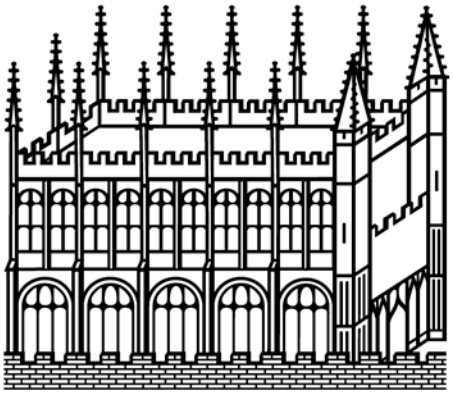

Robt. Bland

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THE LONDON MEDICAL JOURNAL,

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SECTION I.

BOOKS.

I. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London. Vol.* LXXII. *for the year* 1782. *Part* I. 4to. London, 1782. 337 pages, with 6 copper-plates.

1. *NOVA Experimenta Chemica quæ ad penitiorem acidi e pinguedine eruti cognitionem valere videntur. Scribebat 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.

11. *Obſervations on the Bills of Mortality at York. By* William White, M. D. F. A. S.

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 $21\frac{3}{4}$. "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 ap- "pear from the following comparative view of "the proportion of deaths in different places:

"At Vienna, - 1 in $19\frac{1}{2}$ dies every year.
London, - 1 in $20\frac{3}{4}$
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 $27\frac{7}{10}$
Mancheſter, - 1 in 28
York, - - 1 in $28\frac{1}{4}$"

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 antiſeptic 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, 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 Torleſe, *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

and it lived, we are told, till the 1ſt of April in the morning. In the afternoon Mr. Torleſe 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 per-"fect." 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

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 in-"flammable air, purified from the acids or "other ſubſtances that expel it from its baſis, "and alſo from all particles of the body to "which it was originally united, ſuch as in-"flammable air from metals received on mer-"cury, and well waſhed in lime water, is one "and the ſame ſubſtance with phlogiſton, dif-"fering 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 ex-"periments, 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 aëriform, *inflammable air*. In this latter ſtate, Mr. Kirwan obſerves, it mixes with water in proportion to its rarefaction.

The

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 Hamilton. *By* Samuel More, *Eſq.*——*An Abſtract of the Regiſter of the Pariſh of Holy Croſs, Salop,* from 1770 to 1780. *By the Rev.* William Gorſuch, *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 concerning 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

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 Lyndon 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. Wilkie, *London,* 1782. 2 vols. 12s.

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 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 reverenced, 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 ſapleſs 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 ac-
" compliſhments 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 honour-
" able 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

" 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 ſump- " tuous 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 meanneſs? " 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 expence 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

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 analyſe 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 phænomena of the

the animal œconomy; 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 Phyſic.

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 Phyſic.

" This obſervation is no where more appli-
" cable 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, Mayerſbach, who lately made
" ſo much noiſe in London.—Impoſtors of this
" ſort, however, are not confined to England.
" At the village of Langnau, in Switzerland,
" there is a certain Michael Schuppach, whoſe
" celebrity, for many years paſt, has been ſo
" great, as to draw patients to him from almoſt
" every country of Europe. He confines him-
" ſelf wholly to the inſpection of the urine.
" During the ſummer months, great numbers
" of people are every day going from Baſil,

" and

" 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 philanthrophy. 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 Chriſtopher 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 " inſcribed 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 " prefcriptions 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. Année* 1778. *Avec les Memoires de Mathematique et de Phyſique, pour la meme année, 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 Regiſters of the Academy.* 4to. Paris, 1781. 707 pages, with twelve copper-plates.

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

Of M. Malouin, we are told, that he was born at Caen in Normandy in 1701. His father, 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. Malouin. 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 Linnæus (Vol. III. page 29) we may add from the volmue before us, that in compliance with the cuſtom of his country he exchanged the name of Linnæus for that of Von Linné, 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 Linnæus*, 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 Linnæus 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

The memoirs in this volume, the ſubjects of which are connected with our plan, are as follow:

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 circumſtances, with the concrete acid of tartar; 2dly, whether an immediate ſolution of iron can be effected by fixed and volatile alkalis, 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 alkali, 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 medicinal purpoſes.

11. *Second memoir on the Gum tree called Uérek at Senegal, on the manner in which its gum and*

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. Linnæus 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 alkalis,*

lis, 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 nitres 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

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 phænomena 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 chryſtalliſed 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 Geſner has given the name of *Rubeta 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 ſuppreſſion 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. Bordenave'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 rotatory 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 amongſt 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.

XV. *An Account of a new Method of aſſaying Gold. By* M. Tillet.

XVI.

XVI. *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 phoſphoric, 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 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.

XVIII. *Botanico-Meteorological Obſervations made at the Caſtle of Denainvilliers, near Pithiviers in Gatinois, in* 1777. *By* M. Du Hamel.

XIX. *A Mineralogical Eſſay*. *By* M. Montet.—This paper relates to the mineralogy of ſome parts of Languedoc.

IV.

IV. *Hiſtoire de la Société Royale de Medecine, 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 Society.* 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 Linnæus, 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 December 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'Azyr 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 Medecine*. 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, diſeaſes, &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

others to thoſe of Plombieres, 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. Germains.*—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 horned cattle. By* M. Vicq D'Azyr. From theſe inquiries it appears that neither the dog, cat, horſe, or even ſtag, 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 coſtiveneſs. 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 miliary 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

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 dropſy 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 ſchirrus of the æſophagus, 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, coſtiveneſs, 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 fœtid fluid were found in the abdomen. The pancreas was ſchirrous; the liver of its natural ſize, but of a pulpy conſiſtence; and the ſpleen very ſmall. The œſophagus, 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 ſchirrous, but the pylorus appeared to be in a natural ſtate. The ſmall inteſtines were ſchirrous, with their coats thickened, and their cavity contracted. The large inteſtines were in an inflamed ſtate.—

8. *Caſe of a ſchirrous tumour of the œſophagus.* *By* M. Helian, phyſician at Metz. A man ſixty years old had for ſeveral years complained of difficulty of ſwallowing. The food paſſed 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 œſophagus which is behind the firſt diviſion of the

the trachea, a ſchirrous 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. Durande. This phyſician, we are told, has communicated to the Society four more caſes, in which he has ſucceeded by a mixture of æther 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 ſalt that reſembles ſedative ſalt.—10. *On the external uſe of different tinctures of cantharides. By* M. Andry. The friends of a patient being averſe to bliſters, tincture of cantharides 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,

ſheep. 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 Ictero*; *edidit* F. de Waſſerberg. 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 every where interſperſed, 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.

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 ſoot 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:

℞. Rad. phu,
—— filicis maris,
Polyp. querc.
Fol. Alexandrin. āā ℥ſs
Sem. ſanton. ℥ij.
Infunde cum cereviſiæ pinta. Sumat, pro ratione ætatis, jejunus omni die per dies 14, dein autem omni alterno die, ℥j, ij, iij, 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, orbat 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 tranſudation 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.

VI. *Diſſertatio Medica Inauguralis de Homine dextro et ſiniſtro. Auctore* Meinardo Simon du Pui. 4to. Lugd. Batav. 1780. p. 191.

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 *Obſervationes morborum dimidii 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 phænomena related in the firſt. Some of them he refers ſolely to mechanical cauſes, others to the dynamic action of the veſſels.

In

In the third chapter he treats of the ſuppoſed decuſſation of the nerves, and joins with Morgagni and Metzger in rejecting that doctrine.

VII. *Rapport ſur l'Epidemie du Haut Languedoc, lû a la Société Royale de Medecine le* 19 *Juillet* 1782. i. e. *Report relative to the Epidemic of Upper Languedoc, read at the Royal Medical Society July* 19, 1782. 4to. Paris, 1782.

IN the month of September 1781, an epidemic fever began to prevail at Caſtelnaudary, and ſpread from thence over the greateſt part of Upper Languedoc. The French phyſicians call it *la ſuette miliaire.* 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 petechiæ.

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 (*ſuette miliaire*) that prevailed at Guiſe in Normandy in 1759, and to the ſweating fever (*ſuette*) 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 Toulouſe, 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 venæſection, 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 loſt, "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:

℞. Extract. ligni Campech. gr. v.
Philon. Londinenſ. gr. x.
Pulv. ipecac. gr. j.
Syrup. Cydon. q. ſ.
M. f. pil. iij. ter die ſumendæ.

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. ℥vij.
Extract. ligni Campech. ʒj.
Sal. tart. ℈iv.
Syrup. Cydon. ʒiij.
M. cap. ℥jſs ter die in effervescentia cum cochleare amplo 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 tinctured 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 *diarrhœa*, when I was conſulted by her. I preſcribed a gentle emetic, and afterwards the following draughts:

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

Succi limonum ℥ſß.

M. f. hauſt. ter die in efferveſcentia ſumend.

Her cough was alleviated, and the ſweating and *diarrhœa* 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 *diarrhœa* returned, and I had again recourſe to *extractum ligni Campechenſis*, 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 aſtrictive 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

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 juſter 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) decoxiſſem, non eo uſque vires ejus exhaurire valui, quin vel octavum decoctum adhuc 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 bitteriſh, and ſomewhat auſtere taſte; but I have not yet aſcertained, by any experiment, whether it impregnates the urine with an aſtrictive 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 fœtid breath *(dyſodia pulmonica)*, to which perſons of a narrow cheſt and ſcorbutic 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 veſicles

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 bronchiæ. 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 ſhewn 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 ſubtlety in the *lignum Campechenſe*. Were proper teſts to be applied, the preſence 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 Experiment. Eſſays.

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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, " *Sapore donatur amaro, acre, terebinthinaceo, admodum penetranti, et in ore durabili; atque licet videatur eſſe quædam terebinthinæ ſpecies, urinam tamen odore violaceo minime inficit; illam vero ſapore amaro imbuit, ejuſque et ſeri ſanguinis, et ſalivæ muriaticam ſalſedinem mirifice delet.*"

II. *Reciprocal Sympathy between the Stomach and the Lungs.*

A Gentleman, afflicted with a purulent expectoration, 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 œconomy, 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 ipecacoanhæ*. 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 ſeneka 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 Seneka 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 dyſpnœa. In this inſtance there ſeems to have been a reciprocal, or interchangeable action between the organs of digeſtion and of reſpiration. The increaſe of dyſpnœa 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. *Dyſury.*

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. ʒij.
Sal. ammon. vol. ʒj.
Balſam guaiac. q. ſ.
M. f. pil. mediocr. 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 aromaticæ* 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 dyſury, 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 lithontriptics. 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 perinæum, 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 *unguentum cæruleum fortius* ſhould be rubbed into the thighs every night, till a

ſlight

ſlight 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 cæruleum*. 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 dyſury, it may be ſuſpected, perhaps, that

* Phyſical and Literary Eſſays, vol. iii.

