its meridian, and that whether the child is walking out or confined at home. This increased pain never fails to be followed by an increased discharge of blood.
Three or four ounces of blood were now taken away, and recourse was had to the same method that seemed to have been successful before, with the addition of decoction of bark and elixir of vitriol. After several months continuance in a greater or less degree, the discharge once more stopped for the space of three months, but at the end of that time returned again in a greater degree than ever, and was preceded by the same pain as before. During the last five months it has again entirely ceased.

She has never lost her appetite. Her strength and flesh are increased, and she appears to have lost that disposition to fever, which from a continuance of seven or eight years, seemed to have been constitutional. During the latter part of last summer she used cold bathing, without any material effect upon the discharge, but seemingly with advantage to her general health.

As diseases of this kind are not of frequent occurrence, I think it not improper to add the following brief account of the case of a gentleman, eminent in the law, which he related to me a few days since.

About three years ago, without any previous indisposition, or apparent cause, he observed blood to be discharged with his urine. As he was alarmed at the appearance, he consulted some
some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in this metropolis, and conformed to such regimen, and took such medicines, chiefly of the corroborant and astringent classes, as they advised, for a considerable time, without any material effect, except that by long and rigorous abstinence he had reduced his strength, and impaired his general health. He was once tempted to believe that the gout, to which he had been subject several years, was kept away by it; but time proved the fallacy of that hope. One day, after riding, he felt a most excruciating pain in his loins, which obliged him to go double. This continued several minutes, when he suddenly felt something drop into his bladder, which was followed by immediate ease. Soon after he had occasion to make water, when a clot of blood of the size of a pea was seen in his urine. From this time he laid aside all medicines, and continued to have the discharge in a greater or less degree according as his exercise was more or less violent, or his mind more or less agitated. About the month of June last, being excited by some unexpected successes in a buffets he had deemed hopeless, he indulged in a more liberal dose of wine than he had now for many months taken, so as to be intoxicated. The
The next morning he observed that the urine he had passed in the night was free from blood, and he has had no return of the discharge.

St. Alban's Street,
June 1, 1783.

II. An Account of the effects of a large dose of Saccharum Saturni. By Mr. Francis Knight, Surgeon of the Coldstream regiment of Foot-guards. Communicated in a letter to Dr. Saunders, physician to Guy’s Hospital, and by him to Dr. Simmons.

JOHN Grazebrook, a recruit in the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards (having contracted a recent gonorrhœa which he was unwilling to make known to the regiment) took by the advice of a friend a medicine, which since proves to have been full two drachms of Sacch. Saturn. mixed with milk.

On Thursday night, June 5th, he took half of this quantity, and in about five hours after, complained of great pain in his bowels and back, with a very violent and painful distension above and below the navel; but, not suspecting his illness to have been occasioned by the medicine, he
he took the remaining part of it. Within an hour his complaints greatly increased upon him, he totally lost the power of speech, and afterwards his senses. In this state, and apparently in great pain, he was brought the next morning to the regimental hospital. He had most profuse and general perspiration, his pulse was uncommonly soft and slow (not exceeding 40 in a minute) and he was frequently vomiting up a green bilious fluid. We could gain no certain information of what he had taken; but, from some suspicion of the poison, he was freely drenched with warm water and oil. The same was thrown up by way of clyster, and being often repeated, with purgative medicines by the mouth, his bowels were with some difficulty opened.—After this, late on the Friday evening, he appeared somewhat sensible, but did not in the least recover his speech till the following day (June 7th); when in a faltering voice he asked for some liquor. He complained of a pain in his head, but was pretty easy in his bowels, having had eight or nine stools. His perspiration continued all this time equally profuse and general; but about four o’clock on the Sunday morning it was somewhat interrupted by a cold shivering of half an hour’s continuance, succeeded
ceed by heat, and which terminated again in a profuse perspiration. This continued about two days more, his voice becoming gradually more distinct, and his bowels keeping regularly open without the aid of medicine. His pulse was still very slow, not beating more than 56 or 58 (even after meals) but he had no farther complaint in his bowels, nor any subsequent paralytic symptom. He continued mending till the 13th, when he was discharged the hospital, free of all complaints, and fit for duty.

It is not unworthy of remark, that his clap (which, in two days time, had stained the whole flap of his shirt with a most virulent discharge) was in nearly the same space of time perfectly cured. I examined his urethra on the Sunday (June 8th) but could not press out the least drop of running. The mouth of the urethra betrayed no appearance of inflammation, nor had he any return of it before he left the hospital. —It is still more extraordinary (though equally true) that some old venereal chancre under the prepuce, which had withstood a pretty long course of mercury from the surgeon of the regiment he before belonged to, seemed as suddenly to have assumed a healing appearance.

III. An
III. An Account of some symptoms of fever, and of
the means of removing them. By Thomas
Sanden, M. D. Physician at Chichester.

It has been a matter of doubt with some,
whether such a disease as *fynewba* is defined
to be, ever exists, or, in other words, whether
there is such a thing as a purely inflammatory
fever accompanied with a topical inflammatory
affection. I do not pretend to discuss this ge-
neral question, and shall only observe that there
may be sometimes in fevers a phlogistic diathesis,
which is *latent*, or at least which does not betray
itself by the usual and more evident symptoms.

The spring of the year 1781 was (in this
neighbourhood) remarkable for great drought
in the beginning, and afterwards for sudden in-
terchanges of excessive heat, with a moderate
or rather cold temperature of the air. The same
season was also remarkable for this (as I have
called it) *latent* phlogistic diathesis. It took
place in many diseases, and frequently at the
decline of them, when they had subsisted for a
while, and much weakened the patient. The
marks of it were not a strong, full, hard pulse,
great heat and thirst, dry skin and high-coloured
urine, as is usual; but rather restlessness and

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anxiety, with the absence of the signs of a perfect crisis to the fever; that is, the appetite did not return, the tongue continued foul, and the urine pale and clear. The nature of the complaint became completely manifest only in consequence of the first trial of the proper remedy; for on letting blood the symptoms were certainly relieved, the pulse was raised, and the extravasated blood (properly drawn) hardly ever failed to be covered with an inflammatory crust. It is not to be wondered at that the intermittent fevers of the above season should partake strongly and evidently of this general phlogistic tendency; but some had it where the marks were obscure, and where one would little expect to find it. A middle-aged man laboured under an intermittent complaint; which attacked him every other day under the form of a violent head-ache, terminating in a sweat. Moderate evacuations by blood-letting, purging, and vomiting were used: the disease, however, soon changed to a quotidian type. After no great number of revolutions the symptoms were by degrees got to such a height, that the patient soon after he was seized with his head-ache became delirious, inarticulate in his speech, and almost senseless. In his second paroxysm of this kind I saw him. The heat of the
the skin was not greater than natural. The pulse beat only fifty strokes in a minute, and were very strong and hard. The immediate loss of a large quantity of blood, a blister applied over the whole head, and an active purge, which was taken without delay, removed these alarming symptoms; they never returned, and the patient entirely recovered his health by the use of some slight antiphlogistic remedies and a low diet. I must here observe, that I had myself contributed to the violence of the paroxysm above described. Alarmed at the account given me of the preceding paroxysm, and having my mind filled with I know not what ideas of intermittent fevers assuming the malignant forms of lethargy, apoplexy, &c. as described by Werlhof, Torti, and others, I dreaded nothing more than the recurrence of the fit, and prescribed the Bark in large quantities, and this remedy was indeed administered with so much diligence, that the patient took not less than three ounces of it in substance in the space of about fourteen hours. This was no doubt a great mistake, and very injurious to the patient. I ought to have considered the genius of the prevailing diseases, and the change which this particular disease had undergone from a tertian to a quotidian type. These circumstances...
circumstances should have taught me, that tho' some dangerous diseases of the intermittent kind (of which I had been not without experience) were to be cured only by proper remedies, as, ex. gr. the bark, given liberally in the intermission, there were others (of which the present was an instance) which would be successfully attacked only in the time of the paroxysm, and by such remedies as the nature of the paroxysm itself seemed to require. Another instance of this kind I had occasion to observe in the autumn of the same year 1781. This was a remittent tertian, and the most remarkable symptom in the paroxysm (which was also accompanied with increased heat, frequency of the pulse, &c.) was a hoarseness. This indeed was never entirely off, but it was prodigiously increased in the paroxysm, and was attended with a sense of some stricture of the breast. The debility of the patient and the weakness of the pulse were such as to forbid blood-letting. After an emetic two or three times repeated, and a few saline draughts, the bark was given, but it rather exasperated the symptoms, which were at length removed by inhaling the steam of hot water, the application of a volatile liniment with camphor to the throat, and a few simple remedies that seemed to have no sensible effect but that of loosening the belly.
The use of cathartics in fevers has been a subject of great dispute, owing, in part, I believe to the excessive and injudicious veneration which some have entertained for the writings of Hippocrates; it being well known, that what this great father of physic has left on the subject of these remedies is by no means in favour of their use. Among the more celebrated moderns, Werlhof, De Haen, and perhaps Sydenham, may be esteemed in general as very little inclined to employ cathartics in fevers, while Senac, Cleghorn, and Pringle, as well as many others, lay no small stress on the timely and moderate exhibition of these remedies.

Prejudice, which too often usurps the name and precludes the benefits of experience, has, as in many others, mingled itself also in this question. I speak not of M. de Haen, whose known prepossessions in some degree discredit his otherwise valuable writings; but the candid and sagacious Werlhof evidently is not free from bias. Witness the following passage, "Vanif-
" simum esse confitam, quod aliqui prætextunt,
" priscos medicos, cum regulas de purgatione
" scriberent, non nisi fortissima pharmae nota
" habuisse,
"habuiffe, leniorum ignaros." Observat. de Febriv. sect. 1. § vii. In answer to this, little more seems necessary than an enumeration of the purging remedies most frequently used by the antients. We have besides sufficient evidence that Hippocrates in particular, and some of his disciples, were very cautious in the use of these remedies, and that they had reason for being so, as we learn from Celsus (lib. 2. c. xii.) and from the author of the Treatise Περὶ φαρμακῶν (§ iv.) inserted among the works of Hippocrates. It will be allowed, indeed, that the ancients did, on some occasions, use laxatives of no drastic or violent operation; yet we have reason to believe that these laxatives were much less generally applied than the rougher medicines, that they might with propriety be considered rather as articles of diet, and that for the most part they were of weak and uncertain effect.

But the discussion of these general questions is quite foreign from my purpose. Two particular cases of fever occur to my recollection, which strongly illustrate the necessity of cleansing the primæ viæ either in the beginning, or in the more advanced periods of the disease. The first was the case of a gentleman, who in the beginning of a remittent fever that attacked him towards
towards the decline of a very hot summer, had as unequal and irregular a pulse as I remember ever to have felt. As there was no other threatening symptom, I was very little alarmed at this, but trusted to the operation of a few moderately large doses of James’s powder, which vomiting and purging the patient smartly, reduced the pulse to a perfectly even tenor. The other case was of a lady, who in November last was seized with a fever about three weeks after lying-in. Her child had died, and she was supposed to have suffered much from a concealed and stifled grief. The more urgent symptoms in this case were, pain in the back part of the head; sickness at stomach (to remove which several emetics had been taken, and always with more or less relief); a frequent spitting of frothy saliva; a total want of natural sleep; a very remarkable prostration of strength, and much despondency and dejection of a mind naturally calm and resolute. The mean frequency of the pulse was from 118 to 126, with considerable strength in the stroke of the artery. About the thirteenth day from the attack, as nearly as could be ascertained in a disease, the beginning of which was not very distinctly marked, the patient was seized in the evening with a faintness, which alarmed
the attendants very much; this lasted for an hour or two, and returned in a lesser degree, and at intervals through the night. The next morning the faintness came on again, and in a still more alarming manner; the fits lasting longer, being more violent, and accompanied with coldness of the face and extremities, a clammy sweat, &c. The patient had been a few hours in this situation when I saw her. It was with considerable difficulty that she could articulate her words, and tell me that she felt the hand of death upon her, and that she had given up all hopes of recovery. Her countenance was sunk and her lips pale. Feeling her pulse, I was surprized to find that with a frequency amounting to 136 beats in a minute, they had very great strength and tension, and I had afterwards occasion to remark that the greater the patient's faintness appeared to be, the stronger and firmer were the strokes of the artery. This encouraged me mightily. In the mean time the patient passed a stool attended with the sensation of great heat and uneasiness; and the frothy spitting, above mentioned, still continued so frequent as to incommode the patient in the very depressed state she was in. All these circumstances contributed to determine my future proceedings.

Early
Early in the evening the patient took six grains of James's powder, and another equal dose four hours afterwards. This quantity of the antimonial, with about an ounce and a half of vinum ipecacoanhæ given partitus vicibus through the night produced little evacuation by vomiting, but an almost constant nausea, and several copious, dark-coloured and extremely fetid stools. During the whole of this operation the patient felt not the least symptom of returning faintness, and the frequency of the pulse (notwithstanding the necessary exertions) was rather lessened than increased. In order to quiet the ineffectual retching, which continued to fatigue the patient till the next morning was pretty far advanced, a few drops of tinct. thebaica were given. These, after a while, procured an hour or two of refreshing sleep. A copious perspiration succeeded, and lasted through the greater part of the day. In the evening the pulse were reduced to 108 strokes in a minute, and were soft and free. From this time the patient began to get better, though her recovery was very gradual and slow; and it is to be remarked, that though attempts were several times made to give the bark in different forms, this was never with any good effect, but generally with an unfavourable one, till fe-
veral weeks had elapsed after that period of the disease, which was attended with the appearances above mentioned.

I shall conclude this paper with a remark, which, though not immediately connected with what goes before, may be thought not entirely foreign from it. The connection between the state of the intestinal canal and the external muscular parts is properly noticed by the late Dr. Akenhede in his Treatise de Dysenteria, p. 22. I have observed, that pains of the abdomen in young subjects are often attended with pain, and particularly with extreme soreness of the legs and thighs. A boy five years old was seized with vomiting and pain of the stomach and belly, and soon became very feverish. At length the pain fixed itself in the right hypochondriac region, a little above the spine of the ilium, and was attended with very great lameness of the right thigh, insomuch that some motions of that limb, particularly in the way of extension, produced intolerable pain. These circumstances made me apprehensive of inflammation and impending suppuration of some of the internal muscular parts of the pelvis. Most of the usual remedies were tried on this supposition, but to no purpose: at last a brisk purge produced a copi-
ous evacuation of a matter resembling yeast, to
the entire relief of the patient, who began from
that time to recover, and soon regained, with-
out using any other remedy, the perfect use of
the affected limb.

Chichester,
July 25, 1783.

SECTION III.
MEDICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL NEWS.

The Royal Medical Society at Paris have
proposed the following subject for a prize
of 60 livres value: “To determine what dif-
“ferent cases, whether acute or chronic, are to be
“considered as truly contagious; in what man-
“ner each of these diseases may be communi-
cated by one individual to another; and what
“are the most certain means of stopping the
“progress of these different contagions.” Dif-
fertations on this subject, in French or Latin,
will be received by M. Vicq D’Azur, secretary
to the society, till the 1st of January, 1785.

Pp 2
The Royal Academy of surgery at Paris have proposed the following subject for a prize medal of the value of 500 livres: "Determiner les différentes constitutions des stylets ou fondes solides et des fondes cannelées; quels sont les cas où elles doivent être admises, suivant leur forme particulière, et quelle est la méthode d'en faire usage." The Dissertations on this subject are to be written in French or Latin, and sent to M. Louis, secretary of the academy, before December 31, 1783.

The Harveian Society of Edinburgh have proposed the following subject for a prize medal: "An inquiry concerning the nature and properties of the Peruvian Bark, and the comparative powers of the red and quilled Peruvian Bark." The Dissertations must be written in Latin or English, and delivered to doctors Duncan or Webster, secretaries to the society, on or before the 1st of January 1784.
In the *Journal de Médecine* for August 1783, M. Brillouet, surgeon at Paris, has added another instance to the few already upon record, of the complication of the Small Pox with the Measles.—On the 6th of April 1783, he inoculated the two sons of the Viscount de Virie, and another child. Two of the patients had a slight eruption of small pox on the 10th day after inoculation, and went through the disease without experiencing any uncommon symptom. The viscount’s eldest son, a child five years old, began to sicken at the same time as the other two, viz. on the 8th day. On the 10th his fever was abated, he was lively, and the progress of the local symptoms seemed to be stopped. The next day the fever returned with increased violence, and attended with spasms. On the 12th three variolous pustules were discovered, but without any abatement of the symptoms. He was now much troubled with cough, and his eyes appeared inflamed and watery. On the 13th he had a complete eruption of the meases. The alarming symptoms now diminished, and in three days the meases disappeared. During this time the small pox seemed to be at a stand, but the day following, viz. on the 16th after inoculation, he had a fresh access of fever, suc-ceeded
ceedeed by a very confluent small pox, from which he with difficulty recovered.

In the same work M. Trabuc, student of surgery at Aix, has related the case of a patient whose death was occasioned by an abscess in the left iliac region, which on dissection was found to have its origin in the kidney of that side. The kidney was of an extraordinary size, and in its tubular substance were found sixteen calculi of different sizes. Each of the calculi was lodged in a distinct cell, formed by a very thin cellular membrane. The rest of the kidney was in a state of suppuration.

