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An Essay
on the Injured Distresses of
Soldiers and Seamen.

"Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas."

L. Q. Bovenskunde 1836?
Situations in his 2nd Chapter, refers to one of these leads to varied motives which have reduced Titus to suicide: 1. Trion. 2. Verecundia. 3. Duro.

"La crainte, la honte, et l'esprit d'intimité sont les trois mots qui engagent le plus ordinaire manière les hommes à préciser les maladies."

Makori.

+++ Also Ovid,

"Detestabilis, que funda,
"Motitius nisti: donec ratione certa
"Ipse visi quidem, timidi commentari rectissim,
"Magnetades minuti, titataque trasae in arnum.
"Atque utiam non venus para eile non creditas ego."

+++ Brutus cum Heliti capiens simulacrum ut ejus
"Tutus et invictius, salis Superbus, ut servus?"
Instances are handed down to us even from the remotest periods of history, in which individuals have pretended to be suffering under diseases of the mental or corporeal system, mistigated by motives of self-interest, of fear, or of shame. In the Pages of the Poet Homer, writings have reached us after a lapse of nearly three hundred years, we have an account of the stratagem by which the king of Ithaca was detected by Palamedes in simulating insanity, lest he should be obliged to leave his home and country to embark on an expedition to a distant land. In the Roman history, we find related the successful maneuver by which Junius Brutus feigning madness, remained unnoticed by the Tarquins, until his plans were matured, and the opportunity offered of avenging himself on the enemies of his family. In later times, this species of fraud has been more extensively practised: by the Culprits, to escape
In 1794 the army of the National Convention amounted to between 500,000 and 600,000 men. The annual levy of Napoleon varied from 80,000 to 100,000.

Declaration of the Minister of War.
Punishments: by the Wendicums, to excite compassion: by the Prisoners, to obtain his liberty: by the Slaves, to gain a respite from his toil. In fact, it was during the Conspiracies that took place in France, with such quick succession during the Wars of the Revolution, that every art appears to have been practised, and human invention almost exhausted, in devising means for the production of disease.

At the time when, by a compulsory enrolment, every French Citizen capable of bearing arms was liable to be immediately ordered to the seat of War: and Substitutes had reached so high a price, that but few were able to avail themselves of their services, he cannot wonder that, the solicitude of Friends, with the prospect of a lengthened and harrowing Campaign, should have frequently induced the young Conscripts to feign an excite such Dicurse as might entitle him to an exemption from Military Service. That this was the case is attested by the severe sentence, of five years to the Gallows, to which any Conscript discovered vacillating Dicurse was subjected: and by
The effective force of the British Army being maintained by voluntary enlistments, and all candidates for admission into the Service being rejected who are found to have an obviously pronounced defective state of constitution, the examining Authorities have to protect themselves in the selection against dissimilation, or a contumelious, of those diseases of a more or less occult character, whose subsequent development would render the Individual a burden rather than a benefit to the Service. Once enlisted, we therenceforward find the attempts of the designing Soldier directed to produce the appearance of an acute disease, to serve a ten- der purpose, as the gaining admission into hospital, or the avoiding some duties; or the exciter, or aggravator then excited, such a series of corrobod actions in the system, causing...
Τῶν ἀδερνατὰ σῶματα ἔχουσι ἐξαιρετῆς ἔκαστη ἡμέρας τριάβδον εἰς τὴν ἡμέραν ἐπὶ τὸν δήμον. Τῆς δὲ ἀδερνατῆς τῆς πολιτείας δήμου τῇ σεβεστί. — Ανθήδ.
lead to his ultimate discharge, with such a recompense from his Country as shall be deemed equivalent to the degree of injury which he has received in its Service. The decision as to the existence and disqualifying nature of the alleged disability both resting with the theoretical officer, it is evident that his opinion ought to be formed carefully and deliberately, less, on the one hand, the designing and art.-ful fools be put in possession of benefits which are the rewards of the deserving, and to which he has consequently no claim; and less, on the other hand, an invalidlic incapable of effective duty, be continued in his corps with manifest detriment to the Service.

All civilized Nations have deemed it incumbent upon them to reward those who have been disabled in carrying on the Wars of their Country. The Athenians, maintained at the public charge those who had lost any of their limbs in the service of the State, under the name of Subscriber, or Invalidis: a pension of three halfpence a day, being allowed to each one, provided he did not possess an estate producing an annual revenue of three Attic pounds. That this pension was allowed,
There were intoxicated, drunks were formerly
punished as forgers: it appears that the Greeks
were extremely strict in this point, since
Chares was the first. He suppressed the
punishment of
decades against those who immoderately abused their
liberties. He did not, even to the point of
exposure: they ordered them to be
exposed for three days on a scaffold, dressed in
private apparel, hoping by this act of ignominy to
teach them to a sense of their duty.

Brunt Perry
to them only so long as they were incapable of maintaining themselves, it is shown by the speech of deputy in behalf of one of his clients, the case proceeded against by the public accuser, on the charge of having been seen on horseback, while at the same time he was in receipt of a pension from the state as an invalid. He says in his defence, that the fact of his having been seen on horseback rather proves than disproves his inferiority: he having performed his journey on horseback because he was unable to proceed on foot— that he could, "incalculabitis causa non lascia".

In the armies of the Roman Empire, the foot-soldier was entitled to his discharge and a pension, after twenty, and the horse-soldier after ten years service: they being then termed "beneficii." When the health of a soldier was such as to render him incapable of further service before the expiration of this period, he received a "beneficio cassationis," and became entitled to certain privileges. These were so many inducements to impunity, against which very severe laws were enacted by some of the States.
The earliest provision for the aged soldiers that have served in the history of modern nations is the "droit d'âge", or privilege enjoyed by the kings of France of sending to monasteries one or more invalids, who were then entertained under the name of lay-brothers. In 1597 Henry the Fourth erected a building in Paris, after wards the Hôtel Royal des Invalides, for their accommodation; and in 1605 issued an edict stating: "That there was provision made for the relief of soldiers, sick by wounds or sickness, or inapt to act in their service, they were unable to live either by man or labour." When the Invalides were removed, until in 1796 their building was found insufficient in size, and the system of Old-Pensions was established by the second clause of the Ordinance of the present in force in France: it is enacted that "wounds received in action with the enemy, which shall render the amputation of a limb necessary, or which shall occasion total loss of vision, entitle of soldiers to a Pension; while those who are disqualified for military service by slighter wounds, may be recommended to receive a Pension on a gratuity."
The earliest provision for the maintenance of Invalids in England, was made in the time of Queen Elizabeth by an Act, which ordered that every Parish be charged toward a weekly relief of married Soldiers and Marines. In 1662, the Royal Hospital at Chelsea was founded by Charles the Second, and soon afterwards Kilmainham Hospital in Dublin, for the reception of Invalid Soldiers. These establishments were, for many years, a place of accommodation for disabled Soldiers entitled to a Pension; while the formation of Invalid Corps out of these, for various garrisons, kept down in a great degree the old pension list. In 1829, a Warrant was issued for the better determining the amount of Pension to be granted, according to the length of service, the nature of the disability, and other points to be taken into consideration by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital: in it, it is ordered that in fixing the exact amount of the Pension the Commissioners are to take into consideration the disabling degree of the infirmity, and general character of the applicant.
...family has resulted from this conduct, no Prin-
cision shall be granted.

This regulation cannot but be consi-
dered as necessarily calculated, by the extent
of discretionary power which is thus put in
...the hands of the Commissioners, to diminish
attempts at imposture. That every facility
might be given in this regard to the Che-
leri Board, a criterion was fixed by the
Director General to the medical officers in which
they are directed, when granting a discharge,
to give particular information on the three-
following Heads:

1. The origin of the Disability: whether
arising in consequence of Service, on a Duty,
or by the Service: and to specify on what
particular act of Duty.

2. Whether it occurred while in the Service
by constitutional infirmity or by Accident.

3. Whether occurring by this conduct or Design.

In drawing his conclusions and form-
ing his opinion upon these above points, the
Medical Officer must pause in review before
...all the features of the case: he must
trace the disease from its commencement:
...from its origin in a local, or bemedting, or
an acquired defect of constitution, called
...into action by accident or design. Would...
Dexus omnis medicus sapientem, ut que
ni ille in inventare potuerit, tali,
quidem deo in
obstentine quod vel delusus vel commoda
praeté, incertum sumulant, popo autem pro-
stantia. Pono tunc et omni homine, unde
incertum est quod hic de captanter, utiam
quod non est corpore sibi, contenta.

Taurus.
he had reason to suppose that the disease
has been wholly excited or aggravated, he
must more minutely consider the structural
changes that have taken place: how far
these may have been produced by the ef-
forts of the patient, and, how far they re-
beyond the reach of all voluntary agency.
If the disease be of a more occult charac-
ter, he must examine how far its pro-
ger and the effects of remedies have con-
formed to his former observations, and
the experience of others: how far the state-
ments of the man himself regarding to his an-
otions and suffering have concurred with
the observable symptoms: and taking into
consideration these points, and the gen-
eral conduct and character of the man,
he will draw his conclusion as to how far
the condition in which he is, may be at-
tributed to want, or to culpable conduct
or the part of the soldier.

There are considerations of more
than ordinary interest; and it behoves
the medical officer to make himself
well acquainted with the wiles of the
Fraudulent: since in his first decision de-
Sir George Bathurst.
...to the efficiency of men for the Public Service; the prevention of the bad and inefficient officers from suspicion; and the exception of the good. Motion for an annual inspection of the Army and Navy by the additional Pension which is given to men who may be invalided after certain periods of Service. No women do they complete their period of seven, ten, fourteen or twenty years, than they commence Febrifugy Disease. Some are more or less ingenious to their contemporaries, and many valuable men are annually lost to the army's Service, notwithstanding the greatest vigilance and seclusion on the part of the Medical Officers; who are placed in a most alarming situation by the reward which is ultimately given to the most audacious and persevering in their malpractices. And it does not infrequently happen that the most idle and useless soldier or seaman attains a Pension superior to the meritorious service of an able and industrious soldier.
+ high and dry, they will remain with the endurance a Tukia in a position the most inhuman. For weeks and months many men have, with surprising resolution, sat and walked with their bodies bent double. Some have continued to cultivate stores of the dog until they have become too bad as to require amputation of the limb, and many cases have occurred in military hospitals, of pernicious complaints end fatally. — Dr. Cheyne.
- Virtuoso. Veteran who has never shirked
from duty or from danger. That such cha-
rections may be brought to punishment, and the
real sufferer be protected from suspicion and
reproach, it is enacted by the 40th Art. of the
Penning act, that the Regierent Commanding
 officer or Surgeon of the Hospital may bring
before a Court Martial any Soldier, against
whom he possesses evidence of having feigned
or produced Disease or Infirmity, or inten-
tionally protracted or wilfully interrupted.

In compiling Data for forming a con-
certed opinion in such cases, it has been my
object in the following pages to examine to
what extent the observations and cases re-
corded by others, have shown the Sanita-
tion of Disease or Infirmity to be impossible.
What means are commonly employed for
this purpose — in what manner such sui-
posture may be most readily detected, and
by an appropriate Clarification to afford a
Systematic mode of conducting such an
Enquiry.
With this view all diseases have been arranged, as proposed by Sir George Balsegall, under 3 Heads, with reference to the great or less probability of their being of a fictitious character. In the 1st Column of the "Table of Inference" n° 1. are placed those Diseases of which the Symptoms are so obvious that the Surgeon could never hesitate for a moment in deciding upon their existence or non-existence; thus the complaint of pain caused by angina pectoris may be diagnosed, but the ghastly paleness and contraction of the features, with the cold sweat, are beyond the limits and power of imposture: again, haemorrhoids have been simulated by bland deceivers appended to the section, but thus the medical officer would be misled for an instant by such attempts at deception. In the 2nd Column are placed those Diseases in which it is proved by cases upon record, that the Symptoms of the affection have been feigned, or the affection itself actually induced, by the voluntary agency of the Patient. In the 3rd Column are placed those Diseases which
From the facts adduced by various writers, the imposture may be judged to be most probably connected with imposture either in their origin or progress. These have been individually examined in the order of the "Hospitable Table," and the distances or record of their evilful production are detailed, with the various means that have been found successful in the detection of such imposture; and a diagnosis is formed between the real and fictitious deception in each particular case. In "Hospi-
table," no. 2, are enumerated those diseases which the impostor cannot simulate, while the "Table of Reference," no. 4, is an alphabetical index to the contents of the Essay. By turning to which the page where the re-
quired disease is treated of, may be found.

Before entering upon their separate consideration, a few remarks are premised with regard to simulated diseases; which apply in a general manner to the means most advisable for their detection, and to cer-
tain characters presented by them all in common.
Translators and terms, malingerers in the military, and drunkards in the Naval Service.
Professor Brave divides Simulatated Diseases into those of Imitation, or Feigned, in which no morbid action exists, but the symptoms are produced by exactly imitating those of the real Disease; and those of Provocation or Incitement, where morbid actions have been excited in some part of the System by the agency of the Patient. Thus, for example, Feigned Sickness would be a Disease stimulated by Imitation; while Psychemia, excited by the application of irritating Substances to the eye, would be a Disease stimulated by Provocation. The Simulatative Aspect of Imitation applies to the first of these, while the Simulatative Latent of the latter. Rather applies to those cases of a much more perplexing nature, where disease to a certain degree really exists, but its intensity is greatly magnified by the representations of the Patient: cases of this kind occur very frequently among sick soldiers, and, often occasion much perplexity to the Medical Officer, in determining how much of the apparent dis-
ability is real and how much merely pre
- tended. Such exaggerated representations
however do not always proceed from a per-
manent motive, being sometimes depending on
the great sensibility of the individual; thus
there are some whose constitutional powers of
endurance are such as scarcely to seem af-
exed by the most severe injuries; while
in others the slightest pain is accompa-
nied by manifestations of the most acute
suffering.

Diseases differ much in the freque-
cy of their manifestation, and in the facili-
ties of detection which they present. The
existence or non-existence of those which
are accompanied by a well-defined train
of symptoms, is immediately ascertained
by the experienced eye: while those of
which the symptoms are more variable, in
the case present, in another absent, are
attended with a degree of doubt and ob-
stinacy requiring a more minute and
patient investigation. A great number
of diseases produce such well-marked
changes in the composition of the fluids, or
structure of the solids of the body; by their ac-
tions on the circulatory, secretory or other
brain systems, that their existence can never
for a moment be questioned: while there
are others whose existence is only recognised
with precision by an accurate description of
the patient's sufferings: in these, the state of
the pulse, the color of the skin, and the
temperature of the surface are unchanged, and
all pathognomonic symptoms indicative of a
sympathetic affection of any of the internal
viscera, are absent: in such cases the greatest
persistence and faith are required in the
judgment of the medical officer: united to that
assistance which the recent improved state
of Physiological, Pathological, and Anato-
mical science will afford him in his in-
vestigation.

In conducting an inquiry of this na-
ture, the zeal of the medical officer should
be tempered with discretion, and his suspi-
cions should be concealed, until subse-
tquent observations may either confirm or
reinforce them: he should become himself
...is insensible, and appearing to give evidence to all that is told him; endeavouring... "And let your conscience in proportion of such evidence as shall leave no doubts on his mind, with regard to the attempted deception..."

"In all cases of doubt, there are certain general considerations, or heads of viewing, which must be brought to bear upon every case, and from a summary up of which an opinion of its character may be formed."

The first point to determine is, the then the affection in question can be "looked on in factitious; and what degree of difficulty would attend such imposture..."

"The next regards the general character of the patient: is he an old patient who has probably seen much imposture, has he been much in hospital... Is he averse to duty..."
When a recompense is granted to a man on account of his alleged disability, of which he may have, but for insufficient evidence as to its existence, its cause, or degree can be obtained, others will be liable to try to obtain a like reward by representing their cases to be suffering under a similar disease.

Mr. Marshall.
...icular object to gain by obtaining his discharge. What are his prospects of a pension? Has he any dislike to the service? Is he on bad terms with his comrades? Does he hope to obtain some good situation or employment in civil life, or has a pension been granted to any one in the regiment for disability, arising from a similar disease?

The next indication is drawn from the relation that exists between the alleged disease, and the causes capable of producing it, the patient's habits and constitution being taken into consideration. Thus, if a man of temperate habits and free from every sign of internal disease, should present himself with great tempestation of the Abstomen, which he represents to have arisen in the course of the night; there will be strong grounds for suspecting that the swelling has been produced by artificial means, and, since it is a very unusual circumstance for a Dysentery to come on so suddenly without any assignable cause, the patient's constitution and habits of life are so opposite to those with which the generality of dysenterical patients...
Pratècum et vehementer dolucentem, ume aut huius
suffuse panate sunt, et ipsi huncus ulter medioc-
sogust, et qui cum velucida faciant, quos
nulum exspectan. - Galen.

Alter ipsis medicius descrecutor, et nihil
nec invenit demittens nisi quasi cum et ignis
offusitum er admittens. - Zucchi...
This will also apply to those, who never having previously shown any instability of intellect, or been exposed to any of the sudden or protracted causes of mental derangement, exhibit suddenly the Symptoms of Idiocy or Insane Madness.

Irritation may in the worst place be suspected. There a man shows great aversion to the sedatives which are ordered him, or the external applications, particularly those of a scalding character, which are employed for his cure. Since those who are really suffering under Disease will in most cases show the greatest alacrity in the adoption of remedies; and will often earnestly entreat the Medical Officer to have those measures, however deleterious, which are likely to be productive of relief.

To ascertain if those Symptoms which necessarily accompany a Disease have really an existence, the patient should be closely questioned with respect to his sufferings; their exact seat, and nature; whether attended by Visions or Vestiges; and whether they undergo periodical aggravations. These questions however ought not,
to be put in such a manner as to indic-
icate to the patient the exact statement,
and detail of symptoms that is expected from
him; lest his answers be in this way dic-
tated to him, and the medical officer
thus furnish weapons to be directed against
himself: the questions might easily be
directed to mislead, than to guide the
man in his answers. Few indigenerous are
able to reply to such interrogatories without
contradicting themselves: they will betray
some hesitation in making their statements,
be led into an array of incompatible
symptoms, or ascribe absurd effects to medi-
cines. They generally also, assert, than their
complaints are "worse, or "no better" rarely
admitting that they are at all relieved.
Which statement is contrary to the general
observation, that all diseases admit of
well marked periods of remission and ex-
acerbation. Where there is satisfactory proof
of fraud, in the detail of symptoms, it may
be very generally inferred, that the disa-
sibility is fraudulent also. All these exa-
nimations should be conducted in private
places: it has been observed by those who have
had most experience, in such cases that
The Symptomaties Sympathomane of Professor Thomas
the obstinacy of the Hypostasis has always
increased, with the number of the patients.

But besides the mere leading Symptoms or Protoplasmic Characteristics which seem to
mark the existence of a Disease, these are others
which arise during its progress, and, which, al-
though less essential, yet arising subsequently
as the effect of sympathy or of organic lesion,
are not less important, in deciding upon the
existence of a Disease. Thus, should a man com-
plain of a severe unintermitting pain, which
has its seat in an important organ, as the
Brain or the Stomach, one or more of the follow-
ing Symptoms will necessarily follow, Drow-
seriness, Vomiting, aversion to foods, intolerance
of light, stiffness, cold Sweats or Coldness
of the extremities. If some of these attend him,
the patient's appetite, pulse, oblate, are un-
natural, Hypostasis may be more than suspected.

If the more ordinary modes of in-
vestigation have failed in leading to the
detection of Hypostasis, if the existence of
which has little doubt is entertained, the
judgment of the Medical Officer must not be
exhausted, and the man be allowed his
Discharge: but from and moderate the
preventive measures, strictly adapted to the nature of the disease, must be strictly
introduced, viz. which will make the manner
of obtaining his object by fraud, and
allow him an opportunity of giving up with
out making it appear that he is convicted,
or in the language of the Admiral, let
him drown safely. Here I may mention a
melancholy which is represented by Mr. Anderson
as having succeeded with him in the very
better than any other. When the sick list is
given in to the Captain, the letter S is put
against the name of every one either Skul-
kering or suspected of Skulking: and all of
these who are not confined to their hams
are brought by the Captain's cabin
down in the morning, and he is requested
to examine and examine, and address to
him such remark as may suggest itself at
the moment, so the case of the individual
may seem to require: and to address them
in a language more to operate on their
pride as British Seamen, than on their feel-
ings as common men. Such language
will be more influential, than that of re-
proach: and their line of proceeding, day
after day, with room clear, the list of such of their own as have any feeling: for there are but too many Instances who would not feel the smallest Scape, on Injury to their pride no less, to appear twice a day before the Surgeon without any vestige of Disease, than they would feel all that could be desired of them by being seen daily, and Make to, or admonished, by their Leaders in Battle.

In no Case, under no Circumstances, whatever, ought the fact to be employed to detect a suspected Impostor, as a Medical Officer would regret having used, were the alleged Disability to prove real, but must the credit which attends the Detection of Fraud, lead the Medical Officer to attach undue importance to its supposed proofs, which have unfortunately been done in some cases, and innocence compromised by professional vanity. — Baron Percy truly observes that, some have practised wanton deceit and torturing mendacities, which, without eliciting a confession from the Strong and Obstinate Impostor, who endures them with Firmness, files them by steadfastness with Firmness.
Dr. Parke recommends that whereas we entered
at little stages of improvement, we proceed to a
system of intimidation, and to severe discipline.
Intimidation, says Dr. Cheyne, may sometimes
move the raw Mohicen, but will only afford a
stronger motive to the hardened. It uses for
perseverance: and if the opinion, hastily pro-
rounced, should prove erroneous, the con-
sequences may be very unhappy: the confi-
dence of the Mohicen in his Surgeon will be
destroyed, and the latter will be subje-
ted to the first discomposure of his Military
Superior.
indignation; such conduct, unworthy men of
honour and feeling, is repudged both by justice
and reason. All violent measures ought to be avoided, as
independent, illegal,
trivial and dangerous; they are moreover in-
effective, furnishing contradictory results.
The fear and remembrance of torture would
deter the number of defectors, and induce
those who are really disposed to conceal
their sufferings; while the endurance of
some malcontents is truly astonishing. With
perseverance and fortitude, worthy of a
better cause, they have endured the most
shameful trials; as in the case of Fitz-
gerald of the Royals, mentioned by Sir
George Balleigher, who in consequence
of an alleged injury of his back, pretend-
ed to be unable to stand upright; and
in spite of much rough treatment, kept
his body bent forwards for 10 months; then
his period of service being expired and,
a bounty held out, to him, he recovered in
two days; also in the case of Stephen P. Carr,
related by Mr. White of the O.F. 4th who kept
himself bent nearly double for four months, but being convicted of embezzling he was sentenced to receive 300 lashes; if Thell. be born so before he would straighten himself. Many of such cases prove that the firm determination of former malingerers not to return to their duty, is proof against any painful or deplorable which they may be subjected to, as the suffering which they voluntarily expose upon themselves are much more severe than any which a commanding officer would venture to inflict. The insufficiency of all such measures is attested even by those who were in the habit of resorting to them in all distressful cases, as Foulon, who says, "Il est de ces hommes austères qui, pour venir à bout de leur devoir, supportent avec constance, tous les traitements les plus douloureux et les plus obscurs que l'armée employe pour tâcher de vaincre une maladie qui les n'ont pas;" and he cites two cases in which blisters, moras, and the actual cautery were applied in Paralysis which was supposed to be real, but producing no amendment, the sufferers received their discharge.
Case 1. A Seaman applied to his Surgeon complaining of a pain in his shoulder which prevented the motions of his arm. He could assign no cause for it, but said that some time ago it came of itself, and gradually increased till it became severe. No external mark of disease was visible, and as it was supposed to have arisen from a strain, a remission was ordered to be made on the shoulder; this was followed by rest. When at the end of a month there still appeared no external mark of disease, and suspicion of injury having arisen, the Surgeon ordered the man to move his arm. These few fellows begged for twice the excess of pain prevented motion. He was then allowed to rest for a few days, when the arm was forcibly moved by another person; in vain the arm was stretched, he begged for mercy; in vain the tears started in his eyes, and the sweat beaded forehead: his master, cold in his face, readily reduced a miter and an 18 lbs. weight, to bring the arm he was ordered to raising, or suffer punishment from the other. He then explored the head; then the whip end, laid at right angles, with both hands, made him raise the weight; then when raised, the pain in his shoulder made him throw it down. This scene was repeated for many days, and he was about to be punished as an impostor, when to the confusion and distress of his judges, a fatal evidence appeared against them, to confirm the truth of the patient's assertions, and give the proof to their ignominy and brutality. A swelling appeared on the f
Errors like these cause too little regret. Now great however much be the remorse of those who most ignorance or precipitancy has led to the torture of a real sufferer; for never such instances are unhappily but of too frequent occurrence. Case 1 is most distressing, and presents one of those useful warnings, still in the language of Mr. Marshall, seem to make a much stronger impression on the mind than the conviction of a mere transaction.

Well directed moral means do far superior to painful and to the detection of important by employing severe measures a man is induced to think that his plans have been successful; that his designs have been dashed; and that nothing but patience and fortitude are required to bring his misprision to the desir'd issue; in proportion as he thinks that he has endured much, he presumes that he has the least to endure; where, however, a scheme is deprived of power, and has a safe and secure opened to him, he will rarely hold out long. Case 2
with fluctuation; this was laid there, and left. Two suits of funerals clothes were discharged. The suite of triumph and splendor that were seen in the face of the patient when they were produced up by the side of the coffin, formed a striking contrast with the shame and confusion of the Surgeon. — AND. med. Phys. John. VII. 19.

Case 2. — During the temporary absence of the regimental Surgeon, a number of men were admitted into Hospital, on account of alleged disabilities, generally of a character calculated to permanently disqualify for service. In a few days the Surgeon made his mind inclined to the case of each of the men, and called them together. He observed, that as he was well aware of their circumstances for being admitted into Hospital, and included by necessity to all with equal justice, the following was said to all and each as follows, "The state of your health does not require the use of medicine, nor shall any be prescribed upon you. Rest assured than do long as I belong to this regiment, not one of you shall be discharged. The men knew that he would keep his word, and returned to duty in a short period."
The conduct then of the Medical Office can only, even to be conformable to the
principles of justice and humanity, be guided in his decisions by the principles of Science.
As Dr. Cheyne observes, the Wiles of Soldiers in Hospital will be known most cer-
tainly discovered by those who have an accurate knowledge of Disease, obtained
from Clinical Observation and Pathological Research, with a knowledge of the duties,
habits, good and bad, qualities of Soldiers; than by those who suppose natural dignity
in the highest degree, if unprincipled,
by a habit of carefully contemplating and
studying Disease: the more we know of it by
reading and observation, the more patience
and temper we possess, the more success,
and shall we be in the detection of imposture.

With respect to the frequency of the
ttempts made to impose upon the medical
authorities by simulating Disease; it is sat-
sfying to be able to add, in the words of
Sir George Balleynard, that the greatest
impostor in the condition of the Soldier
and Seaman, that has taken place under a
Sir George Bicknell.

Dr. Chayre.
liberal and enlightened Government, has rendered attempts of this kind, less frequent than formerly; yet that there are still to be found both in the military and naval
branches of the Service, worthless characters, who instead of showing a commendable zeal in the discharge of their duty, are incompetent in their attempts to impose upon the Surgeon: and that in the examination of new
claiming leave of absence, exemption from duty, or pecuniary rewards for their suffer-
cings, be must be constantly on his guard against imposition, or the exaggeration of accidental, and trifling symptoms of appearance.

In no case, except that of urgent necessity, ought a wounded or sick soldier to be transferred to a General Hospital, as it is in these, where Soldiers are separated from the Injurious of their Corps, that impositions are most frequently attempted and most successfully practised: a regimental Hospital is more favorable to the detection of imposture, from the knowledge which the Medical Officers must possess of the character, and history, of each individual, which will often lead to a discovery of the motives of the imitator, and thus direct him from his object or discover his plans.
Difficultia, cum non adeo olis, nonnulli afferunt, saepe aeterni, scilicet, quorum certa est constantia aliqua, inprimis Iubem elecepit, et eum habitum. Quamvis illius medicamentum, nec tamen, quamvis iudicii hominem, habi posse, probabili sequenti.

Certum est, et in multis qui de receptaculo Iubem admittere habuerunt, nec atque, quod longo tempore posse suntur, cum et ipse Iubem per se non fluctuabit, utrumque enim Iubem habere medicamentum, esse necesse, si quidem iudicium aequale hominem, adhibe eum, qui eum Iubem habere deposit, nec sit aequum. Sed in aequalitatem, habet ab equstramento, pro fundamentis, mantuatu.

Est habere autem corpus velo multum charitatis, et non fluctum ab omnibus, quam etiam sentiat, si vero accidenti statuam, non sit culpos incidens, propter hos, et illi morti quem Iubem tam esse statuam, scitum non congruent quaeque habitum. Et Iubem Iubem, sed quidem, collectio sancit, quae etiam, non praeclarum aliquum utam vel dicte rum multifarii vales. - Huldreich.
Pyrexia.

This class of diseases neither offers many sources to the Inspector, nor does it cause much embarrassment to the medical officer in deciding upon the real character of the simulatated affection. For, although one or two of the symptoms of fever may be feigned for a short period, still the difficulty of successfully evading for any length of time a state of the system distinguished by so many well-marked indications of disordered action will soon compel the Inspector to abandon the attempt. With the exception, therefore, of urticaia, which is very frequently simulated by inoculation, and Sebalitis, whose diseases which have sterile action necessarily associated with them, are rarely observed by the Inspector, while an extensive order of this class, the Escanthenemata, are wholly beyond the powers of Inspector. It is scarcely necessary here to except Urticaria, a rash similar to which may be produced upon the surface of the body, by the application of the plant which has given its name to this affection; while a few hours will be amply sufficient to make the effects of this Agent disappear.
Case 3. A Soldier. He had been in the Country on furlough, was sent into the Infirmary in his billet, he was said to labour under "The Griping and Intermittent Fever". The appearance of the Blood sick he showed me in the day of his admission, led me to think that, he was an Impostor, and I conveyed my suspicions to the Medical Officers, who next day told me to inquire into the patient's history of intermittent Fever, for he had just seen him that violently. I had the bed-clothes thrown down, I found him not in the cold, but in the sweat stage, produced by his exercise. This exposure had the effect of bringing the patient to an immediate close. — Dr. Cheyne.

Dr. Parry.

Case 4. Dr. Mr. Cleland saw at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, a man who applied for and obtained admission on the supposition of illness. The attending Physician fell for her pulse, but found none; he then tried the other arm, but with similar success. The trick was carried on for several days, as the end of the time it was discovered that the patient was in good health, but that whenever the pulse was to be examined he put his finger on the artery in the axilla. — Dr. Dunlop.
Lebros. - One or two symptoms of Leper may be sufficiently perceived to serve as temporary purposes. Case 3. - The attack is generally started to have come over during the night, and the symptoms discernible about morning: some old soldiers will imitate with great correctness the three stages of an Intermittent, and co.

The detection may be betrayed by their acting their part. Several means are resorted to for producing the ordinary symptoms of Leper - quickened pulse, furred tongue, diaphoretic countenance, and high-coloured urine. - Some of these would not deceive the practised Surgeon for an instant. - Heat of the surface and quickened pulse are produced by strong exercise, immediately before the hour of their visit. - Sailors produce increased quickness of pulse by striking the Elbow violently against a beam of wood, which is called the "Elbow Fever." Some men have the power of stopping the Pulse in either radial artery as long as they rest on a firm pillow. - Or a ligature has been bound around the arm for this purpose. - or before the pulse has been made in the artery in the Axilla. Case 4. - A small quantity of Tobacco was allowed, or introduced into the Rectum,
Case 5. - A Motion from John, I had discharged from the dispensary, since he had been very ill with disease of the lungs, was soon back shortly after discharge; according to the admission ticket, on 1st November. He looked ill, but actually well; he complained of pain in his chest, and had a dry white tongue, it was indeed, so dry and white that I ordered him to wash his mouth with water, which left his tongue, which, he had prepared for me by rubbing against the cold of the water, perfectly clean and smooth. I soon took leave to his relatives, and never saw him again.

Case 6. - In one of my daily visits to the hospital, I was requested with much earnestness and expression of concern, to visit a man lying in the hammock, who was stated to be labouring under a fever: his pulse was small and poxed, so much so that I could hardly count it: his tongue was covered with a thin coating the eighth of an inch, and he was vomiting violently; his arm was strongly swollen in what he regarded from his stomach, and, recovering a little, I returned again to examine the tongue, when I removed a considerable portion of the foamy fluid substance from it, which formed a mass to be seen from below.

++ "Inelvernus eto, erat aeternum rapax, decus, "
"iurstex, "
"inimus et quis in amore in desitium, Jero. "
"i
e, "
"Inelvernus, "
"Inelvernus. "
will quicken the pulse, and cause an an-
numance of general circulispoteion. Erotic
arson in small doses produces a hard and
crettle ipulse, with paleness of the countenance,
and hollowness of the eye and cheeks. Digitatis
causes a depression of the heart's action, with pale-
ness and faintness. Palor of the countenance
will succeed a debauch, or privation of sleep for
one or more nights; or by fasting or drinking
a wine of the seeds of Cuminum. The tongue
is whitened by chalk or flour. Case 5: or
rendered brown by chewing Tobacco or ginger-
bread, or plastering it with brown soap. Case 6.
The urine is rendered of a pale color by dilution
with water; or if a strongly ammonical odor
by long retention. A clove of Garlic introduced
into the rectum will produce a fetid state. 

It may be sometimes difficult to de-
termine at the first visit, how far the above
symptoms are the effects of idleness; but one
or two days of Hospital diet and discipline
will generally suffice to remove the decay. Where any doubts exist with re-
yard to the pulse, it should now be felt
in the wrist, but in the neck or temple, un-
der the prominence of, opening the patient, the
trouble of taking his arm from under the
bed clothes.
The life of men which armies occasionally suffer from fevers and from dysentery, a temporary reduction in the services of numbers from venereal complaint, illness, or from accidents, are occurrences with which military practitioners have been long: but few of these have been such a source of regret to commanders as in the case of men in whose duty and disappointment to surgeons as the issue of this disease which for the last 30 years has in many instances rendered them incompetent for a time essential, and has entailed an increase of danger in the country. — Sir George Bailing.

The number of those who after the conclusion to in receipt of pensions for the life of right in 1800, 1801 was probably turned the attention of the rank more particular to the production of their relations of disability. It had been seriously questioned how far the British regiment was spread by contagion or had any thing with Egyptian syphilis: They were not the disease exclusively confined to particular regiments and gave it not to men nearly if not wholly except from the soldiers the disease appeared among the French soldiers after their return home. One and they did the case become more prevalent after the passing of Mr. Wyndham's act, by which every man who was discharged as disabled became entitled to a pension. — Sir George Bailing.
Opthalmia. By the 19th April 1806, a Person of mine placed a day was allowed. In all cases of loss of one eye, and one shilling in addition were there were loss of both. Such a premium on blindness produced its natural effects: the fraudulent did not hesitate to make such applications to the eye as might indulge inflammation, and finally lead to the loss of one or both, thereby ensuring their discharge with a pension for life. Many facts attest that the production of ophthalmia by artificial means was correctly carried on to a great extent in the service. In five years from 1823 to 1828, 300 men were discharged and pensioned for the loss of an eye. Of which number thirteen were in the invalid depot at Chatham at one time belonging to the same regiment: there can be but little doubt but that a considerable number of these were fictitious cases. Dr. Chene observed, I never saw a more humiliating picture of depravity, so perverted of reason, call it what we may; than I have been led to a band filled with soldiers labouring under ophthalmia, most of the cases being fictitious. Inflammation thus caused is most painful, and is kept up under every irritation which can
make life miserable; locked up in a dark
ward, and permitted to have intercourse only
by the officers of the Hospital, the nurses and
attendants, confined to diet, till, from the absence
of every stimulating ingredient, its most disas-
tering effects was manifest on the external appa-
rature, and transmuted into internal medicines;
blestomized and beclouded until their comple-
xions are bloodless, their pulses hemorragic,
and the frightful train of nervous symptoms,
with excessive delirium, indices, it established
the instant. All these evils have, in many cases,
so effect as to inform the Soldier in his determi-
nation to destroy one on both of his eyes, that he
may be discharged from the Service, with the chance
a small Pension. To check such malpractices, it
was ordered by the 15th Art. of the Pensioning
powers, "That no Soldier shall be discharged
in the loss of one eye only, whether it be in the
right;" it is also ordered in Art. 19, that "When
a case of total or partial blindness shall be
involved, it is so much doubt as to have been re-
ferred by a Court Martial, or a Medical Officer, a
judicious Case," the Commissioners shall deal
it in as many seems must just; but in every
case in which it is proved that a Soldier
was tampered with his Eye, he shall be
I am sure mistaken if in the instance of
I am speaking, the punishments attending the slight
was deviation from a combination of hills, add
to the increasing duties of the hills themselves
and did not produce in the minds of the soldiers
very strong reaction, convinced that many were
likely to exchange, that they considered the
state of discipline, for conformity with that
Dr. Verch.
"detained in an Eye Infirmary, or State, he
not home to his Parish, or dismissed without a
Passion."

To enable the Medical Officer to achieve
the preceding reputation, and to perform in
an efficient manner the duty which thus
devolves upon him — in a matter of such
great importance, he should, give his ut-
most attention to the circumstances under
which Ophthalmia appears in a regiment:
and should it break out among the men on
the eve of their departure, for some unli-
gible station, or under other circumstances
of suspicious character: he must watch
the disease, more numerously, and draw his
conclusions as to its cause. From a careful
consideration of the facts which come an
open his notice."

There are two Stages in which Oph-
thalmia comes before the Surgeon, in
one of which, he has to decide whether the
morbid state has arisen naturally, or been
induced artificially. The first of these
is the State of active Inflammation: the
second is when the inflammatory action
has subsided, but has left Vision impaired,
Case 7. A man belonging to the Navy, had lost, and sentenced to be punished for introducing a mixture of lime and salt into his eyes. The evidence consisted, in the first instance, of the discharge of a thick fluid from the eyes, and a discovery of a duplicate of the mixture in his bed. — Mr. Marshall.

Case 8. In a corps under my superintendence, which was in parts recruited by conscription which was ordered to the West Indies, the Surgeon was led in one case to suspect the application of an alkaline substance to the eye, by the depth and suddenness of the ulceration. On a minute examination of the corium of the fundus, a honey-comb-like turbulency was found, with some debris for its base, in which it was recommended to a minute portion of this substance into the eye, on going to bed, to repeat it every third night, and all caution was taken not to run in too much, lest the eye destroyed. — Dr. Heene.

Case 9. In the General Military Hospital, in Dublin, a soldier of the 1st light infantry sustained in the course of a few months, which was supposed to have been produced by means of an acid. — Mr. Marshall.

Case 10. In 1801, whilst on board the Swan Hospital ship in the Baltic, a patient presented a case of the most acute Ecthyma I ever seen. It was soon however discovered, the disease was much less acute during the interval the visit of the Physician of the ship, and the visit of the ship. This led to some suspicion, and a more strict search of the bed and bedding of the last patient was found. Contended, under his pillow, retaining for decency. Above, which he had been more once seen to introduce into his eyes, one of which totally lost. — Mr. Marshall.

Case 11. A man was observed to sicken very severely abroad, while applying...
to such an extent as may disqualify
for further service. It will be my en-
deavor in the following remarks to show
how far a distinction may be drawn in both
these states: between the phenomena result-
ing from natural causes, and those pro-
duced by irritants intentionally applied
to the eye.

The substances generally used to ex-
crete Opthalmaria are of a Caustic, at Quick-
borne: Case 7. Converse Sulphuric Case 8;
Iodate of Silver, Nitric Acid, Case 9; on In-
stant Natrium, as Sulphuretted Alum,
Case 10; the Smoke, Juice, and ashes of
Succus, Sulphate of Copper, Case 11, Car-
naticides, Spirits of Turpentine, Pepper,
Powder of the root of Linophorium, pieces
of cloth, and the Government Distillator.
The symptoms produced by these last
substances will be purely inflammatory, var-
ing in their intensity in proportion to the
activity of the substance employed: while
the caustic applications will in addition
to the inflammation produce an effect of
her bark subjected to their action.
...arse of Copper to his Eyes; he alleged no reason for so doing, that on a former occasion, he had suffered from Inflammation the Eyes, for the cure of which this substance had been employed by the Medical Officer of the Regiment. I wished it to be believed, that his eyes were bright, and that he was anxious to get well, and do his duty at the same time. — Mr. Marshall.
The effects of an irritant applied to the surface of the eye are seen upon the conjunctiva after the lapse of a few hours; this membrane becomes covered with a network of injected vessels, accompanied with a painful sensation increased in motion; if the irritating cause be removed, and no fresh application of it made, these symptoms will gradually subside, and a purulent secretion will flow from the surface of the inflamed membrane; or the pain and redness will become more considerable, and give rise to serous or serpiginous effusion, suppuration, or ulceration. These processes of injection, inflammation, and suppuration succeed each other in a regular course towards a cure or to ulceration, when interrupted by external influences: wherefore it is found that under antiphlogistic treatment, and in the absence of assignable cause, repeated attacks of continual inflammation occur, the surgeon will have just grounds for suspecting that the pathosis is factitious; since although the inflammation may subsequently extend to the sclerotic, the cornea, or the iris, the conjunctiva is the only tissue in which inflammation can be primarily produced by the agency of the irritant; the morbid actions also which it is in his power to excite are limited to simple
The action of Carotics is one left out of the first, since the colloid which they produce is readily recognizable: as is also the action of nitric acid. The yellow stain which results from its application has these remarks apply equally to the progress of the inflammation consequent on their Carotics upon the tissues of the eye.
increase of action: which, according to the remedial force proposed by the cycle of the parts, may or may not proceed to actual inflammation.

Promptly, opthalmia, on the other hand, from whatever cause it may originate, is attended with a contagious discharge, to the influence of which the propagation of the disease among soldiers may generally be traced. Its first symptom is increased vascularity. of the conjunctiva lining the lower eyelid, occurring in patches, and attended with itching, dimness of sight, lacrimation of the eye, and a painful sensation as if grains of sand were lodged in the eye. Inflammation and ulceration proceeding, the disease gradually spreads upward from the corneal conjunctival surface with the exception of the cornea, causing chemosis, with erosion of the internal surface of the Palpebrae. The discharge which was at first but an effluence of the natural secretion, gradu-
ally becomes Paralytic and acquires a highly contagious character. If the disease be not con-
trolled at this period, inflammation of the Ecle-
ritic or Iris occurs, followed by Interpupillar-
ism, coughing of the Conus, escape of the Humours,
and destruction of the Eyel. These with Paral-
ies, Ectropion, and Obversion, with a gra-
sular state of the Papilla, are the effects
usually resulting from attacks of Punctate
Ophthalmia.