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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 ſcull, by a piſtol-ball, that entered the cranium at the right temple and was ſucceſsfully extracted. 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 ſutura 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 intirely 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 way 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 hæmorrhage from the ears terminated by a fit of epilepſy. By* F. J. Janſſens, *M. D. Phyſician at Ooſterhout; 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 hæmorrhages 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 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 Vandewygert. She had complained for ſeven weeks of ſtomach complaints, head-ach, and other ſymptoms that ſeemed to be occaſioned by obſtructed menſes, when, on the 20th of November 1782, ſhe was ſeized with a profuſe hæmorrhage from both ears, which continued without intermiſſion tho' not always with the ſame violence, 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 menſes 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 chryſtal 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 ano*; 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 oſſa 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.

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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 ʒſs 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 oſſa 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 reſiſt 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 viſcera, but the body was emaciated in a very uncommon degree.

Case II.—M. Cunningham was to all appearance 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. iij. *mane ſumend.* He threw this medicine up; but upon

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, fœtid 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 obſerved additional ſymptoms, which in my opinion 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 ſupport himſelf alone. His ſpeech faultered in ſuch a manner as to render his words unintelligible, and through the whole time he had the *riſus 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 conclude,

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 fœtid ſlimy ſtool. His cheeks appeared a little ſwelled. Every other ſymptom

as

as before. In the ſtool were ſeveral hard lumps of fœces, 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 uncommonly 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 *pulv. 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 ſatiſ-
" factory deſcription of the apparatus that is
" the beſt calculated for making experiments
" on condenſed air in the moſt convenient and
" accurate manner; 2dly, that he ſhall, by ex-
" periments made with ſuch an apparatus, in-
" quire into the action of condenſed air in dif-
" ferent caſes, 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 diſſer-
tations 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 poſſi-
" ble 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 in-
" dicated, 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 Chineſe, Whang at Tong, lately in London.—5. Obſervations on blindneſs; by Mr. George Bew.—6. A letter to Mr. Maſſey 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

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 prælector 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 expence in proſecuting chemical inquiries, has repeated Dr. Crawford's experiments, and agrees with him perfectly in the reſults.

The

The *Journal de Medecine* 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 leſſened 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 adminiſtration 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 ſchirrous 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 Cæſarian 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 pub- " liſh an account of the caſe. A ſimilar opera- " tion was performed laſt year at Caſſel, by Dr. " Stein; but in this caſe the event was leſs for- " tunate, as the child only was ſaved.—— Dr. " Bonn, profeſſor of anatomy at Amſterdam, is " preparing a deſcription of the curious collec- " tion 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 fort- " night an excellent *Pharmacopœia 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. Perci- " val 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, " *Phytonomatotechnie* " *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 ſpeaking 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 contain 12 plates and 24 pages of letter preſs.—6. The Academy of Dijon propoſe to publiſh by ſubſcription a new periodical work in 8vo. entitled, " Nouveaux Memoires ou Cahiers ſe- " meſtres 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.

PROMOTED.

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. Lallemand 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 Straſburgh 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 Walſh.—Mr. Edward M'Alliſter

liſter 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 Dock-yard 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. Loſt 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 Menſtruorum Profluvio immodico*, 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, ſenior, dentiſt in ordinary to his Majeſty.

Feb. 3. At Coventry, Mr. John Biby 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 Dunſe 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.

1. AN Hiſtorical account of two ſpecies of Lyncoperdon. By *Charles Bryant*. 8vo. *Wilkie*, London, 1782.

2. Oeconomiæ Animalis Diſſertatio in uſum Juventutis Medicæ. Auctore *Joanne Aikin*, in Academia Warringtonienſi Anatomiæ et Chemiæ Profeſſore. 12mo. *Johnſon*, London, 1782. 44 pages.

3. Obſervations on the means of preſerving and reſtoring health in the Weſt Indies. By *John Rollo*. 8vo. *Dilly*, London. 1782. 2s.

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.

6. Chemical Eſſays, vol. iii. By *Richard Watſon*, D. D. F. R. S. 8vo. *Dodſley*, London, 1782. 4s.

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 endemial complaints of the Weſt Indies. By *Tho. Dancer*, M. D. 4to. *Murray*, London, 1782. 2s. 6d.

8. Rapport fait par ordre du Gouvernement, ſur un Memoire concernant la methode employée par feu *M. Doulcet*, Docteur Regent de la Faculté de Medecine de Paris, l'un des medecins de l'Hotel Dieu; dans le traitement d'une maladie qui attaque les femmes en couche, et que l'on connoit ſous le nom de Fievre puerperale. Lû dans la ſeance de la Societé Royale de Medecine, tenue au Louvre le 6 Septembre, 1782. 4to. Paris, 1782. 8 pages.

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.

10. Obſervationum botanicarum ſpecimen. Auctore *G. W. F. Panzero*, M. D. 8vo. Nuremberg, 1782. 56 pages.

11. Traitement de la maladie miliaire epidemique et contagieuſe qui regne a Caſtelnaudary; *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 Caſtelnaudary, Souze, Carcaſſonne, and Montreal, concernant la maladie qui regne actuellement à Caſtelnaudary: *i. e.* Memorial of the phyſicians of Caſtelnaudary, &c. concerning the diſeaſe now prevalent at Caſtelnaudary. 4to. Toulouſe, 1782. 8 pages.

13. Methode pour le traitement de la fievre eruptive miliaire ou ſuette miliaire: *i. e.* Method of treating the eruptive or ſweating miliary fever. By M. *Gallet Dupleſſis*, phyſician at Carcaſſonne. 8vo. Toulouſe, 1782.

14. Traitement de la fievre miliaire epidemique à Toulouſe ſur 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. Reflexions ſur la nature, et le traitement de la maladie qui regne dans le Haut Languedoc. *i. e.* Reflexions on the nature and treatment of the diſorder that prevails in Upper Languedoc. Read at the Royal Medical Society, June 4, 1782. 4to. Paris, 1782.

16. De Reſina Elaſtica Cajennenſi. Auctore *A. Juliano.* 8vo. Utrecht, 1781. 72 pages.

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 intirely, as likewiſe did vitriolic æther. The thin oil that it yields by diſtillation inflamed with ſmoaking ſpirit of nitre. When a ſolution of it in this acid was ſuperſaturated 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

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menſtrua for this ſubſtance the author ſpeaks of a new balſam produced at Surinam by a tree called *koupa*.

17. Raccolta di opuſculi 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. Targioni, is now reſumed again, after an interruption 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 Baptiſt 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, tirés des Regiſtres de cette Société. *i. e.* Hiſtory of the Royal Society of Sciences at Montpellier, with the Mathematical and Philoſophical Memoirs, taken from

from the Regiſters of that Society. Vol. II. 4to. Montpellier, 1781. 742 pages.

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.

19. Uber die behandlung der Gonorrhee. *i. e.* On the Treatment of the Gonorrhœa. 8vo. Augſburg, 1781. 80 pages.

This anonymous writer throws no new light on the diſeaſe.

20. Geſſundheits Katechiſmus fur das landvolk. *i. e.* Catechiſm of Health for the uſe of country people. By *A. Senfft*, 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 degl' Alpi di Piſtoja, Modena, e Lucca; con nuove oſſervazioni botaniche e mediche. *i. e.* Specimen of the Botanic hiſtory of the Alps of Piſtoja, 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 Leſke*. 8vo. Leipſic, 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 Tyſon has named *Lumbrici hydropici*, and Pallas *Tæniæ hydatigenæ*, but differing from them in this, that in the tæniæ of the brain, which our author calls *Multicipites*, 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 Wiſſenſchafften 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. Mochſen*, M. D. Phyſician to the King of Pruſſia. 8vo. Berlin, 1782.

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

26. Remarques ſur les fievres en general, et en particulier ſur celles de l'automne 1781 et 1782, &c. *i. e.* Remarks on fevers in general, and particularly on thoſe of the autumns of 1781 and 1782, addreſſed in the form of a letter to M. Colombier, of the Faculty of Phyſic at Paris. By M. *Daignan*, firſt phyſician to the army in Brittany. 8vo. Paris, 1783. 62 pages.

27. Cerebri Nervorumque Hiſtoria corporis humani anatome repetita cum duabus tabulis. Auctore *Joanne Gottlobio Haaſio*, Medicinæ Profeſſore publico extraordinario. 8vo. Leipſic, 1781. 134 pages.

28. Diſſertatio Inauguralis de Filicum fructificatione. Auctore *Joanne Antonio Lammerſdorf*. 4to. Gottingæ, 1782.

THE LONDON MEDICAL JOURNAL,

For APRIL, MAY, and JUNE, 1783.

SECTION I.

BOOKS.

I. *Obſervations on the ſtructure and functions of the nervous ſyſtem, illuſtrated with tables. By* Alexander Monro, M. D. *Preſident of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and profeſſor of phyſic, anatomy and ſurgery in the Univerſity of Edinburgh. Folio,* Creech, *Edinb.* Johnſon, *London,* 1783. 104 pages, with 47 copper-plates, 2l. 12s. 6d. in boards.

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 $\frac{1}{9000}$ 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 opake 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 chryſtals, 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 veſicles 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 of the ſpleen, though viewed by a lens one fiftieth of an inch focus; ſo that one veſicle of the blood is repreſented by Mr. Falconer himſelf 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 repreſentations of the appearances they are intended 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 therefore confine ourſelves to his obſervations, ſelecting, for the information of our readers, ſuch as ſeem to be the moſt intereſting, and following 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 internal carotid and vertebral arteries; by the turns which theſe make in their courſe; and by the uncommonly great proportion which the ſum of the areæ 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 fœtus 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 inter-"textarum plexum, in quas carotis reſol-"vatur."

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. 1.) 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 graciliorem, inde iterum
"lateſcere; cavum porro et glacie manifeſto re-
"pleri, celluloſo textu carens. Dividi demum
"in duos ramos, quorum quilibet ſuum glan-
"dulæ pituitariæ lobum adeat. *Cum iſto adeo*
"*viro, qui peculiari labore in hanc inquiſitionem*
"*incubuerit, putaverim nos ſtare 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 Ruyſch 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 loſs

of ſubſtance of the cortex by wounds or otherwiſe, the veſſels which run from within, outwards, 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, outwards.