M. Semin, surgeon to the Hotel Dieu at Narbonne, has lately published in the Gazette de Santé, a curious instance of the effects of masturbation in a shepherd, named Gabriel Galien, who began to addict himself to this baneful practice at the age of fifteen, and at first repeated it seven or eight times a day.—After a while the pleasure he experienced from this manœuvre began to diminish, and when he was about six and twenty years old, the repetition of it ceased to excite any sensation. At this time he disco-
vered, that by irritating the end of the urethra with a little wooden stick, he could still satisfy himself completely. This artifice, however, in process of time failed to produce the desired effect, the urethra being by degrees rendered insensible, and even callous.—Lamenting this loss of sensibility, he now determined to try the effect of a slight incision at the end of the urethra. This he did with the point of his knife, and instead of pain, it produced, as he afterwards assured Mr. Semin, an agreeable sensation, and the effect he wished for.

Pleased with the success of this experiment, he often repeated it, and by slitting open from time to time a little of the urethra, in the course of two years, the glans penis, urethra, and corpora cavernosa were completely divided up to the pubis. When he happened, as he did sometimes, to bring on an hæmorrhage, he stopped it by tying a piece of packthread round his penis.

As he could now no longer use his knife, he was obliged to have recourse again to the use of a little stick, and with this he was able to reach the orifice of the vesiculae seminales, and bring on an emission of semen. He continued to repeat this practice till June 1774, when
when he one day plunged the stick so far into the remaining part of the urethra, that it escaped from his fingers and passed into the bladder. Soon after this he was brought to the Hotel Dieu at Narbonne, and there in the presence of the two physicians of the hospital, and of eight surgeons of that city, Mr. Semin, extracted the extraneous substance from his bladder by the lateral operation. The patient, who had been subject to cough and purulent expectoration for some time before, died fifty-eight days after the operation, at the age of thirty-six years.

On dissection the lungs were found adhering everywhere to the pleura, and in their right lobe was discovered a large abscess. The pericardium adhered to the heart, which was flaccid, with its coronary vessels in a varicose state. The urinary bladder was found, with a firm cicatrix; the rest of the abdominal viscera abounded with adhesions, but afforded no other particular marks of disease.

The following information relative to the natural history of the Red Peruvian Bark is extracted from a letter addressed by Dr. Simmons
to Dr. Saunders, and inserted by the latter in the third edition of his work on that subject:

"Amongst the papers of the late M. Joseph de Jussieu, (brother of the famous Bernard de Jussieu) one of the French academicians, who went to Quito in Spanish America, in order to ascertain the figure of the earth, and who died lately at Paris, several interesting observations have been found relative to the Peruvian Bark. These have been communicated to the Royal Medical Society at Paris, by his nephew Dr. Anthony de Jussieu. In his description of the genus, M. de Jussieu agrees with his fellow traveller, M. de la Condamine, but he admits a greater number of species. These, however, may perhaps very properly be reduced to two, as the rest seem to be only varieties.

"The first species includes the red, the yellow, and the knotty (le noueux) Barks, all of which have very smooth leaves, flowers of a purplish colour, and inodorous, with a bark that is bitter to the taste, and more or less coloured. Of these three the Red is held in the highest estimation, and it is this sort of Bark, according to M. de Jussieu, which was employed in the early days of this remedy in Europe, and which acquired it so much, and
such deserved celebrity. The tree that produces it is become so exceeding scarce, that in the year 1739, M. de Jussieu found it growing only in a few places in the neighbourhood of Loxa, so that the inhabitants of Peru had been obliged to substitute the yellow and knotty Barks in its stead, both of which they are said to prefer for their own use, because they suppose them to be less active and heating. But M. de Jussieu, who had experienced the good effects of the Red Bark, both in his own person, and in others, considered it as infinitely superior to the rest. Even the trees that produce the yellow and knotty Barks, are said to be diminishing in number so fast, that it is to be feared they will in time become extinct, unless a regular mode of cultivating them is adopted, or they are discovered elsewhere.

The second species includes the White Barks, of which there are four varieties. They have all of them broad roundish hairy leaves; the flowers are red, very odoriferous, and furnished with hairs on their inside surface. The fruit is longer than that of the former species, and the outer bark is of a whitish colour. In two of these varieties, the inner layers of the
"bark are of a reddish hue; they have a slightly
bitter taste, and when fresh are said to possess
a slight febrifuge quality, but which they soon
lofe. The bark of the other two is entirely
white, insipid, and of no efficacy.

"M. Ant. de Jussieu has still in his possession
some extract prepared by his uncle upwards
of forty years ago at Loxa, from the Red
Bark. Some trials lately made with it, prove
it to be infinitely superior in efficacy to the ex-
tract of Bark in common use, so that its vir-
tues do not seem to have been diminished by
keeping.

"M. de Jussieu, in his travels, found a few
of the trees that produce the yellow and knot-
ty Barks, growing in different parts of the
valley that extends along the chain of the
Andes, and in the district of Yungas, which
is near it; but it was only about Loxa, in the
4th degree of S. Lat. that he saw the forests
of those trees. It would seem, therefore, that
the heat peculiar to such a latitude is more
genial to the Cinchona than that of any other
climate, and of course we can hope to meet
with it only in such a temperature. Upon this
principle we might be tempted to look for it
at a similar distance from the equator in a
northern
northern latitude. This has actually been
done: Don Casimir Ortega, professor of bot-
tany at Madrid, has lately, by order of the
Spanish minister for the American department,
sent to the Royal Medical Society at Paris
specimens of two species of Cinchona recently
discovered in America, in the province of
Santa-Fe, which is situated in 44 degrees of
North Lat. These specimens are well pre-
served, but not quite perfect, as the flowers
are wanting. The leaves and fruit of one of
these species exactly resemble those of the Red
Bark sent by M. la Condamine, from Peru,
and which are still preserved in M. de Buffieu’s
Hortus Siccus. The other specimen proves to
be a White Bark, and of course a bad species,5
The Spanish minister accompanied these spec-
cimens with a request, that the Society would
inform him what degree of attention they mer-
rited. The Society have of course given his
Excellency every necessary information on this
subject; and as he is now aware of the great
importance of the Red Bark, there can be no
doubt but proper directions will be given for
its cultivation in Santa-Fe, not only on ac-
count of its scarcity at Loxa, but because it
will be much more easily conveyed to Europe,
as a river that runs through the province of
Santa-Fe empties itself into the sea near the
harbour of Carthagena, so that we may hope
soon to see a new source opened for this ad-
mirable remedy."

At a meeting of the faculty of physic at Paris,
M. Saillant read lately an account of an uncom-
mon disease, which he considered as a species of
Spina Ventosa, and to which he gave the name
of Medullary Gout. The subject of it was a
surgeon named Pouble, who dated the origin of
his complaints from a long journey he had taken
on foot about ten years before his death. From
that time all his limbs were more or less painful,
and by degrees became bent in different direc-
tions, and incapable of motion. His hands
were constantly covered with an unctuous hu-
mour, which, as it dried, thickened into scales.
His nails and the ends of his fingers were sore
and painful.

His right leg and thigh were so bent, that the
thigh adhered to his belly and breast, and his
leg was fixed in the same manner to the thigh,
so that the knee was placed almost under the
axilla. The left extremity was differently twisted,
as the thigh passed across the pubis at a right angle from the left to the right, and rested on the right foot. The feet were covered with the same greasy discharge as the hands. The head and the different vertebrae were as stiff and motionless as the other parts of the body.

The patient complained of a burning heat along his back, and a pain in his limbs, especially near the joints, and when exposed to the air. The urine he discharged was high coloured, turbid, and foetid. He was troubled with a continual itching over the whole surface of his body.

This disorder did not seem to be the true gout. There were no tophi, or appearance of anchylosis in the joints. The limbs were fixed by simple muscular contraction. M. Saillant compares this case to that of the femme Melin (see our 3d vol. p. 279.)

The patient died in September 1781. On dissection all the bones were found soft and fragile. The skin was harder, and offered more resistance to the knife than any of the bones. In gently raising the left thigh it broke at its upper part, and was found to consist of a soft thin bony shell filled with marrow.
The articulations were almost entirely destitute of cartilage, so that some bones, as the rotula, the bones of the carpus, and several of the vertebrae were united to the neighbouring bones, or to each other by their earthy part. In several of the bones, likewise, the earthy part was in some measure destroyed. One of the thigh bones, for instance, the head of which was out of the cotyloid cavity, had lost much of its earth, both at its head and about the great trochanter. The other os femoris was the only long bone, the body of which was sensibly vitiated.

The bones in general were so much lighter than usual, that instead of sinking, they swam in water, and required a considerable weight to sink them. It had been observed, that the patient himself, when alive and put into a warm bath, floated, and required the assistance of two persons to keep him under water. In the dead body, however, the bones were so porous, that they soon imbibed water and sunk.

A fresh thigh bone of the same length as one of Pouble's weighed 13 oz. while his weighed only 4½ oz.

Eight ounces of Pouble's and the same weight of the bones of another subject were distilled in a retort. The latter yielded of phlegm
phlegm $\frac{3}{4}$j, gr. xx; fluid volatile alkali $\frac{3}{4}$j, gr. xij; concrete volatile alkali gr. xij; charcoal $\frac{3}{4}$v, gr. liv.—In distilling Poule's bones the retort burst, and a very penetrating volatile spirit instantly spread through the house. Notwithstanding this accident in the process it yielded of oil $\frac{3}{4}$if$\beta$, gr. 50; concrete volatile alkali gr. xxiv; charcoal $\frac{3}{4}$ij$\beta$.

At a general meeting of the Society of Physicians of London, on Wednesday the sixth of August, the eulogy of their late president, Dr. William Hunter, was read by Dr. Simmons, who was requested to publish it.

The Philosophical Society of Edinburgh has received a charter from his Majesty, by which it is incorporated under the name of the Royal Society of Scotland, instituted for the advancement of learning and useful knowledge. The members are divided into two classes, viz. Physical and Literary. The objects of the first of these classes are to be mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, physic, natural history, arts, and manufactures;
facts; and of the second, antiquities, phillology, and literature. The meetings of the physical class are to be held on the first Mondays of January, February, March, April, July, November, and December; and those of the literary class on the third Mondays of January, February, March, April, June, July, November, and December.—Ordinary members, that is, those who reside in or near enough to Edinburgh to attend the meetings, are to pay a guinea on their admission, and the same sum annually.—The first meeting was held on Monday the fourth of August; at this meeting the Duke of Buccleugh was elected President, and John Robinson, Esq. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, Secretary of the Society. Two Vice-presidents, a Treasurer, and a Council, consisting of twelve members, were likewise chosen at the same time.

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New works about to be published.—1. A Volume of Essays by the Society instituted in London for the improvement of medical knowledge.—2. Anatomical tables of the blood vessels and nerves, the brain, visceras, and parts of generation of the human body, by Mr. Andrew Bell, engraver in Edinburgh. The plates for
this work are selected from the tables published by Haller, Ruyfch, Du Verney, Zinn, Meckel, Walter, and others, and have been executed and arranged under the direction of Dr. Monro.—3. A treatise, in Latin, on Intermittent fevers by Dr. Strack, professor of physic at Mentz. This essay gained the prize given last year by the Academy of Dijon.—4. An account of the life and writings of the late Dr. Hunter, by Dr. Simmons.—5. Dr. Cullen is said to be preparing for the press a new and improved edition of his First lines of the Practice of physic, with the addition of a fourth volume, which is to complete the work.

PROMOTED.

Lately, John Hunter, Esq. F. R. S. to be one of the foreign associates of the Royal Medical Society at Paris.—Dr. Samuel Stephenson, physician at Berwick, to be a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh.

1783. June 25. Dr. John Caulet to be a candidate, and Dr. Robert Freer to be a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

July 1. Mr. Isaac Titford, hospital mate, to be
be surgeon to the 2d battalion of the 60th regiment of foot.—Robert Darling Willis, of Caius College, Cambridge, M. A. to be M. B.—9. Messieurs Solomon Berkhead, John Morris, John Watson, and Thomas Waring to be bachelors of physic, and Hugh Shielde, M. D. Edin. to be Doctor of Physic in the university of Philadelphia.—Mr. John Sheldon, surgeon, to be professor of anatomy in the Royal Academy in the room of the late Dr. Hunter.—24. Dr. William Woodville, to be physician to the Middlesex Dispensary in the room of Dr. Watkinson, who resigned on being elected physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

Augst 4. Dr. John Ellison, of Wakefield in Yorkshire, to be fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh.—9. Mr. Thomas Merrick, late surgeon of the 96th, to be surgeon to the 2d regiment of foot.—20. Mr. Richard Keenlyside to be surgeon to the Newcastle Infirmary in the room of his uncle, Mr. William Keenlyside, deceased.

Sept. 1. Dr. Charles Hopson to be physician to the Finsbury Dispensary in London in the room of Dr. Parson, who has resigned.—19. Dr. Gilbert Blane, to be physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, in the room of Dr. Watkinson, deceased.
deceased.—Dr. James Carmichael Smyth, F.R.S.
to be physician extraordinary to the King.

D I E D.

1782, March 13. At Edinburgh, in his 23d year, of a fever, Mr. Jacob Pattison, of Witham in Essex, a student of physic of uncommon genius and affability. A monument has been erected to his memory by the companions of his studies, his fellow members in three literary societies, viz. the Medical, the Speculative, and the Physical, of each of which he was president at the time of his death.

1783, June. At Hanover, Augustus Hermann Brande, senior, Esq. apothecary to her Majesty.

July 23. At Ripon, in Yorkshire, William Richardson, M. D.—31. At Newcastle upon Tyne, Mr. William Keenlyside, senior surgeon to the Infirmary.

August 2. In London, aged 60 years, James Buckham, M. D: late physician at Wooler in Northumberland, and author of an Inaugural Dissertation "de Inflammatione ventriculi," printed at Edinburgh in 1758.—3. At Guildford,
ford, aged 31 years, James Price, M. D. F. R. S. author of an account of some experiments on mercury, silver, and gold announced in our 3d vol. p. 328. In 1781 he exchanged his original name of Higginbotham for that of Price, in conformity to the will of a relation, who bequeathed him a handsome fortune. — 18. At Worcester, of the jail fever, James Johnstone, M. D. author of an Inaugural Dissertation de Angina maligna, printed at Edinburgh in 1773, and published in English in 1779, with many judicious additions, under the title of "A treatise on the Malignant Angina, or putrid or ulcerous sore throat; with some remarks on the Angina Trachealis." — 28. In Crutchéd Friars, London, aged 40 years, John Watkinson, M. D. lately elected physician to St. Thomas's Hospital (see p. 211.) He was a native of the county of Essex, and studied physic first at Edinburgh and afterwards at Leyden, at the latter of which places he graduated. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled "An Examination of a Charge brought against Inoculation by de Haen, Raft, Dimdale, and other writers," published in 1777 in 8vo. — The same day, at Northallerton in Yorkshire, Mr. Wilton Becket, surgeon and apothecary.

Sept. 8.
Sept. 3. Mr. Holford, formerly an apothecary at Chelsea.—5. At the house of his friend, Dr. Burney, in London, aged 58 years, Mr. William Bewley, surgeon and apothecary at Great Maffingham in Norfolk. He was the author of some very ingenious papers addressed to Dr. Priestley, and published by him in his observations on different kinds of air, and in his experiments and observations relating to various branches of natural philosophy.—21. In Great George-street, Hanover-square, of a pulmonary consumption, aged 26 years, George Edward Hawkins, Esq. (son of Pennel Hawkins, Esq.) surgeon to the King's household and to St. George's Hospital.
—At Stockton, aged 87, Mr. Robert Smith, formerly a surgeon of the navy.

SECTION IV.

QUARTERLY CATALOGUE.

1. Observations on the superior efficacy of the Red Peruvian Bark in the cure of agues and other fevers, interspersed with occasional remarks on the treatment of other diseases by the same remedy. Third edition, with considerable

Our readers will find an account of the first edition of this work in our 3d vol. p. 248. The present edition contains much additional information on the subject by Dr. Fothergill, the late Dr. Keir, Dr. Maddocks, Dr. Simmons, Mr. Aikin, Mr. Rigby, and Mr. Shireff. — The reader will find an extract from Dr. Simmons’s letter, relative to the natural history of this Bark, under the head of Medical News, in page 305.

2. Letters on the Medical service of the Royal Navy; with occasional remarks, including new observations on the general practice of physic, and the best means of preserving the health of his Majesty’s seamen. To which is added a recapitulation of the correspondence between the author and Dr. Hawes, on a subject of the first importance to the welfare of society. By W. Renwick, surgeon of the Royal Navy. 8vo. Newbery, London, 1783. 2s.

3. Præctical
3. Practical observations on the human teeth.
By R. Wooffendale, surgeon-dentist, Liverpool.

4. Experiments and observations in Electricity.
By Thomas Milner, M. D. 8vo. Cadell, London, 1783. 111 pages with 2 copper-plates. 2s.

6. Flora Diætetica, or the history of Esculent plants, both domestic and foreign, in which they are accurately described, and reduced to their Linnean Generic and specific names; with their English names annexed, and ranged under eleven general heads; viz. 1. roots; 2. shoots, stalks, &c. 3. leaves; 4. flowers; 5. berries; 6. stone-fruit; 7. apples; 8. legumens; 9. grain; 10. nuts; 11. fungiæ; and a particular account of the manner of using them; their native place of growth; their several varieties and physical properties; together with whatever is otherwise curious; or very remarkable in each species. The whole so methodized as to form a short introduction to the science of Botany. By Charles Bryant of Norwich. 8vo. White, London, 1783. 375 pages.


This accurate translation of Dr. Simmons's work on the gonorrhea is written by M. Andre, doctor regent of the faculty of phisy at Paris. For an account of the original work the reader is referred to our 2d vol. p. 23.


