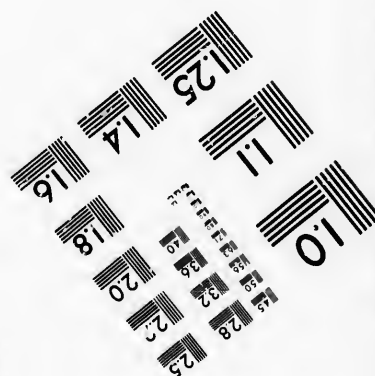
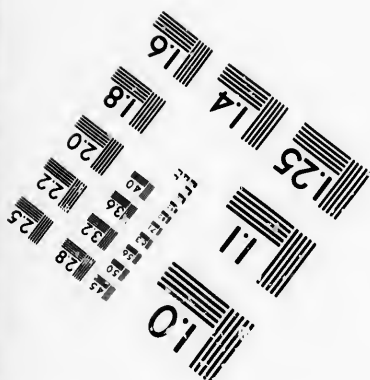
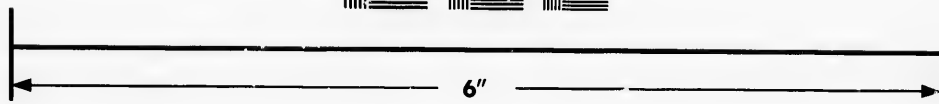
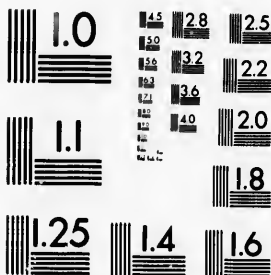


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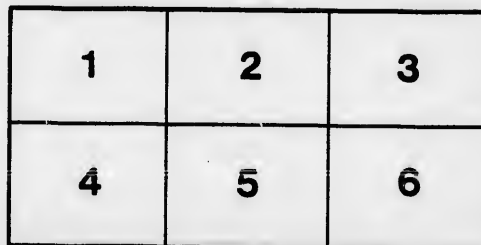
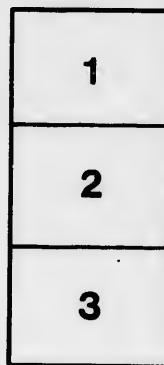
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THE  
**EYE & EAR,**



THEIR DISEASES,  
AND MEANS OF CURE.

BY  
**DR. F. A. CADWELL,**

Oculist and Aurist,

OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR.

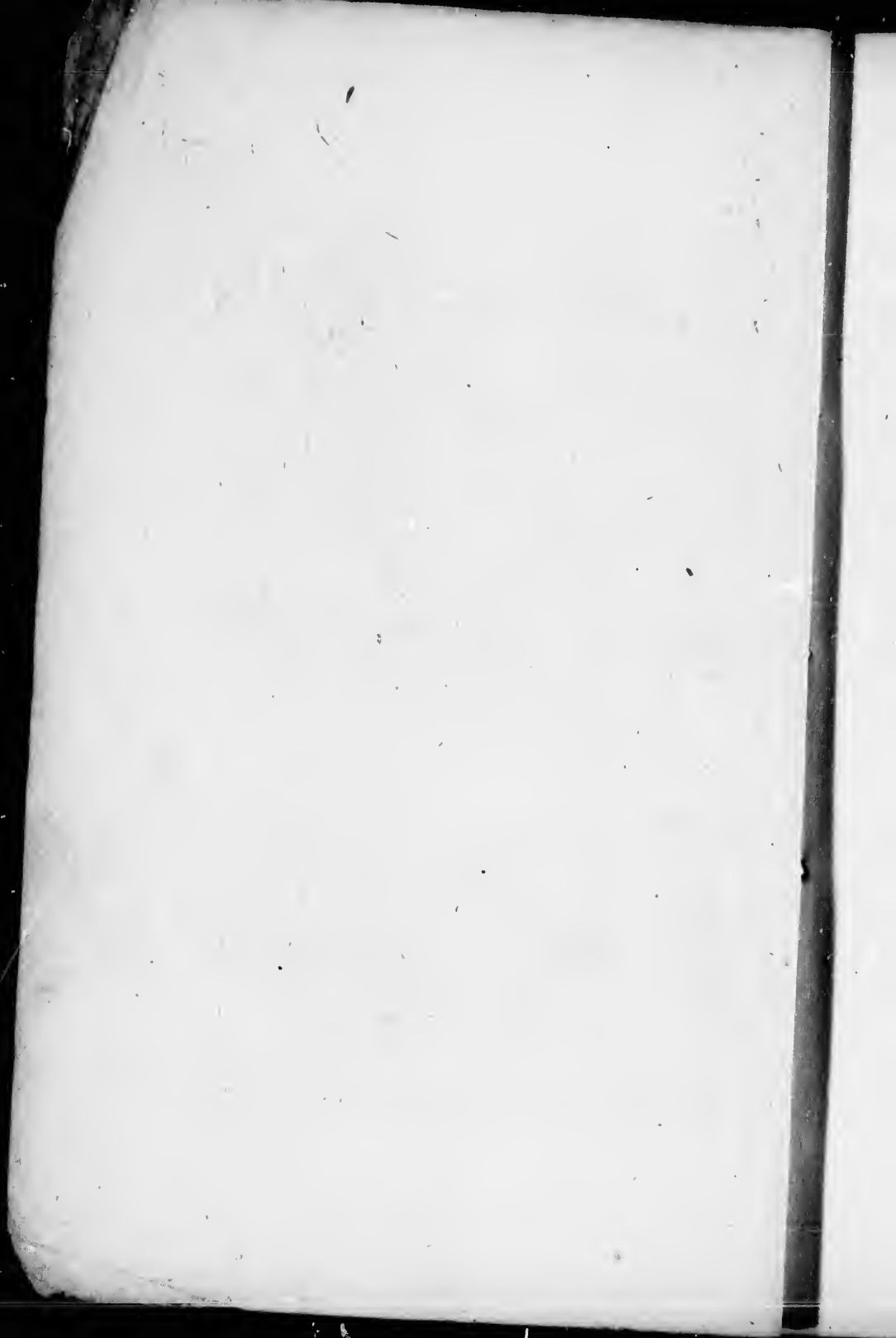
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TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR.

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THE

NEW

MEMBER

TREATISE  
ON  
THE EYE AND EAR:

RULES FOR THE PRESERVATION AND  
RESTORATION OF SIGHT;  
**DEAFNESS;**  
ITS CAUSES AND PROGRESS EXPLAINED;  
NEW DISCOVERIES IN TREATMENT,  
ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS CASES,

BY

FREDERICK A. CADWELL, M. D.,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

MEMBER OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF LOWER CANADA;  
MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY; GRADUATE  
OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, U.S.;  
LICENSED PRACTITIONER OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA,  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

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*Second Edition.*

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TORONTO:

PRINTED AT THE "GLOBE" BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

1854.

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TORONTO, *January*, 1854.

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## P R E F A C E.

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If any apology were needed for offering a work to the public, treating on subjects of so much importance as **SIGHT** and **HEARING**, which is not in reality a work of practical advantage either to the Medical Practitioner or the Student in **Medicine**, it will be found in the greater advantage which a work of this description is intended to afford to those into whose hands it may chance to fall. And in order that it may be read alike by the rich and the poor, and its contents carefully perused and duly appreciated, the author has much pleasure in offering the second edition (4,000 copies) to the public, gratuitously.

With regard to the Author's qualifications for the task he has undertaken, he feels fully assured that every considerate reader of these pages will unite in acknowledging a decided preference for one who has devoted his labours and energies for upwards of **TWELVE YEARS** to the acquirement of that knowledge which experience and practice can alone impart. And if it should subsequently appear that the public have profited by any of the few **HINTS** and **CAUTIONS** which may be gleaned from the perusal of these pages, the Author will feel more than recompensed for the labour he has bestowed upon it.

TORONTO, 1854.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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THE present work being intended by the Author merely as a work of general information to all who may feel interested in its perusal, and not one of practical advantage either to the medical practitioner or student of medicine, the writer has, on this account avoided referring to the anatomical description of either the eye or ear, or offering any remarks on its physiology; and confined his observations principally to a discussion of some of its most important and dangerous diseases, with a few hints on the rise and progress of disease, and advised means for the protection and preservation of both organs.

The reader will, by carefully perusing these pages, be able to draw much information relative to these two useful organs, and the diseases to which they are subject. He will discover that diseases of the Eye are variable, numerous, and complicated, more so than those affecting any other organ of the body. He will discover that they arise from causes as numerous as the diseases themselves, and are subject to as many modifications. He will readily be able to determine how diminished are his chances for obtaining relief in such cases, by the course usually pursued,

and will not fail to be warned of the danger of trifling with organs so essential to the protection and preservation of life and happiness.

The reader must also discover how difficult, and indeed impossible, must be the proper understanding of these diseases, even by medical men of talent, who do not devote their entire attention to them.

Long experience has taught me the great necessity of patient investigation of the whole system, before proceeding to treatment, however simple the case might appear to be: for a disease which has the appearance of a purely local affection, frequently proves to be of a very different character, and connected with some distant disturbance;—in fact, it may be put down as a general rule, that but *few affections* of either the Eye or Ear are of a purely local character, except they be the result of accident, and certainly by far the most serious of the morbid affections of the Eye and Ear are of spontaneous production, growing out of, or in some way depending on disturbances of other important organs or of the system generally.

I have taken pains to avoid technicalities throughout this work, and laid before the reader a plain statement of facts, and enumerated some of the more important features and early symptoms of disease of both organs. I have given in each case but a brief description of the rise and progress of the different diseases, and endeavoured to point out as plainly as possible some of the dangers which diseases of these organs frequently entail. And although it would be impossible to direct any plan of treatment for the cure of such cases, without having the patient before me, still, I hope my remarks will not be forgotten, or allowed to go

unheeded by those who are disposed to try every absurd and vulgar prescription advised by the ignorant, and recommended by quacks and conjurers. Never, under any circumstances, suffer your Eyes or Ears to be trifled with by unskilful hands, and if you have disease of these organs that your physician cannot overcome, depend upon it, you will not profit much by the recommendation of others. Take your chances by rest, and diet, or cold and warm water applications, till such time as you can, with more confidence, consult with one experienced in the treatment and management of such diseases.

If what I have said on the importance of seeking early and immediate advice in such cases, shall have the effect to avert one single case of blindness, or deter another from the thoughtless use of improper treatment likely to injure or destroy the hearing, I shall feel fully compensated for the labour I have bestowed on the present work, and I trust, while I remain in Canada, I shall not fail to receive as heretofore, continued evidences of the just appreciation of my services as an operator on the Eye and Ear.

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TREATISE  
ON  
THE EYE AND EAR.



**DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR**

A SEPARATE STUDY.

It is the custom in the old country, and one that should be followed in every other, to make the Diseases of the Eye and Ear a separate study, and a distinct branch of the Medical profession. Any one who does not devote his whole energies to the acquirement of a proper knowledge of these two important diseases, and the innumerable and complicated changes to which they are subject, could not possibly expect to attain any remarkable proficiency in the treatment and management of them. These diseases are too numerous and far too complicated to be picked up by

casual observation, much more to be treated successfully under all their varied modifications and changes.

It is to the labours of men regularly educated to the Medical profession, but who have devoted themselves in a particular manner to *Ophthalmic* and *Aural Surgery*, that we are indebted for our most valuable information respecting these two important diseases.

In curing diseases of the Eye and Ear, he only who is well acquainted with the general principles of Surgery, as well as with the peculiar remedies required for many of their diseases, and can apply such principles by analogy to the structure, functions and diseases of these organs, can hope to practice with safety and success; and no one can expect to succeed as an Oculist and Aurist who is not well acquainted with the constitutional as well as local causes of disease, and with the effects of remedies as they operate on the general system.

Any person possessing common understanding would at once be convinced that diseases of these organs are too complicated, and far too delicate to be handled roughly by inexperienced persons, or their diseases to be judged of and treated with success by the unskilful and ignorant pretender. In fact (and I trust the Medical profession will excuse me,) too much reliance is often placed by patients on their Medical attendant, and by this means it often happens that an eye is lost, or the hearing destroyed.

#### NO CHARGE FOR AN OPINION.

Any one desirous of having my opinion of any case relating to either the Eye or Ear, will at all times be able

to receive it without charge, if application be made in person. I am generally able to inform the inquirer, by a moment's inspection of the organ, whether or not a cure can be effected, if not, whether relief can be given, and to what extent. My motives for giving advice gratuitously in such cases are, that those who reside in the country as well as the city, need not abandon their cases as hopeless and incurable, because they have been unsuccessful in obtaining relief through other hands, or because they have been told they are incurable,—for many cases, I am sorry to say, have been suffered to continue unattended for years, and only by some accidental circumstances patients have discovered that their disease was readily curable.

#### DANGER OF WRONG ADVICE.

It is a matter of some consequence that every person's mind be rightly informed on all subjects, but more particularly those in which we have an interest, or on which our happiness depends. If we are not familiar with any particular subject, we are not capable of giving a reliable opinion; gratuitous advice administered in this way involves too much risk and hazard; and, like the inexperienced pilot, who attempts the navigation of a vessel through a dangerous and rocky channel, ignorant of the danger that lies before him, till at last he finds himself, with his noble craft, tossed upon the rocks, a lasting memorial of his incapacity and folly. I cannot, therefore, too strongly condemn the practice so common among nearly all classes of persons, of prescribing and recommending applications in cases which come under the head of Ophthalmic, Medicine and Surgery,—a practice which is too often fraught with the worst of consequences to the

unfortunate victims who innocently use them. Cases of this kind are of daily occurrence, and many simple and otherwise trifling cases are, by this means, converted into obstinate and often incurable diseases.

### DELAY, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

*Indellible spots and white films, or opacities,* are pretty sure to follow an inflammation of the Eyes, even should they be preserved from the first attack. These remain sometimes without changing, for weeks or months, and may again be the source of a fresh attack. The disease thus becomes established, comes and goes, according to circumstances, leaving the patient at times almost without sight, at others, able to see enough to go about with caution. Sometimes the Eye (one usually) takes on a worse condition than the other—the sight becomes dim, matter forms before the pupil, the glass breaks, and the Eye is lost; and as but little pain is felt by this change, the patient frequently congratulates himself that all is right, till he is told to the contrary.

I speak now from observation, as I have had a few cases of precisely the above description, when the patients *took the trouble to call*, because they found the sight rather *long* in returning, and it was found to be *very inconvenient* to see with *One Eye*, the other, as they justly remarked, feeling weak also.

One gentleman from St. Catherines told me he had had a bad Eye for ten days, but was much better when he called on me. He had followed the prescription of some *kind old lady, and good neighbour*, which had given him

great ease, but as he did not find the sight returning, he thought he had better consult me, and had come for that purpose, to place himself under my care. Upon examining his Eye, I at once saw *it was lost*. You may imagine his surprise, when I told him what state he was in; for although he could not see, he imagined himself much better, measuring his condition by his feelings!

### HOW BLINDNESS IS OFTEN PRODUCED.

Another very common error for people to fall into, who have bad Eyes, is, that because the pain which is usually present at the first stages of disease has passed away, that they are all safe, that their Eyes are only weak, and will get well by time. This is a great mistake, and probably induces many persons to believe they will recover without medical assistance. In this way they are neglected from week to week, and from month to month, till at last the sight begins to fail, and sometimes rapidly, so that in a few days they find their sight almost entirely gone. Cases like these frequently rally again, and the patient finds himself partially restored to sight, and resumes his avocation fully assured that it will pass away; but again he finds himself disappointed, his sight leaves him, and thus it continues; each time it goes *farther* and remains *longer* away from him, till at last it ceases to return, and continues its destructive influence till the Eye bursts and is lost altogether. Hence it often happens that diseases of both the Eye and Ear, of the most simple character, are by sheer neglect rendered entirely incurable, which, if timely attended to, would readily have yielded to simple treatment.

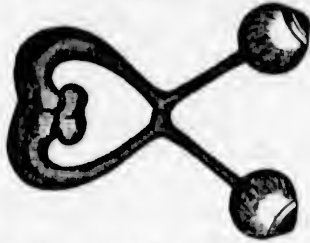
## DIFFERENCE IN CASES.

## DON'T WAIT FOR YOUR NEIGHBOURS.

I am frequently told by patients when they come to consult me, that some friend or neighbour has the same disease, and if they get cured their neighbours would come under treatment also. I will here take occasion to remark, that patients should never, under any circumstances, wait for such decisions. For diseases of the Eye and Ear often appear very similar, and the symptoms clearly resemble each other, but the disease may be widely different, and the treatment which would be applicable in one case would be highly injurious in another. The *severity* of a case does not *always* determine its chances for being cured, for frequently diseases of a most violent form appear for treatment, and when I find that the process of disorganization has not commenced, I can with confidence assure my patients that the disease, violent as it may be, will be removed in a few days,—whereas another, apparently but little affected, and with a very trifling amount of inflammation, would require weeks or months to overcome.

The mischief, therefore, that is done to an Eye or an Ear, or in fact any other disease, by not receiving timely treatment, is *that* which the Surgeon finds most difficult to remove. Those, therefore, who determine their movements by the success of their neighbours may, by that delay, convert a simple case into one of a complicated, if not incurable character.

**ONE EYE INJURED, BOTH EYES BLINDED IN  
CONSEQUENCE**



The above drawing gives a tolerably good idea of the importance of the *Optic Nerves*, and of their influence, one over the other. They are here seen passing from the basis of the brain, stretching forward till they meet, where their little fibres are so closely and inseparably connected, that they form one grand centre; they again separate in a divergent direction, till they arrive at the ball, where they are beautifully expanded and spread out to form the Retina or true seat of vision.

It will not be difficult by this to understand how it is that a sound Eye always feels the effect of a diseased action going on in the opposite organ, and how frequently it happens that disease, commencing in one Eye and continued for a time, if not relieved, seldom fails to affect the other; and further, when blindness or the destruction of an Eye has resulted from accident or disease, how frequently the opposite Eye takes on sympathetic inflammation, and is lost also.

**EGYPTIAN OPHTHALMIA :**

**A FRIGHTFUL DISEASE.**

I will now endeavour to give a brief statement of the character and consequence of some of the diseases of the

Eye most commonly met with in this Province, but the nature of this work will barely admit of my doing more than to simply refer to them, and to show to what an alarming extent they sometimes advance.

### SYMPTOMS.

Egyptian Ophthalmia is a most frightful form of inflammation of the Eye. It is rapid in its progress, and destructive in its effects. The symptoms which characterize this disease are, at first, a slight redness and a sensation of heat. The organ soon becomes painful, and has a feeling as if sand or dirt had got in the Eye. Itching is also experienced more or less, and at night the Eye will be glued together by the formation of matter. The pain and redness increases, sight becomes dull, with more or less headache, water and matter are both abundantly poured out, and sometimes in the course of *two* or *three* days the Eye will be lost, by the excessive swelling of the membranes, and consequent mortification. One Eye is usually much worse than the other, and after it has been lost, the disease may abate, or if badly managed, may continue its destructive work till the other has been lost also.

### EGYPTIAN OPHTHALMIA IN THE DIFFERENT ARMIES.

This disease prevailed extensively among the British soldiers during the war of 1812, and in order that the reader may place a proper value on its importance, and take heed to himself in good time, I will give a brief statistical account of the disease as it raged among the different military corps up to the year 1840.