In the subjoined Table, I have attempted to establish data on which to form a cor-
rect diagnosis between Punctate Ophthalmia, its
rare forms, Cataractal Ophthalmia; and
Ophthalmia produced by the application of
injuring substances to the Eye.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject of Contagions</th>
<th>Causa</th>
<th>Indications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. May be traced to contamination</td>
<td>May be due to exposure to cold and air</td>
<td>Involves an inflammatory process leading to the death of the affected organ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Attacks officers, privates, women and children indiscriminately, according to the proximity of communication</td>
<td>Attacks officers, privates, women and children indiscriminately</td>
<td>Susceptibility to the disease is not determined by race or sex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Varies by seasons adapted to the climate and climate</td>
<td>Varies with climate changes</td>
<td>Generally limited to cases limited to the climate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The distribution generally extends to the upper and lower parts.</td>
<td>Generally limited to the upper parts.</td>
<td>Generally limited to the lower parts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. It is always attended with fever.</td>
<td>Generally attended by fever.</td>
<td>Generally attended by fever.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Has an intermittent character, its attacks are always about half an hour in the morning.</td>
<td>Has an intermittent character</td>
<td>Has an intermittent character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The fever being constant, it is not over acute.</td>
<td>The fever being constant</td>
<td>The fever being constant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The physician is called upon to treat an acute disease that is not frequently fatal.</td>
<td>The physician is called upon</td>
<td>The physician is called upon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The disease is often fatal if not treated by the definite</td>
<td>The disease is often fatal</td>
<td>The disease is often fatal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. A distinction to Cholera is evident from the light</td>
<td>The patient</td>
<td>The patient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. It must always be attended with rigor.</td>
<td>It must always be attended</td>
<td>It must always be attended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. In many cases the life is completely destroyed in three days or within a few hours.</td>
<td>In many cases</td>
<td>In many cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. There is a great tendency to relapse, especially in a continued atmospheric</td>
<td>Relapse generally leads to recovery.</td>
<td>Relapse generally leads to recovery.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Case 13. In 1827 a number of severe cases of Ophthalmia occurred, in the 98th, and some of the patients became very dangerous. For the commencement of the affected patients were examined for traces of inflammation, as none of the convalescents or children were affected by it, and the patients. Change of dressers was tried but had no influence in arresting its progress, and various remedies were adopted to discover the cause of the disease. The woman was repeatedly removed without leaving her from their bed in one ward to another, and in the ward. Small parcels of tobacco were put into the beds of several of the men. Two chicks, conjunctiva bed, and similar measures, seemed to have no effect in facilitating recovery, or in diminishing the number of new admissions. With the view of preventing the patients from having access to their eyes, some hand pieces were tied to the bed by a lock, made the progress of the epidemic arrested. Dr. Scott.

Case 12. In 1809, 300 of the crew of the 24th duty in the hospital, became affected with Ophthalmia. When the news of the hospital was in the habit of passing drugs, suspicion was excited, and reports of the epidemic. Accommodation having been provided, were contained in one of the wards where the patients were marched, their beds at midnight into the new ward. Each of the beds of the old ward were examined, and a few of small parcels of corrosive sublimate were found on each. Means were taken to prevent a supply of it in a very short time 250 even had recovered, were marched to their respective corps. Dr. Scott.
When from the Appearance and Progress of the Phthisis, the Medical Officer finds reason to suppose, that it has been artificially produced in a regiment; the men affected with it should, without any previous investigation, be marched at night into a ward prepared for them; to which, we are almost bound to admit, that orders in whose confidence can be placed: the men being in this way secluded from all access to irritating substances, will be enabled to retard their progress toward recovery, which will then only take place if the Disease has been infections. Case 12.

To prevent a patient's having access to his eyes, a tin mask with wire gauze, and secured by a lock, has been found very effective: Case 13. Or handcuffs may be used: in the Navy the same indication has been fulfilled by confining the patient's hands by means of a straight waistcoat. Mr. Forster observes, that in such cases sealed bandages have been used, but they possess no superiority over the more simple, while there are few cases which would not be aggravated by the heat irritation which a bandage would cause.
Hepatitis is an affection which is frequently reigned in its chronic form, especially in those who have served in the East or West Indies, and from having either suffered from the disease themselves, or watched its symptoms and progress in their comrades, soldiers will often copy with great accuracy the sufferings which are produced by what is termed 'liver complaint.' A great number of men are annually discharged from the Service for Chronic Disease of the Liver, and of these a great proportion is sent from the West Indies; where however it is well known that this disease is not of such frequent occurrence as in India: it becomes therefore the duty of the Medical Officer to observe the greatest caution before a man be proposed for discharge on this account; and not to be satisfied with a superficial examination, prejudiced with the idea of the existence of the disease, merely because he has served in a tropical climate.

The symptoms of mortific action in the chronic form of Hepatitis are of so obscure a character: the indications afforded of the organic changes that have taken place...
Case 14. — A recruit, who had been tried by a Court-martial, and

was found guilty, wished to obtain his discharge, and

stated that he had a severe pain in his left side, at almost the same time that he had "dined." He was 

believed that the disease was of a grave nature, 

the man was confined to bed, and was accommodated 

by himself; i.e., it was said, his sleep was 

disturbed by the conversation of his comrades. He 

was kept on a very reduced diet, and a solution of ipecacuanha and 

bicarbonate of soda administered regularly. Under this treatment he belied 

for a month, and then recovered rapidly. Tow 

times after he rejoined his regiment, and said 

if it had not been for his stupidity in location 

pain in his left side, the impression would have been discovered. — Mr. Marshall.

Case 15. — A recruit of the 7th Dragon

visited that he was unable for duty in consequence 

pain in his right side, which was so severe as to 

prevent him from moving without greatly aggravating 

the suffering. He had exhausted all the stock 

of medicine, without admitting that he had receiving 

benefit. While the other recruits were so, he 

was allowed to remain properly dressed in the warm 

the several. On one day after drill, the men were due 

to practice, leaning over a parapet, and while they 

thus employed, the adjutant said to the men 

"Now, if you jump over, that will I will give you 

"Selling." He forgot his supposed pain, cleared the 

and stood convicted. — Mr. Marshall.
in the structure of the liver, are so uncertain
and unsatisfactory, that the opinion of the
surgeon will be principally based upon the effect
which the disease has produced on the general
health and appearance of the patient.

Pain of the side, which is generally the
theme of greatest complaint. With the impostor,
Case 14:15, is by no means invariably present in
the real disease, but is rather felt in the epiga-
strum, and at the top of the right shoulder.
Frequently a hard, defined tumor is felt on the
right side, extending downwards below the
margin of the ribs, and when the patient lies
on his left side, a dragging pain is felt in
the right side of the thorax: which symptom
is strongly confirmative of the presence of disease.
Sometimes the slightest pressure of the hand on
this part cannot be borne, causing severe
headache; and when there is any suspicion that
this tenderness is merely feigned, an opiate may
be given to the patient, and while under its
influence, preparation may be made on the part, then
would he seem to be affected by this,
there is strong presumption of imposture. A loss
of mental energy is a valuable symptom of
the existence of this disease; for although cough
Such subjects have often come under my notice; their
just strength being reduced by repeated courses of
their own guns unobserved, and their teeth breaking in their
baskets: even sooner living more found, but whose
health required that they should be neutralized with
delay. — Dr. Cheyne.
Hansean, and almost identical symptoms being produced, it is scarcely possible to imagine with success the languor, apathy, aversion to enterprise, and other inconstant symptoms, which are so universally present in the chronic form of the disease.

If there be pain and nervous sensations complained of by the patient, he is not commended by enlargement in the right hypochondrium, or evident marks of an impaired state of the general health, but the florid countenance and vigorous frame render improbable the existence of hepatic disease, the main object by no means to be recommended for his change; he should be removed to a solitary ground, under the sentence that the air or breeze of the solitary scene could prove preventive to this disease, and there placed in a low chair, covered, blistered, and slightly drenched with emetic turpentine, with some nauseous medicine, of which the juice of rhubarb composed of Pallas, infusion of Tobacco, and Apo- futa is an excellent one: this treatment will most certainly cause the malingerer to return to his duty. It is a common practice in such cases to put a malingerer under the influence of Manna and in such circumstances, since the requisite stay in Hospital a man will not only be enabled to sustain his law of imprisonment, but his constitution will be
injuriously affected, and if obliged to return to his duty after being sickened, he will
on return to hospitals, alleging that the pain in his side returned as soon as the agitation ceased.
He then beg to be put under the influence of mercury again, and in this manner his health
did he so undetermined, that it became next
easy to grant his discharge.

When Desalts had been perused to obtain a sick certificate, Mr. Leonard says
that while the exertions of nursing an un-
gain, he decided giving me, assuredly in cons-
quence of the patient being unable to support
the fatigue of travelling: and then the pain becaunc considerably relieved, an application
for permission to leave the station, was met
by stating that a longer was entertained, that
change of climate would not be necessary
for the restoration of health.
These observations apply only to the chronic form of Rheumatism: since acute Rheumatism or Rheumat fever presents characters too obvious to be mistaken.

Case 16. — Dr. Peile had a negro soldier in his case on account of chronic Rheumatism, with the usual joints, who exhibited the greatest, courage and fortitude. He never moved without uttering his usual exclamations of suffering. Every dread that he has of the promised evil when he knew he was about to be discharged, was ameliorated in reality. At last he was discharged as incurable, and in four days after this event, Dr. Peile saw him actively pursuing the vocations of a land-platet. — Mr. Marshall.

Case 17. — A prisoner of the 1st Reg. of foot attended him in his back was bent four years ago, for the cure of which he underwent having a year and a half a month, and other severe treatment. He was at last discharged, but great was my surprise to turn him in Paris walking perfectly erect, when he stated that the desire to visit the Service had caused him to practice such delineation and support under the severe measures which were used for his cure. — Barron Percy.
Rheumatismus. Rheumatic Pains in different parts of the body are very frequently
manifested in the Service, Case 16, and there is often much uncertainty in deciding upon
their existence, since Pain is often the first indication of Disease, which is susceptible only
to those who is the subject of it; and since the duties of Soldiers during a campaign
constantly expose them to the causes usually predisposing to, and exciting Rheumatic affec-
tions, it is sometimes as difficult, to be exposed of their presence, as it would be unjust to
decide an issue than they do not exist. These
Pains are frequently manifested by old sol-
tiers who are anxious to obtain their dis-
charge, Case 17, since they are unaccom-
panied by any series of Symptoms excited
with difficulty, and sustained with trouble;
more requiring, as they imagine, persis-
tance in the constant exercise of suffering,
with constancy in the endurance of those un-
mediated or more or less severe character which
are employed to combat the presumed Disease.
Since however Rheumatismus, is greatly under
the control of medicine, and the natural re-
storative powers of the System, a discharge
In January, 1828 when the
Regt. was about to embark for foreign service, Pte.
P.A. applied to be admitted into hospital on account
"Pneumonia and Inflammation of the Eyes." The med-
cal officer who entertained some suspicion that the
alleged diseases were counterfeited, had the
private examined for the purpose of ascertaining
whether he had any substance which calculated to
excite inflammation of the eyes. No substance was
found, but a discharge setting forth that private P.A. had
been discharged from the 9th Regt. of Dragoon Guards in
Nov. 1826 on account of "impaired vision and faulty
sight in the inferior extremities." This man had enlisted
the above Regt. 16 days after he had been discharged
from the cavalry. - Mr. Marshall.
Any case not to be granted for such alleged pain, unless its presence be substantiated by some evident organic change; an enlargement, ​wasting or swollling of the joint, and the new bearings on much marks of active treatment, as joints, setons or scarifications, as will indelibly mark him as a reason unfit to be again admitted into the Service.

Chronic Rheumatism presents itself under two distinct forms, termed Rheumatic, hot or active; and Arthritic or cold Arthrodynia; both presenting distinct characters. Rheumatic Arthrodynia is marked by painful enlargement of the affected joints, disorder of the digestive organs, a jaundiced tongue, quickened pulse, small and appetitless, vomiting Peptica, and general derangement of the health: the body becomes enfeebled and confounded from progressive disorganization of joints, and consequent wasting of the muscles: it generally occurs as a sequel of Rheumatic Fever, or follows severe Sprains and Lacerations. In Rheumatic Pains always accompanied by the above symptoms, it would be an easy task to decide upon their existence; but in the asthenic or cold Arthrodynia, these indications
Case 19. Mr. Bouchier of the 36th Regt. had an unexpected case of lumbarz under his care. Skilled had for a long time resisted all remedial measures; he at last introduced some Arctic Tashan into the man's food for producing sickness and chills. He began to think that he had become really ill, and sending for Priest, virtually gave in by returning to his duty.

Mr. Marshall.
me absent: there is neither swelling of the joints, nor definite disturbance, but the parts are rather cold and stiff: the pains are relieved by heat and aggravated by cold, varying much according to changes in the weather. These symptoms will rather be discovered by the inconsistencies account which the patient gives of his sufferings than by any diagnostic symptoms. The Italian nature is generally bent to his complaint: he affects that he has entirely lost the use of the part affected, which seldom happens in the rare affection: his appetite is good. He acknowledges lodges no remission or alleviation of pain, whatever be the changes in the weather, or the medicines employed. If surprised in hospital he will often be found apparently at his ease, joining in the amusements of his comrades. While by advocacy questioning him: by putting when lawyers term leading questions with an imperfect credence, the patient may be made to commit himself by admitting the existence of almost any symptoms, or effects of remedies however inconsistent or absurd.

When the ordinary, treatment of colics, purgatives, purges, transamin, casey.
capping, whiskering, and Tarsus Juristic solutions, have failed; and the Medical Officer has strong reasons for suspecting that the pain is really pretended: electricity, levers or搜狐 may be used, since this is the case. While these instruments is most likely to be attended with a beneficial effect if the disease really exists. It must also be kept in recollection that active exercise rarely aggravates Rheumatism, but on the contrary, frequently tends to remove it, and could therefore be more valuable as a remedial measure.

Baron Percy detected many cases of simulated lameness, by engaging his patient in conversation while an assistant pricked his suddenly behind with a long needle.

Those cases in which the pain is obviously confined to one nerve, as in Sciatica, or the Dorsal region, will be more properly considered under the head of neuralgia; although the Rheumatic character of the affection may be indicated by its preventing all the varieties of suffering occasioned by Rheumatism in other parts.
Case 20. — A robust workman was in a dock-yard, stated, himself, to be unable to work from injury of the slightest description, and absolutely desired in denying himself the common means of subsistence, by which with these confinement in bed, the age of debility, and fever were produced. When this mode of punishment to gain his ends, he was said to work upon the minds of his officers by every representation of his sufferings, by conjuring small quantities of blood which he would let out that he had inflicted on himself, in the manner exhibiting a symptom which he thought unjust. 

J. H. Mackintosh.

Case 21. — In visiting one of our Military Hospitals, a young soldier was presented to me. He had been under treatment eight months for influenza, was waiting for his discharge. I pretended to listen myself to his case, and visited him repeatedly. After his bed one day, he wished to give a few his discharge, and when he saw that I was looking the lesion, he said, as a large, condensing of blood: his appearance was confirming the existence of disease. The portrait, and the discharging an abscess, and I examined his hand and found, sometimes a bit of he had. After a quantity of blood, ready for my view. — Burne Percy.
Hemoptysis being sometimes attended upon, Phthisis, a frequent cause of discharge from the nose, is contradicted with this view by the design of either alone or in conjunction with other symptoms of Phthisis as Pulmonary Consumption. For this purpose belladonna, blood, has been taken into the mouth and then ejected by coughing case 20; the same finger on gums have been thrust in and the blood collected from them. From then case 21, the Sputum has been colored dark by Arsenic. Tincture, dragon's blood, brisk rush on Vomiting.

When Hemoptysis occurs and accompanied by paroxysms, cough, fever, emaciation, or Symptoms of Interstitial Disease, the circumstances under which it appears should be attentively investigated.

Blood from the lungs is frothy, of a very thin texture, generally rising in water from its containing small vesicles of air, and in this with unions or two. While that proceeding from other sources is of a darker hue, is intimately mixed with saliva, and contains no vesicles of air. Even then the blood, exhibited by the victim presents these last appearances
A most remarkable case of convulsions. A soldier in the year 1805 complained to the guard, difficulty of breathing, and general oppression and uneasiness in the chest, which he said arose from the blood received from the Surgeon. Upon inquiry he was admitted that he had been drugged. For seven years daily to make him walk upstairs, but with great effort. The pulse was slightly reddened after a few days, the throat became more inflamed, and he was unable to swallow anything, yet he continued to drink. The officer, by a Sergeant, at first under the suspicion of the effect of the medicine, was ordered away, which induced me to take the man with his own physician, and to get him a proper amount of medicine. The convulsions continued, the throat and the breathing free, that I again took him with a dose of saltpetre, and the man recovered. The Surgeon was now a corporal, and on 26 November the Surgeon-major, the constant observer, said he had been cured in six days. The Surgeon continued, the throat and the breathing free, that I again took him with a dose of salts and he improved. The Surgeon was now a corporal, and on 26 November the Surgeon-major, the constant observer, said he had been cured in six days. The Surgeon continued, the throat and the breathing free, that I again took him with a dose of salts and he improved.
he should be ordered to spit in the presence of the Medical Officer, without coughing: when, if the throat, palate, cheeks or gums be the source of the blood, it will make its appearance in the spittle equally as by coughing; the fingers and the mouth should be then examined; when of blood, the gums adhering to their surface; if present on the gums causes an exudation of blood: or if sometimes be found in the arm, hand, or fingers, the pretended patient should, her times instantly remitted, to his duty: but in no case, 

Anæmopyres, unaccompanied by other symptoms of Tuberculous Disease, to be made a cause of Discharge from the Service; and in all such cases the Stethoscope will be very valuable in assisting to form an 

Diagnosis between Inflammation and Excitation of Blood from the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes or air cells, which admits of cure; and those graver cases of Anæmopyres resulting from crude Tubercles, 

Tubercular excavation, or Perforation of the Pulmonary Membrane; the existence of which will constitute a case of Permanent Disability.
it among the numerous instances of Mr. Morris who
lost his sight in Dublin, there examined some that had been
discharged at Chelsea only a few weeks or months previ-
sibly, in account of Consumption, as stated in this
"Discharged" or "Incurable"; and who certainly had
then I saw them in an extremal character of this
other Disease. Nor inconsiderable.

Case 27. A seaman on board a ship,
After, febrile, chronic, Decline to effectually.
last only. Declared his Surgeon, but the Physician of
Chatham Hospital, to whom he was taken, and he was
To be discharged. Then the true nature of his case was
discovered in an unexpected manner. The maid of
the house, where the man was in Hospital, was sent
and the letter was broken open with the view of find-
ging money; among the printed letters was one from the
same place, addressed to his wife, in which he informed
her that his scheme had succeeded, that he was going
abroad on a certain day, and desired her to take
good care of her young man against his arrival. This letter was
forwarded to his Lieutenant, and in consequence of it the
man was returned to his ship, although apparently
in a dying state. The letter being shown to him, and
being thus destroyed, he at once returned to his

F. Scott.
Phthisis. However difficult the attempt may appear, the symptoms of Pulmonary Consumption are sometimes simulated by those who haveusion to obtain their discharge; and from the rapid recoveries which are sometimes met with in those who have been discharged on account of Pulmonary disease, it is not inadmissible, that such attempts are frequently attended with success. Case 22. The disease is, according to Dr. Cheyne, generally commenced to be simulated while the invalid is in Hospital under treatment for Catarrh, or recovering from Fever, accompanied with Pulmonary Insufficiency: at all events, the cure seems suspended, the patient says that “his food stops here”, and he begs to be in a bed, or upon a couch with it, his cough much dripping the daily visit, which he says causes much pain and disturbs his rest at night: he suppresses his cough for some time previous to visit, so that, if there be any depression it may be excretaitated at this period: he wishes to be clothed or shrouded for a pain of the chest, and begs for some
medicine to relieve his cough; he corroborates his complaints by adding to the expectoration the mucous discharge from the naso, and, trigus, with blood. Principally by prickings the gums, or by doses the mucous expectoration of a phthisical patient. He produces inacquitance and paleness of countenance, by abstinence, tobacco, juice, privigen, and affects the evening paroxysm of hectic, by artificially producing a febrile state of the System at this period. So well are the features of consumption, sometimes imitated that the medical officer would find great difficulty in determining whether the lungs were diseased or not, were it not for the assistance afforded him by auscultation and percussion: aided by the edition of which these afford, he will be enabled to distinguish from phthisis, and bronchial affections from those intercurrent disorganisations of the lungs, the existence of which is to be considered as a solid ground for expecting a discharge.

When the medical officer feels so.
Case 23. A case of this kind happened long since in the 46th Regt. and the man thereby effecting his discharge from the service. He found means to get conveyed to his in the regimental hospital. The boil which was swallowed, a little before the morning visit, was Hansen, generally accompanied with vomiting. After he became his discharged, he informed his comrades by means he had diminished the hemorrhagic effect.

Hematemesis is stimulated by swallowing blood, and...
of the United States. The
invasion of the United States by foreign powers would be a
likely threat. The
U.S. has unique
foreign affairs and
interests.

In conclusion, the
invasion of the
United States by
foreign powers would be a
likely threat.
Stones in the bladder are usually accompanied by diseases of the liver, spleen, pancreas, or stomach, and the vomiting usually occurs first before or during the visit of the medical officer. Inversion may be suspected; and this will be immediately detected by memory, watching the patient, and cutting off his tongue.

Haematuria has been simulated by mixing blood with the urine after it is excreted, by injecting blood into the Bladder, or by eating certain substances which have the power of causing the urine of a red colour, as Madder, Beet-root, the fruit of the Cactus Opuntia, Indian Fig, or Prickly Pear. Such feasts, if however detected, by seeing the patient make water, and immediately dipping into it a piece of linen; or even, however, high-colored it may be, no red stain is produced on the cloth if it do not contain blood, in a fluid state. There are some substances, of which the most active are Cantharides and Tincture of Potash, which have the power of causing the urinary by irritation of the urinary organs. Few musicians would, however, venture to learn to be dangerous in expending for this purpose.
Case 24. - Much with a Case of a man who had nearly lost all his teeth by tearing gum with his nails, in order to procure blood to make the fictitious dysenteric instin more con.

Dr. Scott

Those whipped such unfortunate men face to face with their own impotence. by inducing a disease they could most gladly have been freed from at a time perhaps it was too late. In this subject, I cannot forget the death-bed disclosures, and the of conscience, witnessed on one or two occasions. Dr. T. I copy any who had vainly regarded disease at the bedside, to produce I might state in which these phenomena were carried.
Dysentery. Dysentery and Diarrhoea are sometimes suspected, especially on those stations where these diseases are common; as in India and the West India Islands; or they are factitious ones; increased discharges from the intestinal surface being produced by irritating drugs taken with a view to that effect. Injurers will sometimes obtain fluid discharges from those contracting under an advanced form of disease, or break down a healthy constitution, mixing it with urine and blood, which latter they obtain by blowing their guns. Case 74, and then show it to the Medical Officer on his visit as a dysenteric evacuation. Injurious discharges are produced by introducing a suppository of ipecacuanha, or of some acrid substance into the intestine, and then are then tinged with blood, as in human constipation; or stools of a blood-red colour are produced by taking some preparation of opium. Several men in the naval service have fallen victims to this disease, which they had produced by swallowing a mixture of meat, coke and vinegar, or the Sublimate of Iron. The Epidemic Dysentery of India is invariably attended on its onset by a derangement of the functions of the liver and skin; the stools are...
Case 74. - During with a Case of a boy who had nearly rotted out all his teeth by tearing gums with iron nails, in order to lubricate blood make the fictitious dysenteric instin more long.

Dr. Scott

I have witnessed such unfortunate men fate as a price to their own litigance, by inducing a disease they would most gladly have been free from at all times perhaps it was too late. In this instance, I cannot help but think of the death-bed disclosures, and the conscience, witnessed in one or two occasions. Dr. H.

I depy any man who has minutely regarded disease at the bed-side, to produce a single instance in which these functions were carried out in manner at any period of the disease.
Dysentery. Dysentery and Diarrhoea are sometimes feigned, especially on those stations where these Diseases are common, as in India and the West India Islands: on they are fictitious, increased discharges from the intestinal surface being produced by irritating Drugs taken with a view to that effect. Impostors will sometimes obtain fluid discharges from those labouring under an advanced form of disease, or break down a healthy intestine, mixing it with urine and blood, which latter they obtain by pricking their gums, Case 24, and then show to the Medical Officer on his visit as a dysenteric evacuation.人均 discharges are produced by introducing a suppository of soap, or of some acidic substance into the rectum, and these are then tinged with blood by a similar instrument; or storks of a blood-red colour are produced by taking some preparation of opium. Several men in the naval Service have fallen victims to this Disease, which they had produced by swallowing a mixture of rust, coke, and urine, or of the Subsalts of Iron.
The Epidemic Dysentery of India is invariably attended at its worst by a derangement of the functions of the Liver and Skin: the Stools are
Case 25. - At Austerlitz, in 1805, a man who had been admitted with Dysentery affected its extreme severity, in order to evade their duty, and to avoid the indulgences of the hospital. He then made it a rule to avoid the defecations, but it was discovered that the others were often bribed to supply the beds. This was used by a patient in the advanced stage of disease to those who were convalescent; and it was shown at the bedside as a measure of their contagion. He joined under the bed. Several had been lying in hospital, several cases of Typhus and Measles, with Dr. Arnaud's "Treatise on Dysentery", which had furnished some of the medical officers, and from which he was in the habit of enumerating his class of symptoms. — Dr. Hermon.

Case 26. - Among the sick at an Hospital in Portugal, certain articles allotted to Dysentery patients were collected by men who had, often complained of the disease; but to satisfy the doctors that they had really contracted Dysentery, certain symptoms of the chronic constipation were necessary. These were secured in the simplest manner possible, by persons with part of their courses the commodity in question from those who really had the disease. — Dr. Smith.
mostly fluid, without form, and no tendency are observable; the tongue is covered with a yellowish crust, and the pulse is quickened; if these symptoms be not arrested, the chronic stage sets in, characterised by unceasing discharge, attended with pain of the abdomen, and distaste for food, producing extreme debility and emaciation. A careful comparison of the above symptoms of dysenteric affection with those presented by an impostor, will guide the medical officer to a correct diagnosis between the real and factitious disease: while a removal of the patient to a room where all collection is impossible, and a frequent inspection of the evacuations, the patient, being furnished with a close stool for his own use, will be the best means for discovering and checking the fraud. Case 25. Case 26.

The discharge must be granted to men suffering under such affections, since it is recommended in the circular issued from the Army Medical Department in 1830, that cases of decided dysentery be accommodated in Hospital until the disease terminates either in recovery or death.
Jeannet-Saina et aîné, élu mandataire de Agrotacum
violens, dolor hominem, ille cui propter nee nescio hic
inventarum dolorem legemum non posse, nisi si et
hinc, cu cui le requies habeb causam, debendi.

Il est bien de sort, des plus faciles et plus co-

diner en la Toscane, la Faciade, l'est. De e-

que cette faible peut être une plusieurs personnes,
dans l'antiquité et de nos jours, ont préféré ce
à tout autre pour trouver leurs contre-jours,

Benoit Peray.
Neuroses.

From the imperfect state of our knowledge, with regard to the functions of the different parts of the nervous system, and the great obscurity in which many of its disorders are enveloped, this class of diseases presents great facilities for Imposture. Paralysis, Neuralgia, Phthisy, and the various disorders of the mental powers, characterised by the terms Amaurosis, Melancholia, and Mania, are very frequently simulated; in some cases so adventitiously that the most patient investigation, aided by great professional acumen, are requisite to form a just diagnosis between the real and the fictitious affection.

In those diseases which are not accompanied by any arrangement of the circulation, any change in the appearance of any part of the body; or obvious disturbance of any of its functions: the judgment of the medical officer will be materially guided by the account which the patient gives of his sufferings; by the probability and consistency of his statements; and where these are contrary to fact, or evidently false, the non-existence of the disease may be fully proved by resorting to the various modes of detection to be enumerated as applicable to each particular disease.
Case 27. - The Drakes in the Royal Artillery, assumed an appearance of total Insensibility which he resisted every kind of Treatment, withstand the sixteen baths and repeated shocks of Electricity: but as a proposal being uttered, in his presence to apply the actual Electricity, his pulse rose, in preparations being made to remove him to Bed Hospital, an amendment soon took place.

Dr. Paris

Case 28. - A Soldier of the Somersetshire Militia who had been confined for desertion, lived ten weeks in a state of absolute insensibility, resisted every means which it was deemed advisable to attempt for the purpose of rousing him. These means consisted in thrusting knifes up the nostrils and shocks &c. It was at last conjectured that the insensibility might be owing to a fall, whereby the head might have been injured, and the idea of dividing the scalp was performed for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was not a deposit in the commissure. The requisite incisions were made, the scalp was drawn up, and the skull examined with a view of constancy; then the instrument, destined to sever the bone was applied, the once and only altered a groan. As this case appeared hopeless, the man was discharged, and conveyed to his family: afterwards he was seen at a distance from his tent, cutting stairs and carrying goods up a ladder.

Apoplexia. It is not possible that an apoplectic fit, of which the symptoms are so characteristic, and which terminates after a short period in death, basilaxis or recovery, should be confounded with any of those: but a few cases have occurred, in which a commotio statis has been imitated; or such an insensible vibration to the body, as rendered vain any attempt at muscular exertion. Case 27. - Case 28.

In one of these cases the imposture was carried to such a point, that the man allowed his body to be raised, for the purpose of applying the treatment, before he gave any indications of sensibility. When any suspicion of fraud exists, the measures recommended, to be adopted in feigned Philespynes will be equally applicable here: on the medical officer may pretend to think that life is extinct, and give orders, in the hearing of the impostor, for the body to be conveyed to the dead house; or a necroscopic examination may be suggested, which proposition will probably have the effect of reestablishing the impostor. The medical officer might, however, to exercise great caution before he pronounces any such affection to be feigned,
There is a description of Epilepsy mentioned among these affections as to uncommon on that physicians are not imperfectly acquainted with them. I mention this following case related by Mr. Parker of this 28th of October 1783. A servant, who joined the 19th of Septr. 1783, was considered to be pretending to be epileptic for the purpose of obtaining his discharge. By his own statement, the fits were originally brought on by a fire occasioned by confinement in a dark cellar. When he would stand trembling, his eyes fixed in an unseeing stare: his urine would, flow from him: and this state, from which nothing could rouse him, he remained for about five minutes, and then fell down a steep, after which he gradually recovered. Being a man of bad character, Surgeon Parker thought he was pretending, and advised his being kept on duty: but all means were employed to convince him of this supposed obstinacy were in vain. After the conclusion of the last 28th month, the opinion of the Surgeon underwent a change, and he recommended his being discharged.

Dr. Chev.
Since besides the pointed Conjunct that follows俱乐 the head: tumours in the Brain, and
neuralgic states of the Nervous System occurring in the progress of maniacal affection, may in-
duce a soporose state, which has unfortunately
in more than one instance been erroneously at-
tributed to Imprudence.

Catalepsy, though an affection of very
rare occurrence, deserves to be mentioned, how-
ever, from the anomalous character of its symp-

toms. Imprudence has been presumed where there
is but little doubt, but that the disease really
existed; and even Dr. Cullen, from his having
seen with two cases but such as were feigned,
doubts the existence of any such disease, and
has consequently deemed it a place in his noso-

cology. The cataleptic Paroxysm is sometimes
announced by headache, and slight cramps
of the limbs; but is more generally preceded
by any cardio-vital symptom: The patient
suddenly loses all consciousness and power of
voluntary motion, retaining the posture of
body and expression of countenance which he
chanced to have at the moment of the attack.
Case 19. - I saw a young soldier who pretended to have fits that he might obtain his discharge. On occasion of one he became doodle to, his eye fixed, his head stiff, his countenance pale, his pulse weak, irregular. After remaining in this state for 2 minutes, generally supporting himself against a wall or tree, a comical shout broke out, and he pretended to come to himself. Every one was deceived but I was unwilling to go near, his discharge the legality of his fit had been put to the test, therefore alleged that he should be sent from the occasion of the next fit; the man stipulated that I was in earnest, became alarmed, and confessing that his fit was voluntarily produced repeated it several times before me.

Case 30. - A young soldier fainted in the library, and resisted the thinning of blood by his bladders, retching and retaining the head. He persisted in the deception until he obtained discharge; immediately after which he was seen in perfect health, engaged in active occupation.

Dr. Joy...
yet the body and limbs readily admit of, and remain in any other position in which they may be placed by the bystanders; which passive energy of the muscular system is the distinguishing characteristic of Catalepsy: the eyes continue either fixedly open or shut, the pupil though usually dilated, contracting on the approach of a strong light. In some cases the patient continues conscious of what is passing around him, though utterly unable either to move or speak. The attack is intermittent, returning at various intervals of time, and its duration varies from a few minutes to several days; the return to the natural state being usually rapid, accompanied with heavy sighing; but sometimes headache and conjunctivae are experienced for some time after.

A Cataleptic State has been sometimes feigned, Case 29, Case 30, Case 30, for its detection Dr. Hunter proposed that a weight be appended to the arm, and that the cord by which it is suspended be suddenly cut: if any resistiveness of the limb was then observed, he considered it as proof that
Case 31. - A Person in Health, who, from Catalapoy, in which Disease it is said that a Person loses all Consciousness and Volition, yet, remains at such a very altitude at which he is suddenly seized with a temporary restoration of the Sensative Powers. Mr. Baber began to comment before the Students upon the Simplicity of this latter occurrence: and as the Man, with his Hand a little elevated and extended, he saw you see, Gentlemen, that the Hand is supported in consequence of the Muscles persevering in that action which they were engaged prior to the Catalapoy attack. I wonder what additional weight they would bear on saying this, he fixed a Cord on the wrist, and appended to it, a weight. The Cord produced not in the position of the hand; he then suddenly cut the Cord, when the weight fell, and the hand of which being then the Muscles had been excited to action by an act of volition. Dr. Denby.

Case 32. - A Private of the 5th foot stated that he had fallen asleep in the open air, that as awakening he found that he had lost all power of his right arm. It was soon discovered that he had been poisoned, and was convicted by a Court Martial, as the Judge was sentenced to be executed upon him. As, however, he was transferred to the General Hospital, and various remedies were tried by Dr. D., at length, finding that he was not likely to gain discharge, he gave it. Dr. Cheyne.

Case 33. - A Trooper belonging to 1st, who pretended that he had lost the use of his arm after wrestling for a great length of time. This was disbelieved, as well as every effort of the officers to make him return to his duty, succeeded in securing his discharge. When he was dying, and was fairly seated at the coffee, he wrote to his maternal aunt in Ulster, declaring as the successor of his...
force had been voluntarily exerted for sustaining the weight, Case 31. This trial would not however be quite satisfactory, since it leaves the natural elasticity of the muscles altogether out of account. The means which are suggested for the detection of feigned Epilepsy, would be equally successful in the detection of feigned Catalepsy, it is suspected, to be feigned.

Paralysis consisting in the total or partial loss of sensation or of voluntary motion, or of both together, in certain parts of the body, is frequently met with in the Service. From the varieties in character and degree, which this affection presents; the Inspector is more frequently detected by the inconsistent account, which he gives of its origin and symptoms, than by any other means. Feigned Paralysis of the arm, of the leg, or of both the lower extremities is the most frequent, and the detection of such cases always an easy matter: Case 32: Case 33: Case 34:
Case 34. During the late War of Caror, militia was kept in barracks for two years in consequence of alarm. Paralysis of the lower extremities which preceded he never moved without assistance. His discharge being granted, he had himself driven in a car into the Chatham Park, where the militia encamping, and throwing away his crutches, fled off as fast as the heels of the feet. Dr. Clay.

Case 35. A Private of the 10th Regt. pretended that he had lost all powers in his lower extremities, and for two years underwent a great variety of treatment without success. Before recommencing he divided the surgeons, submitted him to the following trial: he was confined in a small room, and a tray with food was placed near his head, which he was unable to reach by standing on his legs; at the end of six hours the food remained untouched. It was then advisable to prolong the experiment. He was then placed in a transport for Deptford, while he hastened on board the ship was raised at midnight, when every one knew with a boat, and among the rest the paralytic lame. He had announced to come both himself and his baggage.

Mr. Marshall.

Case 36. Private Byrne of the 74th, pretended during convalescence from Typhus, to have lost the use of his inferior extremities, and continued in hospital for about a year; at last it was determined to send him to the depot of the Regt. in England; in his train was sent a letter to the Officer of the depot, that he believed Byrne pretended the sick use of limbs. This letter was read to Byrne by the Adjutant, who said that he felt convinced that he was in error, and advised him to return to duty, which he shortly did.

Mr. Marshall.

Case 37. Patrick Lynch of the Army's Service became suddenly infected with a fever of the urinary and the &c., after being a prisoner of the enemy for Chatham. When standing
Case 35: Case 36: Case 37: Case 38: Case 39
Case 40: Case 41.

Paralysis arises from one of two causes, which produce different effects upon the appearance of the affected limb: either from Disease of the Brain or Spinal Cord, or of the nerves supplying the paralyzed part. When caused by Disease of the Brain or Cord, the emaciation proceeds slowly, and is directly proportionate to the loss of motion; the diminution in the size of the muscles resulting not directly from any defect in their nutrition, but indirectly from their inactivity consequent on the loss of nervous influence. When the Paralysis arises from an affection of the nerves of the limb, the atrophy takes place much more rapidly, and is considerably greater than could be accounted for by the mere loss of motion. Since in this case, the nervous influence which regulates the actions of the capillaries, and directly controls nutrition is injured, and a wasting of the part follows proportionate to that injury, and not proportionate to the muscular inactivity.
Case 39. A man on board ship pretended that he had lost the use of his right arm. The stop being much emaciated, this fellow had made his berth at the bow of the boat. One day, when a heavy gale coming on, and his berth getting wet, he was detected slipping into a trap which was kept hands to protect his arm. Dr. Chenevix.

Case 40. In the 24th of July, a young man a few months after enlisting, affected to become very ill. The surgeon concerning the disease, he intimated. Commenced the treatment with ice and medicinal potions; but the man's illness continued, requiring the Baraccas Harms for effect, which daily. The ice continued to be dispensed. Dr. Chevenon.
of the dext. Detiste gives a case of a man who died at the age of 54, having Paralysis of the right leg produced by a fall received when a child, by which the Brachial and Siciastic nerves were much injured: on dissection all the soft parts and bones were reduced to an extreme state of atrophy; the right femur weighed only 26 drachmas, the gastrocneumius and solus but 14. This Paralysis produced by the Wound of a Lance, is not an uncommon occurrence. Baron Byron with an officer whose arm was paralysed from a slight bullet wound across the deltoid: where, therefore, Paralysis is attributed to such a Wound, the Medical Officer must examine the parts with much care, and not hastily pronounce on being shown a small cicatrix, that so slight an injury could not have produced the alleged infirmity: Baron Percy relates a similar case of a young Soldier whose left arm being paralysed, was much tortured by the violent attempts of some persons who
Case 41. A deplorable deception centally practised upon the Court of Session of Halifax. A fellow who had been a long while in prison on an indictment for burglary, had a death-like stroke a few days previous to his trial, which rendered one side entirely useless. In this helpless condition he was carried from the prison to the court house. The spectacle of an infirm fellow being hauled into the gallery, on a trial for burglary, had a visible influence upon the sympathies of the court, and jury, evidence however was so uncleavable that the jury acquitted him. During the progress of the trial he became so sick that a ledge was granted to enable him to be conveyed to his apartments in the prison for revival. View of his being specially called to a higher Trump, instead of sentencing him to the State Prison, he imposed a fine of five dollars, which his Brother paid and conveyed him away on a bed in a wagon. The very prosecuting attorney, encountered the fellow Court, Bostock, New York, this told him laughing, he had recovered; and then dropping his arm and stretching his leg in true paralytic style, bothered off leaving the cleared Counsel to his own reflections. 

Dr. Beck.
formed a pensioning committee, to make him raise it from his side; on his being stripped, a
witness declared that, he saw nothing which was
capable of having caused the Paralysis. The of-

ficers of the Regiment, however, who knew the

man's honesty, and that he had been wounded
in the arm, were not satisfied with the

condition of the arm, and that he had been wounded, but referred

the case to Baron Percy, who says, "On examining

the arm, I found it soft, smaller than

the right, and having near the shoulder a

small cicatrice; this discovery and the his-

tory of the Wound, explained the loss of

motion: the point of the Sword had ni-

jured the Circumflex Nerve in its passage
to the Deltoid, and had caused Paraly-

"sis of this Innere."

When however a Man alleges that

he has Paralysis of a limb, not attributable
to any lesion of the Nerve, the general health

being unimpaired, it is to be considered

a very suspicious case (even although a

dead or inactive be present, since these
may be factitious) juice. Paralysis of the arm or leg is a disability not uncommonly suffered by soldiers, and it is an exceedingly rare occurrence for a limb to be paralysed in an adult, without previous or concurrent symptoms of diseases of the brain. In forming a diagnosis in such cases between true and feigned Paralysis, much assistance will be afforded by comparison by means of a thermometer, the heat of the Paralytic with that of the sound limb: since it has been shown by Mr. Lauder that Paralytic limbs have their temperature much reduced, although there be no apparent diminution in their circulation; that they are peculiarly liable to want of the heat of surrounding medium, and that they cannot sustain without injury a degree of heat which would not be at all prejudicial to a healthy limb: and he concludes from extensive observation that Paralytic members are invariably colder than the other parts of the body.

When therefore a suspicious case pre-
Case 41. A case occurred at the Naval
Hospital, 1843, which resisted all medicines, until the
sufferer was tried the Inspector held one; upon
which he jumped up, ran into the hall, and
ruled for his discharge from the Hospital. — Mr. D.

Case 42. A Seaman was admitted with
Paralysis of the arm. Circumstances connected with this case led
to suspect brain to be an Inspector, and after nearly
two months residence in Hospital, immediately
for a survey for invaliding was to take place, I
caused 3 drops of laudanum to be given to him
his tea, without his knowledge. At night, waking
him, and pricking him as deep, tickled his tit, with
a feather, when to the astonishment of some
of those present, the paralysed hand was instantly
raised to his ear, which he pulled with his tongue
of force, and then turned round upon his left
side, dragging the bedclothes over him with his
topmost edge, anew. He was sent to his ship, where he
afterwards gradually performed his duty. —
Mr. Hutchinson.

Case 44. A man was brought to the
Hospital for the purpose of being invalided, when the examining officers were assembled. He was be
ceived to have lost the use of the extensor muscles of
the right hand, so that this member was always found
hanging down, apparently powerless. One of the officers
suggested that the hand in its relaxed state might
be placed upon the edge of the table, and some after
life to be directed to keep the arm and fingers fixed:
A red hot poker was then taken from the floor
and the heated point placed near the insertion of the
extensor tendons; the hand was then seen gradually rise
until the extensor muscles had raised it to the upright.
Mr. Hutchinson.
sent itself, it becomes a question what measures are to be adopted to ascertain whether impostures exist: if these, Electricity is an excellent one, case 41, and the shock should be frequently repeated, if the patient says that he is at all benefited by it. In paralysed Paralysis has been sometimes detected by administering a dose of quinine to the Patient, and then tapping his feet during sleep, to relieve which. Imagination the Paralytic hand is brought into action, Case 42: Case 43: or by approaching the Paralysed limb gradually with a hot iron, case 44, or by tapping the patient's feet with courage, inducing such imagination as shall make him use his lower extremities, case 45. Barre Pyer recommends that the actual occasion be used in all cases, which may be advisable in French practice, Shew that remedy is so frequently resorted to: but the British Medical Officer, would, subject himself to a charge of cruelty for using the hot iron, as a case. Since he would scarcely venture to apply
Case 43. - A Soldier had been long in Hospital, in consequence of having both, as he asserted, the root of the Lungs and duodeum: and could not the motions of his bowels be restored by any means whatever. There were several means for believing that the complaint was wholly fictitious: and the Surgeon had upon the proposed plan for detecting the fraud. The man was prevailed upon one evening to suffer the Surgeon, to be posted securely to the sides, with the hog's as he was told, gradually restoring the motions of the diseased bowels. Thus suspended, the man went to bed as usual; and in middle of the night, the orderly was directed in presence of the Surgeon, and some of the patients, to rub all the buttocks with a feather: this produced an instant and no less apparent, of the disease which was applied with great energy to the point. The man was thus awaked, and congratulated by the Surgeon on having thus suddenly recovered the use of his limbs. The plan was complete. (Mr. Marshall

Case 43. - A Soldier from the 60th Regt. was tried by a Court Martial, and sentenced to be transported to the African Corps. While in prison at Dublin he asserted that he had the power of using his lower extremities. Both medical and moral means were tried, but in vain; then, after a lapse of two months, he was sent to the General Hospital. He was told that, having heard the sound of his feet on the mat of making his pallet, he was to surprise him on an alert. He thought of a plan for detecting the impostor, which consisted in rubbing the soles of his feet with cowhoose, not informing the Surgeon the nature of the substance. When the Surgeon was to inquire the skin, he was heard to get up, and, looking down, in account of the feeling in both knees, he went in to have a rest. (Mr. Marshall
it where Paralysis really existed, the same objection does not apply to the inocen, which, without having so formidable an appearance, would be scarcely less efficacious than the canthury in the case of feigned disease, and it has the additional advantage of having the authority of custom to justify its application. Scarcely less objectionable than the canthury is the mode in which a surgeon attempted to discover an Injestion, by throwing him into a river out of a boat. Case 46.