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 fiſhes 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 cir-

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 the plexuſes 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

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

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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 faſciculus 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 diſperſed 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 Linnæus, 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

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

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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 inſita different from the vis nervea—As proofs that muſcles or muſcular fibres ſeem to be organs

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 inſita of muſcles is deſtroyed or excited by the ſame means as the vis nervea, 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 nervous energy.

Of the manner and cauſes of the actions of muſcles—Many ingenious arguments are offered to prove that muſcular action cannot be accounted for on the yet known principles of mechaniſm, 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 motion; 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 ſlow and uniform contraction in diſcharging its contents; whilſt the heart contracts with a jerk.

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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 alledged 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 particularly conſidered. By* William Oſborn, M. D. *Phyſician and Man-midwife to the General Lying-in Hoſpital, in Store-ſtreet, and Lecturer on Midwifery in London,* 8vo. Cadell, *London.* 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 phyſicians at Paris. If the advantages to be derived from the operation are really ſo important as we have been taught to believe, it was incumbent 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 performed, 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 enterprizing from an operation which was ſo 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 reſcues 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 proceſſes

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 oſſa 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

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 Cæſarian 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, that no operation in which the life of the mother and child are immediately concerned, ſhould ever be performed without a conſultation, the injunction would be very proper.

The fourth ſection contains an inquiry intended 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 cranium, 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 neceſſarily 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 anſwer the intention, as the child could not afterwards be extracted. The operation of leſſening the head of the child muſt therefore be confined 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 ſymphyſis 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 Duſſeldorpe, and the preſident Siebold of Wurtzburg, and by many others. We have then a more particular account

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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 examination of the arguments and opinions of the favourers of the operation, particularly thoſe of Le Roy, Camper, Siebold, Guerard, Rouſſel de Vauzeſme, 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 publiſhed, with a view of adding to the praiſe already 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 ſubject 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 Phyſicians at Paris, it would be proper that the record

cord of their proceedings in this buſineſs ſhould be erazed, and their medals recalled.

Dr. Oſborn 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 reprobates 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 vertebræ, the child cannot be brought within the ſphere of the crotchet, but where room ſufficient for that purpoſe may be gained by dividing the ſymphyſis pubis. Dr. Oſborn doubts whether ſuch a caſe ever did or can happen; and "when we ad-
"vert," ſays he, "to the maimed and weakened
"ſtate of the pelvis, and its conſequent inabi-
"lity after the diviſion of the ſymphyſis, to ſu-
"ſtain the violence and repeated exertions, un-
"avoidable in the uſe of the crotchet; and, at
"the ſame time, when we reflect upon the miſ-
"chief,

" chief, that the ſoft parts muſt inevitably ſuf-
" fer 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 conſider-
" able 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 con-
" ſidered, 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 *Archiatrorum Cæſareorum quondam comitis*, &c. &c. *conſtitutiones epidemicæ et morbi potiſſimum Lugduni Batavorum obſervati ex ejuſdem adverſariis edidit* Maximilianus Stöll, S. C. R. A. *Maj. Conſ. et Prof. Med. Pract. 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 determined it, or a particular mark if he was doubtful 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 remarks.

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

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 apthæ, 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 & cocchiæ*, 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.

" Con-

" Conſtitutio Anni 1736.

" Julius. Ægrorum numerus admodum exi-
" guus.

" *Tertianæ*; 10 curavi; 9 adultos, juniorem
" unicum.

" *Febres acutæ continuæ:* 4 habui curandos,
" minores binos, adultos binos, ex quibus unus
" periit.

" *Dyſenterias:* duas curavi.

" *Choleras*; binas habui curandas in junio-
" ribus."

" *Febricula intermittens.*

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

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

" 22. Poſt meridiem febricitavit, nunc me-
" lius ſe habet, incipit parum appetere, ſudat
" de nocte, dedi ſal polychr. ſyr. fumar. aq.
" meliſſ.

" 23. Bene ſe habet ſatis, ſed ſcrophulæ ma-
" nent in collo, dedi rad. contrayerv. 3ij ſal ab-

" ſinth. 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 *Iſle 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 litbontriptics.* 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 82d 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 ſcrophula. By* M. Loyauté.—Hemlock and mercurials are the principal remedies recommended by this writer.—16. *On carcinomatous tumours in the rectum. By* M. Durande.—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 hæmorrhoids, 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 Voenſel, *phyſician to the corps of cadets nobles at St. Peterſburgh.*—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 inſertion 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 ſal polychreſt, jalap, valerian, and oxymel of ſquills) without effect, in a caſe of tænia, this writer ſucceeded with the fern root. M. Raymond, of Marſeilles, 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 ʒij.—

20. *Of*

20. *Of the manner of adminiſtering ſquill pills in anaſarca, or general dropſy, and in ſome other diſeaſes 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 venerea. By the late* Charles Le Roy, M. D.—The principal object of this paper is to notice the good effects of a decoction, chiefly of ſarſaparilla, adminiſtered by the Sicilians in caſes where mercury cannot be exhibited. The author likewiſe ſpeaks of the efficacy of pills, the active ingredient of which is ſublimate.—22. *On the treatment of hydrophobia. By* M. Blais, *phyſician at Cluny.*—Of fifteen perſons 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 ancle 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 les 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 tenaculum, and tied with a ſlender 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 ſurface 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 hæmorrhage 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 ſpunge and warm water, and the ſkin and muſcles are to be gently brought forwards, 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 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 ſuppurative ſtage, he generally gives the bark, and is careful to obviate coſtiveneſs.

Such

Such is the method recommended by Mr. Alanſon, 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 hæmorrhage 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. Alanſon was preſent, in hoſpital and private practice, ten died; one of a locked jaw, two of hæmorrhage 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 hæmorrhage, ſix from the whole ſur-

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 claſſed old chronic ulcers of the legs.

This paper is followed by obſervations on the amputation with a flap, above the ancle, in which ſeveral caſes are related, with remarks in proof of its utility. Mr. Alanſon treats likewiſe

wiſe 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 hæmorrhage 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 hæmorrhage 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 ſlacker, 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

of the patient, he gave it up, as totally unadviſable, 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 fomented 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 appeared 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

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 conſtantly watched, for a conſiderable time, by the ſurgeons or their pupils, but neither hæmorrhage, 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 ſtop by coagulum, if that coagulum be forced away, the hæmorrhage will return.

which

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 ſpt. 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.

Diſſection.——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 arteriæ circumflexæ 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, ulnary, 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.

† Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. III. p. 106.

‡ Med. Com. vol. II. p. 176.

Mr.

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 per-"formed 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 bra-"chial artery became ſo dilated above the liga-"ture, 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 every thing went "ſeemingly well on for ſome time, when ſud-"denly 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 every thing went on ſucceſs-"fully, 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 deter-"mined upon, and performed. The laſt opera-"tion was near to the axilla; the patient con-"tinued well from this time, without any "relapſe."

‖ Caſes in Surg. p. 128.

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He further ſays, " The nouriſhment of the " ſtump may be accounted for from the ramifi- " cations ariſing from the principal trunk about " the axilla, which becoming dilated, in pro- " portion 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 be- " neath."

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 preſerved 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 accident 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 hæmorrhage by any other means: and in this ſad 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.

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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 betwixt 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 refluent 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 themſelves

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 Cicuta ſince the writings of Störck 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 waſted.

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 circumſtanced; 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 ſchirrous 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 in 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. Lettſom; —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 a very 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.

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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.

putation. 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. Ruſſell, 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 "Re emeticorum uſu," which has been thought worthy of being preſerved in Smellie's Theſaurus. On the 29th of the following month he arrived in London, and immediately entered himſelf phyſicians 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 Ruſſell, M. D. F. R. S. read before the ſociety of phyſicians, the 2d of October 1769.

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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 diſcou-"raged by an apprehenſion that what he did "was of ſo little conſequence as to be diſre-"garded †." 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

† Gent. Mag. Jan. 1755.

‡ An *ordinary*, not an *honorary*, fellow, as mentioned by Dr. Thompſon.

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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 celebr ted Linnæus diſtinguiſhed a ſpecies of *Polyandria 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. Lettſom, through miſtake, ſtiles Dr. F. a correſponding member.

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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. F.

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appointed to draw up and ſign the annual letter to the ſociety at their general aſſembly at Whitſuntide. 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 bruſh-maker, 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 electing

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 re-" marks 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 poſ-

† See Gent. Mag. for Nov. 1781.

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. Peterſburgh, where he deſervedly 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 expence, 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.

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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 Bambos*) 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. Ruſſell we are indebted for the flouriſhing of genuine ſcammony in our

ſoil, 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. Lettſom'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, inſerted by the latter in his life of the doctor:

" At an expence 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 circumſtances and ſituations in life gave them opportunities of bringing hither plants which might be ornamental, 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 permitted, we ſhould have had the cortex Winteranus, &c. &c. introduced by his means into this country; and alſo the bread-fruit, mangaſteen, &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, he 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 Ducheſs 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 artiſt 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 Coſta was indebted to him for many of the notes in his hiſtory of ſhells, and in a copy of Liſter's Exercitatio Anatomica de Cochleis Terreſtribus, 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.

collec-

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 Linnæan 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

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 expence* 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 fiſh 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.

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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 conveniencies and comforts of life, properly cloathed, 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. F. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid.
§ Dr. Hird's affectionate Tribute, &c.

many

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. Fothergill'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 importunity, 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, chearfulneſs, 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.

dence,

dence 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 buſineſs at the Weſt end of the town in families of rank, and at the ſame time his former connexions and friendſhips called for his daily attendance 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 purſue his plan and enlarge his ideas of horticulture. From his garden at Upton, he ſent duplicates 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 retreat 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 inhabitants; his father had thrice traverſed that continent* in the ſervice of religion; and his brother Samuel had followed the example of their parent. Many families, from the fame of his medical ſkill, croſſed the Atlantic to place themſelves under his care.

* Dr. Lettſom's Life of Dr. F.

With reſpect to the late unfortunate conteſt with our colonies, Dr. Fothergill, from its commencement, ſtrenuouſly adviſed leniency to our Tranſ-atlantic 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 Paſſy, 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 Maſſachuſets 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. Fothergill 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; manu-"factures declining, commerce languiſhing, va-

"lue

" lue of all land decaying, all public improve-
" ments at a ſtand, bankruptcies numerous,
" taxes increaſing, multitudes diſtreſſed, and,
" was it not for the late favourable ſeaſons, uni-
" verſal 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 coun-
" try, 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 pe-
" tition. The acrimony that loaded the Ame-
" rican petitions, and diſgraced many of our
" own, has done unſpeakable miſchief. I beg,
" therefore, and intreat, that every degree of in-
" vective 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 preſerved by Dr. Lettſom in his life of Dr. Fothergill.