Not contented with giving a faithful translation of this elaborate treatise, and many useful notes, the Chevalier Grignon, in an appendix,
exhibits at one view the results of the numerous experiments contained in the work.


This is an anonymous publication, but it is printed at the expense of the Society of Natural Historians at Berlin. This circumstance will be sufficient to recommend it to the notice of botanical readers. The plants are arranged according to the Linnaean system. References are given to all the German Flora's hitherto published, and to the works in which the best engravings of the different plants are to be met with.


12. Ef-
12. Especifico, &c. i.e. Specific newly discovered in the kingdom of Guatemala, for the radical cure of cancer and other more frequent complaints. By Don Joseph Flores, M. D. To which is added, a copy of a letter written at Mexico the 25th of May last, by a person worthy of credit, concerning the good effects of this specific in that city. 8vo. Madrid, 1782.


This work was undertaken at the desire of Baron Stoerck, to whom it is dedicated. It is preferable to Haller's Bibliotheca Chirurgica both in the arrangement of the materials, and in its being brought down to a later period, viz. to 1779 instead of 1775.

14. Versuche aus der theoretischen arzney-kunfte, i.e. Essay on the theory of physic. By John Ulrich Gottlieb Scheffer, M. D. counsellor...
of state and body physician to the prince of Oeting. 8vo. Nuremberg, 1782. 125 pages.

15. Praktische pastoral arzneykunst, i. e. A pastoral practice of physic for the use of the clergy. By John Nepomucene Anthony Leuthner, M.D. counsellor of state and body physician to the elector palatine, asseffor of the college of physicians at Munich, &c. 8vo, Nuremberg, 1782. 358 pages.


18. Recherches sur la petite verole, sa marche, ses nuances, et les meilleurs moyens de la traiter; avec des observations sur l'épidemie qui a regné dans l'Anfreville et les enviroms; sur la nature
nature des gas inflammables et detonans, et les meilleurs moyens de prevenir leurs effets perniciex ou d'y remedier; et sur la dysenterie epidemicque qui a regne l'annee 1779, dans la ville de Caen et aux environs. i.e. Inquiries concerning the small pox, its progress, its distinctions, and the best methods of treating it; with remarks on the epidemic that has prevailed at Anfreville and its neighbourhood; on the nature of inflammable and detonating airs, and the best means of preventing or obviating their pernicious effects; and on the epidemic dysentery that prevailed in the year 1779, in the city of Caen, and its environs. By H. F. A. de Rouffé, M. D. professor of physic in the university of Caen, member of the academy of Belles Lettres of that city, and of the college of physicians at Lyons.

8vo. Caen, 1783. 200 pages.


These essays are the production of comte de Sickingen, minister from the elector palatine to the court of France. The author has communicated
licated them in French to the academy of sciences at Paris, and they will appear in the Mémoires des savans étrangers. In the mean time he has permitted this German translation of them to be published. They contain a great number of experiments on a large scale, which afford many new lights on the subject of Platina.


27. Dissertatio Medica Inauguralis de Menorrhagia,
rhagia, auctore Andrew Sayers, Hiberno. 8vo. Edin. 1782.


32. Dissertatio Medica Inauguralis de febre puerperarum, auctore Thoma Evory, Hiberno. 8vo. Edin. 1782.

33. Dissertatio Medica Inauguralis de Pneumonia, auctore Jacobo Forsyte, Hiberno. 8vo. Edin. 1782.

34. Dissertatio Inauguralis de Catarrho, auctore Henrico Garde, Hiberno. 8vo. Edin. 1782.

35. Dissertatio Medica Inauguralis de Syncope, auctore Jacobo Hare, Scoto. 8vo. Edin. 1782.

36.


41. Instructions concernant les femmes enceintes, celles qui sont accouchées, et la manière d'élever les petits enfans, avec les moyens d'éviter l'abus, et les préjugés funestes qui les font perir trop ordinairement. i.e. Instructions concerning
cerning pregnant and lying-in women, and the manner of educating little children, with the means of avoiding the fatal mistakes and prejudices which too commonly prove fatal to them. By M. Saucerotte, member of several academies. 12mo. Strafsburg, 1783. 99 pages.


In this work the author gives the result of his own practice. He has delivered 350 women, of whom 26 died; 111 of these women were in their first pregnancy, and brought forth 117 children (three of them having had twins) of whom only 64 were born alive. The total number of children produced by the 350 women amounted to 364, of whom 134 were still-born. Thirty-nine women were delivered with Levret’s forceps, and twenty-eight with the crotchet. This practice, at first view, may to the English practitioner appear very unsuccessful; but it must be observed, that, upon the Continent, accoucheurs are seldom called in except in difficult cases.—The instruments employed by the author

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consist of Levret's forceps, a forceps for the feet, of his own invention, and of which an engraving is given, a crotchet and blunt hook. A plate is likewise added of a chair and a bed proper for women in labour.

43. Guide ou manuel dans le traitement des maladies les plus graves & les plus frequentes. i.e. A Guide or manual for the treatment of diseases the most dangerous and the most frequent. 8vo. Paris, 1782. 383 pages.

This anonymous publication is said to be the production of the late M. Sylva, doctor-regent of the Faculty of Physic at Paris. It has considerable merit, so far as relates to the descriptions of diseases; but that part of it which treats of the methods of cure seems to be less deserving of praise.

44. Eloge Historique de Jean Baseilhac, dit Frere Cosme, religieux Feuillant et chirurgien lithotomiste, avec des details sur les instrumens qu'il a inventes, ou perfectionnes, pour la taille dans le haut et le bas appareil et autres operations chirurgicales. i.e. Historical Eulogy of John Baseilhac, commonly called Friar Come, a monk of the order of Feuillants, and surgeon-lithotomist, with an account of the instruments he invented or perfected for lithotomy, either by the
the high or the low operation, or for other chir-
rurgical operations. By M. Cambon, surgeon to
her late R. H. the princess Charlotte of Lorraine.
45. Handbuch der Naturgeschichte. i. e.
A Text-book of Natural History. By John Fre-
derick Blumenbach, M. D. 8vo. Gottingen,
1780.
46. Jo. Chr. Gottl. Ackermann de Dysenteriae
antiquitatis liber bipartitus. 8vo. Leipfic.
47. Pieces interessantes sur la Medecine et la
Physique, savoir, 1. Le regime Pythagoricien,
pour vivre en parfait sante jusqu’a une extreme
vieillesse; 2. Discours sur l’histoire naturelle; 3.
Description du corps humain; 4. Dissertation
sur les forces de l’imagination; 5. Les differens
sytemes sur la generation; 6. Mesure et calcul
des douleurs et des plaisirs; 7. Discours sur la
sympathie, traduit de Cocchi et autres celebres
medecins. i. e. Interesting pieces relative to
Physic and Natural Philosophy, viz. 1. On the
Pythagorician regimen, to live in perfect health
even to extreme old age; 2. Discourse on natu-
ral history; 3. Description of the human body;
4. Dissertation on the powers of the imagina-
tion; 5. The different sytems of generation;
6. Scale and calculation of pains and pleasures;
7. Dif-

48. Leçons élémentaires d'Histoire Naturelle et de Chemie, dans lesquelles on s'est proposé, 1. de donner un ensemble methodique des connaissances chymiques acquises jusqu'à ce jour; 2. d'offrir un tableau comparé de la doctrine de Stahl et de celle de quelques modernes, pour servir de résumé à un cours complet sur ces deux sciences. i.e. Elementary Lectures on Natural History and Chemistry, the intention of which is, 1. to give a methodical view of the knowledge acquired in Chemistry to the present time; and, 2. to offer a comparative table of the doctrine of Stahl and of that of certain modern chemists; the whole being designed as a textbook to a complete course on these two sciences.


The design of this work is to convey only a few general ideas of Natural History, so that the greater part is allotted to Chemistry. The author's view is to connect these two sciences, and
and to point out how much a knowledge of chemistry is requisite for natural history, and vice versa. The whole work is divided into seventy lectures, and in all of them he carefully distinguishes facts from theory.

49. Dissertation sur l'importance des evacuations dans la cure des plaies recentes, ou gravéss; suivi d'observations raisonnées sur la complication du vice vénérien et scorbutique. i. e. A Dissertation on the importance of evacuations in the cure of wounds either recent or dangerous; to which are added, cases (with remarks) of the complication of the venereal virus with scurvy. By M. Lombard, corresponding member of the Royal Academy of surgery, and surgeon-major to the military hospital at Strasburgh. 8vo. Strasborough, 1782. 160 pages.

The author quotes the authority of Hippocrates, Galen, and Boerhaave in opposition to Guy de Chauliac, Piguet, Ambroise Paré, and some other writers who have maintained, that emetics and purgatives retard suppuration and the healing of wounds. He points out the circumstances in which they may be employed with advantage, and relates several instances of their good
good effects, particularly in wounds of the head.

He then offers some remarks on the complication of the venereal with the scorbutic virus; on the preference which caustics claim over the knife in the opening of venereal buboes, and on the abuse of relaxing and greasy applications to these sores.


51. Suite de l’Aïtiologie de la Salivation, ou explication des inconvénients attachés au mercure administré en frication et en fumigation; avec des observations sur les dangers de l’usage du sublimé corrosif, et sur ceux de toutes les préparations du mercure données sous forme sèche. *i. e.* Sequel to the Aëtiology of Salivation, or an explanation of the inconveniences annexed to the administration of mercury in friction or fumigation; with remarks on the dangers arising from the use of corrosive sublimate; and on those
those of all the preparations of mercury given in a dry form. By John Stanislaus Mittel, doctor regent of the faculty of physic at Paris, and member of the royal academy of sciences at Nancy, and physician to the late King Stanislaus. 8vo. Paris, 1781. 157 pages.

This is intended as a supplement to a work formerly published by the author on salivation.

52. Collection Academique, composée des mémoires, actes, ou journaux des plus célèbres académies et sociétés litteraires de l'Europe, concernant l'histoire naturelle, la botanique, la physique, la chimie, la médecine, l'anatomie, la mécanique, &c. i.e. Academical Collection, compiled from the memoirs, transactions, or journals of the most celebrated academies and literary societies of Europe, concerning natural history, botany, natural philosophy, chemistry, physic, anatomy, mechanics, &c. Vol. 6th, containing a continuation of the History and Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. 4to. Paris, 1781. 596 pages, with plates.

53. Traité de l'Anthrax, ou de la Puissance maligne. i.e. A treatise on the Anthrax or malignant Pustule. By M. Chambon, doctor-regent of the Faculty of Phyic, and member of
54. Dissertation sur le charbon malin de la Bourgogne, ou la pustule maligne. *i.e.* Dissertation on the malignant carbuncle of Burgundy, or malignant pustule, being the work that obtained the premium given by the Academy of Dijon. By M. Thomassin, surgeon-major of the first regiment of light horse. 8vo. Basle, 1782. 2d edition. 72 pages.

54. Recherches sur divers points de physiologie, de pathologie et de Therapeutique, pour servir de base à un cours de pathologie. *i.e.* Inquiries on different points of physiology, pathology, and Therapeutics, intended as a basis to a course of pathology. By M. Fabre, Regius Professor in the College of Surgery. 8vo. Paris, 1783.

THE
LONDON MEDICAL JOURNAL,

For OCT. NOV. and DECEMBER,
1783.

SECTIOII I.
BOOKS.

I. Commentationes Societatis Regiae Scientiarum
Gottingenfis. Classis Physicarum. Tomus III.

1. DESCRIPTIONS of several rare and
new plants cultivated in the Royal Botanic Garden. By John Andrew Murray.—The
plants described in this paper are, 1. Cercod-
dia Erecta Banksii. This plant, which con-
stitutes a new genus, was first discovered by Sir
Joseph Banks in New Zealand, and is now to
be met with in all our botanic gardens. M. de
Jussieu has given it the name of Unigunda, and
Spielmann in his catalogue of the botanic gar-
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den at Strasburgh, printed in 1777, calls it Cunigunda de Taiti. 2. Aquilegia neviiaris redii convicentibus petalo lanceolato equalibus. This is the Aquilegia viridiflora of Pallas, by whom the seeds were sent to our author. It is a native of Siberia. 3. Geranium scapis unifloris, folis plerisque oblongis trilobis vel quinque-lobis inciso crenatis. The author acknowledges himself indebted for this plant to Dr. Reichard of Frankfurt, in honour of whom he names it Geranium Reichardi. 4. Geranium Daucifolium calycem monophyllis foliis birtis alternatim tripinnatis foliolis pinnatifidis. Of this elegant plant, which has been neglected by modern botanists, only an imperfect description is to be met with in Breyn and Rivinus, two species of the same genus having been confounded with each other. 5. Othonna Tagetes Linn. This plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, but has hitherto not been accurately described. 6. Plantago foliis lineari subulatis canaliculatis recurvatis pectinatis dentatis, scapo tereti. This is the Plantago Incurvata of Jussieu. 7. Hypericum floribus trigynis, primordialibus sessilibus, caule anguste fruticoso, foliis lanceolato linearibus Linn. Syll. Veg. p. 583. The descriptions of this
this and the other plants are illustrated with good engravings.

11. Chirurgical observations. By Aug. Gottl. Richter.—Six cases are related in this paper. The first is an instance of amaurosis after the small pox, the cure of which seems to have been effected chiefly by the use of sternutatories. The second is a case of a fractured thigh, in which an extended position of the limb was found to be necessary. The third is a case of obstructed vagina in a girl twenty years old. For the space of three years she had complained of violent periodical pains about the os sacrum, accompanied with rigors, anxiety, and sometimes with deliquium animi. These painful symptoms had returned every month, but without any appearance of the catamenia. On examination the vagina was found closed at its upper part, and by introducing a finger of one hand into the vagina, while a pressure was made on the abdomen with the other, a fluctuation was perceptible above the stricture. On inquiry it was found that the patient had had a confluent small pox when she was thirteen years old, and that the disease had been followed with a painful discharge of pus from the vagina. The obstruction seemed
seemed therefore to have originated from a vari-
olous ulcer.

The stricture having been removed by a sur-
gical operation, a considerable quantity of blood
was evacuated, which was not in the least degree
feetid. The vagina was kept open by means of
suppositories, the wound healed without diffi-
culty, and the patient has since had a regular
discharge of the menses, and enjoyed good health.

In the fourth observation, we have an ac-
count of the extirpation of a cancer of the lower
lip, in which we meet with some useful cautions
concerning the means of bringing together the
lips of the wound in such cases.

The fifth observation contains three instances
of Proftis or fall of the eyelids. The subject of
the first of these cases was a peasant, afflicted
with a periodical complaint of this sort, which
returned at irregular intervals. Smoking to-
bacco never failed to bring it on, and the patient
observed, that by putting on a pair of spectacles
he instantly got rid of the paroxysm, and pre-
vented its return, so that at last he seldom went
without them. After cleansing the primæ viae,
our author administered afflatus tida and valerian,
and at the same time directed a blister to be ap-
plied to the patient's forehead near his eye-brows.

After
After this the complaint never returned. In the second case the disease was occasioned by an injury done to the musculus levator palpebrae superioris, some of the fibres of which were lacerated, so that the patient was unable to raise that portion of the eye-lid. The disease was cured by dividing the lacerated fibres with a knife. In the third instance, the complaint was purely spasmodic. The patient was a young woman twenty years of age, who was subject to occasional spasms not only of her eye-lids but of the other muscles of her face. In this case the affection gave way to mufk and small doses of emetic tartar.

In the sixth section, the author treats of depressions of the cranium in young subjects.

iii. Experiments relative to the dying of Cotton with the flowers of Carthamus (Ballard Saffron) by John Beckmann.

iv. Remarks on Argillaceous Earths, and more particularly on a species of clay found in the neighbourhood of Urach. By John Fred. Gmelin.

v. Remarks on the fundamental meteorological year *. By John Christoph. Gatterer.—This elaborate essay claims the attention of all who de-

* De anno meteorologic fundamentali commentatio.
vote their time to meteorological observations. If it should be asked, says the author, why I adopt the term fundamental, it is because the observations I have made in the course of one year will serve as a basis for similar researches in future, not only at Gottingen but in every other part of the world. He describes his plan, and exhibits a sketch of some of the tables he has formed. He begins with his meteorological solar tables, in which he notices the variations of the solar equator and axis, the diminution or increase of the obliquity of the ecliptic, the inequality of the sun's light, &c. Next follow his meteorological lunar tables, which are eight in number, and these are succeeded by nine others called comparative meteorological tables, in which the united effects of the sun and moon are noticed. The author then describes his terrestrial or local meteorological tables, in which he attends to local winds; the diminution of heat in proportion to the elevation of places above the surface of the ocean; the retardation or acceleration of meteors, according to the distance of places from the sea; the dryness or moisture of a country; variations of atmospheric electricity; thunder and lightning; variations of the magnetic needle; and lastly, the meteorological situ-
situation of Göttingen. He then gives an account of his auxiliary meteorological tables, which contain comparative tables of different barometers and thermometers, &c. These are followed by observations on meteorological predictions (vaticinia meteorologica), and the essay closes with directions for composing a meteorological calendar, illustrated with tables.

VI. An account of the Aptenodytes, a genus of birds found only in the southern ocean. By John Reinhold Forster, L.L.D.

II. Dissertation sur la meilleure forme des souliers *. Par M. Petrus Camper. 8vo. 82 pages, with a copper-plate.

This essay, of which only a few copies are printed for the author's friends, is a proof that in the hands of a man of genius almost

* The following mottoes are prefixed to the work.

"Calceus pede major subvertit, minor urit."

Horat."