Baron Percy relates a case in which he says that a young conscript divided the supra-orbital nerve in its passage through the supra-orbital foramen on each, and thereby produced Paralysis of the upper eyelid. Case 47. It is, however, very evident how such a division of the frontal nerve could have caused a Paralysis of the Dorsot Palpebrar Superioris, since this nerve is subservient but to Sensation; while the Suprerior branch of the third, pain, which is the Dorsot nerve of the Dorsot muscle, remains uninjured in such a division. Where Paralysis of the ek-
Case 46. A soldier said that he had lost the use of his right arm, but from the absence of any physical evidence of disease, the surgeon treated him as a malingerer, but could not succeed in sending him to his duty. With the idea of intimidating him, Mr. Pepparal was invited to an inspection of the Army and its totemal preparation for it, and desired to conduct him to the operating chair, the patient was put on, and the supravital knife placed under his arm ready to make the fourth division. He was unentrusted. The surgeon was warned, but made him to come for deeming the operation. But however confident the arm was left paralyzed, and ordered change of arm to end the destined plan, a river was taken by the man, who was a good swimmer, and by the arm of the boat he was thrown to the water, and by means of the left arm, the surgeon became alarmed, and had resolved to take the new arm, and he struck me again with both arms, rendered Convict Complete.

Case 47. A young man presented himself with his left eye closed, the other eyelid being lacerated. A small cicatrix was perceptible on the Eyelid, which, with the Paralysis, he said had been produced by a fall upon the ice. I suggested that this cicatrix had been produced by some other instrument which had, descriptively divided the intraocular nerve, which supplies the bruised area. I say upon this he began to countenance, and on being charged with the truth, confessed, that having struck another, he had hit upon this means of his justifying action and showed me a wound on the other eyelid, which he had made, when attempting this division.
The Erythid is poisoned by voluntary means.

- In active action, as once occurred in a sepoy of the 2nd Bengal Regt; the resistance, which accompanies every attempt to raise the erythid, will sufficiently prove its fictitious nature.

Sympathy is sometimes stimulated in the service to serve a temporary purpose, as that of evading punishment, or evading a disagreeable duty; but except in the case of those who have the power of suspending or diminishing or with the heart's action (vide Putrefaction, p. 161) no difficulty can be experienced in the detection of such imposture. The absence of the skin, feeble pulse, the deadly pallor, the chilliness of the face, the cold, perspiration, the relaxed, state of the limbs, the death-like eyes, and seclusory perceptible respiration of life. Sympathy, will sufficiently indicate its fictitious character; while the application of snuff or ammonia to the nostrils, or dashing cold water on the surface, will quickly restore animal to the impostor.
Case 46. A Soldier said that he had lost the use of his right arm, but from then on, any physical evidence of disease, the Surgeon of the Dept. treated him as a healthy man, but could not succeed in doing him to his duty. With the idea of intimidating him, a proposal was made to put all the pain and interior preparation for it was made. In this situation, he allowed himself to be conducted to the operating chair, the curtain was put on, and the cauterizing knife placed under his arm ready to make the first incision. He was numbed. The Surgeon was puzzled, and asked best excuse he could for defending that operation. But however confident that the arm was left Paralyzed and dead, change of vein to catch the desired vein a river was taken crossed, when in the middle of the stream, the man, who was a good, trimman, was the out of the boat: he was sent to the left mast to the excisions necessary to keep him upright, by means of the left arm only. The Surgeon became alarmed, and had resolved to take the rear out, then he stuck out longer with both arms, then decide convulsion complete.

The second

Case 47. A young man presented himself with his left eye closed, the upper eyelid being laid. A small cicatrix was present on the eyelid, which, with the Paralysis, he said had been produced by a fall upon the ice. I suggested that this cicatrix had been produced by some sharp instrument which had designedly divided the lateral or lateral nerve which supplies the lateral eyelid, in my eyes this he charged. He could not, and in being charged to the truth, confessed that having studied anatomy he had hit upon this means of disqualifying himself and showed me a torn in the other eyelid, which said he had made when attempting this division of the artery on that side. - Brown, Percy.


...the idiot is seized by voluntary muscular action, as once occurred in a Sepoy of the 2nd Ceylon Artillery, the resistance which accompanied every attempt to raise the idiot, will sufficiently prove its fictitious nature.

Sympathetic, is sometimes simulated in the service to serve a temporary purpose, as that of escaping punishment, or evading a disagreeable duty; but, except in the case of those who have the power of voluntarily diminishing or with the heart's action (vide Pulssation, p. 181) no difficulty can be experienced in the detection of such imposture. The absence of the slow, feeble pulse, the deadly pallor, the chilliness of the surface, the cold, perspiration, the relaxed state of the limbs, the lack-lustre eye, and deeply susceptible respiration of true paucity, will sufficiently indicate its fictitious character, while the application of rush or ammonia to the nostrils, or dashing cold water on the surface, will quickly restore animation to the impostor.
A Beggar once attempted the imputation of Jehovah at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, &c. On being asked the question, and turning to one of the Surgeons at a consultation, remarked, a curious symptom in the breast of the disease, consisting merely of the eye was. The patient immediately began to walk with both his eyes.

Dr. Beck.

Case 48. The following is an Irishman's account of a man in a state of convulsive motion, confined to a particular part. A Romanist, attended, to have a credit in the name of the wonder about the neck and other parts of the body, so as to produce an involuntary and irresistible movement of the shoulders. The Surgeon, under the influence of being very desirous to ascertain how often the alternate contraction and relaxation of the muscle occurred, let some cones under the bat. He made a mark with a piece of chalk for every string of the drum. He held it nearly 24 hours, and then explained, the "One done me," observing to return to duty.

Dr. Beck.

++ Sir George Ballingall.++
Convulsions. It is not possible for an infant to sustain for any length of time the muscular exertions requisite for the simulation of Seizures: but cases have occurred in the service, in which it has been attempted to feign partial Convulsive Seizures. Such custardings are, however, soon recognised, since the muscles neither become rigid, nor convulsed, with that force and suddenness observable in the true Convulsion. The fraud will be readily exposed by keeping a strict watch over the impostor, who will be found unable to keep up the muscular efforts for any length of time; and when it is pretended that such seizures come on periodically, the man should be placed, as if accidentally, in a situation where her can be overlooked without his being at all aware that he is under observation: in such a situation he will thus continue the semblance of disease, where he can expect no suspicion to be made by the reality. $+++$
Case 4.9. I saw at the Hospital of St.
Martino, a gunner who by frequent repetition was
supposed to exactly imitate an Epileptic Fit, that I should
have thought it real had he been able to stand the
shock of fire. Suddenly, there surrounded by a suffi-
cient number of Spectators, he appeared to be seized
with a giddiness, turned rapidly round, and fell
down to the appearance insensible, with his eyes
and his mouth in a foam. He afterward confessed
that this Impatience cost him much, since he had
been practised in, without suffering severely from the
act for some days afterward. — Fodet.
Epilepsy. Since a man subject to the sudden accession of an Epileptic Paroxysm must be considered unfit for the duties of the Service; and since this affection presents a wider field for Imposture, its assumption would requiring that constant vigilance so necessary for the successful imitation of many other diseases; a perfect state of health between its attacks, being quite consistent with its nature; and the leading Symptoms being represented with great facility, its simulation has become a frequent means of obtaining a discharge, e.g. But although some of its Symptoms may be readily produced, there are others which no art or skill can imitate; and these exist in all cases certain Features which clearly distinguish fictitious from real Epilepsy; by a careful attention to which the Medical Officer will be enabled to form a correct opinion, however great may be the fortitude of the Impostor,
Case 30. — A Soldier of the 9th, was sentenced by a Court Martial to receive punishment as a consequence of misconduct; on being brought to the bar, he feigned an epileptic fit, so effectually as to receive the medical officer. A similar intervention and delusions and visions were repeated the second time that he was paraded for punishment, and with equal success. He was brought at a third time, and again the same plan of deception was held. The medical officer becoming that the fits were induced by Dr. was going to the Commanding Officer to state that the man had then, and perhaps could be at any other time unable to receive punishment, when he had heard no sign behind him, and saw the eye of the patient walking. The colonel called this delusion; this led to his discovery, and he received his punishment instantly.

Dr. Marshall

Case 31. — A man at a decisive issue, being put to the torture, unintiated epilepsy so well that the Physicians who were sent to examine him were divided in opinion with regard to the case. During the attacks, hands were clenched, his limbs were agitated by violent convulsions, there was foaming at the mouth, gnashing of the teeth, and other symptoms of epilepsy, all which were, however, decided to be fictitious from the following indications: he had never had an epileptic fit before, but it had come on under the threat of punishment; and any of the usual symptoms either preceded or followed the attack: there was no tingling, Twitching, twitches, nor any of the usual symptoms either precede or follow the attacks: there was no tingling, Twitching, twitches, nor any of the usual symptoms either precede or follow the attacks: there was no tingling, Twitching, twitches.

Case 32. — A man after having had an epileptic fit, was sent into the King's Infirmary, with a note from the Surgeon, who said his patient expressed
or however well-versed he may be in the various phenomena presented by the disease in question. Case 50: Case 51.

In conducting this enquiry the Medical Officer must ascertain under what circumstances the attack occurs: Whether it has been preceded by any premonitory Symptoms: which is the state of the patient's health between the Paroxysms: and what are the appearances presented, during their accession and decline. Should it be clearly ascertained, that a man had suffered from Epileptic attacks previously to his entering the Service: it will be most probable, that the fit in question is genuine: the Epilepsy so rarely attacks for the first time after puberty, that when an old soldier, or one who has never before shown any Epileptic Symptoms: has a fit then about to suffer punishment: or to be sent upon a disagreeable duty: it is extremely improbable, that there is Imposture, Case 52.
In 100 cases scarcely 5 with he found in which the epileptic attack is accompanied by any presensory symptomings and the access is sudden. — Dr. Cheyne.
The feigned Paroxysms generally supervene at regular periods, and at the times most favorable to forward the views of the impostor; occurring often when the medical officer, or a great number of spectators is present: he courts publicity for his exhibitions, and makes no attempt to hide his Infamy. Whereas the real Epileptic, always studies to avoid observation, and conceals his malady from public gaze. During the Paroxysm the sufferer presently overacts his part; hisurons, etc. are so great as to produce a general perspiration, and a heat of skin; while the surface is comparatively cool. Where the contraction of the muscles is involuntary: his eyes are generally closed, while he will be seen occasionally to open them to observe what his representation excites: its desired effects upon the bystanders: his Paroxysm generally terminates almost immediately, not being succeeded by that convulsive or drowsy state so characteristic of this affection.

The real Epileptic seizure generally occurs without any warning; but is sometimes preceded by symptoms indicative of dis-
fit frequently commences with a scream, to which succeeds a general convolution, the muscles are in alternate relaxation and violent contraction; the head is drawn back; the countenance is of a red or purple hue, and the features are much distorted; the eyes are fixed and staring, and the pupils dilated; the neck and face are swollen and livid; there is grinding of the teeth, and the tongue is protruded from the mouth, when it is generally lacerated, and sometimes bitten nearly through; while a frothy saliva is forced out, which then becomes tinged with blood; the diaphragm and abdominal muscles overcoming the resistance of the recti, the face and arms are with violence; while a distention from the vesicula seminales with hirudin is not uncommon; the pulse is small, slow, and hard in most cases, while in the Imparible, it is full and hurried, from the muscular exertions; the respiration is labored and torturous; the thumb is grasped in the hand, and sensation is wholly suspended. Gradually these symptoms subside, and the patient sinks into a deep sleep, from which he wakes.
Huius pro dispensationis jactatu, utrerumque corpus evoctum
sitis penetrae erigi curaret: ut intima de iniquitate
voluptas: Iam quinque saeculos consistit: uti conspexerim quo
delatur: intus autem corpus vitratum vel turba corde
credit: cumque id itaque laudem dicito tempore antum
liberum conversum: cumque misericordiae quae
philosophis testi
agitatur. - Ambrose. Parvus.
unconsciousness of his previous attacks, until informed of it by headache or prolonged lassitude.

Many of the above symptoms may be perceived, as suppressed cries, grunting of the teeth, discharge from the bladder and bowels, violent contractions of the limbs, which however do not occur simultaneously, as in the real fit, but are executed one after the other: thus the inferior extremities are in motion while the superior are at rest; when the hands are forced open, they are quickly clenched, again, whereas in the real disease they commonly remain extended and quite rigidible, while the nails are of a livid hue; foaming at the mouth is produced by chewing a piece of soap; blood is obtained by pricking the gums, but the tongue is scarcely ever lacerated by Impostors. It may be

Fain this it should be examined, which may be done by pressing the cheeks against the grinding teeth, and closing the nostrils... That Insensitivity of the Iris, and Insensibility to the impressions of Stimulants which occurs in Phthisics cannot be simulated, and hence if any evidence of sensibility can be detected by the application of Stimulants, it may be concluded that there is Imposture. The state of the Pupil should be examined by shading the
Huiusque augmentatione deci. Hilopse inter alios inveni, vel qui concidire, loci habito significante. Simul autem adversus hanc eiusmodem causae fictae prospiciens. Tunc, si corporis punctum perpliciante, hominem enim quod, non se dentem, sed, si dam hunc vectem concidere, simulato loco apparet
pertinemine. Alii capitum et reliquis corporis partibus valde penicil, nec constanter communes idem vis
in se ingens vel hi quem valde custodiam erat observavit illum, volens. Abantias.

Case 53. A convict at the Pen
city, named #illegible# when a being convinced of the for
I advised some arsenic to be administered in a piece of
water, and administered during the paroxysm: this man,
the medicine was vehemently resisted by the patient, the
disease was cured, no other fit occurring while patient
attached to the Institution.

Mr. Furnish.
Eye from light, and observing whether it dilates, 
but contracts again on the reddening of the rays:
this test, however, is not quite satisfactory, since it
is often impossible, on account of the struggles of the
patient, to steady the eye sufficiently; and besides
great difference exists in different persons
with regard to the mobility of the Iris; some be
ning little, others very much affected, by an in
crease, in the quantity of light admitted
into the eye. The Impostor is careful that
his fit shall come on in a situation where
he runs no risk of an accident occurring:
while the true Epileptic, having no control o
en his senses, often meets with severe inju
ries, from falling against sharp or hard bod
ies: thereceipt therefore of a severe contu
sion orwounds during the fit may be deemed
strongly confirmative of the reality of the alle
ged attack.

To rouse a suspected Impostor from the
fit, a tablespoon of common salt, or of some
noxious medicine, should be forced into his
mouth: when his efforts to eject it will show that
he is sensible of its taste, case 53; or a
Case 54. A man named Board, the patient, kept fit very frequently, to which he said he had been subject for some years. His fits, during the hour before, and in a natural state, we were therefore satisfied that the disease was signed, but to put the man to a decided mode three days ago. I took a dose of a quill, and while the patient was in one of his fits, blew it in his nostrils, which induced another fit—a fit of sheerly the taste it nearly a quarter of an hour. — Dr. Hutchinson.

Case 55. A man who was suspected to be in a state of mania, was reported to be in a strong convulsion upon which a doctor quietly dropped. The reputation of Dr. Leitch, one of the Royal Physicians, this forthwith disappeared, and the maniac, to him, no doubt from the beginning, who ordered the man when not being himself to leave him to himself: by these means was so disconcerted, that he deserted, at once for contamination, and in the next day he was sent to his regiment, with a report of his case. — Dr. Cheyne.

Case 56. A man who was admitted to the military hospital to be treated for syphilis. The case had a bit, exactly as the hour of visit, and when the surgeon was near his bed, threw himself about, and, uttering loud cries, and in his death congratulated himself in his address. Bottin, the head surgeon, seeing in this state, said to those around him, "I have long been a gentleman, for such an opportunity as is here presented to me" are words, that St. Petersburg has said. That St. Petersburg are subject brings to your own epilepsy, we will therefore testate this man, which will probably effect his cure, by the hypo-specific, needles, and caustics, in which he will be astonished, to find his legs, where he works, at these words, the patient started up, and, red person, declined that he would rather, keep his epilepsy, than lose his mind.

Case 57. A young man a corporal, represented that he had been subject to the
bottle containing the Strong Liquid Ammonia may be held, to the nostrils; some snuff or a few grains of Cayenne Pepper may be blown into the nose through a quill, which will excite sneezing: in an Impostor, Case 54; or a drop or two of alcohol, oil of Terebinthin, or other stimulating liquid may be dropped into the eye, which will produce extreme pain, Case 55; or cold water may be suddenly dashed over the patient, which however will sometimes cut short real Convulsions in the face of the Patient, may be worked upon, by purposely on his head giving boiling water on his legs from a kettle, but instead of boiling water, cold water may be poured upon them: in an operation may be suggested, and preparations made for it; the Surgeon would however hardly fix his choice upon castration, as was done in such a case by the French Surgeon Bottin, Case 56: in the actual Castration may be proposed, the dread of which has often had wonderful curative effects, Case 57, it is in all suspicious cases, indeed, adopted by some French Surgeons, in Tardieu, who remarks, "The best plan is to try the application of the Cauter, to which, too..."
had been suffering from the severe symptoms of epilepsy. His discharge was moderately convulsed, and he often experienced a feeling of tension in his limbs. Despite these symptoms, he was able to walk and talk, albeit with difficulty. His eyes were wide open, his speech was slurred, and his respiration was shallow and rapid. His skin was flushed, and his body was in a state of rigor mortis. He was sitting on the floor, holding a knife, and bleeding from his mouth. After a few minutes of observing the symptoms, I became concerned that the patient was in pain and needed medical attention. I therefore gave orders to the pecuniary to bring his wife, red for his application. The leather upon of the pecuniary, walking away, his knees, announced, that he was sick and was not taken, when our patient, prayed up and, took to his Beige seized, and questioned, he declared, that his name had changed, and the declitie of giving him the whole Epilepsy to study in a medical dictionary. I then indicated the symptoms there contained.

Bennet Perry.

Case 58. A Private of the 7th Reg't, on 25 Nov., was very much distressed, as we understood. Before he was sent to the medical office, his wife had given the name of a Private, who declared, that he had a Declitie, which was driven off by spiritual means only. The Surgeon however, thought differently, and, as the patient continued to stop with violence, ordered a large barack to his house, and the man in the room. It had been, that he had not come down, this was not allowed until he had been brought to see the Surgeon. This was immediately done, until he had been attended with coldwater, which cured his pain. --- Dr. Median.
Epileptics are quite sensible during the fit; the
muscle which I have practised, in a great num-
ber of cases, has never failed me. Such a proceed-
ing however would, not escape the imperfecti-
on of smell, if adopted in the British service: and,
a preferable mode of applying heat, is to dip the
end of a flannel bandage rolled up in boiling water,
and suddenly applying it to the side of the pa-
tient: or he may be placed in a situation where
a continuance of his convulsions would be
productive of an accident. Case 58: an active
fungicide, as a few drops of Croton oil has been
given during the feigned Paroxysms; when the
Impostor has suddenly started up, being con-
scious of the perspiration of the medicine.

An Impostor may sometimes be
detected by his adopting suggestions with regard
to the disease, dexterously thrown out before him,
by his own, by the medical officer: thus Inidy,
Sergeant in the French Army, convinced himself
that a case of epilepsy was feigned; he told a
young student, who had been admitted into his
Abreast that the true epileptic attack always
came on in the morning: the man took the bait,
and from that time the Paroxysms never.
Case 39. - Dr. Blanchford, a relation
Case of a boy who feigned epilepsy: the Surgeon, who was called
in suspecting deceit, observed to one of the bystanders that
it was at first felt, as he thought it was, the foot turned
twice round and bite the grasp: the Boy immediately bit
ed himself by so doing. — Mr. Dunder.

+ This observation which may by chance be true of one case
which cannot apply to one in fifty of those who are afflicted
+ i.e. Whateve be the age at which they were first at
+ tacked. — James.
Professor Dumas conceives that he has by extensive observation been able to assign to epilepsy the following characters: the eyebrows are depressed; the eyes prominent; some degree of headache; the eyelids approach each other; the muscles of the face are disposed to convulsive movements; and the facial angle is below 80°, sometimes as low as 70°. But however obvious some of these characters may be in cases of congenital epilepsy, we cannot allow any opinion, partaking so much of the fanciful, to bias our judgement in deciding upon a suspected case.

When a man receives his discharge on account of epilepsy, or other disease of which he obvious symptoms except; it is proper to adopt some measures which will prevent his being again approved of for the service: and this intention is best fulfilled by making a conichmore cicatricial in the neck, by a seton or canonic's iron, on which is perhaps preferable, by excising, since the decided effect is unreliantly produced; and if the incisions be crossed the mark will remain very apparent.
Case 60. - One of my colleagues owns a Blacksmith forge, two stoves, and a forging mill, working day long with the larger hammers, who seemed to him while they were in the Army unable to perform any work without suffering from most violent palpitation. After being in for three months in Hospital they had received their discharge for "Heart disease and Aneurysm of the Heart." - Cather.

Case 61. - Private F. was shown to me by the Assistant Surgeon of the 3rd. After I joined the hospital as a man known to be discharged from the service on account of enlargement and diseased action of the Heart. On examination, the heart was seen to be violently in the epigastrium with occasional intermissions; his constancy betrayed at the moment of examination, a very anxious and disturbed, but fixed aspect. No doubt of the reality of the disease entertained by the Assistant Surgeon, by myself, or by the Staff Surgeon. He had inspected him, but on coming several weeks afterwards, I found that his appetite and spirits were good, and that when the office of about he seemed active and careless of his complaint; I was determined to surmise him to a strict and careful scrutiny. I admitted him into Hospital, and after carefully observing him for some days, made him take such a dose of pilules as threw him into a state of insensibility, but one of sleep, only. Then the palpitation of the heart was not perceptible. I afterwards found that I could render the palpitation imperfect, at a time by turning the patient's head well back, or by destroying their voluntary contractions of the arm, while I believe was the cause of the palpitation. Thus the apparent disease was produced by the means. After his efforts, I had then, and I still have, no idea, and the only way in which it can be accounted for is by supposing that he had, the lower part of the body without exercise, which removes the chest, and the arteries and legs. Then the heart makes its strokes upwards, Dr. Hew.
Palpitation, or a mortally increased action of the heart, both as to strength and frequency, with other symptoms of deranged circulation, intended to be indicative of organic cardiac disease, has been in some instances successfully simulated by men in the service, who were desirous of obtaining their discharge. Case 60.

There can be no doubt but that some men are able by a voluntary effort to diminish or even arrest the action of the heart; as in the well-known case of the Hon. Colonel Thomond, and of the man whose case is recorded by Mr. Cheyne of Glasgow; and also in a case related by Dr. Cuningham, of a man who by lying himself gently down on his back, and remaining quiet, was able to influence so far the movements of his heart and arteries, as to become to all appearance dead: While there are others who are able to produce palpitation at will. Case 61. I have frequently, says Dr. Cheyne, counted a Soldier's Pulse, in going into a march, at the expected time of visiting, and found it, 120 or 130, and in a quarter of an hour after, I have come upon him, and—
Case 62. A young man, a druggist, feeling himself, was brought to the Bedlam, under the impression that he suffered from angina of the heart. His appearance and profession seemed to verify this assertion, but he was about to be discharged, when one of the Surgeons despaired that the state of his chest should be changed when his shirt was taken off, a ligature was found, that the neck so tightly, that the little finger could scarcely be passed between it and the skin: a ligature was also found, on each arm. - Baron Percy.

Case 63. A young man presented himself with his hair standing on end, and his face swollen and livid, that the aspect was truly frightful. He stated, that he was suffering from angina of the aorta and thorax, his antecedents were no way healthy, and no thing both on keeping the finger on his neck, and on exposing the wound I found a ligature of hair, so tightly twisted, that it was already concealed by a double thickness of skin. - Baron Percy.

Case 64. James Buddick, a Quaker, was put into the gaol house, where he had been long confined. When he complained of nausea, succeeded by delirium and violent vomiting and hanging, of immense hair of the thorax, when he was taken out of the cell, and was preparing to have his head cut off, except...
waste, and found his Pulse, slower by 30 to 40 beats."

To produce the livid and thready appearance of countenance and skin, which accompanies Cardiac Disease, the return of the Yarrow blood, has been distinguished by Digitines placed on the neck or arm. Case 62: Case 63.

In some Instances a disturbance of the general circulation has been produced by doses of Digitalis, Tobacco, and other Sedatives: but there is one Drug, the Venetian Alum, deserving of more attention, since it has been extensively used in the Service, and by its action the worst violent symptoms have been produced, it having even in some cases actually produced the Disease which it was intended to counteract, and in most instances where exhibited for any length of time the constitution has been more or less permanently injured. The use of this Drug was first introduced into the Royal Marine Artillery by a Gunner, and in many cases in which it was employed fell under the Observation of Dr. Bence at Hulston in 1821, Case 64.
...exhaustion and inability to move, frequent terrors, coldness, palsy, and anxiety: the features were hollow and distorted; the tongue tremulous; the skin covered by a cold perspiration; there was scarcely any pulsation at the wrist and the action of the heart was very irregular. He protests immediately until overcome by unrelated faintings. By and by the reaction commenced, then these symptoms were followed by violent throbbing of the carotids, through palpitation and other active pulsation, heat, thirst, sweating of the face, and some enlargement of the tongue, which was loaded and tremulous. The eyes were deep, and the face was flushed. He was freely blest, and which antiphlogistic regimen ordered. With his return and confinement to bed, in three days he was sensible, and was able to be discharged from the hospital, and return to the guard house. Thus ended his trial, when he was again attacked in a similar way.
When the Hellebore is taken in a large dose, as two simples or a draught, it quickly causes nausea, followed by headache and violent vomiting and purging: excessive epigastric pain: severe head ache: great exhaustion, syncope, terrors and anxiety: the features are pale, the eyes sunken, the tongue tremulous, the pulse at the wrist is scarcely perceptible, and the heart's action is much disturbed. This state is followed by reaction after the lapse of a few hours: severe pain is felt in the epigastrium and head, the vision is indistinct: the eyes are fiery and the face is flushed: there is throbbing of the temples, and much epigastric induration: the tongue is swollen, and the fancies excited. The heart's action is very irregular, at one time violent, at another flaccid, and at intervals affords a distinct rushing sound, as if the valves of the great vessels had been broken down, and agituation was produced: this state is succeeded by great debility, violent and continued palpitation, with a disposition in some cases to Paralysis.

To produce the less severe effects, the Hellebore is taken in doses of from 4 to 10
grains daily, until the Stomach is thrown into a state of disease, and much nervous irritability results.

Since Cardiac Disease is of rare occurrence among men in the prime of life, and from its obscure character is sometimes simulated in the Service: the Medical Officer ought not to recommend a discharge, until he has had an opportunity of minutely investigating the nature and cause of the Organic Lesion, in which enquiring he will be materially assisted by the indications afforded him by Percussion and the Stethoscope: and satisfied himself that there has been no malpractice on the part of the applicant; but that organic Disease of the Heart, or great vessels, really exists; which he has taken care not to confound with those disordered actions, arising sympathetically with Gastro Imitation.

Many several cases are met with in an Hospital at or about the same time, presenting the same violent symptoms.
Case 63. In Nov. 1823 there were two
outrageous cases of Pulzitation in Fort Pitt Hospi-
tal, belonging to the 12th regt. They were stricken
and removed to a Ward where they were completely
excluded from external communication. After the
interval of about a week, they awoke, and were handed
- to return to their duty, and upon examination
was found that all immediate action of the heart
had ceased. — Mr. Hutchinson.
above detailed: it will immediately occur to the medical officer that some deleterious drug has been taken; then they must be marched in their night dress into a festall, to which no one is admitted but orderlies, on whom dependence can be placed, and the effects of this change carefully noted. It is also observable that Delavère causes a peculiar expression of countenance, which is readily recognized by any one conversant with the effects produced by this drug: but the most obvious symptom diagnostic of its use, is the abdominal pulsation; while the stethoscope will indicate whether organic disease of the heart exists or not.
Case 66. - A few years ago a youth, looking young and nice, of a respectable class of Society, joined the army, apparently to escape from the pursuit of some necessary venture. He was long absent, being back in acquiring a knowledge of the preliminary exercises of the army. The greatest care was ineffectually bestowed upon him; on some occasions he appeared to show a considerable degree of skill in a particular branch of duty, while at others he seemed to have forgotten every thing he had been taught. The drill corporal, whose patience became exhausted, privately offered him a guinea if he would desert: this offer neither induced him to desert, nor to make more strenuous efforts at drill. After a few days, during his incarceration in a complete dark, it was not at all. On his returning to drill, he not only evinced an aptitude to learn, but the showed that he had not a perfect manner acquired. The art of forming every thing whilst the drill sergeant had attempted to teach him in vain before. He afterwards confessed that the incompetency of mind was stimulated for the purpose of procuring his discharge. - Mr. Marshall.

Case 67. - A man enlisted in a post, quartered in Dublin, who after being at drill for a unusually long period, could not be found for his duty. Every exertion was made by the adjutant, and drill sergeant, to make his comprehension the cannon and the drill exercise, but apparently without success. It appeared that the corporal being joined by another, the instruction which was given to be a deserter, and a very clever man.

Mr. Marshall.

Case 68. - I know an instance of a young officer, drafted into the Army, who acted the part of an idiot so well that he soon procured his discharge almost immediately after this he enlisted into another post, and deserted.

D. Scott.
Amentia. Mental incapacity, more allied to stupidity or to imbecility than to absolute idiocy, is at times resorted to by men who wish to avoid their discharge from the Service. Since this affection is easily feigned, and such simulation of a disorder, sustained, is the most difficult to detect of all the forms of mental disease, Case 66: Case 67: Case 68.

With this view, recruits who are diagnosed with their duties, will make no progress in the Pretending that they are unable to compe-bend or recollect their exercise. So far as

Indeed this is the real character of Amentia, which consists in a diminution or neglect of the mental Powers: in a deficiency in the judgment, memory, reflection, attention, comprehension, or thought; and not in a degradation of any one of these faculties. Some into have so limited a capacity that, although capable of acquitting themselves tolerably well in the performance of some duties, are utterly unable to make any proficiency in acquiring a knowledge of others. So that, whose intellectual faculties are of a low
Case by - Peter Comyn of the 36th Reg.

was admitted under the head "Idiocy"; his aspect was normally bespecked drudgery, and want of information; his ideas were generally pertinent, and he professed a sense of comprehension of everything that regarded his own life. He had been two years at drill, and could be taught little or nothing of this exercise. The adjutant in his end stated that Comyn was sometimes not able to distinguish the right from the left flank of a squad. He, nor even his own right hand from his left, could not learn one day he completely forgot the left. The Board came to the following conclusion. "Comyn is not an idiot, but that his mental powers are "like a child and unsuited to the exercises required in "great difficulty tasks and exercises that were too "harshly easy to others; and that although he was "incapable of being drilled into an effective Recruit. "He did, yet there are laborious ordinary duties, like "work, one of which he may he found fit to perform: the "Board cannot recommend his discharge, foreseeing as "they do, the probability of his speedy reinstating."

Mr. Marshall

Case 70. - Laughton, a recruit who was charged with absence from service at Chatham in consequence of want of intellect. A few months after he was brought before a medical Board at Port Royal for认定 as defect, then it was found that he had in a very short time received six Bonetties. He seemed to be doing with great energy that he had assisted in the stock business of the ship.
grade, may be effect at blunder, yet be found, with
able of being taught to execute the ordinary mili-
tary evolutions: still men are sometimes accepted
of as recruits, but can never become efficient. Under
the interests of the Service however require, that
great caution should be exercised, before they
are discharged, since they may be again ap-
proved of, and reenlisted. Case by: Case 70.
What then are the characters which will indicate
whether the mental incapacity be real, or no-
tained only.

In cases of true dementia, a Dullness and Inac-
cept. Opinion of the degree of mental deficiency
can be arrived at, only by keeping a strict
watch over the conduct of the man in question:
does he perform mere routine duties, those which
make but small demands on the intelligence,
with correctness: does he talk to himself when
alone: is he subject to sudden fits of Raving:
is his memory defective on subjects that af-
sist his Private Interests, or on points of Duty,
only. If these queries can be answered in the affirmative, especially if supported by good evidence that the man had always been considered deficient in intellect, or that this disposition was hereditary, it is most probable that the Idiocy is not assumed, but really exists: but, as Mr. Marshall observes, except in well-marked cases, where the mind is weak on all subjects, and where this weakness is expressed in the countenance, or readily discoverable during conversation, no man ought to be recommended to be discharges for a mental defect. Since there the disability is not obvious, the man might be approved of for the Service, and enlisted a second or third time, then discharged.
Melancholia appears under two forms: it is often characterised by some particular illusion, monomania, conviction, impressed upon the mind, referring to one object, and giving rise to a particular alteration of judgement. This state is more properly termed monomania, as it arises as a simple depression of spirits, with a constant feeling of gloom and sadness, independent of any mental illusion.

Monomania is rarely simulated, since it is extremely difficult to sustaining with consistency the semblance of illusion upon one particular subject, involving one train of ideas only, while the intellectual operations remain unaltered, with regard to other subjects, are found to be in a great manner unimpaired: one or two examinations conducted by a medical officer, who has studied mental disease in its various forms, will readily detect whether the alleged hallucination be real, or merely supposed.
Pretended melancholies are deficient in the pureifying principle, the ruling delusion, the unfounded assertion, and careless adherence which characterize sanity: they are unable to mimic the solemn dignity of characteristic madness, nor even to those rhetorical which mark their disorder; and they will want the pitifulness of both which so strongly impresses an experienced observer.

Dr. Jones.
Sincerely. Less difficult is it for an impostor to represent correctly that abstraction, and disregard for personal comfort, that attention to what is happening around him; and distaste for those amusements which were formerly sought after with eagerness: that sleep, despair, and indifference to food, which mark the true melancholic. The eye and countenance also gradually give some indication of the sorrow which weighs upon the mind; or to use the words of an accurate observer:

"Dependece animi tormenta latentiii in aego."

"Anteore: dependes ei, gaudia; simili ut oves."

"Inde habetur Facies."

Juvenc at Int. IV.
Case 71. In an Assize held on the body of Joseph Godfrey of the 31st Apt. 1826, it came out, in evidence, that he had received that corpse eleven years at the Cape of Good Hope, during which period he had exhibited symptoms of delinquency quite serious. There, on each of which occasions he was tried by a Court martial for desertion in the hope of getting his discharge, and sentenced to be flogged, till the sentence was successively carried into effect. Maniacal rantings continued to occur after he was discharged, and during one of the occurrences he committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of sulphuric acid. J. M. Marshall.
mania, is more frequently complicated than any other form of mental derangement, and demands much attention from the medical officer, since instances have happily occurred in the service, in which an erroneously formed opinion, punishment has been inflicted on the unfortunate instance, undeservedly considered to have been an impostor. Case 71.

Forensic Mania, or Raving Mad.냅 is stimulated to avoid duty, or escape punishment: desire for the purpose of obtaining a discharge from the service; since those unfortunate men chosen the language of climate, or the chances of war, have wholly unfit for society, are sent to Fort Clarence, where they receive that care and attention which their sufferings so amply merit. Stimulated mania ought to cause, but little embarrassment to the
Medical officers, since they cannot be certain indications afforded by the conduct, and physical state of the patient, by which, he writes, enabled in every case, to distinguish with accuracy the fevered, from the real transient affection; to arrive at these he will inquire into the former history, disposition, habits and general demeanour of the patient; he will trace the progress of the disorder from its commencement in a physical or moral cause, down to the period of his enquiring; and ascertain the alterations which exist, in the performance of the functions of the Intellectual, Organic System.

1. Pre-disposition. It is difficult to obtain any information that can be relied on, with regard to any hereditary tendency to mania, that may exist, in the individual in question; but then such tendency is fully ascertained to exist in the family of the patient; or if he has been always remarkable for eccentric habits, proposing that is termed...
During the retreat of the French Army from Moscow, it has been stated that many of the Military became insane from this cause. But it is probable that the sudden reverse of fortune, and the sufferings they underwent contributed more than the rigor of the season to produce this effect.
the invalidal thereonment: an has suffered peculiarly from cerebral disease, there is strong reason for supposing that the affection is real: while of the contrary, the fully under all, the Medical Officer will proceed, without much distress, to the consideration of other points.

2. Exciting Causes. These may be either mental or physical: it is difficult to ascertain the existence of the former, the patient being generally interested in their concealment: as Disappointment, Remorse, Family misfortunes, and long-contended Guilt, Care, or Anxiety: while the Physical readily come under the cognizance of the Medical Officer: the chief of these are Blows, or Wounds on the Head, Fevers, Corp de Soleil, Disipation, extreme Cold, long-continued courses of Mercury, Syphilis, and suppurated Discharges or Inflammation. When the antecedence of any one of these is clearly ascertained, the probability of Importance, on the part of the patient, is much diminished.

During the retreat of the French army from Moscow, it has been stated, that many of the military became mentally deranged from this cause: but it is probable that the sudden reversal of fortune, and the sufferings they underwent contributed more than the rigor of the season to produce this effect.
the mental disturbance, in has suffered from nearly 10 years of Central Disease, there is strong reason for supposing that the affection is real. While of the contrary, the fully-understood, the Medical Officer will proceed with much discretion to the consideration of other points.

2. Exciting Causes. — These may be either moral or physical; it is difficult to ascertain the existence of the former, the patient being generally interested in their concealment: as Disappointment, Remorse, Family, his fortune, and long-repressed Grief, Care, or Anxiety; while the Physical readily come under the cognizance of the Medical Officer; the chief of these are: Blows, or Wounds on the Head, Fevers, Corp de Soleil, Degeneration, extreme cold, long-repressed Courses of Mercury, Quinsy, and unexpressed Discharges on Intestines. Then the antecedence of any one of these is clearlyascertained, the probability of Importance, or the want of the patient, is much diminished.

3. Progress of the Affection. — Realmania rarely attacks suddenly; an attack
And he repented: a short tale to make:
Fell into a saddles: then into a shard:
Then to a watch: then into a lowness:
Then to a lowness: and by this declension
Into the lowness wherein now he lives,
And all we wait for.
It is observed for some time previously in the chandelier, and habits of the patient, the
has become restless, vindictive or passionate; and
those principles which formerly guided his
conduct, seem to have lost their influence over
him: or he has avoided society, appeared
sullen and often absorbed in reverie; while
his altered looks have betrayed the unmeas-
urability of his mind. Flushed madness or the
contrary generally breaks out suddenly, ap-
piring in its full intensity on the appli-
cation of some exciting cause.

4. Mental Phenomena. The Mania

Of the maniac is perpetually in a state of con-
fusion, and disturbance: his imagination is
commonly engrossed with some absurd idea;
heancies that plots are being formed to
against him by those around him; he ac-
uses himself of horrible crimes; fancies that he
is pursued by demons; and exhibits all the
appearances of acute mental suffering: he
insults every one, and Shakes observation: he
has little power of arranging his ideas, which
seem to run on various subjects indepen-

dently,
"It is not Madness.

"Thick Shore uttered: bring me to the best,

"and I the master will reverse: which, under

"would but guard from."

- Hamlet

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Alexander Cundell, when suffering under his lancet attack of mental alternation, upon being asked, whether he then was mad or hid, "I am so mad now as I was from earnest, said he made them as I am now, that is to say, as mad as any thief." - Dr. Beck

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"And, though, Madness, cunning with

"amid sorrow cure."

Pope

"May turn begin to take his place too much.

"They'll raise my counterfeiting,"

- Edgar - King Lear
of the influence of the Will: his memory is reelered, and he cannot repeat a sentence that he has heard if required to do so. A maniac will sometimes in a poetic fit, compose a great number of verses, in an incredibly short time; this a pretended could not do. In the conduct of the Insane, there is an evident vacillating of the parts he has undertaken: he courts observation: he talks wildly on every subject, tending to show coherence of ideas upon any one. There will be even ventures to attempt to prove to those around, here that his mind is sound, as is frequently done by maniacs.

5. Moral Conduct. There is in the conversation and actions of the maniac, no regard to propriety and decency; his language is groggi in the extreme, and his habits disgusting: he tears his clothes, and raises a strong propensity to go naked. He is insensible to the natural feelings and emotions; he works as a morn, and defends his friends with invective, and...
"Say not that flattering motion to thy soul.
'That was your heart and not my madness speak.
"My Pulse as yours doth temporarily keep time,
"And makes no healthful music."

Hamlet

Chiarugi was a luminary who had sat for 25 years in a stone cell, beating the ground with the chains without ceasing by day or night.
6. Comatence. - The features of the face are sometimes so much altered, that he is barely recognized by his most intimate friends: the looker on wonders, being scarcely ever fixed; the face is flushed and swollen; the eye sparkling and suffused. An Impostor could not exhibit any such change.

7. Pulse. - The Pulse of the Maniac is hurried and irregular: while that of the Impostor is natural, unless it has been quickened by violent muscular efforts. The effect of inflammation of a vein is more easily observed in the Pulse of the Impostor.

8. Sleep. -Sleptlessness is always present in the earlier stages of Mania: the Maniac will sleep days, weeks, or months without Sleep: he lies awake in his bed, and fatigues his mind with anxious speculations: rises often, and walks about, in a state of uneasiness and disturbance. If he chance to fall asleep for a few moments, he is visited by vivid and fearful visions. This is a Sympt.
Case 71. A. In the case of a Roman abducto, as enacted under my own eye, there was a furious and
violent, in hopes of escaping punishment, found out. Her
overpowerd him the 2d and night of this attempt.

T. Scott.
The greatest difficulty is sometimes experienced in getting medicines to exert their usual effects, upon the sick. Often, patients feel no effects from full doses of poisons, drugs, a dose of quinine, ipecacuanha, or ipecac. Oil should be given to a suspected case, and if the usual effects be produced there is strong reason to suppose that there is fever.

10. Secretions. The secretions are always vitiated in medicinal patients: the tongue is battered, and the breath fetid; the patient exhales an offensive secretion, particularly observed in the axilla, which is very
Mr. Hills recommends attention to the presence of any
of the peculiar animal odour that is observed in man,
and the best time for making the discovery of it is, to
enter the bed-room of the subject, or his place of abode,
early in the morning, in a small, ill-ventilated room, in sheets
and body linen occupied by him for some time: the cir-
stances here to be observed by the inspecor: in inquiring
the effluvia under these circumstances it is scarcely
possible to be mistaken. Dr. Knight recognizes the con-
necting link of this, and says that Boerhaave and Van
Hoeven have each noticed it. To render also interesting.
Dr. Burney says "If I detected it in any person, I should
not hesitate to pronounce him insane, even although I
had no other proof of it."

Dr. Beck.
Characteristics of the true affections: the loves are consumed, the heart dark and offensive.

II. Sensibility. Maniacs exhibit, a surprising indifference to cold: they have been known to stand, in a state of nakedness, many nights in the open air, without receiving any injury: they also seem almost insensible to the calls of hunger; for they will often pass many days without food: rejecting all that is offered to them, or they will devour every thing they find, with brutish greediness; some even will even eat their own excrement.

This insensibility to cold and hunger cannot be feigned, but the last sad trait has been verified by French Prisoners who feigned mania.

12. Muscular Power. The muscular power of the maniac during the Paroxysm is excessive: the violence and activity of his movements are such, that he will break asunder the strongest bonds: nor are the united efforts of several strong men always able to retain his furious struggles. Such violent exertions could not be kept up by an Inspector, for any
It produces a sea even to Ancona; and after two minutes of such discipline, you men can command a spirit sufficient to act any part. It was by this means that Mr. Douglas of Glasgow was tendered war, when her reign's madness to avoid being tried for sinking ships to depand the under writers.