" to

" to the reverſe temper;--if you do, poſterity may " load your memories with deſerved 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. Watſon, Dr. Warren, Dr. Reynolds, and Mr. Pott.

who

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 reſided 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.

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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 preſerved 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 mettzotinto has been publiſhed by Mr. Green.

‡ Dr. Thompſon's life of Dr. F. ‖ 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 ſhewn 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.

* Dr. Thompſon's life of Dr. F.

Fother-

Fothergill's character will ſuffer no diminution compared with any perſon 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 Charité-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

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 connection that exiſts between the ſtate of the liver and diſeaſes 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 treatment that ſuch influence requires."

They have likewiſe propoſed the following queſtion for a prize of 300 livres: "If the diſeaſe known in Scotland and Sweden by the name of *Croupe*, and *angina membranacea*, *ſeu polypoſa*, 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 employed to combat it."

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

The Academy of Sciences at 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. Peterſburgh, Dr. Black of Edinburgh was led to conjecture, that 148° below 0 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 0. 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 0, 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

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 di- " geſtion, 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 aliments. 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 inſert 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. *Extract. Ligni Campech. gr.* xv.

Extract

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 profecuting " ſome experiments on fermentation. Fixed " air thrown into wort promotes the fermenta- " tion 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 effervescency 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 fer- " ment, 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, phyſician at Ecluſe in Flanders, for a diſſertation on the autumnal fevers which prevail in the garriſoned towns of Dutch Flanders. (See vol. I. p. 431.)

Works about to be publiſhed.—There is now printing at Leipſic, in three vols. 8vo. from the manuſcript copy in the Thomaſian Library at Nuremberg, a work written by the late Gaſpard Hoffmann, M.D. profeſſor of phyſic at Altdorff, and entitled *Analecta Correctionum Græci Codicis Galeni impreſſi Baſileæ* 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 Merrem 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

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 Rogerſon, 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 in-

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 Hohenloh Waldenburg.

1782, *Jan.* 21. At Frankfort on the Mayne, 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. Froiſſart, M. D.

March 12. At Liſbon, of a pulmonary conſumption, aged 32 years, Patrick Dugud Leſlie, M. D. F.R.S. late phyſician at Durham, author of a very ingenious diſſertation *de Caloris Animalium Cauſa*, printed at Edinburgh in 1775, and afterwards greatly enlarged and publiſhed in Engliſh, under the title of "A Philoſophical "Enquiry into the cauſes of animal heat, 8vo. "London, 1779."—29. In Berner's Street, London, Benj. Cowell, eſq. formerly ſurgeon to St. Thomas's Hoſpital.—30. At his houſe in Great

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.

April. In Stafford Street, Dublin, Daniel Rainey, M.D. author of an inaugural theſis *de Peripneumonia vera*, printed at Leyden in 1764.—13. At Newark upon Trent, William Stevenſon, M.D. author of an inaugural diſſertation *de Diabete*, printed at Edinburgh in 1762; and of "A method of treating the gout by bliſtering, "8vo. London 1779;" a hiſtory of the American War in 4 vols. 8vo. and other works. (See p.182. of vol. III. and p. 104 of our preſent volume)—20. In Grafton Street, Dublin, in his 29th year, William Cleghorn, M.D. nephew of the celebrated Dr. George Cleghorn, who reſigned in his favour the office of lecturer on anatomy in Trinity College, Dublin. This ingenious young phyſician graduated at Edinburgh in 1779, on which occaſion he defended a theſis, *de Igne*.

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 Baſinghall 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 tinctured 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 Dymond, ſurgeon and apothecary in Holborn, London.

SECTION IV.

QUARTERLY CATALOGUE.

1. SOME account of the late John Fothergill, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and Fellow of the Royal Society of London, Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians in Edinburgh, and Correſponding Member of the Royal Medical Society of Paris, and of the American Philoſophical Society at Philadelphia. By *John Coakley Lettſom*. 8vo. *Dilly*, London, 1783. 193 pages.

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. *Dodſley*, London, 1783. 2 s.

3. Remarks on Mr. Brand's Eſſays on the cauſes and ſymptoms of ruptures, &c. with a ſhort but true hiſtory of the invention of Mr. Brand's patent elaſtic truſſes. By *T. Sheldrake*, junior. 8vo. *Stockdale*, London, 1783.

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

5. An Eſſay on the ſymptoms and cure of the virulent Gonorrhœa in females. By *C. Armſtrong*, Member of the Corporation of Surgeons of London, and Accoucheur. 8vo. *Dilly*, London, 1783. 1 s.

6. *Collectanea Hibernica Medica*, N° 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.

7. Caſes in Midwifery; with references, quotations, and remarks. By *William Perfect*, ſurgeon, of Weſt Malling, in Kent. Vol. II. 8vo. *Fiſher*, Rocheſter, 1783. 6 s.

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 Society,

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 Gottingen, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, &c. Compiled, chiefly, from the eulogium 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 ſymphyſis of the offa pubis, as recommended in caſes

of difficult labour and deformed pelvis, by Dr. Alphonſo le Roy, profeſſor of midwifery at Paris. By *James Rymer*, ſurgeon. 8vo. *Evans*, London, 1783. 27 pages. 1 s.

11. An Inquiry, by experiments, into the properties and effects of the mineral waters in the county of Eſſex. By *W. Martin Trinder*, L. L. B. at Oxford, and M. D. at the univerſity of Leyden. 8vo. *Rivington*, London, 1783. 36 pages. 1 s. 6 d.

12. Verſuch einer geſchichte des mineral reichs. *i. e.* An Eſſay towards an hiſtory of the mineral kingdom. By *C. A. Gerhard.* Vol. I. 8vo. Berlin, 1782. 342 pages.

13. Diſſertation Anatomico-acouſtique. *i. e.* An Anatomico-acouſtic Diſſertation. By *M. Perrolle*, M. D. Correſponding Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Montpellier. 8vo. Paris, 1783. 42 pages.

This work is divided into two parts. In the firſt the author endeavours to prove, that ſounds do not enter the Euſtachian 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. Aſſembleé publique de la Société Royale des Sciences tenüe dans la grande ſalle de l'hotel

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de cette ſociété, en preſence des etats de la province de Languedoc, le 27 Decembre, 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 Gaſpard 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 Berthòlon; and remarks on the Tænia, by M. Cuſſon, 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 guerir, dans lequel l'auteur, après avoir donné un precis de la ſtructure de cet organe, expoſe un nouveau procédé pour extraire la cataracte avec un inſtrument de ſon invention, & refute l'efficacité pretendüe de l'abbaiſſement; *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 efficacity of depreſſion. By M. *G. Pellier de Quengsy*, fils. 8vo. Montpellier, 1783. 549 pages.

16. *C. Gaſpar Siebold*, M. D. & Prof. &c. Parotidis Schirroſæ feliciter extirpatæ hiſtoria. 4to. Erfurti, 1781. p. 12.

17. De Analyſi Urinæ et acido Phoſphoreo Commentarius. Auctore *Thoma Lauth.* 4to. Straſburgh, 1780. p. 54.

18. *Bernardi Nicolai Pluvinet*, Pariſini, Tentamen Chemicum de Fermentatione Spirituoſa et Acetoſa, harumque productis. 4to. Monſpeliæ, 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 college. 8vo. Naples, 1731. 403 pages, with two copper plates.

20. *Henr. Aug. Wriſbergii* Profeſſoris Gottingenſis Experimenta et Obſervationes Anatomicæ de Utero Gravido, tubis ovariis et corpore luteo

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quorumdam animantium cum iiſdem in homine collatis. 4to. Gottingæ, 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 Alſace, being the work which obtained the prize from the Society of Sciences, Belles Lettres, and Arts at Nancy in 1782. By *M. Sivry*, advocate, 8vo. Nancy, 1782. 117 pages.

22. Phyſikaliſch Chemiſche Unterſuchung der thienſchen ſeuchtigkeiten. *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 materia 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-

lielmopolitano in Comitiis Univerſitatis Virginiæ, Die 12 Junii 1782, dum favente Gallorum Ducum et Militum frequentia, Medicæ Cooptationis Laureâ donabatur Chriſtianiſſimi Regis Exercitûs Archiater, *Joannes Franciſcus Coſte*, ſaluberrimarum Medicinæ Facultatum Pariſienſis alumnus, Valentinæ Doctor, Pennſylvanienſis Doctor honorarius; Regiarum Medicinæ Societatum Londinenſis, Edinburg, Paris. Regii Lotharingorum Medicorum Collegii honorarius; e Regiis Scientiarum Academiis Nanceiana, Lugdunenſi, Divionenſi; ex humanâ Societate Philadelphienſi; Societatis Philoſophicæ Americanæ Socius; Arcis et Militaris Noſocomii Caleti, Navaliumque Regis Exercituum Medicus. 8vo. Lugduni Batavorum, 1782. p. 103.

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 Rochambeau, is already advantageouſly known by ſeveral medical productions, particularly by a French tranſlation of Dr. Mead's works, in 2 vols. 8vo. with notes.

25. Diſſertatio Medica ſiſtens cauſas difficilis deglutitionis. Auctore *Carolo Chriſtiano Haaſe.* 4to. Gottingæ, 1781. p. 22.

26. Theorie

26. Theorie des Schielens. *i. e.* Theory of Strabiſmus. By *John Nepomucene Fiſcher*, Profeſſor of Mathematics at Ingolſtadt. 8vo. Ingolſtadt, 1781. 71 pages.

27. Hippocratis Aphoriſmi ad fidem veterum monumentorum caſtigati, Latine verſi, à *J. B. Lefebure*, M. D. 16mo. Paris 1782. p. 371.

28. *Caroli Godofredi Hagen* Tentamen Hiſtoriæ Lichenum. 8vo. Koningſberg, 1782. 182 pages, with coloured plates.

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.

29. Diſſertatio Inauguralis Medica de lichene Iſlandico, auctore *Gulielmo Chriſtiano Phil. Cramer*. 4to. Erlangen. 1780. pages 63.

30. *Tho. Hoffmann*, M. D. de præſagiis tempeſtatis naturalibus, Diſſertatio Medico-phyſica. Editio ſecunda. 8vo. Baſil, 1781. p. 48.

31. *Sebaldi Juſtini Brugmans* Lithologia Groningana juxta ordinem Wallerii digeſta. Cum ſynonymis aliorum imprimis Linnæi et Cronſtedii cum figuris æneis. Publicé defenſa cum ſummos in Philoſophia honores in academia Groningo-omlandica conſequeretur. 8vo. Groningæ, 1781. 120 pages.