It has been stated by Dr. Vetch, a celebrated French Surgeon, that two-thirds of the French army were affected with this disease at one time, and the same gentleman informs us, in his interesting account of the Ophthalmia which appeared in England since the return of the British army from Egypt, that the total strength of the second battalion of the 52<sup>nd</sup> was somewhat above 700 men, that 636 cases of Ophthalmia, including relapses, were admitted into the Hospital from August 1805 to the same month 1806; of these *fifty* were dismissed with the loss of both Eyes, and *forty* with the loss of one, and the Ophthalmia depot, under the care of this able Physician, contained, in the summer of 1808, upwards of *nine hundred* cases of this disease from more than forty different corps.

It appears from the returns of the *Chelsea* and *Kilmainham* Hospitals, that *two thousand three hundred and seventeen* soldiers were, on the first of December 1810, a burden upon the public for blindness, in consequence of this disease, and that those soldiers who had lost the sight of *one* Eye were not included in the number above stated.

It has been further stated that *thirty thousand* cases occurred in the Persian army from 1813 to 1821, and that *Blindness followed in Eleven Hundred cases.*

In the Belgian army the disease appeared in 1814, but was restricted to four garrisons till 1830, when it spread very generally, affecting indeed one-eighth of the whole army, and in some regiments one-half of the soldiers.

In 1840 there were *Five Thousand* cases of the disease in the army, which consisted of *Fifty Thousand men*, and upwards of *One Hundred Thousand cases* had occurred since the first appearance of the disease.

## ARMIES.

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**DISEASE CONTAGIOUS.**

This disease is readily contagious under favourable circumstances, and frequently attacks whole families within a few days of each other. Children as well as adults suffer severely from this disease, and if not promptly met in these young subjects, it is almost sure to eventuate in the loss of one or both Eyes. The disease, however, I consider, is not so violent in this country as has been described in the foregoing statement, except in a few rare instances. I *have* had cases of this description within the last twelve months, where the disease had appeared only 48 hours before I saw the patient, yet both Eyes were completely ruined, and the whole organ in a complete state of mortification.

**CHRONIC INFLAMMATION****OF THE EYES,**

Is another disease of the Eye which presents nearly all the symptoms of the foregoing in a more mild form; and although the destruction of the organ is not so rapid, it is nearly as certain. This disease, which arises from cold and common causes, has been known to linger with a patient for *twenty years*, and at last destroy the sight entirely. Sometimes the work of destruction is complete in the course of a few months, or perhaps may go two or three years, according to circumstances, and with great care may continue for many years before sight would be destroyed.

This is a very common disease in the country, and seldom undergoes any permanent spontaneous change for the

better; and as it is frequently fluctuating from better to worse, and from worse to a better state, patients constantly deceive themselves by supposing that every favourable change they undergo is the one which will remove the disease. When the Eyes are found to evince such changes as I have described, they are seldom cured without the aid of more experience than generally falls to the lot of the regular practitioner.

Most, or many of the cases I have to deal with, are cases of this description. After exhausting every means within their reach, weakening and irritating the delicate organs with every description of vulgar and ruinous application, they present themselves to me for inspection, and, if possible, for cure. Fortunately most of these cases are curable under proper direction and attention, yet it is remarkable that so large a proportion of such cases are restored, when one considers to what an alarming extent these delicate and sensitive organs have some times been trifled with.

#### COMMON WEAK EYES,

Is a trouble of almost universal prevalence. There are but few who do not experience more or less inconvenience from weakness of the delicate organs. If examined, they do not appear inflamed, but still a little redness will be perceptible about the whole organ, and at times, perhaps, some trifling pain may be present, and now and again they will be slightly adhered together on waking in the morning. With some, this condition of the Eye is first felt on first waking in the morning, through the day the Eye looks well; with others, it is evident they are slightly affected, and this appearance is greatly increased when the Eye is fatigued by excessive use, or exposure to cold or wind. This par-

ticular state of the Eye is very frequently met with. Patients often consult their Physician for it, but almost as often to no purpose, and in spite of everything they can do, the same state of trouble continues. No one can tell how it came, or what caused it, or assign any reason for its appearance, and but few are so fortunate as ever to get rid of it under the treatment that is usually prescribed.

I will here merely hint, that this condition of the eye is usually of a sympathetic character, and has its dependence on some derangement of the stomach, or liver, and under a proper course of diet and regimen, together with a well-directed medical treatment, this state of the organ will disappear like magic. No treatment is necessary for the Eye itself, unless it has become the seat of local inflammation, then more judgment would be required; but if the medical attendant will look into the matter carefully, I have no hesitation in saying that seven-tenths of such cases would be cured by a few days' treatment. I have but little difficulty in effectually removing this extremely unpleasant condition of the Eye in a few days, though in some cases it may have been present for years.

#### WEeping OR WATERY EYES.

Is a disease frequently to be met with, and is of some importance, not so much for the weeping of the Eye as for the condition which follows. The patient is perpetually annoyed with the flow of tears over the cheek whenever exposed to the cold or wind, and at times while reading, or sewing, sometimes a small swelling is observed at the corner of the Eye near the nose, and if pressed upon, a quantity of thin matter will be forced from it into the Eye,

and by this manœuvre patients avail themselves of temporary benefit.

This is caused by the OBSTRUCTION OF THE TEAR PASSAGE, which conveys the surplus tears to the nose, and after it has existed for a time, if not relieved, an inflammation takes place in the situation of sack near the nose, and after many days of severe suffering the sack breaks outwardly and discharges, and the Eye feels relieved, and thus it continues on through the lifetime of the patient until relieved by treatment—which, if attended to before this last mentioned condition takes place, can generally be relieved and entirely cured by simple treatment, but afterwards would require a trifling operation, with the introduction of a gold or silver tube to effect a radical cure.

#### SIMPLE INFLAMMATION.

Simple inflammation of the Eye, arising from cold and various other causes, is also frequently to be met with, and is of course attended with a great variety of changes in the course of its progress, depending on circumstances, and on the habits and constitution of the patient.

Inflammation from such causes is readily curable if taken in good time, but too often the disease is meddled with and irritated by improper treatment, so that what was of itself a very trifling disease, is often converted into one troublesome and tedious. *Diet*, and *rest*, both of the body and of the diseased organ, with a little light opening medicine, will suffice in most instances to put the trouble aside, if begun in good season; some cooling lotion of cold water, or a little alum and water, may also be used as a local

application, and when this does not suffice, rest assured it is no trifle, and the sooner you consult a competent person the better.

### DISEASED EYELIDS,

Is a complaint very frequently met with among children and young subjects, particularly among young ladies. It frequently results from Measles or Scarlet Fever, and may come from cold, and causes of a trifling nature. It is more frequently met with in persons of fair complexion, with light Eyes. In fact, I have remarked that disease of the Eye generally, is to be found usually in persons of fair complexion, or at least with light eyes, and that most of the diseases attacking dark Eyes were *forced*, or perhaps the result of some local casualty. This is a troublesome disease, and one which the medical practitioner is not generally able to remove.

During the progress of the disease the lids become very much thickened, the lashes fester at their roots and fall out, and soon the whole range of little hairs will be lost, the Eyes looking watery and weak, and presenting a very unpleasant appearance; and when the lashes are lost by this process they are never reproduced, even should the disease itself be arrested. It is well for those who can, to take this trouble in hand in season, or before the Eye-lashes are all lost, otherwise a perfect cure can never be effected. There is generally but little difficulty in curing this disease, if due attention be given to it; the treatment is extremely mild, and the cure is generally very speedily effected. I have made a complete cure of this disease in one instance after it had existed for *twenty-four years*. The time required to remove this complaint is usually not more than from

three to six weeks, with occasional attendance, even in the worst forms, and in simple cases it may sometimes be removed in as many days.

### PARTIAL OR COMPLETE BLINDNESS,

#### AND THE EYE UNCHANGED IN APPEARANCE.

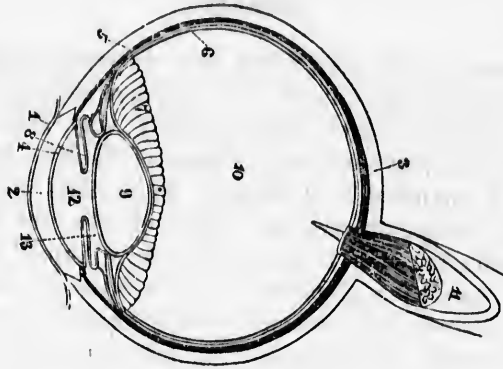
When this truly unfortunate state of vision is observed, no time should be lost by the patient in obtaining advice, particularly if it be a recent case. It is usually preceded by more or less headache, and sometimes of a severe kind, or it may have been produced by excessive use of the organ on small objects, or very fine needle-work, or may be the result of too long exposure to the rays of the sun without a suitable covering to the head; arises also from falls and blows upon the head; from a disordered system, and from perverted habits. The earlier symptoms are partial loss of vision, with an indistinctness and an appearance of a veil or gauze being interposed between the object looked at and the observer. Small *notes* or *hairs*, or particles floating in the air, will be sometimes observed, and these will frequently assume various shapes and forms. The sight is usually best in bright sunlight, and dull in the shade. It is a most uncertain disease, and *may* take a very unfavourable turn, resulting in complete and entire loss of sight, even without the Eye undergoing any organic change whatever, or showing the least signs of diseased or inflammatory action. This disease is called Amaurosis, and the *immediate* cause of blindness in these cases is by the loss of power of the Optic Nerve, and when complete, it is generally incurable. Whenever these unpleasant symptoms are observed, lose no time in consulting an Oculist before it becomes too late!

## VERTICAL SECTION OF THE EYE.

The following figure shows a *Vertical Section* of the ball of the Eye. In this may be seen, according to the explanation following, the different layers and coats which surround this beautiful optical instrument, and the relative position of each; also the situation of the different humours, and the great Optic Nerve or nerve of sight. This profile brings nearly all parts of the organ to view. Each and every part is subject to disease, different in action, and modified by a great variety of circumstances; some requiring one form of treatment and others the reverse, arising from causes as different as the diseases themselves; and what would be beneficial in one case, would probably prove rapidly destructive to the Eye of another, whose disease was of a different character. Hence it must not be inferred (as is too often the case) and all diseases of the Eye *are alike*, differing only in degree and the severity of the attack.

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## EXPLANATION.

1. Represents the Conjunctiva or outer covering of the eye—it is loosely attached to the ball, and is traversed with blood-vessels.
2. Is the Cornea, or glass of the eye—in shape, form and appearance, it represents the glass of a watch.
3. Sclerotic, or white coat—it is very thick and firm, and surrounds the entire eye, except the front or glass.
4. Membrane of the aqueous humour, lining the front chamber of the eye
5. Choroid, or vascular coat.
6. Retina, or expansion of the optic nerve.  
Ciliary processes.
7. Iris, or colored curtain of the eye, with a hole in the centre, which makes the pupil, or sight.
8. Crystalline Lens, or principal magnifier of the eye.
9. Vitreous humour, forming the principal bulk of the eye.
10. Optic nerve.
11. Anterior chamber, which separates the cornea, or glass of the eye, from the iris, or colored curtain, and is filled with a watery humour.
12. Posterior chamber of the eye.

**CATARACT**

Is a disease of the Eye which may be recognized by the loss of the *clear black* lustre of the pupil, or sight of the Eye. It is a disease which arises usually very slowly, and without any previous inflammation of the Eye, (unless it has been produced by accident.) In its early stages it is likely to escape observation, unless closely and carefully examined; but after it has become fully formed, may be readily seen at a distance. It is a disease which completely destroys sight when it is fully formed, and its first symptoms are, a mistiness or fog before the sight, and a difficulty of recognizing persons or objects as usual. This continues to increase more or less rapidly according to the nature of the case, and the constitution of the patient, and may not become complete for many months, or even for a year or two.

This is an important disease, and requires skilful hands to manage. It is seldom cured without an operation, although much relief may be given to the patient during the formation of the disease, by local treatment. I have frequently, in such cases, enabled a patient to read large print, by an application to the Eye, which has taken effect in ten minutes, though before the treatment they were unable to conduct themselves. This improvement will continue for four or five days, and by repeating it, the effect may be kept up and continued during nearly the whole process of the formation of the Cataract, and without experiencing the least pain whatever by the treatment. There is no medical treatment that will remove this disease after it has once commenced, or any other application to the Eye that will stay its progress. Nothing short of a Surgical

Operation by skilful hands will remove it, and under proper management may be disposed of in a few days, with very little pain.

Cataracts vary in their character, according to the age of the patient and the cause which produced them, some being *hard*, and requiring to be extracted or taken out of the eye bodily; while others are *soft*, and are removed by other means. This is usually the case in young subjects. The *soft Cataract* may be removed almost without the eye becoming irritated, and with little or no pain. Cases 1, 2, and 3, are examples of congenital Cataract, having their origin before birth, yet in each of these operations, the patient received sight though blind (from birth) till the moment the operation was made. Other cases will be found reported, where Cataracts have been successfully removed in a patient upwards of 80 years of age, and with but little suffering. In fact, under favorable circumstances, this operation very seldom fails of success in my hands, if not complicated with other diseases of the system.

#### TUMOURS ON THE EYELID, AND BALL OF THE EYE.

Tumours and morbid growths and swellings frequently appear about the eyelids, and at the angles of the Eye, sometimes on the temples and brow, and not unfrequently on the ball itself. They are generally troublesome to the patient, and produce more or less disfigurements besides oftentimes materially interfering with sight. They may be removed with but little trouble and pain, and without risk to the Eye, unless fixed on the ball, in which situation they may be more or less difficult to manage, according to the position they may occupy. They sometimes attain a very considerable size, and by it, encroach upon the Eye itself,

thereby doing serious injury. They should, as a general rule, be removed when they are first discovered, as they are then generally loose, and unconnected with the solid structure.

### INJURIES AND ACCIDENTS TO THE EYE.

The Eye is constantly liable to accidents and injuries from various causes. They arise from pieces of metal or steel flying into the eye, in working at the lathe, pecking mill-stones, or in stone-cutting, and various other ways; and when they occur, it is desirable, if possible, to remove the offending matter, if not, *bind up the eye with a wet cloth or bandage*, and keep it closed, to avoid the friction of the lids on the ball, till suitable assistance can be obtained to remove it. Much mischief is often done by clumsy efforts at removing such particles, and the eye suffers more by it than by the presence of the foreign matter.

If *lime, potash*, or fused metal, should chance to get into the eye, they are capable of producing disorganization of the eye in a few hours, and the pain and suffering accompanying them is of the most excruciating kind. Whenever an accident like this has happened, procure a large bowl or basin of pure water, and immerse the face in the water, opening and shutting the eyes frequently, to allow as much of the caustic matter to escape as possible; and when done, apply a drop or two of sweet oil between the lids every hour or two. In the mean time, it would be desirable to consult an oculist as soon as possible, or some competent person, in order that the eye may be preserved from complete destruction, which, in cases like these, is very likely to follow.

*Pieces of wood* frequently strike the eye with great force while chopping, and, although they do not lodge there, they

produce serious mischief to the organ, and often destroy the eye in a few days. In harvesting and thrashing various small particles will fly and lodge in the eye unobserved, and, if not removed, produce troublesome, if not fatal, inflammation. I have frequently seen an eye almost ruined from a *small particle of chaff* or beard of wheat beneath the lid, and so small as to require a magnifying glass to discover its locality. These are readily removed as a general thing, and by a little cooling treatment subsequently all unpleasant symptoms rapidly disappear.

#### ARTIFICIAL EYES.

I will here offer a few remarks on the Artificial Eye, and endeavour to explain their advantages.

Any one who has lost an eye has probably felt the inconvenience by the falling in of the lids, and of the consequent escape of tears over the face. They constantly experience more or less inconvenience from the exposure of the socket to the cold air and wind, which has the effect to weaken the sound eye more or less.

*The Artificial Eye can be inserted without pain*, and without previous operation. It will move and roll in exact accordance with the sound eye, and the resemblance will be so perfect as to completely escape observation.

They are manufactured for the most part in France, are composed of Enamel, are very beautiful and durable, and their resemblance to the human Eye is perfect. Nothing can be more gratifying than the effect and feeling of an Artificial Eye,—in fact you do not know any difference of feeling in your two eyes after a few days—and your nearest friends

would find it difficult to say, from appearances, whether nature or art had supplied the deficiency.

Artificial Eyes are not only useful in improving the appearance and expression of the countenance, but they protect the cavity from dust or extraneous matter, exclude the cold air, support the lids, and prevent the eye from wasting and closing.

They also render essential service to the healthy eye, which often suffers from sympathy with the diseased and exposed socket.

An person, therefore, who has had the misfortune to lose an eye, should avail themselves of the advantages of an artificial one, which so completely supplies all apparent deficiency; there is no doubt but it will save them much pain and suffering, and perhaps be the means of preserving sight in the sound organ.

#### A WORD TO THOSE WHO REQUIRE GLASSES FROM AGE.

After a certain period of life most people of both sexes require the aid of a certain description of glasses to enable them to read, sew, and exercise the eye on fine work as usual. But with some, a feeling of pride prevents them from resorting to them at the period when they are really needful. Whenever a person is obliged to extend the arm at nearly full length to read a paper or book, and insists on doing so to the exclusion of glasses, he injures his eyes greatly, and by so doing exerts the organ beyond its strength, which may superinduce disease.

But aside from this, the power of the organ becomes more and more weakened, and that which they seek to avoid becomes the more necessary. The object of the glass is

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merely to regulate the focus of vision, and to bring the print within a fair reading distance, which should be about fifteen or eighteen inches. The glasses supply certain deficiencies which the eyes undergo by age, and at a fair distance everything looks perfectly plain and clear through them, and without them there is a mist or fog before the letters. Those, therefore, who would wish to preserve the strength of their eyes, will do well to observe these remarks; as I frequently have persons apply to me for relief in cases where the eyes had been over exerted to read, at a distance entirely within the focus of vision for aged eyes, and had by this means established a condition of the eye which glasses would not remove. When the arm has to be stretched out to see print of ordinary size, glasses are required, and the sooner they are provided the better.



### CROSS-EYE, OR SQUINTING

Is an affection so apparent as scarcely to require explanation. It is to be met with in every period and in all conditions of life. It is a most unpleasant defect, particularly to young people, and never fails to impair the sight more or less.

#### CAUSES.

It arises from a great variety of causes, viz: Measles, and most diseases of children; blows on the head, falls, looking

at the nose, teething, worms, indigestion, spots or films on the sight, brain fever, fits, imitation, &c., &c.

Many persons suppose that, although they have cross eyes, their sight is still perfect! But this is not the case; and any one who feels desirous of testing the truth of these remarks may close his straight eye, and endeavour to place the tip of his fore finger, with his arm extended, on the point of a pencil held upright by another person, and he will find it will not be readily done, though by a few trials he may succeed at last.



REPRESENTS THE BALL OF THE EYE WITH THE MUSCLES ATTACHED.