F. Beck.
length of Tiwic.

When from a consideration of the above Points the Medical officer feels convinced that the indium is merely simulated then the question arises what are the most effective means of making the Imperial return to his duty. Poisoning doses of Tartar Emetic given in the food or drink will if continued for some time make most deliriums abandon their plans. On an hour daily in the writing chair may be prescribed which with produce a similar disturbing feeling of nausea and delirium. On continuing blisters may be applied to the back of the neck on the shouder both may be ordered daily. All hopes of a discharge may be frustrated by writing that the patient shall be taken to Fort Clarence. All these measures are justifiable since they would prove beneficial were the indium real. Not so however are those extra-professional measures which have sometimes been r-


Case 72. I knew a very learned and experienced Physician, whose name I do not give for good reasons, who meeting with a case of lunacy suspected to be simulated, ordered the man to be beaten with this intention, that if he were really mad, the lunacy would be drawn from the charmed parts; if an Insensiveness he would return to his senses.

Lucchini

After the example of this Physician I tried this measure on a convict in the Prison Carrouge at Paris, with an equally successful effect.

Todek.

Case 73. I saw a Conscript who, while in his journey with some of his comrades continued to walk and lament the state of the time, taking no nourishment, except a little wine (so they thought). Which being carried to a house, arrived at the depth he appeared to be and every one being convinced of his Insanity he was discharged.

Baron Prouy.
It is scarcely necessary here to enter upon a consideration of those medicinal substances which are capable of inducing a state resembling delirium, or rather intoxication. Since their effects will quickly disappear if their administration be not continued too long.
Cachexia...

Since this class of diseases is characterized by, or connected with, a depraved habit of body; it is obvious that no Similitude can be more successful, which is in no accompanied by a Cachectic State of the System: such state is however so difficult to judge on evidence, that however well the local affection may be initiated, as the tertius state of the abdomen in Accites; the integrity of the functions, and healthy appearance of the Individual, will generally lead to a detection of the deceit. With the exception of Dispersive Effusions; Diseases of this class are very rarely胜利.
Case 74. — In the memoirs of Henry M. T. Smith published at New Brunswick in 1817, it is stated that while in prison in Kingston he began to spit blood and had a violent cough and fever, and gradually wasted away, so that those who visited him supposed that his death was rapidly approaching. This continued for a fortnight, and his weakness was so great that he had to be lifted up in order to take medicine or sustenance. A turkey however left the door of the prison often for a few moments in order to warm a brick for his cold feet, and on his return Smith had disappeared. After many adventures and hairbreadth escapes he is now prisoner in the state of Connecticut. There he has suffered cachexia, [Hemoptysis, and Stilophy] her, with as success. He confessed that he had taken to raise blood by pouring a brick into powder, putting it into a small bag and floating it in his mouth. He continued to worry his pulse by stabbing his entire body by sticking a coffee bean in his mouth all night and swallowing the stool. — Dr. Beck.
James. Atrophia. - Emaciation, Debility, and other Symptoms of generally unpaired health, produced by Syphilis, repeated inoculation, courses, long residence in Tropical Climates &c. are sometimes simulated with the view of obtaining a discharge. Long abstinence from sleep and food, with the abuse of Spirits will cause a wasting of the body, hollowness of the cheeks, a Sunken Eye, and Jaundiced Countenance: so nearly the same Symptoms may be produced by Small, and repeated doses of Paretic Tartar or continued Purgatives. Since general Atrophy cannot be considered a primary Disease, the Derangement of Nutrition being always dependent on disorganization of some internal viscera; it is incumbent on the Medical Officer, to determine the nature and seat of the Organic lesion on which the Symptoms depend, by a careful examination of the Thorax or abdomen, as the case, or the other way appear to be the centre of Diseased.
Case 73. — I have seen a young man who could inflate his abdomen at pleasure: he gulped down so much air that his abdomen was distended to an enormous degree. He had clothes made to fit him whilst in this enlarged state, and then presenting himself for inspection announced his distress with great difficulty. — Baron Percy.

Case 76. — From 30 to 40 men of the 84th Foot were admitted into the Dublin General Hospital on account of Dysentery and Intermittent Fever. The abdomen was greatly distended and tympanitic; the tongue with few exceptions was clean, the pulse regular and the urine natural. They complained of pain in the right side, and many of them of pain over the abdominal region, with expectoration, thirst, drinking more than gallon of water daily. The Distance was at first consider considered a consequence of the Malheur Fever, but from the numbers increasing, and all with the same symptoms, it was concluded that the complaint was pleurisy. With this idea a Martin of Frankfort Falls in New York was ordered in doses of a cupful every four hours until it operated, and with perfect success, the rest were in hospital speedily recovering, and the Depot never infected. — Dr. Cheyne.

Case 77. — From the 2nd Battalion 7th Royals, there were in 1817 sometimes as many as from 18 to 30 cases of abdominal Swelling in the depot, from which as the same period: while the 25th Foot, 23d, did not send a single case, though under the same camp. It was eventually found out that the affection was pleurisy, and report attributed it to swallowing toddy in a state of fermentation, with large quantities of toffee, and a glass of brandy of wine. In many of these patients there was a remarkable incongruity between the evident indications of health in the countenance, and the appearance of disease in the abdomen. The expected cases also were not and 200 infected. — Mr. Marshall.
action. By such an accurate investigation he will be able to determine whether the disability is likely to be of a permanently disqualifying nature; and whether it has been the result of long continued habits of intemperance, or the fault of the applicants.

Sycamorites: Some men have the power of voluntarily producing a sycamoritic distension of the abdomen, by swallowing quantities of air, as in the case of a young Conscript, mentioned by Browne-Percy, Casp. 11: it has also been produced by inflating the cellular membrane of the abdomen through an opening made at the bend of the thigh. Or substances have been swallowed, which disgorging great quantities of Carbonic Acid in the stomach, as Chalk and Vinegar: in today in a fermenting state, with large quan-
Case 78. — Staff Surgeon Mowbray wrote the case of Mr. B., who was left behind the day before. He said that he was unable to walk or run, and that his leg was swollen every night. He also informed me that the swelling was healthy. After a few nights the leg was visited by Dr. Barnard on a late hour, when the leg was seen, and on lifting up his bedclothes, the cause of the swelling was discovered. The ligature under the knee distinctly obstructed the circulation of both limbs.

Dr. Cheyne.

Case 79. — Surgeon of the 10th was admitted into hospital at 9 a.m. on account of a bloody purulent exudation and deep swelling of the right leg, by Dr. Jones absolutely took the abscess lance in his hand, with the view of making an opening into the cavity, but thinking that the sense of fluctuation was not sufficiently well-marked, he desisted from the usual incision and left the affection to itself. Dr. Jones suspected that it might be a phlebitis, and for that purpose of discovering any extent he visited the hospital at midnight, then removing the bedclothes off the patient's bed, he found the tie of a ligature round the thigh. By the succeeding morning the swelling had disappeared.

Mr. Marshall.

Case 80. — Private C. complained that he was unable to do his duty in consequence of pain and swelling of the left ankle. The limb was a little larger, than natural, but the appearance of the swelling excited a suspicion that it was of phlebitis. He was therefore admitted into hospital, where he was eventually treated with a ligature, consisting of a stocking and a pair of braces, firmly bound round the leg; with this he was applied to keep down the swelling.

Mr. Marshall.

Case 81. — I feel much surprised in this case, for while the mark of a ligature had been by now thrice or twice, yet the arm continued to be swelled afterwards, certainly with its use for there was no mark. When at length we discovered, that the swelling produced by the man's hanging his arm over the bed a chair, sticking under his neck in the artillery depot one time because it was too much to resist.

Mr. Hutchinson.
Bœmpé

Army Medical Circular 1830
examined, to ascertain whether any ligature has been applied upon it: the best time for such examination is whilst the patient is likely asleep, or an hour before the ordinary visit of the medical officer, when the ligature will generally be found on operation. To prevent a repetition of such a practice, the limb may be encased in Mr. Hutchinson's wooden boot, or bound round with a cotton very closely applied.

Abscesses, have been simulated by making an opening into the abdominal cavity and aspirating water. Since the days of Sick. Drury, it is generally, nearly a symptom, a really long protracted: the medical officer must, to deliberate whether a man thus attacked, should not be accommodated in Hospital, until the issue of his case be determined.
Case 82. - I saw a young man of Fontaine who presented himself for examination with his Ser. then much swollen; the pulse, was slow discovered and he appeared, that a medical Practitioner had inflated it for him. He was punished by a subscrib. allowed to purchase a substitute and sent to join his regiment. - Baron Percy.

Case 83. - A case came before the Court of Assizes at Paris, Dec. 1818, in which a young man became victim to the ignorance and avarice of a medical Practitioner. The 67 then said that during the operation which consisted in puncturing the scrotum and injecting a fluid, the pain was more than he painted. Numerous times.

Case 84. - During the proceedings at a court of revision, four young constables were certified as being similar ground for exemption. All four were of perfect health, with an inflammatory affection of the testicle, with ecchymosis; they described the malady as hydrocele, which originated from a blow: the inspecting Surgeon was certain that a scrotal had been uploaded, and that a Surgeon was convicted of having used it.

Mr. Marshall
Hydrocele, has been simulated, in the
found service by the injection of air, in the
injection of water into the Scrotum, case 82, case 83;
or by the action of Caustic on it, case 84. In the
former case, an accurate examination will dis-
cover the orifice made in the integuments, and
lead to detection of the Importance. This af-
fication, existing in a slight degree, cannot
be considered as a disqualifying disability:
but when the operation for the radical cure
has been performed, and proved unsuc-
sessful, or when much enlargement, and dilata-
tion of the Testicle exist, the man may be brought
forward for discharge, as incapable of per-
forming the duties of the service.

Phlegmona, implying a solid tumour,
located in one or more of the abdominal, regions,
and produced by enlargement of one or of
the abdominal viscera; has been simulated by
protruding the abdomen by means of a deep in-
flation, and keeping up this distension by
Case 85. - Mr. Bumpfield Surgeon of the 9th states that he has seen three cases of Impostor's five-year enlargement of the abdomen with Remission and decided vesica by a deep inspiration, in which the dis-Ebinger pressed the intestines upwards and forwards.

    Dr. Sayre.

    Case 86. - Very lately I examined a man who was supposed to be discharged on account of organic Disease of the abdomen. He had been sent home from the Surgeon Commanding of a Corps as consequence not regarded of this affection. He was ordered to strip himself of his clothes and to lie down on his back. His belly was large and tense, while I observed, he produced by simply elevating his thighs, a similar case, under his notice. Shortly after, there came a man was supposed to be discharged on account of "hives," with the same result.

    The Honorable.

Case 87. - In 1878 a Private of the 9th became affected with a marked enlargement of the abdomen. Its character was excellent, and added the slightest suspicion of fraud; in fact, this supposed disability was entertained. The commanding officer was much interested in the case. He wrote a civil letterlum to wish him in the Agricultural Hospital, along with the Surgeon of the corps: he died so soon after, it recommended a large issue to be made as the long which was productive of his death. Recovery being despaired of, he was transferred, to the General Hospital, as a preliminary measure. This being discharged by a Surgeon Staff Surgeon Surgeon was in touch with the Tenderness which existed between the healthy appearance of his countenance, and themotion of the Abdomen as inferred from its size. Indebtedness led to the -ing, and after was eventually found that the Peritoneum occasioned the appearance of Phthisis by elevating his spine as the lungs when bleated foam -ametabolizing. Finding that his abdomen was deep, he wisely allowed his abdomen to subside under the use of cathartics, and at little more than a little he was quite an.

    Mr. Bourne.
Most constrictions, or by simply elevating the
Juice, Case 85: Case 86: Case 87. By
applying the palm of the hand to one side of the
abdomen, while the opposite side is gently
pressed by the other hand, the irritation con-
municated will immediately indicate that
the diaphragm depends, either on the presence of
air or of water. Here is then dependent on
organic disease, such affection would give
evidence of its existence in a deviation of
the junctions of the liver, the mesenteric glands,
the stomach, the intestines or the bladder,
producing inflammation and other symptoms
none of which would be found in the sim-
ulated disease. But the most certain mode
of detecting such impressions, when the healthy
constancy, and general appearance of un-
suppressed health in the patient, seem to
betray the existence of disease, is to surprise
him when asleep, and then to ascertain the
state of his abdomen in
Case 78. - A case occurred in Fort Pitt hospital, which was supposed by some of the medical officers ready to resemble Backer's case. The man was only three years from India to be discharged. On admission into the hospital, his thighs measured 22 inches round, the calf 17½ and the ankle 16. Six days after theigsine had been discovered and understood, there was a considerable diminution in the size of the limbs, and he had any symptoms remained of the disfigurement for which he had been admitted into hospital.

Mr. Marshall

Case 79. - I saw a young man who looked his face with lint, in the form of Abbot, to simulate jaundice, being persuaded to it by one of his comrades. He had only been about to colour his eyes, he put some stuff into them when he presented himself for examination. But he could not thus impose upon the jury, and the impossibility of going to the Gore the yellow tinge of jaundice having always indicated that he was not exactly inoculated.

Baron Percy.
Elephantiasis. One case is recorded in which an Indream had produced the appearance of this Disease, or as it is called in the West Indies "Barbados Eye," by a ligature applied round the limb: the obvious character of the deception would scarcely fail to lead in a short time to its exposure. Case 88.

Ist. Barrow Perry, thanks of an Indream also produced the yellow tinge of jaundice, by rubbing the Tincture of Rhubarb on the face, and colored the Conjunctiva with snuff. Case 89. The face has been rendered yellow by exposure to the fumes of Sulphur, by rubbing it with the flowers of the Rose, the Stamina of the Lily or Iris, on the seeds of the Cantharums. It is scarcely necessary to comment on the detection of such Indreams, the state of the Eye, to which nothing but real jaundice can give the yellow tint, will immediately expose it. It is said that clay colored stools have been produced by taking daily a small dose of jaundice acid, and high colored urine by taking Rhubarb.
Locales.

This class of Diseases contains many, which are simulated by Impostors: those, more especially, are chosen, which involve the abolition or diminution of the Function of a particular Article. Contractures of the Joints or Trunks are frequently simulated by the designing, but there are many ways in which such imposture may be detected.

None of these ordered Impostures can be simulated, since the obvious character of the Disease, at once excludes all hope of deception. Illnesses were formerly among the opponents of Medical Science, then becoming on the lower extremities; but the improved methods of treatment, have much diminished their number of late years, and Practitioners have become disproportionately more rare.

Wounds are sometimes voluntarily inflicted by the designing, and perhaps there is no question in the whole range of Imposture, more difficult to trace, than whether a Wound has been inflicted accidentally or intentionally.
Case go: Eight or nine cases returned to Surgeon Bulley, upon all of which he declared as cases of Cholera, by means of which nine individuals, and their wives, were sent to join their corps.

Mr. Marshall
Catarracta, implies an opacity of the crystalline lens, or of its capsule, and when occurring in both eyes, would be a sufficient reason for granting a man his Discharge. Although it might scarcely be supposed that this opacity either could, or would, be produced by the attempts of the designing Soldier, yet Mr. Tatham of the Queen's Royal Dancers, discovered that such had been the case in some catarracts which he has met with at the Pitt Hospital; these a needle, or some sharp instrument, had been introduced through the cornea, and the lens irritated by it, which had consequently become opaque.

Case 30. Dr. Tatham gives a case, in which he concedes that a young Moorish had produced catarracta by diluted nitric acid applied to the eye: but it is not very clear how such an application could have produced any effect on the lens; since, if the quantity of acid in the liquid used was small, surely no effect would be produced. While of considerable, common con-
The various defects of vision enumerated in medicine, as distinct affections, are only to be considered as amenable to symptoms: such are Vision intermitens, Vision dimittens, Vision reticulata, Vision duplicatia, Vision defigurata, Scotoma, Vision acuminata, V. dissimilans.

Case 91. A sailor on board the little frigate pretending to be totally blind, and belonging to the crew, was on one occasion permitted to go on shore attended by a man to lead him about. These two happened to quarrel, and come to blows. Then the blind man finding that he was likely to have the worst of the fray, suddenly grasped his victor, and soon got the upper hand of his astonished guide. With day the victor was discovered, and when afterwards examined, exhibited any object of vision. — Dr. Porte.

Case 92. A young man on the ship of the line of the Navy in 1795 pretended absolute blindness after having passed the night on the advanced post. Being taken to the Hospital, his eyes were...
jnctival. Inflammation would probably result from its use. When Cataract, occurring in a Nugent, in more than ordinary proportion, the Medical Officer must be on his guard, lest any practice of the above named kind be carried on; and then it is proved that the opacity has been fraudulently broken, the plans of the Ichthius may be frustrated, by an operation for the extraction of the Depressio of the Lens. 

Amansosis, or a defective state of vision, depending on impaired sensibility of some part of the nervous apparatus of the Eye, is a defect by no means uncommonly stimulated in the service. Case 91.
Case 92, and presents some difficulty in its detection, once animosity of the Iris, one of the principal evidences of its existence, is not present in every case of true Amansosis. Before however entering
were used, although from the condition of the patient, they believed that the blindness was permanent. On being taken to Thionville, his sincerity was thus put to the test: being taken to the brink of a river, he was ordered to march for wards two watermen being at hand: he advanced and fell into the stream, from which he was soon rescued. His blindness being considered as proved, the Surgeon, not being able to explain the movements of the pupil, gave his discharge, but said that, should it, turned out that he was not blind, this discharge would be useless, but if he disclosed the truth, another discharge would be given him. At the strength of this promise, he confessed his decease.
upon the subject, it will be necessary to examine the causes of the motions of the Iris; since by a prior appreciation of these, certain contractions which occur in some aphanistic cases, will be more intelligible.

1. The Pupil of a completely aphanistic eye will often move briskly, according to the degree of light acting on the opposite sound eye: while if aphanistic eye alone be exposed to light, its pupil will remain insensible and dilated.

2. In some cases there is complete Blindness, both Pupils contract as in health, according to the intensity of the light to which the eyes are exposed.

It appears to be quite necessary for the motions of the Iris, not only that the Retina and Irisal nerves shall be perfect, but that a certain degree of communication of both shall be kept up with the Brain. May not the Brain be so affected by Disease, as to be incapable of receiving visual impressions, and yet retain the power of communicating to the 3rd Brain, the voluntary...
as in the following case by Dr. B. Brodie,

I have seen the pupils dilate with the absence and contract with the presence of light; although the patient, he in a complete state of insensibility, and did not seem to be in all conditions of the injured eye made his return.
necessary for the usual motions of the Pupil. Now, if we suppose, which appears extremely probable, that the junction of vision is accomplished only where the optic nerves reach the Corpora Quadrigemina; and, that the association which, undoubtedly exists between the optic nerves and the 3rd. Brain, is accomplished, farther forward, on the base of the Brain, an explanation of this fact is given. The 3rd. Brain arises from the substance of the Corona Cerebri, and forms its union with the optic nerve either here, or in some part of its course anterior to this. A disease then affecting the origin of the optic nerves, or any branch between the Corpora Quadrigemina, and the union between these nerves and the 3rd. Brain, will produce blindness, but may leave unimpaired the influence of the optic nerves upon the 3rd. Brain. While, on the other hand, the cases of fixed and dilated pupils in anæmæric, are probably owing either to more often toxic disease, or to disease so situated, as to affect that part of the Brain while
This idea is supported by a case given by Mr. Torrens of a certain crisis. Tumor compressing the left side it came immediately behind the Tenth nerve. Related with the Cauda was complete but the 5th not.
the optic nerve communicates its influence to the third pair.

If this be a true explanation of that activity of the Pupil, which sometimes exists in cases of total blindness; it will also account for the motions of the Iris of an amniotic Eye, when exposed with its fellow to light. Thus should the right eye be sound, but the left eye blind, from some internal change in the retina, or in that portion of nerve, which extends from the retina to the point of union of the optic nerves; still the right optic nerve is in communication with both nerves of the 3rd pair; so that although the Pupil of the diseased eye remains dilated, and fixed, when the sound eye is shut, it instantly contracts, and performs the same movements as that of the sound one, when the latter is exposed to different degrees of light.

From these considerations an important means for the detection of simulacra may be deduced: for it has been shown, that, whenever the Pupil of one Eye contracts on the admission of light to it, alone, the retina must possess its proper sensibility; and whenever the retina retains its sensibility,
city, disease exists between the point of union of the 2d and 3d pair of nerves, and that part of the Brain which is the seat of visual impressions, if ananarosis really be present. If, however, on careful examination we find that no symptoms of any affection of the Brain have shown themselves, the fictitious character of the alleged ananarosis is almost considered as decided upon.

A great difference is however observable between the contraction of the Iris in the healthy, and in the ananarotic state: In the first, the contraction consequent on the admission of light to the Eye, is immediate and permanent; alternating with dilatation if the light be excluded; now is the Pupil even so much dilated as to reduce the Iris to the thickness of a lince: in the ananarotic Eye, on the contrary, the contraction of the Iris in the admission of light, is performed with difficulty, but progresses, until the pupil is reduced to a much smaller circle than ever is seen in the sound eye; and when it has reached its point of greatest contraction, it immediately returns to its former state of dilatation.
Besides the state of the pupil there are other marks distinctive of amaurosis. These marks in the eye and irrit. of the amaurotic patient, an air of uncertainty; he has a staring, uncanny look, Mith. Richter says is never absent in the true affection. In some cases there is strabismus, so the eye becomes saillant; or the motions of the pupil are often impeded. The colour of the eye is generally altered, the Sclerotic becomes of a yellovish or bluish hue, and often covered with varicose vessels; while there are few symptoms of amaurosis so certain, as a change in the consistence of the eyeball, which is either much firmer, or much softer to the touch than natural; still some degree of glaucoma is generally present.

With regard to the progress of the affection, the defect of vision is in most cases observed but occasionally, and assumes at first the form of bright blindness, or Day-blindness, and is attended with Photopsia, Image-vibration, or other of the delusive appearances formerly enumerated. Pain in the eyes, and still more frequently in the
Long forced marches in hot weather are liable to
produce an accrescence of a temporary kind by causing
cerebral congestion.  Mr. W. Penrice.

Some cases the use of Belladonna under the
whole of the crystalline lens visible.
Head and face is in general present, accompanied by vertigo, tinnitus aminium, nausea, sleeplessness, and inability to certain of the mental faculties.

The general health and previous habits of the case should be enquired into; has the sufferer from Tyesilis or from any mental courses; has he had any epileptic or apoplectic attack, and what is the condition of his digestive organs.

In every case of alleged amaurosis, the eye should be carefully examined, to ascertain how far the appearances presented by it coincide with the above description; and the patient should be made to enter minutely into the circumstances, under which amaurosis first appeared, with the changes in vision observed by him during its progress; and from these points, with the advice of the medical officer be drawn.

When the Iris is widely dilated, and insensible to the stimulus of light, but the pupil retains its clear dark colour, no symptoms of cerebral disease existing, it may
Sponge laurel water is also mentioned by
Barnes Percy as capable of producing the same effect.

These substances do not appear to cause any other effect on the retina than a degree of
obscuration and dazzling but as the more reflected
light through a wide dilated pupil might be
reduce.

Case 93. Three young men of the 39th reg.
gave me an opportunity of observing this fact. All
three applied to me with an anxious of the right eye
which was suffused with tears: one of them was the
brother of a druggist in Paris and had already
made several futile attempts at emigration to
escape the Service.

Coche
It is suspected that Belladonna in Hypodermics has been used; if they had been applied externally, the effect of the poison will cease in five or six, and that of the Cattan in twenty-four hours, and the man will be detected by confining hair for that period, where all access to such substances is prevented: their external use is also attended with an increased lacrimal discharge, Case 3. When taken internally they will, with stramonium, tobacco, opium, indlices, and several other substances, produce insensibility, more or less complete, of the retina, which may continue for days or even weeks, but in all such cases the delirium, coma, or complications that attend, will point out the nature and cause of the affection of the retina.

Hemeralopia. Night blindness being an affection of which there is no obvious symptom; but the evidence of its existence depends in a great measure, upon the patient's own testimony; it is one which is frequently di-
This was the case to a great extent in Sir Ralph Abercrombie's expedition to Egypt in 1801. Of some corps nearly one half of the men were affected, pretended to be so, for which however a remedy was found. In the parties engaged in the works a blind man was joined to and followed one who could see, in carrying the baskets filled with earth, and then the ventricle was doubled a third man and a seeing one were tied together: then the men finding that night blindness ensued, no temptation from work caused to fear it. – Dr. Chayney.
inculated at certain stations. It is common in the East and West Indies, the Mediterranean, and in all tropical latitudes, but is observed to be more frequent among seamen than among soldiers. It consists in a partial or total loss of sight from the hour of sunset, to that of sunrise, while vision is unimpaired during the day. It always affects both eyes at once: its general period of duration is from one to six months when spontaneously cured.

Mr. Bumpfield, of H. M. S. Belliqueux, who has studied this affection, with great care, says that it can always be cut short, or promptly cured, by certain remedies: that of more than 100 cases of Idiopathic, and 200 of Symptomatic Hemeralopia that occurred in his practice, in different parts of the globe, but chiefly in the East Indies; all have perfectly recovered; and hence it is inferred that under proper treatment, the progress is always be favorable; and the patient may be as once upon its restoration of perfect vision. If a more extended experience should confirm this statement, it may be laid down as a rule, that in no case ought
This affection is of very uncommon occurrence within the ranks of life from which soldiers are taken: Mr. Wren found that in nearly 10,000 foot guards lay sick and almost unrecognizable from the changes, in ten or more years. In 1819, 143 convicts belonging to the Department of the Senate, or about 21%, were exempted from service in this account.

Case 94. There was a young Frenchman in Edinburgh in 1819, who was naturally bright and sufficiently so to escape the conscription, and used it onerous by habituating himself to read with the book close to his eye.

Wm. Dunlop
Right-handed to be made, a cause for its change; especially, as Mr. Marshall observes, when it is considered, that the disposition to it is removed, so soon as the European returns to his native climate; since he might be recommended to be employed in the duties of the Service, if subject to Hemeralopie attacks. When this affection is perceived, in order to avoid duty; the object of the malady may be frustrated, by the use of the uncorrected, in company with a man who can see, or setting him to some occupation where vision is not absolutely required.

**Physicia.** During the height of the insurrection in France, a great number of persons induced this defect, by the constant use of convex globes; to such an extent indeed, was this practice carried, that at first shortness of sight was not allowed as a cause of exemption: it may also be true, increased when naturally present in a higher degree, by a person reading much with the book close to his eyes, Case 94.
Those who are short-sighted do not look at the person with whom they converse, since they cannot see the motions of his eyes and features, they therefore attend to his words only; they see more distinctly by a strong light, than by a weak one; and when they endeavour to see any distant object, they almost close their eyes, whence arrêtes are generally seen at their comers. The eye is also frequently prominent; the comers sometimes pseudofatally convex; the pupil generally larger, and the eyelids tenden.

The opinion of the medical officer will be nearly formed, from a consideration of the above characters; but the man should be put to the test, by using highly convex and concave glasses; these should be placed before the man’s eyes, without his being allowed to see the kind of glass used, and, he must then be questioned, as to how his sight is affected by them; when his answers will determine with certainty, his state of vision. A small aperture may be made in a cover by a pin, and when this is placed before a myopic eye, objects will appear more distinct.
During the year 1818, 36 men were discharged on account of Deafness.

Case 95. A Chasseur of the 15th Light Dragoons was discharged for Deafness, though no reason was assigned. One day his Colonel got himself into a quarrel with the man, and his comrades were employed in the pursuit. When the pursuit was over, his discharge was granted. The following year, the same Colonel, being in a very confused state, discharged the same man on the ground that he suspected the man of having been drunk, and begged him to be reinstated in his rank.

Lord Byron.

Case 96. James Jr. Ford Brodrick was discharged for Drunkenness. He was approved & signed by O'Dea in Dublin. Shortly after joining the Irish at Chatham, he became insane. On discharging his-duty, he went off to the decision of a Board of Medical Officers at Fort Pitt, where he was convicted of being an impostor. On 24th Dec., he embarked for Plymouth, with a detachment of his regiment. He had been long in India before his Deafness returned, and on account of this assumed defense he was discharged and sent back to Ireland. He was again absent in Dublin as a result of the 13th Light Infantry, in Dec., 1824, and soon after joined the cavalry depot at Gibraltar. He soon found his way to the hospital on account of his old complaint, and was discharged, the service, on the recommendation of a Medical Board, on Fort Pitt in consequence of chronic pains in his right, experienced as Typhoid, and Deafness which followed a slight cold which he had. After this he again enlisted for the Company's service, and sailed, from Havre in 1826.

Mr. Marshall.

Case 97. A young man pretended to be suddenly deaf after a fall from a steamboat. He was examined by an attempt being made to introduce an invoice into the ear, he gave signs of suffering expense pain, and called his post 8 well. His certificate of exemption was about to be granted him.
Dyspepsia. From the facility with which
Deafness can be stimulated, and the difficulty that exists in distinguishing between
the true and the fictitious; since the existence
of the lesion on which the affection depends,
cannot in general be ascertained by any ex-
amination of the ear, cases in which it
is suspected are not uncommon in the Service,
Case 95: Case 96. Some cases of fictitious
Deafness have also occurred, having been
produced by the introduction of foreign
substances, as wax, peas, beans &c. into the
external meatus. Case 97; or by injecting
into it stimulating fluids, which produce
inflammation, and consequent loss of function.

Deafness very rarely occurs sud-
denly, except in those cases where it has
been produced by the explosion of mines or
artillery; but is generally slight at first,
and gradually increases: when then it is
alleged to have occurred suddenly, unpre-
ceded by Fever, Syphilis, or other constitu-
tional affection, unaccompanied by any
discharge, and not assignable to any ef-

While waiting for the parties he by chance entered the room where the medical jury was sitting, and one of them being curious to ascertain the nature of those bodies which sometimes grow in the auditory canal, picked the foreign body with a pincers and, on no blood issuing became suspicious as to its nature, on exploring it with a probe extracted with some difficulty a pea which had been introduced into the ear.

- Baron Perry

Case 98. A Private belonging to the Third Regiment of Light Dragoons, upon joining the Corps, after having been absent for a month, reported that he had entirely lost the sense of hearing, a statement which it contained no credit. He was sent to Bristol under the superintendence of the Surgeon-lieutenant, but at the end of four months, no improvement was perceptible. In consequence of his pretending that he could not hear the word of command, it was difficult to make him do anything which did not suit his own views. Eventually it was suggested by the Surgeon of the Regiment, that he should be drilled with the Youngest Company or awkward squad, and made to perform the requisite evolutions by imitation. This measure was rapidly successful, for during the second day he had been in this kind of drill he suddenly recovered his sense of hearing, and has retained it ever since.

Dr. Marshall
ternal cause, as blows on the Head or Face, the case is one of a very complicated character. 
Cases. When Deafness succeeds blows on the Head, Palsies, or obstructions to the head, it 
is generally dependent on inflammation of one 
or more of the parts of the Internal Ear, indicator by severe pain and a debile state, 
which will terminate either in abscess or reso-
lation, with such injury however to the de-
licate structures of the Internal ear, as may 
cause permanent Deafness. When occurring 
in the form of nervous Deafness, the sym-
ptoms present a variety of character, ob-
servable in other nervous affections, varying 
with changes in the breaht, attended with 
a variety of noises, which are much com-
plained of by the patient, and by the 
loss of hearing being greater on the one 
side than on the other. Although this 
form of Deafness may be successfully sign-
ced for a short period; yet it is extremely 
difficult to keep up the decei, with any 
length of time, and impostors will likely
Case 99. - A recruit at the depot at Chattanoog, alleged that he had almost totally lost his hearing, and the evidence of his comrades went to support this testimony. Dr. Davis took him from his drills, and for two days took no notice of him in his visits to the hospital. In the truth he felt bishoped and ordered his corporal to call and order him to his quarters, and then asked the hospital sergeant what did he answer, he said: "I am very ill," replied the sergeant. In this Dr. Davis affected to be angry and said, "The hospital is almost deserted, let him instantly be sent to a beefsteak, and porter;" the term could not maintain himself no longer, but with a face full of pride said, "God bless your honour, you are the "very gentleman. I have been for many a day." 

Mr. Marshall

Case 100. - Two recruits of the 86th Regt. complained that they had been suddenly attacked with deafness during the winter, without any previous illness. The state of the weather was normal, and no previous case of influenza could be discovered. In these cases the Surgeon of the Left, first employed the antiphlogistic leuciner, and then insisted a strum in the case of the neck, which was regularly dressed as the morning visit; in eight or ten days they both declared that they had regained their hearing, and begged to be discharged from hospital. 

Dr. Cheyne.
have the advantages requisite to frustrate the vigilance of the medical officer, but will betray themselves by a conduct inconsistent with their alleged state; or fall into one of the mazes which his skill will devise for their detection. Bassey. However ignorant a man may pretend to be of the conversation that is carried on around him, it is impossible for him to assume that habitual dullness, and want of expression in the countenance, so characteristic of deafness; while the features of an Impostor may be frequently observed to undergo changes, in proportion to the interest which he takes in the topics, which he hears discussed by those around him. The remedial agents that would be employed in the real disease, will sometimes be sufficient for the cure of the pretended one, Case 100; the powers of endurance of the Impostor giving way before repeated visits, cupping, soothing, issues, low diet, and
Case 101. A lunatic who pretended deserts was detected by the movement which he made in hearing the sound of a piece of coin which one of his joust had intentionally let fall upon a plate.

B. P. Percy

Case 102. A soldier in the York militia. Many bullets fired at him so well that firing a pistol at his arm produced no effect. He was known detected by repeating the experiment, which results from the effect of Aurius.

Case 103. A suspicious case was placed under the care of Dr. J. E. M. M. surgeon, and accommodated in a detached ward of the hospital. He then employed some persons to approach the ward, during the night, so that they intended to rob him, when the impostor became alarmed and raised a cry of the like.
other antipathologic measures. An Dia-

plosion has been detected by making a
communication deeply interesting to him in a
low voice, and watching its effect on his
nerves: or by making a sudden noise,
when his action will betray him, Case 101; or
by asking him questions at first in a very
loud voice, and gradually lowering the
tone, when a continuation of the responses
will show that the man's hearing is un-
accompanied. Some men have acquired
such command over themselves, that they
will appear to be insensible, even to the
loudest sounds: they will however be dis-
covered if the experiment be repeated
while they are sleeping, Case 102; or by
working on the fears of the patient, by sud-
denly making him out of his sleep; or by
raising a cry of alarm during the night,
Case 103: or by suddenly telling him a
piece of good news, when an involun-
tary exclamation will presently betray him.
Case 104. A marine, while serving on board a ship of war, complained that he was gradually losing his hearing, and that he could not hear what was said in the deck. Dr. Smith, by examining him, was able to detect the sound which the marine could hear and could not hear. The marine then said, "I am happy to tell you that you are not deaf." "How do you know," said he, "that you are not deaf?"

Mr. Marshall

Case 105. A deserter convicted to six months in the dragoons, was sentenced to death. Being brought before the inspector for his discharge, I said to him, "You are always very nice to me, but if you come to see the truth of your case, I will give you a discharge for you.

The inspector then signed the discharges, to which the inspectors added the words, "Very well, I am now free."
Case 104: only working on the man's hopes on

Case 105: on the imposture is sometimes
discovered by accident, after all measures em-
ployed for its detection have proved unsuc-
cessful. Case 106: Case 107. Baron Percy relates the

case of an impostor in the Hospital de la Belle, who
was detected by his rising from his bed, and deny-
ing the charge, when three generals en-
forced the ward, and loudly enquired for him, as

guilty of robbery and murder.

Nostalgia, is of rare occurrence in the
British service, yet being allowed to exempt
from duty in the French army, since, as Baron
Percy says, "cette maladie a fait dervir un
grand nombre de soldats, et en ne peut sou-
"men la vie de ceux qui en étaient profon-
"demment atteints qu'a celle"; cases of its si-

mulation were frequent during the Wars
of the Revolution. The cause of its appear-

ing in such intensity among the troops of
France, will probably be found in the cir-

cumstances under which they were levied:
time from his home at an early age, the
young conscript was sent among strangers
to endure the privations of the Camp; here, his
military and civil experience under hardship
and defeat; he contrasts his present, with his
former condition; and seeing but a far dis-
tant hope of ever returning to his native
hills, overlooking that valley, the environs of
which is never absent from his mind, he be-
comes a prey to gloom and despair; he avoids
his comrades, and seems indifferent to all
that recalls not the idea of home: his com-
tenance is pale and expression extreme de-
jection: his eyes are sunken: his appetite lost:
emaciation ensues: and if recourse be not had
to the only measure which can effect a cure,
he succumbs under hectic, or lapses into furious
insanity.

This state scarcely admits of suc-
cessful mitigation: since the general heal-
thy appearance, and unimpaired appetite
of the Impression, would betray the fraud:
he is besides fond of his representations of
grief, and eagerly requests his discharge; while
the real sufferer is silent, and reserved, par-
cy amounting any cause for his mental depres-
ion.
Case 108. In a soldier in the 12th Dragoons, after an attack of febrile in the regimental hospital, he tended, to have lost his speech. He was left as the dead, and being useful as a tailor, he was retained in the regiment for five years, all this time communicating with others writing or one occasion, while practicing with blank cartridges, an awkward remark, that 'there is the case, but her seven spoke, although expressing pain and consternation by a variety of motions and contortions. This man, who had not been heard to articulate one word for four years, was at last discharged. After his discharge, and obturation, he recovered the use of his speech, and offered himself as master tailor to the regiment.

Sir Chance.

Case 109. In a person of the 6th Dragoons, at Bordeaux, a grenadier, as he pretended to the chimps, he made many gestures, and uttered some inarticulate sounds; he presented to me a letter, which stated that he had been kicked by a horse. Whilst I happened to be engaged with some of the men, I turned him to the ear of one of his commanders, and charged him with Imprudence. He was sent back to his duty.

Baron Percy.
In some cases, Dumbness is sometimes simulated by men for the purpose of obtaining their discharge; and some have acted their part so well, as to deceive even for years those connected with them, Case 100; Case 109. Dumbness had for its cause paralysis of the muscles of the tongue, or Larynx, or the lobe of the Tongue. In the first case, the Tongue is reduced in size, but the patient is able to make certain guttural sounds: while of the Larynx be paralysed, he is quite unable to emit any sound, even in coughing or sneezing; the thoracic vibrations which the air undergoes in its passage through that organ depend upon muscular action, being no longer produced. If therefore a patient is able to move, and instigate his tongue freely, and to utter guttural sounds, or those peculiar to sneezing, yet affects to be dumb; he is, if the affection be not congenital, certainly an Impostor. Should, for this, and hospital discipline fail in quickly curing such a case, electricity, Jetson, and the sec-
"How long have we been dumb, my good friend?"

asks a houseman with the most indignant humanity.

"Three weeks, sir," was the booming reply of the iron wire,
ever measures may be tried; or his
oppression attempted by some mode, which
will recur to the Medical Officer. A mode
into which, a pretended mute would be very
likely to fall, is to tell a stranger, to ask
him abruptly, how long he had been
dumb.

Aphonia. Loss of voice being but in
general symptomatic, usually disappears
with the subsidence of the inflammation
to which it is referrible; but when it is sus-
pected that its continuance is merely pre-
tended, the Impostor may be suddenly
broke out of his sleep, or placed in a lone-
room, and his fears excited; then he will
probably betray himself, by an involun-
tary exclamation.

Mutilus Sordorun. Deep-dumbness has
in some instances excited with great obstinacy,
your desires of obtaining their discharge.
Base 110. Its practice rests upon a vulgar
in the regimental hospital, he was sent to the Liffey
Infirmary, and was discharged from it as incurable.
His voice, however, seemed, muffled and dull, appearing
to lose his attention. Every one eventually
thought the sentence defective, and this situation
led to the city of the officers of the corps, but at the end of
about a year he was recommended to be discharged
and left Dublin, where the regiment was quartered,
and at the same time recovered the use of his tongue.
This event brought him back to the regiment next day, but
before he arrived his deafness had returned.
He was tried by a court martial, and sentenced to
receive 200 lashes; but as he still held out, it was deemed
advisable to send him to the General Hospital in Dublin
that he might be inspected by the medical officers
there before the sentence of the court martial was
carried into effect. Here various attempts were made
to induce him to give up, and among other remonstrances
for that purpose, he was informed, that if he would
return to this duty, the sentence of corporal punishment
would be commuted, a promise which produced no
mediocre effect. On admission into hospital, he was for
some time accommodated in a ward with several other
patients, but was afterwards confined in a military
with no other sustenance than a small allowance of
bread and water. The orderly who attended him was
ordered to carry his alphabet but an too account to speak
to him. In this manner things went so for nearly
three months, when one morning he accosted the orderly
with “Good morning, James.” James was completely
founded on some time; he soon however regained so far
his self to form up to declare the down, though but to
what had occurred. When in the end, his attain
due to his recovery, he said that, he had a meal
and in writing had found that his eyes lost faculties
were restored.

Mr. Marshall.

Case III. In the case of a Seaman a board of
the White who pretended to be deaf and dumb, the
error: those who are born deaf, are. Said to be deaf and dumb, and hence it is supposed, by
the ineffecting, that the loss of the sense of hear-
ing, is necessarily accompanied, by the loss of
the faculty of speech. The voice may be lost,
and the power of articulation; but in all such
cases, hearing is unimpaired. Again, hearing
may be destroyed by various causes, but in
such cases the power of speech is not lost.
That the power of those nerves which supply
the organs of speech and hearing, should be
destroyed, while there exists no other sym-
ptom of disease of the Nervous System, while
the tongue and organs of the voice retain
their muscular power, is, says J. B. Chyley,
utterly incredible; and that all such ca-
ses which have come to his knowledge,
were cases of Imposture. Case 1.

The Abbe Sicard exposed the de-
test of a young conscript, who for many
years had feigned deaf-dumbness with
such resolution and perseverance, that all,
A recent of the name of O'Donel of the 39th Regt. when joining the Cork Depot, after having been approved in the country, kept his hands clenched, and insisted that the defect had appeared during a fever, and that it was of several years standing, although thearer of his hand had a constant hardness, evidently the result of severe hands Labour.

Mr. Marshall

Case 112. Mr. O'Neal of the 21st Batt.; line of the Royals. Severe Contract. of the knee joint. The Surgeon of the Corps was convinced of the truth of the failure in connecting the Implantation, and losing all hopes of success the case was handed over to the Commanding Officer, who had been investigating daily to the orderly room, where it was extended on a cot, his contract joint...
attempts made at various times to detect any imposition that these writers, he, completely failed; by observing that the mistakes which he made in spelling were still in perfect accordance with the correct pronunciation of the words: thus he wrote hui for nau, was for mauz, he had, written the language he heard, not that which he saw, as in those who are really deaf and dumb; thereby showing that he was acquainted with the sounds of the words which he used.

Contractions. Contractions are, according to Mr. Hutchinson, most frequently resorted to, next to Ulcers, by impostors in the Public Service: and there is no doubt that many soldiers have obtained their discharge by their own simulation, while others have by their persevering obstinacy exhausted the patience of their officers, case 112. Contractions are met with at the knee, elbow, wrist or ankle joints, or on the fingers. They are produced by cicatrices or
Straightened, and kept extended, for two hours. The
situation was continued for a long time, but without effect.
the croup was persistent in continually the knee. When the
fracture was removed, and the influence of his command
was observed, the croup was exhausted as the end of 16 months, Mr. Hall
wished his discharge, although the fracture was fully sound.
and by loss, consequent on Wounds, Burns, or Fractures, it is easy to decide upon their existence, since evident marks remain: the limb is pale and wasted, from the cessation of muscular action: blood is solicited to the joint in less quantity, nutrition is imperfectly performed, and the limb consequently diminishes in size. But there are cases in which the contraction is said to have followed a severe attack of Fever or Rheumatism, and from the limb having been long kept in a state of flexion, muscular atrophy has ensued. From the same cause, as in the above case, and some difficulty in motion is present, consequent on long-continued flexion; as is seen in the Tubers of India, among whom may be found those, whose arm is incapable of being brought down from the erect position, from the length of time in which it has been kept immovably extended. Is also sometimes produced by applying a bandage tightly round a limb, thereby mechanically impeding its...
utilization, by diminishing the free infusion of blood.