32. Diſ-

32. Diſſertatio Inauguralis de Gardenia, quam preſide *C. P. Thunberg* ſuſtinuit *Petrus Djupedius.* 4to. Upſal, 1781.

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.

33. Adverſaria Medica, pars prima, ſpectat ad morbos pectoris inflammatorios ſpeciatim pleuritidem tum ſanguineam tum bilioſam. Auctore D. *Angel. Galli.* 8vo. Pavia, 1781.

34. Diſſertatio Medica de uſu cantharidum interno. Auctore *Johanne Conrad Stockar von Neuforn.* 4to. Gottingæ, 1781.

35. Progymnaſma Medico-practicum de Metaſtaſi lactis. Auctore *Petro Sylveſtre.* 4to. Montpellier, 1781. p. 47.

36. Occurſus Medici de Vaga ægritudine infirmitatis nervorum *Andreæ Comparetti.* 8vo. Venetiis, 1780. p. 396.

37. Dictionnaire de Santé. *i. e.* a Dictionary of health. Fifth edition. 8vo. Paris, 1783. 3 vols.

THE LONDON MEDICAL JOURNAL,

For JULY, AUGUST, and SEPTEMBER, 1783.

SECTION I.

BOOKS.

I. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London. Vol.* LXXII. *for the year* 1782. *Part* II. 4*to. London*, 1783, 158 pages with 9 copper-plates.

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 ar-

tiſt. 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 unvitreſcible, 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. Wedgewood 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. Wedgewood 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 fiſh this organ is wholly ſurrounded by the parts compoſing this cavity, which in many is cartilaginous, the ſkeleton of theſe fiſh 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 fiſh than in quadrupeds, birds and amphibious animals.—It varies in different orders of fiſh; 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 fiſh is cruſted 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 ſcull. Mr. Hunter obſerves, however, that the turtle and the croco-

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 ſkait it is ſomething different, being only united to one of the perpendiculars.

The two perpendiculars, 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, ſimi-

lar,

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 caſe, 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 caſe in quadrupeds. Mr. Hunter therefore ſuſpects that the lining of thoſe tubes in the quadruped is not nerve but a kind of internal perioſteum.

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, raiſing 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 Ingenhouſz, *counſellor to the court and body phyſician to the emperor*, F. R. S. &c.

Dr. Ingenhouſz 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. Ingenhouſz 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. Ingenhouſz 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 immerſed 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. Ingenhouſz 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 ſunſhire; 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 *conferva rivularis*, a plant eminent for yielding dephlogiſticated air, and which is to be met with almoſt every where,

ſhooting

ſhooting forth with the utmoſt luxuriancy in all water baſons, 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* Linnæi; *by Mr.* William André, *ſurgeon.*

II. *Memoire ſur la Chaleur*, i. e. *An Eſſay on Heat. By Meſſieurs* 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 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

of tin, forming two other cavities, with diſtinct covers, that are filled with ice. The ice which immediately ſurrounds the net work 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 phænomena in which there is extrication 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.

III. *Memoirs of the Royal Medical Society at Paris, Vol. II.* *(Continued from page 153).*

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 inflam-

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 peritonæum and uterus about ſeven. Only a very few ounces of blood were loſt in the operation, and a dead fœtus, 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 ſutures. 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 menſes ap-

appeared and continued 24 hours. Nov. 1ſt 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 hæmorrhoidal 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 hæmorrhage 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 ſummum eſt periculum, etſi medicamentis non ceſſerit, inciſo perinæo 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 ſodered 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 exquiſite 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 aſſafætida 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 aſſafœtida 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 menſes. 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 oſſa 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 oſſa pubis of near an inch and an half in extent, and like-

wiſe 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 infuſive ſurgery, by* M. Regnaudot, phyſician at Gaudaloupe.—Etmuller in his *Diſſert. de Chirug. 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 aſphyxies. He has tried it repeatedly but without ſucceſs. The mildeſt fluid, ſuch as a ſolution of gum arabic, excited fever, ſweating, ſtools, and vomiting. Infuſion of ſena conſtantly produced vomiting. The operation was performed with a ſmall ſyringe ſimilar to that uſed for injecting the lachrymal ducts. A vein was firſt laid bare and punctured, and then this ſyringe was introduced at the opening.

[*To be continued.*]

IV.

IV. *A Treatiſe on the Venereal Diſeaſe. By* G. Renny, *ſurgeon to the Athol Highlanders.* 8vo. Murray, *London*, 1782. 171 pages. 3s.

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 gonorrhœa 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 gonorrhœa 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 gonorrhœa. 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.

℞ Calomel. pp. gr. v.
Sacch. Saturn. ℈j. Pulv.

Pulv. e Ceruſſ. Comp. ʒj.
G. Arabic ʒſs. ſolv. in aq. font. bull. ʒviij.
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 venæſection 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 aſtringent 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 ſurgeoncy of a highland battalion, four out of eight ſoldiers, reported with gonorrhœas, 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 gonorrhœas 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

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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 frictions.

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 ſaccharum 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 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 ſtricture 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 ſtricture. 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

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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 adviſeable, 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. Excreſcences 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 ſcrophulous 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 aſſerts, the moſt inveterate ulcers on the legs may be brought to afford, as freely as ſores ſeated 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-"pocrates ſays of frictions, that it ſoftens the "hard, ſtrengthens the relaxed fibres, deſtroys "the unſound, 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 application 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 ancle. It is exquiſitely painful, and for ſome time he found it difficult of cure without reſting the leg,

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till at length by carrying the roller ſeveral times over the ancle 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 puffineſs "and a tetterous appearance of the ſurrounding "ſkin, accompanied with a thin and acrid diſ-"charge, which render the parts additionally "tender; whilſt the little ulcer is almoſt per-"fectly 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, *ung. rubr. deſiccativ.* or in more obſtinate caſes, a ſolution of ſugar of lead and white vitriol, with an ounce or two of camphorated ſpirit in a pint of water. If the ſore 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 cauſtic, or any ſimilar eſcharotic, and when the ſlough 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 happens, that beſides a large ſore, the leg is exceedingly ſwelled with hard tumors, or lumps, which will not always be diſſolved by the diſcharge from the ulcer. Here, we are told, the application 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 medicine, 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 inſiſt 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 eryſipelatous 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, aſſiſted 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 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 diſtempered 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 vis vitæ 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 ſlough is formed by it (which will not always be the caſe) the ſuppurative epithem is recommended as the beſt dreſſing till the ſlough 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 Arcæi* 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, without

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 abſceſs. 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 appearance, 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 occaſional 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 Auctorum*, 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, *Bouſſerole*, *Steinbeere*. Folia " petiolata, ovata, oblonga, obtuſa, integerrima, " duriuſcula, ſupra viridia, rugoſa, ſubtus pal-

" lida,

" lida, inodora, cum quadam amaritie adſtrin-
" gentia. *Arbutus Uva Urſi* L. Fruticulus
" paſſim per Europam obvius. Folia dantur
" ſub forma pulveris ad drachmam unam, cum
" Aquæ Unciis duodecim decocta ad drachmas
" duas contra affectus nephriticos."

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.

THE author of this tract having in the courſe of a long practice made frequent

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.
Axungiæ porcinæ, unciam unam.
Tritur. ſimul diligenter 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 dropſy 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 epidydimis, 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 curioſita fiſiologiſche.* 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 Monſignor Garampi the Apoſtolic Nuncio at Vienna, to

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 every thing 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 eſpanſile animale*) very different from the *halitus 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 diſtended 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 expreſ- "ſions) and contrary to its natural tendency that "the blood is driven by the heart into the arte- "ries, 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 that paſs through the lungs 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 aſſerts, 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 carrotid 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 aſſerts, 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 Roſa's three letters. The hypotheſis 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 Roſa'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 alledged by the Chevalier Roſa, they

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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.

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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 immoveably 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 occured, 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 ſloughy, 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 redundance 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 ancle 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 become 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 ſmalleſt 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 ſanguine enough 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 enterprizing ſurgeon of one of the Hoſpitals in London.

SECTION II.

Essays and Observations.

I. *An Account of two caſes of Hæmaturia. By* Robert Bland, M. D. *Phyſician-man-midwife to the Weſtminſter General Diſpenſary.*

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 ſucceſs in a buſineſs 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 faultering 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

ceeded 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 chancres 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 *ſynocha* 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 general 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 interchanges 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

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-ach, terminating in a ſweat. Moderate evacuations by bloodletting, 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-ach 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 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 intirely 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, " Vaniſ-
" ſimum eſſe conſtat, quod aliqui prætexunt,
" priſcos medicos, cum regulas de purgatione
" ſcriberent, non niſi fortiſſima pharmaca nota
" habuiſſe,

" habuiſſe, leniorum ignaros." *Obſervat. de Febrib.* 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 Περι φαρμακων (§ 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

the attendants very much; this laſted for an hour or two, and returned in a leſs 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 an half of vinum ipecacoanhæ given *partitis vicibus* through the night produced little evacuation by vomiting, but an almoſt conſtant nauſea, and ſeveral copious, dark-coloured and extremely fœtid 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 encreaſed. 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. thebaic. 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 ſe-

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. Akenſide in his Treatiſe *de Dyſenteriâ*, 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

ous evacuation of a matter reſembling yeaſt, to the entire relief of the patient, who began from that time to recover, and ſoon regained, without 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 diſeaſes, whether acute or chronic, are to be conſidered as truly contagious; in what manner each of theſe diſeaſes may be communicated by one individual to another; and what are the moſt certain means of ſtopping the progreſs of theſe different contagions." Diſſertations on this ſubject, in French or Latin, will be received by M. Vicq D'Azyr, ſecretary to the ſociety, till the 1ſt of January, 1785.