#### OPERATION FOR SQUINTING.

The operation is one of extreme simplicity, and is usually performed by me in about thirty seconds, with very little pain, and without the least risk or danger to the eye itself. The effects of the operation are only visible for a day or two, and immediately the operation is over, the *eye becomes perfectly straight*. No interruption to business people need be experienced by it the day after it has been done. My patients are allowed to come and go at all seasons, but as a matter of prudence are not advised to *read, write or sew* for two or three days after the operation has been made; no pain or other inconvenience follows. I have made the operation on over 500 cases in this Province, and know of none that have not succeeded well, and



and given general satisfaction. Usually no fault can be found with the operation or its results by the closet inspection.

Subjects as young as 3 or 5 years have been operated on for this defect, but older ones are much more easy to manage. A material improvement in the *sight* of the eye operated on, never fails to appear after a day or two, enough, in fact, to warrant the operation, even should the pain be ten times more severe than it really is.

#### SHORT SIGHT.

Is a natural defect of vision generally from birth. I have known this defect to arise in youth and the middle period of life from other causes. They are, as a general thing, remedied only by glasses though when produced by disease may be treated with success the same as other diseases.

#### NO OPINION CAN BE GIVEN WITHOUT AN EXAMINATION.

It may be well to mention here, that it would be quite impossible to give an opinion as to the probability of curing any case of disease of the Eye or Ear without first seeing the patient and making a proper examination,—at least this is the only way to give an opinion upon which any reliance could be placed.

It would not be too much to say, *that all diseases of the Eye and Ear are curable* at some period of time, and are only rendered otherwise by neglect and bad treatment. It is always best, however, whenever patients or parents discover anything wrong with these delicate organs, to seek suitable advice in good time. It were much better, in most instances, that *nothing* were done than to allow *any one* to

meddle with, or advise treatment, who is not qualified, both from judgment and experience, in the proper management of such cases; and unless *well skilled* in the different varieties of disease, to which these tender organs are subject; their main reliance should be on *general means*. If topical applications should be resorted to, they should be of a cooling and soothing nature, and I might say *simple water alone*. Scarcely a day passes, but that I have applicants for treatment, who have suffered for several days before coming to me, and I usually find something has been ordered to bathe the eyes, which has left *indelible spots* or *specks* on the sight. These arise from the action of *ill-advised treatment*, and from the physicians not knowing or heeding *that certain conditions of the eye do not bear the indiscriminate use of drugs, and when used, never fail to leave those traces behind which cannot be removed*.

By a little timely discretion in such such cases, it cannot be doubted that much suffering may be prevented, and sometimes sight or hearing may be preserved, which ill-directed treatment (though well intended) may ruin forever.

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DEAFNESS  
AND  
DISEASES OF THE EAR.



THE ABOVE FIGURE REPRESENTS THE EAR WITH A SMALL INSTRUMENT INTRODUCED TO EXAMINE THE ORGAN.

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HEARING.

Hearing is an animal sense, the effect of undulations of airs or fluids, or of vibrations of solids upon a special nerve, produced through the medium of an apparatus,

more or less complicated, and by which, important perceptions of the external world are acquired.

So important is sound in conveying information to the brain, that some physiologists have ranked the Ear higher in utility than the Eye, but apparently upon insufficient grounds; for, as this organ is not so generally found in the animal series, it would seem that Hearing was of secondary importance to Vision, in procuring food, and in avoiding danger.

Any deviation of the sense of Hearing from the perfect state of the organ, will be classed under the head of Deafness; whether it arises from sickness or cold, from accident or violence, whether natural or acquired, so long as there exists a diminution of the power of hearing in one or both Ears, it must be considered under the head of Deafness.

The different degrees, and varieties of Deafness, will only be touched upon in a general manner, as the nature of this small work will not admit of the author doing more than to make a very brief allusion to some of the most common forms of Deafness and diseases of these organs, as met with in this country. Volumes might be written on the subject of *Deafness alone*, but it is quite sufficient in the present instance to call attention to some of the most common and dangerous diseases, and to advise means to protect them against the dreadful consequences which too frequently ensue.

Any impairment of the hearing, from the slightest dullness to the more severe form of Deafness, may be treated with more or less success, and if taken in time, the hearing may be restored altogether. Numerous certificates

will be found at the end of this work fully corroborative of this statement, from persons of well known veracity and respectability. I do not wish to be understood, however, that *all* cases of Deafness are curable in my hands, but I do mean to say that there are many cases of very severe deafness, that have stood for more than a score of years, that are more easily cured than some of a different description which have only existed for a few weeks or months. I have myself removed deafness of fifteen years standing *by one hour's treatment*, and made the hearing as good, or nearly so, as it ever was, and by a few days occasional attendance, the patient found not only his hearing perfect, but all other morbid symptoms and unpleasant feeling had subsided with it, still again it might require some weeks to cure deafness less severe that had only recently appeared. The same is true with diseases of the Eye. A disease may attack an eye of so violent a character as entirely to destroy the organ in two or three days, and another may have disease, with partial loss of sight, for several years together, still the organ may be preserved, and the sight made good. This is explained by understanding the *nature* of the disease, and the *severity* of the attack, and is generally understood by all practising Physicians.

I make this explanation to the reader, that it may sometimes avoid useless and unnecessary inquiry; for I am constantly receiving letters from different parties who always make sure to mention some circumstances connected with their case as being (in their opinion) favourable or unfavorable to a cure. They say, "I lost my hearing *entirely* only a *few weeks ago* from an attack of *Brain Fever*, and I therefore consider I may be cured as the case is so recent" Another will say, "I became deaf or *hard of hearing* some *twenty or thirty years ago* from taking cold,

or from Measles or Scarlet Fever when I was quite a child, and I therefore suppose there is no help for me." Now, in both these cases, the patients have judged of their cases by the *length of time* the disease had existed, and although very natural thus to reason, still they are both incorrect, for a case of total annihilation of the hearing from an attack of Brain Fever I believe to be incurable, and unless some amelioration from complete and entire deafness supervenes upon the subsidence of the cerebral attack, I do not know of any rational mode of treatment that will be likely to be of any service. But if a patient be *partially* restored after such an attack, I have no doubt but that timely treatment judiciously practised, would have a decidedly good effect upon him, and ultimately restore the hearing entirely.

But deafness following *Measles* and *Scarlet Fever*, of *twenty, thirty, or even sixty years' standing*, has been cured by me in this Province, and numerous cases of the same description, varying from five to twenty years, have been readily cured in a few weeks or months, and the hearing made good. Some interesting and highly creditable certificates to this effect will be found appended.

#### ADVICE ON DEAFNESS.

Timely attention, such as the generality of people are able to command, would greatly lessen the number of the deaf. Unfortunately, it is common for those who are threatened with loss of hearing to ague, that from the tardy advance of the evil, the causes which are producing it cannot be very powerful or deeply rooted, and they flatter themselves that time will of itself bring relief rather than aggravation. Thus it is that thousands, by culpable neglect, throw away the invaluable chance of recovery offered by

early treatment and prudential self-regard. The tissues of the ear are so solid, and shut out from other organs, that when once a de ceased habit has been established within it, it is only with the greatest difficulty the enemy can be dislodged. Nothing more surely proves the slow-stealing advance of deafness, (in the general sense) than that very few are able to name the precise date of their misfortune. They can generally remember that long before they considered themselves deaf, there were times when conversation in a large room, or in society of several persons, required unusual attention to be correctly apprehended. That in damp weather, or while eating, or when the back was turned to the speaker, the difficulty was increased. That words containing certain consonants, as *l* or *s*, were sometimes mistaken for others, this being the case especially with proper names: that the voice of a stranger, or conversation in a strange room, was less intelligible than one to which the hearer has been accustomed. All these facts are interesting, as being amongst the first signs of failing hearing, on their earliest manifestation, it would be wise to place the auditory organ in the best possible state of defence. As the mucuous membrane is the chief point affected by injurious influences, all causes that act upon it prejudicially should be held in apprehension, and cold and humidity, being by far the most frequent of these; and affecting the Ear in the greatest variety of forms, should be guarded against with the most sedulous care. When deafness has commenced, every fresh catarrh will be sure to add something to its aggravation. Sudden transitions from heated assemblies to the cold air, or *vice versa*, are much more likely to occasion cold than exposure to either a uniformly high or low temperature, and should therefore be avoided. I have known persons liable to catarrh who guarded against it by never entering a warm room from

the open air in cold weather, without lingering a minute or two in the hall or lobby, and on passing out observing the same precaution.

#### DISCHARGE FROM THE EAR, FROM COLD AND COMMON CAUSES.

A purulent discharge from the Ear is of very frequent occurrence in young children, and is not unfrequently seen in the adult. It arises, generally, from cold, which settles itself in one or both ears, causing considerable pain, and after a few days of suffering a thin discharge is discovered, and the patient feels relieved. In these cases there is more or less deafness in the affected ear, and a sense of fullness or stuffing is frequently experienced in the other. If no attention be paid to this state of things, *Permanent Deafness* will certainly ensue, and moreover, by the time the affected Ear has become nearly useless for the purposes of hearing, the opposite Ear will often take a sympathetic disease, and destroy the hearing entirely. I frequently see cases like these, and when patients place themselves under treatment in time, the disease can be arrested completely, and the hearing made good; without this precaution, there is great danger of becoming permanently deaf, in one or both Ears. This discharge arises in the first instance from the *passage* of the Ear, without affecting its *internal delicate structure*, but if it be allowed to continue, the consequences will be perforations and ulceration *through the drum* of the Ear, causing still greater deafness, and rendering it impossible to make the hearing perfect. Much may be done, however, in all such cases to mitigate the distress and improve the condition of the diseased organ, which under any circumstances will arrest the mischief, and do much towards restoring the organ to a healthy state.



## NOISE AND SINGING IN THE EAR.

## A SIGN OF THE APPROACH OF DEAFNESS.

This annoying and disagreeable sensation in the Ear is a very certain sign of the approach of deafness, and whenever it appears, and continues, deafness is certain to follow sooner or later. It is frequently not observed till the deafness itself has become evident, but when it precedes the deafness for a long time, it has been found more difficult to restore the hearing. It indicates a morbid condition of the apparatus of hearing in some part of its complicated structure. It seldom subsides spontaneously, if it has been of long continuance, unless the accompanying deafness has been removed, or the power of the auditory nerve has become so entirely insensible to the influence of sound as to render hearing extremely difficult, if not quite impossible.

These sounds are variable in tone and character, depending on a great variety of circumstances, both local and constitutional. They have been compared to the rushing of water, roaring of the sea at a distance, singing of a tea-kettle, puffing of a steam-pipe, sounds from various insects, ringing of small bells, and almost every other imaginable sound. I once had a patient apply to me, saying that she was sure she had a *mouse* in her ear, for she could hear it squeal as plainly as possible, and all the persuasion I could use would not dissuade her from the belief that a mouse, or some moving creature, had found its way into the passage of the ear, producing the noise in question. I mention this circumstance merely to show how strong a resemblance to certain sounds the morbid conditions of the auditory apparatus are capable of producing.

I need scarcely add, that any course of treatment, whether directed to the Ear, or operating through the system, that has the effect of removing the noise, will undoubtedly be the means of checking the deafness, if already begun, or avert its threatened approach.

### DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOT PAINFUL TO CURE.

The treatment of diseases of the Ear is for the most part extremely *complicated* and *difficult*, and those therefore who do not devote much of their time and attention to it, could scarcely expect to understand the management of them. It is gratifying, however, to be able to add, that notwithstanding their extreme complication, there is seldom any pain given by the treatment. A child three years of age may go through the treatment without evincing the least amount of bodily suffering. I have succeeded within a few days in removing a very troublesome and offensive discharge from the ears of two infants, one being ten and the other fifteen months of age. In these little creatures the treatment evidently had a soothing effect on them, as they remained perfectly passive during the whole operation.

The only really painful disease of the Ear is acute inflammation of the Tympanum, or common *Ear Ache*, and these cases seldom reach me till after these painful symptoms have passed over, and the patient applies to me to have the hearing improved.

### VARIETIES OF DEAFNESS.

I will not attempt, in the present work, to classify the diseases of the Ear, or go into a detailed account of the various symptoms peculiar to each, but merely mention

some of the leading features and characteristic marks of some of the most common forms of diseases of the Ear, as they are generally met with, and enumerate some of the principal causes which unite in producing them.

The variety and number of these diseases in comparison with those of the eye are small, and though diminished in number, they nevertheless form a most important branch of study well worthy the attention of the scientific and industrious observer.

Diseases of the Ear *differing* in character may arise from *similar causes*, and so *various causes* may combine to produce diseases *similar* in character. The treatment of these modifications of disease will also vary according to circumstances, both as regards the disease and the constitution of the patient.

#### DEAFNESS WITH NOISE IN THE EARS.

This is the most common form of deafness, I believe, in the country. It usually arises very slowly, or may come on from the sudden transition of heat or cold, with but little notice. It is always accompanied with more or less *noise or buzzing in the ears*, often resembling various insects, the rushing of water, or the puffing of a steam-pipe. It changes from time to time, and the hearing is usually variable, being generally best in clear warm weather. It arises from cold, exposure to the sun, mental excitement, and frequently from a disordered state of the system. *This disease I believe to be readily curable as a general thing*, though it may sometimes be tedious to overcome where it has existed for a long time in a weak and disordered constitution. In some cases the disease has been removed in

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a few days,—of course the sooner it is taken in hand, after it has become established, the better will be the chances for a speedy cure.

### DEAFNESS WITHOUT NOISE IN THE EARS.

This is a form of deafness precisely similar to the one above stated, with the exception that there is an entire absence of all noises or sounds in the ears, although many of these cases may at some time or other have presented this unpleasant and annoying feature. The principal pathological difference which these two forms of deafness present, is the *presence* or *absence* of *sound* or *noise*, which in the former indicates an *increased* or *excited* condition of the auditory apparatus, while in the latter, *diminished power* of the auditory nerves, or nerves of hearing. They usually arise from the same causes as the first named, and the principles of treatment are the same, varying, of course, according to circumstances and constitutional peculiarities.

### THREE HUNDRED CASES OF DEAFNESS TREATED,

#### AND THE RESULT GIVEN.

My own opinion regarding the curability of diseases of the Ear is founded on the result of *three hundred cases*, as they have been recorded in my journal, according to the order in which they have been presented for treatment, after having been examined in the most careful manner, and without making any selection. This number should certainly be amply sufficient to afford a close approximation to a correct statistical statement of the curability of diseases of the Ear.

Of these 300 patients, 52 were found to be quite incurable, incapable of being relieved at all, 96 received more or less improvement by treatment, and 152 were discharged cured.

It appears, therefore, by this statement, that about *one* to every *six* is incapable of receiving any benefit by treatment, *one* to *three* is more or less improved, and *one-half* of the whole number were cured.

Of the unrelieved patients, and those who derived but little benefit from the treatment, the greater number certainly would have had a far more happy result had they given the *requisite attention*. In fact, many of them referred to did not find it convenient, after two or three visits, to pay any farther attention to it, otherwise a much larger proportion of *cured* and *relieved* would doubtless have been added to the number.

#### DEAFNESS FOLLOWING SCARLET FEVER AND MEASLES.

No disease has probably done more injury to hearing than Scarlet Fever, and has in innumerable instances completely destroyed all power of hearing, from which patients have never recovered. I have myself examined upwards of 100 cases of total deafness in this Province, which it is said have resulted from this terrible disease. Measles has also some effect on the hearing, but more usually it attacks the eyes, and is often troublesome or even impossible to get rid of by ordinary means. Its effects on the hearing, I think, are generally trifling, and is seldom the means of destroying it altogether. When *complete deafness* ensues from Searletina, I am inclined to look upon it as decidedly unfavourable for successful treatment, unless, as mentioned

in brain fever, some improvement takes place on the breaking up of the disease.

Another very common result from Scarlet Fever is *running* or *discharge* from the ears, accompanied with more or less deafness. It may also arise from cold, measles, accidents, and various causes, and is usually considered by medical men and others as incurable. It is generally thought to be injurious to the constitution to arrest such discharge, but I take the responsibility of saying, that I have removed the disease where discharge has existed for twenty years, without producing any unpleasant effect, or in any way impairing the health; on the contrary, the removal of such discharge is invariably attended with a decided improvement in the general health, and *always* with a most *gratifying* improvement in the power of the hearing. A few certificates to this effect, will show the success of treatment on deafness following this disease, may be read with some interest among the other testimonials. Discharges from the ears, following Scarlet Fever, are not only disagreeable in themselves, and the cause of most obstinate and severe deafness, but the disease may at any time, and with but a few hours' notice, terminate by forming abscesses at the base of the brain, and thus suddenly cause death.

It is not attended with pain in the forming stage, and on this account is likely to be neglected so long as a patient can be made to hear at all; but at an unexpected moment patients with this disease may be seized with pain on one side of the head, and giddiness, and before medical aid can be brought to bear on the case, it proves fatal.

This disease I believe to be curable at any period of life, the discharge can usually be arrested and the hearing

restored or greatly improved, and by this attendance the disease is effectually prevented from making any further inroads on the constitution or impairing the hearing to a greater extent, without which, it would in the course of time destroy altogether. Patients who have had this disease for a length of time become very dull, and oftentimes quite stupid, and all this arises from the want of hearing. But when treatment has been successfully used in such cases, there is as much improvement observable in the intelligence of the patient as in the condition of the disease itself. When the discharge from the Ears is accompanied with a particularly bad smell, it indicates that some of the bones of the Ear are diseased, and the sooner the case is attended to the better.

The reader can with confidence rely on the statement above made with reference to this disease, its *effects* and its *prospects for Cure*. Several certificates from highly respectable parties have been kindly handed in by parents and others who have had *practical proof* of its efficacy on their own person,—although I am free to admit that it clashes with the opinions of the old and new school practitioners.

I may further state that the removal of this disease is invariably accompanied with an improvement of the general health, for wherever a discharge is established in any part of the system and kept up for any length of time, the constitution suffers by it, and is always in proportion to the strength of the patient, and the extent and nature of the matter so discharged.

#### DEAFNESS FROM SEA BATHING.

It is no uncommon occurrence for persons to become Deaf from going into the water, and this arises from two

principal causes, viz: from the lodgment of water within the passage of the ear, from which cause inflammation, and discharge from the Ear, is soon established, and frequently with ulcerations through the Drums. Secondly, by *Concussion* while diving. When water has been the cause, there is usually experienced a sense of weight, and stuffing of the Ear, which is soon followed by pain and discharges. If by *Concussions* there will be noise and singing in the Ear, with slight dullness of hearing, the noise becomes more troublesome, and the Deafness increases, and unless some relief be given to the afflicted organ it will frequently pass into the opposite Ear, and render the patient stupidly Deaf.

Both of these forms of Deafness can generally be removed if taken in season, but if neglected till an extensive suppurative is established, or till the previously sound organ has become involved in the general difficulty, it will be difficult to remove it altogether, though much may be done at all times to mitigate the more severe forms of Deafness arising from such accidents, and to prevent the complete loss of hearing which not unfrequently ensues. Persons who are in the habit of bathing frequently, and diving far under water, should always take the precaution to introduce a little soft cotton wool into each Ear before venturing under water, as by this simple means they will very frequently avert an accident that would affect their happiness for life.