When from the absence of a credible cause of the alleged contraction, and if all non-descriptive symptoms of an existing or pre-existing disease of the joint, the suspicions of the medical officer are excited, it becomes a question whether the means to be adopted for ascertaining whether the disability is present, and of convulsing the hideigene. For this purpose, several measures have been devised; divided into two Physical and Moral, the efficacy and success of which shall be separately examined.

1. Electricity. - The charge of a Leyden jar may be passed through the contracted joint several times, when its effect should be carefully noted: if the man bears the shocks ill, they should be repeated daily, and, their beneficial effects will probably not be long in showing itself; but some men can bear severe shocks without being at all affected by them; and in these instances, will not be followed by any useful result.
Case 113. A Seaman was received into the Hospital at Gibraltar on account of a Fracture of the Leg; then nearly bent, he began to pretend that the ankle joint was extensive, and then grew lame towards. His position he maintained for a year in spite of every effort made to restore the limb to its proper position, and in spite of the best treatment. One night he got intoxicated, and the Surgeon having occasion to visit the ward during the night, found him lying in the bed, with his ankle quite straighter. He was immediately relieved to his ship and proceeded on an Inspection.

Dr. Scott.
2. Examination during Sleep. To ascertain whether the contraction be produced by the voluntary efforts of the individual, the limb should be examined during sleep: an Anodyne may be given at bed-time, to produce a sounder sleep than natural, and the motions of flexion and extension then attempted: or some other name may be practised, having for its object the degree of motion existing in the Joint, Case 113.

3. Vasaæe. A dose of Perplectic Tobacco should be administered, and attempted to extend the limb during the period of suspension, attended with the Copsææ, urban power, which precedes vomiting.

4. A Bandage, or a Tourniquet, applied tightly upon the limb above the joint, has in some cases made the contraction disappear, by preventing the patient from voluntarily influencing the flexor muscles.

5. Exhaustion. Where the knee is the Joint pretended to be affected, the patient...
Case 114. - In the year 1806 the superintend of a ship had a contracted arm, and so minute was the joint at the elbow, that the thumb and little finger had an appearance of being encased, and from any count of are the muscles of the hand were so much reduced in size that the arm had altogether an emaciated appearance. The man had never received any injury upon the arm, but accounted for the contraction by a constant pain which he said that he had suffered in the line for several weeks, during which period he had been exercised daily. I have felt satisfied that the man was an impostor, and so reported him to the captain, but wished to show to the whole crew that the arm might be straightened. For this purpose all hands were ordered on deck for punishment, and then the arm was stripped. I examined the contracted arm with much attention until I saw that the influence of the trial was taken off the muscles, when with a dignified expression of "Punish him," and "Shame," celerying from the crew, the arm was with the utmost effort made perfectly straight. - Mr. Hutchinson.

Case 115. — An Hudsonian was under my care with two of the fingers of the left hand contractile. I applied a tight bandage around the fore-arm and passed a ribbon under the fingers having a weight of 50 pounds attached to it, at the end of 37 minutes the whole arm trembled, and at the end of ten the weight fell, and the fingers were straightened. I obtained a similar result in the case of a captain of the first regiment of artillery. - Rev. Dr. Polk.

Case 116. — A Sergeant belonging to the German Legion was admitted into the York Hospital, in consequence of an alleged contraction of the elbow-joint. Documented an exacerbation-burn in the
may be placed on a stool, supported by the sound leg only: when its muscles become fatigued, the contracted leg will probably be extended, to prevent a fall.

6. By conversing with a turn on the progress of his contraction, his attention may be so engrossed with the subject of discourse, that he may forget to continue his contractile efforts: and if the Surgeon fails advantage of this moment, the limb may be suddenly straightened; and the voluntary nature of the contraction exposed.

Case 114.

7. The patient may be placed, prone, on a table, and a weight fixed to the heel of the contracted limb: after a time, the voluntary power will become exhausted, and the limb straighten. While the contraction is of the elbow or fingers, a weight may be appended to the wrist; or a ribbon may be draped between the fingers, and the palm of the hand by an eyelet bored; and weights affixed until the fingers are extended. Case 115: 116.
Witness, testifying the fact of his being shot in duty with an accident, to which the contraction was attributed, and also bearing evidence of his excellent character. The Surgeon did perceive himself to be but of his goods by testimony, but having carefully examined the arm, came to the conclusion that, the disability must probably remain. He then placed a cushion between the skin and side of the Sergeant, so as to the bend his centering the elbow on his hip; he then held his own arm in a position similar to that of the Surgeon, and devised an assistant, to support it by means of weight to both. This arm became overburdened, and being unable longer to support the weights, he struck - and his elbow joint and placed them on the ground. The Sergeant continued however, to keep the joint in a flexible state, but at length the arm began to quiver, and the Surgeon coming behind him completed the extension by the aid of his hand.

Mr. Marshall
The fears of the patient may be worked upon, as advised by Mr. Hunter, by proposing the operation of dividing the flexor tendons, and if this threat be ineffectual in the course of a fortnight, it may be proceeded with in the following manner. Let the man be laid with his face covered, upon a low table, everything being prepared as for an operation, and two strong men have their hands on the knee ready to keep it down, as soon as they shall see a razor - - golden chisel firmly across the tendons. This inducement may be managed so as to make the patient believe that the tendons are divided, when it is to be hoped that he will admit that the cause of the contraction has been removed. A strong strip of steel, then, to be placed along the under surface of the foot, and the knee so effectually covered, as to prevent the man's acquiring any information respecting the integrity of the tendons, until the medical officer shall think fit.

A severe contraction of the leg has
Case 117. — I was requested to look at an old soldier who had been long in a civil Hospital, and accused of an alleged contraction of the left knee joint, the real existence of the disease being doubted. Two to the left side of the bed, in which the man was lying and after HEAR no the contracted knee, desired the man to lie on his face, by which means, the right extremity assumed the place of the left one in the bed. I then placed my hand on the right knee which became suddenly flexed, while the contraction of the left disappeared. The man's attention was so engrossed with the right knee, while it was under examination, that he forgot which was the contracted knee.

Dr. Scott

Case 118. — A young man who baffled all my efforts at detection, yet who was manifestly an imposter, was put to the following proof in which I had great confidence, since he had been educated with very religious notions. Being urged to swear upon a crucifix that his infirmity was not feigned, he refused to do so, and made that confession which pain had now been able to extort from him.

Rev. Mr. Perry.
been detected by the manoeuvre of ordering the patient to lie on his face in bed, by which change of position the unaffected limb gains the place of the contracted one; then hand of the surgeon is then to be placed on the sound limb, which the patient, deceived by the change of position, gradually contracts, under the idea that it is the member affected. Case 117.

10. A mode of detecting feigned contractions of the hand, is pursued with much success in the French Service: the patient is put into a cell, with the sound arm and hand con

ferred to his side: food is then placed, where the man cannot partake of it, without using the contracted hand: the finest resolu

tion fails before the calls of hunger.

11. The mode of procedure is advised by Baron Percy, which cannot be deemed justifiable either here, or in any other case: it is to

put the patient upon his oath, with regard to the existence of the alleged contraction; for although this might be effectual in some cases, yet there are others in which it would be merely adding surgery to law.
Case 119. A man complained of having strained his loin in the execution of his duty. He was left on the dock list, and then continued a considerable time. He was declared unsuited to his job, object to receive the bounty of government for his reported injury, and he was discharged the yard without a pension. The following day this very man, who for weeks before had been bent double, and stated himself to be perfectly unable to work, was recognized by an officer at the top of a ladder with a bricklayer's hod on his shoulder, and a descending was observed to walk away perfectly upright.

Mr. Hutchinson

Case 120. A man in the dock-yard while a night watch, quietly walked into one of the stacks, placed himself in an uninjured position, and belled out for help, as he had fallen from the bow of the dock, and was almost killed. Immediate notice was taken of his supposed accident, and his inspection then refused absence of all external marks of injuries made his case
When there is proof, almost amounting to certainty, that the contraction is wholly feigned, active exercise may be prescribed, and the recommendation rigidly enforced by the commanding officers. Six or eight hours' hand-sack drill daily, is a treatment which few sufferers of contraction will long resist.

If by heat, has been sometimes stimulated, the detection is here easy, since in real cases the steens - mastoid of the opposite side is not tense, while in feigned cases it is: the Inspector cannot readily turn his eyes to the side opposite to the contraction.

Clandicatio. Lawenesis, is very frequently feigned after blows or injuries, received on the brain; or after falls; and is alleged to have arisen from severe strain of the brain, with inability to stand upright or crooked back.

Case 119: Case 120. As it is sometimes seen, persisting for what a length of time, men will sometimes endure the most irksome position, with the hope of discharge; and as this is one of those disabilities of which...
Very suspicious. Investigation and verification added to the previous views of choler and malaria of no very fair. Curable kinds, were unwarranted. He still carried on the force with the hope of ultimate success, and by poisoning all kinds reduced himself to a mere shadow. He then engaged in a discussion of the lower protector, and when placed under discharges, he and sent away without the touch without fear herein, he very soon remedied the case by his visits.

Mr. Stnbclson.

Case 121. - Bradley of H. M. S. La Hogna, was struck to have fallen from the fore yard, striking his body in his descent against the anchor-fluke in few hours after the accident. Dined him in hospital, and after the most attentive examination, it was found that there was not the slightest mark of injury; but the bowing of his nose, made by him during examination was with the same circumstantial evidence. To make sure doubt of his existence of injury. For weeks in hospital he delivered taking any sight of sustenance, alleging that it made him sick, and that his spine was broken; and as a proof of this, his trunk was bent to nearly a right angle with the lower abdomen. Placed in his back on the floor, his legs and thighs were standing upwards at a right angle, and when his legs were pressed down to the floor, his body started up, and he then appeared in a sitting posture. With this rise a condition of his informed me that, Bradley had laid a plan for escape from the hospital, which he knew to be false. -certified that night, at the time appointed he was seen descending from the hospital window, and running into the garden, when he was secured, and the body money restored, like a soldier at parade, and was discharged to his duty as bosun mid ships.

Mr. Stnbclson.
the patient's own testimony is often the only proof; the medical officer ought, never to recommend a man for discharge, until he has received, other confirming evidence of the existence, and disqualifying nature of the affection. He will consider how far the injury received is capable of producing the crooked state of the spine; whether any disorganizing process is going on in the heart, as the formation of abscesses; and whether the bent position of the patient be merely assumed, or otherwise.

Where injury is inflicted on the loin to such a degree as to cause formation of abscess; or lesion of the spinal cord: there will be ecchymosis, retention of urine, paralysis of the lower limbs, or other evident marks of its affliction. Case 121. Where none of these are present, and the back is bent to such a degree as to bring the thighs to a right angle with the body: a position which is maintained while in bed, and lying on the side, without much difficulty; the man should be taken
Case 192. Private J. W. was sent home from India to be inquired, and was admitted into the 3rd General Hospital. He stooked so much that the upper half of the body formed nearly a right angle with the lower, and he usually moved from place to place by the help of a stick about two feet long which he grasped by the middle. His alleged disability was eventually he.

Semed to be wholly pretended. Under the supervision of a medical officer he was placed on his back on the floor, then he held his legs in nearly a vertical position and continued much bitterness upon any attempt being made to put his inferior extremities in a line with his body; this position was reversed, and for some time he supported himself on his head, hands and feet. He then became tried of this state of exposure, and as each when he could endure it no longer, he stretched his legs fully out, and lay flat upon his chest and stomach, and was shortly afterwards discharged to duty.

Mr. Marshall

Case 193. A soldier was admitted into the Company's Depot at Chatham for an alleged disease of the back, which the man asserted rendered him unable to move or be cared in bed. This had existed for a month without any indication that the man intended to return to his duty, and Dr. Davies, who considered him an insipid, saw no prospect of his going to the window of his ward in the dusk of the evening, and after tapping gently on the glass, called the man by name in a low tone of voice. He was at the window in an instant, when Dr. Davies had the pleasure of congratulating him on the recovery of locomotion, and the man went forthwith to his duty.

Mr. Marshall
out of bed, and placed on the floor, with his head and feet resting on the ground, and his back elevated; and since this curvature of the body results from voluntary muscular action, the spine will be straightened as soon as the muscular power has become exhausted, Case 122. On a brisk peristaltic enema the man was given to the man at night, and his movements watched while going to the water-closet: supposing every one in the ward to be asleep, he will not probably at such a time, deem it necessary to maintain his isthmus position. If repeated blistering may be applied to the back, or issues made, under the use of which the man will have an opportunity of leaving Hospital, without the necessity of an extremity. Or the warm bath may be tried; the patient should be placed in a water cask, and water gradually added, until it nearly reaches his chin, when he stands erect. Frieder will sometimes succeed with obstinate simulatores of this affection, when severe remedies have failed, Case 123.
There was no more frequent recurrence, both in the regiments and Hospitals, than to meet with men whose symptoms themselves bore suffering under circumscription of urine. I have seen in the latter fifteen cases, as a twice affected with it.

Bran Percy

'Numbers' are the instances of this deception. Ferndale, Poole, and 'numbers' are the names, when also there have been both to the naval services by invalidity from gall bladder.

Mrs. Hutchinson.

Case 124. - When the City of Dublin Riot, it was examined as antimony in 1802, the Surgeon of the regiment resigned and he was succeeded by a civil practitioner acquainted with the diseases of soldiers and ward, much less so with their civil practices. Several of the men who discovered that they could easily impose upon him, reported them to the authorities with circumscription of urine. He took them into hospital, and put them under treatment, but without the least benefit. Upon this, the Colonel of the regiment wrote to me to come over and visit those men, which I did with day, and was particularly struck with the appearance of the men upon parade, members of them having their white breeches completely destroyed by the urine. I remained an entire the night, and at a late hour accompanied the Surgeon to his hospital, and administered an ointment in the worst cases. We returned as early hour next morning, and examining the beds of those men who were yet asleep, discovered that not one of them had discharged.
Scurvy. This affection, so uncommonly met with among soldiers, is frequently associated in the Service. This may be ascribed to the great facility with which it may be infected: it has even appeared in an epidemic form in some regiments on the occasion of a discharge being granted to the individual, who had really been suffering under this disability, case 124. When it presents itself in this form, there can be scarcely a doubt as to the existence of deception, but in every case the greatest caution should be observed in crediting the statements of those who report themselves as suffering from circumscription of urine. When the disease is real, the clothes of the patient exude an offensive ammoniacal odor, the hands, and especially the gums is pale, and, circumscribed, from being kept constantly constricted, as it were, in urine. While the stench and discolor of the thighs are red and exocciated, by the irritation thereby
ume during the night. In introducing the catheter, the water flowed in a free stream, and as the urine was withdrawn, before the bladder was emptied, thus affording proof that the bladder retained its full power of retention and expulsion. I then stated to the medical officers that the soldiers were in the habit of urinating upon their Surgeon, and recommended him to order all those who had soiled their clothes to be marched to Brown's broth every morning at 6 o'clock, and every evening at the same hour. Under this regimen not a case of incontinence occurred in the regiment in a short time. - Dr. Cheyne.
produced: if the glans penis be wiped quite dry, a drop of urine will soon be seen coming from the orifice of the urethra: the urine, when first voided, is clear, but on standing, soon becomes turbid, and emits a strong ammoniacal odour; those in whom this affection occurs, are generally of an emaciated habit, with a languid and circulation, and great deficiency of muscular power.

When this disease presents itself, after having ascertained by sounding that there is no disease of the prostate, or stone present in the bladder: repeated blistering may be applied to the loin, which will generally prove successful; if the inconvenience be real, and the patient should be allowed, in an only to sleep upon: while impostors will soon become tired of this treatment, and return to their duty. On the patient, may be made to stand with the abdomen exposed before the medical officer, this will then be the urine to be ejected in jets, and the abdominal muscles
Mr. Marshall

Case 129. Two young soldiers in the Hospital at Hantiques feigned, as Mr. Curnow and Co. said, a want of urine, and not being found capable of urine, were discharged. Shortly after, an occurrence of urine became epidemic in the corps; and on my considering that the treatment adopted produced no improvement, I ordered a biquine to be placed round the penis of all these patients, and a seal set upon which was to be broken only by the Surgeon, to whom they were ordered to apply when desirous of making water. By these directions, the Surgeon, at the same time, to visit them occasionally to ascertain whether the penis was swollen or the urine escaping. I had observed that in the case of incontinence, the penis was much swollen above the ligature, which it was consequently easy to remove. Any operation was useless; it was not found necessary to remove the ligatures for the men to make water, but at a shorter period, and at the end of 24 hours no one complained of incontinence. — Joslin.
of urine, if the urine be voided by a voluntary effort, Case 124. On a full dose of a
syrup may be administered at bed-time, and a clean dry sheet placed under the patient.
When asleep, which should be frequently examined during the night: if it remain quite dry
for this period, there is certainly importance, which may be made evident by introducing
a catheter the moment that the man awakes, when the copious flow of urine, will show
that the power of sphincter vesica is diminished: since in real incontinence the
bladder will not retain its contents for any length of time, during sleep, or under any
other circumstances. As a sealed ligature may be applied round the penis, when
if incontinence really exists, a swelling will be found above the ligature; the urine,
constantly dripping into the urine, as soon as it enters the bladder, Case 125. A cold
bath morning and evening, has been found a successful prescription. Dr. W. Percy ordered
with success 20 lashes daily with the rene
Case 126. One of the men who had been accused of urination in public, was ordered to be lashed on the loin with the hoss of an ox; to strengthen and quieten the bladder as it was said. Knowing that he was to receive the above allowance, the man I gave to announce to us with joy about as real as his complaint, that he was quite cured.

Bacon Percy

Case 127. Immediately before the Resignation for foreign service, Private J. E. K., whose excellent character, was admitted into hospital, on account of an alleged inactivity to evacuate the contents of his bladder. For above 10 to 12 days the urine was drawn off by the catheter; when one day the Surgeon came to the hospital, and rather suddenly turned down the covered clothes; when he was surprised to find the penis entirely bored through with a big stone. Until this discovery made the highest obligation was entertained for the continual being fictitious.

Mr. Marshall
of an or, on the Louise, for the purpose of giving, as he said, tone, to the bladder, Case 126. But
the best plan, is to furnish the patient with an animal, and send, him to his duty: then
finding that, nothing is gained by his disease, he will soon cease to affect it.

ISCHEMIA URETHRALS has been accomplished by applying a ligature around the
Peri, and thereby preventing the evacuation
of the Urine, Case 127. The absence of every
probable cause of such retention, as a stone
in the Bladder or Urethra, enlargement
of the Prostate, an Tumor in the spermatic
region; will lead the medical officer to our
skeptic deception: when by coming upon the pa-
rent; unaware, and examining the Peri, his suspiciousness as to the nature and
cause of the affection will be removed, or confirmed.
Case 128. Mr. B. was admitted in a state of excitement, and at 10 a.m. he was examined, said that he was troubled on both sides. While each grain presented a swelling very much resembling Hennia, but the left testis being very pendulous and flaccid, all my attention was called to it, and on examination it was found to be empty, and the testes lodged in the groin. As soon as this discovery was made, the man became quite composed, and in examining the parts the testes were found to have descended to their proper places in the Scrotum. He then displayed the remarkable power which he possessed over the testes, when raised both testes from the bottom of the Scrotum up to the external abdominal rings with considerable force, and again dropped them into their proper places. He then pulled up one testis, and after some time the other followed, as the word of command was given; he then let them both fall into the Scrotum. He also pulled one gradually up, whilst the other was gradually descending.

Mr. Hutchinson.

Case 129. Mr. Gaffey enlisted in the 3rd Battalion of the rifle Brigade in 1828. Being a great drunkard, and having been repeatedly convicted of theft, he was sentenced to discharge him with ignominy from the Service! While these were in progress, he was troubled to have become impotent, and was forthwith examined by the Surgeon, who found a slight degree of scrofula over the left inguinal ring, and on further examination he found that the left testicle was not in the Scrotum. By means of considerable pressure applied immediately above the ring the testicle was excluded.

Mr. Marshall.
Hemina. Some men, possessing the power of drawing up, by the voluntary contraction of the oblique abdominal muscles, the testis to the external abdominal inguinal rings, have availed themselves of this power, to simulate heminial Hemina. Some men are able to draw up both Testes simultaneously to the rings, or the testis of either side; while others are able to elevate the testis of one side only, Case 128: Case 129; and it is stated that some men are able to draw up the testis from the Scrotum, within the external abdominal aperture. In all these cases, the absence of the testis from its place in the Scrotum, will indicate the manner in which the appearance of Hemina has been produced. Scrotal Hemina has been simulated by puncturing the Scrotum, and inflating its cellular tissue by the introduction of air through a tube; the escutia which will be here perceptible on manipulation, and the absence of the usual signs of Hemina, will render the deceit evident; while a careful inspection will probably discover
Case 130. Of a man who had been left behind the King's Infirmary, joined at London, with his stomach very much enlarged and inflamed. His story was as follows.

One day, after leaving the Infirmary, he jumped from a window and immediately perceived a swelling in the groin. On handling the swelling, the Surgeon of the Regiment, having heard of this unusual afflicting immediately wrote a statement of the case to me. The Surgeon of the King's Infirmary, Dr. O'Brien, in reply enclosed a paper that had been picked up in the street of the Infirmary in which he lay, containing a receipt for making a suppository, in which he directed to mix the strength of a coating-powder and the suppository with incense of a tobacco-pipe, and if it were wished to produce a double suppository, the same thing was to be done on the other side, after which warm fomentations were to be applied to reduce the inflammation.

Dr. Cheyne.

Case 131. Of the extreme simplicity of another dissembler. I recollect a ludicrous instance in the case of a man rather advanced in age, who had been examined at an intimation, had been regularly posted by an experienced Surgeon, and duly attended. But before joining the Regiment, having begun to repent of his engagement, he stated to me that he was liable to expect when the most minute examination, I could judge of his disease, and gave my opinion accordingly. The man then very gravely told me that his suppository was in the rectum in hand. With always went, under fatigue, and that the exertion of marching up to the head quarter of the Regiment had made it disappear. I immediately told him that this was a very singular miracle of science, but of all kinds the most convenient for a Soldier, that we could continue to give him plenty of fatigue and that all events we should keep him until the suppository again made its appearance. The man went to his duty, and the suppository was never more heard of.

Sir George Baringale.
the aperture, which has been made, Case 130. Some men have the effervescence, or rather the
simplicity, to assert that they are ruptured,
when no traces of such an affection are to be
found : the course of proceedings is here
obvious, Case 131.

In the British army Hemia is not
allowed to entitle an infantry soldier to a
discharge, except in extreme cases of dis-
ability ; the degree of which is to be estimated
by the regimental surgeon. While a cavalry
soldier, who is discharged, for Hemia, un-
der fourteen years service, may either be
transferred to a veteran, or garrison bat-
tration, or company, or be allowed a tem-
porary pension or gratuity ; Mr. Marshall
however recommends that every soldier who
is ruptured, and has not served the period
requisite to entitle him to a permanent pen-
tion, should be recommended to be dis-
charged; while those who have served
this period, yet whose condition cannot
The case of an lieutenant and of a Private of the 98th Regt. proved to me, the one in Sora, the other at Grenada, the danger caused by Hemian, however well kept up, during the last months. The officer nearly lost his life; the strangulation yielded more readily in the case of the Private.
be designated as an extreme case of disability, may be retained in the service, and employed in the execution of light duties. Surgeon Major Savernake considers that a ruptured soldier is unable to sustain the fatigue of active warfare, but is usually capable of executing the duties of a garrison. Surgeon Major Cocks from observations made during the late French campaign in Spain, comes to the conclusion, that those suffering from Hemia, are nearly always obliged to enter hospital after a few days of active operations; twice a truss, however well it may be applied, cannot prevent the entrance of the Intestine into the vaginal canal, although it may prevent its descent, into the Scrotum. Rasin has come to the same conclusion, and observes that Hemia does not occur more frequently among Soldiers than among Civilians; but that the duties of the former make strangulation a more common occurrence among them.
In the official report of the capture of Algiers by the French in 1811, Count Coetlogon as the Governor, complains of having lost a great many officers in the line of defence by their having resigned commissions in order to avoid military duty. — D. Forbes.

Case 132. During the late War, of 1813, men who volunteered from one of the Cork Militia regiments, into the line, five disabled themselves when ordered in service to the Peninsula. Very lately, when the left was at Cork, and about to embark for the Peninsula, four of the men got the first joint of the left thumb amputated. While the left was serving at the Cape of Good Hope, nine men returned one or other of their extremities in the course of six weeks. — W. Marshall.
Wounds. These have been resorted to by the designing and dastardly from an early period of military history, to exempt from service, or escape from the dangers of the field. Our word "patriot," [patriae truncatus] indicates the nature of the mutilation, that was usually practised by the degenerate soldiers of the Roman Empire, during the period of its decline: to such an extent, indeed, was this voluntary infliction of injuries carried, that a law was enacted, by which two main red处境 were to be returned as one man, in completing the levy required from any province. In France also, during the Wars that succeeded the First Revolution, mutilation became so common, that the same enactment was put in force. In the British Service, mutilation has often been practised, to obtain a discharge, and in some instances to procure a pension also: it has even appeared to become epidemic in a regiment. When ordered in foreign service, Case 132. To prepare such a disposition, it is ordered by Art. 156 of the
Case 133. I was requested to visit an officer for the purpose of examining a question wound, which he alleged he had received from the enemy in his left arm. On examining the site of the wound, no injury could be discerned except an abrasion of the cuticle, about the size of a pea, which seemed to have been occasioned by a leaden bullet rather than by a bullet. Care had been taken to destroy the sliver of his jacket, so that it was impossible to learn anything positive respecting the alleged cause of the wound. — Dr. Forbes.

Case 134. In a case of purulent wound without loss of continuity, which came under my notice, the man had strained the foot to prevent the suppurating ulcer, two of which were in the ulceration; all of which had been removed three days previously. — Dr. Forbes.
Pensioning Warrants, that any Soldier
manoeued by firing off his musket, or by
other means, and thereby rendered unfit for
Service, shall be brought before a Court
Martial, which shall inquire into the circum-
stances under which the accident occurred
and if it shall appear that the injury was
not accidentally, but designedly inflicted, the
man shall not be discharged, but receive
punishment, and be retained in the Ser-
vice. It becomes therefore a matter of great
importance, that the Medical Officer should
come to a correct conclusion, then such a
case is submitted to his decision; since on
it equally depends the punishment of guilt
and the protection of innocence.

There can be little hesitation in
deciding upon those cases of petitions, where
a slight scratch is shown as a wound
produced by a bullet, Case 133; or an injury is
alleged to have been received and the
Skin has been colored to imitate ecchy-
mosis, Case 134; or where, containing has
CASE 135. I recall a remarkable instance of the hardships and desperation with which victimisation is sometimes resorted to, in the case of a soldier who, in the course of his service, was sent home, as a distant, foreign station, in which he was serving. I found it necessary to amputate the man’s hand, and told him it would be done, than he held me, his other hand, saying, that I would give him a glass of grog, I might take it off also. He was subsequently tried by a General Court-martial, and instead of being shot, home, was sentenced to corporal punishment, and afterwards to be degraded.

Sir George Ballingall.

Browne Layney ascribes the great fire-dominance of this kind of firing to the fact that the men fired in three ranks, and those in the second and third, involuntary/y tested their fires on the hands of those in the first rank, and again the enemy occupied the summits of several hills, and if these fired down upon the French, who in return would have their hands constantly raised to their guns.
been greatly practised, with the avowed design of obtaining a discharge, Case 135. But the case of a Wound secretly inflicted, especially during action, is involved in much difficulty, as may be judged from the following occurrence in the French Army, after the battles of Juterboek, Baachen and Marchen, in the Saxen Campaign of 1813; in which it was represented to the Emperor, that a great number of the wounded, had merely lost fingers, or had their hands only injured by musket balls: and suspicions were entertained that the injuries had been voluntarily inflicted. A Board of medical officers, of whom Baron Lancy was President, was appointed to examine 2,632 Soldiers, each of whom had been wounded in the hand. The examination of each case was made with great care. 1. In regard to the character of the Wound, and the Disabilities thereby occasioned. 2. In regard to the Causes of the Wounds. 3. In regard to the circumstances which attended the
Case 136. - A man belonging to the 7th Dragoon Guards, cut off a digit on the forefinger of the right hand of a horse, while the poor animal was feeding on hay before the stables. In consequence of the accident, a portion of the bone was found in the wound. He had, however, completely forgotten to clean his sword before giving the animal the hay. Upon examination, traces of recently shed blood were found on it.  

Mr. Marshall

Case 137. - A seaman cut off two of his fingers with an axe upon a boat. In the confusion of the moment, he left them there. He then ran down into the hold, and uttering a cry rushed upon deck, exhibiting his mutilated hand, and avowing that he had lost his fingers by the accidental collision of two water casks. His declaration of causus would produce to clean a wound, and shortly after his two fingers were found, and lying near the spot I which had divided them.  

T. Scott
Injury. — The Board, after much deliberation, decided, that it was impossible to distinguish any difference between wounds occasioned by the fire of an enemy, and injuries voluntarily inflicted; and, consequently they reported that there was no satisfactory proof that any of the soldiers under examination, had inflicted themselves.

When it is required to decide whether an injury or wound has been produced accidentally or otherwise, the judgment of the Medical Officer on this point will be forming 1. From the appearance of the wound. When the wound presents a clean cut surface, and the man asserts that it was produced by the bite of an animal, case 136; or by the fall of one, or the collision of two other heavy bodies, case 137; or balls, stones, beans, or pieces of ordnance, it is evident that his account of the cause of the injury is false, and it will most probably be found on investigation, that it has been intentionally inflicted. The same opinion may be formed...
Case 138. - A man belonging to the 4th Dragoons who was on furlough, applied for admission into hospital, in consequence of leaving the ring and breaking five of his right hand fingers, which had been done by the falling of a log of wood on his hand. The blood was flowing; but nothing from the divided arteries when he was admitted into hospital, and hence it was supposed that the injury had been inflicted only a few minutes previously. He stated that the fingers had been removed 12 hours since, while he was assisting to remove some wood from a cart at the custom house, away a distance of two miles from the hospital, and that his brother had thrown the fingers into the fire.

Mr. Marshall

Case 139. - There was a convict on board the hulk at Chatham, who placed his right arm over a space between two beds, and then got a companion to strike the forearm with a bit of wood, by which both the bones were fractured. - J. Scott.
When the blood is issuing in jets from a wound, which the man asserts has been inflicted for some length of time, Case 138.

And from the situation of the wound if it be in a part of the body in which it could not have been inflicted by the patient himself, the probability of its accidental character is increased; while on the other hand, this probability is diminished, with the facility with which the situation and nature of the injury could afford a man for self-infliction; thus the loss of two fingers of the left hand would be a most suspicious occurrence. The one probability or im possibility, however of a wound having been inflicted by the patient himself is by no means a certain proof that it has not been caused with a fraudulent intention; since instances are not rare in which men have been known to solicit, and obtain the assistance of their comrades in enabling them to effect mutilation, Case 139.

3d. From the alleged cause. If the cause which is asserted to have produced the injury be manifestly incapable.
Case 140. — A Private of this Regiment had his left thumb amputated through a small portion of the skin on the palmar side of the hand. He stated that the accident occurred by his falling upon broken glass, and to corroborate his narration, he had taken care to describe the segments of a broken bottle at the foot of the barracks stairs, where the accident was said to have happened. He was not hostile, because to explain why, if he fell from and on the broken bottle, the skin on the back of the hand was not cut. A Court Martial awarded him 500 rupees which he received.

Mr. Marshall.

Case 141. — During the mutiny of 1857, a Private was standing sentry a little distance from a post occupied by the British, and while on duty was accidentally fired on from the jungle. This man was found severely wounded, having lost his fingers, one of his eye blown away. He attributed this wound to a shot from the jungle, and the nature of the injury, and the recent explosion of his musket told a different tale.

Mr. Marshall.

Case 142. — In 1872 a Private came into an Apothecary's shop one evening after dinner, having his fingers of his left hand recently amputated. His wound was dressed, and he was conveyed to the General Hospital. Here he stated that when he was returning home from jaunting he had been attacked by a number of people, and that, during the fray, his hand was mutilated. Persons were instantly dispatched with lanterns to inspect the reported place of his wounding, but there they found a flat stone with the amputated fingers upon it, and at a little distance a bottle, but that the cap of which exactly fitted an indentation in the stone.

Mr. Marshall.

Case 143. — A man was one morning dividing the meat for the different messes of the company, when he cut off the thumb of the left hand. This mutilation was stated to be the result of an accident, but then the amputated portion was examined, a deep, circular wound...
If producing it, as in Case 140, where it is evident that pieces of broken glass could never have divided the bone of the thumb; or the wound presents a very different appearance from that, which would be produced by such a cause, as in Case 141: where a ball fired from a distance would have simply perforated the leg, and not have blown away nearly the whole calf; a voluntary infliction may be more than suspected.

4. From the severed hand. When a man has cut off one or more fingers or toes, he will frequently in his hurry and anxiety forget to make away with them, and they will be brought in evidence against him; as where in Case 142, a man said that he had lost two of his fingers in an affray, where-as they were found lying on a stone with a small hatchet near them; on the severed flesh showing by an incision when it, that the first attempt was unsuccessful, as in Case 143, where a deep incision in the thumb, showed that the first stroke was not sufficient for the intended purpose.
No man ever seen known cowardly barrels during action and thinking done the better with most violent guns and complaints, though at the same time they have received little or no harm, and all I could see or say could not be equal upon them to make a second trial of their courage, soon go up again till the action was all over. May! This had told by those quartered at the same gun, that instantly fellows have actually put their feet on board all the king of the carriage or purpose to the block, that they might have a horrible protest for going down to the Dagon. This I must own I have great reason to credit, having sometimes met with such contumacies as the logs and feet occasioned by the gun carriage, but at the same time so big as so suddenly to the worth mentioning, as other times there was scarcely any injury or criticism be perceived, notwithstanding the most panicous complaint of pain and memories. — Northcote.
5. From the extent of the wound. Suspicion would diminish in proportion as the wound increases in extent and danger. Since it is not probable, that a man would voluntarily inflict on himself a severe and dangerous injury, when a slight one would answer his purpose equally well; thus a wound of the hand, is more probably practised than one of the arm, and one of the arm or leg, more probably so than one of the thigh.

6. From the expression of the patient's sufferings. When the patient is obviously anxious to impress the medical officer with an idea of the severe nature of an accident, while the external marks of injury are but slight, as in trivial bruises received in working the gun, it may be suspected that the man has some end to gain by such disability, and that he has been accessory to its occurrence.
During the great war, I was attached to a brigade, and 
was present in the Army, for the sake of receiving a 
discharge, and getting a fresh bounty for enlistment. As 
commander of the name of it, in the neighborhood of 
Syracuse, often boasted to me, that he had been driven 
gut from sixty different regiments by this means. - 
Mr. Dunlop.

Case 144. I saw a person presented to 
Henry the third of France, for the royal touch, who 
appeared to have a large ill-conditioned ulcer on the 
breast. When I held the healthy tissue and general 
good health of the patient, I concluded that there was 
one suspicion, and knowing that such an ulcer could 
necessarily impair the general health, I touched the 
ulcer. I found it to be nothing other than a 
ulcer on a piece of cloth, cleverly fitted to the breast, and 
changing a serious fluid. - Pierre Pignay.

Case 149. My Brother, John Pali, a 
man, was afflicted with a foul ulcer on the breast, 
changing as large a quantity of apparent blood- 
colored pus. The healthy appearance, and sudden 
curettage of the man showed that he was sound. 
Henry therefore obtained permission from the legis- 
lation of the patient, and brought to his house to be 
examined. On exploring the chest, a sponge was found 
in the scrotum. It was cut with a mixture of blood and 
water, which was conducted through a tube to the 
place of the scrotum. A large, shrewd, ulcer, of the 
character above described, and in- 
creasing size by surrounding the leg with a bull's 
ulcer, from which issued the offensive odors, and 
causing over this a quantity of filthy sloughs. - 
Ambrose Pali.
Ulcers were formerly very frequently met with both in the Army and Navy, but more particularly in the latter, among schemers who were desirous of obtaining their discharge from the Service. It is evident that the various modes in which the appearance of an Ulcer has been produced by medicsants, to excite the compassion of the Public, as by a strange saturation with a mixture of blood and milk; a piece of the Ulcer of an animal; or raw flesh; or the skin of a hog; would not for a moment deceive the Medical Officer. Case 144: Case 145. Impostors have therefore resorted to those applications, which are capable of producing an ulcer on a sound surface; or have by applying instruments, or ligatures to a limb, prevented the healing of a sore already existing.

The anterior and upper region of the leg, where the tibia is covered merely by common integument, is the part in which such Ulcers are most frequently met with; this spot appearing to be chosen from the difficulty with which they are here healed, and from
Case 146. — At a late visit to the hulk, Mr. Robertson, surgeon to the Greenwich hulks, told me that the number of patients with ulcers on the legs was some months previously so great, that he was afraid that the hospital, cutaway would take it up; but on neglecting brand, the employed ones, who found that all those cases were produced by in process tunes, "not heating," that is, with the sand used for sanding the decks, with the thumb upon the skin bone. He cited out of those convicted of the practice. And then "bugged," two more ulcers appeared. — Mr. Davidge.

Case 147. — Very lately one of the recruits, long being in the depot, was accidentally detached with his sand embedded in an ulcerated surface on his leg, surrounded by a tight ligature. — Mr. Willcock.

Case 148. — In two cases furnished to me, Crockburn, the agent for sick and wounded men at this station, the impression of the usual button to be seen upon the toes, the anchor made in the most distinctly marked. — Sir George Ballingall.
their rendering a man unfit for duty than remaining in this situation. The irritants most frequently used to produce an ulcer are the mineral acids; quick-lime and soap; acetate of copper; arsenic; corrosive sublimate; cantharides; the roots and ripe fruit of certain of the Ranunculaceae; the bark of the sponge camel; the juice of the sea lettuce and euphorbium; bruised garlic and vinegar; or by removing a portion of skin with the scissors, or a knife; or by rubbing the skin over the Titia, with a little sand. Case 146, and allowing it to remain on the irritated surface, which process is repeated until the desired effect is produced; or by placing a copper coin, Case 147, or metal button upon the skin or surface of the sore, Case 148; in some cases, an applications has been applied around the pustules to give it a smooth, shining, red appearance. Such applications have
Case 149. - Dr. Creachan, a man of 46, who had applied cantharic to the cecum of an ulcer, lost his leg as consequence of Hospital gangrene which attacked the parts more severe.

Baron Percy

Case 150. - Pierre, Commanonqua, of the 15th regiment, volunteer of the royal guard, was admitted into hospital, for a burning of the ankle produced by sunning. While under treatment, he became less spirited, and declared that he constantly asked for his discharge; with this intention he applied secretly ligature to the leg, and placed it in an infusion of opium to produce suffocation. By these means, a tumefaction sprang, appeared on the anterior part of the foot, and spread gradually until the whole of the limb became mortified, and amputation made necessary.

Baron Percy

Case 151. - Needless amputating the leg of a man at Deal hospital, for cases of the tubercular disease. It was suggested that he had never played any tricks with his body. Although I was persuaded, and asserted that he had been visited in this state until the day after his leg was removed, when knocked over a bice of copper corn meal, I had that morning discovered a distending of the ampulla bile, embedded between the gall bladder and other muscles, nearly three fingers from the origin of the liver. The unfortunate man then cowardly stated that he threw the piece of copper into the liver, which nine months since, with the view of obtaining his discharge by cowardice, and he tried to repeat his imprudence.

Mr. Hutchinson

Case 152. - In 1810 a fellow enlisted in the army at Portsmouth, and received his full bounty. In a few days it was discovered that he had a very bad leg. On investigation it was proved by his stripes and others.
Sometimes produced effects directly reported of by impostors: the patient was having sometimes taken on a carcinomatous character, or been attacked by Hospital Gangrene. Case 149: Case 150: on the amputation of the limb has been rendered necessary. Case 151: Case 152.

When the ulcer surrounding an ulcer has a natural appearance, the edges not being elevated or callous, the patient's general health being unimpaired, and the system free from any constitutional disturbance, while the ordinary dressings have been unproductive of benefit, it may be suspected that the ulceration is kept up by some irritating application; and it becomes necessary to adopt some measure that shall prevent the patient having any access to the parts affected. With this view it was formerly the practice, to apply a bandage from the toes upwards over the dressings, and to draw a line with ink down each.
to avoid going on duty, he had rather an incision in the flesh stitch upon the shin bone, and put a copper half
heeny on the wound, which, almost immediately caused
a violent inflammation. He ultimately became, from
most deadly for his decantation, as a mortification fol-
ed, and it was found necessary to amputate the limb.

D. Beck
side of it, or seal its end with wax im-
pressed with the Surgeon's seal. This plan
however was not found to fulfill the desired
attention, since a coagulum of blood was
frequently observed on the surface of the ul-
er, and the surrounding skin inflammation;
produced by the patient, striking the ulcer,
upon rubbing it against some hard body, or
pricking it with a pin through the bandage.

To Mr. Hutchinson is due the merit of intro-
ducing into the Service the use of an appa-
ratus which effectually prevents the patient
from tampering with a sore: he described it
as a strong oak box, made in the shape
of a book, to come up about four or five inch-
es above the knee, the short thigh part of
the box forming with the leg an acute an-
gle, so that the muscles of the diseased
leg might be preserved in a relaxed state.
the upper end of the box is closed by a
square piece of the same strong wood,
with a circular hole cut in it to suit
The circumference of the thigh, lined with leather, to prevent the cut edge of the wood giving pain to the wearer: this boot is then cut down to the toe, having an inner boot, and a lack, which cannot be easily kicked attached to the centre of the leg: two narrow slits are then made through the sole of the foot, through which a leather strap is passed, for the purpose of being attached to a circular bandage, passing round the ankle of the wearer, by means of two blockles which being twisted, will completely exclude the possibility of the leg being drawn through the letters "Punishment for Impostors", and then painted upon the side of the box.

The lint being in this manner carefully secured, simple dressings should be applied to the ulcer, which will if punctured, quickly heal: care however should be taken, that the aperture, through which the lint papes in the upper end of the box, be made to fit accurately to its circ
conference, or the Impostor will still be able to imitate the sore, by thrusting a thin piece of wood along the hub, so as reach the ulcerated surface.

On the other hand, as symptomatic of an ulcer of some of the internal parts of the uterine cavity, has been intimated by French surgeons by the most disgusting means, it is unnecessary however to dwell upon such cases, since they could never occur in the British Service.

Iemic Capitis, and some other cutaneous affections, have been intimated by the application of Canotics, or acrid, insidious, as Tartar Sodic Phthisic, to the skin. Case 153: an attentive examination, however of the appearance and progress of a sore so produced, will quickly detect its real nature; nor is it probable that the impostor will reap any benefit from his hand, since, unless the disease be of so obstinate a character as to resist every mode of treatment, which the practitioner
Case 134. — I had some time ago a case of a recruit reported to be "Psychology Disturbing," and close resembling that of "Lucas." After several weeks Dr. Burdette of the 85th Regiment detected a shining particle in the powder of saltpeter adhering to an ammonium dressing with he bad purposely applied to the limb in order that the patient might not be prevented from managing his case in his own way. — Dr. Harris.

Case 135. — A young man who had been discharged for an herpetic eruption, confessed that he was able at any time to produce this appearance on his body by eating very salt cheese; another confessed that he had swallowed a quantity of salt with the same effect.

— Isaac Perry.
The occurrence of a fracture of one of the long bones, is by no means to be considered as an adequate cause for discharge. Since there exists no reason why men in the service, should not recover from the effects of a fracture equally as well as those in civil life, especially as they are in some respects more favorably circum-

is discharged. Bubbles have been dissoluted by the application of Cartharides and vinegar to the skin, then the thinning particles of the flax attached to the skin in dressings, will sometimes betray the supposition. Case 154. Porridge decoctions have been dissoluted by the application of depilatories to the scalp. Detection however, is not easy, since the cutaneous disease has been produced, by the ingestion of certain saline or acid substances, which from idiosyncrasy, the eruption is worse will be followed by an eruption of the skin. Case 155.
The existence of a false joint does not certainly prove that the limb has been frequently moved; since false joints are formed under other circumstances. If there is the concomitance of cold applications to the limb, for too long a period, surely that degree of inflammatory action is checked which is absolutely necessary to bring about an osseous union.

