

be not so easily digested as that of asses or mares . . . may be rendered lighter by . . . barley water . . . If it should, notwithstanding, prove heavy on the stomach, a small quantity of brandy or rum, with a little sugar, may be added, which will render it both more light and nourishing" For nervous fever, blistering plasters and cordial liquors are the chief things to be depended on and also for miliary fevers; for putrid fever, Peruvian Bark. Bark is useful too in small pox and the patient should be kept cool and easy with a change of linen every day, acid drink and little food. Inoculation is strongly urged—vaccination was not yet.

Measles is treated like small pox, but bleeding is commonly necessary, especially where the fever runs high. Scarlet fever needs no medicine as a rule. In erysipelas "much mischief is often done by medicine, especially by external applications". And so the doctor goes through the catalogue of diseases, he warns against mercury, except in the Lues. Then he takes up surgery, wounds, bruises, ulcers, fractures, etc., and finishes with an excellent chapter on cold bathing and mineral waters.

He adds an appendix of simples and medicines, quoting Bacon's sage apothegm *Medicamentorum varietas ignorantiae filia est*, multiplicity of medicines is the daughter of ignorance, but gives a lost list of balsams, boluses, cataplasms and sinapisms, cylsters, collyria, confections, conserves, decoction, draughts, electuaries, emulsions, extracts, fomentations, gargles, infusions, juleps (mint julep not among them) mixtures, ointments, liniments, cerates, pills, plasters, powders, syrups, tinctures, elixirs, vinegars, waters, distilled simple or spirituous, wheys, and wines.

IV.

Hecker's Epidemics of the Middle Ages.

Just. Friedrich Karl Hecker was born 1795, the son of A. F. Hecker, Professor in the Medical Faculty of the University at Berlin—Frederick William's University—the son also adopted medicine as his profession and himself became a professor in the same University. He especially established himself in the estimation of the profession in his own and foreign lands, by his historical writings, a field in which his father had adventured but with less marked success. Before long he acquired the reputation of being the most learned of medical historians in Germany, though he is "often too verbose, and may be called the romancer among medical historians." In 1832, he published a small treatise on the "Schwarze Tod." (Black Death. This was followed by one on the "Tanzmuth" (Dancing Mania), and in 1834, by one on the "Englische Schweiss" ("English Sweat" i.e., "Sweating Sickness", attributed to the English on the same principle, that the French and Neapolitans got the credit for *Morbus Gallicus* and *Mal de Naples*, the Germans for German Measles, and the Spaniards for Spanish Flu).