"Non multum absuit, quin futrum quoque inven-

tum à sapientibus diceret Posidonius."

Seneca."
any topic may be rendered interesting. In his preface, the learned professor informs us, that his work originated from a motive of pleasantry. He was desirous, it seems, of convincing some of his quondam pupils who were maintaining that the subjects for dissertations were exhausted, that any thing, though seemingly of the most trilling nature, even a shoe, might be made of importance by investigating it thoroughly, and on philosophical principles. To make good his assertion, he undertook to write a treatise on the best shape of shoes, "on me fit un défi—says he—" on crut du moins que je n'ośerois "jamais le publier sous mon nom. Je me "prétai a la plaisanterie et j'écrivis."—Pleasantry apart, however, he wishes to have it understood that his arguments on this subject are founded on attentive observation and repeated experiments. He thinks his remarks, if properly attended to, may be of great use to mankind; and observes, that if he attains his view in this respect, we may say of him not ridendo caqgitat mores, but ridendo calceos corrigit.

In his Introduction to the work the author complains of the inattention of former writers to the subject, and points out its utility and importance. He contends that in this article of
of our dress no improvements have been made for many centuries, the shoes now in use being in no respect superior to those of the ancients, the ill effects of which are so well described by Celsus, Paulus Ægineta, and Aetius.

He had not long reflected on this subject before it occurred to him that a shoe fit for one town may be very improper for another; that, for instance, a shoe adapted to the level walks of the Hague, will be less suited to Amsterdam, and will be even defective at Groningen and other places where the streets are paved with flints. He observes also, that the common method of measuring the foot for a pair of shoes is ill founded, because as the foot lengthens itself in walking and becomes shorter when inactive, a shoe made by measuring the foot in the latter state must necessarily be too short, and of course will compress the heel and great toe. He is also convinced that the heel of the shoe should be brought more forward under the sole of the foot than it usually is, in order to support the centre of gravity; and that it should be made higher for an irregular pavement than when we walk on plain ground.

As proofs of the variety requisite in the form of shoes, he observes, that all persons do not
walk alike. Thus women walk differently from men, because their haunches are wider; and in the advanced state of pregnancy the upper part of their body inclines backwards to support the centre of gravity, so that under these circumstances the greater number of women walk on their heels. Again, children differ from adults in their manner of walking on account of the shortness of their legs; while old persons, from having their head and whole body inclined too much forwards, are obliged to bend their knees to support the centre of gravity, which necessarily falls more on the back of the foot.

The work itself is divided into seven chapters. In the first, second, and third of these, the author describes the mechanism of the foot, which he considers with great precision both as an anatomist and a mathematician. He proves from the structure of its bones, and the arrangement of its muscles, that it might be capable of many uses, were not its shape deformed by the shoes in common use. The great toe, he observes, is shorter than that next to it, though not so much as it is represented in ancient statues, and in the pictures and engravings of Van Haerlem, Goltzius, and other artists of the sixt
century.—In women who wear shoes with very high heels, the head of the astragalus, we are told, is bent downwards, and the os naviculare and the osa cuneiformia are gradually pressed inwards. The foot then becomes so distorted, that women who have been long accustomed to shoes of this kind cannot walk in flat slippers or bare-footed without feeling pain in the calf of the leg, because the muscles which compose that part and unite to form the tendo Achillis are no longer susceptible of much tension. Our professor likewise confirms the truth of an observation made by Andry (Traité sur l'Orthopédie, tome I. p. 68.) that high heel shoes are liable to occasion a curvature of the spine; and several ingenious remarks are added, to prove that the same evil frequently operates as a cause of narrow pelvis and difficult parturi-
tion.

In the fourth chapter the author gives a theory of walking, founded on his own observations and those of Borelli. In the fifth he treats of the properties of the shoe (les propriétés du soulier) and in the following chapter he describes what he thinks is the best shape for this purpose. The results of his observations on this, which may be deemed the practical part of his subject,
are, 1. That the length of the sole of the shoe should be proportioned to the length of the foot in walking, and of course that the shoemaker ought to measure the foot in a flat, and afterwards in a bent state. 2. That each foot requires a shoe of a different shape. This, we are told, is agreeable to what is practised by the peasants in Holland. 3. That the exact width of the foot ought to be measured with a pair of compasses. 4. That the toe of the shoe ought to be round, and a little elevated to enable us to pass over an irregular surface with greater ease. 5. That the height of the heel ought to be proportioned to the inequality of the pavement, and brought sufficiently forward under the heel of the foot to receive or rather support the centre of gravity. 6. That the upper-leather and quarters should be so contrived, that the buckle shall touch the osa cuneiformia precisely at that part where they are connected with the metatarfal bones of the great toe, and of the two others next to it.

In the seventh chapter we have an account of the diseases, such as corns, warts, &c. occasioned by bad shoes, and the means of curing them. Here, as in every other part of the treatise, we meet with many ingenious and useful
ful observations which do not admit of abridgment, and for which we must refer our readers to the work itself.

III Oeuvres posthumes, i.e. Posthumous Works of M. Pouteau, M. D. Surgeon in chief to the Hotel Dieu at Lyons. 8vo. Paris, 1783. 3 vols.

This posthumous collection is published from M. Pouteau's manuscripts by M. Colombier, physician at Paris. Several of the essays it contains have already appeared in the author's Melanges de chirurgie, but are here reprinted with considerable additions. Notes on particular passages are given by the editor at the end of each volume.—We shall confine our account chiefly to the new articles, as the Melanges are already well known in this country.

The first volume begins with an inquiry into the nature of the cancerous virus, and the means of destroying it. We here meet with a great deal of erroneous theory. Extirpation is very properly recommended as the only mode of cure,
cure, and after this has been effected, we are advised to apply the actual cautery to the wound that no part of the cancerous mass may remain. Such a precaution, when the disease is within the reach of the knife, will to the English surgeon perhaps appear cruel and unnecessary. The only remedy advised after the extirpation is ice water given by itself, without any other nourishment, for several weeks. This practice, we are told, was first introduced by a capuchin in Malta, who from his success with this simple medicine in visceral and other obstructions, got the name of medecin à l'eau fraiche. M. Pouteau relates a case of schirrous uterus cured by the sole use of this remedy. The patient drank five or six bottles of ice water in the course of four and twenty hours, and on the eighth day a diarrhoea was brought on, which returned afterwards at intervals, and removed the complaint.

The essay on cancers is followed by some observations on the absorbing pores of the skin, and the operation of external remedies. The author offers several arguments (which we cannot admit) to prove that salivation is merely the effect of a spasmodic irritation communicated to
the salival glands by the skin or the intestines through the medium of the nerves.

In a supplement to a paper on the good effects of the actual cautery in rheumatism, printed in the author's Mélanges, he offers some reflections on a passage in Suetonius, relative to the remedy employed by Augustus against the sciatica. His remarks on this subject appear to be rather curious than useful. These are followed by the case of a young lady who laboured under a painful disease of the hip joint, accompanied with hectic fever and night sweats. This complaint after resorting the hot baths of Bourbon l'Archambault, was cured by burning a cylinder of cotton on the part.

In the fourth memoir the author treats of pulmonary phthisis. A great number of cases are related under the following heads, viz. phlegmonic phthisis; erysipelatous phthisis; phthisis from external causes; febrirous and cancerous phthisis; febrirous phthisis. Many of these accounts are tedious and uninteresting. The principal point the author endeavours to prove is the utility of blisters, and even of the actual cautery, in pulmonary cases attended with an acute pain in the side. He likewise mentions the good effects of
of water-cressies in complaints of this kind. In the two cases of what he calls scharious and cancerous phthisis, the affection of the lungs seems to have been merely secondary. One of the patients had a cancer of the mouth, and the other a cancer of the breast, but in neither of those cases does there appear to have been a translation (as the author supposes) of the cancerous virus to the lungs.

The volume closes with an essay on the rickets, in which blisters and the actual cautery are recommended as the principal means of cure.

The second volume begins with an essay on what the author calls "serous and lymphatic swellings of the joints, known by the name of false anchyloses." Here, as in the rickets, he relies chiefly on the actual cautery.

In the next paper M. Pouteau treats of the advantages and inconveniences of fire applied to the upper part of the head. It seems that an anonymous critic had charged him with having suppressed, in his Mélanges, the case of an epileptic patient who fell a victim to this practice. Our author here endeavours to vindicate himself from this accusation. He first quotes a passage from De Haen, which exhibits the fenti-
sentiments of a variety of writers from Hippocrates downwards, by whom this remedy is recommended, and then relates the history in question. In this case, the epileptic symptoms having resisted a variety of remedies, M. Pouteau was induced to burn the bone at the upper part of the head with a hot iron. The patient died on the third day after the operation, and on dissection a suppuration was discovered between the dura mater and the bone, and the whole of that membrane, as well as the pia mater, was in a state of inflammation. Two cases are quoted from De Haen's Ratio Medendi, in which a similar operation proved equally fatal—M. Pouteau very candidly blames himself for having been silent "on a catastrophe which, "had it been rendered public in 1760, might "perhaps have reached the ear of M. De Haen, "and have saved the lives of two unfortunate "persons."

In a paper on the means of recovering drowned persons, M. Pouteau inflicts much on the necessity of introducing a blow pipe through a wound made into the trachea, by means of which the moisture in the bronchi may be drawn out, and fresh air thrown in. He like-
likewise recommends, in such cases, the burning
the soles of the feet with a hot iron.

We meet with a variety of judicious obser-
vations on fractures of the fore arm and fibula,
which are the subjects of two essays. M. Pou-
teau is of opinion that a strong contraction of
the pronator muscles may fracture the radius,
and he has met with instances where a similar
accident has happened to the fibula merely from
a violent contraction of some of its muscles.

In an essay "on the appearance of life and
" sensation, which may be excited in an ampu-
" tated limb, and on animal entities (entes ani-
" males)" the author offers some ingenious re-
marks on what he calls vegetative and vascular
life, and which he supposes to be inherent in
animal bodies, independently of the nerves and
of what is called irritability. To this vegeta-
tive principle he attributes the reunion of parts
that have been separated. He relates after Ga-
rengeot, the case that is likewise quoted by Van
Swieten, of the nose that was bit off, and
brought to unite again by proper care. He
likewise mentions a case from Heister of a wo-
man who having cut off the end of one of her
fingers, had it replaced.
The first essay in the third volume relates to the physical cause of labour pains. In this paper he supposes the uterus to be composed of two sorts of fibres, the one cellular, the other nervous. The latter, we are told, are possessed of extreme sensibility, and being incapable of distention beyond a certain degree, communicate the least irritation they receive to the muscular fibres, which immediately contract and press on the contents of the uterus. This theory is founded on a structure of the uterus, which is altogether imaginary.

M. Pouteau next treats of the mechanism of parturition, and then presents us with some observations on births that have happened after the usual period, or what the French call naissances tardives. Two instances are related of delivery after the usual term, one at the end of eleven months, and the other of eleven months and an half.

In a paper on the days of cutting for the stone (sur les jours de taille). M. Pouteau offers some very judicious observations on an improper custom which has but too long prevailed in the hospitals in France of performing that operation on a great number of patients the same day. In his Melanges he had very candidly acknowledged
ledged that he never acted as a lithotomist twice in the same morning, without fearing that the second patient might have reason to complain of the labour and attention he had employed on the first. This passage, it seems, gave offence to the late M. le Cat, who fancied, and not without reason as our author acknowledges, that it alluded to him. M. le Cat, we are told, used every season to insert in different gazettes the number of patients he had cut for the stone on particular days, with the number of minutes employed on each. The account used to close with the total of hours and minutes in which this succession of operations had been accomplished, "as if (we use the words of M. Poutteau) the merit of a surgeon ought to be determined by an hour glass." The author, in one part of his paper, compares days of this sort to an auto da fé.

Treating of gangrene, M. Pouteau relates three instances to prove that this affection is communicable by contact in the same manner as the plague and the small pox. These cases, however, in our opinion afford no ground for the conclusions he has ventured to draw from them. We shall content ourselves with mentioning one of them, the other two are of the same kind.

A young
A young man, who had venereal chancre, underwent the operation for a phymosis. The patient lodged in a healthy situation, but his wound was dressed with lint brought from the hospital. The prepuce mortified, and our author attributes this circumstance to the lint which he supposes to have been impregnated with the virus of gangrene.

M. Pouteau condemns the use of the bark in mortifications, as he has always found it a very ineffectual remedy in such cases. In its stead he recommends camphor in large doses, and externally the actual cautery or burning oil.

We are next presented with some reflections on the incontinence of urine, which sometimes remains after the operation for the stone. These remarks relate chiefly to the litbotome caché, an instrument not used in this country.

In a supplement are given some observations, by the author's father, on the use of blisters in different diseases.

An excellent engraved portrait of the author is prefixed to the first volume.
IV. Memoirs of the Royal Medical Society at Paris, vol. II. (continued from page 244.)

ANATOMY. — 1. A case of Carcinomatous ulcer of the heart. By M. Carcaffone, physician at Perpignan.—A girl, 22 years old, came into the hospital at Perpignan with chancres, condylomata, and other symptoms of the lues venerea. She complained also of a sense of weight in the left side of her thorax between the fifth and sixth ribs.—The venereal symptoms yielded to proper remedies, but the sensation in her chest became gradually more and more troublesome, and at the end of five or six months, was attended with lancinating pains. Her appetite at first was voracious, but she soon voided her food by stool half digested. Her pulse was, in general, small and quick, and sometimes when the pain in her breast was acute, her pulse would intermit. As the disease advanced she was occasionally subject to syncope, and, by degrees, becoming incapable of lying down, she was obliged to sit in her bed leaning a little either backwards or forwards on her left side. The pain became gradually more intense, and the faintings more frequent, till the patient’s death, which
which took place about two years from the commencement of the disease. For about a year before her death instead of hunger she had an aversion to food. On dissection three quarts of serum were found in the left cavity of the thorax. The pericardium was almost entirely destroyed by a carcinomatous ulcer, which had eroded a great part of the substance of the heart. This ulcer was separated from the right ventricle only by a few muscular fibres which gave way to a slight pressure with a finger. The right auricle was enlarged and fibrous, but the left was nearly in a natural state. The coronary vessels were in a varicous state. The substance of the heart was of a cartilaginous consistence, and so much enlarged as to measure nearly twelve inches round below the auricles. The ulcer itself was upwards of nine inches in circumference.


In this paper the author first speaks of the mucous glands of the gall bladder. These, he observes, are more distinct in quadrupeds than in the human subject; and though most numerous near the neck of the cyst, are spread over its whole inner surface. His descriptions are illustrated by engravings. He next treats of the membrana pupillaris of the foetus.—Wachendorf,
dorf, who published a description of this membrane in 1740, thought it was constantly of a brown or black colour. Two years afterwards Haller denied this. Albinus, who claimed the discovery, gave two engravings of this membrane. In one of these he merely marks its situation; in the other he delineates its vessels, but in too small a way, and in a manner not sufficiently satisfactory. This has induced M. Vicq d'Azyr to give a more exact figure of it. The paper concludes with an anatomical problem, which the author deems interesting to the theory of luxations. Does the Ulna move in pronation and supination, and if it does, what is its motion? This is the question which he has undertaken to solve. He is convinced by experiments, that while the pronator quadratus and radialis externus roll the radius inwards and downwards, the extensors of the Ulna contract and move its lower extremity, or that part next the wrist, a little backwards, by which means the pronation is facilitated and rendered more complete. In supination, on the contrary, the brachialis superior, he observes, bends the Ulna a little, and assists in this motion of the fore arm by raising the lower extremity of that bone. — 3. Description of two masses of hair found in
in the stomach and bowels of a boy sixteen years old.
By M. Baudamont, surgeon at Verdun.—The patient, who is the subject of this history, had from his infancy delighted in swallowing hairs, so that he not only plucked his own but likewise those of his brother and others. This singular taste increased as he grew up. The hairs thus swallowed formed an oval mat, which might be felt a little below the pit of his stomach. At length his stomach became painful, a fever succeeded, and terminated in death. On dissection two masses of hair were discovered. The largest of these completely filled the stomach, and extended almost throughout the duodenum. This had a cherry-stone for its nucleus. The other smaller mass was in the jejunum. The two, when recent, were moistened with a very fœtid mucus, and weighed two pounds and an ounce. In a dried state their weight was reduced to eleven ounces and a half.

Medical Chemistry.—1. Of the preparation of Lunar Cautic. By M. Bucquet.—2. Of the nature of the essential salt of Tamarinds. By M. De Laffioe, jun. M.D. These experiments prove this salt to be of the same nature as Cream of Vol. IV. No. IV.
Tartar.—3. Remarks on potable waters. By M. Thouvenel.—4. Account of a bone which in calcination became of a pale green colour, from being in contact with ashes of oak loaded with fixed alkali. By M. le Comte. The author contents himself with relating this fact, without attempting to explain it.—5. A solution of mercury in fixed air, recommended as a remedy, by M. Nicolas. The mode of preparing this remedy is not described.