#### DEAFNESS FROM FOREIGN SUBSTANCES IN THE EAR.

Children frequently introduce various substances into the Ear, without being sensible of the consequences. And sometimes beans, peas, glass, lead, and small pebble stones, and such like articles, are held against the Ear with the



view of performing some childish trick or slight of hand, when it slips from their fingers and drops into the passage of the Ear beyond their reach. These facts are frequently concealed from their parents, from the fear of punishment, and often remain there till inflammation and Deafness ensues, which may be in a few days, or may go for several weeks before it is observed: oftentimes the circumstance is lost sight of that something was put into the Ear, and when the fact has been made known immediately, it is thought nothing of because it gives no pain, and, perhaps, on looking into the Ear it cannot be seen, and may be supposed not to be there at all. I have seen much mischief done by unskilful hands in attempting to remove substances from the Ear. Insects will also frequently get into the Ear and cause great distress; *Wood Ticks, Flies, Bugs, Ear Wigs,* and even *Worms,* are sometimes extracted from the Ear, having been there for years. They generally crawl into the Ear while a person is sleeping on the ground, and when on waking, they discover they have pain in the Ear, they naturally suppose they have taken cold, when, in fact, the pain is caused by the presence of a living insect. They have been known to remain in the Ear for several weeks and taken out alive. I have known a glass bead that had been put into the Ear of a little girl at Montreal, forced down to the bottom of the Ear in attempting to extract it, and finally the drum was split, and the bead made its way into the middle chamber of the Ear, causing great pain and very extensive bleeding. The child was then abandoned by the Physicians, and a blister ordered to the back of the neck with the avowed *view of drawing it out.* This child was brought to me in a terrible state of excitement and fear from the pain she had undergone, expecting to have as much, or more, to bear from me, as the bead was still there. However, by great persuasion

#### THE EAR.

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and kindness to the little sufferer, I prevailed upon her to allow me to make the effort, which was done by means of a small silver pump, which was so arranged as to draw it up from its bed and placing it within reach of a delicate instrument, used expressly for removing such substances from the Ear. Had this ingenious contrivance failed, the child's life must have been sacrificed. She is now well and enjoys good hearing, though that Ear is, of course, imperfect. This operation was performed in 1849, and was the daughter of Michael Kelly, of Montreal.

### POLYPUS IN THE EAR

Is also a source of deafness, arising from various causes. It consists in the formation of a fleshy growth, generally taking place at the root of the Ear, is of a soft spongy nature, and has a very offensive smell accompanying it. It destroys the hearing in the course of time if not attended to. They may be readily removed, and without giving pain, but their removal should never be attempted by any one who is not well acquainted with their peculiar nature, for by a want of suitable precaution the drum may be injured and the hearing destroyed. I have invented a neat little instrument for the removal of these *Polypi*, which accomplishes the work in perfect safety, and with the most desirable success, in less than one minute, and without the patient feeling more than a trifling uneasiness.

### DEAFNESS FROM UNKNOWN CAUSES.

Diseases of the Ear generally arising from unknown causes, or even from the common causes, such as colds, exposure, &c., can be cured if taken in season. The principal difficulty is to get them under treatment before too

much mischief has been done, or before the sensibility of the organ has been destroyed by the officious interference of ignorant pretenders, or by the voluntary use of sundry *vulgar remedies*, as oils, drops, ointments, &c.

The less done for such cases that is not backed up by good judgment and a familiar acquaintance with the Ear and its diseases, the more likely will the applicant be to obtain relief from the proper source.



The above figure represents one of the instruments which is in daily use for the treatment of *some forms* of deafness, in *certain conditions of the Ear*, and although it may seem

to be a formidable looking affair, its *use* is not attended with the *least pain* to the patient; the most delicate person could sit and have the treatment used without moving a muscle.

The only difficulty in the use of the instrument is in the operator's hands. It has required great practice and much patience to realize the advantages which this beautiful discovery affords. It will, no doubt, prove a novelty, even to some Medical men themselves, and will perhaps put some of them to their wit's end to decipher the principal object it is intended to fulfil, or to credit the truly magic power with which it triumphs over diseases that have withstood for years "battle of the brave."

The *principle* of this instrument, I believe, originated with the German Physicians, and has only of late years been brought into use on the continent of Europe, and even then only by one or two industrious and skilful operators. The present drawing represents the one which the author invented, and has had in constant use for the last eight years; although it is in *principle* similar to the German instrument, it is entirely a different affair, and far more serviceable.

*It has been the direct means of restoring the hearing of several hundred patients within the last few years. No discovery in science has ever proved itself of higher value in alleviating human affliction than that which revealed the causes of deafness, and furnished means for their complete removal. And to this instrument, under proper management, and well directed experience, is due the fulfilment of these indications.*

I will here take occasion to mention, that the instrument represented in the above figure is only applicable to *certain forms of deafness*, and is seldom or never required on young children. Deafness in these young subjects generally arises from *Scarlet Fever, Measles, Brain Fever, Influenza, or common cold, &c*, and is seldom accompanied by any noise or sounds in the Ear like those which arise almost spontaneously in the adult. They are almost always accompanied by a discharge more or less extensive, and usually of a very fœtid odour. The mode of treating these cases is entirely different, and is not attended with the least pain or distress to the patient. Operations in such cases are extremely rare, and when required are of trifling consequence. Much unnecessary alarm is often felt by those who require treatment for the cure of these diseases, lest they should require to undergo some formidable and painful operation, and many, no doubt, delay giving their case attention from this circumstance. I can assure them, however, that it is not the case. Any operation which I have to go through with for the restoration of hearing, either in children or adults, is neither painful nor particularly disagreeable.



### THE EAR CORNET OR SPEAKING TRUMPET

Represented in the above cut, is one of the most improved and useful of the kind.

Persons who are very deaf, and who are not able to hear unless by shouting in the Ear at the top of the voice, will frequently be able to hear common conversation at a distance of several feet, by introducing this into the orifice of the Ear. Many persons avail themselves of these instruments, and manage to do business with them, not being able to obtain relief from their deafness, through other means.

### THROAT DISEASE

FREQUENTLY THE CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.

It is a fact not generally known that many diseases of the Ear and deafness in various degrees commences in the *Throat*, hence it is that some persons find their hearing quite dull during the prevalence of a common cold which usually attacks these parts, and when the cold passes over they generally find the hearing restored again. In the same way those who are deaf or hard of hearing find the hearing

much worse during one of these catarrhal attacks, in fact, at such times their hearing is little better than useless.

I do not intend in this work, nor would it be advisable to attempt an explanation of these peculiarities in regard to the hearing. Suffice it to say, that *Diseases of the Throat* frequently lays the foundation for deafness the most obstinate and unmanageable, and when *partial deafness*, or an occasional *dullness* is discovered, or even a feeling of *stuffing* is experienced during the prevalence of a cold, or of a continued chronic irritation of the throat and its membranes, it would be in every way desirable that treatment should be resorted to with a view of allaying it, and by so doing it will be the means of cutting off an attack of deafness, which would otherwise prove troublesome to get rid of.

The *air passage* or tube which conveys air to and from one of the chambers of the Ear, opens into the *side of the throat*, and as *perfect hearing* cannot be enjoyed when this tube or passage becomes the seat of obstruction, so that the air is prevented from passing *in* and *out* with freedom, *deafness more or less complete will be experienced*; and when such obstruction takes place, the hearing can never be restored till this condition of the tube has been made free. It is by the extension of inflammation along the passage of the throat, that obstructs and closes this tube, and sometimes in an instant, a patient will feel the Ear *close up* as he terms it, and often remains in that way. This sudden shutting off of the air to the chamber of the Ear usually arises from some effort on the part of the patient either in *sneezing, coughing*, or using the *handkerchief*, which dislodges a small quantity of mucous or matter, and finding its way into the *little tube*, completely blocks up the passage, and this produces the deafness. This lays the foundation

for permanent deafness, and the sooner attention be given to it, the offending matter removed, and the passage made free, the better. Discoveries have been made of late years which not only proves most clearly that this is the cause of a large proportion of the cases of deafness; but means have also been furnished by which obstructions may be removed and the hearing restored.

#### Three Hundred Different Representations of Diseased Eyes.

There may also be seen, at Dr. Cadwell's Surgery, about three hundred neatly framed, highly coloured, and beautifully executed engravings, drawn from nature, under the supervision of the celebrated *Pierre Dermois*, Oculist and Operator to the King of France.

These plates give a most accurate description of the diseases of the Eye, in every form, variety, stage and condition proving most clearly that no organ in the body is subject to a greater variety of distinct and separate diseases than this delicate and useful organ, and yet probably no organ in the system is more abused and trifled with, or subjected to more quackery and maltreatment.

#### ARTIFICIAL ANATOMICAL SPECIMENS.

Added to these are two beautiful Anatomical specimens which were brought from Paris, showing the entire internal and external arrangement of both the Eye and the Ear. They are made of Papier-Mache, largely magnified, and may be separated into many pieces. The whole internal and external anatomy of these two organs is there most beautifully and correctly exhibited. They may be seen at



any time by those curious to examine them, and the medical profession generally are respectfully invited to call and examine them at their convenience, they being, as I believe, the only specimens of the kind in the Province of Canada. Every muscle, nerve, and artery, that belongs to these organs, will be correctly shown on these two specimens, magnified about twenty-five dimensions.

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## MEMORANDUM NOTICE.

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To prevent misunderstanding, and for the better information of those who may wish to make application to

DR. CADWELL,  
Oculist and Aurist,  
OF TORONTO,

the following are the only CONDITIONS and TERMS upon which patients will be received for Treatment:

- First.*—No charge will be made to any person wishing an examination and an opinion respecting the Sight or Hearing.
- Second.*—Charity patients will be attended gratis at the unoccupied moments of the Operator, and all medicines furnished.
- Third.*—All other patients received under treatment will be charged a fee, which will be agreed upon, before operations are commenced.

*Fourth.*—Where a patient does not attend regularly, the Operator will not hold himself answerable if a cure be not performed.

*Fifth.*—No cures guaranteed under any circumstances unless *given in writing*, and the full charge paid in *advance*.

*Sixth.*—Patients leaving treatment without giving notice, and who are rendered worse in consequence, will be received again only as *new patients*, and on the same terms.

*Seventh.*—Patients on leaving, usually require both treatment and instructions to strengthen and preserve the weakened organs and to prevent a return of the disease. This will always be furnished them on the payment of their fees, which will entitle them to a renewal of treatment (should it become necessary) at any period within a year, without additional charge.

*Eighth.*—Patients whose cases are considered incurable, will be so informed on their first visit, and no fee will be required of them.

*Ninth.*—*Doubtful cases* will be received conditionally and treated for a few days as *trial cases*, and charged accordingly.

*Tenth.*—All difficult and dangerous operations, involving much responsibility will be duly considered beforehand, and when approved will be always performed in the presence of, and with the concurrence of other competent medical gentlemen.

## PARTIES RESIDING AT A DISTANCE

Should observe, that as most cases require to be seen daily, or every second or third day at most, they should make arrangements to remain in town or in the immediate vicinity of the Operator, who is the only person to apply the treatment and judge of the necessary changes which require to be made from day to day, as the case progresses towards a favourable termination.

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# MEDICAL DIPLOMAS.

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## UNITED STATES MEDICAL DIPLOMA.

[TRANSLATION.]

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS—*Health* :—

Whereas Academic Degrees have been instituted to this end, that men endued with talent and learning should be rendered illustrious above others by titles, in order that they themselves may be benefitted thereby; as well as that the industry of others should be stimulated, and the study of virtue and good learning (*Belles Lettres*) should be promoted among men; and whereas these most ample rights conferred upon our College by Public Charter have this end particularly in view; therefore, be it known that we, the PRESIDENT AND PROFESSORS OF JEFFERSON COLLEGE, in the State of Pennsylvania, have created and constituted F. A. CADWELL, DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, an upright man, and most endeared to us on account of his courteous manners, and all those qualities which [grace every the best man; who also, by his great skill BOTH IN THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ART, acquired by him in our College, and made more manifest to us by an examination publicly held, has

shown himself worthy the highest Academic honours, and to him the aforesaid F. A. CADWELL, we have most willingly and unreservedly granted and ratified all the rights, honours, and privileges pertaining to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, both among ourselves and everywhere.

In Faith of which, let this Parchment, subscribed to by us, and attested by the Seal of our College, be evidence.

Given in the Medical Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, this Eleventh day of the Month of March, in the year of Human Redemption, 1837, and in the 61st year of the Independence of the Federated States of America.

Signed,

ASHBELL GREEN, D.D., LL.D., PRE'ST.  
 GRANVILLE S. PATTISON, M.D., PROF. ANATOMY.  
 GEO. McCLELLAN, M.D., PROF. OF SURGERY.  
 J. REVERE, M.D., PROF. OF PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.  
 JACOB GREEN, M.D., PROF. OF CHEMISTRY.  
 S. CALHOUN, M.D., PROF. OF MATERIA MEDICA.  
 SAMUEL McCLELLAN, M.D., PROF. OF MIDWIFERY.  
 ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M.D., PROF. OF THE INSTITUTES  
 MEDICINES AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

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### PROVINCIAL DIPLOMA

[L. s.]

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

His Excellency Lieutenant General the Right Honourable CHARLES MURRAY, EARL OF CATHCART, of Cathcart, in the County of Renfrew, K. C. B., Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief

in and over the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, Vice Admiral of the same, and Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in British North America, &c., &c., &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, OR TO WHOM THE SAME MAY CONCERN—*Greeting* :

Whereas FREDERICK A. CADWELL, of the Parish of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, in that part of the Province of Canada which heretofore constituted the Province of Lower Canada, in pursuance of our act or ordinance passed on the thirteenth day of April, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act or Ordinance to prevent persons practising Physic and Surgery within the Province of Quebec, or Midwifery in the towns of Quebec and Montreal without License, hath been examined and found qualified to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in the aforesaid part of the Province of Canada, as more fully appears by the copy of the Certificate hereunto subjoined, among other testimonials, permission is hereby granted to him for that purpose, as the law directs.

*Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Montreal, in the said Province, this Sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and forty-six, and in the tenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.*

(Signed)

CATHCART.

By command,

D. DALY, *Secretary.*

**QUEBEC MEDICAL BOARD.**

We, the undersigned, Medical Examiners for the District of Quebec, have examined Frederick A. Cadwell, Esq., M.D., and find him duly qualified to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, according to law, in the Province of Canada.

(Signed)—J. MORIN, *Chairman.*   FRS. FORTIER,  
                   ED. ROUSSEAU,            JAS. PAINCHAUD,  
                   JAS. A. SEWELL, M. D.   J. B. BLAIS,  
                   J. Z. NAULT,                J. BLANCHET.

QUEBEC HOTEL DIEU,  
 3rd November, 1846.

(A true Copy,)

D. DALY, *Secretary.*

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## CERTIFICATES.

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### SIGHT RESTORED

*To Lady Superior of the Ursuline Convent, Three Rivers.*

I, the subscriber, of the Ursuline Convent, of Three Rivers, certify that, having been afflicted with *Cataract of the Eyes*, which deprived me of sight, I addressed myself to Dr. F. A. Cadwell, Oculist, to make an operation for their removal. The operation having been made with ability and success, promises me a happy result; my sight is better from day to day ever since.

Signed,

SISTER ST. MARIE.

*Superior.*

Dated: at Three Rivers, }  
June 26, 1848. }

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### YOUNG LADY CURED OF DISEASED EYES FROM INFANCY.

I am most happy of subscribing my name among the friends of Dr. Cadwell, to whom I acknowledge a grateful remembrance for the unwearied exertions of his professional duties on one of my family. My youngest daughter had been afflicted, almost since her infancy, with a severe affection of her eyes, arising from Hooping Cough. It had of late years begun to assume a rather serious aspect, when we applied to Dr. Cadwell, under whose treatment *all traces* of what I feared was a hopeless case, disappeared, which has since become manifest to all who know her, particularly to the comfort and happiness of herself. It is now more

than four years since the cure was effected, still her eyes continue free from all disease and weakness whatsoever.

MRS. MARION WATSON,  
Toronto, March, 1851.

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INTERESTING CERTIFICATE

*From a Gentleman who had been blind for two years, and had diseased Eyes for seven years. Sight restored.*

TORONTO, December, 9th 1850.

DR. CADWELL,

My Dear Sir,—Having placed myself under your care in February 1850, for a disease of my eyes of more than seven years' standing, which had for more than half of the time for two years previously entirely deprived me of sight (requiring me to have a conductor), I feel much pleasure, on the present occasion, in being able to add my testimony to your well known skill as an Oculist, in having, in less than four months, restored me to comfortable sight, which has since continued to improve in strength, enabling me to attend to ordinary business, &c. I must further add, that until I had the good fortune to be recommended to your care, I abandoned every hope of again seeing, as I had for many years previously employed the combined skill of the County in which I reside, to no purpose.

With many thanks for your kind attention, I remain,  
Dear Sir, your ever grateful and very obedient servant,

Signed,

W. R. NICHOL,  
*of Perry, Wyoming Co.,  
State of New York, U. S.*

**CHILD OF NINE YEARS OF AGE**

NEARLY BLIND FOR TWO YEARS, CURED IN SEVEN WEEKS.

I, Elias Long, of the Township of Dumfries, hereby certify that my daughter, aged nine years, having had an inflammation in her Eyes for more than two years, being almost blind, and not being able to get relief from the Medical gentlemen in my neighborhood, I brought her to Dr. F. A. Cadwell, at Toronto, in December last, and am now happy to state that her sight is quite restored, and her Eyes are in a healthy condition.

ELIAS LONG.

Witness,

GEORGE W. HOUGHTON,  
Attorney at Law, &c.

Toronto, March 4th, 1851.

**BLINDNESS FROM SCARLET FEVER.**

COMPLETE RECOVERY.

I, John R. Jaynes, of Darlington, on Lake Ontario, Cloth Manufacturer, hereby certify that my son, aged four years, having had scarlet fever in June last, the disease being broken, it fell into his Eyes, causing him to be *entirely blind*, and after being for two months in such condition, I placed him under Dr. Cadwell's treatment at Toronto, and in about four weeks he recovered completely the sight of his right eye, which still remains healthy. The left Eye was so altered by the severe inflammation as to render it impossible to restore the sight without surgical aid, and

owing to the tender age of the child, Dr. Cadwell thought it advisable not to make an operation for the present. Having seen many severe, and I may add, equally desperate cases under Dr. Cadwell's care, during his attendance on my child, treated with success, I have the greatest confidence in his ability and skill as an Oculist and Aurist, and do most cordially recommend the afflicted in these organs to his care and attention.

JOHN R. JAYNES,  
*Manufacturer, Darlington.*

Toronto, Feb. 24th, 1851.

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SEVERE DISEASE OF THE EYES

OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

This is to certify that I have been severely afflicted with disease in my Eyes for upwards of Twenty years, and that although I have employed scientific medical men from all sections of the country, and at very great expense, I have never received anything more than temporary relief for a few days together. This may further certify that I placed myself under the care of Dr. F. A. Cadwell, Oculist and Aurist, at Hamilton on the 20th of January, 1850, and was completely and perfectly cured in six weeks, and have remained so ever since.

(Signed) ABRAM BRADLEY,  
*Brantford.*

Hamilton, May 27th, 1853.

**ARTIFICIAL EYE INSERTED AND DEAFNESS CURED.**

I hereby certify that I have been *deaf* for more than two years past, which was supposed to proceed from cold, that I had noise and other unpleasant and annoying symptoms accompanying it during the whole period of time. I applied to Dr. F. A. Cadwell, at Toronto, in July last, and had my hearing perfectly restored, and all other symptoms removed in a few days, and have continued to enjoy perfect hearing since that time.