J. A. Ashley Cooper.

Case 156. There was a young convict on board the Hulks at Chatham, who placed his right arm over a space between two beds, and got a companion to strike the fore arm with a long piece of wood; both the bones were thus fractured, and even after the arm had been put up in splints, he found means to displace them, and thereby prevented a perfect union.

Dr. Scott
...stanced than the latter for the application of the appropriate means for recovery. The union of a fractured bone may be retarded, or even entirely prevented, and a false joint formed, by frequent motion of the limb: when therefore a medical officer is fully convinced that in a case of fracture, a patient is designedly attempting the creative process, with the intent to produce an useless limb, and thereby obtain his discharge and a pension; he shall be justified in bringing the man before a Court Martial, under the 28th Art. of the Pennington Treaties. As "intentionally incapacitating his own," since he provides the penurious example which such an action would be to a regiment; the professional character of the medical officer would be likely to be called in question in such a case. 156.

After a fracture of the leg in an army, a man who is desirous of obtaining his discharge, sends that he has lost the proper use of his limb, or that he suffers pain in using it at the place of fracture. Such plea is however
Case 137. While I was examining the insufficient men of some troops stationed in the positions on the heights, I met with three cases of this kind. One a thigh bone was said to have been fractured; each of the men stated that the accident occurred while he was absent from the regiment, and while some of his comrades were with them. He walked lame and the limb complained of, seemed shorter than the other; there was no trace of callus, or displacement of the end of the bone, and the limb was not externally. From dissociated by that means the extremity was made to appear shortened; for them they were placed on their back, I found that the muscles of the affected shortened limb, were powerfully contracted, while those of the other thigh were relaxed and soft.

Mr. Marshall

Case 138. A soldier on being carried to Edinburgh Castle, asserted that his thigh bone was fractured; the limb seemed to be a little longer than its fellow, and the joint was erected. The state of the limb however, not being considered as satisfactory indicative of fracture, it was determined to apply the apparatus of plaster, by which both the limbs were kept in an intentionally straight position. This the man found so intolerable, that after a couple of days he refused to wear it, and kicked it off. In his breast. He confessed to the surgeon that he was not hurting any, and had been with no fracture; promising the other time to return to his duty, on submit to his treatment.

Sir George Ballingall
inadmissible, when nothing unusual has occurred during the progress of the case, and the general health continues unimpaired.

Where it is pretended, that Lynceus has been produced, by an ill-directed fracture of the Femur, or bones of the leg, which has caused shortening of the limb, stimulated by powerful contraction of the muscles, Case 157; the applicant should be placed on his back, and the situation of the trochanters ascertained, both with respect to each other, and to the malleoli; then, if the shortening be produced by fracture of the neck of the Femur, the trochanter of the affected side will be higher than the opposite one: if by fracture of the shaft of the Femur, or Tibia, the distance between the trochanters, and malleoli of the affected side will be less than on the opposite one.

When any doubt exists with regard to an alleged fracture of the lower extremity, the apparatus of the German Surgeon Hagerdone may be used; the application of spirit and a blister will quickly to overcome, that he will soon be glad to rid himself of it, by abandoning his fraudulent attempt, Case 158.
Case 159. - Edward Brady, a recruit for the 98th regt. was approved. He in Dublin and furnished to the army depot, Isle of Wight, where he joined on June 15, 1822. On examining him, it was found that he was unfit for service on account of deformity of the spine and chest. Strong curvature of the body to the right side; defective vision of the right eye and arm; pain on pressure upon the spine in the region of several of the dorsal vertebrae; in lower spine with the above finding of the Board, he was discharged. He returned to Dublin where he was examined by Dr. Ryle, who found his spine and chest well formed, no curvature of the body to the right side, no defect in the powers of motion of the right arm or leg; no pain on pressure upon the spine. He was discharged.

Jno. Marshall

Case 160. - Timothy Darby, a recruit for the 89th regt. was approved by Dr. Brown in 1822, and sent to the depot of the corps in the Isle of Wight, where he joined. Deformity, and was brought before a medical Board which found, "that he had a curvature of the upper part of the spine, with deformity of the chest and shoulders; the left shoulder being nearly two inches higher than the right, and the body slightly bent forward with the head, curving to the left side. He had been in a hospital upwards of two months under observation and treatment. Large canotic issues have been made in each side of the spine, and the cough and pain that he complained of on admission are removed. The Board has given their opinion that the deformity is incurable, and recommends his discharge." Darby was accordingly discharged, his being examined by three eminent surgeons, he was found to labor under no deformity, but to be remarkably well formed.

Jno. Marshall

Case 161. - A young man, who had been examined by a recruiting sergeant, wishing to enter service, joined at 2 o'clock to do duty by countermarch exercise. He complained of a severe, deep-seated pain in the left side...
Distortio. It would, seemsly be supposed that an Infirmitity so obvious, as Spinal Curvature, could be simulated with success, were not cases upon record, in which Impostors have obtained their discharge, by pretending to be affected with deformity of the Chest, and curvature of the Spinal Column, Case 12 Case 160. In all such cases the Man ought to be placed on his back during examination in which posture pretended curvatures and deformities will disappear.

Neuralgia. Pain in various parts of the body is one of the most common and, perhaps the most perplexing case of limitation, that can come before the Medical Officer, Case 161; Case 162. The features of Neuralgic disease are so uncertain, being unaccompanied by any marks of organic lesion; and the pain, their only positive symptom, varying so much in its li
to which remedies of all kinds were applied. They became by degrees continued, and to restore the motion, Riches was conceived. The looks, he was sent to the baths; as much as his remaining four years in the Hospital, he obtained the dearest discharge. On quitting the Hospital, some of his comrades accompanied Thems and he. For they parted, he took off his wooden leg, saying: "They have deceived me; I now deceive them;" and threw it into the fire.

Baron Percy.

Case 162. A Gunner came to the Hospital of Martigues to be treated for a very severe wound in the leg. Leg, which he said arose from having fallen in the well grounds. Besides other treatment, he received medicaments and antimonials for eight months, without producing any amendment, and, without his lying from his bed, was being able, as he said, to support himself. From the repeated application of cauteries and blisters, his leg became calloused, contracted, and appeared stronger than the other. Still the man was reduced to an extreme debility. Under these circumstances I conceived myself justified in granting him a certificate of absolute disability; when, with the aid of a crutch, he left for Marseilles; there it had to become his discharge. He was taken by his commanding officer with vigour without his support, and then lodged in Prison.

Case 163. A Soldier was brought to the Hospital the afternoon, complaining of severe pain in the abdomen, and the same day the slightest pressure was made on it. He was instantly bled and an arrow was given. There being some suspicion of the truth of the patient's allegations, he was visited about midnight by the medical officer, who found him fast asleep. Pressure was made on the abdomen, and after considerable tenderness he awoke; still however, he persisted in insisting that he could, but have been the pressure. He then led in the abdomen.

Mr. Marshall.
intensity, its duration, and its periods of re-
mission, that, as general rule, can be laid
down which will embrace, neuralgia, in all its
Protean forms. When pain occurs in an
intestinal organ, its presence will be denoted by
symptoms difficult to feign; the absence of
which forms the principal proof that the
pain is simulated: with pain in the head
there will occur restlessness, watchfulness, the
pressure of spirits, vertigo, nausea, fever, and
sometimes delirium: of the chest, cough,
disorder of respiration, difficulty of lying
on the affected side, and, mucous, pulmonary,
Bloody expectoration: of the Stomach, loss of
appetite, nausea, vomiting and constipation
of the Intestines, flatulence, diarrhoea, or consti-
tipation: of the Kidneys, nausea or vomiting,
numbness of the thigh, retraction of the testicle
and an altered state, or total suppression of the
urine: of the Bladder, frequent and painful
micturition, and, urinary deposits from the urine.
A simulation of such pain may be
exposed, by giving a dose of opium at bed-
time, pressing firmly on the heart, when he is asleep, cause th...
Case 164. - I persisted in refusing a discharge to a young soldier, who suffered as he said, from pains sometimes in one limb, sometimes in another, now in the head, now in the chest, without any evident symptom. He died in bed in the hospital, in consequence of this affection which he persisted in asserting to be the cause of it. I dissected, with great care, all the parts of the brain; but was unable to discover any morbid appearance, and came to the conclusion that life had been destroyed nearly by the long continuance of the pain.
If the alleged pain really exist, he will start from his sleep and give manifestations of uneasiness. If however pain occurs in the course of a scene, with the absence of all such other circumstances as would be sufficient to occasion it, the case comes to be considered as one of neuralgia. When therefore, a man asserts that he suffers severe pain in any particular part, it must not be affirmed at once that his statement is groundless because no local symptoms can be perceived, lest we have afterwards to reproach ourselves with injustice, of which we have not as yet been more than one example.

Case 154: But from our opinion as to the existence of the alleged pain, upon the following considerations: its scar, its assigned cause, its character, the duration of its attack, and its effect on the general system. Neuralgia most frequently occurs in the 1st. and 2nd branches of the fifth, the posterior division of the 7th and the great scinties: the pain may be felt in the chord of the nerve, or in the ultimate
Sir Astley Cooper mentions one case which occurred in the Surgeon's of a Regiment, when being asked whether he found it absolutely impossible to extract himself, whether he should have been extremely glad to join his regiment, but found it utterly impossible to do so. In this case Sir Astley was obliged to remove the bullet.

Mr. BarreDupuytren observes that in numerous habits, pains continue sometimes even after the receipt of a wound for weeks, months, or even years, without the presence of any foreign body; he remarks, "a great many examples of these prolonged pains, as a consequence of fractured wounds, have fallen under my observation, and they appear to me, from an consideration of their duration, and of the course of the lesions, to result from an injury of these last. When the nerves are of some size, their lesion often produces the most distressing pains, and sometimes almost by the least causes, as if the delicate fibers were then divided. But there is a great difference between the lesion, and the complete division. Of a hand, the prius generally produces great pain, while the latter seldom causes any; these particularly remarked this among those wounded during the thirty days' siege at the Maison de Convalescentes at St.Cloud; those who had lesion of the nerves suffered the worst, and that pain, over which lancet affect, and anaesthesia had.
filaments into which it divides: sometimes, guided by this painful sensation, the patient is able to trace with almost anatomical correctness, the course of the affected nerve; it sometimes occurs in the Testicle, causing dreadful pain on being touched, which passes up the spermatatic cord to the groin. It often makes its attacks after exposure to cold and wet, or frequent atmospheric changes; when it is probably of an Rheumatic character, the fibrous neuritama being affected: or after a wound, the nerve having been divided, excoriated, or half divided. The pain in the severest cases is sudden, induced instantly like an electric shock, by motion or pressure, even by touching the finger along the affected part, or by being blown upon by cold air if there be any small muscles in the neighbourhood, they experience twitchings, and in the severest cases, large and distant muscles may be consumed. The attacks may last for a longer or shorter period, recurring
Case 163. - A man who pretended to labour under scurvy, and to have lost the use of his lower extremities, was admitted into the General Hospital at Rio de Janeiro, where he lay for eleven months. After the employment of the most approved means without success, it was discovered that he was a man of an infamous character. Upon consultation, the medical officers came to the conclusion that this man was a malefactor, and they resolved to apply the actual remedy. He was accordingly brought to the surgery, and laid on his face upon the operating table and then held by four men. When the veterinary medical officer, applying the first stroke of a red-hot chalumeau to the suprapubic region, drove the man who held his leg so violently with his knee, that he threw him down, and instantly exclaimed that he was shocking, the doctors returned to the duty they were accustomed to perform, and the subject was left to the ground. He walked up to his bed as strongly as any man known to have been treated in that manner. Dr. Cheyne.

During a period of twenty-two years' connection with the service, I have only known two cases in which stones were ascertainable to exist in the persons of soldiers, and the following extract from a yellowish paper on the tendency to calculous disease will show that, in this respect, my own experience coincides with that of numerous Army Surgeons. In a valuable report published by Sir James Wood, on the Diseases of the British Army in the Peninsula, under the command of the Duke of Wellington, no case of calculus appears to have presented itself during the period of which he treats, viz., between Dec. 1811, and June 1814, though at least 1,320, in cases were admitted into the General and Regimental Hospitals during that period. According to Mr. Hutchinson it appears that amongst the later maps of Scarpe, composing the British army, from the beginning to the end of the Cape War, embracing a period of sixteen years, only eight cases of urinary calculi occurred, being in the proportion of only one such case to 1,780 patients admitted into the General Hospital.

Case 166. - A Private of the 9th Regiment, complained of pain and tenderness in the region of the kidney.
as irregular intervals; when it arises from malaria, it has an intermittent or periodical character. The frequent recurrence of the paroxysms of pain, gives an anxious and care-worn look to the countenance, especially when seated in the face; and the general health suffers considerably from the loss of sleep, and of appetite, consequent on its continuance.

Where the general health is unaffected, and no indications of the alleged pain are present, the medical officer may resort to some of the means of detection, mentioned under the head Rheumatism, Case 165.

Lithiasis. Calculous affections are sometimes simulated, notwithstanding their very rare occurrence in the Service. A fit of splenalgia is pretended, and a stone, or a quantity of sand, or gravel, is exhibited, as having been extracted, with thestone.

Case 166; Case 167. It is unnecessary to enter upon a consideration of the various symp.
and eventually made a point of showing his uncle with abundant convictions of it: after a considerable period had elapsed, it was discovered that the sandy particles found in his uncle, were obtained from a stone in the wall, at the head of his bed: his comrades having found him at work breaking the stone in the middle of the night.

Mr. Marshall

Case 167. — A boy was admitted into hos- pital, with a small stone impacted in the urethra, im- mediately below the common glandulas; and to insure the account of his case being considered as correct, he showed the stone, small pebbles which he said had been thrown by the mother, and which were readily recognised to be small pieces of gravel from Deal Beach. The boy (this distance had introduced a larger piece of stone than was convenient, before however proceeding to its removal) was accused of vice in the, and threatened to be left to die if he did not acknowledge the fact. He then told the truth, and expressed his repent.
stones which attend the presence of calculi in the kidney, ureter or bladder, many of which however are highly diagnostic; since an examination of the substance pretended to have been excreted, will immediately unmask the imposture: it will commonly be found to be a small pebble or a quantity of silicious grains, obtained from the neighbouring beach, road or gravel pit. Should any doubt however of its nature exist, it may be subjected to the appropriate chemical tests, and should they indicate, as will most probably be the case, the existence of any considerable quantity of silica, no doubt will remain as to the fraud; since of 167 calculi which have been analysed but five have silica been found, and in these only in a very minute proportion. To convict the impostor, a wound should be introduced. These calculi, and where gravel is pretended, he should always be made to sign his name before an official, in whose confidence can he placed.
Vermicaria. Malingerers have sometimes put small pieces of vermicelli into the urine, and pretended that they have passed worms by the method: such fraud is however obvious, for although threads of coagulable lymph have sometimes been discharged from the urinary passages, and have been mistaken for worms; there is no well-authenticated instance upon record, in which it has been ascertained that these animals have been voided with the urine. Dead earthworms have been shown to the medical officer as having been passed by stool: the distinctive characters are however such, as would prevent these from being ever mistaken for the intestinal ascaris Lumbricoides.

Vomiting. Vomiting as symptomatic or dyspepsia, or organic disease of the stomach, is sometimes produced by men in the service by emetic drugs, either to serve a temporal
Case 168. The Prince arrived at Plymouth with a party of Marines, who had been en-
termed for a longer period of service than usual; they were in a high state of discipline, and therefore, the Captain was desirous to retain them still longer, as soon as the news reached this the majority of them were suddenly seized with repeated, convulsive, and otherwise alarming symptoms, which the Surgeon of the
Ship convinced to be the commencement of illness, and he therefore sent a great many of them to the Hospital, which was the object of their Party. When Dr. Davidson inspected the state of the Ship, he found the Seamen totally exempt from the symptoms so prevalent among the Marines, and was not long in dis-
covering that deleterious drugs were daily thrown on board for the Marines, by the Purser of one of them; the supply of this drug, whatever it was, being off, and the Doctor ascertaining the men that were ill would be sent to Hospital, they all speedily recovered.

Mr. Hutchinson.

Case 169. On board the Barkman Hospital Ship in the Baltic, a patient laboured under such constant and violent irritation of the stomach as to lead us all to believe that there was consider able inward action going forward in the organs. It was observed moreover, that the vomiting only occurred at certain intervals, viz., when the Physician of the
Ship was making his morning or evening visit. In watching the patient, he was observed, before the vomiting be-
gan, to make violent pressure with his hand upon the
Dyspepsian, and so convinced was I that the vomiting was entirely produced in this way, that I entreated the
ai. convenience to the Doctor, and requested, that he
would suffer me to visit him on the following morning a
few minutes before he appeared on the Hospital deck, in order to secure his hands outside the bedclothes that I might secure his hands outside the bedclothes. 

Mr. Hutchinson.
Some men, professed naturally, or have acquired by practice, the power of expelling at will the contents of the stomach; which Dr. Cheyne says is effected, by forcing air into the stomach after a meal, and then by emetating, when a part of the contents of the stomach is brought up along with the retained air. While there are some men who can produce the same effect by pressure on the epigastrium. Case 169.

Scimmers of the Pyramids, and other organic diseases of the Stomach, is generally attended with pallor of the countenance, pain in the epigastrium, and great emaciation: when therefore none of these accompanying a daily ejection of the food, but the muscles are firm, and the general health continues unimpaired; when undigested substances are vomited: or when such vomitting regularly occurring, or just before the visits of the medical officer, the case is to be regarded as
Case 170. — A young Drummer, named Haylette, visited the Dr., and, after the symptoms of chronic disease of the Stomach, that he had been described. He was treated with pleasure, and allowed to eat his food by a kind of fermentation, the food that he had taken. A watch soon ensued, and it was soon discovered that he had eaten white food and boiled eggs, which likewise he did not like, as he vomited.

Baron Percy

Case 171. — A Seaman of good character was admitted into the King's Hospital, for a complaint in his Stomach, which he described as indigestion. A great deal of money was soon as he had been subjected to any kind of fatigue, and becoming more and more so until the food was ejected by vomiting. He had a pale and delicate aspect, was not very exhilarated; he had been complaining for two or three years, and was considered as too delicate to his corsets, from the frequent recurrence of his fits of illness. After a course of mediocrity, repeated their unfit for service, and he was consequently discharged. He returned having been forwarded, and while he was in Hospital waiting for his discharge, he was struck much in appearance; and in about a fortnight after he had left the Hospital, he was in Barrack Street in the vigour of health.

Dr. Cheyne

Case 172. — A Soldier was for about a month in the Dublin General Hospital, suffering from a supposed disease of the Stomach, chiefly indicated by a frequent disgeeing of his food. About the end of that time, it was ascertained that instead of losing flesh, he increased in weight, a circumstance which was considered conclusive evidence that he did not suffer from any material disease. He was forthwith discharged from the Hospital, and we have continued that he afterwards performed his duty efficiently.

Mr. Marshall

Case 173. — A man in Fort Pitt Hospital, was suddenly affected with a hoarseness to eject his food, shortly after he heard that he was to embark for India. From the first, there was no doubt but that the affection was voluntarily excited; he was therefore told
Inquiries are, and the conduct of the patient ought to be vigilantly watched, and such measures resorted to, as the skill and experience of the medical officer shall suggest for the detection of muriostine, if any exists.

An ingenious mode was hit upon at the Hôtel-Dieu in Paris to convict an impostor, who pretended to vomit all the ingesta, even to the injections that were administered.

Three incunabula of different colors were introduced in the sight of the patient, and one of them, taken at hazard, was injected; no vomiting followed, since the impostor was unable to tell what ought to be the column of the matter pretended to be vomited. Case 170; Case 171; Case 172; Case 173.

From the obscure character how even of some affections of the Stomach, an exactly opinion ought not to be formed, in any such case, unfavorable to the patient; lest the real sufferer undescernibly,
that, as his complaint was very internal, we had consulted upon his case, and came to the conclusion, that in the event of his disposition to vomit not abating, his belly was to be opened, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the regurgitation of his food. The severity of the symptoms subsided rapidly on this, and he endured feed without an expression of uneasiness in forty-eight hours.

fall under suspicion, as occurred in a case related by Dr. Cheyne of a recruit admitted into Hospital for vomiting, but there being no emaciation or other very decided symptom, he was considered to be a malingerer; shortly afterwards however he died, and on dissection the stomach was found extensively diseased, the mucous membrane being very thick, varicose and puckered.

Stricture. Stricture is sometimes initiated at the Service, especially by Naval Officers who apply for admission into Hospital, with the intention of being removed from their ship, on account of some disagreement with their officers. In such cases the applicant should be placed standing, with his back against the wall, and a bougie...
gently passed into the urethra; if its progress be arrested, when it arrives at the peniceal curve, his attention should be engaged by conversation on some topic interesting to him. When his mind appears to be taken from the operation, a gentle impulse given to the bougie will make it enter the bladder, if the obstruction has been caused merely by a voluntary contraction of the urethra, by the muscles in the peniceal region.
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Points the considered in deciding upon.
In my opinion, remarks on its simulation.
"For, touching this new found vice of faining and dissimulation, which is now so much in credit, I hate it to the death; and of all vices, I finde none so much wraught upon a man, as this baseness and of heart. This is a coward and a wolf humour, for a man to disguise and hide himself under a mask, and not dare to shew himself as he is."

Essays
by Michael Lord of Montaigne
Book II Chap 17. p 368
Folio - London 1613.
Essay

On the Classification of the Feigned and fictitious diseases of Soldiers and Seamen, the means used to simulate or produce them, and the best means of detecting impostors.

by

Lewis Jones Bowerbank

History

I. The art of feigning sickness, insubordination, or death for the purpose of deceiving, is one of high antiquity, and has been practiced from the remotest periods by persons of the highest birth, and rank, as well as by those in inferior stations. In the earliest accounts of the practice, indeed, it appears to have been employed principally by persons in el. evated ranks. The first instances of which we have any distinct account, are given in the Sacred Writings.
and it is remarkable, that the first person, who appears to have pretended indisposition, with a view of deceiving, was Rachel. The favorite wife of the Patriarch Jacob. When the latter fled with his family from Laban the Syrian, Rachel clandestinely carried off the idols which Laban who seems to have been addicted to idolatry, kept in his house. On discovering the theft, Laban pursued Jacob, and searched all his tents, and their inhabitants, to discover the stolen goods. Rachel however, excused herself from arising on the floor that she was menstruating: "For the custom of women is upon me, and he searched and found not the images."

Though it might be said, that Rachel was really under the influence of the uterine secretion, yet there is strong reason to believe, from the context and collateral evidence, that it was made a mere pretext for the purpose of evading scrutiny.

At a much later period, when David was the object of persecution, by Saul, and fled to Achish King of Gath, he felt it requisite to feign himself.
insane, in order to ensure his personal safety, and liberty.* Subsequently, Amnon, one of the sons of David, having conceived an unlawful passion for Tamar, a maternal sister, and a sister of Absalom—by the advice of his friend Jonadab—made himself sick or pretended to be unwell, for the purpose of procuring the attendance of Tamar as a nurse. The result is well known, and forms one of the bloody tragedies with which the history of this singular people is stained.

Profane history furnishes us with several examples of disease, feigned for similar purposes—The most ancient, which is rather beyond the limits of genuine history, is that of Ulysses, who to avoid being obliged to accompany the Hellenic chiefs, to the Trojan war, feigned himself mad, and yoking a full horse ploughed the sea shore, and, sowed salt instead of corn. Palamedes however the son of the King of Heliæa, by placing before the plough, the infant son

*1 Samuel Chap. xxii. v. 15—And he changed his behaviour before them, and feigned himself mad in their hands, and streaked on the doors of the gate, and let his spittle fall down upon his beard”—

1111. Samuel Chap. xiii. v. 6.
of the Monarch of Thracia, showed, that Ulysses, by turning aside his stream, was aware of the object before him, and had merely pretended insanity. Similar derangement was pretended by Solon, and the elder Brutus.

From the testimony of Martial, and Galen, the practice seems to have been frequently employed by persons in various ranks at Rome. The former Author consecrates an Epigram, to commemorate the simulation of Angelicus, a person, who pretended to labour under the endemic delirium of Rome (Hemiplectus) when, according to the Epigrammatists, it was the mere love of eating and drinking; and he at the same time, abominated, for their simplicity, the physicians, who were not aware of the deceit, and who prescribed the cold bath, a remedy then fashionable.*

From the same Author we learn, that Balcius a

*Ubi Angelicius mali deciderat hemipectus,
Novi hominum mores, curant aquae silent.

Omnes Angelicius medici persuaserunt: Laxationis aegritudines est ipsa cures.

Marti fabrum secreta esse: gynaeca curat.
Marked Epigram, 66. 11. 244.
Roman Thought, in order to ingratiate himself, with
some of the great of Ancient Rome, represented
himself, to be afflicted with gout; and the absurdity
was more prevalent, by the habits, in which he thus en-
sulged, he soon contracted the genuine disease.*

Galen states that a Roman citizen, to excuse himself
from attending a festival, pretended to be afflicted
with colic— a disease however which did not suppose
upon Galen; who, farther observes, that in this case,
the patient, though aware of the efficacy of the remedy
for symptoms of this nature, showed no inclination
to have recourse to the remedy.

From the testimony of the same author, it seems
to have been a frequent practice among slaves
to feign sickness, in order to escape, or avoid work.

It appears also to have been a frequent practice

*Oscillos us variae, vagumque manre,
Effusus, utque habitaturum,
Cuncta perinde pati tamen sequeat.
Cæpit fuga: Cul culc podagrae
Quem dume nihil minus apruitur vero.
Et saepe hanc nesciaque, plantas.
Hæc estque gradi laborioso.
(Quantum cum potest, et nos doloris!)
Dextre fuga, lobibus podagrae—
Martial lib. VII. XXXIII.
among the Romans to main themselves, for the purpose of evading military service, thus Caesar detected several soldiers at the siege of Utica, who had cut off their thumbs, for the purpose of procuring their discharge and some gratuity. And the practice became afterward so common, that in the reign of Augustus it was as requisite to exact a law, prohibiting any one from doing so, under the penalty of the severest punishment, and persons so convicted were branded as cowards. Whence the term Boldor or a pollice humilis, came to be synonymous with that of coward. One of the provisions of the law also was to reckon from the state which furnished such soldiers two individuals as equivalent to one. A Roman knight also, who in the reign of Augustus was convicted of mutilating the hands of two of his children with the same intention, Augustus punished by the confiscation of his estate.

In modern times, the practice of segning sick:ness, and disease, has been more extensively em:-
feared ill health, in order to be successful in obtaining the throne. Pope Julius the Third depicid sickness, to avoid the necessity of holding a consultany; and that he might give the deceit a greater air of probability, he not only confined himself to his chamber but altered his usual style of diet and mode of living. After persisting in this plan however, he contracted a real disease, of which he died in a few days.

When the Earl of Essex, was in 1601 summoned before the privy council, during the time he was conspiring to seize the Tower, "he excusd himself," says Hume, "on presence of indisposition." And in the subsequent reign, Raleigh is said to have "made use of many mean Trifles, such as, feigning madness, sickness, and a variety of diseases in order to prevent his examination and secure his escape."+

About the same time it appears to have been a practice extremely common in France, Germany, and Italy, among many discontented and other criminals, for the purpose of exciting the compassion of the public, exempting themselves from labour, or obtaining some advantages, to feign being afflicted with some shameful, loathsome, or even incurable disease. Of this the instance adduced by Hume's England, chap. xlv. 1601. chap. xlviii. 1618.
Ambrose Pare's and the observations made by Fabricius; and Larchies, afford sufficiently conclusive evidence.

But it is not merely the desire of escaping danger, avoiding an impending evil, or the hope of exciting compassion, or obtaining some advantage, that has led to the practice of feigning disease. The practice of imitating the great or distinguished in birth, or fortune, has induced many to pretend disease, similar to those, under which they labour. I have attended to the case of pretended gout by fabrics, as recorded by Martial, and I may refer to the servants of Cynipsus king of Syracuse, who in imitation of that Monarch, pretended to labour under the disease.

Among extraordinary instances of the influence of fashion occurred in modern times in the reign of Louis the XIVth. That Monarch being attacked in 1686 with Furcula Ani, after trying a great variety of the ordinary remedies on the person of others afflicted with the same disease, had the usual operation performed on the 21st November 1687 by Felix his surgeon; and we are informed by Lamonier, who records the fact, that it became extremely fashionable for the Courtiers, and many other persons, both in the higher and middle-rung ranks, to imitate this elysian operation.

disease, and not a few are said to have submitted to opera-
tions, with great injury to their persons, and the great benefit
to the surgeons.

I have heard of a Scottish vir, who flourished not fifty
years ago, and who suffered under some deformity with
lamentation, whose friends and dependents were com-
plicated as to limitate artificially, the defects of
their condition.

The practice of freeing discases has been
also very much employed by that class of impostors,
called Egyptians, Bohemians, or Zingaries, and more
commonly Gypsies. Among these persons, it has been much
cultivated, that it may be said, first, by them to have
been reduced to a regular and systematic art.

The ingenious devices practised by this class of men
have been partly described in the Life of Bampfylde
Moore, Carew,* and scarce can it be doubted that
the practices employed by these men, have tended
to make this art, a very general custom, among
Noblemen, idle impostors, and even several of
the soldiers and Lascars.

Among the two latter orders, it has become a great
point to gain certain disabilities or diseases, for
the purpose of evading Military, or Naval duty.

*The Life and Adventures of Bampfylde, M. Carew commonly called
The King of the Beggars. Lond. 1784.
and to get rid of the restraint imposed by the discipline of the Army and the Navy; and the hope of success has very often stimulated ingenuity to devise very ingenious contrivances, for giving the appearance, without the reality of disease, and for counterfeiting certain disabilities, the existence of which, would render them useless as accounts of the public. With some a different object has led to the same result. The desire of obtaining pecuniary compensation, in the form of a pension more or less liberal, has led many to counterfeit

feit diseases, injuries, or disabilities, represented to have been incurred in service; and to exaggerate those which they have really sustained. A systematic course of deception, and imposition, has thus been introduced, and it has become part of the duty of the Medical Officers, in the public service, to distinguish

people from real diseases; those induced artificially, from those which are the result of accident or natural causes, and to reduce exaggerated complaints, and disabilities, to their just dimensions.

Literature

III. From the foregoing account it will be readily understood, that the subject of feigned diseases, and the art of distinguishing them from genuine diseases, has not altogether escaped the attention.
of medical writers. Though it forms a part of medical jurisprudence, and has consequently been chiefly treated by authors of that subject; it has nevertheless attracted the attention of many physicians and surgeons both civil and military.

In ancient times, besides some scattered observations on the wounds of Hippocrates, we find that Galen had paid considerable attention to the subject, and has given directions to enable the practitioner to distinguish feigned, from actual disease. Besides the case already mentioned of a Roman citizen, he mentions the instance of a slave, who having conceived a passion for a female servant, was unwilling to accompany his master on a long journey, during which he would have been deprived of the pleasure of her society. For this purpose he pretended that he suffered severe pain of the knees, which would disable him from travelling. When Galen examined the knees, he found them greatly swelled and reddened; but as he was aware that this might be produced by the application of the herb Thasian; by proper treatment he speedily dispersed the swelling, and redness,
and thus showed that the disease was not only feigned, but that its appearances were and falsely induced.

In modern times, the subject of feigned, and ant: especially induced diseases was first studied by: Ambrose Pare, "Fidelis Fontanarius," Ioannes Bapt: Seba Sydenham, and Paul Zacchius. The first author was distinguished for collecting several very valuable cases illustrating the impositions practiced by beggars. The second author, "Fidelis Fontanarius," in his work "De Kelatamibus Medicorum," which may be regarded as one of the earliest treatises upon Medical Police contains at some length the subject of feigned diseases, which he distinguishes into three kinds: The first those of feigned diseases properly so called; the second those of facetious or antifacial diseases. And the third complaints in which the symptoms are communicated by art. "Fidelis Fontanarius" then proceeds to consider the means of detecting feigned diseases, the means of detecting the tricks of beggars and other impostors, the means of discovering

+ Ambrose Pare, vuel. works & Johnstone, Lond. 1678.
+ Fidelis Fontanarius, De Kelatamibus Medicorum, Sept. 1674.
+ S. B. Sydenham, "Antoma Medicina," d. de Morbus Morbus, &c.
+ Zacchius, Med., Lond. 1661.
persons who pretend to be possessed by the Devil, Evil Spirits, or Witchcraft, and lastly, what are the circumstances which ought to exempt criminals from being put to the Tyburn or the Rack, or exempted from hard labour or long journeys. The next person by whom the subject of feigned diseases was treated, was Dr. Bleau, professor of medicine at Paris at the end of the 16th century. He considered feigned diseases, chiefly from the notion from which they undertaken, of which he distinguishes three heads: "Fear, Shame, and the Hope of Gain.

In the writings of Zaccaria we find the subject treated on a medical legal point of view, with great accuracy and extent of information, and perhaps the highest compliment that can be paid to the Anticle of Zaccaria on this subject is, that it forms the basis of all the subsequent treatises. The authors of which have not compiled not only to borrow liberally from the Roman Physician, but have borrowed very often without acknowledgment. Zaccaria first distinguishes the subject of feigned diseases into two great heads: Feigned diseases properly so called, and Deterrnulated diseases. Of the former it is Feigned diseases after some general
observations on the Method of detecting forgers, and
pretenders, he treats in the following order. First,
simulated Fever, and Ulcers produced by Art. Second,
simulated pains in various parts of the body, and the
modes of distinguishing them from real pains.
Thirdly, simulated insanity; and the means by which
it may be distinguished. Fourthly, simulated diseases
with pretended loss of consciousness and sensation,
for instance Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Ectasia or
Catalepsy. Fifthly, pretended Virginity in males
in whom it has been lost; Sixthly, pretended Pregnancy
and reprobations of same. And Lastly, the question
by what means it may be determined that a woman
has been delivered, or has had an abortion. Under
the head of simulated diseases he makes a
few observations upon persons who decline the said
complaints as insanity, Epilepsy, Hypochondria,
irrepressible, and lastly the dissimulation of pregnancy
by women.

From the time of Leeches its singular
remarkable, that almost no system ever treatia
observing particular notice was published for
nearly a century. The subject nevertheless
had not been entirely neglected, and several examples of pretended sickness or disease, such as Ephelisy, Pregnancy, Hemina, ulcus Anematos, are noticed by Boerhaave, van Swieten, Bockler Oldenham, and Morellet. Separate dissertations were: nevertheless, were published by Luther in 1728, by Vogel 1769, by Baldeinger 1734, Renoumon 1789, and by Schneider in 1794, in which though the subject underwent some slight additions, and modifications, most of the authors copied from Lacchei's or other works on legal medicine.

It is principally indebted to the German teachers on legal medicine that we are indebted for systematic information on the subject of freighed, i.e.: included and diseased diseases, and the method of detecting them and for maintaining

Boerhaave

Van Swieten,

Bockler, occasion fraudulenta Marcellis scriptor post. (Rallae

Cenp. ad Memb. IV) Angermon 1728.


Nouvellet: Le Ribi IV de... decubus in corporeصحف. Renoumon 1769.

Luther C I. D. dissertatio de morbis simulatibus in desenmulata Xeib 1728.

Vogel R. A. Dissertatio de morbis simulatibus Goett 1769.

Baldeinger E. G. Dissertatio de morbis simulatibus Goett 1774.

Nouvellet: Dissertatio de morbis simulatibus Goett 1788.

Schneider: Dissertatio de morbis simulatibus Franf. 1794.
corrections of the knowledge of this subject at a period when by most of the other nations of Europe, it was little cultivated, or almost disregarded. I may mention particularly as deserving commemoration with respect the Institutions of Forensic Medicine by Hermann F. Teuchmayer. The Institutions of Legal Medicine by Gottlieb H. Haeurngisser. The Elements of Forensic Medicine and Surgery by J. F. Planch. The Institutions of Forensic Medicine by Christian G. Ludwig, and the System of Legal Medicine by John D. Metzger.

The German writers were succeeded by the French Authors on Legal Medicine, among whom M. de Plon and Fontene are entitled to the earliest if not to the highest place. Though their observations present neither the learning nor the precision of the German Medico-Legal writers, they show considerable acquaintance with the subject.

The long decisive and laborious period of

Haeurngisser, G. H. Institutiones Medicæ Legales. Heil, 1777. Cap. V.
Metzger, J. D. System of Legal Medicine. Leipzig, 1806.
1802.

Worries in which most of the European nations were successively involved after the peace of Amiens, gave of not a new direction, at least a most important character to the art of securing diseases, disabilities, and incapacities. The system of conscription adopted by the French nation, and in different modes in:

- Stated by other European nations; and the practices of, ballotting, drafting, and recruiting, to which may be added that of impressing for the naval service, with the whole system of bounty, half-pay, and pension operated in different modes to cause persons to enter the Army and Navy with the hope of being discharged with some pecuniary allowance, some diseases to begin disabilities or diseases to avoid service, and in some instances induced those already in the service, in some cases, to pretend disease, in other cases to exaggerate slight and trivial complaints; and in others cases to employ fictitious means, for the production of disease, which might render them useless to the public service.
A system of deception and imposition was thus intro-
duced into the Army, both of foreign nations, and
of the English, and the result of this was, that as it
became necessary to deal with the Frenchmats and
Assembled from the genuine soldiers and seamen,
the Surgeons of the Army and Navy, found it necessary
to be upon their guard against the tricks, and un-
justices practiced.

It has often happened during the period of
warfare that soldiers and seamen have received
discharges and pensions for alleged disabilities, and
diseases, which proved afterwards to be under fect or
feigned. It has also happened that the same
individual by presenting himself to be able to serve
as a soldier has been afterwards found to labour
under some disability, which disqualified him from
serving, and after being discharged as unfit from one
Regiment, has afterwards been received into another,
and has in this manner obtained several countries.
Such abuses cannot take place without great waste of public
money, and it becomes the imperative duty of the recruiting
officer, and the Medical Officers to adopt every precaution
to prevent their repetition.
The great extent to which the practice of ponying or desensitizing disease and disability that preceded in the Army and Navy, the frequency with which experienced practitioners have been deceived, and the pecuniary loss thereby sustained by the country, with the bad effects of the successful examples of fraud and imposture upon the discipline of the Army and Navy, were the means of forcibly directing the attention of the Military and Naval Medical officers to the observation of feigned diseases, and the best means of detecting them, and have thereby rendered their study, an important branch of the study of the Military and Naval Surgeon. In this manner Percy and Lawrence were among the first to consider this subject with reference chiefly to the Army; and their joint publication in the Medecine des Sciences Medicinalis, though very deficient in the literature of the subject, contains a large fund of instructive practical information.

Soon after Dr. Henner in this country illustrated the subject by extensive and varied experience, which he had acquired during a long period of active service in the British Army, and Dr. Gordon...
Smith—communicated some useful information on the same subject in his treatise on Forensic Medicine. By Dr. Paris, and M. Tribancher, again, in their conjoint work published in 1823. The subject of feigned and dissembled diseases was treated chiefly as a branch of Medical jurisprudence. During the same year appeared in France and Germany two important treatises on legal medicine, the one by Offiler, Professor at Paris, the other by Wildberg, Professor at Kottlar, both containing excellent articles on this subject of feigned and dissembled diseases.

In the works of Offiler, the subject is treated under the four separate heads of 1st. Simulated or Feigned Diseases. 2. Pretended Diseases, or those which are pretended for a particular purpose. 3. Dissembled Diseases, and 4th. Feigned Diseases. Professor Wildberg treats of them under the two general heads of Feigned or Simulated Diseases. He then distinguishes Feigned diseases into those of the body, or corporal, or Physical Delusions, of which the observer may more or less easily judge; and Feigned diseases; including under the former head. Epilepsy, Zodiac, Catalapty, Chorea, Syncope, Appoplexy.


Lethargy, Palsy, Blindness, Deafness, Dumbness, and Insensibility, Nostalgia, and simulated discharge, or Hemaesthesia and Hemoptyse.-

and under the latter such disorders as Cerebrin, Melancholy, Mania, Myorrhomania, Nostalgia, and Somnambulism.

The least mentioned Authors deserve notice rather for giving arranged classifications of the subject than for adding much new information from personal experience. How much indeed neither of them make any pretension. This deficiency however was soon supplied by two English Authors, the one a Navy Surgeon, the other a Physician attached to the Army, and in civil practice. In 1824, Mr. Copland Hutchinson communicated through the Medium of the Medical and Physical Journal, many curious facts, the results of his experience, derived from a long period of service in the Navy; and in 1826, these observations were republished with some addition in the 2. Edition of his Practical Observations in Surgery. Mr. Hutchinson was succeeded by Dr. J. Cheyne, Physician General for Ireland, who from his official situation was led


J. Cheyne, on the frequent illnesses of Soldiers. Q.B. Corp. Reports Vol.IV. 1827.
to collect from the different Staff and Regimental Medical Officers of the Irish Establishment all the information which that extensive field of experience was calculated to afford. The result of his inquiries are embodied in a letter addressed to Dr. Hankey Director General of Military Hospitals in Ireland, which contains a vast deal of important practical information, illustrating, confirming, and extending the observations of Dr. Connon and Mr. C. Hutchison.

The subject of feigned diseases and disabilities among soldiers, chiefly with reference to recruiting, discharging, and pensioning, was next considered by Mr. Hankey, Marshall Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, whose extensive experience and habits of accurate description have enabled him to treat the subject with remarkable clearness and precision, so as to render his work an indispensable guide to the young Medical Officer.

Among the works on legal medicine, the Article on the treatment of Dr. Beck deserves to be mentioned, not only for its own merit, but also for the additions by Dr. Dunlop & Darwall.

Marshall: Helps to young Medical Officers of the Army. Lond. 1828.
Elements of Medical Jurisprudence by T. Becker ed. by Dr. Dunlop 1825
G. O. Darwall.

The Articles in the Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine and the Dictionary of Practical Medicine by Dr. Cogland are entitled to notice as presenting useful summaries of information, from the different Authors by whom the subject has been treated.

Lastly, the subject is considered by Sir George Ballingall, and Lieutenant Talloch, chiefly as a branch of Military Medicine, and with a view to determine the principles upon which soldiers, and officers should be discharged with or without pension.

Classification XIII. In the following Essay it is my intention to consider diseases and disabilities chiefly as they have been or may be counteracted by soldiers or seamen, either with the view of evading duty temporarily or permanently, or with intention of obtaining a discharge from the service with precarious compensation, in the form of half-pay or pension. In the sketch which I propose to submit, it will be requisite for me to take the extensive range followed by writers on Medical Police. Several of the

Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine. G. Wiede & Co.. Vol 11
Dictionary of Practical Medicine by Dr. Cogland. Part 111.
Sir G. Ballingall's table of a course of Military Surgery, 1834.
Talloch, several papers in United Service Journal, on pensioning of soldiers.
diseases and disabilities, the counterfeiting which the contingencies of civil life suggest. It is no object either with the soldier or seaman to counterfeit. It is also to be observed that in consequence of the former and precise regulations prescribed regarding the admission of recruits, it is impossible for any man to enter the Army without undergoing a most strict scrutiny, and satisfying both the Military and the Medical inspectors that he presents no symptoms of actual or previous disease and no disability which would disqualify him for performing his duty as an able bodied and efficient servant of the Public; and hence as men are admitted in sound health, and in the full possession of all their corporeal and mental faculties, there can be on the one hand no disease to dissemble or conceal, and on the other, the attempt to counterfeited disease or disability is likely to be more easily observed and detected.

Lastly in consequence of the duration of service being limited to a certain number.
and the rate of pension diminished, and the conditions for granting it rendered more strict, and less numerous, the inducement to counterfeit invalidity and disability is very much diminished.