Botany and the natural history of drugs.—1. On Colombo Root. By M. Bertrand de la Gresle. These remarks contain nothing new to the English reader.—2. On the virtues of Muscus Pyxiioides in the chin-cough. By M. Van Woensel, M. D. formerly in the Russian service.—This virtue has been noticed by Gerard, Willis, Ray, and other writers. The author of the present paper, when physician to the corps of Noble Cadets at Petersburg, experienced its good effects in a great number of cases, given in decoction sweetened with syrup.—3. A description of the flower and fruit of the Clove-tree. By M. Ceré, director of the king’s garden in the Île de France. This plant, which it seems has been erroneously described by Rumphius, belongs to the 13th class (Polyandr. Monogyn.) of Linnaeus.—4. On the use of Ivy in bread. By M. de la Maziere, M. D.
M. D. physician at Poitiers.—A case is related in which bread made of the leaves of ivy brought on a fatal colic.—5. *On the use of the LaÁŠtuca ViroÁŠa*. By M. Durande, M. D. at Dijon. This physician, who has tried this remedy in several cases, observes that it does not deserve the praise bestowed on it by Dr. Collin in the dropsy; but he has found it useful as a sedative.—6. *On the effect of tobacco applied externally*.—In the Edinburgh essays, (vol. 2.) we read of tobacco being beat up with vinegar, applied to the stomach and exciting vomiting. We have here another case of the same kind.—7. *On a Syrup made with the bark of the root of Simarouba*. By M. Badier, of Guadalupe.—This syrup is recommended for the dysentery.—8. *Account of the effects of smutty rye*. By M. le Brun.—A wet season in the province of Auch produced a great deal of smutty rye, and a variety of bad effects among the poor inhabitants who made it into bread. A dog fed with it soon lost his hair, became emaciated, and could hardly walk; and ducks and fowls to whom it was given were deprived of their feathers.—9. *Of the effects of the leaves of the Palm ChriÁŠi applied to the head*. By M. Maziere, M. D.—The case of a woman is related who applied these leaves for a pain in her
her head. They are said to have occasioned a blindness, which was relieved by blisters.—

10. Of the ill effects of mushrooms.—Several instances of their pernicious effects are related, but in all of them relief was obtained by emetics,

Medical Philosophy.—1. An account of a voyage to the Levant, with remarks on the diseases that prevail there, the nature of the soil, and the temperament of the inhabitants.—The society having been informed in 1777, that Baron de Tott was about to travel into Egypt, presented a paper to him containing several queries, which he undertook to shew to those persons who might be the most likely to give satisfactory answers to them. M. Hollande, a physician, who accompanied the baron in his tour, and M. Mallet de la Brosliere, a physician, resident in the island of Juda, are the persons who have afforded the society the best information relative to the objects of their inquiry. The observations of these gentlemen tend to prove that the plague is not connected with any particular state of the air; that no epidemic prevails amongst other animals during the time of the plague, and that they are not affected by the virus of this disease; that it is wrong to consider Egypt as the
the source of this contagion, it being certain that for the space of ten years it has not prevailed in that country, although within that time it has repeatedly appeared at Constantinople; that it is not brought by the winds from the interior parts of Africa into Egypt; and that the Franks, by avoiding communication with the infected, escape the disease. We are told, that at Smyrna the plague was in a house adjoining to the European district, but without affecting the latter, till a young English Lady walking on the terraces of her house, which was lower than that of the infected habitation, received the contagion from the emptying of a bed-pan on the adjoining terraces, and died the next day with evident symptoms of the plague.

The cessation of the plague is not attended with any remarkable change in the state of the air. It has only been observed, in general, that the violent heats of summer; and the scorching blast of the south wind suspend or put a stop to it, as it were by enchantment; and that when it prevails in Egypt, it is weakened and gradually extinguished by the summer solstice.

It is not true, we are told, that after the retreat of the Nile the earth is covered with animals,
mals, the corruption of which infects the air. This river in retiring leaves no fish or other animals on the surface of the earth; no smell is perceptible in the air, and the superabundant moisture is soon exhaled by the sun. There are but few places, it is added, where there are stagnant waters in Egypt, because the whole country is intersected with canals in which they run off, and when these are left dry, the bottom, being sandy, dries without exhaling any bad smell.—2. Observations on Natrum, the cultivation of rice, and a disease which prevails among the inhabitants of Aleppo. By M. Hollande, M.D.

—The natrum in Egypt is principally got from three lakes. The disease which prevails among the inhabitants of Aleppo, and which commonly attacks them during infancy, begins with a pimple in the face, which spreads without pain and terminates very slowly without any remedy. Its duration is from six to fifteen months. Topical applications have been laid aside because they have been found to irritate and prolong the disease. A cicatrix remains at the place where the pimple began. The middle of the cheek is the part most commonly attacked, but the disease sometimes appears in other parts of the body. A similar complaint prevails at Bassora, and
and along the whole western shore of the Persian Gulf.—3. On the bite of the Scorpion. By M. Mallet de la Broffiere, M. D.—An account is given of two cases at Tunis, in which volatile alkali administered internally proved successful.

—4. An account of a fever which prevailed in the islands situated along the coast of Zanguebar. By M. de la Peyre.—5. Report of a committee appointed to inquire into the effects of a manufactory of antimonial preparations.—Persons living in the neighbourhood of this manufactory had complained of it as a nuisance. The society were applied to by the attorney general to determine whether it ought to be considered as injurious to the public. The committee (Meffieurs Macquer, Mauduyt, and Bucquet) offer several reasons to prove that the health of the neighbourhood cannot be affected by it.—6. Remarkable effects of lightning. By M. Dantic, M. D.—7. Result of experiments to ascertain the respective dilatation and condensation of mercury and spirit of wine in thermometers. By Father Cotte.

These experiments are intended to prove that for thermometrical purposes mercury is preferable to spirit of wine, but from the facts lately established at Hudson's Bay relative to the freezing
ing of mercury †, it appears that in cold coun-
tries spirit thermometers claim the preference.

We come now to the Memoirs or second part of the volume, which consists of such pa-
pers as the society have thought fit to publish entire. Here, as in the historical part, we shall
give the title of every paper, and add some ac-
count of such as admit of abridgment, or ap-
pear to be the most interesting.

M. Lorry.—2. Constitutions of the years 1777 and
1778. By M. Geoffroy.—3. Reflections on the
periodical head-ache observed at Paris at the latter
end of April and beginning of May 1778. By
M. Coquerau.—4. An essay on the Suette which
prevailed at Hardivilliers in Picardy in May 1773.
By Abbé Teflier.—The Suette § of Picardy is an
epidemic fever, one of the principal symptoms
of which is a profuse sweating, particularly on
the breast, and accompanied frequently with
miliary eruption. By adopting a cooling regi-
men, fresh air, and venæfection at the beginning,
this disease seldom proved fatal, though before
this plan was pursued great numbers had fal-
len martyrs to a heating regimen.—5. An essay

† See p. 205. § See p. 54.
on a petechial and contagious fever which for several years has prevailed at Josselin in Brittany, and in the adjacent parishes. By M. Robin de Keriavalle.—6. An essay on the medical topography of Marseille and its neighbourhood. By M. Raymond, M.D.—This is a very elaborate and judicious dissertation. It fills 74 pages of the volume, and contains many curious facts.—From the author's inquiries it appears that at Marseille the number of inhabitants amounts to 68,508. The proportion of male inhabitants is greater than that of the females, which is contrary to what is observed in the other towns of Provence. The number of boys under 12 years is to that of the girls as 33 to 32, which is nearly in the same proportion as the births. The number of children under 12 years old is to that of the rest of the inhabitants as 1 to 4, 2; which is much less than in other parts of the province, where it is as 1 to 3, 2, and which shews that there is a greater proportion of unmarried persons in Marseille, that the marriages are less fruitful, and the mortality of children greater.

From the year 1750 to 1764 inclusive, the average number of births, deaths, and marriages has been as follows:

Vol. IV. No. IV. 3 A  Births
Births 3352
Deaths 3157
Marriages 673

The number of foundlings to that of legitimate children during the same space of time has been in the proportion of 1 to 8. From the tables of births it appears, that the women conceive most in autumn, next to that in summer, and least of all in winter. October is found to be the month remarkable for the greatest, as March is for the least number of conceptions.—The mortality is greatest in the two first years of life, and from the 60th year to the 70th, and it is least between the ages of 20 and 30. The mortality during the first year of life is in the proportion of 1 to 39, and during the first five years is found to be equal to \( \frac{1}{8} \) of the total of deaths; so that of 18 children 10 die before they are six years old.—The chance of life at Marseille is calculated to be 25.4 years.

—The Hotel Dieu at Marseille admits, on an average 4058 patients every year. Of this number 1 in 7 die. This great mortality is ascribed to the want of fresh air, and to the wards being too much crowded, two or more patients being often placed in the same bed.—The Charity Hos-
Hospital is an extensive building, for the reception of children, who are admitted into it at the age of 7, and kept there till they are 17 or 18. In the space of 20 years, viz. from 1754 to 1773, 10,454 have been admitted into it, of whom have died 1084. One of the causes of this mortality is said to be the bad quality of the bread.——The hospital for foundlings and orphans is in an open situation at the west side of the city. In a period of 20 years 1750 children have been placed in it, of which number 293 have died.

Speaking of the endemic diseases that prevail at Marseille, M. Raymond observes, that the acute diseases are to the chronic in the proportion of 9 to 5. Intermittents are said to be rare, and easy of cure. Their frequency, when compared with that of continued fevers, is rated in the proportion of 3 to 22. This is ascribed to the dryness of the soil and atmosphere. The fluor albus, we are told, is common, and occurs even in children five years old.——7. Observations on the diseases of Champsaur in Dauphiny. By M. Villar, M. D.——8. Remarks on the operation of certain remedies, and particularly of opium. By M. Lorry.——Whytt has asserted that the action of chalybeates is confined to the prime.
primaæ viæ. In proof of this he quotes an experiment related by the late Dr. Wright (Philos. Trans. 1750) who examined the chyle of a dog that had been fed with a mixture of bread and sal maris, and could discover in it no marks of iron. But in the paper before us M. Lorry asserts, that the urine of a patient who had drank the chalybeate water of Pašly in great quantity for 40 days, began at the end of that time, though not before, to exhibit marks of iron when tried with a tincture of galls. This impregnation, he adds, continued many days after the patient had defiled from the use of the water.—Some facts are related to confirm the opinion that the narcotic power of opium resides in its volatile part.—9. Effects of Electricity in eighty-two patients. By M. Mauduyt.—10. Remarks on the general effects, nature, and use of the electric fluid considered as a remedy. By the same.—11. Supplement to an essay on the Hydrophobia*. By M. Andry.—12. On the management of sheep. By M. Daubenton.—13. On the lateral operation as described by Cheifelden, and on the means of rendering the practice of it more easy. By M. Vicq d’Azyr.—This ingenious writer is of

* See vol. III. p. 288.
opinion that the staff recommended by Chefselden has too small a curve, so that when the point of the knife has reached it, the operator is obliged to lower his wrist in order to carry his instrument through the neck of the bladder. To avoid this inconvenience he recommends a staff with a larger curve. The introduction of it, he observes, will be a little more difficult, but it will be more useful when introduced. He likewise remarks that the knife employed by Chefselden is not of a sufficient length for adults when they are fat.—14. On the effects of smutty rye. By Abbé Teffier.—The author fed several ducks and pigs with this substance. In all these animals it brought on gangrene and death. His experiments prove that animals are averse to it.

15. Observations on the disease among the horned cattle in Flanders in 1774. By M. Berg, a citizen of Brussels.—This essay obtained the premium offered by the society in 1776.
V. Jani Petteron Michell, M. D. De Sychodon-
drotomia Pubis Commentarius. 8vo., Amst-
lodami, 1783. P. 260, with two copper-
plates.

This essay exhibits a very accurate review
of every thing that has been written on
the Continent for or against the section of the
Symphysis Pubis.

The work is divided into three sections, each
of which is subdivided into chapters. In the
first section the author gives the history of the
new operation; and in the second he candidly
discusses its proposed advantages, and from a
review of the different cases in which it has been
performed, endeavours to prove its inutility and
danger. Dr. Osborn, in his late publication on
laborious parturition*, has given a very full ac-
count of all these cases, excepting two that oc-
curred in Holland, and of which he had not
been able to learn the particulars at the time
his essay was printed. In both these instances
the operation was performed by Mr. Van Mun-
ster, surgeon at Bommel. The first of the two
patients was a rickety women, 27 years old,

* See p. 35.
who had formerly been delivered of a dead child at the full time. In this case the diameter of the Pelvis, at its brim, from the Pubis to the Os Sacrum, was estimated at two inches and three quarters. The operation was performed on the 26th of March 1773. The Symphysis Pubis was divided with a knife, without any injury being done to the Clitoris or Vagina. The bones immediately separated, and with the assistance first of a blade of the forceps and afterwards of the finger, a space of two inches was obtained between them. The head of the foetus, which was in a putrid state, soon got lower down, and the labour was easily terminated with the forceps.—Two days after the operation the bones of the Pubis were still half an inch distant from each other, but the separation became gradually less and less, and, on the 6th of April was hardly perceptible.—The patient voided her urine and stools without any difficulty, and at the end of six weeks was able to walk. But there still remained a fistulous sore at the Pubis, which was several months before it healed, and even now, we are told, the bones are not perfectly united, so that she cannot walk with firmness.

Mr.
Mr. Van Munster's second patient was likewise ricketty, and nearly of the same age as the first. She underwent the operation in her second labour, on the 8th of April, having been delivered of a dead child in her first pregnancy with the assistance of the forceps. The diameter of the Pelvis, in this case, we are told, was hardly three inches. The section was performed with the same success as in the former patient. A space of an inch and a half was procured, and the woman was delivered of a live child with Levret's forceps.—She voided her urine freely after the operation, but on the third day was attacked with fever, which continued till the tenth. During the first fourteen days she was obliged to lie constantly on her back, but after that time she was able to lie on either side. In a month she was sufficiently recovered to get out of bed, and at the end of six weeks was able to walk. A fistulous opening remained, as in the former case, for the space of four months, and the bones of the Pubis threw off a small exfoliation. There is still a space of half an inch at the upper part of the Symphysis, but at the lower part the bones are firmly united, so that the patient feels no inconvenience from the operation. But the
so much dreads a repetition of it, that since her recovery she has constantly refused to admit the embraces of her husband.

The event of the operation in these cases has perhaps been more successful than in any in which it has been performed, but the author of the work before us seems very properly to observe, that the section of the Symphyse was in neither of these two patients necessary.

In the third section of his work, the author treats of the Caesarean operation, for which he is a zealous advocate, in preference to the division of the Symphyse.

As a proof of the injury that may with impunity be offered to the Uterus, he mentions a singular case in which Mr. Van Munster, the surgeon already mentioned, being induced to think that the rigidity of the Os Uteri was occasioned by a cicatrix formed after a laceration of it in a former labour, boldly ventured to dilate it with a knife, and yet the patient afterwards recovered perfect health. But the eagerness, (perhaps, without using too strong an expression, we may say intemperance) with which our author recommends the dreadful expedient of Hyfterotomy, in cases of narrow Pelvis, seems to be in a great measure founded on a recent instance.
of its success at Leyden, and which has already been curiously mentioned in a former part* of this volume. The subject of this extraordinary case was in her 26th year. We are told that the Cæsarean section was deemed necessary on account of the extreme narrowness of the Pelvis, but its particular dimensions are not mentioned. The operation was performed on the 26th of January 1782, by Dr. Brand. An incision of seven inches in length was made into the Uterus on the right side of the Abdomen. The hæmorrhage was considerable, and a male foetus alive and of a large size was extracted. The Placenta was then carefully removed, and the wound having soon contracted to the length of an inch and a half, the hæmorrhage ceased, and at the end of four hours the Lochia began to pass through the Os Uteri. On the sixth day, when the wound was beginning to suppurate, the patient having been guilty of some irregularity in her diet, was seized with a vomiting, and, in straining, burst open the future by which the lips of the wound were united. About the same time likewise an abscess began to form, which our author ascribes to a metastasis of the milk.

* P. 94.
The matter was evacuated by puncturing the Vagina.—Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, the patient, before two months had elapsed, was so well recovered as to be able to go to church, which she did on the 24th of March. She is said to be now perfectly free from hernia, and has been again pregnant since the operation, but miscarried.


The plan of this new work has already been announced to our readers*. The part now before us contains eleven essays, viz. 1. Inquiries relative to the improvement of the preparation of colours employed in painting. By M. de Morveau.—2. An essay on the construction of hospitals, written with a view to ascertain the

* See p. 99.
best method of keeping the air of infirmaries pure and wholesome. By M. Maret.—As a proof that air vitiated by respiration is specifically heavier than pure atmospheric air, M. Maret observes, that in the Hotel Dieu at Lyons, several birds were suspended in a cage from the dome of one of the wards, the air of which was deemed very unhealthy, and after having been kept there for the space of a fortnight, seemed to be in perfect health. Fresh meat in a similar situation, we are told, retained its sweetness upwards of five days, but became putrid in twenty-four hours when suspended in a lower part of the ward near the beds of the patients. He offers a theory of ventilation which will perhaps not be readily admitted. He supposes that the current of air passing into an apartment is composed of rays which converge to the point at which they enter, and from thence diverge at angles, more or less acute, according to their number and rapidity. M. Maret goes so far as to determine the form, direction, and effects of the cones that result from this divergent course of the rays. He applies this theory to the wards of hospitals, which he advises to be constructed of an elliptical form, with a door or window at each extremity.
tremity. The upper part of the walls and the roof are to be of the same shape.—3. Observations on the congelation of concentrated vitriolic acid. By M. de Morveau.—4. Astronomical observations. By M. Roger.—5. An account of the ores of copper called mountain green (verd de montagne) and mountain blue (bleu de montagne) By M. de Morveau.—6. On the air obtained from cream of lime and minium. By M. Maret.—The experiments related in this essay prove that the air procured from cream of lime is fixed air, while that obtained from minium is dephlogisticated air mixed with about a sixth part of fixed air.—7. Observations on the juices of navigable canals. By M. Gauthey.—8. Mineralogical and chemical observations on heavy spar, and the manner of procuring from it that kind of earth which by the French is called Barote or terre barotique. By M. de Morveau. —9. Remarks on the omphalo-mesenteric vessels. By M. Chauffier.—We have here an account of two small arteries which pass from the umbilicus to the mesentery, and which the author thinks have not been before noticed by anatomical writers.—10. Remarks on biliary concretions, and on the efficacy of a mixture of vitriolic ather and spirit of turpentine in the colic produced by those concretions. By M. Durande.
—In this paper the author describes the symptoms of the colic in question, and the different remedies which have hitherto been employed against it. His account of the cases in which the æther and spirit of turpentine have been administered, is reserved for the second part of the volume.—11. Meteorological History of 1781. By M. Maret.