I will further state that I am wearing an *Artificial Eye* which was inserted by the same gentleman several months ago, that it affords me great relief, and has had the effect of strengthening my sound Eye, which previously suffered much from sympathizing with the injured one. It gives me no pain whatever. It follows the exact movements of my sound Eye,—to which it bears a close resemblance.

JOSHUA DAVIS,

*East Gwillimbury, Lot 1, 3rd Con.*

Witness, •

G. W. HOUGHTON,

Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery.

Toronto, March, 1851.

**CHRONIC OPHTHALMIA CURED.**

I hereby certify that I had a troublesome and painful disease of my eyes for more than two years; and, failing from every other source to obtain relief, I was recommended

## CERTIFICATES.

to the care of Dr. Cadwell of Toronto, in August last ; and, by his treatment and care, I was completely cured in less than two months ; and my eyes have continued to strengthen since that time ; though I have been exposed to severe weather for several months past.

DAVID MONTGOMERY, *Yonge Street.*

Toronto, March, 1851.

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DEAFNESS CURED,

OF SIXTY YEARS' STANDING.

QUEBEC, 1st November, 1847.

This is to certify that I have been deaf for sixty years in both my ears. I came under the treatment of Dr. F. A. Cadwell, at Hamilton, about a year since, when I was to my great satisfaction almost totally relieved.

Signed by me this 3rd day of March, 1851.

MRS. PETER HESS.

JOEL CARPENTER, *Witness.*

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DEAFNESS FROM SEA BATHING.

This is to certify that I went to Newport the early part of the summer of 1848, to recruit my health by *Sea bathing*, from which I became deaf, so often being in the water ; and suffered from it at times so much, almost as to require me to give up my business : but fortunately, last winter was so completely relieved under the care of Dr. Cadwell, at

Hamilton, as to feel almost no inconvenience from it. Mine, perhaps, might have been a peculiar case : certain it is, however, I consulted some of the most *eminent Aurists* in the *United States*, but could find no *benefit* from their attendance. I could therefore say, in all cases like mine I would cheerfully recommend treatment.

Signed,

JOEL CARPENTER

Hamilton, March 3rd, 1851.

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**DEAFNESS OF 22 YEARS STANDING**

PERFECTLY CURED IN LESS THAN FOUR MONTHS.

TORONTO, November 27th, 1850.

My Dear Doctor,—As the time may not be far distant that I shall have to take leave of you, I take the earliest opportunity of expressing my gratitude to you as having been the means under Providence of curing me of a deafness, of more than twenty years' standing, and that too in less than four months, which I think must be looked upon as a convincing proof to others, of your great skill as an Aurist. I have every reason to be grateful for the result of my visit to you, nor do I mind telling you that I came as one without hope and almost without hearing. I am now, I rejoice to say, enabled to join in conversation without much inconvenience to myself or others. In conclusion, I beg to offer you

my warmest thanks and gratitude for your care and attention, and for the cure effected.

I remain, very sincerely,

Yours,

Signed, G. R. SHERLOCK.

To F. A. CADWELL, Esq., M.D.,  
Oculist and Aurist,  
King Street, Toronto.

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**DEAFNESS OF 15 YEARS STANDING**

CURED IN TWO WEEKS.

TORONTO, February 26th, 1851.

Dear Sir,—When I consulted you a fortnight since, I had been suffering under partial Deafness for about fifteen years, I had not much hope of relief. I can now say, however, that I hear as well as I ever did, and the noises in my ears almost entirely gone.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. BATTERSBY,  
*Lieut. in Royal Navy.*

To Dr. F. A. CADWELL.

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**ARTIFICIAL EYE INSERTED.**

TORONTO, 16th October, 1851.

A few days since Dr. Cadwell inserted for me an artificial eye, which is so perfect a match that I have been.



asked by more than one person in what manner I recovered the use of my eye. The eye was inserted without the least pain, and is now worn without any unpleasant sensation; it has the same motion, and has added greatly to the strength of my sound eye—in fact the illusion is such that at times I fancy that I can see with both eyes, and it is only by closing my sound eye, that I find it is not so in reality.

ROSS E. M. KEELE.

Severe Deafness from Scarlet Fever of eight Years' standing cured.

DENISON TERRACE,

Toronto, March 10th, 1851.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in certifying (and I do so with the hope of inducing others similarly afflicted to try your skill), that you have been of infinite service to my little son, who has been very deaf indeed—so much so, that he could not hear a conversation carried on in the same room with him, for the last *Eight years*, although I tried the best Physicians in the city. The deafness was caused by an attack of *Scarlet Fever*, when he was only four years of age. I am now proud to say, that he can hear anything in common conversation, and is otherwise much improved, his eyes looking more sprightly and intelligent, and his ears having a healthy appearance.

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD L. DENISON.

To Dr. F. A. CADWELL,  
King Street, Toronto.

**IMPORTANT OPERATION.**

*Deafness from Scarlet Fever—large piece of Dead Bone removed from the Skull—disease overcome, and hearing restored.*

**Advertisement.**

MERRITTVILLE, December 18th, 1849.

Sir,—On becoming acquainted with the arrival of Dr. Cadwell in Hamilton, I considered it due, not only to that gentleman, as a slight tribute of gratitude, but also to the public, thus to make known the high skill and success with which he removed a very protracted complaint in my daughter's ear, that I had previously considered irremediable, and entertained no other idea than that of the entire loss of her hearing. I can therefore, with great confidence, recommend those afflicted to his care.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McDONALD.

To the Editor of the *Globe*, Toronto.

**SEVERE DEAFNESS FROM SCARLET FEVER CURED.**

THE DISEASE REMOVED.

February 6th, 1851.

This is to certify that my daughter Sarah, a child of seven years of age, was, in the winter of 1845, in consequence of a severe attack of the Scarlet Fever, nearly

deprived of her hearing ; at first we hoped that, as she was young, she would regain her hearing as she became older ; but in this we were disappointed, for from bad it became worse, till in the summer of 1850, she could scarcely be said to hear at all—you might shout at the height of your voice and it would have no effect upon her, if she was eight feet distant from you. Under these circumstances, I applied to Dr. Cadwell, now resident in the city of Toronto, and his treatment of her case has been attended with the most desirable success, inasmuch as her hearing has been restored to such a degree that she can hear with ease the lowest conversational tone. My fondest hopes have been more than realized, and I take this opportunity of recommending those who are similarly afflicted speedily to avail themselves of his invaluable services.

Signed, BENJAMIN M. CLARK,  
Church Street Toronto, C. W.

Witness,

G. W. HOUGHTON,  
Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery.

#### DEAFNESS FROM COLD.

ETOBICOKE, March 20, 1851.

My Dear Sir,—My son having been afflicted with partial deafness in the right ear for about eighteen months, brought on as we suppose by cold, by having slept with the window open, I am happy to say to you, that under your care he has so much recovered his hearing as to be of little inconvenience to him at present ; and, from appearances, under your treatment I trust he will quite recover his hearing.

I am, Yours, &c.,  
E. MUSSON.

Dr. CADWELL,  
King Street, Toronto.

DEAFNESS OF SIX YEARS' STANDING,  
CURED IN NINE DAYS.

MONTREAL, 7th June, 1849.

Dr. F. A CADWELL,

Dear Sir,—I feel great pleasure in adding my testimony to the numerous certificates which you possess of your extraordinary ability and success in curing deafness.

Mrs. Jas. Scott, residing in the Eastern Townships, C. E., having incautiously sat for two days in a cellar during very hot weather, was taken sick and deprived of her hearing—for some weeks she was totally deaf but partially recovered so that she could hear on one side when spoken to with a loud voice. She continued so for upwards of six years, gradually getting worse, until last March, when having an opportunity of being treated by Dr. Cadwell, at Sherbrook, C.E., she received instant benefit—when, at the first sitting, a common tea bell was rung close to her ears, but without being heard—after being operated on, the ticking of a watch was easily distinguished on one side, and further treatment for nine days still improved and gave her hearing on both sides; since that time she still retains the whole advantage gained, and I doubt not but that after a few days' further treatment she will be still more benefitted.

Signed, JAMES SCOTT,  
*of Scott & Glassford, Auctioneers,  
Montreal.*

## DEAFNESS FOLLOWING MEASLES.

HOLLAND LANDING, 29th March, 1851.

Dear Sir,—I am happy to say, my daughter Arabella, whose hearing has been very much injured for the last three years from an attack of Measles, is very much improved since she has been under your treatment, and I have no doubt but her hearing will be quite restored in a short time.

I am, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. LAUGHTON.

To Dr. CADWELL, Toronto.

TOTAL DEAFNESS OF FOURTEEN YEARS' STANDING  
CURED.

CAUSED BY SEA-BATHING.

I hereby certify that I have been *totally deaf* in one ear for the last fourteen years, caused by salt-water bathing. I commenced treatment under the care of Dr. F. A. Cadwell, King Street, Toronto, in November last, and I am now able to hear comfortably well, and am continually improving under his care.

Signed,

GEORGE REID,

*Builder, Berkeley Street, Toronto.*

March 28th, 1851.

**CERTIFICATE OF A YOUNG LADY,**

**ONE YEAR NEARLY BLIND.**

I was severely afflicted with an inflammation of my eyes for more than one year, that completely baffled the skill of several skillful physicians, until I had almost despaired of ever being cured. I was advised, however, to apply to Dr. Cadwell, of Toronto, as a gentleman skilled in his profession as an Oculist and Aurist, and am happy to say that my disease was completely subdued in five weeks under his treatment. Health was also improved while under that gentleman's care.

**ANN PERRY,**  
*Darlington.*

Toronto, March, 1854.

**DEAFNESS OF THREE YEARS' STANDING.**

**IN A YOUNG LADY, CURED IN TWELVE DAYS.**

I acknowledge a perfect cure of a deafness and noise in my ears of three years' standing, after submitting myself to Dr. Cadwell's treatment for twelve days. Treatment caused me no pain.

**HESTER A. JACKSON.**

King Street, Toronto,  
March, 1853.

**PARTIAL BLINDNESS,**

**OF EIGHT MONTH'S STANDING, CURED IN FIVE WEEKS.**

I, John Glen, of Markham, certify that I have been afflicted with a severe disease in my eyes for eight months

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past, which had nearly deprived me of sight, and that I was unable to obtain any relief till I applied to Dr. F. A. Cadwell, at Toronto, about five weeks ago, since which time, under his daily care I have completely recovered my sight, and the troublesome disease is entirely removed. I am now able to read common print with ease, which I have not been able to do before for the last six months.

Signed,

JOHN GLEN,  
Markham, Sparta.

Witness,

GEORGE W. HOUGHTON,  
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery.

Toronto, March 29th, 1851.

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**CRITICAL SURGICAL OPERATION.**

*Interesting Certificate from the parents of a young lady, 15 years of age, Deaf and Dumb from birth, restored to good hearing and subsequently acquired the power of speech. Operation was performed at Montreal, Sept. 15th, 1846. Certificate dated Three Rivers, May 15, 1848.*

To all whom it may concern, *Greeting*: This is to certify that Lucadi Pravoncher of the District of Three Rivers, Canada, deaf and dumb from birth, and who, up to the fifteenth year of her age, was totally unable to hear or speak, except a few imperfect words, such as most deaf mutes are able to do, was at the age of fifteen years brought under the influence of a surgical operation by the hands of Frederick A. Cadwell, Esq., M. D., of Montreal, whereby

the said Lucadi Pravoncher has been so far restored to her hearing as to enable her to comprehend sounds, and has during the last eighteen months learned to speak French so as to be distinctly understood by her friends and acquaintances—and having attended school during the last twelve months, has learned to read, spell, and repeat her catechism with a facility truly remarkable.

Her health which, before the operation, was extremely delicate, was immediately restored to her by the effect of the above-mentioned operation, which consisted in the removal of *two large vesicular tumors* from within the throat and behind the palate, and by the use of subsequent treatment to the organs of hearing, the desired effect has been produced.

To the said Dr. Frederick A. Cadwell, I hereby acknowledge my deep indebtedness for his kindness and unremitting attention, as well as for his successful display of professional skill in the management of the case so favorably terminated. N.B. I, the undersigned, being *Uncle and Guardian* to the said Lucadi Pravoncher, and Tavern keeper in the city of Montreal, subscribe my name to the within statement as being fully and substantially correct.

Signed,

J. MICHEL.

Three Rivers, May 15th, 1848.



## CERTIFICATE,

FROM A LADY DEAF TWENTY YEARS AND CURED.

AND ANOTHER FROM A YOUNG LADY DEAF FOUR YEARS, AND  
CURED.

This may certify that Mrs. Anthony Miller, of Ancaster, C. W., has been Deaf for about twenty years, and unable to hear a watch beat except near the ear.

Mrs. Miller was treated by Dr. Cadwell, at Hamilton, for about one month, at which time she could hear a watch beat across the room,—and her hearing was sufficiently restored to her to enable her to hear common conversation without difficulty. Mrs. Miller's age was 54. \*

Miss Mary Vansyckle, a niece of the above-named Mrs. Miller was also Deaf for about four years, and was completely cured in about four weeks by Dr. F. A. Cadwell, during his attendance on Mrs. Miller.

ROBERT C. MILLER,  
*Ancaster, C. W.*

Hamilton, May 23rd, 1850.

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 PARTIAL DEAFNESS,

OF SIXTEEN YEARS' STANDING, CURED.

This is to certify that I have been partially Deaf for about sixteen years, from cold; when, in about July last,

was getting worse, and applied to Dr. F. A. Cadwell, who restored me to comfortable hearing by about one week's treatment.

EDWARD SEAGER,  
*Township of Vaughan.*

*Witness,*

GEORGE W. HOUGHTON,  
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,  
Conveyancer, &c.

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**LETTERS**  
**FROM MEDICAL GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS.**

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**LETTER FROM DR. MARSDEN OF QUEBEC.**

QUEBEC, 18th Sept., 1848.

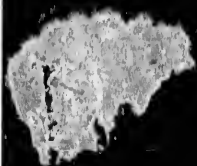
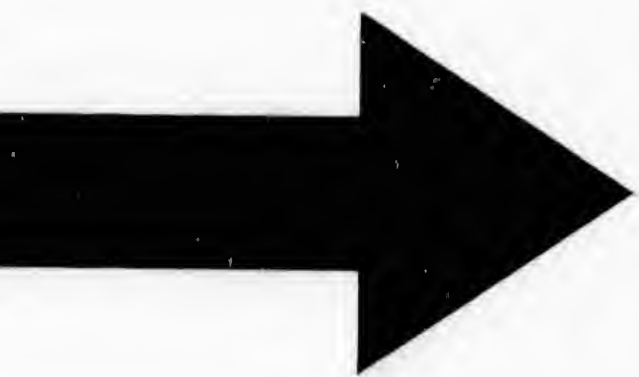
**DR. F. A. CADWELL:**

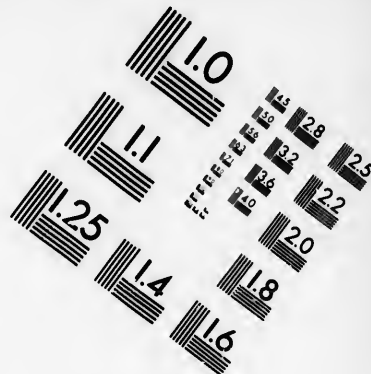
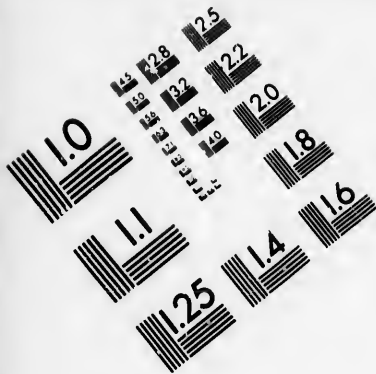
Sir—I have much pleasure, on the occasion of your departure from Quebec, after a residence of upwards of twelve months, in testifying my opinion of the general success of your practice, as an Oculist and Aurist in this city and elsewhere, that I have had an opportunity of witnessing it.

Having had occasion to assist you in many of your most important and critical operations on the Eye, I can bear testimony to the uniformly skillful manner of operation, and the generally successful character of them; and I congratulate the afflicted in either of these organs, on the opportunity that your presence among them will afford, of obtaining as great an amount of relief as human means can effect.

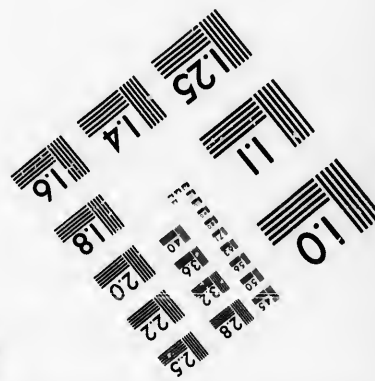
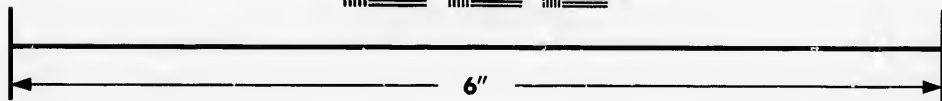
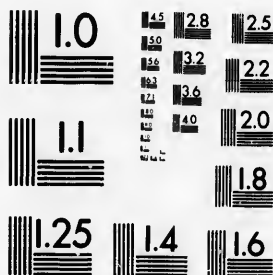
Although to particularise any operation in preference to another, where all are good may seem invidious, yet I







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cannot but remark that your operation for *fistula lacrymalis* (which I have several times witnessed) is an unrivalled piece of surgical skill and tact. Wishing you continued professional success.

I have the honor to be, Sir  
Your most obedient servant,

Signed, Wm. MARSDEN, M.D.

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**CERTIFICATE FROM VALENTINE MOTT,**

*Professor of Surgery in the New York Medical University.*

Understanding that Dr. Cadwell intends leaving the city for a residence in the country, it gives me pleasure to state that I have had frequent interviews and consultations with him. I feel a confidence in recommending him to the notice of those among whom he may reside. \*

Signed, VALENTINE MOTT.

New York, July 13, 1844.

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**ANOTHER FROM THE SAME.**

New York, October 10, 1846.

DEAR DOCTOR,

Your letter of the 4th instant was received to-day. I am pleased to hear that you have located yourself in Montreal, and shall be glad to hear of your success; and



any service I can render you in the way of advice, will be cheerfully furnished on all occasions.

From the opportunities you have had in this city of acquiring a knowledge of the profession, I feel confident you will be able to establish yourself with character and usefulness in Montreal.

With my best wishes for the prosperity of yourself and family,

I remain, very respectfully yours,

Signed, VALENTINE MOTT.

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LETTER FROM THE REV. JAMES COOKE,

*Parish Curate, at Three Rivers.*

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.]

DEAR DOCTOR,

I hear, with pain, that you are about to leave us. The pleasure of your acquaintance and of your company, the service which you have rendered a large number of my parishioners, by the able exercise of your noble profession, imposes on me the obligation to thank you, and to assure you, that the news of your return amongst us, will be most agreeable.

Miss Cooke, who submitted to an operation by your hands, has no wker mind tranquillized as to the danger of losing an eye. Mr. Destie is highly pleased with the success of your treatment—his eyes are perfectly cured,—

he will himself explain to you by writing all his acknowledgements. It is the same with *our Reverend Mother Superior*, who has had a more grand evidence of your attention and care in her behalf.