The Royal Academy of ſurgery at Paris have propoſed the following ſubject for a prize medal of the value of 500 livres: "Determiner les "differentes conſtitutions des ſtylets ou ſondes "ſolides et des ſondes cannelées; quels ſont les "cas où elles doivent etre admiſes, ſuivant leur "forme particuliere, et quelle eſt la methode "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 pro-"perties of the Peruvian Bark, and the compa-"rative 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

In the *Journal de Medecine* 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 meaſles. The alarming ſymptoms now diminiſhed, and in three days the meaſles 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, ſucceeded

ceeded 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 diſcovered,

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 veſiculæ 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 every where 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 varicous ſtate.—The urinary bladder was ſound, 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

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 obſer- " vations have been found relative to the Pe- " ruvian Bark. Theſe have been communicated " to the Royal Medical Society at Paris, by his " nephew Dr. Anthony de Juſſieu. In his de- " ſcription 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 yel- " low, 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 co- " loured. 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 pro-
" duces it is become ſo exceeding ſcarce, that
" in the year 1739, M. de Juſſieu found it
" growing only in a few places in the neigh-
" bourhood of Loxa, ſo that the inhabitants of
" Peru had been obliged to ſubſtitute the yel-
" low 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 ac-
" tive 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 fur-
" niſhed 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

" 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
" loſe. The bark of the other two is intirely
" 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 latitude. This has actually been
" done: Don Caſimir Ortega, profeſſor of bo-
" 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Juſſieu's
" *Hortus Siccus*. The other ſpecimen proves to
" be a White Bark, and of courſe a bad ſpecies.
" The Spaniſh miniſter accompanied theſe ſpe-
" cimens with a requeſt, that the Society would
" inform him what degree of attention they me-
" 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

" 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 uncommon 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 directions, and incapable of motion. His hands were conſtantly covered with an unctuous humour, 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

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 vertebræ 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 fœtid. 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

The articulations were almoſt entirely deſtitute of cartilage, ſo that ſome bones, as the rotula, the bones of the carpus, and ſeveral of the vertebræ 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 ℥ij, gr. xx; fluid volatile alkali ℥j, gr. xij; concrete volatile alkali gr. xij; charcoal ℥v, gr. liv.—In diſtilling Pouble'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 ℥iiſ, gr. 50; concrete volatile alkali gr. xxiv; charcoal ℥iijſ.

At a general meeting of the Society of Phyſicians of London, on Wedneſday the ſixth of Auguſt, the eulogium 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;

factures; and of the ſecond, antiquities, philology, 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.

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, viſcera, 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, Ruyſch, 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.

Auguſt 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.—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 aſſiduity. 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 Wooller 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 Crutched 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 Exami- "nation of a Charge brought againſt Inocula- "tion by de Haen, Raſt, Dimſdale, and other "writers," publiſhed in 1777 in 8vo.—The ſame day, at Northallerton in Yorkſhire, Mr. Wilſon 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 Maſſingham 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

ſiderable additions, and an appendix, containing a more particular account of its natural hiſtory. By *William Saunders*, M. D. F. A. S. member of the Royal College of Phyſicians in London, and phyſician to Guy's Hoſpital. 8vo. *Johnſon*, London, 1783. 188 pages.

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. Practical

3. Practical obſervations on the human teeth. By *R. Wooffendale*, ſurgeon-dentiſt, Liverpool. 8vo. *Johnſon*, London, 1783. 158 pages.

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 Linnæan 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. funguſes; 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.

7. A treatiſe on the Venereal diſeaſe. By *James Dunbar Innes*, A. M. ſurgeon in London, and member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. 8vo. *Cumberledge*, London, 1783. 100 pages. 2s.

7. Obſervations ſur le traitement de la Gonorrhée, traduites de l'Anglois de M. *Samuel Foart Simmons*, Docteur en Medecine, membre du College Royal des Medecins, et de la Société Royale de Londres ; Aſſocié etranger de la Société Royale de Medecine de Paris, &c. 8vo, Paris, 1783. 67 pages.

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

8. Analyſe du fér, par M. *Tob. Bergman*, Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal de Vaſa; traduite du Latin en François, avec des notes et un appendice, et ſuivie de quatres memoires ſur la metallurgié. *i. e.* Analyſis of iron, by Sir *Thorbern Bergman*, knight of the royal order of Waſa; tranſlated from the Latin into French, with notes and an appendix, with the addition of four eſſays on metallurgy. By *M. Grignon*, knight of the order of St. Michael, and correſpondent of the R. A. of Sciences. 8vo. Paris, 1783. 302 pages.

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.

9. Vollſtoendiges verzeichniſs aller gewœſche Deutſchlands, &c. *i. e.* A complete catalogue of all the plants of Germany, vol. I. 8vo. Leipſic, 1782.

This is an anonymous publication, but it is printed at the expence 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 Linnæan 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.

10. Verzeichniſs und beſchreibung der Tyroler inſekten, *i. e.* A catalogue and deſcription of the inſects of Tyrol. By *J. Nepomucene von Laicharting*. Part I. containing the genus *Scarabæus*. 8vo. Zurich, 1782. 248 pages.

11. Principios, &c. *i. e.* Principles of botany drawn from the beſt writers, and tranſlated into Spaniſh. By Don *Michael Barnades*, M. D. formerly phyſician to his majeſty and firſt profeſſor of botany. 8vo. Madrid, 1783.

12. Eſ-

12. Eſpecifico, &c. *i. e.* Specific newly diſcovered in the kingdom of Guatimala, 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.

13. Bibliotheca Chirurgica, in quâ res ad Chirurgiam pertinentes ordine alphabetico, ipſi vero ſcriptores quotquot ad annum uſque 1779 innotuerunt, ad ſingulas materias ordine chronologico adhibentur, adjecto ad libri calcem auctorum codice, ſtudio et operâ *Stephani Hieronymi de Vigiliis von Creutzenfeld*, Phil. & Med. Doct. Fac. Med. Vindob. Memb. 4to tom. 11. Vindobonæ, 1781.

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 arzneykunſte, *i. e.* Eſſay on the theory of phyſic. By *John Ulrich Gottlieb Schæffer*, 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, aſſeſſor of the college of phyſicians at Munich, &c. 8vo. Nuremberg, 1782. 358 pages.

16. Inſtitutiones Neurologicæ, ſive de nervis corporis humani tractatio; præmiſſa eſt oratio de proprietatibus nervorum generalioribus, publice habita in regia Academiâ Suecana. Editio altera recentiorum obſervationibus aucta et priori emendata. Auctore *Rollando Martin*, M. D. anatom. et chirurg. et theatro anatom. urbis metropol. prof. olim et reg. colleg. med. aſſeſſor. 8vo. Stockholm, 1782. p. 113.

17. Inſtitutiones Neurologicæ, ſive de nervis. Addita eſt ſciagraphia nervorum tabulis XI. comprehenſa. Lectio ſecunda anatomica. Auctore *Rollando Martin*, M. D. &c. 8vo. Stockholm, 1782. p. 250.

18. Recherches ſur la petite verole, ſa marche, ſes nuances, et les meilleurs moyens de la traiter; avec des obſervations ſur l'epidemie qui a regné dans l'Anfreville et les environs; ſur la nature

nature des gas inflammables et detonnans, et les meilleurs moyens de prevenir leurs effets pernicieux ou d'y remedier; et ſur la dyſenterie epidemique qui a regné l'année 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 Rouſſel*, 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.

19. Entwurf einer Verzeichnung veteraniſcher bucher. *i. e.* Plan of a catalogue of books relative to the veterinary art. By *John Charles Gottlieb Henze.* 8vo. Gottingen, 1782.

20. Verſuche uber die Platina. *i. e.* Eſſays on Platina. 8vo. Manheim, 1782. 324 pages.

Theſe eſſays are the production of comte de Sickingen, miniſter from the elector palatine to the court of France. The author has communicated

nicated them in French to the academy of ſciences at Paris, and they will appear in the *Memoires des ſavans etrangers*. 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.

21. Diſſertatio Medica Inauguralis de Phthiſi Pulmonali, auctore *Gulielmo Corp*, Anglo. 8vo. Edin. 1782.

22. Diſſertatio Medica Inauguralis de Plethora, auctore *Joanne Radulpho Fenwick*, Anglo. 8vo. Edin. 1782.

23. Diſſertatio Medica Inauguralis de Eryſipelate, auctore *Gulielmo Gourlay*, Scoto. 8vo. Edin. 1782. p. 40.

24. Diſſertatio Medica Inauguralis de Morbis Mammarum, auctore *Edvardo Hart*, Hiberno. 8vo. Edin. 1782.

25. Diſſertatio Medica Inauguralis de Melæna, auctore *Harper Hall*, ex Inſula Barbada. 8vo. Edin. 1782.

26. Diſſertatio Medica Inauguralis de Typho Graviore Petechiali, auctore *Georgio Paton*, Scoto. 8vo. Edin. 1782. p. 38.

27. Diſſertatio Medica Inauguralis de Menorrhagia,

rhagia, auctore *Andrew Sayers*, Hiberno. 8vo. Edin. 1782.

28. Dissertatio Inauguralis de aere dephlogisticato, auctore *Jonathan Stokes*, Anglo. 8vo. Edin. 1782. p. 40.

29. Dissertatio Medica Inauguralis de animi affectibus, auctore *Daniel Bryan*, Hiberno. 8vo. Edin. 1782.

30. Dissertatio Medica Inauguralis de cynanche typho, auctore *Georgio Daniel*, Anglo. 8vo. Edin. 1782.

31. Dissertatio Inauguralis de aeris affectibus, auctore *Samuel de Eutts*, 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 Forsythe*, 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. Diſſertatio Inauguralis de Mente. Auctore *Philippo Holland*, Anglo. 8vo. Edin. 1782. P. 35.

37. Diſſertatio Inauguralis de febrium mutatione. Auctore *Jacobo Hutchinſon*, Britanno. 8vo. Edin. 1782.

38. Diſſertatio Medica Inauguralis de Militum Salute tuenda. Auctore *Andrea Marſhall*, Scoto. 8vo. Edin. 1782.

39. Diſſertatio Medica Inauguralis de rheumatiſmo. Auctore *Ricardo Vaughan*, Anglo. 8vo. Edin. 1782.

40. Recherches ſur la nature et le traitement de la fievre puerperale, ou inflammation d'entrailles des femmes en couches. *i. e.* Inquiries concerning the nature and treatment of the puerperal fever, or abdominal inflammation of lying-in women. By M. *de Laroche*, phyſician to the Duke of Orleans, member of the College of Phyſicians of Geneva, and of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. 12mo. Paris, 1783. 332 pages.

41. Inſtructions concernant les femmes enceintes, celles qui ſont accouchées, et la maniere d'elever les petits enfans, avec les moyens d'eviter l'abus, et les prejugés 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. Straſburg, 1783. 99 pages.

42. Verſuch eines neuen Lehrgobæudes der praktiſchen Geburthyhülfe. *i. e.* An Eſſay towards a new ſyſtem of the practice of midwifery. By *John Philip Hagen*, profeſſor of midwifery at Berlin, &c. Part I. 211 pages. Part II. 276 pages. 8vo. Berlin, 1782.

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

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 inventés, ou perfectionnés, 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 chirurgical operations. By *M. Cambon*, ſurgeon to her late R. H. the princeſs Charlotte of Lorraine. 8vo. Paris, 1781. 31 pages.

45. Handbuch der Naturgeſcheichte. *i. e.* A Text-book of Natural Hiſtory. By *John Frederick Blumenbach*, M. D. 8vo. Gottingen, 1780.