VII. The efficacy and innocency of Solvents candidly examined; with experiments and cases. By Robert Home, surgeon to the Savoy. 8vo. Murray, London, 1783, 78 pages, price 1s. 6d.

The author of this little work having laboured under nephritic complaints since the year 1768, has had recourse to a variety of remedies, and among others to different solvents, the comparative effects of which he has endeavoured to ascertain by experiments.

The work is divided into three chapters.—In the first the author relates his own case.—It seems that for several years after gravel had begun to form in his kidneys, he experienced considerable relief from a liberal use of honey; but, at length, in 1780, he began to have symptoms of
of a stone in his bladder, which soon became so painful, that in May 1781, he was induced to try the effects of Dr. Jurin's lixivium. Of this medicine he took two tea spoonfuls twice a day in half a pint of veal broth. During the first days of this course the irritation of the bladder was much increased, but in a fortnight the symptoms were become very supportable. After persevering in the use of this lixivium for the space of two months, he changed it for Blackrie's, of which he took a tea spoonful twice a day till the middle of September, when his complaints were so much relieved, that he laid it aside. At the end of six weeks, however, a return of the symptoms obliged him to have recourse to it again, and it soon produced the same good effect as before. Relapsing again after a few weeks, he took two tea spoonfuls of Lane's lixivium twice a day, and this had the same effect as the others. He afterwards was desirous of making a similar trial with Adams's solvent; but the flavour of the different herbs made use of to disguise it, and the opium which it appears to contain, occasioned it to disagree with him so much, that he determined to lay it aside, and to return to the use of Blackrie's lixivium.

During
During the use of these different solvents, viz., Jurin's, Blackrie's and Lane's, Mr. Home made a variety of experiments, not only with several small calculi he himself had passed, but with portions of larger calculi extracted from others by lithotomy. These he immersed in his urine, and from these experiments, which appear to have been carefully made, and candidly and accurately related, it appears that the urine of a person who is under a course of lixivium, possesses a solvent power.

At first he was very careful to comply with the regimen recommended by Blackrie and Dr. Chittick, who, among other things, enjoin abstinence from salt. But it having been suggested to Mr. Home, that although a strong acid is extracted from sea salt by a chemical operation, it is so concentrated in the salt, that the juices in the stomach and intestines cannot possibly decompose it, he ventured to eat not only salt, but likewise fat, greens, and every thing that was not directly acid, without finding the solvent power of the lixivium weakened by this deviation from the usual regimen. During the use of this remedy the author tells us, that, excepting twice, when he thought it right to intermit.
termite taking the solvent for a few days on account of slight feverish symptoms, his appetite, digestion and general health have been perfectly good, although he is in an advanced age. He is now able to bear the motion of a carriage on the pavement, and to walk five or six miles without the smallest uneasiness. The only inconvenience of which he complains, is an inability to retain his urine (except when in bed) above two or three hours together. At the time of his writing this account of his case twenty months had elapsed since he began the use of the remedy, but he intended to persevere in it for a considerable time longer, even though there should be no apparent necessity for it.

In his second chapter Mr. Home vindicates the innocency and efficacy of solvents from the censure thrown on them by Mr. Newman in his late publication on this subject*, and in the subsequent chapter we meet with several well attested instances of the beneficial effects of solvents, perfectly free from any bad consequences.

The work concludes with some experiments on the comparative strength of the lixivia al-

* See our 2d vol. p. 222.
ready mentioned; from which it appears, that the doses prescribed in the printed directions given with each of them, are properly enough adjusted to their strength, viz. of Blackriee's only one tea spoonful, of Jurin’s and Lane's two, and of Adams’s three tea spoonfuls twice a day.

SECTION II.

ESSAYS AND OBSERVATIONS.

I. An Account of a contagious disorder, called the Venom, which has prevailed lately amongst the horned cattle in Friesland. Communicated in a letter to Samuel Foart Simmons, M. D., F. R. S. By Petrus Camper, M. D. F. R. S., Honorary Professor of Physic, Anatomy, and Surgery at Amsterdam, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Imperial Academy of Petersburg, and of the Royal Medical Society at Paris, &c.

A great number of black cattle of all ages have died suddenly in Friesland in the neighbourhood of Sneek and Ylt, without any previous
previous symptom but that of giving no milk a few hours before their death, as they continued to eat, drink and ruminante to the last. In general, however, the beasts affected with this disorder lived several days, and had very large tumours in the cellular membrane, about the head and neck, in the axilla, and sometimes, though rarely, in the groin. These tumours, which were often as large as a man's head, were very hard and elastic, with a dry horny skin at the part which was most prominent. In some, this swelling entirely disappeared, while in others the dry piece of skin separated and left a large ulcer, which healed slowly. Some were soon relieved; others required many days, and even weeks, before they were entirely cured, and many, as I have already observed, died suddenly, or after a relapse. The dung was in the greater number natural, but in some it was of a blackish colour, or at least darker than usual.

The city of Sneek is about twelve English miles from my seat, and I passed several days there in examining the disorder, and dissecting the cattle that died of it. This latter part of my inquiry, however, was not to be carried on without danger of being poisoned by the blood, flesh, and skin, &c. of the animal.

3 C 2 The
The disease has gotten the name of *venom*, or *venenum*, from this circumstance, that the people who handle the hide or the flesh, are often poisoned, as it were, in the hands, especially when they have any scratch or wound there to favour absorption, and sometimes without any such previous hurt. In a few hours an inflammation takes place, and, if not speedily prevented by scarifications and suitable remedies, terminates in a gangrene which sometimes spreads to the arm, and in some few instances has occasioned the death of the patient. It is worthy of observation however, that after the flesh of animals, who have died of this disease, has been boiled, the poor eat it without any bad consequence, but they carefully avoid the steam of the meat.

On the 6th of September last I opened a cow that had died the night before at Ylft, which is not far from Sneek. In my way I visited an old man whose hands were so much affected by the venom, that I was almost deterred from attempting the intended dissection. I used the precaution, however, of greasing my hands with pomatum, and by frequently washing them and renewing the ointment, I prevented the poisonous juices from acting, so that altho'...
I separated the viscera, &c. with my hands; I got not the least hurt.

The eyes, tongue, and throat of the cow were found. The udders were without milk, but in other respects healthy, and there was nowhere any appearance of tumour. But on opening the abdomen we found the omentum entirely mortified, with a yellowish ichor within its cavity, and between the intestines were observed thick purulent coagulated membranes, similar to those appearances which are found in the human body, where death has been occasioned by an inflammation of the bowels.

Neither of the stomachs were affected, but the Duodenum, Jejunum, and Ileum were inflamed and mortified, as likewise the colon in some places. The gall bladder, which was uncommonly distended, being larger than even the urinary bladder of a cow usually is, was filled with air, and with a very thin bile. The uterus was a little inflamed with gangrenous spots. The calf had been dead some time, but the cow continued to give her ordinary portion of milk till the day before she died. The liver seemed to be pretty sound, but its lymphatics were visible and much enlarged. The spleen was in a gan-
a gangrenous state, and there was emphysema between the duplicature of the peritoneum, where it forms the mesentery.

The lungs were in a natural state, but the glandulae cordis and the thymus were much inflamed. The heart itself was in a good condition.

I examined several other beasts that were affected with the same disorder, which was evidently of the putrid kind. The pulse was quick and low, as it is in all putrid fevers, and I had reason to suspect that those died very suddenly, whose blood was much affected by the putrid matter, and on the contrary, that others soon recovered whose blood had a better disposition. The tumours were neither a good nor a bad sign, for many died and as many recovered with and without any such swelling. The peasants told me, that an old mare died of the venom, but upon opening her abdomen and thorax after death, I found nothing analogous to the disorder I have been describing.

The disease abated much towards the latter end of September, and the contagion is now totally over. I could find no account of this disease in books, till I consulted the famous Dr.
Dr. Pallas's *Northern Magazine* (Vol. I. B. 1. § 4, p. 113) in which Dr. Jos. James Lerche has given a description of a contagious disorder that made great havoc, after a hot dry summer in 1756, amongst the horned cattle in Livonia and Finland, and which spread even as far as Moscow. He informs us, that the cows were attacked with large tumours in the neck, breast, belly, and pudenda, and commonly died in two or three days. He adds, that horses and hogs were likewise susceptible of the contagion which generally carried them off in a day or two, and that it also proved fatal to a number of the human species; but upon inquiry he found that the latter died of a mortification of the hands, &c. occasioned by an absorption of the venom. A similar plague was observed in those countries in the year 1764.

I flatter myself the description I have given of this diseafe, though short, will be sufficient to give you an idea of its nature, and to enable you and your medical friends to compare it with the symptoms of the disorder which was observed lately in England: for I have reason to

* Nordische Beyträge.
believe that the latter was of the same species, and of course different from that described by Dr. Layard and others, which, by the bye, still prevails in this country. It may not be improper to add, that calves borne by cows that have passed through the latter distemper are inoculated * here with great success.

I am now growing old, but I have not lost my public spirit and zeal for useful improvements, so that I shall be very much obliged to you for any information you can furnish me with relative to the disorder I have mentioned to you. I am with the greatest respect and sincerity,

Dear Doctor,

Yours, &c.

Klein Lancum,  
Oct. 21, 1783.

* See our 3d Volume, page 356.
II. An account of some extraordinary symptoms occasioned by Worms; with further remarks on Hydrocephalus internus. By Mr. Edward Wier, surgeon at Halifax in Nova Scotia. Communicated in a letter to Mr. James Simpson, surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital in London, and by him to Dr. Simmons.

The following case appears to me to be of a very interesting nature, as every symptom and circumstance attended it which are commonly observed in the hydrocephalus internus. The same method of cure was followed which has been found useful in that disease; but the termination of the complaint clearly proved, I think, that the cause was mistaken, though not improperly treated, and that the symptoms of worms and those of a dropy of the brain are so nearly alike as to be with the greatest difficulty distinguished; or, perhaps, that hydrocephalus is less frequent than is generally supposed.

The case of hydrocephalus I formerly communicated to the public through the channel of the London Medical Journal †, seemed to have

† See p. 78.
been as distinctly marked, by its symptoms, as any disease could be. In the history of that case it was observed, that the patient discharged an almost incredible number of fine white worms of about the size of a cambrick needle, shortly after which the symptoms began to abate. As worms were never suspected to be the cause of the symptoms in that case, the circumstance of their being discharged under the free use of calomel was not laid much stress on; and had it not been for the very singular circumstances which will be found related in the following case, I should perhaps never have been led to suppose worms capable of producing the symptoms of which I shall now give an account.

John Stevens, aged two years and two months, had been a remarkable healthy robust child till the latter end of October 1782, when he was suddenly attacked with vomiting and cried out as if in great pain. His head was violently drawn towards his back, and in a few hours he was observed to have a high fever. His mother applied for no medical assistance till the 4th of November, when I was desired to see him. I found him with his head drawn backwards, and frequently screaming as mentioned before. The pupils of his eyes were much dilated, and the
the light seemed to give him great uneasiness. His pulse were 140 in a minute; his breathing was short and quick; his skin hot and dry; and he was observed to be frequently picking his nose, as if it had been much irritated. The vomiting had been almost constant from the first attack of the disease, till about four and twenty hours before I saw him.

This disorder seemed to be so clearly marked as a dropsey of the brain, that I did not hesitate to consider and treat it as such; and the great advantage I had but a few months before derived from a free use of calomel in a similar complaint led me to adopt a similar mode in the present case.

I accordingly ordered three grains of calomel, mixed with sugar, to be administered every four hours; and as the bowels were loaded, I directed a clyster to be immediately thrown up.

The day following (Nov. 5.) he had taken eighteen grains of calomel. The clyster had procured one very foetid oily stool. The symptoms were nearly as before. I now increased the dose of calomel to four grains every four hours.—The remainder of the case I shall give as written at the time in my diary.

3 D 2

Nov.
Nov. 6th. Has taken twenty-four grains of calomel since yesterday, and has had three slimy fetid stools.—Symptoms not abated.

7th. His fever is rather abated, but his pulse is still at 120—appears very heavy and dull—the dilatation of the pupils is increased, he has a wild staring countenance, and his head is still bent back—has persevered in the use of the calomel, which has no apparent effect on the mouth—has had two stools, and passed nine very large worms (lumbricales).

8th. Countenance, eyes, and head as yesterday. In the course of this day the child has spoken several times, and has shewn some degree of returning reason, but in general when moved hangs his head and limbs as if under a general paralysis—has taken twenty-four grains of calomel since yesterday and has had two greenish coloured stools with two large worms—urine still deficient—pulse 100—the fever regularly returns every night though not with so much violence as it did before he took the calomel—skin very dry—the patient takes no nourishment of any kind—repeat the calomel as before.

9th. Yesterday afternoon he was several times in danger of suffocation from a stoppage in his throat, till at length a worm was discharged from
from his mouth, and the complaint in his throat ceased. Has passed a very restless night—pulse 90—has had two green stools, in one of which were nine worms—urine in a very small quantity—fever moderate—the head begins to regain its natural position—pupils less dilated—the patient lies in a heavy sleepy state, but when spoke to opens his eyes, and appears sensible—repeat the calomel.

10th. He has had three stools since yesterday. The first contained one, the second two, and the third nine worms, all alive—the pupils are of a moderate size, but his countenance appears very wild—pulse 95—he has a frequent glow of red in one cheek, while the other is pale, and the top of his head very cold—no effect of the calomel is yet to be remarked upon the mouth though he has constantly swallowed the quantities mentioned from day to day—he still retains his senses, though he never attempts to speak till first spoken to—repeat the calomel as before.

11th. Refited well last night—this morning pulse 85—has had two very foetid slimy stools, in one of which was a large worm—urine still deficient.

12th.
12th. Every symptom nearly as yesterday, excepting his having discharged more urine than usual during the last twenty-four hours—he has had one stool with three worms in it—the vomiting has returned in a considerable degree—pulse 95 and very small—repeat the calomel.

13th. His eyes have a more natural appearance than at any time since the attack—the vomiting is abated, but he still takes no nourishment—his mouth not in the least affected with the mercury—pulse 90—I have observed for several days past the child very susceptible of cold, which is known by an almost constant desire of more covering—he has had two stools since yesterday; in the first were two, and in the last thirteen worms. They were all large and the greater part of them alive.

14th. Has passed a restless night, and has had no stools since yesterday—symptoms the same as yesterday—repeat the calomel and clyster.

15th. The patient complains much of cold, and is very weak and languid—takes very little nourishment—his eyes, countenance, &c. have quite their natural look.

16th. Had one stool yesterday in the evening, in which were eight worms. I omitted the calomel
lomel in the way in which it had been hitherto given, and prescribed eight grains of calomel and as many of pulv. jalap. to be given this morning.

17th. Has had three stools since he took the powder; in the first were ten worms, and in the third one worm—pulse 95—he is extremely emaciated, and takes but little nourishment—as he continued to be seemingly in great pain, I administered eight drops of laudanum, which had the desired effect.

19th. Has discharged one worm without any stool—the general weakness and loss of appetite seemed now to demand the chief attention, I therefore ordered the bark in the quantity of ten grains every two hours.

20th and 22d. Begins to crave nourishment—rests well, and appears evidently to be upon the recovery—has had one stool with a dead worm in it.

23d. Had a stool this morning with three worms—from this time he daily recovered his appetite, strength, and flesh—I continued the use of the bark till the end of the month, at which time I discontinued my visits as the child was in every respect in perfect health, and has remained so ever since.
That this child's disorder originated from worms, I think, will scarcely admit a doubt; and that several cases which are recorded and were supposed to be instances of genuine hydrocephalus, and which yielded to the use of mercury, might have been nothing more than worm cases, I think, is extremely probable. Perhaps the many similar cases which have occurred to very able practitioners, as Dr. Whytt, and others, and which proved fatal under the use of means which could not have the least tendency to remove worms, were such as would have readily yielded to anthelmintics, at the head of which I have long had reason to place calomel. But that we may benefit our patients by the use of it, under such circumstances, very large and frequently repeated doses appear to be necessary. What quantities may be used, not only with safety but advantage, I think, both this and my former case tend clearly to evince. Every circumstance I have related may be depended on, as I paid uncommon attention to the case not only with a view to relieve my patient, but at the same time, if possible, to have it in my power to throw further light on a disease which has deprived so many fond parents of their children. If what I have written should be found to an-
swer this purpose in the smallest degree, I shall ever rejoice in having communicated these cases to the public. I have only to add, that I most sincerely hope that what I have mentioned may be the means of exciting the attention of experienced practitioners to this subject, as no one I have ever yet met with appears to have gone further into the idea I have suggested, than to acknowledge that the symptoms of hydrocephalus and those of worms are in many respects alike.