Health, happiness and prosperity be with you and your respectable family,

Is the sincere wish of your very  
Humble and most obedient servant,

T. COOKE, P. C.,

To F. A. CADWELL, Esq., M.D.

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#### IMPORTANT OPERATION ON THE EYE.

From the Hamilton Gazette, Feb. 28, 1852.

On Tuesday last, we witnessed a very difficult and important operation performed on the eye of a Mr. Culham, who resides in the vicinity of Toronto, by Dr. Cadwell, Oculist of this city; the operation consisted in the removal of a cancerous tumor about the size of a common hickory nut, which had grown from the back part of the socket of the eye, and behind the ball on the side nearest the nose. It was about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep from the surface, taking root near the optic nerve and artery, and had thrown the eye forward and outward for half an inch either way, causing much pain and uneasiness and producing great deformity and partial loss of vision. Dr. Cadwell was assisted in this operation by Drs. Hunter and Duggan, and its removal was successfully completed in about 20 minutes. Much skill and judgment, of necessity, is required to conduct such an operation, owing to its importance and close

proximity to the brain, and we can only say, that the operation was skilfully and satisfactorily performed. The disease was of such a nature as to make a surgical operation indispensable to preserve life, and had been only two months since it was first discovered by the patient, who, becoming alarmed for his ultimate safety, sought for relief, which we trust by this bold and decided measure, he will ultimately obtain. We learn, upon enquiring, that the patient is doing well, and likely soon to recover both sight and health.

We would here take occasion to remark, that Dr. Cadwell's practice in this city has, as we have repeatedly informed, been attended with most desirable success—and many afflicted with Blindness, Deafness and other defects of these delicate organs, have found relief at his hands. We learn, that at the solicitation of several patients and others, he has consented to remain a few weeks longer.

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#### AN ARTIFICIAL EYE.

From the Provincialist.

We witnessed a few days ago a very interesting operation. Mr. Isaac Kelly, near Ancaster, who was deprived of the use of one of his eyes when a boy—the part had completely fallen in—placed himself in the hands of Dr. Cadwell, by whom a false eye—a perfect likeness of Mr. Kelly's good eye, was introduced upon the remains of the injured one. The change was astonishing; it completely transformed a half-withered fellow-mortal into a fresh youthful human being, making him appear at least ten years younger than he was ten minutes before. The operation was attended with very little pain, and the new eye par-

takes of the same motions as Mr. Kelly's sound eye—no person could perceive the difference; it has but one defect, *it cannot see.*

We might add, that the crowds that daily attend Dr. Cadwell's rooms afford the best evidence of how his skill in operations on the Eye and Ear are appreciated; indeed, until Dr. C. came amongst us, we never supposed that so many persons were afflicted with diseases of these useful organs.

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### OPERATIONS ON THE EYE AND EAR.

From the London Odd-Fellow.

We have no hesitation in stating that this gentleman's operations on the Eye and Ear, in upwards of *seventy cases*, during his stay in London, have been most successful, and given the greatest satisfaction. Many persons will take leave of the Doctor with regret, and some scores of persons have good cause to rejoice and be thankful that he has visited London. The individual cases are too numerous to particularise, and those which came under his successful treatment have been already multiplied to an extent which requires no additional evidence for convincing the public that Dr. Cadwell is not only a scientific, clever man, but a first-rate practical Surgeon—he will visit London early in the Spring.

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### EYE AND EAR,

From the Kingston Whig.

DR. CADWELL.—This very eminent Oculist and Aurist, after a most successful sojourn in Kingston, will leave this

city to-day for Belleville, carrying with him the heartfelt thanks and good wishes of his numerous patients, many of whom he has perfectly cured, and all of whom he has most successfully treated. To our country friends and readers in and about Belleville, we can safely and cordially recommend Dr. Cadwell, as a Practitioner who will fulfil all he undertakes to perform. He cannot restore sight to the totally blind, nor hearing to the deaf, but he can and will remove disease wherever it is practicable, and within the aid of art and science. Dr. Cadwell is no Charlatan, but a regularly bred and regularly licensed Physician and Surgeon, who has devoted years of study in obtaining a thorough knowledge of his most difficult branches of Profession. The irregularity of "advertising," which subjects him occasionally to ill-natured remarks, in a country like Canada, is an irregularity of necessity, for were he to wait on patients unannounced, such is the jealousy among Medical men here,—that he would be obliged to leave the places he visits, ere any person would be acquainted with his presence.

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#### SIGHT RECOVERED, &c.

From the St. Catharines' Constitutional.

DR. CADWELL.—It has been our privilege, within the last week to see this gentleman perform several operations of a somewhat serious nature with the greatest success. Two of the subjects operated on were cases of complete blindness from cataracts on the eyes. The first was that of a young man who was deprived of his sight for the last five years, but who was immediately relieved, and is now doing well. The other case was that of a little boy of five years old, who was born blind, but who now sees clearly

under the excellent treatment of the Doctor. His delight at seeing the different objects seemed great indeed, and he is now doing well, and enjoying all the "blessings of the light." Several important operations have also been made on the ear, with equal success. We advise all those afflicted to avail themselves of Dr. C.'s services while he is in town.

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### SUCCESSFUL OPERATION,

ON THE EYE OF A YOUNG WOMAN, TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE,  
BLIND FROM BIRTH.

The following account of an extraordinary and successful operation on the Eye, related by the Brantford "Expositor," is certainly calculated to create a hope in the minds of those who may be afflicted with a similar malady, that there yet may be a possibility of getting it removed—at any rate it would be well, for all such while they have the opportunity, to apply to so skilful an operator. The writer says:

"Miss Sarah Hawley, of the township of Malahide, in the county of Middlesex, was born blind, and for twenty-one years she groped her weary way through life, in total darkness. The disease, which had so entirely obscured her visual organs, was Cataract, and in the hope that something might be done for her, by Dr. F. A. Cadwell, Oculist and Aurist, of Toronto, the friends of the blind girl brought her to Brantford, a few weeks since, where the Doctor was professionally sojourning. An examination was made, and the Doctor pronounced his patient curable, and on the 21st ultimo he performed an operation upon her eyes, with complete success.

"To describe the sensations of the young lady, when the first welcome ray of light entered her hitherto sightless orbs, would be beyond our power. In an instant—as if by magic, the ideas of material things which she had cherished for so many years, through the sense of feeling, were entombed in memory. A new and bright world, full of light and life, full of wonder and admiration—terrible, because hitherto unknown in its realized beauty and grandeur, arose before her. She looked and trembled; she shook from head to foot, like an aspen leaf; and unable to utter a word, she gazed in wild astonishment on the scene before her. When her emotion had somewhat subsided, Dr. Cadwell enquired if she saw him. 'Yes,' said she, 'I see you. Oh! how white you look.' Subsequently she noticed a pair of brass candlesticks in the room, and inquired what they were. On being informed, she was incredulous. The ideas which she had formed of a candlestick were far different from those which her new-born light conveyed. The candlesticks were brought to her—she handled them, and exclaimed, 'Oh yes! they are candlesticks, how bright they look.' Dr. Cadwell shewed her his gold watch, and inquired if she knew what it was. She answered in the negative, and on being informed, she said, 'what a queer thing it is; both sides of it are not alike.'

"We may add, that the young lady's sight is daily improving in strength, and that she returned to her house in Malahide, a few days since, rejoicing in the light of life."

## C A S E S .

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The following cases, as drawn from my Journal, will give a tolerable good idea of the various causes which operate to promote disease of the Eye and Ear, and the time that is usually required to effect a cure, or produce such change as the nature of the case will admit. Many of these cases will be found highly interesting to the reader, being the most extraordinary on record, at the same time they furnish ample proof of the almost miraculous triumph of science over disease, and that too under circumstances almost without hope :—

### 1.

*Certificate of Miss HAWLEY, blind from birth (twenty-one years). Received her sight by an operation performed by Dr. Cadwell.*

This is to certify that Miss Sarah Hawley, of Malahide Township, in the London District, Canada West, aged twenty-one years, (an orphan) was born with *cataracts*, and was in consequence entirely blind.

She remained destitute of sight during the whole course of her natural life, not having the least power of vision, till



Thursday, the 28th day of October, 1852. She then submitted to an operation for the removal of her cataracts, which was successfully performed by Dr. F. A. Cadwell, of Toronto, then at Brantford, in the presence of the undersigned, and several of her family, when she *instantly received sight in both eyes.*

With very little suffering from the commencement, she has continued to improve in the strength and power of her vision, until she can now see distinctly objects both large and small, and is constantly improving. Being now able to return home to her friends with *health and sight*, she feels confident that she will soon be able to take an active part in the enjoyment of the new and beautiful scenes that constantly dance before her new-born vision.

I, the subscriber, being uncle and guardian to the aforesaid Sarah Hawley, certify to the correctness of the foregoing statement.

(Signed) DAVID SAGE.

The above-named David Sage maketh oath and saith, that the above statement is perfectly true and correct.

Sworn before me at Brantford, in the County of Brant, this 10th day of November, 1852.

(Signed) A. K. SMITH, J. P.

I, the subscriber, having the office of Assistant to Dr. Cadwell, in operating on the Eyes of Miss Hawley, can testify to the foregoing statement, and to the skill and success with which it was performed. The operation was performed in less than one minute on each eye, and the

sight was instantaneously restored, far exceeding my most sanguine expectations.

(Signed) JIRA. SKINNER, M.D.

Sworn before A. K. SMITH, J. P.

Brantford, Nov. 10th, 1852.

## 2.

*Child five years of age, blind from birth, received his sight by an operation performed by Dr. Cadwell.*

This is to certify that my son, Samuel J. Taylor, has been blind from his birth, having been born with cataracts in both eyes. He was operated on by Dr. Cadwell, at St. Catharines, on the 17th day of April, 1852. I have merely to say the operation was performed in a minute, in the presence of several medical gentlemen and others, and the child seemed not to suffer in the least from the operation, or at any time since. I am glad further to state, that the result has been entirely satisfactory. His sight was in some degree immediately given him, and has since continued to improve, and we have every confidence that in a few weeks it will be perfect. He can now see the most minute objects, but does not appear to appreciate distances, owing as we believe to a want of practice. He is as cheerful and as lively as ever, and has never for a minute complained since the operation was made.

(Signed) WM. TAYLOR.

Witnesses: J. PHILIPS LEE.

J. RICHARDSON,

*Editor of St. Catharines  
Constitutional.*

St. Catharines, May 1st, 1852.

## 3.

Miss Rebecca Gamble, of Newmarket, aged ten years, daughter of James Gamble, Esq., was born with Cataracts in her eyes, and was entirely blind in consequence. I made an operation on this young lady's eyes, about the middle of October, assisted by Dr. Primrose, of this city, and the result thus far is entirely satisfactory, though it is too recent a case to say with certainty what amount of vision she *will* have. She can now see objects both large and small with great facility, and can distinguish any shade of colour with the greatest ease and readiness, though her eyes have not had sufficient practice to make her vision very correct, as it is only six weeks since the operation was performed. I saw her a few days since, and find her vision fast improving.

Toronto, December 14, 1853.

## 4.

Duncan Sinclair, aged twelve years, resides in the London District, son of the Rev. Dougald Sinclair, has been very deaf for ten years, arising, as his parents believe, from measles.

At the time I received him under my care he could scarcely hear my watch at his ears, but at the end of *three weeks* he was dismissed, cured, being then able to hear the same watch *twelve feet* distant, and all noise and other unpleasant symptoms have entirely ceased.

London, December, 15th, 1853.

## 5.

Charles H——, aged about forty years, has been deaf for the last twenty-five years, occasioned by cold. Has a constant noise in both ears, and could not hear common conversation unless very near him. His health was in other respects good. By the regular use of the Press, or Air Douche, for six weeks, the hearing was raised from one inch to twenty inches on the right, and from six inches to ten feet nine on the left, and the hearing continues to improve.

## 6.

James C——, of the Royal Artillery, aged twenty years, deaf three years, from forcibly blowing a Cornupeon, thereby bursting the drum of his right ear. Hearing entirely gone at the time of commencing treatment, and a profuse discharge is constantly going on. After five weeks attendance, the patient found the discharge was entirely arrested, and he could hear a watch beat at a distance of several inches, from the ear, and all noise had entirely subsided. His general health was improved by the treatment, and in the spring of 1852 he resumed his place as musician in the band to which he belonged when the accident occurred.

## 7.

Mrs. B. Fagan, aged fifty-three years, has inflammation of her eyes for the last two years, and is now nearly blind from its effects, and bad treatment. Is in very delicate health otherwise, and scarcely able to leave her bed.

On the 8th of December, one month from the date of entry, Mrs. Fagan was dismissed cured, being then able to

see well, and her general health was so much improved that further attendance was considered unnecessary.

## 8.

Wm. Waddington, aged fourteen years, has suffered with a chronic inflammation of his eyes since an infant, and has never been free from it up to the date of his entry with me. The sight of his left eye is nearly useless to him, and his right is covered with a white film. They are extremely painful when exposed to the light, and constantly discharge water, and occasionally matter. His health is otherwise tolerably good. Having tried every means within his reach without the least success, his friends were induced to place him under my care, for treatment, which they did on the 7th of November, and on the third day of the following month he was dismissed entirely cured. His sight was perfectly clear and strong, and he was allowed soon after to resume his schooling, which, owing to the bad state of his eyes, had previously been much neglected.

## 9.

John D—, aged fifty-five years, resides on Wolf Island; has suffered for two years with disease of his eyes, which, for most of the time, incapacitated him for business. He received treatment on every second day for three weeks, and at the end of that time discontinued his attendance, being satisfied with his improvement, but was obliged to resume his attendance in a few weeks after, in consequence of the abrupt dismissal of his own case. Two weeks further treatment has entirely removed his ocular affliction.

## 10.

Edward Fudge, of the Royal Artillery, applied to me for treatment for weak sight, which upon examination proved to

be the effect of a Cross-eye, which had only recently been observed. An operation was made, and the eye immediately made straight, and with it nearly all traces of defective vision vanished. In ten days all traces of the operation had disappeared.

## 11.

Thomas C—, a lawyer, had the misfortune to lose an eye by an accident when a child, and the ball was considerably wasted and fallen in. I was applied to for advice, and I inserted an *Artificial Eye*, which he now wears without the least pain or inconvenience, and but few of his old friends are able to tell the natural from the artificial eye. It performs all the natural motions of the sound eye, and its resemblance to it is perfect; in fact it is scarcely possible to perceive any difference between the two eyes at a few feet distance.

## 12.

William Robson, aged fourteen, has been deaf for two years from sea-bathing. Hearing very dull, and both ears discharging matter of a fetid odour. Health otherwise good, but looks rather delicate, which is peculiar to those who have a constant discharge from the ears.

Nov. 28.—He is dismissed cured. Hearing raised from a few inches to seven feet, and the discharge is entirely suspended, with a marked improvement in his countenance generally.

## 13.

Amos Kemp, aged sixteen years, an apprentice to the bookbinding business. Has deafness and discharge from.

his left ear for several years, produced by cold, hears the watch only three inches with this ear, and finds he is getting worse every year.

Continued his attendance for about three weeks from date of entry, when he found his hearing was raised to five feet, and the discharge had stopped. Was dismissed from regular attendance, and advised to call once a week, that the case might be watched.

May, 1852. Hearing continues perfect, and no further appearance of discharge.

## 14.

Miss Sarah H—, aged 16 years. Has had a troublesome inflammation of her eyes since a child, and her sight is very poor in consequence, not being able to see the largest print.

Her attendance was continued regularly for three weeks, at which time she found her sight greatly improved, and all traces of inflammation entirely subsided. Could see to read common print, and was much improved in her general health. Treatment was then given her, to use in her own hands for thirty days longer, in order to guard against a return of the disease.

## 15.

Miss Margaret G—, aged fifteen years. Has inflammation of one eye since she was about four years old, and could never get it cured. It is now covered with a white film, and the sight is of little or no use to her.

Her health being good in other respects, she was put under a regular course of attendance, and was dismissed entirely cured on the first of December, being only three weeks under treatment.

## 16.

Charles McM— aged thirty-five, has a Cross-eye since a child, caused by a fall. Sight is very imperfect in this eye.

An operation was made, and the eye was straightened immediately. In a few days the slight wound made by the operation healed, and since that time there has been a gradual improvement in the sight of this eye, and it is now nearly equal in strength to the other.

No interruption to business was caused by this operation, except on the day of the operation, and no pain or uneasiness followed it.

## 17.

Mrs. Maria C—, aged twenty-five years. Has suffered for four years with a chronic inflammation of her eyes, supposed to have come from cold. She was nearly blind at the time of commencing treatment with me, being able merely to see dark images before her. Has been treated for several months together by medical men in Canada and in the United States, but to no effect.

She commenced treatment with me in November, 1851, and was able in four weeks to see well; could readily recognize any one she knew, and was able to go about without the least trouble or inconvenience. Residing some



distance from me, she was then allowed to return home, provided with suitable instructions. She recovered perfect eye-sight in a few weeks, and was greatly improved in her general health, which had previously been very delicate.

## 18.

Robert M—, aged twenty-two years. Deaf since a child, being the result of Scarlet Fever. Both ears discharged profusely, and his hearing was extremely dull.

Dec. 7th. Returned home with tolerable good hearing, the discharge having been entirely arrested, and all other disagreeable symptoms completely removed. In this case there was an opening formed in each drum, caused by the long continuance of his disease, and this circumstance prevented the possibility of giving *perfect* hearing. But the treatment had been so effectual in every other respect, that he discontinued his attendance, quite satisfied that he could hear well.

## 19.

Wm. L—, aged twenty-five years. Has deafness and noise in his left ear, caused by a fall four years previously.

By the use of the Air Douche, and other suitable treatment, his hearing was perfectly restored in three weeks, he being then able to hear my watch across the room, and the noise had entirely subsided.

## 20.

Miss Mary W—, aged sixteen years, has a double convergent Strabismus, or squint, since about three years

old, caused by sickness. Her sight was very weak and imperfect, and she had double vision. Both eyes were operated on at intervals of four weeks, and two perfectly straight eyes was the result. No pain or inflammation was experienced from the operation, and the sight was made good, and the double vision disappeared on the eyes becoming straight.

## 21.

Henry D—, a child, aged three years, is blind in one eye from inflammation, and the other suffers much from sympathy. Child very delicate otherwise.

Treatment in this case was directed particularly to the constitution, and some attention was at the same time paid to the eyes. In a fortnight there was a marked improvement in the health and strength of the child, and a proportionate improvement in the condition of the eye. Two weeks further treatment had the effect to re-establish both health and eye-sight in the child, and it continued to thrive and do well six months after it left my attendance.

## 22.

James L—, aged nine years. Has deafness and discharge from both eyes, caused by an attack of *Croup*.

In this case treatment completely arrested the discharge, and made the hearing good in three weeks, and no further trouble has been felt since.

## 23.

Anthony McG—, aged eighty years, is suffering from a recent attack of inflammation, which together with his

extreme age renders his sight almost useless. A few days quiet treatment removed the inflammatory action, and by the aid of glasses Mr. McG. was enabled to enjoy the pleasure of reading as usual.

## 24.

Miss Frances G——, aged forty-two years. Is entirely blind, requiring a conductor, from a severe attack of inflammation, which has been badly treated by her physician.