46. *Jo. Chr. Gottl. Ackermann* de Dyſenteriæ antiquitatibus liber bipartitus. 8vo. Leipſic.

47. Pieces intereſſantes ſur la Medecine et la Phyſique, ſavoir, 1. Le regime Pythagoricien, pour vivre en parfait ſanté juſqu'à 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 ſyſtemes 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 natural hiſtory; 3. Deſcription of the human body; 4. Diſſertation on the powers of the imagination; 5. The different ſyſtems of generation; 6. Scale and calculation of pains and pleaſures;

7. Diſcourſe on ſympathy, tranſlated from Cocchi and other celebrated phyſicians. 12mo. Paris, 1782. 371 pages.

48. Leçons elementaires d'Hiſtoire Naturelle et de Chemie, dans leſquelles on s'eſt propoſé, 1. de donner un enſemble methodique des connoiſſances 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 reſumé 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. By *M. de Fourcroy*, doctor regent of the faculty of phyſic, and member of the Royal Medical Society. 8vo. Paris, 1782. Vol. I. 584 pages. Vol. II. 848 pages.

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 evacuans dans la cure des plaies recentes, ou gravés; ſuivie d'obſervations raiſonnées ſur la complication du vice venerien 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. Straſburgh, 1782. 160 pages.

The author quotes the authority of Hippocrates, Galen, and Boerhaave in oppoſition to Guy de Chauliac, Pigray, Ambroſe 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.

50. Hiſtoire des Maladies epidemiques qui ont regné dans la province du Dauphiné depuis l'année 1775. *i. e.* Hiſtory of the epidemical diſeaſes that have prevailed in the province of Dauphiny ſince the year 1775. By *M. Nicolas*, Med. & Philoſ. Doct. Conſulting phyſician to the king for the treatment of epidemics, &c. 8vo. Grenoble, 1780. 110 pages.

51. Suite de l'Aitiologie de la Salivation, ou explication des inconveniens attachés au mercure adminiſtré en friction et en fumigation; avec des obſervations ſur les dangers de l'uſage du ſublimé corroſif, et ſur ceux de toutes les preparations du mercure données ſous forme ſeche. *i. e.* Sequel to the Ætiology of Salivation, or an explanation of the inconveniencies 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 Mittié*, 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 memoires, actes, ou journaux des plus celebres academies et ſociétés litteraires de l'Europe, concernant l'hiſtoire naturelle, la botanique, la phyſique, la chemie, la medecine, l'anatomie, la mechanique, &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 Puſtule maligne. *i. e.* A treatiſe on the Anthrax or malignant Puſtule. By M. *Chambon*, doctor-regent of the Faculty of Phyſic, and member of

of the Royal Medical Society at Paris. 12mo. Neufchatel., 1782, 230 pages.

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. Baſil, 1782. 2d edition. 72 pages.

44. Recherches ſur differens 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.

55. Kleine Mediniſch Chirurgiſch Abhandlungen. *i. e.* Opuſcula of Phyſic and Surgery tranſlated from different languages. Vol. I. 8vo. Leipſic, 1782. 249 pages.

THE
LONDON MEDICAL JOURNAL,
For OCT. NOV. and DECEMBER, 1783.

SECTION I.

BOOKS.

I. *Commentationes Societatis Regiæ Scientiarum Gottingenſis.* Claſſis Phyſicæ. Tomus III. ad A. 1780. 4to. Gottingæ, 1781. p. 148.

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. CERCODIA ERECTA *Bankſii.* This plant, which conſtitutes 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 *Cunigunda*, and Spielmann in his catalogue of the botanic gar-

den at Straſburgh, printed in 1777, calls it *Cunigunda de Taiti*. 2. AQUILEGIA *nectariis rectis conniventibus petalo lanceolato æqualibus*. 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, foliis pleriſque oblongis trilobis vel quinque-lobis inciſo crenatis*. The author acknowledges himſelf indebted for this plant to Dr. Reichard of Franckfort, in honour of whom he names it *Geranium Reichardi*. 4. GERANIUM DAUCIFOLIUM *calycibus monophyllis foliis hirtis 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 punctatis denticulatis, ſcapo tereti*. This is the *Plantago Incurvata* of Juſſieu. 7. HYPERICUM *floribus trigynis, primordialibus ſeſſilibus, caule ancipiti fruticoſo, foliis lanceolato linearibus* LINN. *Syſt. 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 therefore to have originated from a variolous ulcer.

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

In the fourth obſervation, we have an account 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 *Ptoſis* 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 tobacco 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 prevented its return, ſo that at laſt he ſeldom went without them. After cleanſing the primæ viæ, our author adminiſtered aſſafœtida and valerian, and at the ſame time directed a bliſter to be applied 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 palpebræ 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 muſk 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* (Baſtard 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 meteorologico fundamentali commentatio.

vote

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 atmoſpherical electricity; thunder and lightning; variations of the magnetic needle; and laſtly, the meteorological ſitua-

ſituation of Gottingen. 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 abfuit, quin ſutrinum quoque inven-
" tum à ſapientibus diceret Poſidonius.
SENECA."

any

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 trifling 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 defi— ſays he—" on crut du moins que je n'oſerois " jamais le publier ſous mon nom. Je me " prêtai a la plaiſanterie et j'ecrivis."—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 caſtigat 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 Groninguen 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 ſo as it is repreſented in ancient ſtatues, and in the pictures and engravings of Van Haerlem, Goltzius, and other artiſts of the ſixth cen-

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 oſſa 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'Orthopedie*, 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 parturition.

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 proprietés 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 oſſa cuneiformia preciſely at that part where they are connected with the metatarſal 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 *Œuvres 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 diarrhœa 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

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 *Melanges*, he offers ſome reflexions 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 reſiſting 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*; *ſchirrous and cancerous phthiſis*; *ſerous 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

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of water-creſſes in complaints of this kind. In the two caſes of what he calls ſchirrous 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 *Melanges*, 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

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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 inſiſts much on the neceſſity of introducing a blow pipe through a wound made into the trachea, by means of which the moiſture in the bronchiæ 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 obſervations on fractures of the fore arm and fibula, which are the ſubjects of two eſſays. M. Pouteau 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 remarks 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 ſtiled irritability. To this vegetative principle he attributes the re-union of parts that have been ſeparated. He relates after Garengeot, 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 woman who having cut off the end of one of her fingers, had it replaced.

The

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 acknow-

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. Pou-" teau) the merit of a ſurgeon ought to be de-" termined 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 chancres, 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 inefficacious 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 *lithotome 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. *Me-*

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. Carcaſſone, *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 ſchirrous, 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. —2. *Anatomical obſervations. By* M. Vicq d'Azyr. —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 fœtus.—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 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 Cauſtic. By* M. Bucquet.—2. *Of the nature of the eſſential ſalt of Tamarinds. By* M. De Laſſone, *jun.* M.D. Theſe experiments prove *this ſalt* to be of the ſame nature as Cream of

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 Greſie.—Theſe remarks contain nothing new to the Engliſh reader.—2. *On the virtues of Muſcus Pyxioides 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 Iſle de France.* This plant, which it ſeems has been erroneouſly deſcribed by Rumphius, belongs to the 13th claſs (*Polyandr. Monogyn.*) of Linnæus.—4. *On the uſe of Ivy in bread.* By M. de la Maziere, M. D.

M. D. *phyſician at Poictiers.*—A caſe is related in which bread made of the leaves of ivy brought on a fatal colic.—5. *On the uſe of the Lactuca Viroſa. 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 Guadaloupe.*—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 Palma Chriſti 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 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 Broſſiere, 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

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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 terraſs 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 terraſs, 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 Gulph.—3. *On the bite of the Scorpion. By* M. Mallet de la Broſſiere, 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 (Meſſieurs 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 freez-

ing

ing of mercury †, it appears that in cold countries ſpirit thermometers claim the preference.

We come now to the MEMOIRS or ſecond part of the volume, which conſiſts of ſuch papers 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 account of ſuch as admit of abridgment, or appear to be the moſt intereſting.

1. *Conſtitution of the year* 1777 *at Paris. By* 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* Teſſier.—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 regimen, freſh air, and venæſection at the beginning, this diſeaſe ſeldom proved fatal, though before this plan was purſued great numbers had fallen martyrs to a heating regimen.—5. *An eſſay*

† See p. 205. § See p. 54.

on

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 Marſeilles 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 Marſeilles 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 Marſeilles, 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:

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 Marſeilles is calculated to be 25, 4 years. —The Hotel Dieu at Marſeilles 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 endemial diſeaſes that prevail at Marſeilles, 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

primæ 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 martis, 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 Paſſy 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 deſiſted 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 Cheſelden, 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

opinion that the ſtaff recommended by Cheſelden 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 Cheſelden is not of a ſufficient length for adults when they are fat.—14. *On the effects of ſmutty rye. By* Abbé Teſſier.—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, *amman of Bruſſels.*—This eſſay obtained the premium offered by the ſociety in 1776.

V. Jani Peterſon Michell, M. D. *De Synchondrotomia Pubis Commentarius.* 8vo. Amſtelodami, 1783. P. 260, with two copperplates.

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 account of all theſe caſes, excepting two that occurred 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 Munſter, ſurgeon at Bommel. The firſt of the two patients was a ricketty women, 27 years old,

* See p. 35.

who

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 fœtus, 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 ſhe

ſo

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 Symphyſis was in neither of theſe two patients neceſſary.

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

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 Hyſterotomy, 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 curſorily 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 fœtus 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 ſuture 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 meſtaſtaſis of the milk.

* P. 94.

The

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.

VI. *Nouveaux Memoires de l'Academie de Dijon, pour la partie des Sciences et Arts.* i. e. *New Memoirs of the Academy of Dijon, relative to the Sciences and Arts.* Vol. I. for 1782. Part I. 8vo. Dijon 1783. 255 pages.

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 ſluices 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 omphalomeſenteric 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 æther and ſpirit of turpentine in the colic produced by thoſe concretions.* *By* M. Durande.

In

—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* 1782. *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 kidnies, 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

termit 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 Blackrie'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 Peterſburgh, 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 Ylſt, without any previous

previous ſymptom but that of giving no milk a few hours before their death, as they continued to eat, drink and ruminate 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.

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 Ylſt, 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 ſepa-

I ſeparated the viſcera, &c. with my hands, I got not the leaſt hurt.

The eyes, tongue, and throat of the cow were ſound. The udders were without milk, but in other reſpects healthy, and there was no where 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 glandulæ 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 analagous 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. I. § 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 diſeaſe, 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 Beytrage.

believe

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 farther 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 dropſy 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

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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 dropſy 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 fœtid 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.