The method best calculated to throw further light on so important a subject appears to me to be the following:

Whenever a disease shall occur, which has the symptoms which at this day are said to characterize the hydrocephalus internus, let every circumstance respecting the symptoms and remedies be faithfully noted down from day to day; let the changes of the former, with the effects of the latter, at the same time be remarked. These particulars, with minute accounts of the changes produced in the different secretions, the nature of the discharge from the different emunctories, with as many particulars of morbid appearances in the bodies of those who die under the disease, as can any way be
obtained, will in time, perhaps, place the matter beyond a doubt, and enable practitioners with more certainty to distinguish the nature of the disease, and remove so formidable a train of complaints.

There is probably too much reason to fear, that many children have been lost under diseases which would have yielded to calomel in sufficiently large doses, merely from proceeding in the too cautious manner most practitioners do, with this invaluable medicine, particularly in phlegmatic temperaments, as in these a considerable degree of torpor appears to pervade the whole system, while the mucous secretions are generally very copious, and the solids are for the most part deficient in degree of irritability. Hence the intestinal tube is in a manner so sheathed with mucus, as not readily to be affected with any purge. And that such habits are most predisposed to generate worms, there can be no doubt, particularly in the infant state.

—I have, I think, seen many advantages in such habits from the use of myrrh and sal malt. combined, especially after calomel has been freely used. But in cases of this sort, unless the little patient is put upon a diet of light and easy digestion, and every kind of glutinous food
is laid aside, and a considerable degree of exercise recommended, it will, I believe, in general be found to be of but little service to give the most powerful remedies.

III. A description of a curious Lusus Naturæ. By Mr. J. L. Green, Surgeon at Peckham in Surry.

On the 13th of February 1780, I was desired by a gentleman of the faculty to go and see a dead child of Mr. H. of East-lane, Bermondsey, to which he had been sent for the day before to examine and give his opinion, to which of the two sexes it belonged.

Upon examination there appeared two folds of integuments exactly similar to the labia pudendi, and lying between them a part resembling the penis, which, however, was attached all along from one extremity to the other, and could not be displaced by the fingers; so that it had the appearance of a female child with a penis attached to the os pubis, and hanging down between the labia. I could not at first discover the meatus urinarius, or any other orifice; but the nurse assured me that the child had
had made water, and upon pressing very hard 
with my fingers upon the abdomen just above 
the pubis, urine was discharged from a very 
small orifice immediately below what appeared 
to be the glans penis, covered by its prepuce, 
and immediately between what appeared like the 
labia pudendi. The glans penis could not be 
denuded. I thought I could feel the testicles 
lying in the groin, but could not be certain; 
and the meatus urinarius terminating much in 
the like manner as in a female, puzzled me ex-
ceedingly; and I would not take upon me to 
decide positively, whether it was a boy or a girl, 
unless I dissected it. However, it had been 
baptized as a female, and lived three days.

Upon opening the abdomen I immediately 
discovered the spermatic cords passing through 
the rings of the external oblique muscles. I 
traced these, and found a perfect testicle, with

* "Graaf dit avoir vu une fille qui avoit le clitoris 
  des sa naissance si fort ressemblant au membre viril, 
  que la sage femme et celles qui se trouverent a l'ac-
  ouchement de sa mere, la crurent un garçon; et lui 
  firent donner au baptême un nom d'homme; mais 
  cette erreur fut deceouverte après la mort de l'enfant, 
  en faisant une exacte dissection de son cadavre."

Palfin.
its regular set of vessels on each side; the one on the right side lying in the groin; that on the left had descended into the labia, or what I should now more properly call the divided scrotum. All the abdominal viscera appeared in a sound and natural state, excepting the bladder, which was much thickened, contracted, and full of rugæ on its inside. I was desirous of having this extraordinary subject in my possession, but this was impossible; I was therefore obliged to content myself with removing the bladder and external parts of generation.

Upon examining these I found that the urethra did not pass through the penis, but ran nearly in a straight line from the meatus urinarius into the bladder, and was about the same length as one would have expected to have found it in a female child of the same size. The prostate gland was in its natural situation, as were the vesiculae seminales; but I could not, from the minuteness of the parts, discover whether these opened into the urethra on each side of the verumontanum as usual, or not. The raphée of the peritoneum was remarkably prominent.

Such a fetus naturae as this would, I apprehend, in earlier times, have been deemed hermaphrodite,
maphrodite, and indeed the external parts had very much the appearance of a combination of the sexes.

I was not permitted to examine the thoracic viscera, but it was observed, that the child had no difficulty of breathing, and therefore probably there was no mal-conformation in the chest.

I believe such children would live longer than they usually do, if proper care was taken; but it is not to be wondered at if parents and their attendants are not over anxious to preserve the life of such monstrous productions.

Peckham,
July 30, 1783.

IV. An Improved method of amputating a cancerous breast; with an account of two cases in which it was performed with success. Communicated in a letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. Henry Fearon, Surgeon of the Surry Dispensary.

Nevertheless the general opinion, that cancerous complaints depend on the habit or constitution, and therefore cannot be cured by
by any topical treatment or operation, yet as men of the greatest eminence in the medical profession have hitherto been unsuccessful in their attempts to discover an internal remedy or method of treatment, capable of effecting a radical cure, extirpation by the knife seems to be the only resource left in these melancholy cases; and when performed by a skilful surgeon it often proves successful. For we well know, that although the patient may have a disposition to cancer, yet without the occurrence of an exciting cause, the disease may never again appear. I therefore presume that an humble attempt to introduce any improvement of an operation, which is so often necessary to be performed, will be acceptable to the younger part of the profession, and, I flatter myself, will be treated with candour by men of established reputation and superior abilities. My wish is to see it encouraged and adopted if merit and utility recommend it, but, if destitute of these, rejected.

Elizabeth Benham of Walworth applied to me to remove her right breast. The account she gave of her case was, that as long as she could remember she had perceived a small lump in her breast, which had gradually increased in size; and that about ten years before I saw her she
she had taken the opinion of Mr. Smith, surgeon of St. Thomas’s Hospital, who advised the removal of the diseased part; but that she did not choose to submit to an operation at a time when she suffered no inconvenience except from its weight, and at times a dull heavy pain. In April 1782 the size of the tumour increasing, and the pain becoming more acute, she was advised to see my learned friend and colleague, Dr. Sims, whose opinion agreed with that of Mr. Smith. The gland was very large, of an unequal surface, very knotty, and felt through its whole substance perfectly indurated. The veins of the skin were varicous, and the nipple was shrunk out of sight. She was forty-eight years old, and of a delicate constitution, but her general health was good.

In performing the operation I made an horizontal incision a little below the nipple, nearly in the direction of the rib, with a straight dissecting knife. The incision, which was of greater extent than the tumour, occasioned but little more pain than a small incision would have done, and had this great advantage, that it enabled me with facility perfectly to remove the whole of the diseased part. In performing this operation several arteries bleed very freely, but thes
these need not be regarded, though they are apt to alarm a young operator, who from his embarrassment may make too much haste to finish the operation. It is necessary therefore that we should be guarded against every thing of this nature, by considering that no danger can arise from dissecting freely, and that if the least part of the diseased mass be left unremoved, the operation has been performed to no purpose*. The edges of the wound were brought into contact, and retained by slips of sticking plaiter. They united by the first intention, and the cicatrix was completely formed in ten days. She was only two days confined to her room, and walked out on the fourth.

The tumour weighed three pounds and ten ounces. On cutting into it, it was extremely hard and diseased through its whole substance, with several small cysts containing a yellow, gelatinous, curdled pus.

Soon after this I was consulted by Mary Smith, aged forty, who had discovered a lump

* An instance of this kind occurred lately, where the operation was performed a second time, six months after the first, as the whole of the diseased part had not been removed by the first operation.
in her breast, about five months before she applied to me. It was perfectly indolent even upon being handled. It had a stoney incompressible kind of hardness. I told her I was of opinion, that it was a true schirrus, and accordingly recommended the operation. She left me much dissatisfied, and I heard no more of her for a fortnight, during which time she had often been to an eminent surgeon, and then returned to submit to the operation. The disease in the above short time had increased very rapidly. The skin was become smooth and inflamed, and appeared as if it would shortly break out into a cancerous sore. There were little lumps round the breast, and a gland enlarged in the axilla to the size of a chestnut, which looked as if absorption had taken place. I now told her, that from the rapid increase and unfavourable appearance of the disease, her chance of a cure from the operation would be extremely uncertain. Her reply was, that she suffered such acute and almost constant pain, that she would run any risk. I operated in the same manner as in the former case, removing all the indurated glands. That in the axilla was deeper seated than it had appeared to be from the external feel. I likewise removed all that part of the skin, which
which was either discoloured or adhered to the diseased mass. Still there was enough left to admit of a perfect approximation of the edges of the wound, which healed by the first intention. On cutting into the tumour after it was removed, there appeared two cysts, one of which contained about three ounces of serum, and the other a curdled matter tinged with blood. Ulceration had taken place in the inside.

From these cases I think the following inferences may be drawn: viz. That when a fistulous breast is moveable, and does not adhere either to the skin above, or below to the adipose membrane, muscles, &c. the making a simple incision so as to dissect out the breast will be sufficient, and an easy remedy when submitted to in time, as this method requires so little confinement: 2dly, That as soon as the disease is clearly ascertained it ought to be removed; for though a simple fistulous may remain indolent and inoffensive for a great many years without producing its bad consequences (and hence give room for the boasted specifics receiving the undeserved credit of having prevented the farther progress of the disease) yet it may as suddenly and rapidly prove destructive, if not attended to by a careful observer: 3dly, That frequent pain, 

\[ F \]  

increase
increase of size, enlarged lumps round the breast, and a phirrous gland in the axilla ought not to discourage us from performing the operation.

I have found the above method equally successful after the removal of a phirrous testicle, as by bringing the edges of the wound into contact, they will heal by the first intention. Therefore, with all due deference to men of the greatest abilities who still persevere in the usual mode of filling the void space with dry lint, I venture to affirm, that this is unnecessary. If facts and experience support me in this opinion, I hope no one will be so illiberal as to impute it either to vanity or the affectation of singularity.

SECTION III.

Medical and Philosophical News.

At a public meeting of the Royal Medical Society at Paris, on the 26th of August, 1783, the eulogium of the late Sir John Pringle, bart. written by M. Vicq d’Azyr was read; as was likewise a memoir by Messrs. de Laffone and Cornette, concerning a new method of preparing
paring at a small expense, and in a short time, an extract of opium by digestion.

The prize relative to the scurvy, which we formerly announced (vol. 3, p. 419), was divided between M. Goguelin, physician at Moncontour in Brittany, and M. Bougourd, physician at St. Maló, authors of two dissertations, which in the opinion of the society were equally entitled to the premium.—Several dissertations have been received by the society on another of the prize questions formerly proposed, viz. The chemical analysis of antiscorbutic remedies procured from the tribe of cruciform plants (See vol. 3. p. 198); but as none of these pieces are sufficiently satisfactory, the society have thought it right to announce the same question a second time. Dissertations on this subject will be received by the secretary till the 1st of January 1785.

The Society likewise offer a premium of 600 livres to the writer who shall "ascertain the advantages and disadvantages of the Peruvian bark administered in the treatment of the different species of remittent fevers." The dissertations on this subject must be sent to M. Vicq d'Azyr, secretary of the Society, before the 1st of May 1785.
At a meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, on the 12th of November 1783, M. Lavoisier read a very curious essay on the analysis of water. The experiments of which he gave an account seem to prove, that water is not a simple, elementary substance, as hath hitherto been imagined, but a compound body, susceptible of decomposition and recomposition. His opinions on this subject originated, it seems, from some inquiries in which he engaged with the late M. Bucquet in 1777. He was then surprized at observing that the combustion of inflammable air obtained by dissolving iron in vitriolic acid, in close vessels, afforded no mark of fixed air, or acid.—Mr. Cavendish had before remarked, that by burning inflammable air in a close vessel, the sides of the vessel were covered with a sensible moisture.—M. Lavoisier and M. de la Place were desirous of making farther experiments on this subject. They began with mixing thirty pints of inflammable air and fifteen of dephlogisticated air under a glass bell plunged in quicksilver. It was not long before the inner surface of the bell began to be obscured, and soon after drops of water were seen.
seen trickling down its sides to the surface of the mercury. The water procured by this process was as pure as distilled water, and nearly equal in weight to the two airs united. It seemed to follow from this experiment, that water obtained in this way might be considered as a compound substance, the constituent parts of which are the two species of air above-mentioned. To confirm this opinion there remained only to be able to decompose water. This is what M. Lavoisier professed actually to have done, by mixing iron filings and water. In this experiment, which he deems conclusive, the inflammable air of the water was extricated, and its other constituent principle, viz. its dephlogisticated air, uniting with the filings of iron converted them into a calx. From these experiments he is led to assert, that air and water are one and the same element.—M. Lavoisier applies this discovery to the explanation of many phenomena in the decomposition of bodies in general, the solution and calcination of metals, fermentation, vegetation, &c. He imagines that in fermentation water furnishes the portion of inflammable air which constitutes the vinous part; and in vegetation, that which renders vegetables combustible.
Mr. Scheele has lately communicated to professor Crell, of Helmiltadt, an account of some experiments which prove that the colouring matter of the blood is composed of volatile alkali, phlogiston, and fixed air.

Extract of a letter from Dr. William Halliday, to Dr. William Saunders, physician in London, dated Tubingen, Nov. 30, 1783.

"Since the publication of your observations on the red bark many of the physicians here have been induced to make trial of its superior efficacy, but their expectations have been too often baffled by the avarice of the drug-gifts. It is true they have a sort of bark here which they call red bark, and which is different from that hitherto used, but in the different shops I have seen there is nothing like that which you used to shew and describe to your pupils. Indeed, I believe, that little or none of the real kind has yet appeared in this country, at least in Wirtemberg. In the capital of Wirtemberg I had occasion a few weeks ago to make use of the Peruvian bark, and
and to be the more certain of obtaining a genuine sort, I went to different apothecaries, but instead of meeting with what I wanted, I was shewn a kind of bark, that was indeed externally red, but upon breaking it, it was found to be of a grey colour internally, and of a woody texture, and most of the pieces were rotten. This sophification is probably practised by the Dutch, as most of the bark employed here is procured from Holland.—Three days ago I was requested by the inspecting physician of this place to look at some medicines lately arrived, amongst which was a yellowish coloured bark, a little groser than the ordinary bark, and which was said to be the genuine red bark. All present were surprized when I said it was not at all like that described by you; and to convince them of this, I shewed them some specimens of red bark which I had brought with me from England.”—In addition to what is here said, concerning the sophification of the red bark, it may not be improper to add, that the adulteration of this valuable drug is not confined to the continent. There are great quantities of a spurious sort, particularly in powder,
now on sale in this country, so that practitioners cannot be too careful in their choice of this article.

The letter of which we have given an extract in the preceding article was accompanied with an English MS. translation by Dr. Halliday, of a paper containing observations and experiments on the red bark by Dr. Cothenius, first Physician to the King of Prussia, read at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin on the 4th of July 1783. In this essay, which has been obligingly put into our hands by Dr. Saunders, the author observes, that Dr. Gleditch, professor of botany at Berlin, has now in his possession, a specimen of red bark given to him in 1733, in a paper on which was written "Cortex " Peruvianus Certus, approuvé par Meffieurs " Tournefort, Balduin, and Barbie," and Dr. Cothenius himself remembers that sixty years ago there was no other than the red bark to be found in the apothecaries shops in Pomerania, and that at that time three or four doses of it generally used to cure an intermittent. In the year 1758, the late Earl Marischal returning from Spain brought with him, as a present to the
the author, a pound of red bark, which he assured him was preferable to all the other sorts, and the only kind used by the Spanish nobility. — Dr. Cothenius has observed, that the red is specifically heavier than the common bark. A glass full of the former, in powder, weighed 3\text{v}, and of the latter 3\text{iv}, gr. xlv. A chemical analysis of eight ounces of red bark yielded,

- of a vegetable alcaline salt 2\text{v} grains,
- vitriolated tartar — 6
- earth of iron — 8
- calcareous earth — 48
- felenites — 6

From the same quantity of common bark were obtained,

- of a vegetable alcaline salt 30 grains,
- vitriolated tartar — 4
- earth of iron — 4
- calcareous earth — 37
- felenites — 6

In a former volume of our Journal (vol. III. p. 222.) some account was given of the efficacy of opium in the cure of the lues venerea. It seems that in cases of this sort this remedy has for some time past been in general use in the
military hospitals in North America, and in the
greater number of cases was neither accompa-
nied nor preceded by the use of mercury. Dr.
Saunders, who is at present engaged in trying
the effects of this new mode of treatment in dif-
ferent patients, in Guy’s Hospital, and who has
promised to inform us of the result of his ob-
servations on this subject, has already cured one
patient, by this method, who had several deep,
il-conditioned chancre. The sores were washed
with a solution of opium in water, and the pa-
tient began with swallowing three grains of
opium in the course of a day. The doses were
gradually increased till he took twelve grains in
that space of time, and in ten days all the ve-
nereal symptoms were removed. Dr. Saunders
is not yet able to ascertain how far opium
may be relied on in cases of this sort inde-
pendently of the use of mercury, but thinks
it may be employed with great advantage, not
only as a means of taking off irritation, and of
course promoting the healing of venereal sores,
which is always a desirable object, but likewise
with a view to check the salivating power of
mercury, and determine it to the skin.

The
The plant which produces Aeffætida flowered last summer in the botanic garden at Edinburgh, and bore several seeds. A description and engraving of it are soon to be published.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Robert Willan, physician in London, to Dr. Simmons.