Though from the circumstances now enumerated, the number of counterfeited infirmities and disabilities is perhaps considerably less in the Army and Navy, than it was about 15 or 20 years ago, they are at the same time rendered of a very peculiar and complex character; and from the facts collected by Military and Naval Medical Officers it appears that they may present almost every variety of imposture and fraud. Thus soldiers and seamen have been known not only to pretend infirmities and disabilities, which had no real existence, and to counterfeit the appearance of several dangerous diseases, but they have been
known to induce by Artificial Means real diseases of a very serious character, to aggravate slight and trivial complaints, and in some instances the means employed have been known to cause death, by the injury inflicted on organs essential to life.

It will be requisite therefore to adopt such a general classification as may embrace every kind and species of counterfeit, pretended or fabricated disease and disability, and to consider under the respective heads, those varieties of distempers, infirmities, and disabilities which soldiers and seamen have the greatest inducement to counterfeit, and which they most frequently have been known to counterfeit and pretend, to ascertain the means employed in giving pretension or assumption disease the appearance of real disease, in inducing Artificial Complaints, and disabilities, and exaggerating or aggravating those that are real, and to inquire whether we possess any means of detecting frauds of impostors of this description...
It is here proper to mention that the art of feigning disease and disability has received both in the Army and Navy, a peculiar denomination. In the former the performer is said to malinger, or shirk, and in the latter he is said to shirk. Soldiers pretending or counterfeiting sickness are denominated malingerers, and Seamen are in like manner named shirkers.

Different methods of arranging feigned Disease and Disabilities have been employed by different Authors. Those of the Writers on Medical Policie and Laws forbad have been in general most comprehensible and Methodical. Those of the Writers on Military Medicine, & Surgery, have aimed more particularly at a simple arrangement of Diseases, as they were seated in the different regions of the body. The Method which appears to me best calculated for embracing all the divisions of the subject, and for fulfilling the objects specified in the Title of the Essay are the following.

Disease or disabilities may in the first place be feigned or counterfeited; or represented to exist, where upon investigation it may turn out that they do not exist; and
They may be dissembled, and concealed, or denied that is, they may exist when they are represented not to exist, or when their existence is denied or concealed. In the second place, of diseases which are feigned or counterfeited. First some may be pretended: second some may be simulated or counterfeited: thirdly some may be both pretended and counterfeited. Fourthly some may be fabricated or artificially induced, and fifthly some may be exaggerated or aggrandized. Of Disembled Diseases some may be dissembled properly as called; and some may be concealed. Lastly, there is a class of affectations under any of which, one party may represent an individual to labour, when the person so represented shall deny the fact. This constitutes a third class under the head of Feigned Diseases and disabilities.

The following Tabular Arrangement therefore submit, as presenting a complete classification of all those infirmities and disabilities which may either be feigned, dissembled or imputed: and to one or other of these heads they may be...
Diseases may be referred to various affections, which soldiers and seamen are likely to present to the Medical Officer.

Figned

1. Pretended Diseases
2. Simulated or Counterfeited Diseases
3. Pretended and Counterfeited Diseases
4. Fabricated or Fabricated or Artificially Induced Diseases
5. Aggravated and Aggravated Diseases

Dismissed

1. Dismissed Diseases
2. Dismissed and Dismissed Diseases

Imputed

1. Imputed Diseases
2. Concealed and Concealed Diseases

Pretended Diseases. Pretended diseases are those in which the patient pretends by his description of his sensations, and symptoms to labour under a complaint of which no external visible signs are afforded, and of which the practitioner must judge chiefly from the patient.
Many and statements of the patient.
of this kind are all pains of the head, chest, and belly. Rheumatic affecting the renal, gastric, and chronic disease of the liver.

It is evident that this must form, but a limited order of complaints. They however agree in being easily, pretended, and detected with very great difficulty.

Vertigo is often pretended by soldiers, sometimes with, sometimes without headache. Dr. Haynes states that he has known Vertigo complained of by soldiers under circumstances which induced him to think the complaint unreal. "The Malaguer generally overacts his part, he gives an exceedant account of the degree of giddiness, under which he labours, and is silent respecting the symptoms which attend the genuine complaint. The affection of the stomach is omitted, if the pulse be not slow and irregular, the stomach undisturbed, and the eye natural, the complaint is in all probability pretended.

Headache or Cephaloea, and Cephalgea.
May in like manner be pretended: and if no connection can be established between the painful sensation, and the state of the stomach, in a neurotic state of the nerves, a cancerous tooth, syphilis, or organic disease of the brain, the surgeon should inquire more particularly into the history of the patient, and he will find in general, that the complaint is pretended.

It was remarked both by C. Fontenelleus, Sireus, Sylvacus, and Zaccheius, that pains in various parts of the body, the head, chest, and belly, were often pretended by persons who wished to impose on their medical attendants, and that in consequence of it being a mere sensation, the existence and reality of which depended upon the testimony of the individual, it was often extremely difficult if not impracticable to detect the imposition, and convict the pretender. Zaccheius has entered into a minute and accurate investigation of the mode in which the Physician is to proceed...
in order to distinguish real from sham pain, and he recommends to listen to the statements of the pretender and compare them with the circumstances, and other symptoms, which he presents.

The kinds of pain most frequently pretended by soldiers, are those of chronic rheumatism, as lambugo, eczematia, and more rarely pleurodème, or rheumatic stitch. (The recent of the 4th Durham guards in Mr. Marshall's work, p. 118.) The difficulty of detecting real pains of this character, as they are unaccompanied with redness, swelling, or any other external visible sign is so great, that they afford peculiar facilities for imposition. The most likely mode to detect the imposition, is by observing carefully the incongruences into which the pretender's patient is betrayed in his statement of his sufferings, and by his willingness or unwillingness to submit to the use of means for the removal of the alleged pains.
Dr. Cheyne jealously remarks that chronic rheumatism is distinguished by some disorder of the digestive organs, an impaired appetite, white tongue, a delicate look, a degree of fever in the evening, followed by swelling during the night or early in the morning. The pain is also not constant but periodical, e.g., gradually towards evening and always more or less by damp weather, and cold moist winds, and during a low state of the barometer. These also heard a lecturer in this place remark in his clinical lectures that in chronic rheumatism however slight, the disease is never in a healthy state. It is generally more scanty than natural, deposits on cooling a settlement and sometimes the urine of ammoniac, sometimes the ammoniacico nigrosin which hotel is deposited.

The joints alleged to be affected also in a limb, become more or less wasted after long continued chronic rheumatism; the skin is clammy and motionless.
and often it presents a cold sensation to the fingers of the observer.

All the authorities for detecting this disease recommend the adoption of the treatment adapted for the removal of the symptoms of chronic depletion, to wit: local bleeding, by means of cupping, dermation by punction, tansar emetic ointment, crises, seton, the actual cautery. Mean: low desk, emetics in the evening, antimonials, digitalis, cathartics, and electricity. In cases of pretended

sambago, in which the paupers were bent nearly double, Baron Percy was remarkably successful in his attempts to produce convulsion by engaging them in conversation while an assistant approached mendously and pricked them in the dermataxes with long needles. This is a species of unexpected acupuncture; and I should think that if acupuncture itself were repeatedly practised on pretenders of this kind, they would surely perceive beyond the imputation.
A large dose of tannin, emetic also, from 5 to 6 grains would be of great use, not only in curing the disease, but in detecting it if pretended.

In some instances in which patients pretend to complain of most acute pain not enduring pressure, as in the case of the soldier mentioned by Mr. Marshall, who complained of pain of the belly so severe as to make him scream aloud when the slightest pressure was applied, it may be expedient to ascertain the sincerity of the patient by subjecting him to treatment, first by means of bloodletting, and when he is put asleep by the use of Anodynes, so that he may be pressed, represented to be pain ed, when he will assuredly scream out if the still real, but allow it to be pressed if the complaint have been pretended.

In some instances friends of this kind are detected by accident, as in the case of the private of the 1st Dragoon guards mend, cured by Mr. Marshall.
often very great, notwithstanding the use of all the remonstrance, now mentioned. Fodere
mentions a case, in which he obstinately refused
for 15 years a certificate of exemption to a
young soldier who represented himself to labour
under excessive pain, sometimes in one limb, sometimes in another, at one time in the
chest, at another in the cranial coarctage without
producing any external appearance. He at
length died in a hospital of this disease, which
he maintained to be simply rheumatic. Fodere
inspected after death every part which had been
represented during life to be the seat of pain; but
he could discover nothing, either in the muscles
or in the nerves, or in the vesicles; and he inferred
that life had been merely exhausted by the
refutation and duration of the pain.

The result of this case, determined Fodere
in future rather to incline to the lenient side,
than to expose himself to the hazard of being
unjust and suspicious.
The effect of this, however was, that he after:
wards became the dupe of two soldiers, who represented themselves to be sufferers from severe rheumatic pains.

A similar case of successful imposture by a negro soldier pretending chronic rheumatism with contracted joints, under the case of Dr. Poole, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, as recorded by Mr. Marshall.

Neuralgia is perhaps a complaint too difficult to pretend, as at least it does not appear to have been observed among soldiers, thus however been pretended in civil life.

It is remarked by Todaro, and the statement is repeated by Dr. Beck, that soldiers occasionally feign gout and gouty pains! Gouty pains may certainly be pretended, as these may occur without redness of the skin. But it is quite impossible for soldiers to pretend gout in its genuine form, since that disease is universally attended with purplish swelling, and redness of the parts and much distension of the veins. They might counterfeet or simulate gout, but to pretend it is impossible. The idea of the tongue, stomach and the tongue will be sufficient to present mistake...
Chronic Hepatitis, a Disease of the Liver, may be placed among the class of complaints met with by soldiers; and as this real disease may occasionally exist without the presence of any prominent symptoms the finding is rarely produced, and rather difficult of detection. Men who have long been in the East or West Indies, or who have been in hospital there for other diseases, become so well acquainted with the ordinary complaints made by patients affected with liver disease, that they often give a very accurate statement of all the symptoms and may mislead for a time, a good natured and unsuspecting Medical Officer. In this course however I am confident that no pretender can persevere very long. The aspect of the surface of the body, which in the genuine disease becomes dry, and sallow, all over, the subcutaneous muscles, which themselves are changes which are lightest or clay coloured.
should be taken into consideration along with the
alleged pain in the head, and will always enable
an experienced and observant practitioner, to
distinguish pretenders from genuine diseases
of the liver. More pain of the side or shoulder
without chilly colour of the skin, or with a
clear complexion, thinness of the person, moder-
cately clean tongue, and healthy coloured
aloine discharges and urine, ought not to be
regarded as sufficient to establish the pretender's
allegations, as to the existence of affection of
the liver. At the same time the side should
be repeatedly examined in all positions, when
the alleged patient is undressed: and the
Management of the case should in other respects
be treated as usual, with the exception of the
Administration of Mercury, which should
in no Account be administered, as it will merely
aggravate the symptoms if real, and irreparably
injure the constitution of the patient, while
it enables him to mature his plans in hospital.
of pretended. The proper course in such a case is frequent cupping, and blistering, issues, and the Moxa, with low drinks, and the most unpalatable forms of Cathartic Medicines—all of which, if the disease be genuine, will tend to cure it, and if pretended, can do no harm, but weary the perseverence of the patient. It sometimes happens that a performer of this kind refers the pain to the left side; and in this case there can be no difficulty in deciding. A case of this kind is mentioned by Mr. Marshale in which very reduced ecles, Antimonial solv., cinch., and a most noxious compound of salts, infusion of tobacco, &c., afforded emphatically named Medusa Crabonece, continued for a month, at length effected a convulsion of the emphysema. The actual cautery in the Moxa applied two or three times to the alleged seat of the pain, might be a useful adjuvant in contributing to this end. I may add also that Hepatica, is an affection frequently frequent by officers who wish to obtain leave of absence from a foreign station, or to receive indulgences.
Simulated or counterfeit Diseases, and Disabilities. In many diseases which soldiers and seamen undertake to假装, it is necessary, in order to give some colour of probability, to do a good deal more than merely utter complaints of pain and uneasiness.

In all those cases in which the functions are usually disordered, and in which external physical signs more or less palpable are induced, it is requisite, for the malingerer to corroborate his statement, by imitating, with some degree of accuracy, the disorder of the functions, and the proper symptoms of the disease. He is then said to simulate or counterfeit disease or disability; and the inflicted or disability is properly said to be simulated, or counterfeited, or as Professor Marc and Professor Asfa have said simulated by imitation. The person in this case counterfeits disease, under which he does not suffer, but only represents himself to suffer, not only by pretending to labour under its uneasiness.

Marc. Antile Deception. Dictionnaire de Medicine.
sensation, but by imitating those symptoms of
the alleged disease, which the Physicain was
expected to observe.

The diseases and disabilities simulated
by imitation, are more numerous than the
merely pretended diseases. Those which have
been and are most commonly simulated
by soldiers are: Amnorses, Myopia, Hemeral-
opia and Myokalepsia, Strabismus; febrile
discharges from the Membræ Auriculæ, imitating
other forae, deafness, dumbness, hammering,
fever; palsies, rigidity, contractions of the joints,
contractures, lameness, vomints (obstetric),
epistaxis, obstipism; apoplectic tremblings; som:
melancholy or lethargy, Aphoplexy and Catalapex,
convulsions, chorea, Epilepsy, Various forms
and degrees of Mental derangement. Nostalgia, Heme-
lipsis, pulmonary Consumptio, Aneurism, Palpitation
syncopa, disease of the heart; Dysphagia, Bouncing
Hematemesis, Jympany, physischia, Quantohea,
and dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Fistula Ani, Pro:
Uterus Ani, Hernia, Hydrocele, Incontinence of
Urine and faces. Retention of urine, structure of the urethra, gravel, and hematuria, scurvy, and scrofula, polypi, haemorrhiae, elephantiasis, and oedema, or swelling of the legs. Fever can be
intense and intermittent, cachexia and general atrophy.

Here it must be observed that many of these diseases are signalised not only by attending their symptoms, but by pretending them at the same time, that is, they are at once pretended, and counterfeited. It will hence he often in practice be difficult to draw the distinction; and I shall in the subsequent remarks therefore, consider at the same time the diseases of the second and those of the third class.

Amoroses. Blindness without apparent cause is a disease not unfrequent among soldiers, and in Military hospitals, and there is occasionally reason to infer that the infirmity is merely pretended. The characteristic symptoms of the disease, delirium, pain, and remissible visis are imitated by the application of Belladonna or Hyoscyamus;
And above 200 Medical Students in France, succeeded by this means in obtaining a declaration that they were amaurotic, and exempt from Public Service (Boyer & Laurent).

As to the mode of distinguishing this species of fraud, let it be observed, that such artificial dilatation of the pupil is only temporary, that produced by belladonna being generally over in the course of six hours, while that produced by the extract of henbane is seldom protracted beyond 24 hours. A good observer also should look closely to the skin of the eye, and if he do not detect some of the extract, he may often recognise the characteristic odour. In either case he will detect the trick by inspecting the eye 36 or 48 hours after the application.

Mr. Marshall states that he has known dilated pupils, and true blindness temporarily produced by a small portion of the leaf of the henbane mixed fraudulently with the food of the individual.

The delicate point regarding amaurosis is to determine not only whether it is real or feigned, but whether in alleged cases of...
a claim is constituted for compensation, as
for injuries received in the service. Though
the disease may be imitated in the manner
above specified, it is in general not difficult
to distinguish the genuine from the fictitious
complaint, by the vacant state of the counte-
rence, the peculiar dark dull colour of the
iris, an unnatural appearance of the iri,
and sometimes a prominence of the centre of
the cornea caused by increase of the aqueous
humour. The iris is not always absolutely im-
moveable, and its curve may be slowly contract-
ed, yet without the patient possessing a useful
degree of vision.

Injuries and contusions of the forehead
are sometimes followed by Gutta Serena; and
the disease is known to succeed to fever, menin-
gitis, or cerebral inflammation, convulsions
or any disease of the brain, which is attended
with congestion about the optic nerves or their
origin. The knowledge of these circumstances,
conjoined with the story of the patient, will
often enable the physician to determine
whether there is reason to believe that the
Disease is genuine or fictitious.

Partial degrees of Amacropsia are more difficult to determine.

In all cases it will be prudent to try the effect of treatment before determining the discharge of a soldier, or his claim for remuneration. Constriction, clipping, blistering, the application of Stychanum, and the internal administration of emetics and nauseating remedies are the principal means to be relied on for deciding this question.

Myopia or near sightedness, and Hyphalopia or night blindness are defects of vision which are occasionally pretended by soldiers, or persons drafted to be soldiers.

Myopia in various degrees is indeed frequent not only by soldiers, but by many other persons. It is perhaps only in an extreme degree that near sightedness ought to be considered as a disqualification for service. In moderate degrees, the individual may be able to perform various useful services as pioneers or hospital servants.

It appears that in France during the time of the reign of Consolation, the Fool in France
of myopic persons which had previously been
5 feet in a trifle more, arose to at least
20 feet— a clear proof that the disease must
have been often simulated. It is further known
that since the devises have become less frequent and
numerous, and the lines have become less rigorous,
the number of myopic persons has diminished.

The mode of distinguishing real from sim-
ulated myopia, consists in observing not only
the degree of tension, but the habits of the patient
and its effects on the countenance. Persons who
are really myopic, not only have not only prominent
corner, but instinctively compress the eye by the
upper lids, so that they habitually look as if shutting
the eyelids; and the effect of this habit, is further
to induce early the corny fles at the temporal angle
of the eye called Crows feet, and to give the
eyebrows an habitual contraction. The pupil
also contracts slowly.

The great myopia in men in general be detected
by presenting an open book to the press in and
placing the leaves close to the nose.
Hemeralopia. Day sight, night blindness. Moon blindness. This infirmity is perhaps rather of the class of pretended than simulated affections, since it neither presents nor requires any obvious symptom. If it supervenes gradually and becomes permanent, it is an adequate cause of discharge, and may if contracted in the service entitle the sufferer to pension.

The evidence of its existence however must depend much upon the testimony of the individual, and consequently the decision of the Medical Officer must be regulated in some degree by the character of the alleged patient for severity.

Hemeralopia or Hyemalopia, is a rare affection unless when European troops are serving in the tropics, or in countries bordering on the tropics.

It was first noted when the British Army was serving under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt, and of some regiments nearly one half of the men were afflicted, or prone to be so affected by this infirmity. The remedy, which was soon found, consisted in making an alleged blind man accompany one whose vision was good.
Acting at the works, in carrying baskets of earth, and acting as sentinels. Mr. Marshall relates a good example of the cure of this feigned affection when epidemics in a regiment in the West Indies. As so many were, or pretended to be ill, that it was difficult, if not impracticable, to convict them, the commanding officer professing to believe the statement of his men, and at the same time great concern for them, and an anxious desire to get them made well, directed that an exercise was absolutely necessary for the preservation of their health, each should be provided with a guide to lead him to his respective post for duty or drill. As the disease therefore did not furnish an exemption from duty, the number of applicants for guides speedily diminished until the disease was altogether banished.

Squinting is sometimes simulated and from the custom of practices of a habit is often acquired, and the defect becomes permanent. This affects should rarely cause a recruit to be considered as unfit for service. It does not incapacitate for the service.
of trades, in which the faculty of reason is practiced: certainly required, as watchmaking, &c. a case is related to the Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales, tending to prove that squinting is by no means a proper excuse for exemption from military duty.

Sclerot otorrhœa. As this constitutes a classical defying infirmity, soldiers, both in France and in this country, have occasionally succumbed to the disease. The first step is to inflame and accelerate the membrane of the meatus externus, which is effected by introducing powder of bismuth, or blistering plaster. This is succeeded sometime after by introducing a mixture of salicyl, empyreumatic oil, asafoetida, or old cheese, and in some instances, while the secret of the discharge is not a principle object, honey is introduced to mitigate prevalent matter. The puerile is in general detected by careful examination of the ear. But it may be requisite to keep the pretender under suspicion; and Baron Percy properly advises that the discharges of young persons representing themselves to suffer
from this infirmity should not be determined, until they have been subjected without success to medical treatment in a hospital.

Deafness is very often simulated by soldiers. It is sometimes difficult to detect deafness which is feigned. It is requisite however to bear in mind that deafness cannot be produced without some considerable change in some parts of the organ of hearing. Very loud noises as the firing of artillery may be followed by deafness, which seems in that case to be of the second kind, that is from concussion of the extremities of the Acoustic Nerve. And the same may result from being struck with lightning (unsuccessful to slow down death) from blows on the head, or some other similar causes. When deafness depends on mechanical causes as obstructions of the Eustachian tube, swelling of the membrane of the tube; inflammation and suppuration of the tympanal cavity or Mastoid cells, then it will be pretty obvious what are the genuine and what the feigned cases of the disease.

The feigned cases are indeed chiefly those which are liable to be confounded.
with nervous deafness. It is harder to observe, however, that instances have occurred in which deafness from a mechanical cause, as a deep seated collection of matter has been at first believed to be present...

The nervous deafness especially the expression

generally a sort of abrupt starting, appearance, and the countenance loses its usual intelli-
gence. A person who is really deaf speaks much
dearer than others, and when he was in the habit
of doing when he had his hearing.

A good case of the accidental detection of
feigned deafness, and a case of his detection
by stratagem by Dr. Lind, is given by Mr.
Marshall in his Treatise on Advertising, p. 110.

The inspiration of Heaven was successfully employed
by Bini a French Surgeon to accomplish the same
purpose.

Some have carried their audacity so far
as to pretend to be affected with deafness and
dumbness at once. This must be always a feigned
disease; for it is well known that this abnormality
must be congenital, and that when deafness

# Dr. Cheyne's letter to Dr. Herring Public Hospital Reports Vol IV
# Marshall in enlisting, recruiting & discharging of soldiers.
comes in future life, though the speech may
be slow and hesitating, the faculty remains entirely
lost. A case of this kind however occurred in the
12th Dragoons, in which the performer was never
heard to utter a word for the space of 5 years.
After he was discharged, he received the use of
speech, and became master tailor to the regiment.
Such a case ought not to have been passed over,
since its occurrence was physiologically impossible.

To counterfeit being deaf and dumb from
birth is more natural, and has been attempted
by many with different objects, and under different
circumstances. It is a very common practice among
Gipsies, storytellers, and other mountebanks who
hope to excite compassion, and trusting to the
superstition of the people, fancy that by the appear-
ance of labouring under this infirmity, they may
obtain credit for the possession of the supernatural
gift of fortune telling.

In the Preface to Travels of the Peak,
is given a good instance of a woman who
had entered the family of Mr. Robert Scott.
grandfather of the Author as wardmate, and
who maintained the character for 5 or 14 years,
till one Sunday, on detecting a boy in the act of
stealing, broke forth in loud scolding with
distinct anteculadicea. "Ah you little devils!
shalt!" Though thus thrown off her ground
she relapsed into her former state of assumed
demeanours, from which no means employed by
the enmities of the family could tempt her to
persevere. She afterwards left the family; and
was subsequently seen on the English side of the
border in full possession of her speech.

Sending word of her departure, she declared
she would be amongst her friends and attendants;
but it
occasionally happened that persons contaminated
her defect in order to obtain a more complete
hold of the confidence of their superiors, chiefly
for the purpose of betraying them to others.

The Author of "Vanity," has ascended himself of
the knowledge of this practice in depicting
the character of "Tomkin." He often added:
manner in which the fact was detected by King Charles, by the strong appeal to the interest which she took in the safety of the younger Revel, is known to all.

This method of acting on the passions and emotions of the counterfeiting person constitutes, indeed, the general principle of the mode of detecting impositions of this kind.

The case of Finella, nevertheless, seems in one respect to be unnatural. She is represented to be a most elegant dancer and to have marked time with great accuracy. This she could not have done, had she been deaf as well as dumb; and the circumstance was quite sufficient to cause it to be suspected that she was playing a part.

People think that Females are more adroit and successful in this species of fraud than Men; and he regards it as a sort of anachronical proposition— that the sex who are fondest of speaking comic and volubly in simulating insensibility. It may be doubtful, nevertheless, whether this statement made for the mere sake of a point or
epigrammatic mode of expression.

It is known at all events that a person who
passed himself as the son of Count Solar
succeeded in deceiving completely by this
imposition the able Abbe de l'Epee, and
a commission of the Chaplet, and the long period
during which the noted Victor Hugo 'Travancit'
eluded all the attempts made to penetrate his true
secrets. May he regarded as furnishing strong evidence
of the success with which some men have counter
feited this object.

The person whose real name proved to be
Victor Hoy, and who was a native of Leyars who
six leagues or 18 Miles from Paris, represented
himself to be Victor 'Travancit.' Travelling in search
of his father to have been divorced from his birth,
and withstood for a period of four years an immense
number of trials, made to discover his true character.
This real object was to avoid military service.
This individual had by dint of determination
and address made himself so perfect in his plant,
that according to his own language, when he
assumed his deceit, he had inured to the
faculty of hearing, in certain persons of the class.
ferent countries through which he passed he had been exposed without avail to the most exact and searching scrutiny. In Switzerland his actions cost him as assailed by a young, beautiful, and wealthy girl, who frankly offered him her hand. She was in the eve of breaking silence when he reflected, and relapsed into his assumed character. In the presence of Rochelle he was made to sleep with the Tumblers, who was commanded to watch him without quittng him. She was often accused by a violent almanac; but his fear betrayed itself only by a placid look. Not amiss, and his dreams by an articulate gullible sounds.

The numerous prisoners confined with him had in vain made every effort to astonish and surpreeze him. So successful was Viceroy that the officers entrusted with the Police of the prison was convinced after several examinations that he was truly deaf-blind, and he conceived it his duty to publish in the Public Press his declaration to this effect.

The success of Viceroy however was the cause of his ultimate detection. He had become so confindent in the performance of his part, that he thought he was capable of communicating his
ideas in the manner of those born deaf and dumb, and he represented himself as having been a pupil
of M. Sicard, the successor of M. de l'Espée. This statement was fatal to his mystery, and led to its
discovery. Upon writing, he was found to speak like the common people, that is his letters were arranged to
express sounds, according as the sounds are heard; and when this fact was pointed out by M. Sicard,
Victor Foy was sent to Paris to furnish, in the presence of M. Sicard and his pupils, the requisite proofs.
Though when placed before the blackboard and requested to write answers to questions put
to him by M. Sicard, he could understand all the signs made by that able teacher, and
even when made, like the other dumb mates to utter sounds imitating the play of the vocal
organs, Victor instead of the syllable ten
uttered only the vowel a, yet he could neither
understand the language of signs employed by the
other dumb mates, nor could he make himself understood
by them. When his confidence was so far shaken by the
result of this trial, it gave way altogether, under threats
to confine him with a prison lock, with whom he
had allowed it to be understood, that he had studied
The art of Pacing. Victor Hay then took a book and read aloud. The truth is that deception in handwriting is always liable at some period to betray its concealment. Lies; and this is the only method of being sure in every case to detect the deaf and dumb counterfeit.

Deceit alone may be pretended, and forgiven. But it is important in the detection of the imposture, to attend to the circumstances under which it is represented to have occurred.

In the first place, deceit alone can depend only on a fealty, either general or affecting the organs of speech, as the tongue or the larynx. In ordinary cases of fealty when loss of speech takes place, it can be seen that the patient is unable to move the tongue freely, that the glottis is insufficient, and takes a long time, and that from the fealty affecting the muscles of the cheek, and pharynx, the saliva issues from the mouth, and the patient in short loses successively.

In local fealty affecting the tongue, the latter organ becomes attenuated.
warted and atrophied; its motions are lost;
spared, and with difficulty does the patient
either protrude it, from the mouth, or reflect it
low and the palate and throat for deglutition.

In loss of speech, depending on affection
of the laryngeal nerves, the development of
function is not less consequential; no sound
is heard except that of coughing, which is a
sort of hoarse or croaking noise; if the diminished
be not congenital, in the consequence of loss of
the tongue, a wound in the neck, in the upper
part of the chest, it is either assumed or
factiously induced: which we shall have
occasion to mention may be effected by the
submaxillomphichus. In the latter cases
prevention of food, exclusion, and watching, will
in general be adequate to discover the true
nature of the defect.

Besides absolute loss of speech persons
sometimes feign stammering, and hesitation in
order to exempt themselves from service, to
discover whether the complainant be in reality
assumed to demonstrate the tongue, and
the teeth, and if the former organ he neither
proportionate in size, or if the jaws he
not too long, if the teeth he not defective, or
if the patient have not laboured under an attack
of apoplexy, palsy, or meningitis, there will
be reason to doubt, whether the operation
be real; and very strong certificates indeed will
be required to justify the measure of an emplin
or a discharge. In doubtful cases it will be
proper to confine the patient to a solitary chamber
to exhibit a full close of authentic medicines
under which, real abating ease is often very much
relieved. Limited diet, is a useful means of
ending detention.

Ozena. The symptoms of ozena are initiated
by introducing, into the nasal cavities a bit
of sponge or chamfer impregnated with fetid
fluids, or old cheese. The sight may be detected
by inspection, squeezing the nostrils with fresh
water, and accurately inquiring into the
history of the perpetrator.

It is necessary to examine the alveolar
Arch below the anthrax, and occasionally when there is reason to suspect disease of that nature, and also to examine carefully the state of the nasal bones. If the injection does not produce pain or a discharge of blood, if no swelling of the nasal mucous membrane be detected, and no tenderness on rough touch be recognized, and if no symptoms of disease of the anthrax be visible, then it may be presumed that the disease is counterfeit

In real anthrax also, the patient's nose is generally nasal; whereas in the simulated disease it is either natural or less nasal than in the real disease.

Palsy. Palsy or loss of power in an extremity especially the arm, is often regained with very considerable success. Cheneau relates two remarkable cases of successful improvement of this kind. One of them a soldier of the 12th. counterfeited the loss of the use of the right arm so perfectly as to obtain his discharge; yet when seated on the top of the coach he proved the alleged loss by his arm as
example. In the other a Militia soldier pretended less of the use of the lower extremities, for which the man was refused by the late Dr. Hunter as unfit for service, and was discharged after obtaining possession of the discharge. However he caused himself on a field day to be in a cart drawn before the regiment, leaped out of the cart, springing three times from the ground, and after slapping his breast ran off at full speed.

It is chiefly local palsy's that have been pretended in this manner. The best mode of detection consists in observing the size, figure, and plumpness of the limbs, the expresssion of the countenance, the state of the Mental faculties of speech, the functions of the stomach and bowels, the sensibility of the limbs alleged to be paralytic.

If there be no affectation of the mental faculties, if the speech be perfect and without impediment or hesitation, if digestion be good, and if the urine be natural; above all if the sensibility of the alleged paralytic limbs be perfect, there will be reason to infer that the disability is an unemployed.

In doubtful cases and when the patient...
perserveres in maintaining that his limbs are
powerless, it will be proper to employ treatment
calculated to remove the paralytic affection.
Of this the best means accommodated, for was:
patient counterfeited palsy consists in actually, arising
by caudice, morax, or actual, eczema, electroal
shocks, and above all the repeated introduction of the
acupuncture needles. If the patient recouls these
means there is strong reason to believe that he
counterfeits. Lastly, it is of most moment to
attend to the account of his symptoms given by
the patient; and is often by the incongruous
and irreconcilable statements that their falsity
is detected.
An accident, or an alarm of fire, or the like:
for a man of sudden danger is occasionally
led to the detection of a counterfeited case of
Palsy.

Palsy of the upper Eyelid, Mr. Mansell states
that he had seen this once only in a Sepoy
belonging to the 2nd Bengal regiment, it
is detected by forcibly raising the eyelid.
When it is not only, in the counterfeit affection, forcibly depressed by its proper muscle. Palsy of the Sphincter, is not unfrequently counterfeited by soldiers and others. When it takes place among large bodies of men at the same time, as in the city of Dublin Militia, when quartered in Arbour in 1802. and 1803. as related by Dr. Comyn to Dr. Cheyne. The fault is too gross and palpable to escape detection.

It may be regarded as a pathological case: possibility for 10 or 12, much less 30 or 40. Men of the same corps, to be at once affected with it; continence of demeanor. In this case, the remedy was, Marching the Men to Lough Neagh every Morning, at sea, and Bathing them in the water.

A more ingenious trick, and one more difficult of detection, when it is performed by single individuals. Percy mentions the case of a young Man who secured his accomplishment to such a degree of refinement, that when
before the surgeon with a document of a
and tears in his eyes, he solicited permission to
speak to the surgeon privately, and he showed
the latter that he had a chaff in his direction.

Percy concedes that it is impossible for
the surgeon to be too much in his regard in
cases of the kind; and mentions an instance
in which a certificate of incumbence of urine
and exemption from service was obtained by a
man in 1807, which gave rise to a process of
litigation, and in which it appeared that the
whole was counterfeited. Incidence of urine
may indeed always be cured in less than a
dependence on stone in the bladder, or on the con-
sequences of the operation of lithotomy. It
is proper to ascertain if the pretender has had
dry falls on the scream; and it is requisite
to apply blistered repeatedly on the scream and
town. Percy mentions a good cure of the
seemed disease, in which the individual was
ordered to receive upon the five at twenty blows
with a full's frizzle in order to strengthen
the bedwrecks, and gave tone to the buildings.

As this man however was aware that he was to receive an equal number of stripes every morning till the complaint disappeared, he came after the operation of the first scene of stripes, to the Baron with eagerness, and joy as much counterfeited as was the disease itself, that he believed himself well, and that he had not once urinated during the night.

Where this discipline is conceived how severe it may be proper to pour the cold affusion upon the loins twice daily, with the same intention.

"Toaene states, that in a suspected epidemic of this kind he ordered all the persons who represented themselves to be affected with the infirmity, the pens to be enclosed in a ligature, the ends of which were sealed, and the seal of which was allowed only to be broken by an orderly. He had observed that no real incontinence the patient's bed, swells considerably, requiring the
removal of the ligature. The device was successful. The ligature was required to be removed. To make worse, only at the usual time, and after 24 hours there was no further complaint of incontinence of urine.

Mr. Hutchinson found that, after attention to examination of the urethra and bladder by means of a sound or staff, the administration of a full dose of an opiate furnished the most effective means of deterring this incontinence. A clean dry sheet was placed under the patient; and if this continued dry for 12 or 5 hours after sleep, he concluded that the individual was feigning.

In real cases of incontinence of urine, this fluid is sorted in a subcutaneous state; from the fact a diagnosis between real and feigned enuresis may be drawn (Bancroft in yellow fever). Hutchinson can void his urine in a full stream with the usual quantity, which the less hardened impostor may be desired to attempt before the examining officer. He would can be left as to the then existence of the disease.

Palsy of the sphincter ani. When a patient alleges that he cannot retain the contents of the bowels, the finger should be introduced into
Shoreham, and if the sphincter contracts, open
with solid food should be prescribed, and the patient
should be watched.

If solid excrement be expelled in bed the
man ought to be brought to a Court Martial.
Dr. Choyne, to whom we are indebted
for these instructions, mentions the case of a
man who with counterfeited sciatica and
paraplegia had rendered himself extremely
offensive in the hospital at Lozana by his
habit of discharging his excrement in bed.

As there was every reason to believe that he
was counterfeiting it was determined to apply
the actual cautery. He was accordingly brought
into the surgery, and being laid upon his face
upon the table, was held by four about seven,
while the principal Medical officer ap-
plied a red hot spur to the hip. The
application had the effect of immediately curing
the paraplegia; for the man kicked down the
man who held his leg, and screaming out that he
had been shamming, acknowledged that he would
perform his duty were released. The operative however proceeded to apply the iron to the foot
posing his, which caused a second scream and declaration to the same effect. He was then led to go upon the ground, and walk:
ed to his bed as well as any man present, and when the eschar was healed he re-
sumed his duty, and showed no inclination to trouble his Medical attendant.

Contracture of the joints. Contracture

Contracture of the elbow or knee joints, and of the
Muscles, and fingers into the palm of the hand, are
very often counterfeited by soldiers, and seen in
men, and are sometimes extremely difficult to be detected. The effect is generally attributed
to Rheumatism; and in consequence of
swelling sometimes endured by tight bandages,
the limb may become more or less contracted.

Various methods have been proposed to detect
and expose such contractures, but their efficacy
and determination often present very great
If not insuperable difficulties. Some fugues will not allow the joint to be touched but scream out when the slightest attempt is made to straighten the limb; others affect great anxiety to be cured, or make no progress in recovery to remedies, but seem to end even with the greatest fortitude the use of the means proposed. Mr. Hudson in Memphis a remarkable example in one of the crew of the Cressid frigate, in which in the presence of the Captain and the whole crew, by ingeniously withdrawing from the Muscles of the Arm, the influence of the will, he succeeded by a very slight effort in rendering the Arm straight. The same Author recommends the employment of an emetic, and during the deadly sickness immediately preceding the act of vomiting, when all muscular power is gone, to straighten the limb, or apply some stimulus in a direction to make the performer extend it.
Mr. Marshall mentions the successful case of a case of peculiar contraction of the elbow joint in a sergeant of the German Legion at York Hospital. After placing a small cushion between the arm and side of the underlying patient, so as to prevent him from resting the elbow on the hip. The surgeon Dr. G. held his own arm in a position similar to that of the patient, and desired an assistant to append by degrees equal weights to his own hand and that of the patient. Dr. G's arm becamenumbened and being unable longer to support the weights he straightened his elbow joint and placed them in the floor. The sergeant however continued to keep the joints in a flexed state, but at length his arm began to quiver, upon which Dr. G. coming unperceived behind him completed the extension by the tilt of his hand.

Mr. Marshall also proposes, as a means
of detecting the fault, he proposes to the
Manager to cut the tendons of the ear:
traced joint across. After allowing him
four or a fortnight to deliberate on his
remedy he is taken to the operation room,
which is to be well furnished with a dislay
of instruments, in order to do the same better.

When he is laid upon a low table, and
everything prepared for the operation. The
face is to be covered, while two strong persons
have their hands upon the limb ready to
stretch it as soon as they see a paper folder
drawn firmly across the tendons. The
joint is then to be secured by a splint and bandage.

The principal objection to this method
is that it appears one hand is used by means of another;
and as pretexts of the hand will often
pretend to be cured, when they had
no contruction, and when no change has
taken place in the joint, without one.
often as anxious to conceal the fact that they
have been convicted of counterfeiting, as that
they have been counterfeiting, it is desirable for
the practitioner not in all circumstances to let the
understand that he was
aware of the deceit. Instances indeed have
occurred in which soldiers and seamen have
sought vengeance upon the person who succed
ed in exposing their imposture. On this
anciently is sometimes desirable, though
the medical officer himself may be perfectly
convinced of the imposture, to let them remain
doubtful whether the patient was counterfeiting
or was afflicted with a real disease.

These observations, however, though
particularly applicable to the present case by
the deception of feigned contractions, apply
nevertheless to all cases of counterfeited disease.

In the case of counterfeiting it may sometimes
be more expedient to employ methodical
treatment exactly as if the case were real
and the most appropriate would be to
employ physic and some of the emollient
balsamic oils, over the joint and enveloped it in a bandage with gradually extending splint and compresses, so that a little progress might be daily made in the extension of the contracted joint.

In a case of suspected fractured contraction of two fingers of the left hand in a soldier of the tenth Hussars, Baron Percy applied a tight bandage round the forearm and placed him therein, in the colonel's dressing box, with the arm passed through one of the holes. Then by means of a seton probe he carried under the bent fingers a ribbon to which he suspended a weight of six pounds, at the end of six minutes, the hand and the whole arm began to quiver, and at the end of four minutes more, the weight fell to the ground, and the fingers were straightened.

Observations. In this disability the same remarks which were made on thrombosis, palsy and contraction are applicable.
May be 6: Abstipitas (Savages) Caput obvi.

from Angell and Marchant. Fortecalles

This affection erroneously denominated by all recent writers a feigned disease, inspissatio which reg_prefs Consipetence, a mere variety of the contraction of bulken. It is occasioned by feigned. A young man exhibited himself on the Boulevards at Paris, with this deformity under the title of the Young Angel. He produced it by causing and carrying back the shoulder blades, so as to give their projection a resemblance either to a wing or a faunous. In each case the same posture is easily detected by causing the head or arms back to the natural pos.

see in Marshall's hints a good case of detection in a pretender who, on receiving a blow from one of his companions in his eagerness to resent the affront, forgot the assumed defect. P. 128.
When very neck is simulated, the sterno-
mastoid muscle of the side opposite to
that which is inclined is tense, and it is
difficult for the imposture to turn his eyes
on the side opposite to that of the curvature,
neither of which is the case in the real
disease.

Paralytic Simons are easily simulated
but the fraud is easily detected by observing
the performer when alone, and not suspecting
himself to be watched.

Chorea of St. Vitus' Dance has been an
object of simulation at all times, and
as such is mentioned by Metbyan and
Weldberg. A little time and observation
is in general sufficient to detect the true
nature of the pretended Malady. It may
be also be observed that the countenance and
attitude of patients afflicted with genuine
chorea are very different from those of pretenders.

At one time St. Vitus' Dance prevailed effusely
really over the greater part of Europe, chiefly
by imitation among a member of Lancastric who fancied themselves under the influence of St. John or St. Bevog, and the few more recent cases by far the greater number were accumulated by strolling beggars and idle profligate vagabonds, who by exciting the compassion of the public found this was an easy method of procuring a subsistence. Within the last 60 years a modification of this disease has been known to prevail in the Shetland islands, and in the County of Forfarshire in Scotland where it is distinguished by the name of the Leaping Louse. See Harvei, Memoirs of the Middle Ages by Dr. Hecker. Convulsions have been frequent; but as this is most commonly as a form of Epilepsy, it is best to consider the two at the same time. Epilepsy. That this disease has been a frequent object of controversy we learn from Tonsennius, Redels, Sylvacense, Zaccaria, Hoegen, Bercelana, Van Swieten, De laer, Albine, Hekygar, Melleten, Praxen, Foder, and all the principal medical authors. From the succession of Tonsennius, Redels, epilepsy appears in the 16th,
Century to have been very much simulated, from the fancy that persons so afflicted were under the influence of evil spirits, and thereby became the objects of peculiar compassion; and Pantorellus a physician of that period states that he distinctly convicted a young woman of feigning this disease. Fidelis even mentions that in his time the trick of simulating the foaming at the mouth by means of soap was much practised: "Guidam sapone in os indito ac conspicuamente salivam imitantur; tunc praeter vibrato motu corpus concuscentur, facile epilepticos esse simulant." *In the history of Fanaticism* by Bruce is given an account of an epidemic simulated epilepsy in the Lowrens which prevailed among many persons of that district during the commencement of the 17th century. Boerhaave met with a case in which a young person of noble rank was thralled.

*De Relationibus Medicorum lib. II.* 217
by his parents, forthwith counterfeited epilepsy.
When Boerhaave was called he ordered the surgeon to apply the actual cautery, to the
great toe of the pretended patient, who, upon learning that this was to be done
whenever the epileptic paroxysm was repeated, did not again attempt the same imposture.

Dehaen details a case of simulated epilepsy in a young girl, who had previously
laboured under deafness. From the natural appearance of the eyes, the pulse, and the pupi
during the fit he inferred that the disease was feigned; and when threatening that next
fit she should be well beaten, she became well and confessed that both diseases were
feigned.

Mahon mentions the case of a beggar at Paris
who feigned this disease, and fell down epileptic
in the streets, but who always took the precaution
of having near the place a pallet of straw on which
he might be put at the moment of seizure, that he
might suffer no injury. The paroxysm came

*Van Sweeteren’s Commentaries Vol. III 1071*
on: and the knife was put on the straw.
But as soon as he was on it, fire was applied to the four corners, when he sprung up and ran like lightning.

It is chiefly to Metgeyer that we are indebted for the best accounts of the diagnosis between genuine and simulated epilepsy. In the genuine disease, he observes, the patient is unconscious, and neither sees nor feels, so that he cannot choose the place in which he is attacked, whereas in the feigned, disease, he selects the place so that he may not only not be hurt but be in the presence of charitable and benevolent persons. In the genuine epilepsy the contortions of the limbs are quite involuntary, in the simulated disease, they are artificial and directed so as to receive no hurt. In genuine convulsions the pulse is not so regular as it is usually found. The pupils in true epilepsy is dilated and insensible to light, in the simulated disease, the pretended patient, winks and starts at the experiment. Insensibility and unconsciousness are symptoms
peculiar to genuine epilepsy. Lastly, genuine epileptics evince a genuine considerable degree of muscular strength during the fit; whereas the counterfeit patients yield to forcible efforts.