By careful attendance she has recovered her sight, so as to be able to go about, and can recognize her acquaintances, but owing to improper treatment, and neglect, she will never recover perfect sight; though under proper direction, no defect of vision would have been perceptible.

## 25.

Mr. B. B., aged thirty, of California, has contracted an inflammation of his eyes, which proves of much trouble to him. Nothing that has been done heretofore seems to be of any service to him. His eyes are constantly red and irritated, giving him the appearance of dissipation, notwithstanding his habits are strictly temperate. Twelve visits, one on every second day, entirely removed the trouble.

## 26.

Wm. M——, aged twelve years, nephew of a medical man, has suffered from his infancy from an inflammation of his eyes, which no one has been able to remove for him. His general health is good, though of a scrofulous appearance. His eyes are red and congested, and constantly stick together after sleeping.

With some slight alteration in his diet, his eyes were entirely cured in twenty days, by the use of mild treatment applied night and morning.

## 27.

Miss Rebecca McAdoo, aged twenty-two years, had *Scarlet Fever* when four years of age, and at that time entirely lost her hearing. Recovering from the fever slowly, she partially recovered her hearing, but never enough to hear any sound of the human voice, and acquired a facility of understanding what was said entirely by the motion of the lips. At the time I first saw her, which was on the 18th day of November, 1851, she could scarcely be said to hear at all, and her speech was so imperfect, that but few could understand what she said.

This case was too unfavourable to afford much hopes to her family, though I was induced to do so from some circumstances connected with the history of her case.

Treatment was accordingly commenced, and in less than three weeks she recovered sufficient hearing to be able to hear well. She would no longer watch the countenance, but would always apply her ears and give attention. She can now hear quite well, and her speech has also improved with her hearing. She continues to use her treatment, and to pay me an occasional visit. Her ears, which were discharging profusely at the beginning of my attendance are now quite dry, and I have no doubt but that in a few months she will be restored to good hearing, without the necessity of raising the voice to make her understand.

This case, bad as it was, proves clearly the advantages of treatment in those cases of deafness which so frequently

result from scarlet fever, measles, and all those diseases incident to children. I may here mention an opinion in reference to the management of such cases, that in no instance could a case of this description be treated, and proper attention given on the part of the patient, without deriving the greatest advantage therefrom.

## 28.

Robert C—, aged seven years. Has been deaf for almost one year, with discharge from both ears, caused by sickness. Can hear my watch only six inches on either side.

Upon careful examination, each ear was found to contain a pea, which had been put there by the child many months previous. Owing to the manly conduct of the little fellow, I extracted the two peas, which were greatly swollen, but not without some difficulty, as from the strope of the ear they had become firmly wedged in the auditory passage. The drum remained entire, though thickened and inflamed; but upon the removal of the foreign bodies, the hearing was soon restored as good as ever, and the discharge ceased in a few days.

## 29.

Mrs. Margaret N—, aged sixty-four. Has suffered for twenty-four years with a chronic inflammation of her right eye, which has never ceased to be troublesome since its commencement, and no treatment has ever been found of the least service to her. Sight useless, and the eye very weak, and not able to bear the light of day. General health good for one of her age, but the system a little out of order.

Daily treatment was followed by me for four weeks, when it was thought unnecessary to continue attendance any longer. The inflammation had entirely vanished, her sight was quite clear, and with the exception, of a slight contraction in the sight of this eye, caused by the long continuance of the disease, no perceptible difference could be observed.

## 30.

John F. Ward, aged thirty-two years. Has a Polypus in his left eye for twenty-seven years. His ear discharges constantly a very offensive matter, and his hearing in this ear is entirely useless.

I removed the Polypus by an ingenious little instrument of my own invention, and without giving the least pain to the patient. The effect was to immediately restore the hearing, which enabled him to hear the watch two feet off. A few occasional visits has put him in possession of good hearing, and no inconvenience is now experienced. The polypus was as large as a grape, and completely filled the passage of his ear, giving rise to discharge, &c.

## 31.

Mrs. Jesse P——, aged twenty-seven. Has the tear passage closed, causing the tears to run over the face, and thereby giving her much trouble, and weakening her sight. In a few days I succeeded in opening the passages free to the nose, without making an operation, and the tears now pass freely down their proper channel. No further inconvenience has since been experienced.

## 32.

Miss P——, aged four years, put a pea in her ear some eight months ago, which could not be got out. It ultimately

caused deafness and a discharge, and frequently a severe earache supervened.

The child being much frightened, I had great difficulty in removing it, owing to her wilful resistance. It was, however extracted, split in halves, and of course the hearing was restored imperfectly. Subsequent treatment put all right, and she is now quite well.

## 33.

Mr. Peter G——, aged 82 years. Has been deaf for nine years, and was not able to hear my watch when applied to either ear. Had used a great variety of nostrums, such as are usually recommended in such cases, still he continued to grow gradually worse. He commenced treatment with me in November last, and after having eight or ten sittings of half an hour each, before the *press*, he found a great improvement in his hearing, so much so indeed, that he felt satisfied, and as he lived at a distance from me, he returned home to follow such further instructions as his case required.

## 34.

Miss Sementa B——, aged 20 years; lost her left eye from a severe attack of inflammation. She now wears an Artificial Eye, which I inserted for her, and the deception is so good that none but her family know but that she had the original eye restored; and although it has been whispered among her young friends that she wears an artificial eye, still many do not credit it.

## 35.

Miss Harriet D——, aged 10 years. Has deafness and discharge from scarlet fever of five years' standing. Hearing

is very bad, and the discharge is profuse and very offensive.

Three weeks' treatment completely removed all the discharge, and the hearing was raised from the touch to about four feet. Treatment was still further continued with marked improvement, and with every prospect of having perfect hearing at last.

## 36.

Mrs. Martha J—, aged 40 years, had almost entirely lost her sight—brought on by severe head-ache; still the eyes did not have the appearance of being diseased. They were bright and clear-looking, and free from inflammation; yet she could not go without a guide. This is a nervous affection of the eye, and is called *Gutta Serena*, or *Aman-roisis*, and when it once begins is generally fatal to vision. But by timely treatment, Mrs. J. has recovered her sight; and is now able to attend to her family.

## 37.

Miss Mary R—, aged 18 years, had a Squint or Cross Eye since a child, caused by convulsions, sight very weak and imperfect. Operation was made, and the eye straightened in less than one minute. Patient was very nervous; but did not complain of the operation. In ten days after, I saw her; the eye was perfectly straight, and no one could tell that such a defect had ever existed.

## 38.

Coarad J—, wears an artificial eye, which was inserted six months ago. It gives him no pain or uneasiness what-



soever, and the lost and wasted organ is beautifully supplied with a substitute, which answers every purpose of the original, except sight. The advantages of the artificial eye are many. In the first place, they protect the old socket by excluding the cold air; they support the lids, and thereby prevent the eye from wasting and closing, and protect the eye from the introduction of foreign particles; and, finally, they so completely resemble the natural eye, both in movement and appearance, that no one would discover the imitation.

## 39.

George A—, of St. Catharines, aged 18 years, was deaf from childhood, with discharge from his ears, which was supposed to proceed from teething—could hear the watch only at the ear when he began treatment. Two months after, with an occasional visit, his hearing was considered good, being then able to hear common conversation with ease, and the discharge had ceased altogether.

## 40.

Mrs. Eliza B—, of Trafalgar, aged 32 years, has been very deaf for eleven years, caused by cold, and had lately grown much worse. Health being good in other respects, she was placed under treatment, and by the use of the Air-Douche, and other means, she was completely cured in eleven days. It is now more than three years since she was treated and cured. She feels no further trouble; and the noise which was nearly always present in this case, has entirely subsided.

## 41.

Miss J. F—, of the River Trent, applied to me in February last, afflicted with a chronic inflammation of the

eyes, which had troubled her more or less for ten years, and at the time of applying to me was not able to go out without a conductor. General health was very poor. In this case five weeks' daily treatment made a perfect cure of her long tried affliction, and her general health underwent a proportionate improvement.

## 42.

John C——, of Toronto Township, aged 17 years; had an affliction of the eye-lids for many years, which came from Hooping-Cough. The edge of the lid were thickened and inflamed, and on waking in the morning were firmly glued together by the discharge. This case was cured completely by two weeks' attendance, and though the eye lashes were thinned, and nearly gone, they have again grown thick and healthy.

These cases are always curable, with a reasonable amount of attention.

## 43.

Miss B——, of St. Catharines, aged 12 years; had deafness and discharge from one ear, from cold, since she was an infant. Hearing was very dull, and the discharge abundant and offensive.

Three weeks' treatment restored good hearing, and entirely arrested the discharge.

## 44.

Eli O——, aged 16, of St. Catharines, had a discharge from his left ear and deafness in both, since six years of

age, and is getting worse—is very subject to take cold on slight changes of the weather, and always gets worse at such times. Treatment in this case restored good hearing in both ears, and arrested the discharge after three weeks' attendance. No further trouble has been experienced since.

## 45.

Alexander S. Robertson, of Belleville, aged 10 years; had an encysted tumour in the left eye of eight years' standing, the size of a hickory nut. It was painful at times, and of late growing rapidly. I removed it by an operation, assisted by Dr. Hope, and the wound healed in a few days, in the most healthy manner.

## 46.

Miss C. L——, of Belleville, aged eighteen years. Had a very severe form of disease of the Eye-lids, since a child. Lids were highly inflamed, and very much thickened, and the lashes nearly all gone. After three weeks' daily attendance, Miss L. was dismissed cured, with instructions to continue a little mild treatment for a fortnight longer.

## 47.

Miss Adeline H——, of Belleville, aged twenty, has a double convergent squint, of many years' standing, which was operated on with perfect success on the 26th of June. Eyes are now both straight and much improved; and no pain or inflammation followed.

## 48.

Miss Sarah McC——, aged 14, had a convergent squint of one eye since a child, and the sight was nearly useless.

Operation was made on the 5th June, and in ten days the eye was perfectly healed, and the sight greatly improved and improving.

## 49.

Miss Mary A. W——, aged 16 years; had a convergent strabismus or squint, and with little or no sight in the right eye since a child.

I made an operation, and put the eye straight in one minute. Sight is now good, and the eye looks as well as ever. Eye was weak before this operation, but is now strong, and the sight is perfect.

## 50.

Thomas L——, aged 26; was completely blind from Lenticular Cataract. One eye was lost by a previous operation. Operation for the *Extraction* of the lens was performed by me on the 27th of June, with entire success, and with the restoration of the sight.

## 51.

Jeremiah Forrester, of Chippawa, farmer, aged 54; was deaf from cold for about eight weeks, and was so extremely deaf that he could not be made to hear without the aid of a speaking trumpet. He received treatment from me, remaining under my daily care, for seventeen days, at which time he could hear common conversation without much difficulty, and returned home to his family entirely satisfied with his improvement.

## 52.

Miss F. P. G——, of Brantford, aged 10 years; had deafness and discharge from her ears of a very offensive

nature for the last six years, resulting from scarlet fever. After three weeks' daily attendance, her hearing was considered nearly as good as ever, and the discharge had entirely ceased, with a decided improvement of her general health.

## 53.

Miss N. F., of Paris, aged 16 years; had a disease of her eyelids from childhood; sight was not much impaired, but the lids were thickened and red, particularly on waking in the morning, at which time a quantity of dry matter was found adhering the lids together, and the lashes had fallen and become quite thin. Much had been done by the parents of this young lady to have her disease removed, but all to no purpose, until chance threw her in my way, and though she had some distance to drive each day, during a cold and rainy season, still her disease was completely eradicated in three weeks; and though a year has elapsed, she has had no return of her old companion.

## 54.

John Fisher, of Vittoria, aged 18 years, had deafness, with more or less noise and singing in his ears, for the last ten years. He was not able to hear a watch beat unless close to his ears, and was getting worse from year to year. He was treated for six weeks, receiving daily sittings, and was at the end of that time dismissed from further attendance, he being able to hear common conversation readily; and all noise and confusion of the head had entirely subsided. His father, Daniel Fisher, aged 56 years, was 20 years deaf in one ear, and was completely cured in one hour, without causing the least pain.

## 55.

Henry Williams, cousin of the aboved named John Fisher, was also deaf for twelve years. He was similarly afflicted, and had also great noise, which, with his deafness had never left him during that period. He was also cured of his deafness, and the noise was removed by six weeks' attendance with me, and without submitting to any painful or disagreeable treatment.

## 56.

Mrs. Wm. N——, aged 33 years; resides at the 40-Mile Creek; was deaf for six years, and could not hear conversation, unless quite loud and near to her. She had noise like insects in her ears, and her general health was poor. Seven weeks' attendance at the office removed all particular inconvenience to her hearing, and, with greatly improved health, she returned to her family, entirely satisfied with her general improvement, being then able to hear common conversation without inconvenience.

## 57.

Dr. Bowie, of Brantford, has a daughter, aged 9 years, who had a double convergent squint, or double cross-eye. Operation was made on the young Miss, who conducted herself most heroically through both operations, which were performed by me at an interval of one week between each operation. The result of this young lady's courage was a pair of perfectly straight eyes, which were very badly turned; and her sight is greatly improved also. Though she was only nine years of age at the time the operation was made, it was done with her full consent, and without

her offering the least resistance. She well deserves the reward she has received.

## 58.

J. W. Howard, of Lobo, had nearly lost the sight of his left eye by a severe attack of rheumatic inflammation. His case not being definitely understood by those whom he had previously consulted, he felt assured his eye would now be restored. He remained with me for about three weeks, and was then able to discontinue further treatment, his sight being restored. All pain had ceased, and he was rapidly recovering.

I saw this gentleman nearly one year after, and he had no return of the inflammation either general or local.

## 59.

J. A——, aged 42 years, had both tear passages closed, and the tears constantly passed over his face, particularly during cold and windy weather. He had an operation made and a gold stilet introduced, which gave him immediate relief. This he wore for a few weeks; it was then removed, and the passage continued impervious and free. Thus, by a trifling operation, he was relieved of a disease that had troubled him for many years.

## 60.

David Thompson, of St. Thomas, aged 55 years, was brought to me nearly blind of a chronic disease of his eyes of four years' standing. He could see but little, and his eyes had been treated by some professed Oculist, who subsequently proved to be an impostor. His disease was one

which is frequently met with in this Province, and usually arises from cold and exposure. The sight becomes dim and misty after the first stage of inflammation passes over, and this dimness continues till the patient becomes quite blind—lids look thickened and red, and then the whole ball is red and the sight nearly or quite obscured. This gentleman was completely cured during five weeks' attendance, so as to be able to manage his own business, and to read and write. A slight relapse of inflammation took place in one eye, which required his attendance again, but in a few days it was subdued, and has continued good ever since.

## 61.

J. P. McD—, of Vienna, Merchant, was deaf with noise in his ears for twelve years. He applied to me in the winter of 1852, and was completely cured of all deafness in one hour, and by a few days' subsequent attendance, he was entirely relieved of all noise, and returned home with perfect hearing.

## 62.

Henry F—, aged 20 years of Yarmouth, was deaf ten years, and was entirely cured by ten successive days' treatment. He had noise and other unpleasant symptoms, which ceased with his deafness.

## 63.

A small *pebble stone* was removed from the ear of a little boy, aged six years, son of Gabriel Balfour, of Kingston, which had been there for six months. Hearing was restored, and the child perfectly recovered.



## 64.

A *pea* was taken from the ear of a child of Mr. Jesse Patrick, of Kingston, three years since, which had been eight months there, causing much pain, and the total loss of the hearing of that ear. Hearing was restored by its removal, though not as perfect as the other.

## 65.

George Fish, of the Township of Mersea, aged 20 years, was very deaf for 12 years, with a very disagreeable noise, which rendered his life quite miserable to him. At the time of making application to me in February last, he was stupid with deafness, and could only hear a watch when it touched the ear. He was able to leave for home with good hearing after six weeks' treatment, the noise in the meantime having fully subsided.

## 66.

Ebenezer Roy, of Darlington, aged 16 years, was deaf in both ears, with noise in them, for ten years. He was treated at Toronto for seven weeks, receiving daily sittings, and was completely cured, all noise subsiding under the action of his treatment. No pain was experienced by the treatment, nor had the disease reappeared at any time after.

## 67.

Miss Anne Perry, of Darlington, aged 15 years, was one year a great sufferer with a peculiar form of inflammation of her eye, called *pistular inflammation*. It consists in patches of little white pistules or festers which form on the

eye, generally locating itself on or near the sight, and continuing for some days to grow worse, the eyes being very irritable, and not able to bear the light. In this state the eyes continue to get better and worse until one or both are quite destroyed. Such was her case that, although one of her eyes was quite blind, she returned home with the sight of both quite restored, and her general health much improved, being five weeks under treatment.

## 68.

W. W. C—, of Toronto, was afflicted with a disease of his eye-lids, which glued his eyes together after sleeping and made him appear like a dissipated youth. His disease was completely routed in three weeks, and no trouble has been experienced since was cured, now, a year ago.

## 69.

Mrs. Catharine F—, of Toronto, had an obstruction of the tear passage of three years' standing which caused the tears to flow over her cheek whenever she was exposed to the cold or wind, or in using the eyes to read or sew, or do any other work requiring the particular use of the organ. By a few days' attention I succeeded in removing the obstruction, and rendering the passage free to the Eye without submitting the patient to an operation, so that she can now use her eyes for all purposes as usual, without experiencing the least inconvenience. When this condition of the eye is observed, it should be attended to before the case becomes permanent, in which case an operation will be required, and a gold stylet introduced, which has to be worn for some weeks before a permanent cure will be effected. Under any circumstances, this disease can be perfectly and permanently cured.

## 70.

Thomas Long, of Toronto, was deaf in both Ears, arising from cold; was only of a few weeks standing when he consulted me, and by a few visits his hearing was made perfectly good, and all noise and other unpleasant symptoms completely disappeared. It is more than a year since he was cured, and he has had no return of it since.

## 71.

Philip Dunn, aged 25, had both tear passages closed for about 5 years, and his eyes were in a dreadful condition in consequence; they had gathered and broken a number of times, and he was nearly blind when he consulted me about one year since.

I operated on both eyes at the same sitting, and introduced gold Stylets which were worn by him, without the least inconvenience, and with immediate relief. At the end of three months they were both removed, his sight being perfect, and the tears taking their proper course.

## 72.

David C. Wattles, residing in Michigan, town of Lapeer, attacked with acute inflammation of both eyes, which nearly destroyed his sight, not being able to obtain relief where he resided, and finding his eyes were getting worse by every application that he was advised to make, he came to Toronto in January 1853, and remained under my care for twenty-two days, at the end of which time his sight was perfectly good, and his eyes were strong enough to enable him to attend to his general out-door business. He returned to Michigan entirely restored, and has had no return of his disease since.

## 73.

Miss Sarah Roddy of Niagara, aged 13, was brought to me three years since with a severe form of acute inflammation of both eyes of some months' standing, and was unable to go without a guide. She had been treated by a great number of medical gentlemen before she applied to me, but to no purpose, and her case was getting worse from week to week. Her attendance was continued with me for about three months before the disease was broke, but she then rapidly recovered her sight and health, and returned to her family greatly changed in appearance.

This young lady has continued to enjoy good sight since the period above stated, until within a few weeks, when she found one of her eyes the subject of a fresh attack of inflammation; she place herself under my care without delay; and in about twenty days returned to her family entirely restored, able to read, write, or sew, as well as ever. She is now in her 16th year.