"In the Medical Journal, (vol. III. p. 430) was inserted the extract of a letter from Dr. Ve- ling, relating to a new species of Byffus found in the sulphur waters of Aix la Chapelle and Burdscheid, which he supposed might be the same with that described in my Observations on the sulphur water at Croft, in Yorkshire. The doctor, according to his promise, has done me the favour to send a specimen of it, which I examined, with the assistance of Mr. Dickson, thro' Sir Joseph Banks's best magnifier. We were surprized to find it a new species, totally different from the Croft Byffus, not being composed, like that, of parasitical filaments growing in a plumose form on the threads of conferva rivularis, but consisting of long, regular filaments very much interwoven and coiled toge- ther.

The
The following botanical character, therefore, seems proper for this plant:

Byssus filamentis simplicissimis, aequalibus, albis.
The Byssus of the waters of Croft, Dinidale, &c. was thus arranged and described with the approbation of the late Dr. Solander—Byssus lanuginosa filamentis simplicibus, tenuissimis, albis; habitat in fontibus precipue sulphureis, conservis adhaerens, lapidesque &c. obtengens.”

The Royal Society have this year distributed two Copleian medals. Of these one was presented to Mr. Goodricke, for having determined the period of the revolution of the star Algol, a discovery that will claim a distinguished place in the history of astronomy. This young gentleman, who is grandson and heir apparent of Sir John Goodricke, Bart. has been deaf from his infancy, and is one of those pupils who do so much honour to Mr. Braidwood’s academy for the deaf and dumb. The other medal was conferred on Mr. Hutchins, governor of Fort Albany in Hudson’s Bay, for a discovery of great importance in another branch of science, of which we have already given an account (page 205).—The learned president of the society, in a discourse delivered on this occasion, exhibited a very interesting view of the utility and importance of these discoveries.
New works about to be published.—I. Two introductary lectures by the late Dr. William Hunter.—II. Experiments and observations to demonstrate the chemical history of the tepid springs of Buxton, by Dr. George Pearse, physician in London.—III. An English translation of M. Fourcroy’s *Leçons Élementaires d’Histoire Naturelle et de Chemie* (see p. 332).—IV. At Leipsic, Dr. Franz, professor of physic, is engaged in preparing for the press a work entitled, *Archaeologiae Artis Obstetriciae et Puerperii,* and likewise new editions, with notes, of the following, viz. 1. Two books of Veterinary physic (*De Medicina Veterinaria*) in Greek, with the Latin translation of Ruellius; 2. The *Ars Veterinaria sive Muto-medicina* of Flavius Vegetius compared with a MS. at Gotha; 3. Q. Serenus Scammonius *de Re Medica* compared with MSS. at Paderborn, Breslaw, and Leipsic; 4. Æmilius Macer *de herbarum virtutibus* compared with a MS. at Leipsic.—V. Professor Crelt, of Helmstadt, proposes to publish a work in German, entitled *Beitrage Zum Chemischen Archive,* which is to contain an account, in chronological order, of all the chemical facts and observations dispersed in the transactions of different academies. Two volumes of this work are to be published annually.
annually at Leipsic till the whole is completed. He intends to begin with the Philosophical Transactions, the Acta Eruditorum, and the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. VI. M. de Quensly, author of a collection of observations on the eye (see p. 219) intends soon to publish a work in one volume 8vo. entitled, Cours d’Opérations sur la Chirurgie des Yeux, with engravings of instruments and practical remarks.

PROMOTED.

Lately, Mr. Conrad Monch, apothecary at Caffèl, to be professor of botany in the Caroline academy in that city.

June 12. Mr. James Simpson to be surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital in London in the room of Mr. William Blizard, who resigned.

Oct. 9. Charles Hawkins, Esq. to be surgeon to the king’s household in the room of George Edward Hawkins, Esq. deceased.—10. Mr. William Walker to be surgeon to St. George’s Hospital in the room of G. E. Hawkins, Esq. —Dr. Adair Crawford to be physician to St. Thomas’s Hospital in the room of Dr. Henry Revel Reynolds, who resigned.—31. Dr. Benjamin
jamin Chandler, physician at Canterbury, to be an extra-licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

Nov. Mr. Benjamin Biggs, of the island of St. Croix, to be doctor of physic in the university of St. Andrews.—15. Mr. John Connor to be surgeon to the General Hospital in the Leeward islands.—20. Alexander Monro, M. D. professor of anatomy at Edinburgh, and John Hunter, Esq. of London, F. R. S. to be foreign associates of the Royal Academy of Surgery at Paris.

Dec. John Birch, Esq. to be surgeon extraordinary to his R. H. the Prince of Wales.—4. Dr. John Marshal to be fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh.—20. Lucas Pepys, of London, M. D. physician extraordinary to the King, to the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain.—22. Dr. Thomas Denman and Dr. William Osborne to be licentiates in midwifery of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

D I E D.

Lately, at Paris, Raymond de la Riviere, Francis Bidault, and Martin Nougez, doctors
regent of the faculty of physic in that city.—
At Amsterdam, John Burmann, M. D. professor of botany.

1781. At Stuttgard, Dr. W. Reuß, first physician to the Duke of Wirtemberg.

1782. March 11. At Wittenberg, Dr. Geo. Augustus Langguth professor of pathology and surgery.—17. At Basil, in Switzerland, the learned Daniel Bernouilli, M. D. professor of physic and natural philosophy in the university of that city, fellow of the R. S. of London, and of most of the learned societies in Europe. From his eulogium lately read before the Academy of Sciences at Paris, we learn, that he was born on the 9th of Feb. 1700, at Groninguen, where his father, John Bernouilli, a native of Basil, was professor of mathematics, and celebrated for his skill in that science. He was at first intended for trade, but his father indulged his inclination for physic. At the age of 24 he visited Italy, and the year following accepted an invitation from the Court of Russia, and settled at St. Petersburgh, where he remained till the year 1733, when he was nominated to a medical professorship at Basil. In the title of his first work, 'Exercitationes quaedam Mathematicae,' he stiled himself simply 'Daniel Bernouilli Ioannis filius,' and
and this plain distinction he continued to adopt ever after, though loaded with literary honours. Nine times he obtained the premium given by the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and once, viz. in 1734, divided it with his father, who, instead of being pleased at seeing a son so worthy of himself, never forgave this undutiful competition as he termed it. The truth is, the son's piece was not only superior to the father's, but he had espoused in it the Newtonian doctrine, and his father was a rigid Cartesian. In 1748 he was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the Academy at Paris in the room of his father. He himself is succeeded in this honour by his brother John, and it is a circumstance very flattering to his family, that for the space of eighty-four years, that is, ever since the first institution of the class of foreign associates, the name of Bernouilli has appeared in the list. He was never married, had the reputation of being a free thinker, and was said to be fond of money; but he was so much revered by his fellow-citizens, that when he walked through the streets all ranks of people were eager to shew their regard for him. He was remarkably temperate and uniform in his manner of living, and preferred his health and his faculties unimpaired till he was nearly eighty.

3 H 2 years
years of age. After that he became infirm. In March 1782 his infirmities increased, and he had only a painful existence. On the 17th of that month his servant found him dead in his bed. By his will he has left an endowment for an institution at Basel in favour of poor students. He used to relate two anecdotes of himself, which he said gave him more pleasure than all the literary honours he had acquired. One of these was his meeting with a man of learning, in one of his journeys, whose curiosity being excited by the conversation of his fellow-traveller was induced to enquire his name. "I am Daniel Bernouilli"—said he—with great simplicity; and "I am Isaac Newton," replied the other, thinking his new acquaintance was joking with him. Another time Koenig, a celebrated mathematician, dining with Bernouilli, was speaking to him of a difficult problem which had cost him a great deal of labour to solve. Bernouilli continued to do the honours of his table, and before they parted presented Koenig with a more elegant solution of his problem than that which had occasioned him so much trouble.

May 5. At Erfurt, aged 45 years, Dr. William Bernard Tromsdorf, professor of physic.—
Dr. Matthew Francis Alix, professor of physic and surgery at Fulda.

Aug. 7. At Stockholm, Anthony Hoffman, M. D. physician in ordinary to the King of Sweden.—7. At Berlin, aged 74 years, Andrew Sigismond Marggraf, a celebrated chemical writer, director of the natural philosophy class of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and one of the foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences at Paris.

Nov. 29. The hon. Coote Molefsworth, M. D. F. R. S. formerly physician to the garrison at Minorca. He was born in 1698, and was elected of the Royal Society in 1730.

1783. January. At Dresden, Charles Joseph Ochme, M. D.

Feb. 15. At Leipsic, of the small pox, in his 29th year, Frederick Andrew Galltiich, M. D. professor extraordinary of physic.

March 25. At Leipsic, Daniel Reichel, M. D. who succeeded Ludwig as editor of the Leipsic Commentaries, and who is himself succeeded in that office by Dr. N. G. Leiske, professor of natural history.

May 22. At Wittemberg, aged 88, Dr. Daniel William Triller, professor of physic, whom Haller in his Biblioth. Anatom. stiles "vir eruditissimus,"
tissimus, Graecarumque et Latinarum literarum per-
ritissimus? His works were collected and pub-
lished at Frankfort in 1772, in 3 vols. 4to. un-
der the title of Opuscula Medica ac Medico-physi-
logica ab auctore recognita, aucta et emendata.

—At Stalbridge in Dorsetshire, Mr. Grimstede,
surgeon and apothecary.

Sept. 18. At Bourbonne-les-Bains, Ann Charles
Lorry, doctor-regent of the Faculty of Physic,
and V. P. of the Royal Medical Society at Paris.
He was born at Cronies, near Paris, Oct. 10,
1726. His father was Francis Lorry, professor
of Civil Law in the University of Paris, and
author of a learned Commentary on Justinian’s
Institutes. He received his classical education
under Rollin, and studied physic under Austruc
and Ferrein. He was admitted of the faculty
in 1748. His intense application to study brought
on the gout very early in life. During the great
cold in Feb. 1782, he had a paralytic stroke
which deprived him of the use of his left side.
The following summer he grew better, but after-
wards relapsing, he determined to try the effects
of the hot springs of Bourbonne. Dr. Hallé
(his nephew) and the Abbé Teillier accompanied
him thither in August 1783. He was mild and
gentle
gentle in his manners, and possessed great activity of mind, a strong memory, and extensive erudition. His principal works are *Essai sur les aliments*, 12mo. *De melancholia et morbis melancholicis*, 2 vols. 8vo. and *De morbis cutaneis*, 4to. He was likewise the author of several valuable papers in the memoirs of the Royal Medical Society. The following inscription appears on his tomb:

Hic jacet

Præcipiti fato, nondum annis,
Dudum laboribus confectus,
Anna-Carolus Lorry, Parisinus,
Doctor Medicus Parisiensis,
Societatis Regiae Medicæ, nascentis column,
Adultioris decus & ornamentum.
Integritate vitæ, amœnitate morum,
Ingenii acumine, incredibili doctrina
Laborum utilitate;
Pietate in Deum, amore erga suos,
Sedulitate apud ægros, benevolentia apud omnes,
Commendatus.
Thermas Borvonensis, tot millibus salutiferas,
Inutiles expertus,
Flebilis multis,

Obiit
Obit Borvonae die xviii mensis Septembris,
Anno Domini M.DCC.LXXXIII,
Ætatis lvi, mens. xi, dieb. viii.
Quam viventi pacem contulit mens sibi bene consicia,
Eam defuncto concedat divina misericordia.

—27. Mr. J. Randall, apothecary, in Kingstreet, Covent Garden.

Off. At Paris, at a very advanced age, Ant. Nunes Ribeiro Sanchez, doctor of physic in the university of Salamanca, and formerly first physician to the empress of Russia, author of a learned essay on the origin of the venereal disease, and other works.—3. At Ripple-house, near Deal in Kent, aged 62, of a paralytic stroke, Robert Lynch, M.D. physician at Canterbury, formerly fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and one of Dr. Radcliffe’s travelling physicians.—7. At St. Neot’s in Huntingdonshire, Mr. Vickery, surgeon and apothecary.—20. At Bievre le Chatel, M. Germain Pichaut de la Martiniere, Knight of the order of St. Michael, and first surgeon to the late and present kings of France, in which post he succeeded the late M. de la Peyronie, in 1747.—30. At Nancy, Dr. Platel, consulting physician to the late king of Poland, and secre-
tary of the college of physicians of Lorraine.—
At Morpeth, in Northumberland, Mr. Francis
Laidman, surgeon and apothecary.

Nov. 1. Of a jaundice, aged 43 years, Charles
Von Linné, M.D. professor of physic and natu-
ral history, and superintendent of the botanic
garden at Upsal. He was the only son of the
illustrious naturalist of the same name lately de-
ceded, and dying a bachelor, the male line of
Linnaeus is now extinct. About two years ago
he visited this country, and during his residence
here was attacked with the disease which has
since proved fatal to him. The public are in-
debted to him for a valuable supplement to his
father’s Systema Vegetabilium.

Dec. 1. At Abingdon, in Berkshire, aged 75,
Mr. Graham, apothecary.

SECTION IV.

QUARTERLY CATALOGUE.

1. Observations on the nature, kinds, causes,
and prevention of insanity, lunacy, or
madness. By Thomas Arnold, M.D. vol. I.
containing observations on the nature and vari-
Vol. IV. No IV. 3 I ous

The second volume of this performance is said to be in the press, as soon as that appears we mean to give an account of the whole work.


Hippocrates in the 7th book of his *Epidemics*, sect. 31, has described a species of catarrh which he says was very general, but not fatal, although it lasted, in some instances, twenty days. He distinguishes it from the common catarrhous fever by the malignant symptoms that attended it, viz. a remarkable stupor, and attack on the head and nervous system in the very beginning of the complaint. This description our author thinks is applicable to the epidemic catarrhs of 1775 and 1782. With regard to the first appearance of the latter in London, Dr. Grant differs materially from our observations on the subject (see vol. 3, p. 203). We mentioned the beginning of May as the period at which it began to be felt here, and the
20th of that month as the time when it became extremely general, but Dr. Grant dates its first appearance in March, and observes that by the middle of April it was spread all over London and its environs.

3. A letter to Dr. Leslie, F. R. S. on the Influenza; as it appeared at Newcastle upon Tyne. By John Clark, M. D. 8vo. Newcastle, 1783. 26 pages.

Dr. Clark mentions several curious facts which clearly prove the influenza to have been propagated by contagion. He observes, that it first made its appearance at Shields, the port of Newcastle, on or about the 26th of May 1782, and was supposed to have been brought thither by the crews of some ships from London. The master of a vessel who arrived at Shields 48 hours after he left the river Thames, came to his office on the 28th of May, labouring under the distemper. On the 29th one of the clerks in the office was seized, and as far as our author could learn, was the second person who was attacked with the disease at Newcastle. In about six or eight days after the epidemic had appeared in that town the villages in the neighbourhood were attacked. About the 16th of June it began.
gan to abate, and in a week after totally disappeared.

4. Practical observations on amputation. By R. Mynors, surgeon. 8vo. Robinson, London, 12mo. 2s. 6d.


The author's account of the symptoms of what is commonly called the worm fever is accurate, and shews him to be a man of observation. What he says of the method of treatment in cases of this sort likewise deserves attention.

8. A


Dillenius and Linnaeus were so unsuccessful in their attempts to discover the fructification of Mosses, that M. de Necker has actually denied the existence of the sexual organs and seed in these minute plants. The honour of discovering and describing their flowers, their fruit, and their mode of propagation by seeds was reserved for Mr. Hedwig.—In the first part of his work he describes the instruments necessary for repeating his experiments. Good microscopes and a few needles are requisite for this purpose. The minute parts to be examined are to be placed
placed in a drop of water, otherwise they would
dry and crisp instantly. He finds that mosses
have antheræ, pistils, organs of generation simi-
lar to those of perfect vegetables, and that they
have often male and female powers distinct and
separate, but it seems that those which have been
hitherto mistaken for females by Linnaeus and
others, are male, and the supposed antheræ are
capsules filled with seed. In some he has found
two species of organs different from those requi-
site for generation. The use of these he is un-
able to ascertain. In the second part of his
work he gives a definition of mosses, treats of
their propagation by seed, and presents us with
a new arrangement of their genera.

10. Beytrage zur Geschichte der frühlings-epi-
demie, &c. i.e. Additions to the history of the
epidemic of the spring of 1782. By J. D. Metz-
ger, aulic counsellor to the king of Prussia, doctor
and profeffor of phyfic at Koningfsberg. 8vo. Ko-
ningsberg, 1782. 80 pages.

The influenza began to prevail at Memel on
the 4th, and at Koningfsberg on the 15th of
March. It proved fatal, we are told, only to a
few aged and infirm people.

11. Peterburgische Kanzel-Vorträge, &c. i.e.
Discourses delivered at Petersburgh. By Joa-
chim

We have here eleven sensible discourses or sermons in favour of inoculation. It appears that in the space of three years 6796 persons have been inoculated in a house erected for that purpose at Srkutzk, at the expense of the empress of Russia.


For the contents of the two former volumes of this work we refer the reader to our 1st and 3d vols. The present volume contains the following


15. Sentimenti d’affetto e di riconoscenza degli studenti di medicina verfo il loro immortale precettore il Sig. S. A. D. Tifiot. 8vo. Pavia, 1783.

A collection of poems in honour of M. Tifiot, by his pupils.

16. Abbildungen von arzneygewachsen, i.e. Plates of medicinal plants. 8vo. Norimberg, 1782.

This is the fourth number of the work. Each number contains fifty plants.

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ERRATA.

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END OF VOL. IV.