It is also observed by Mr. Marshall that in this simulation the inconsistency of the simulant serves often to detect his imposition. In the real disease, the whole of the muscles almost indiscriminately may be convulsed, while in the feigned disease, the muscles of the upper extremities may be in motion while those of the lower are at rest, or the converse. In the real disease the paroxysm is always succeeded by sleep; but in the simulated the stage of sleep is often omitted.

In addition to these marks other means may be employed to distinguish the genuine from the false disease. Thus if a table spoonful of salt is put into the mouth, the feigners show at once by his spitting that his sensation of taste is unimpaired.

The actual cauterity is a good and effectual means of determining whether sensation
is entire or not; and few simulating epileptics will wait until a proposal of this kind is put into practice. Fodere states that he has employed it very often, and invariably with success. Mr. Marshall suggests the proposition in the hearing of the pretended epileptic to pour boiling water on the legs, but to use instead cold water, which can do no harm if the fit be real.

A few drops of eroton oil have also been poured into the mouth during the paroxysm with the effect it is said of making the performer run speedily to the water closet.

Catalepsy, catalepsy, demonomania, catalepsy, catalepsy, and possession, or demonomania, have been from an early period fire: tended by frauds in order to impose upon fools. Fortunatus Ideleis has a long discussion upon these pretended demonomanias and upon the means by which they may be distinguished from those really unwell; and Lachesis mentions among other cases, that of a Sicilian woman, who in public places and
and especially
in the temples of religion was in the practice
of standing, with outstretched arms, fixed
eyes, and affected unconsciousness of
any thing around her, for an hour at a
time, and another time appeared wrapped
in ecstasy as if about to fly to heaven, and
who was universally regarded by the groups
both male and female as a person under
divine influence.

This perhaps is the same head to the
that of Chorea already mentioned that
we are to refer the history of the Convulsions
of the beginning of the eighteenth Century.

Catalepsy is an affection not unfrequently
sought. Numerous instances of a state in
degree resembling this affection, having
been simulated, are in record. Some of which
have excited the several and monstrous
modes of霍ragation. This disease in its
true genuine forms one of the rare occurrence, in fact
its rarity has caused its existence to be doubted by some. - Cullen was one of these, he states he never saw a case which was not ascertained. 

Then the various cases recorded the affection instability does not in any case appear to have been that of perfect catalepsy, that is, loss of voluntary motion, as also of consciousness, but to have been rather the pretended loss of voluntary motion without that of total obliteration of consciousness, thus approaching the catalepsia or vertigo of savages, and the Day Man of the Author of the Philosophy of Sleep, an affection commonly termed a trance.

It may be doubted if it is possible to counteract successfully the peculiar state of the muscular system which occurs in the true catalepsy. It appears impossible that the extremities should be placed in such awkward and painful postures as they sometimes are without the appearance of such a terror as would reveal the secret. It may generally be detected partly by considering the circumstances under which it takes place, as also to person whom it attaches.
which occurred to Mr. John Hunter, at St. George's Hospital.

He was mentioned by Mr. Abernethy in his Hunterian
oration, was detected by suspending to the hand which
was stretched out with the arm, a small weight attached
by a string, which produced an alteration in the pos-
tion of the hand, but in imperceptibly snapping
the cord with a pair of scissors. The weight fell to
to the ground, and the hand was as suddenly raised
in the air, by the increased effort which solicitation
had excited for the support of the more used weight.

Thus Mr. Hunter considered a sufficient proof
of the possession of conscious nerves and volition.
Here however some allowance should be made
for the natural elasticity of the muscles.

In many cases pressure upon the ulnar
nerve and passes over the internal condyle of
would be sufficient to detect the disease, or
pressure upon the Mental nerve as it passes out
of the Mental foramen might contribute to
that same end.

Dr. Smith briefly notices a case which he
regards as one of catalepsy, and in which
the patient, reacted the shock of a shower
bath, electricity and a variety of other energetic means, but was detected by the pulse being found to rise when the proposition of applying the actual cautery was made within her hearing. I must also mention however, that through this is not regarded by Dr. Smith and Dr. Osborn as a case of frequent catalepsy, it is described by Dr. Herron under the character of somnolency with mental hallucinations.

Another young soldier feigned a state, similar to catalepsy, the symptoms of which resulted in measures of still greater severity, such as pins thrust under his finger nails, scalding, and trephining the skull, which produced only a single groan. He succeeded in completing his deceit, and obtaining his discharge, and two days after was seen engaged in his ordinary occupations.

Sommolency & Lethargy, it was scarcely re: 

quote to make of this a separate head, as I have only referred to the two cases already mentioned.
In the first of these cases, which is given in detail by Dr. Hume (case LXXVII. p. 469) it is described as one in which somnolency was associated with mental hallucination.

From the narrations there given, it is left completely in doubt whether the disease was genuine or feigned, but the latter is the view taken by Dr. Smith and Dr. Dunlop. Though many of the medical men who saw him were then and continue to be of opinion that the disease was real.

Apholectic, from its nature is an affection only feigned by those who hope for some immediate escape from some present punishment or inconvenience. In suspected cases powerful remedies may be immediately applied, such as from drops of ATONAL oil to the tongue, or other active means, as are indicated in the real disease should be employed. In a suspicious case the application of boiling water to the feet would at once decide the reality of the affection. Zacharias observes that frequent epileptics cannot resist the action of sternutation.
Mania, Mental Weakness. Thought is taught by zakheim, and repeated by dr. beke, that mental
abnormality is the mental abnormality most commonly almo:
sutet, and most difficult of detection. Yet the
first part of this proposition is more applicable
to civil life, than to military persons. In
the former the abnormality most commonly
found is melancholy, or moral or deliri:
ism. Among soldiers it is often weakness
of intellect, or simple inactivity, that is
stimulated. Mr. marshall mentions such cases:
and one of these was the case of a recruit who
had joined a regiment of dragoons in ireland,
and who evinced such utter incapacity and
incapacity for acquiring the knowledge of the
preliminary exercises, that the drill sergeant
from fear of losing his reputation, privately
offered him a sovereign if he would disappear. The
offer neither induced him to desert, not to make
more progress at drill. At the end of about 10
months he got drunk, and was consequently confined
in the guard room five or six days. From this he came
out a changed person, and showed that he was not only capable of learning, but that he had acquired everything taught him by the experiment. He afterwards confessed that his observances displayed were simulated. In this case the semblance was not even suspected.

It seems from the testimony of Mr. Marshall to be very difficult to detect these cases.

When mental derangement seems to have developed gradually, it is important to inquire into the present state of the soldier, his habits, and to ascertain whether he has any reason to imagine that his condition would be improved by being allowed to quit the army.

Mr. Marshall is of opinion that unless in well-marked cases of mental weakness, when the deficiency is expressed in the countenance, conclusively discoverable in conversation, no man ought to be recommended to be discharged from mental defects. It seems also improper to allow any additional pension in this account.

Intellectual derangement is clearly proved to have been the consequence of wound or injury of the head received in the service or caused directly sustained in the service is entitled to a pension.
Mortality. This disease is not common in the Military Hospitals on the Continent, and one of which many soldiers die. It has been reported to be more prevalent among the natives of certain countries, especially in mountainous than in others, and it has been chiefly observed among the Swiss and Savoyards, the inhabitants of the Pyrenees, and the natives of the Highlands of Scotland. It has been observed by Dr. Dunlop however that this statement requires to be modified. The only two cases which he canremember, occurred, the one in a recent country lad from the fens of Lincolnshire, who died of the disease on his way to Canada in 1813, and the other in a London pickpocket, whom he saw in 1824.

Young men however are more liable to it than those more advanced in years. It is a disease which is by no means easily diagnosed, and though it is not regarded as a cause of death...
or exempting from service, it is nevertheless often sought by soldiers who wish to get leave of absence, or to be admitted into the hospital.

As the mental affection if carried to exceed soon produces a physical one. This may serve in some respects as a distinction.

The false Nostalgia generally expresses a great desire to visit his country; while those who are really sickened by the disease are constant, and seldom make any complaint; at least never allude to the real cause of their uneasiness. The real sufferer from Nostalgia becomes pale, melancholy, worthless; has generally a spasm mode; constriction of the stomach, and latterly a feeble irregular pulse, and refuses food or is indifferent to it. In the pretended Nostalgia patient on the other hand, the pulse is strong and regular, the complexion good, and there is great overseim to restrain that from disease.
Hemorrhage, or spitting of blood, is an affection frequently simulated by soldiers and sailors in order to obtain their discharge. It is usually feigned as occurring in paroxysms or periodic attacks, at those times it has made a symptom of the disease most described. The means to simulate it are various, thus some colour their saliva by means of blood taken into the mouth, others make small incisions in the inside of the cheeks or gums, from which they suck the blood. Excessive substances are also employed with this same intention. These cases are recorded by Fortunatus Thulcidius Sylvaticus Armenian Bole, in which portions of arsenic were placed under the tongue, for the same purpose. Brick dust, vermillion and other colouring materials have also been used, of which cases are mentioned by Plutarch and Tuch. Opium also makes them vomit into their mouths, poultices or calces, coloured with carmine, and containing the Antlerin Hipasthem, which acts as a Trials.
Sir George Ballingual relates a case referred to him by Dr. Guthrie in which a soldier re:
icited to the desperate expedient of swallowing a piece of cloth stuffed with peas, which at first produced a copious discharge of blood, and ultimately proved fatal by woundng the carotid artery.

Cases of this affection were unrecognized when read by the appearance of the sputa, the presence of cough, and an abundant mucous saliva with large bubbles. On later examination it was found that the patient should be made to spit without coughing when the bloody saliva will be seen.

Upon this affection Dr. Geyne adds: "Many soldiers are proposed to be discharged as allayed infirmity, hemoptysis from mere inflammation of the mucous membrane of the lung is easily curable. It ought to be laid down as a law that simple spitting of blood is accompanied by signs of organic disease of the heart or lungs is not a sufficient cause for the discharge of a soldier."
Consumption may be at once pretended and simulated. In the first case the patient complains of pain in the side or breast, is desirous to lose blood, and gets some medicine for the cough, or applies for a furlough. In the case of simulation the patient produces emetics by abstinence and drinking vinegar, he affects cough, the weakness of the body, and presents as his own the premonitory symptoms of a patient really labouring under the disease. Even the hectic fever has been known to be imitated by use of means calculated to accelerate the pulse.

The most effectual method of detecting this counterfeit is by examining the chest of the patient carefully, with the stethoscope when either mucous gurgling resonance, or an emaciated respire can be not heard, if there are no knowable rales, and if the chest be not well and so unswell then will be reason to conclude that the symptoms of the case are not specially produced.
Disorders of the Circulation, Disease of the Heart, Anæmia, and Palpitation. These are affection of the circulation of which was formerly formerly, and infrequently, practised, by the surgeons in France during the last war, and they are still occasionally, simulated by soldiers and seamen who wish to obtain a discharge from the service. To simulate these disorders, various means, both external and internal have been employed.

The irregularities of the pulse are often produced by ligatures, of which we have numerous cases recorded. Dr. Bennet observes it is by no means an unusual occurrence for the pulse to cease in the radial artery, on taking a full inspiration, and continuing to retain the breath as long as possible. In all suspicious cases where the pulse cannot be felt or is so irregular the finger should be placed upon the temporal artery, or in the region of the heart. In some persons the radial artery instead of following its usual course passes down on the back of the breast. Mr. Parkinson of Holborn had
in his possession a preparation of an Alum in which a sheaf of the Biceps muscle passed over the humeral artery. It was the arm of a girl who had been a servant, and though strong and healthy in other respects, she could not for any length of time jump a cackle, or catch a Carrot. A case is related by Dr. Beek, which was given to him by his friend Dr. McElwan. It occurred in the St. Clare work Infirmary. A man was admitted for bad health, when examining him no pulse could be found in either wrist; at the end of some days it was observed that this patient, who was in good health, whenever about to be examined passed his finger over the artery under the arm-pit.

Aneurism of the heart and great vessels has been accomplished by means of ligatures. In the cases which occurred in France ligatures were bound tightly round the neck. These cases are recorded in the Deuxième série des Sciences Médicales.

In both cases in many persons who had seen them were deceived. In one of them a ligature was bound tightly round the neck, and another round the top of each arm. In remaining this
ligatures the purple and swollen state of the
countenance disappeared, so that the man did
not look like the same person, and the disordered
action of the heart ceased. In the other case a
very fine ligature was so tightly bound round
the neck, as to be almost hid by the folds of
the skin.

This young man announced himself as
affected with some acute disease of the heart,
and his swollen and blood face certainly gave
credibility to his statement.

Dr. Cheyne is convinced that many soldiery
have the power of quickening their pulse, and
giving resilience to the heart's action, and states
that he has frequently found a soldier's pulse
at a time of rest at 120 or 130 in a minute, and
when returning unexpectedly in a quarter of an
hour after has found the same reduced 70 or 80
beats. Soldiers are said to produce a tempest in
their gushes of pulse, by striking the elbow forcibly
against any hard body, and this state they term
elbow fever. Many other means are employed
to produce more or less permanent derangement
of the circulation, as the use of tobacco, digitalis,
etc.
A much more effective means of accomplishing this object is afforded by white hellebore.

Dr. Quinsey in a paper published by the Hutchinson shows that it has been extensively used for this purpose in the Army. The practice was introduced into the regiment of Marine Artillery by a man who had formerly lived with a seamen's surgeon. He not only produced the disorder in himself, but sold his secret and his drugs to others. In large doses it usually occasioned vomiting, purging, syncope, tremors, and great nervous irritability, which were followed by great and inordinate accession of the heart and arteries, and this was succeeded by great opacity, and sometimes by a disposition to paralysis. In smaller doses, the stomach, after a short time, became completely disordered, and much nervous irritability and consequent derangement of circulation followed. Various other symptoms were observed as a consequence of this poison, and in some cases a fatal result was very often induced, and would have been so in many cases, Dr. Quinsey.
Thinks had not the medicine fortunately been adulterated. Many men succeed by these means in obtaining their discharge from the service—

Syncope or fainting. This affection is sometimes simulated by soldiers during corporal punishment, in hopes of having a portion of their sentence. It is also frequent for other purposes, both in the Army and Navy, but is more common in civil life, particularly among females. There can in general be very little difficulty in differentiating a pretend from real syncope. Except in those rare cases in which the patient possesses a certain degree of power over the heart's action— as in the case of Colonel Townsend related by Dr. Cheyne &c in that by Dr. Blackham of Glasgow in which a person could feign death, and had so completely the look of suspending in a least moderate degree the action of the heart that its pulsation could not be felt. This case of
(Paris & Humblyuan Medical Journal p. 360) In most cases it is impossible to assume the
impossible at will the total suppression of the
palpation, its diminution as point of a strength and
volume, the coldness of the ear and
clammy perspiration, in the paleness of the
countenance, the state of which alone suffices
to indicate the real disease in almost every
case.

Dysphagia — has been known to be
evident — if the person be not enumerated how long
there will be reason to question the truth
of his statements. Boring relates the case of a
young man who pretended to have lost the
power of swallowing after an abscess in the
alteration extensivity of the clavicle had been
opened, which he represented to have been
succeeded by pain acute and instantaneous
from the hip of the finger to the bottom of the
mouth, the whole story was a specie of
sorcery. The young man himself was hoarse
and swollen, and the young person that accom-
francis him, had some testimony to the manner in which he performed his pantomime eating and drinking. He was watched, and observed eating and drinking with facility, he confessed all, and became a good officer.

In dysphagia there seemed to be accumulations, it is a good plan to introduce a probe into the esophagus and stomach with the alleged view of restoring the power of deglutition; and the patient will in general become tired of his disturbance. From diet should also be recommended as more calculated to remove the disease than any other.

Sometimes several persons possess the power of rejecting at will the contents of the stomach, some affect this object by pressure on the epigastric region, others by swallowing air, and others by swallowing clouded tobacco in large quantities of tobacco juice or tannin emetic. In most of these instances, there will be more or less paleness and discoloration of appearance, with emaciation even although the disease be
1643.

ised, and if the alleged pea-heat, he plants
end have the appearance of being well nourished
that may be reason to suspect that he supplies
the wants of his stomach by food procured
clandestinely. Baron Percy mentions a
case of this kind in a German Quaker
who supplied to well all the symptoms
of an organic affection of the stomach, that
he was not suspected. He was watched
however, and was detected in procuring
from without sealed food and among other
hard boiled eggs, which he secretly

An instance even of simulated vom-
miting of fecal matter occurred in a
woman in the Hospital of La Charité.
Upon watching it was discovered that this
filthy monster was in the habit of
swallowing her own excrement, and that
of the neighbouring paupers. It is difficult,
to perceive the reason of an act so disgusting it would be a charity to imagine that it proceeded from mental derangement.

The difficulty of distinguishing vomiting from actual discharge of the stomach from that which is frequent in indurated, is often very great—Dr. Cheyne mentions a case in which a young man an infantry regiment, of good character, and with a pale delicate aspect, completely deceived him by representing that he laboured under vomiting of food. After a course of medicine, he was pronounced unfit for service and was consequently discharged. Between the time of forwarding the report, and leaving the infirmary, he improved much; and 2 weeks after he left the infirmary Dr. Cheyne met him in Barrack Street, with every appearance of vigorous health.
same time another case the counterpart of this occurred — a young lad recently enlisted, and with similar symptoms of intolerance of food, was sent to the hospital. Infirmary. He was not evacuated, and the pulse was slow, but the skin was dry and sphygmic, and he complained of uneasiness in the stomach and constant vomiting. In a week he was sickly in appearance, he was recommended for discharge, and though not treated as a counterfeiter, he was discharged accordingly. Repeatedly he was able to gain him again for admission into the infirmary, where he died in a few days. The mucous membrane was found pulpy and vascular. Hæmatosis, or vomiting of blood. This effect is easily stimulated, and frequently has been so by exhilaration, and other persons. It is affected by swallowing blood, mea
colouring matter, and then producing artificial
wasting. A remarkable case is mentioned
by Sauvageot, of a girl who fancied this
clue case to escape from a convent, and who
brought up in the presence of the Physician
several pounds of blood in several successive
days. It was at last discovered that she
secretly drank half a dozen blood before she went.
A similar case of a man who in some
time succeeded in obtaining his discharge is
related by Mr. Marshall—where the least
suspicion existed it may be easily detected
by watching the patient, and preventing
all communication with accomplices.
In other cases of this kind when deception is
practised the experienced Physician can by
examining carefully the various symptoms
will in most cases speedily detect some
discrepancies inconsistent with harmony between
the nasal method & r. 299.
Phlegmion, Simplicity excites various affections of the abdomen characterized by enlargement and external swelling, and often假装 or simulated. In the Encyclopedia of Practical Medicine, it is stated that disease has been simulated for some time successfully, merely by the individual pushing the abdomen forward, while in the erect position, and elevating the spine lying on the back; probably at the same time keeping up the chest with by means of many short expirations. Similar cases are referred to by Mr. Marshall, Huds. p. 153, who observes when any doubt exists respecting the nature of the chest disease, the mean may be examined during sleep. Persons however resorting to these means are usually prepared against such a heat, and take care to wrap themselves up with the clothes in such a manner that this end cannot be accomplished, without awakening.
Nature, male such cases. Exploration of the seat of the alleged disease by means of press, erosion, palpation, and inspection cannot but detect the fraud.

Some effective means however are some times employed to destitute the abdomen, and give the appearance of death, these instances are said to have occurred among the French conscripts, in which water was actually injected into the cavity of the abdomen. Fabricius mentions the case of a woman who produced a similar attack by injecting the cellular substance of the abdominal peritoneum, with air through a small and scarcely perceptible puncture in the groin. This fluid will be easily detected by its appearance and palpation. He reported on the Cursus Medicinal that a French conscript succeeded in attaining an exemption from military service by the extraordinary faculty he possessed of distending his abdomen to a great size.
by swallowing air.

We are informed by Mr. Marsh that
Physicemia was at one time a very prevalent
as a febrile disease in India, and was supposed
to have been caused by swallowing the daily sushi
large quantities of sea water. Swamputs would
often resume the disease in the afternoon,
but in the morning it frequently returned.

In 1811, seventy or forty soldiers were admitted
into the hospital at Dublin for an attack
Aepyty & Intermittent fever. “The abdomen
was greatly distended and tympanitic, and
they complained of great thirst, but the
lungs were clear, the pulse regular and
the urine natural. They were soon cured
by the use of the Mysore Bemecolin
a solution of clambert salts in weak tobacco
water. Previous however to the discovery of
this kind of treatment several had succeeded
in obtaining their discharge. It was reported
that the men produced this antfeivial
Symptoms, by swallowing large quantities of
chalk and tannin.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery, are remedied
in various modes. The most usual are either by
introducing combating substances into the rectum
or by presenting, as near as can the above discharges
of patients, affected with the genuine bowel complaint.

Another method which I have known to be practised
in civil hospitals, is by breaking down the figured
faces of a solid matter among urine and giving
them the fluid aspect and consistency of dysenteric
and diarrheal evacuations.

To abate these sources of fraud
separate clean stools, regular inspection
of the stools, and the replacement, retention
of the evacuations, will be quite sufficient.

The surgeon will not forget to look to the
tongue, also, to examine the pulse and the
state of the urine, which is always
a sure and decisive test, or sediment and
diarrhoea and dysentery.

He will in all instances. He
proper to subject the pretending patient to grain diet and the veg-
etable ptisans with the view of curing the disease.

Bowel complaint may be a cause of temporary exemption from duty but not a ground of discharge or
of pension unless it have become chronic and produce emaciation with a pale ashen colour of the counten-
ance.

The artificial production of the disease by mercury and bismuth as noticed by Mr. A. C. Hutchison
belongs to the subsequent head of fabricated or factitious Diseases.
Prolapsus has been an affection simulated for a long period, and Ambrose Paré relates that jugglers were in the habit of giving the appearance of the infirmity by introducing the bowel of an animal partially into the rectum. Baron Henry Percy informs us that a soldier had by employing this device at Paris succeeded in obtaining his discharge, and returned to his native village. Upon one unlucky occasion however this soldier having seated himself on an earthen ware chamber pot, the utensil broke beneath his weight, and the fragment inflicted various wounds on the buttocks and round the anus. The village surgeon who was aware of the cause of the exemption
exemption, was curious to know how the protruded bowel had escaped laceration. He found no prolapse, and the fraud was afterwards made known to the military surgeons.

Inspection and examination by introducing the finger ought to detect this fraud. The impunity does not en- title to pension.

Fistula Ani. This disease was often imitated by many young persons in France by making at the margin of the anus a small incision into which was then introduced a portion of the root of hellebore, or hellebore, in order to remove the aperture and induce a callous edge and granulations. The fraud was detected by withdrawing from the pretended
pretended fistula a portion of one of these roots which had been left by mistake in the incision.

Hernia is simulated in various modes. The most usual is by making a puncture or incision in the skin of the inguinal region, or that of the scrotum, and that by means of a tobacco pipe blowing over into the cellular membrane so as to cause a swelling imitating hernia. This is a very clumsy device, and cannot escape detection for a moment by any one who applies his finger in the lumbar when he recognizes the expiratory sound of air, and to this course the presence of the small wound will always lead him.

In other cases the appearance of
rupture I is imitated by affixing over the groin by means of glue a white of egg, the bladder of an animal containing a sponge filled with blood and milk.

But for the most certain method however is presented by those persons who have the voluntary power of throwing the cremaster muscle into action, and thereby elevating one or both testicles from the scrotum into the inguinal canal. Percy mentions this peculiarly under the head of two of testicles, as the elevation and retraction of these organs gave the individuals the appearance of being void of them. Mr. B. Hutchinson mentions in an English seaman a similar power by which the individual was enabled to make himself free from a service of years.
years as a person ruptured in both
groins. The deception founded on this
physical peculiarity was detected by
Mr. Hutchinson. Surgical Observa-

A case very similar but less
perfect is recorded by W. Marshall
as having presented itself in the
person of a man named Geoffrey
in the 2nd Battalion of the rifle
brigade.

Herein if proved to be distinctly
produced in the service by blows
on the belly, great efforts, or by wounds,
would justly entitle the individual
to a pension. But in slight cases the
men must be retained on the service,
and may perform various light duties.
Hydrocele is imitated by inflating
the scrotum with air. This is a
clumsy method and easily detected.
The disease does not appear to be much
simulated
simulated by English soldiers. But in France its use appears to have been a practice to attempt its imitation by making an abdominal incision into the vaginal and injecting fluid.

Slight degrees of hydrocele neither disqualify for service nor entitle to extraordinary compensation.

is a disability but does not appear to have been much imitated

Hunts & p. 120.

Stricture of the Urethra is a good deal simulated by officers of the navy sometimes with a view to avoid active service, sometimes with the intention of changing a ship, or when some disagreement takes place.

The simulation is effected entirely by the will of the individual who resists by the muscles of the urethra compression of the introduction of the staff or bougie.
bougie Mr. Hutchinson found, that the most successful mode of detecting the simulated infirmity was to engage the patient's attention by conversation on his service, the actions in which he had been, and the perils he had undergone, subjects most likely to interest him and when he was thus thrown off his guard to carry the staff gently into the bladder.

The duty of the medical officer, however disagreeable it is thus clear and manifest. The real complaint, through a ground of leave of absence forms no claim for pension. Gravel though often simulated in civil life is rarely so among soldiers. (See Marshall's Hints p. 169 for a case of detection) The complaint will be easily detected by using the and inspecting and analysing the urine.
If calculi are represented to have been expelled they ought to be subjected to chemical analysis.

*Harmaturia*. Fortunately Indels had remarked that the fruits of the Indian fig (*Bocica op.* ) and madder impart to the urine a red colour, and the statement is repeated by Roders' and Percy, the latter of whom adds the beet root as possessing the same quality. It seems doubtful whether these modes of giving a bloody tinge to the urine have been employed for simulatory *harmaturia*; for Percy states that several young persons have not scrupled to inject into the bladder blood which they gave the colour to the urine.

The fraud in either case cannot be long continued without detection. Scurvy. The vulgar who always form partial and imperfect notions of disease
disease have attempted to imitate the bleeding gums of Stomatosis of the disorder by the use of caustics and irritants; and Cerey mentions a young man who presented himself with spongy bleeding gums and said he had his discharge on the ground of being affected by scurvy. The mucous membrane of the mouth was in this case white and separating in shreds. No doubt could be entertained that he had used some corrosive agent. The discharge was deferred for two months, but in the course of 15 days when he was unexpectedly visited, the gums were found quite well.

These tricks are exceedingly coarse deceptions, and can impose upon no one who looks beyond the local affection. The simulation will always be obvious when the medical officer examines the face, the surface,
the surface, the body and the muscles, and finds the one free from petechial spots, roughness and hardness, and the other void of the hard, indurated masses always observed in scurvy.

Scurvy however cannot form a ground of exemption from public service. It would be most certainly cured by the drill, moderate exercise, and the wholesome food of the regimental mess.

Scrofula or Struma. To simulate cases of strumous disease ulcers have been excited artificially by caustics and irritants between the angle of the jaw and the neck; and for the purpose of rendering the deception more probable some of the conscripts induced swelling of the eyelids, nostrils and upper lip by applying to these parts on the evening previous to inspection the juice of one young man nearly procure exemption from service by irritating.
Irritating in this manner the nostrils by garlic, and by this causing the appearance of fonts on the alae and within the nostrils.

Strumous scars are easily known by their smooth shining appearance, their deep altitude, their violet or purple colour, and their irregular, callous, and rounded margins.

Calyces are simulated by introducing into the ears or nostrils, the kidneys or the testicles of rabbits or bullets. The trick is easily detected by examination. The deformity would scarcely ever be a cause of discharge or exemption; and at all events its cure might be attempted.

Fausnecie. The yellow colour of the skin has been imitated by painting the surface of the body with an infusion of the root of Fausnecie (Gevera longa) together with rhubarb, broom flowers.
flowers, grains of thamus, stamen of lilies &c; an infusion of sort &c; to mean of tainting the eye or colouring the urine have however been yet discovered. The clay coloured stools are said to be imitated by taking daily a small quantity of muriatic acid. Is this well founded? Muriatic acid gives the bile a bright green colour and how it should render the stools clay coloured seems difficult to understand.

Elephantiasis or Barbados Leg, Cochin Leg, Point de Galle Leg. of the simulation of this disease an instructive example is given by W. Marshall in his work on the Contagious Discharging and Inoculating of Soldiers. The disease was simulated by the application of a tight ligature round the left thigh.

Cedema is produced in the same manner.
manner.

In some instances Elephantiasis has been imitated by inflating the cellular membrane with air.

Rabies. It is certainly not easy to imagine a person feigning Rabies or Hydrophobia to avoid the public service. Yet this species of counterfeit has been undertaken. One case is related by Percy and another by Orsild. The imitaton was very imperfect and was not successful. One case was detected by threatening to strangle the perpetrator with Hydrophobia between feather beds; and on the other the detection was effected by administering a very nauseous com- pound of asafoetida vinegar, wormwood and extract of ginseng.

Hydrophobic symptoms are said to be produced by the retrograde fresh muck. Canis, and Debility. Frequent
applications are made for the dis-
charge of soldiers upon the ground
of alleged general bad health dece-
dent on disease of some of the
internal organs; under the compre-
hense name of vesical disease.
It has hitherto been a matter of
difficulty exactly to specify the
diseased organ in these applications
and facilities for keeping are thus
afforded. The kinds of disease are
distinguished by W. Marshall into
three orders. 1st. The diseases induced
by long residence in warm cli-
mates, as hepatic or sulfure disease,
2d. - disabilities arising from
syphilis and the use of mercury,
and 3d. the effects of indulgence
in spirituous liquors. All these
causes, especially the last, tend
to impair the best constitution,
and often the attempt to simulate
cancerous disorders is made, it is
sometimes
sometimes very difficult in the case of old soldiers. To discover the truth, careful examination of the organs, the best by auscultation and percussion, and of those of the abdomen by palpation and percussion will be the best safeguard.
Fever is frequently feigned and in some cases is artificially produced. It is assumed when a disease is suddenly necessary to evade duty, or to obtain a removal to a more desirable station. Soldiers and sailors will sometimes present themselves to the surgeon or medical officer, reporting themselves to have had an attack of ague during the night. In such cases the circumstance of the paroxysm taking place during the night is a sufficient ground for suspicion. Cases here are on record of defendants occurring at this period, but they appear to have been rather acceptable of Heretic fear. The occurrence of the latter will be decided by careful attention to the general health of the individual. Dr. Marshall recommends in all these cases that the patient should be desired to send for his Medical attendant on the approach of the paroxysm at whatever hour of the night that may occur. He adds that as his knowledge the plan has been very successful. Dr. Payne relates a case in which this fever was simulated; he was called to see a patient in the General Hospital, who was stated to be in the cold stage of fever and
in fact, had been seen to be shivering violently. Upon throwing down the clothes however, he found him not in the cold, but in the sweating stage produced by his own exertions. This man returned to his duty without making the slightest objection. Forue remarks that such persons often imitate to perfection the shattering of the teeth, of the cold stage.

This kind of fever is occasionally pretended in countries and places where endemic fever prevails, but from what has been already said it is evident that detection in all such cases is very easy.

The state of the system after a night's debauch, purposely prolonged, may deceive a person accustomed to such insensations.

Great heat and perspiration with quickness of pulse are produced by strong exercise immediately before the bone of rest. Forue states that he has observed a feverish state of the system thus induced by violent exercise, and that calling for the physician has noticed the patient imitating the cold stage to perfection. Quickness of pulse is often produced as we are informed by Mr. Hutchinson among sailors by striking the elbow sharply against a table, which is termed by them Elbow Fever. The skin is sometimes
scrubbed with a hard brush to produce redness.

With regard to the various means of altering
the state of the pulse, they have been already
considered when speaking of the affections of the
circulation. The tongue is very frequently coloured
artificially, white, brown, or dark, with various sub-
stances. Thus Dr. Cheyne mentions a case of a
soldier suffering a paroxysm of fever, whose tongue
was so white and dry, that he ordered him to wash
his mouth with tepid water, which left his tongue,
which he had prepared for him, by rubbing it with
whitewash, from the wall, perfectly clean and moist.

Mr. Marshall saw a case at Fort Pitt, in which the
tongue was brown and dry, however here, the line
of demarcation between the exsiccated part and
the clean healthy margin of the tongue was too
well marked to escape observation. The means em-
ployed to brown the tongue he did not observe.

Mr. Hodgson met with a case of feigned fever
in which the tongue was coated with a coating
of brown soot. Mr. Marshall remarks, that the
apparent bilious type of a coated tongue may
be caused by chewing a little ginger bread. It may
be as well to mention here a circumstance recorded
in Dr. Thompson's Metalla Medica, viz. that the
use of Colchicum imparts to the faces a tawny
appearance. Other substances are also used to colour
the tongue as pipe clay, brick dust, flour &c.

It is stated that the hangman, Prato Lotto, lately
executed at Gibraltar, very nearly succeeded in
deceiving his medical attendant, by simulating fever
and colouring his tongue brown.

There are several substances which, if taken into
the system, produce a state more or less resembling the
affection. Thus we have cases recorded by different auth-
ors in which, Emetics have been used for this pur-
pose. Mr. Hutchinson met with a case in which
Tobacco was swallowed, which produced great cop-
iousness of pulse, but the matter ejected from the stom-
thit, vomiting &c. forwards produced.

The discovery was easily made. It may also be induced
by the use of Wine, Spirits, Cantharides, Aromatics
and other stimulants several of which are enumerated
by Fabricius Reodi and Jacobbo. The latter also
states that a clove of garlic introduced into the
rectum produces excessive eructation and a fever
state. He also mentions that paleness of the face
has been induced by smoking cammis. An opinion
also recorded by Porcius, i.e. that cloumin will make those who drink it, or with themselves with it, or as some say who smoke it, of a pale visage. This belief is mentioned also by Diocritius; and Pliny informs us that the disciple of Porcius Latho, a famous master of the art of sleight, was reported to have used cloumin, in order to imitate that paleness which their master had contrived, selected by his students, thus too Floraee.

Proh. ii

Pallerone casus ibereat exsanguis clouminum!
Quaest: 19 Lib. 1. line 18.

Exposure of the face to the fumes of sulphur is said to produce the same effect.

Of all cases of septic fever, it is those only which are ephemeral that can be simulated with any prospect of success; a fact noticed by Zaccariae. 8.

Dr. Flourens' remarks on this point are deserving of particular attention; whether the quickness of the pulse, nor the heat of the skin, nor the indications of the presence of fever, and therefore it is that the state of the tongue, stomach, and stool, and of the face should be most particularly attended to.
In five it may be stated that the detection of simulated fevers can never be a difficult task to the observant practitioner.

**Fabricated or Factitious or artificially induced Diseases and Disabilities.**

A disease, injury or disability presented by a soldier or Seaman may be perfectly real and genuine, that is may not be counterfeited, and yet it may have been produced by attempts made by the patient. These have been distinguished by Professors Mare and Ofila under the general name of Diseases simulated by provocation. I propose to consider these shortly under the general head of Fabricated or artificially induced or Factitious Diseases. These diseases, injuries and disabilities it is not easy to classify. But I shall enumerate them in the following order: 1. Artificial eruptions, 2. Artificial Ulcers, 3. Artificial Ophthalmia and its consequences, 4. Artificial loss of teeth, 5. Artificial or fabricated pains of the eye lids, 6. Epilepsy, and 7. Fabricated Scurvies and Dysentery 8. Maiming and Mutilation.
1. Cutaneous eruptions are induced artificially by the application of irritants and caustics. Thus, tincture of mercuric ointment may be rubbed on the skin or temperate bruises made a few cysts of punctures simulating itch, or any chronic eruption is induced. Nitric acid has been known to be dropped in the bane in order to induce an eruption like paresco.

In other cases conscripts and recruits who have observed that various articles of food irritate the skin though the medium of the stomata induced similar eruptions by eating salt, cheese, mus relish, oysters, crab, oatmeal, almonds, and similar substances.

Attention to the history of the case and methodical treatment are the best safe guards in this case.

Vulcan. The practice of applying various substances to irritate the skin and thereby induce a new ulcer or aggravate an old one seems to have been known from a remote past. I have already mentioned the slave who applied to his knee the bastard turpeth (Thapsia) and thereby excited painful redness and scaling.
and numerous instances are given by authors.

In modern times soldiers and deserters either execute these or aggravate and prevent those with which they are already afflicted. The agents most usually employed are irritants or corrosive poisons, as nitric acid, acetate of copper, quick lime and spirit, lime and soap, bruised garlic and onions, the milk of thistle, the bark of the orange laurel, the vinegar, the Trowell’s job, and the juice of euphorbus; the last agent being the common means in India. In some cases the first step is to rub the skin on the skin with sand which is left on the surface, or the cuticle is detached by a blister, and some of the chemical agents are then applied.

To keep up this action a piece of copper coin applied over the surface is a common expedient. Mr. Glentworth mentions the case of a man at Deal Hospital, who had to lose his leg from an intractable ulcer, and in the centre of whose limb when amputated, between the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, was found a copper coin near 3 inches from the margin.
of the ulcer. The patient acknowledged the insertion of one of the coin 9 months previously.

Mr. Marshall also mentions that in the ulcerated surface of the leg of a recruit, at the Hospital at Sub. 2 line was found embedded a halfpenny secured by a tight ligature. In two cases communicated to Sir George Ballingall by Mr. Lockburn, agent for sick and wounded seamen on this station, the impression of the naval button with the anchor and cable distinctly marked was recognised on the sores. In some instances again pins are thrust through the bandages and droplets to isolate the ulcer. In one obstinate case a mass continued to prevent the healing of an ulcer by introducing into the water with which it was washed a little yellow arsenic.

For counteracting all these methods of tempering with the surface of an ulcer I find the most effectual expedient is the wooden box secured by lock and key recommended by Mr. Blackmore.

**Factitious Ophthalmia** and its consequences.

Ophthalmia is known to be very often artificially induced by soldiers, by miniate of mercury, miniate of soda, nitrate of silver, sulphate of copper,

Observations: Chapter III p. 146
album, the gonorrheal discharge, blistering ointment, tobacco, friction by a bit of woollen cloth, and the introduction of quick line. These means excite according to their energy simple inflammation, or sloughing, or ulceration of the cornea. The mineral acids or quick lime generally produce a slough; and I have known quick lime accidentally carried into the eye cause ulceration of the cornea, protrusion of the iris, staphyloma, and distortion of the eye.

In France the surgeons were in the habit of extracting the cilia by tweezers and cauterizing the cavities left, to produce of the palpebral eyelids at once (Orfila tome II p. 35).

The only effectual method of contraract all these manœuvres is by enforcing the use of the true helmet or head piece mentioned as and by Mr. Marshall.

Cataract: Orfila informs us that vitriol acid diluted with water and applied repeatedly to the conjunctiva terminates by producing slight opaqueness of the crystalline lens, which however imposes only on an insatiable observer. A few questions.

* On the Embryony 2. p. 106.
on the progress of the disease, on the sensations and vision of the patient will be sufficient to point out the true nature and origin of the opacity. Let it be remembered that in genuine cataract the patient sees in a feeble light better than in a strong light.

Alopecia is induced by the use of quinine, and similar depilatories.

Artificial loss of teeth. Several conscripts caused their teeth to be extracted; others deshaved them by means of acids; and others have filed them down or a heel with the gums almost. The latter contrivance has been occasionally used by persons drafted for the militia in this country.

Factional palsy of Eyelids (Paralytic). Instances took place among the conscripts in France in which three persons got the supercilii muscles divided with the intention of producing palsy of the upper eyelid. Though the loss of power is only temporary it answered the purpose. It can be detected only by looking very closely to the skin over the cornea course of the nerve, and it is often impracticable without knives.
to obtain an apparent avowal of the stratagem. Epidemics, after being simulated for some time, is like Chorea and Hysteria liable to become real, and examples of this transition are related by De Haen and Metzger. In that case it is impossible to disclose the real cause of the disease unless from the history of the case.

Searceoa and Dysentery induced by actual means. Mr. A. C. Hutchison informs us that this was effected in the navy by a mixture of vinegar and burnt cork, and to this pernicious practice several fine young men fell victims.

Maiming and Mutilation. Though this may apply to any injury, species of injury or deprivation of a limb, in the army it is understood chiefly to apply to those petty mutilations which disable men from being useful as soldiers or seamen. Thus the thumb may be lopped off, or a finger or two may be so smashed or injured as to render the party unfit to draw the trigger of his piece.

It appears that voluntary maiming has been practiced to a very great extent in the British army. Mr. Marshall states that during the 14 years previous to observations Chapter III, p. 146.
was to 1829. Twenty one soldiers were punished in Ireland for life as consequence of having been disabled by the explosion of their own muskets. The maiming invariably took place either in the right hand, or the left hand; and indeed it is noted that when a soldier meets with an accident it is almost invariably in the fingers. Many instances of this are given by Mr. MacIver (Huntt p 177).

Sometimes the practice became epidemic. During the three years between 1819 and 1821 inclusive from 30 to 40 soldiers belonging to the Bombay regiment mutilated themselves, Amputee of the thumb being the most usual mode. The practice was not stopped by severe corporal punishment, but became more frequent after the sentence of solitary confinement for 12 months was resorted to.

In some instances, one man agreed with another to mutilate him. But the following example shows that the practice is not void of danger. During the Mahratta war a private of the Regiment who was one night on duty in the quarter guard requested a comrade of his
To shoot him through the arm that he might be disabled from military service. It was agreed that the principal was to go to a little distance in front of the tent, where the convalescent was to fire. He did so; but the ball passed through the body and occasioned instant death. The collusion was discovered by the confession of the survivor, who seems further to have been involved in the plot to bring the New South Wales. He was banished to Botany Bay.

The only method of obviating the frauds occasioned by this species of knavery is to diminish the risk of not removing entirely the endowment. If it can be proved that a man mutilates himself, he should on no account be discharged from the army. But independent of this, a man who has any injury of the finger or fingers or hand, not received in battle, should be entitled to no pension. It would also be unwise to render duration of service the principal element in deciding the right to pension—Exaggerated and Aggravated Blessings of the
I have only to say that they form peculiarly the most difficult class of disabilities and in circumstances in which the medical officer is called to decide. As all of them consist of some real disease, which may indeed be very slight and trivial, and as upon this real complaint the soldier may raise a superstructure of feigned disease or artificial disease of the most complicated description, it is often not even suspected that feigning makes any part of the evil; and if it be suspected, that the medical officer has the greatest difficulty in distinguishing between what is real and what is feigned in the disease, and reducing the exaggerated and aggravated disease to its just dimensions.

As to pension the same obstacles which were already made on the former class of diseases are equally applicable to the present class.

Misrepresented disease and disability

Under this head as the most convenient, and for...
lying next upon that of exaggerated diseases and ailments I have to mention the cases of severe Wounds. Fractures and Dislocations. Of these in general it may be said that most of them are favored by exaggeration or misrepresenting some urgency of a less serious description. Thus the scar of a burn or a blister may be exaggerated into a serious gunshot wound. A slight contusion and the seat of an old fracture may be falsely represented to be a serious compound fracture dislocating the patellar from its socket. And instances are on record in which a person has@pytest to have received a fracture of the clavicle when no fracture but an old one only place. For this I may refer to the case of Christopher Dempsey recorded by Mr. Morstelle. p. 173

I should now agreeably to my plan proceed to say something on dangerous and improper observances. The great latitude however to which this Essay has extended prevents me at present from entering on the subject.
I am aware that the foregoing sketch though long is very imperfect, and in some points is deficient. For this I must plead not only the short time allowed for the preparation of the Essay, but the great extent, difficulty, and complexity of the subject. I have been anxious to extenuate all superfluous matter, and to render only the necessary repetition, and under-penchant outlines of the subject.

In this undertaking it is not for me to attempt to estimate my degree of success. That task I leave to the zealous professor by whom the question was proposed.

For any omission of Authorities I must also offer the excuse of not only want of time but want of space. I have been under the necessity with the view of confining this essay within just limits to throw aside any important cases and illustrative facts.