## 74.

Mrs. Ann Mitchell, of London, aged 32 years, had an obstruction of the tear passage, of several months' standing, of the right Eye. In this case the tears constantly run over the face, which is always worse when exposed to the wind or cold. A few days' treatment, without making any operation, completely freed the passage; and restored the Eye to a healthy condition. An operation has since been made, and a complete cure effected.

## 75.

Hiram Jones, of Westminster, had three children, all nearly blind from inflammation of the Eyes, which had

attacked the whole family for more than a year previously. They were aged respectively eight, ten, and twelve years; and all treatment that had been used seemed to have no effect upon them. I treated these children during one of my professional visits to London; and after about fifteen days' treatment, they were dismissed cured: they have continued to do well ever since.

## 76.

Mrs. Mary Lewis, of Sparta, came to me with a chronic inflammation of her Eyes, and was quite blind in consequence, having been in that state for several months. I treated this lady for about 10 days, when I was obliged to leave London; but she was so much improved by it, that, with the treatment and directions she received from me, she completely recovered her sight in about a month after I left her. I saw this lady a few days ago, and her sight is perfect.

## 77.

Sheriff Hamilton, of London, C.W., brought a granddaughter of his to me in May last. She was a beautiful little black-eyed creature, only three years of age; but she was afflicted with a very bad *squint* or *cross-eye*, caused by convulsions. I operated on this tender little pet without much ceremony; and was entirely successful in removing all appearance of defect in less than one minute. There was but little pain produced in making this operation; and may be performed at any time without the least risk to the Eye.

## 78.

Captain Boyd, of St. Catharines, aged 72 years, was the subject of much affliction with his Eyes for a number of

weeks. I treated him while I was at St. Catharines, and completely removed his affliction in the course of a fortnight. His Eyes have not given him the least trouble since, notwithstanding his age.

## 79.

Robert Foster, of St. Catharines consulted me in May last for a disease of his Eyes, being then entirely blind, and otherwise so much impaired in health as not to be able to leave his room. He was treated by me for one month, and at the conclusion of my attendance could see to read, and attend to his business. His health was quite restored, as he continued to visit my office regularly for a fortnight before I left.

## 80.

Mrs. Charles Bate, of St. Catharines, came under my care in May last, for a troublesome inflammation and weakness of her Eyes, which had been of four years' standing. I treated her case for about twenty days, when it was considered unnecessary for her to attend any longer, as her Eyes were quite well, and all appearance of disease had fully disappeared.

## 81.

Miss Sarah Ann Leeper, aged 16 years, had a slight attack of Deafness, arising out of cold. She was one year deaf; and had noise and other unpleasant sensations in the Ears. This young lady was very nervous; but by persuasion she consented to take a sitting under the promise that she should not be hurt, and her hearing would be restored. This she did; and her hearing was perfectly restored before she left the chair, and without giving her the least pain.

## 82.

Sampson Smilie, of Port Dalhousie, lost his left Eye, some years ago, by an accident; and is now wearing an artificial Eye, which I inserted for him a few months ago, which completely defies detection. It was inserted without pain, is worn without pain, and is so complete a match, to his sound Eye, both as to appearance and motion as not to be perceived.

## 83.

Alex. Winslow, of Thorold, aged 13 years, had a discharge from both Ears, arising from cold, since he was an infant, and had never ceased from the time of its first appearance. His hearing was greatly impaired at the time I took him under my care; but at the end of thirty days, his hearing was perfectly good, and the discharge had entirely ceased. He has had no return of his disease, though one year has elapsed since the cure was effected.

## 84.

John Bowerman, of St. Catharines, aged 70 years, consulted me in June last for a disease of his Eyes of twenty years' standing, which he had tried in vain to get cured since it first commenced. He continued his attendance with me for about one month, when he felt that it would be unnecessary for him to remain longer. His Eyes were free from inflammation, and he was able to attend his business without the least inconvenience, a fact he had not realized since his disease first made its appearance.

## 85.

Miss Ann McKillman, aged sixteen years, had a very profuse discharge from both Ears of a very offensive nature,

arising from Scarlet Fever, which she had had for eleven years.

She was treated and cured in one month, while I was at St. Catharines, and her hearing was greatly improved, but owing to the severity of her case, and the destruction of important parts of the Ear within, it was impossible to render the hearing perfect. She could hear common conversation, however, without much inconvenience.

## 86.

Wm. Thompson, of Niagara Falls, aged eighteen years, consulted me for a disease of his eyes, of about four years' standing. When he first came to me he was nearly blind, and had just concluded an engagement with a so-called Oculist residing at Buffalo, New York, under whose care he had been for three successive years, and he informed me that when he left the Doctor, he could not see as well as when he first commenced treatment with him.

He has remained with me at intervals of from three days to three weeks, since the middle of June last, and he is now quite well, and able to see better than at any period since he was first attacked. His Eyes are slowly improving under the treatment I have provided him with, and he now feels that he has been most miraculously rescued from his perilous situation, and is enjoying the blessings of sound health and very comfortable sight.

## 87

Miss Mary Ann Creighton, of Broekville, aged seventeen, was brought to me entirely blind, with inflammation of her eyes, in July last, and had been in that condition for several

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months. She was sent to Montreal, where she remained for some months without receiving the least benefit. I treated this young lady for six weeks, seeing her daily during that period. At the conclusion of this period, her sight was so far restored that she could see comfortably, was able to come, and go, without a guide, and could recognize her acquaintances. As she was then doing well, and all inflammation had left her eyes, I presume she has continued to gain till her sight has become entirely restored.

## 88.

Mrs. Wm. Mickle, of Easten's Corners, aged twenty-five years, had a very disagreeable cast in her right eye, of some twenty years' standing, caused by convulsions when a child. Sight was not good in this eye. Operation was performed, and the Eye put perfectly straight in less than one minute. She now enjoys perfect sight in both Eyes, and has as straight a pair of Eyes as was ever seen.

## 89.

Mrs. Jane Holden, aged forty-two. Had a very severe affliction of her Eyes, caused by the *turning-in of the Eye-Lashes*. This state of things had continued so long that the sight was nearly destroyed by the friction of the Eye-lashes against the ball, and which kept up a constant and severe inflammation. I made an operation on this lady's Eyes in July last, and in ten days she was perfectly well, with her Eyes quite strong, and the sight greatly improved, and rapidly recovering. She left for home, entirely satisfied with her improvement.

## 90.

Master C. Vanarnam, aged thirteen years, resides at Brockville. Had a double squint or Cross-Eye from his

birth, which gave him a most disagreeable expression. He was quite willing to have his eyes straightened, as he was assured it would cause him but little pain, and only be of a moment's duration.

Both Eyes were operated on at intervals of one week, and the result was, that he lost all appearance of squint immediately; his sight rapidly improved, and his eyes acquired a perfectly natural appearance. He submitted to the second operation with more willingness than to the first, finding it was not really so severe as he had apprehended. This operation can generally be performed complete in from half to three quarters of a minute.

## 91.

Miss Sophia Cooper, of Augusta, aged eighteen, was deaf for three years, with great noise in her Ears. She was treated for five weeks during the summer of 1853, and completely recovered her hearing.

## 92.

Miss Henrietta, and Master James Henry Brundage, aged fourteen and eleven years respectively, children of William Brundage, residing near Merriekville, were sufferers for more than three years with a strumous inflammation of their Eyes. The lad had lost one Eye, and the other was fast going. The young lady's eyes were also very bad, and became progressively worse. They were placed under my care in the month of August last, and were entirely cured in four weeks; the boy of course being blind in one eye, which had burst before he came to me, and the young lady was entirely cured.

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## 93.

Miss Manhard, of Broekville, aged nine years, submitted to an operation in August last, for the cure of a squint or Cross-Eye, which was done, and her Eye made perfectly straight in less than one minute. This child sat perfectly quiet during the operation, and did not indicate that she suffered in the least.

## 94.

Shubal Kelly, of Escott, aged forty-nine years, suffered for six years with inflammation of his Eyes, that rendered him entirely unfit for business. He was perfectly cured of his disease, and his sight restored, by four weeks' attendance with me.

## 95.

John Malloch, Esq., of Broekville, aged twenty-five, had his left Eye injured, which caused him to squint. His Eye was operated on by me in August last, and made as straight and as perfect as the opposite eye. This was a case of four years' standing.

## 96.

Mrs. Wm. Manhard, of Brockville, aged seventy years, had a low chronic disease of her Eyes of thirty years' standing, which rendered her life quite miserable. She consulted me in the summer of 1853, and remained under my care for about four weeks. Finding her eyes quite strong, and sight as good as could be expected for one of her age, she returned to her family, looking at least twenty years younger than she did a month previous.

## 97.

Sylvester Trickey, of Escott, had two small children, aged two and five years, whom he brought to me blind, having fallen into that state soon after birth. I treated these children last autumn, and restored them to perfect sight after four weeks' treatment, and there was also a proportionate improvement in their general health, which in such young subjects is very apt to be impaired, and without this attention a cure could not be effected.

## 98:

M. Higgins, of Prescott, aged seventeen, is nearly destitute of hearing, caused by the growth of a Polypus in his Ears. He has suffered for twelve years, and can scarcely be made to hear at all. I made an operation, and removed this excrescence from each Ear, which greatly improved his hearing, and also arrested a very offensive discharge, which had never left him for twelve years. It was caused by a fall, which also gave him a cross-eye. This defect was also removed at the same time, and the young gentleman was rendered very useful to a widowed mother, by the improvement of his sight and hearing.

## 99.

John McIntosh, of Pickering, aged twenty-eight, has suffered for about eighteen months with a disease of his Eyes, which he has not been able to get cured. He consulted various persons who professed to treat such diseases, and finding his eyes failing, he went to New York, in the summer of 1853, where he consulted an Oculist of some eminence there. After a fair and patient trial in the great city of Gotham, where he considered he was almost certain of obtaining relief, he returned to Toronto, and placed

himself under my care, on the 14th of December last, and was dismissed, *entirely cured*, on the 20th of January inst., being but a day or two over five weeks under my care.

## 100.

James McFadden, a farmer, residing near Broekville, aged forty years, consulted me for a very extraordinary state of his Eyes, which had been attacked with inflammation many years previously, and left him as I then saw him, *almost entirely blind*, and with a large family to support. He had lived in that way for nine years.

In this case the pupils of his eyes had closed by the severity of his previous inflammation, and left him blind.

On the 8th of August, 1853, I made an operation, and formed an *Artificial Pupil*, with complete success. He immediately had his sight restored, and after a few days was able to return to his family, with sight nearly as good as ever, and has continued ever since to do well. In this operation, which was extremely difficult and important, I was ably assisted by Dr. Thomas MeQueen, and Dr. Garvey, of Broekville.

## 101.

S. P. Thomas, Esq., of Augusta, aged eighty-two years, consulted me in August last for a failing of his sight, which on examination proved to be *Cataract*. He was entirely blind in one Eye, and the other was fast failing. Nothing could be done short of an operation; and though he had passed four-score years, he cheerfully submitted to my operation, with the prospect of again enjoying his sight. He was operated on, and the cataract successfully removed on

the 18th day of August last, and in less than two weeks was known to walk from Brckville to Preseott, a distance of twelve miles, with as much activity and buoyancy of spirits as a young man of twenty. Nothing has since occurred to interfere with his more perfect sight, and he can see to read with the aid of glasses, as well as he could thirty years previously.

## 102.

Robert Moses Wilson, aged fourteen years, son of Elizabeth Wilson, of Dorehester, County of Middlesex, (London) had *Cataracts* formed on both of his eyes soon after he was born, and were soon so complete as to blind him. He remained in this state till about two years ago, when he was taken to New York, where by the aid of the best council there, he was operated on for the removal of *one* Cataract, which was only partially successful; and not having sight enough by what was then done to educate him, he was recommended to my notice, and on the 10th of May, 1853, I performed an operation on his right eye, and removed the cataract. The operation was most complete, for in an instant he found his sight restored, and suffered none by this operation. I saw him on the following day, and found him still improved and doing well. Being obliged to leave London about that time, I did not see this lad again till the 14th day of February, 1854, being about nine months after. I then found his cataracts were entirely gone, and nothing remained visible in either of his eyes to indicate that he had ever been afflicted with any disease of these delicate organs. He told me he could see perfectly plain and clear, was going to school, and he was making rapid progress with his education; giving another and most striking illustration of the good old maxim, "*better late than never.*" It is just to remark in this

last case, that so soon as the sight of the right eye had been restored by my operation, the opposite eye began to improve also, and is now nearly as good as the right, giving another and beautiful illustration of the sympathetic influence of one eye over the other; for the left eye was operated on one year before the right, and yet the sight was nearly useless, or at least very feeble.

## 103.

Mrs. Maria Murray, of Dorehester, aged forty-four years, school proprietress, had from her infancy acquired a squint, or *Cross-Eye*, by looking at the light obliquely while in the cradle or bed, and she found both her eyes badly inverted since her earliest recollection. On this account she was obliged to take to the use of glasses, at an early period of life, and could not read, write or sew without them. More recently she discovered, that even with the aid of her spectacles, she could not perform the duty incumbent on her situation as formerly, and therefore made application to me at London, C. W., in the month of February, 1854. I operated on both Eyes at the same sitting, and put them perfectly straight; and in less than one week after, she assured me she could see any kind of print perfectly plain *without the aid of her spectacles*, a pleasure she had not enjoyed for many years before.

## 104.

*Severe Wound of the Eye. Complete Recovery.*

Robert McCullough, aged thirty years, residing at St. Thomas, C. W., a carriage maker by occupation, met with an accident on the 16th of April, while cutting a piece of iron with a cold chisel. A portion of the ragged fragment

flew from the vice, and struck him full in his left Eye, laying the front open in three different directions, cutting the Cornea, and lacerating the Iris or curtain of the Eye so severely, that a portion of this delicate membrane protruded through the ragged wound, and had to be removed. The blow was so severe also as to produce a cataract instantaneously, leaving his eye of course entirely blind. I saw this gentleman about four hours after the accident occurred, and placed him under treatment, merely with the view of preserving his Eye in as good shape as possible, but without offering him any hope of ever rendering the Eye again useful. However, the treatment was commenced in good time, and took good effect, for in about two weeks the wound had completely healed, and his Eye was preserved in good shape, though completely blind from the cataract. I prevailed on him to allow me to remove this by an operation, which he readily assented to, and in a few weeks after his sight was found to be good in this Eye, and the organ preserved under circumstances that could scarcely have been credited at the commencement of his misfortune.

February 21st, 1854.—It saw this gentleman to-day, and am pleased to learn that he is now able to see well with this Eye, and with the aid of a cataract glass can read. His Eye is but slightly disfigured by the terrible accident, the wounds are all smoothly healed, his cataract has entirely disappeared, and useful vision is again established.

ROBERT McCULLOUGH.



## CERTIFICATE

FROM JUDGE D. J. HUGHES.

---

ST. THOMAS, C. W., 23rd February, 1854.

I have great pleasure in adding my humble testimony to that of various other persons, as to the success of Dr. Cadwell's treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear. I had occasion to call upon Dr. C. for relief from deafness in my left Ear, when no other medical man in London could render it, and from his skilful treatment and advice, I have derived much benefit, and have partially recovered my hearing; and I may safely say, that although I have recommended many persons to apply to Dr. Cadwell, none of them have had occasion to regret it, and most of them have either expressed their great satisfaction of the benefits derived from his skill, or have been entirely cured.

D. J. HUGHES.

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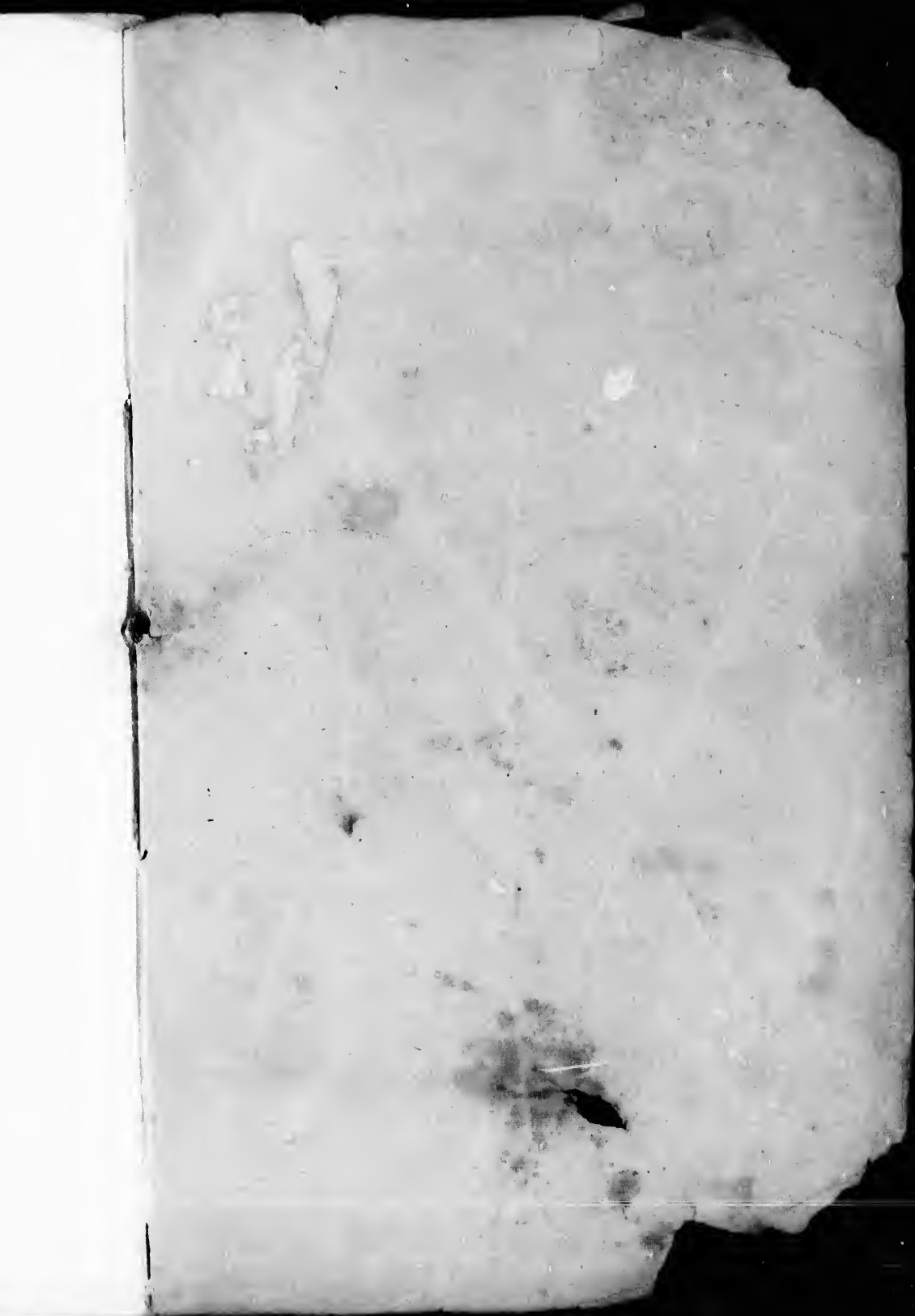
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