Nov. 6th. Has taken twenty-four grains of calomel ſince yeſterday, and has had three ſlimy fœtid 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. Reſted well laſt night——this morning pulſe 85——has had two very fœtid 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

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 anſwer

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 mart.* 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

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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 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 exceedingly; 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 vû une fille qui avoit le clitoris " dès ſa naiſſance ſi fort reſemblant au membre viril, " que la ſage femme et celles qui ſe trouverent à l'ac- " couchement de ſa mere, la crurent un garçon; et lui " firent donner au baptême un nom d'homme: mais " cette erreur fut decouverte après la mort de l'enfant, " en faiſaut une exacte diſſection de ſon cadavre."

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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 ſtrait 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 veſiculæ 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 peritonæum was remarkably prominent.

Such a luſus naturæ 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.*

NOtwithſtanding 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 encreaſing, 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 ſtrait 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

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 plaiſter. 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 cheſnut, 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 ſchirrous 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 ſchirrus 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,

increaſe of ſize, enlarged lumps round the breaſt, and a ſchirrous 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 ſchirrous 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 aſſert, 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 Laſſone and Cornette, concerning a new method of preparing

paring at a ſmall expence, 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. Malo, 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

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 profeſſes 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 phænomena 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.

Mr. Scheele has lately communicated to profeſſor Crell, of Helmſtadt, 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 ſupe- " rior efficacy, but their expectations have been " too often baffled by the avarice of the drug- " giſts. It is true they have a ſort of bark here " which they call *red* bark, and which is dif- " ferent 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 ge-
" nuine 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 ſophiſtication 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 in-
" ſpecting phyſician of this place to look at
" ſome medicines lately arrived, amongſt which
" was a yellowiſh coloured bark, a little groſſer
" 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 ſophiſtication 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 Meſſieurs "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 ʒv, and of the latter ʒiv, gr. xlv. A chemical analyſis of eight ounces of red bark yielded,

of a vegetable alcaline ſalt		22 grains,
— vitriolated tartar	—	6
— earth of iron —	—	8
— calcareous earth	—	48
— ſelenites — —	—	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
— ſelenites — —	—	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 accompanied 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 different patients, in Guy's Hoſpital, and who has promiſed to inform us of the reſult of his obſervations on this ſubject, has already cured one patient, by this method, who had ſeveral deep, ill-conditioned chancres. The ſores were waſhed with a ſolution of opium in water, and the patient 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 venereal ſymptoms were removed. Dr. Saunders is not yet able to aſcertain how far opium may be relied on in caſes of this ſort independently 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 Aſſafœtida 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. Veling, relating to a new ſpecies of Byſſus 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 Byſſus, 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 together.

The

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

Byſſus filamentis ſimpliciſſimis, æqualibus, albis.

The Byſſus of the waters of Croft, Dinſdale, &c. was thus arranged and deſcribed with the approbation of the late Dr. Solander—*Byſſus lanuginoſa filamentis ſimplicibus, tenuiſſimis, albis; habitat in fontibus præcipue ſulphureis, confervis adhærens, lapideſque &c. obtegens.*"

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 introductory 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 Pearſon, phyſician in London.—III. An Engliſh tranſlation of M. Fourcroy's *Leçons Elementaires 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, *Archæologiæ Artis Obſtetriciæ 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 Mulo-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 Crell, of Helmſtadt, propoſes to publiſh a work in German, entitled *Beytrage 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 Quengſy, 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'Operations ſur la Chirurgie des Yeux*, with engravings of inſtruments and practical remarks.

PROMOTED.

Lately, Mr. Conrad Monch, apothecary at Caſſel, 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 houſhold 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 Nouguez, doctors

regent of the faculty of phyſic in that city.—At Amſterdam, John Burmann, M. D. profeſſor of botany.

1781. At Stutgard, 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 quædam Mathematicæ*,' he ſtiled himſelf ſimply '*Daniel Bernouilli Joannis 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 preſerved his health and his faculties unimpaired till he was nearly eighty

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 Baſil in favour of poor ſtudents. He uſed to relate two anecdo es 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 journies, 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 Erfort, aged 45 years, Dr. William Bernard Tromſdorf, profeſſor of phyſic.—

31. Dr.

Dr. Matthew Francis Alix, profeſſor of phyſic and ſurgery at Fulda.

Auguſt. 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 Moleſworth, 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 Oehme, M. D.

Feb. 15, At Leipſic, of the ſmall pox, in his 29th year, Frederick Andrew Galliſch, 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. Leſke, 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, Græcarumque et Latinarum literarum peritiſſimus.' His works were collected and publiſhed at Frankfort in 1772, in 3 vols. 4to. under the title of *Opuſcula Medica ac Medico-phyſiologica ab auctore recognita, aucta et emendata.*

Aug. At Paris, M. Pierre Morlanne, ſurgeon. —At Stalbridge in Dorſetſhire, Mr. Grimſtead, 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 Crones, 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 Aſtruc 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 afterwards relapſing, he determined to try the effects of the hot ſprings of Bourbonne. Dr. Hallé (his nephew) and the Abbé Teſſier 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 alimens*, 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 Regiæ Medicæ, naſcentis columen,
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 Borvonenſes, tot millibus ſalutiferas,
Inutiles expertus,
Flebilis multis,

Obiit

Obiit Borvonæ die xviii menſis Septembris,
Anno Domini M.DCC.LXXXIII,
Ætatis lvi, menſ. xi, dieb. viii.
Quam viventi pacem contulit mens ſibi bene conſcia,
Eam defuncto concedat divina miſericordia.

—27. Mr. J. Randall, apothecary, in King-ſtreet, Covent Garden.

Oct. 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 ſecretary

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 natural hiſtory, and ſuperintendant of the botanic garden at Upſal. He was the only Son of the illuſtrious naturaliſt of the ſame name lately deceaſed, and dying a batchelor, the male line of Linnæus 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 indebted 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-

ous kinds of inſanity. 8vo. *Robinſon*, London, 1782. 324 pages. 5s.

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.

2. Obſervations on the late Influenza, the *Febris Catarrhalis Epidemica* of Hippocrates, as it appeared at London in 1775 and 1782. By *William Grant*, M. D. 8vo. *Cadell*, London, 1782. 40 pages.

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

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.

5. Enchiridion Botanicum, complectens characteres genericos et ſpecificos plantarum per inſulas Britannicas ſponté naſcentium, ex Linnæo aliiſque deſumptos. Edidit *Arthurus Broughton*, M. D. 8vo. *Robinſon*, London, 1782. 226 pages. 4s.

6. An eſſay on the uſe of the red Peruvian bark in the cure of intermittents. By *Edward Rigby*, member of the corporation of ſurgeons in London. 8vo. *Johnſon*, London, 1783. 107 pages.

7. A treatiſe on the infantile remittent fever. By *William Butter*, M. D. fellow of the royal college of phyſicians, and member of the medical ſociety, both of Edinburgh, 8vo. *Robſon*, London. 50 pages.

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

8. De la Pulmonie ; de ſes ſymptomes, de ſes cauſes, et de ſa curation. *i. e.* Of Pulmonary Phthiſis, its ſymptoms, cauſes, and cure. By *Jeannet de Longrois*, doctor regent of the faculty of phyſic at Paris. 12mo. Paris, 1781. 207 pages.

9. *Joannis Hedwigii*, Societatum oeconomiæ Lipſienſis, et nat. ſcrutatorum Berol. memb. honor. Fundamentum Hiſtoriæ Naturalis Muſcorum frondoſorum, concernens eorum flores, fructus, ſeminalem propagationem, adjectâ generum diſpoſitione methodicâ, iconibus illuſtratis. 4to. Leipſic, 1782, in two parts, with ten coloured plates, and about 100 pages of letter preſs in each.

Dillenius and Linnæus 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 ſimilar 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 Linnæus 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 requiſite for generation. The uſe of theſe he is unable 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 Geſchiete der frühlings-epidemie, &c. *i. e.* Additions to the hiſtory of the epidemic of the ſpring of 1782. By *J. D. Metzger*, aulic counſellor to the king or Pruſſia, doctor and profeſſor of phyſic at Koningſberg. 8vo. Koningſberg, 1782. 80 pages.

The influenza began to prevail at Memel on the 4th, and at Koningſberg on the 15th of March. It proved fatal, we are told, only to a few aged and infirm people.

11. Peterburgiſche Kanzel-Vortræge, &c. *i. e.* Diſcourſes delivered at Peterſburgh. *By Joachim*

chim-Chriſtian Grot, rector of St. Catherine Waſiley-Oſtrow. 8vo. Leipſic, 1782. 440 pages.

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 expence of the empreſs of Ruſſia.

12. Obſervationes, quibus præſtantiores vires Corticis Peruviani Rubri, in cura Intermittentium aliarumque febrium ſtabiliuntur. Accedunt hinc indé annotationes in curam aliorum morborum eodem remedio, authore *Gulielmo Saunders*, M.D. coll. reg. med. Londin. ſocio, noſocomii Guyani medico. Editio altera ex Anglico idiomate in Latinum verſa a *P. C. de Brabant*, med. Gand. 8vo. Gandavi, 1783. p. 124.

13. *Torberni Bergman* Chemiæ Prof. Upſal. et Equitis Aurati regii ordinis de Waſa, opuſcula phyſica et chemica, pleraque ſeorſim antea edita, jam ab auctore collecta, reviſa et aucta. Vol. III. 8vo. Upſal, 1783, p. 490.

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

lowing eſſays, viz. 1. *De analyſi ferri*; 2. *De cauſa fragilitatis ferri frigidi*; 3. *De acidis metallicis*; 4. *De diverſa phlogiſti quantitate in metallis*; 5. *De ſtanno ſulphurato*; 6. *De antimonialibus ſulphuratis*; 7. *De productis vulcaniis*; 8. *De attractionibus electivis*; 9. *De ferro et ſtanno igne commixtis.*

14. Afhandling om Ben-Sjukdomar, efter erkande auctorers arbeten och anmoerkningar, *i. e.* A treatiſe on the diſeaſes of bones, compiled from the works and obſervations of the beſt authors. By *Rowland Martin*, M. D. aſſeſſor of the royal college of phyſicians, and profeſſor of anatomy and ſurgery. 8vo. Stockholm, 1782. 385 pages.

15. Sentimenti d'affetto e di riconoſcenza degli ſtudenti di medicina verſo il loro immortale precettore il Sig. S. A. D. Tiſſot. 8vo. Pavia, 1783.

A collection of poems in honour of M. Tiſſot, 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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END OF VOL. IV.